BODY OF KNOWLEDGE ON LEGISLATIVE, ENFORCEMENT, AND COORDINATION EFFORTS

COLLATING QUALITY EVIDENCE TO BETTER ADDRESS CHILD LABOR, FORCED LABOR, AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Date: April 10, 2020

WINROCK
INTERNATIONAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AATC	Asian Anti-Trafficking Collaborative
AWA	Agricultural Workers Alliance
CASP	Critical Appraisal Skills Program
CAST	Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking
CCIP	CSEC Community Intervention Project
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CdE	Campos de Esperanza
CL	Child Labor
CLEAR	Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce Child Labor
CLEAR II	Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce Child Labor II
CRT/CS	Civil Rights Division/Criminal Section
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
EoCA	Employment of Children Act
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FFP	Florida Freedom Project
FL	Forced Labor
HT	Human Trafficking
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Interdiction for the Protection of Children
JIM	Justice in Motion
LWOB	Lawyers Without Borders
MSA	UK Modern Slavery Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
PATH	Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans Task Force
POA	Partners of the Americas
PPAT-Latvia	Project for the Prevention of Adolescent Trafficking in Latvia
RCT	Randomized Controlled Trial
SUNAFIL	Superintendencia Nacional de Fiscalizacion Laboral, National Superintendence of Labor Inspection
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDOL	US Department of Labor
Winrock	Winrock International

SUMMARY OF BEST PRACTICES

LEGISLATION

HIGH QUALITY:

- Promote new laws and updates to existing subnational anti-HT, CL, and FL laws in addition to national legislation to ensure that necessary laws are in place
- Provide support on implementing laws at both the national and subnational levels
- Clearly define CL, FL, and HT

ENFORCEMENT

HIGH QUALITY:

- Conduct training for law enforcement, protection service entities, prosecutors, and immigration officials on how to effectively identify and provide services to victims of HT
- Incorporate local industry and mental health professionals into training for law enforcement and prosecutors
- Conduct follow-up activities to provide additional support and/or training and ensure that long-term behavioral change is occurring

HIGH AND MODERATE:

- Conduct training for judges on effectively prosecuting human trafficking and forced labor cases
- Provide industry training to help private companies identify labor infractions

COORDINATION

HIGH QUALITY:

- Provide legal services support to help victims complete paperwork, arrange depositions, arrange settlements, and process immigration issues
- Conduct legal services in combination with comprehensive support interventions to improve victims' willingness and capacity to interact with law enforcement

HIGH AND MODERATE:

- Increase the provision of/access to online referral mechanisms

EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Winrock International (Winrock), in partnership with Lawyers Without Borders (LWOB) and Partners of the Americas (POA), is implementing the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) project *Attaining Lasting Change for Better Enforcement of Labor and Criminal Law to Address Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking* (ATLAS). ATLAS is a global project designed to: (1) strengthen labor and/or criminal legal frameworks concerning child labor, forced labor, and/or human trafficking; (2) improve enforcement of the labor and/or criminal legal framework, specifically related to child labor, forced labor, and/or human trafficking; and (3) increase coordination among law enforcement and social protection entities to address child labor, forced labor, and/or human trafficking.

The aim of this report is to review global evidence on the effectiveness of programs, initiatives, efforts, and practices to address child labor (CL), forced labor (FL), and human trafficking (HT). Findings will be used by Winrock and partnering bodies in coordination with government and non-governmental actors to select how best to address the enforcement and/or coordination challenges identified in each of the country-specific pre-situational analysis reports. The findings of the global evidence review will be shared with in-country stakeholders during consultation events to identify possible solutions for the prioritized challenges that will be addressed by ATLAS.

METHODS

In order to support and inform the work of the ATLAS project and provide evidence-based information on the effectiveness of global interventions to combat CL, FL, and HT, Winrock, supported by LWOB, compiled the Body of Knowledge (BOK). The BOK is a research document that reviews the existing evidence on the effectiveness of interventions in the realms of legal frameworks, enforcement, and coordination. The ATLAS BOK team searched electronic databases for relevant studies published after 2005 and evaluated them for their quality, ultimately choosing 99 studies ranked as "moderate" (44) or "high" (55) quality for inclusion in the review. The identified studies were sorted by topic (legislation, enforcement, or coordination) and assessed to determine whether the interventions achieved their stated objectives, primarily identifying, investigating, referring, prosecuting, and sentencing cases of CL, FL, and HT. As there were studies that addressed a combination of CL, FL, and HT, they were not broken out into categories according to these subjects in this report.

RESULTS

LEGISLATIVE

The review evaluated 45 studies that met the quality criteria and focused on legislative actions to combat CL, FL, and HT, including creating and updating laws and action plans to meet international standards. They found that the passing of laws at the national level is correlated with a decrease in CL and sex trafficking, and at the subnational level is correlated with increased awareness of HT. However, the research also indicated that strengthening legal frameworks in isolation is not sufficient to combat CL, FL, and HT; it must also be accompanied by efforts to strengthen the agencies responsible for providing services to victims. When those agencies do not carry

out their mandate as intended, victims lose faith in the legal system and are less likely to report crimes against them.

Four specific interventions among those studied were found to be effective in the realm of legislation:

- Creating or updating sub-national anti-HT laws in addition to national legislation.
- Setting appropriate penalties for employers who promote/engage in CL, FL, or HT.
- Instituting adequate legal structures to support implementation of policies on CL, FL, and HT.
- Conducting advocacy to create more conducive policy environments.

ENFORCEMENT

The review identified 56 studies relating to enforcement, out of the 99 that met the quality criteria, in the areas of identification by law enforcement, identification and enforcement through supply chains, prosecution and legal services for victims, and training for law enforcement and social protection entities.

Among the enforcement interventions studied, those found to be effective include:

- Conducting trainings for law enforcement, prosecutors, and immigration officials on identifying HT, incorporating industry and mental health professionals into these trainings.
- Conducting follow-up activities after trainings to provide additional support and ensure long-term behavioral change.
- Trainings for judges on effectively prosecuting HT and FL cases, and for people working within industries on identifying labor infractions.
- Providing legal services to help victims navigate the legal and immigration systems, especially when combined with rights-based education and/or comprehensive support interventions.
- Conducting awareness raising interventions *alongside other interventions*.
- Increasing the provision of/access to online referral mechanisms, such as the HT referral mechanism established by the London Metropolitan Police.[1]
- Placing premiums on prices for high-risk goods and services to decrease demand from industries that rely on CL, FL, or HT (the studies supporting the effectiveness of this intervention are ranked of "moderate quality").

The review found that rights education must be paired with provision of legal services and interventions to increase trust in law enforcement and the legal system in order to be most effective. Challenges to identification include the lack of capacity of law enforcement to recognize the signs of trafficking, and conflation of the definitions of trafficking and smuggling. Trainings for law enforcement and legal actors on HT were consistently found to result in increased knowledge, but the evidence that they lead to behavioral change or improved outcomes was more mixed. The review did not find evidence that awareness raising interventions led to behavior change, but additional research is needed.

COORDINATION

The review identified 9 studies on coordination that met the quality standards. Coordination between stakeholders including health services providers, law enforcement, government agencies, NGO's, and public policy experts was found to improve policy outcomes, build capacity, and improve victim services in the realm of CL, FL, and HT. These studies mainly rely on qualitative data which is not always possible to directly correlate between the interventions and outcomes, so more research is needed on this topic. Among the coordination interventions studied, those found to be effective focused on rehabilitation and victims services, including:

- Promoting holistic case management practices that establish a working relationship with victims and include the creation, implementation, and ongoing review of care plans.
- Providing staff training in rehabilitation programs.
- Providing psychotherapeutic interventions to reduce re-victimization.
- Regulating rehabilitation programs to ensure their efficacy.
- Providing legal support as part of rehabilitation programs.

DISCUSSION

This review has highlighted several promising enforcement and coordination interventions that have strengthened the capacity of governments to address CL, FL, and HT; improve coordination to reduce CL, FL, and HT; improve services for victims; and improve related legislation.

There are still numerous gaps in the evidence base on criminal, civil, and legal interventions addressing

---

1   Ruth Van Dyke, "Monitoring and Evaluation of Human Trafficking Partnerships in England and Wales," *Anti-Trafficking Review* 8 (2017): 131-146.

CL, FL, and HT. Very few studies address criminal justice interventions and legal support services independently from other policy and legal instruments, or from other services provided to victims of trafficking and forced labor (such as social and rehabilitative services).

The evidence does suggest, however, that certain interventions increase government capacity and improve services and outcomes for victims. Training interventions and referral mechanisms were shown to increase government capacity to identify CL, FL, and HT and to enforce relevant laws. Legal services in combination with comprehensive case management programs for victims were shown to improve coordination efforts and increase victims' willingness to work with law enforcement.

Limitations of this study include limited double screening of studies (only 10% of studies were screened by two researchers). Additionally, this review is focused on interventions that are specifically categorized under criminal and labor law enforcement. Furthermore, recommendations are limited in that very few of the included studies report results that are generalizable on a global scale because the majority of programs are only implemented within a single country.

CONCLUSION

It is increasingly important to understand the effectiveness of interventions to build government capacity to enforce legal frameworks and increase coordination to better address CL, FL, and HT given the interconnected nature of civil and legal interventions. While the evidence has identified effective interventions, a large portion of studies use qualitative methods. Effective interventions include training for law enforcement agents, prosecutors, and immigration officials on how to effectively identify and provide services to victims of HT; follow-up activities after training and awareness-raising interventions; legal services to help victims complete paperwork, arrange depositions, arrange settlements, and process immigration issues; strong case management practices; national and subnational-level anti-human trafficking laws; and defining CL, FL, and HT for the enforcement of laws. Gaps in the evidence base should be addressed through future research and through the implementation of high quality, longitudinal studies.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

CURRENT ESTIMATES OF PREVALENCE

The International Labor Organization (ILO) and Walk Free Foundation estimate that on any given day in 2016, 40.3 million people were victimized in some form of modern slavery (including forced labor and human trafficking), 71% of whom were female and 29% male. It is estimated that 24.9 million victims were in FL, with 16 million people in FL in the private economy, 4.8 million in forced sexual exploitation, and 4.1 million people in state-imposed FL. Another 15.4 million were found to be in forced marriage, and 3.8 million adults and 1 million children were victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Among the victims, 50% of FL victims were affected by debt bondage and 25% of all victims were children.[2] Estimates suggest that on any given day in 2016, 152 million were in child labor (CL), of which 73 million were in hazardous work. Of these, 58% of children in FL were male, and 42% were female. In terms of industry, 70.9% of children in FL were employed in agriculture, 17.9% in services, and 11.9% in other industries.[3] It was previously estimated that the total illegal profits from forced labor worldwide are USD $150.2 billion each year, with USD $51.2 billion from FL exploitation and USD $8 billion from domestic work by employers who utilize threats, coercion, and pay low wages.[4]

Estimating the scope and prevalence of CL, FL, and human trafficking (HT) has been hindered due to barriers to self-reporting[5] and service provider (including law enforcement and medical personnel) identification of victims; [6,7,8,9,10,11,12] the intentionally hidden nature of these activities;[13] and differences in how governments, international agencies, and other non-state agencies define forms and types of CL, FL, and HT.[14,15] Statistics on incidence and prevalence of child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking should therefore be considered with caution.

---

2   ILO, and Walk Free Foundation, *Global estimates of modern slavery: Forced labor and forced marriage.* (Geneva: ILO, 2017)

3   ILO, *Global estimates of child labor: Results and trends, 2012-2016* (Geneva: ILO, 2017).

4   ILO, *Profits and poverty: The economics of forced labor* (Geneva: ILO, 2014).

5   Elizabeth K. Hopper, "Underidentification of human trafficking victims in the United States," *Journal of Social Work Research and Evaluation* 5 no. 2 (2004): 125-136.

6   Amy Farrell, and Jessica Reichert, "Using U.S. law-enforcement data: Promise and limits in measuring human trafficking," *Journal of Human Trafficking* 3 no. 1 (2017): 39-60.

7   Frances H. Recknor, Gretchen Gemeinhardt, and Beatrice J. Selwyn, "Health-care provider challenges to the identification of human trafficking in health-care settings: A qualitative study," *Journal of Human Trafficking* 4, no. 3 (2017): 213-230.

8   Lisa M. Hachey, and Julia C. Phillippi, "Identification and management of human trafficking victims in the emergency department," *Advanced Emergency Nursing Journal* 39, no. 1 (2017): 31-51.

9   Susan Mapp, et al., "Local law enforcement officers' knowledge of human trafficking: Ability to define, identify, and assist," *Journal of Human Trafficking* 2, no. 4 (2016): 329-342.

10 Wendy M. Konstantopoulos, et al., "An international comparative public health analysis of sex trafficking of women and girls in eight cities: Achieving a more effective health sector response," *Journal of Urban Health* 90, no. 6 (2013): 1194-1204.

11 Alexis A. Aronowitz, "Overcoming the challenges to accurately measuring the phenomenon of human trafficking," *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* 3, no. 81 (2010): 493-511.

12 Neil A. Weiner, and Nicole Hala, *Measuring human trafficking: Lessons from New York City* (New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2008).

13 Matthew Wise, and Andreas Schloenhardt, "Counting shadows – Measuring trafficking in persons in Australia," *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology* 3 (2014): 249-266.

14 Raymond Saner, Lichia Yiu, and Laural Rush, "The measuring and monitoring of human trafficking," *Public Administration and Policy: An Asia-Pacific Journal* 21, no. 2 (2018): 94-106.

15 Erin O'Brien, "Dark numbers: Challenges in measuring human trafficking," *Dialogue E-Journal* 7, no. 2 (2010).

Regardless of the exact numbers, FL, and HT are a direct breach of human rights, a global issue that affects millions of people worldwide, and a phenomenon with numerous social, economic, and political facilitators and ramifications.

DEFINITIONS

CL, FL, and HT can subjugate individuals to involuntary work and exploitation. Definitions of these terms are provided below.

The trafficking of persons is defined by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime's Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (referred to commonly as the Palermo Protocol) as:

> **The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.**

The Protocol further specifies that the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficked in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article, and that "child" means any person under eighteen years of age.[16]

According to the ILO Forced Labour Convention, forced labor is defined as "all the work or service which is exacted from any person under the threat of penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily."[17]

The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention defines the worst forms of child labor as:

a. All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

b. the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;

c. the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;

d. work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.[18]

Hazardous child labor is defined as:

a. Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;

b. work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;

c. work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;

d. work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;

e. work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.[19]

---

16   United Nations, *Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime* (United Nations Office of the High Commissioner, adopted 15 2000).

17   ILO, *CO29 – Forced labour convention, 1930 (No. 29).* (2017). Available at: www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C029.

18   ILO, *C182 – Worst forms of child labor convention, 1999 (No. 182).* (1999). Available at: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C182.

19   ILO, *R190 – Worst forms of child labor recommendation, 1999 (No. 190). (1999).* Available at: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEX-

PURPOSE OF THIS REVIEW

Winrock International (Winrock), in partnership with Lawyers Without Borders (LWOB) and Partners of the Americas (POA), is implementing the US Department of Labor (USDOL) program *Attaining Lasting Change for Better Enforcement of Labor and Criminal Law to Address Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking* (ATLAS). The ATLAS program is a global effort to: (1) strengthened labor and/or criminal legal frameworks concerning child labor (CL), forced labor (FL), and/or human trafficking (HT) by helping stakeholders gain the *authority to act*; (2) improved enforcement of labor and/or criminal frameworks by strengthening stakeholders' *capacity to act*; and (3) increased coordination among law enforcement and social protection entities, which ensures that stakeholders have the *mechanism to be effective*. ATLAS implements activities to support the above objectives in two countries (Thailand and Paraguay) and will expand to two additional countries.

This report reviews global evidence on the effectiveness of programs to combat CL, FL, and HT to support the work of Winrock and partnering bodies in coordination with government and non-governmental actors and implementation of global programs. Studies and reports were included if they focused on improving legislative and/or regulatory systems, enforcement in labor and criminal systems to identify more victims, investigate and prosecute cases, and punish perpetrators, or covered models that aim to models that aim to increase coordination between government actors and between government and NGOs and civil society. The report provides ratings for quality of studies and evaluations, and information on the level of confidence of the evidence supporting each intervention.

INTRODUCTION

METHODS

METHODS

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This report aims to 1) review global evidence on the effectiveness of programs to combat CL, FL, and HT and 2) support the work of Winrock and partnering bodies in coordination with government and non-governmental actors and implementation of global programs.

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Studies and reports were included if they focused on improving legislative and or regulatory systems or enforcement in labor and criminal systems to identify more victims, investigate and prosecute cases, and punish perpetrators. Studies were also included if they were criminal justice interventions that aimed to increase coordination between government actors and between government and NGOs and civil society.

To be included, studies were required to be published, peer-reviewed studies or gray literature studies and/or evaluations of government or public interventions focused on criminal, civil, and legal enforcement. Studies needed to evaluate, assess, or describe the outcomes for interventions addressing CL, FL, and HT. Studies were excluded if they focused on interventions that addressed CL, FL, and HT, but that could not be categorized under criminal, civil, and legal enforcement (e.g., economic assistance interventions). Studies also had to be published or produced in or after 2005 and written in English. The scope of the report is global, so there were no criteria related to geographic location of the intervention. Additionally, to be included, a study had to state clear and recognizable outcomes. Studies were only included if they focused on legislation, enforcement, and coordination, or if they evaluated or reported outcomes of programs that influenced the development and/or implementation of new laws or enforcement and coordination activities. Since there are no comprehensive definitions for enforcement and coordination against CL, FL, and HT, the reviewers used their experience and expert knowledge to determine whether studies fit into these categories. Future research should move toward clearly defining enforcement and coordination activities.

Requiring that studies report outcomes of programs and interventions significantly narrowed search results. However, since the purpose of this report is to identify "what works" and to inform future programming, it was necessary for outcomes to be reported and evaluated.

SEARCH STRATEGY

A systematic search of relevant studies was conducted through an electronic search of academic and non-academic databases and backward citation tracking.

SEARCH TERMS

The following search terms were used for online databases.

> **#1 (Modern slavery OR human trafficking OR trafficking in persons OR sex trafficking OR sex* exploitation OR labor exploitation OR labour exploitation OR forced labor OR forced labour OR migrant work OR forced migration OR child labor OR child labour OR (youth AND labor) OR (youth AND labour) OR labor abuse OR labour abuse OR (child* AND hazardous work) OR child labor law OR child labour law OR (child* AND supply chain) OR (child* AND economic activity))**

> **#2 (Intervention OR program* OR intervention OR legislation OR labor law OR labour law OR criminal law OR regulation OR evaluation OR assessment)**

> **#3 (Criminal justice OR law enforcement OR civil enforcement OR legal enforcement)**

> **#1 AND #2 AND #3**

Search terms were amended for databases that did not allow or were not conducive to complex, multiple string searches. Amendments to the search string are recorded in **Annex I**.

SEARCH LOCATIONS

In total, 30 databases were searched. These include Web of Science, JSTOR, Academic Search Premier, PAIS International, PolicyFile, Cambridge Core, Oxford Academic, Columbia International Affairs Online, WorldCat, Issara, Proquest Sociological Abstracts, Proquest Criminal Justice Database, 3ie Impact Evaluation Repository, JPAL Evaluation Database, UNODC Publications, International Organization for Migration (IOM) Publications, IOM External Evaluations, ILO Publications, ILO Project Evaluations, DAC Evaluation Resource Centre, World Bank Research and Publications, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Development Experience Clearinghouse, Bureau of International Labor Affairs Reports and Publications, OECD iLibrary, Delta 8.7 Data Dashboards, Labor Exploitation Accountability Hub, Freedom Fund, Walk Free Foundation, Free the Slaves, Campbell Collaboration Library.

Additionally, a search was conducted on Google Scholar. Citation tracking was performed on a review of criminal justice interventions.

METHODS

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

TITLE, ABSTRACT, AND FULL-TEXT SCREENING

After title and abstract screening, a small number of the studies were randomly selected for double screening. Following title and abstract screening, full-text screening was conducted. Due to time constraints, the research team was unable to conduct double screening for all included studies, so 10% of the 95 studies included in this report were randomly selected to double full-text screen as a representative sample of the results to ensure that screening was conducted uniformly across the researchers. No major differentiation was found.

QUALITY APPRAISAL

Quality appraisal was undertaken to determine the quality of included studies and produce a ranking of available evidence. Researchers were randomly allocated an equal portion of studies for which they should conduct quality appraisal. Questions for quality appraisal were adapted from the Critical Appraisal Skills Program's (CASP's) appraisal checklists, specifically those for systematic reviews, qualitative studies, RCTs, and economic evaluation. Because there were a range of methodologies included in the review, a single set of appraisal questions would not have been sufficient to effectively measure the quality of, for instance, both a systematic review and

a mixed methods study. Therefore, a single appraisal form for all included studies was created, with additional forms to be completed for specific study types (which included systematic reviews, qualitative studies, RCTs, and economic evaluations).

Appraisal measured whether studies addressed a clearly focused question; appropriateness of the methodology, data collection and analysis; precision of the results; and generalizability. Additional criteria were included for specified study designs that required tailored appraisal questions. For systematic reviews, types of included studies and whether quality of included studies was addressed were measured. For qualitative studies, the researchers measured recruitment strategy, relationship between researcher and participants, and consideration of ethical issues. For RCTs, researchers measured randomized assignment of subjects to interventions; accounting for subjects at the beginning and end of the intervention; whether participants and administrators were blind to assignment; similarity of groups at the start of the trial; equal treatment of groups aside from the experimental intervention; and precision of estimate of treatment effectiveness. For economic evaluations, researchers measured identification and measurement of relevant resource and outcome costs, adjustment of costs and consequences, and whether an incremental and sensitivity analysis were performed. Fields for quality appraisal are listed in **Annex II**.

For each question, researchers answered "Yes", "Maybe", or "No." For yes, a score of 2 was awarded; for maybe, a score of 1; and for no, a score of 0. These results were tabulated and marked as high quality, moderate quality, and low quality according to the following ranges, which were calculated based on the first, second, and third terciles (see **Figure 2**). This process was adapted from the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluations (GRADE) framework in which a quality rating (very low, low, moderate, high) can be applied to a body of evidence representing a range of outcomes to produce recommendations for clinical practice. The GRADE framework allows studies to be ranked according to risk of bias, imprecision, inconsistency, indirectness, and publication bias.[20,21] Questions for quality appraisal were adapted from the CASP checklists for systematic reviews, qualitative studies, RCTs,

and economic evaluations.[22] Low quality studies were then excluded from the study.

Figure 2: Quality Appraisal

STUDY TYPE	LOW QUALITY	MODERATE QUALITY	HIGH QUALITY
Systematic reviews	0-7	8-16	17-22
Qualitative	0-7	8-16	17-22
RCTs	0-9	10-20	21-28
Economic evaluations	0-8	9-18	19-26
All others	0-5	6-11	12-16

After the list of studies for quality appraisal and data extraction was developed following full-text screening, studies were randomized and allocated equally to researchers. After the first round of quality appraisal, 10% of studies were randomly selected for double screening to assess whether there were any major differences in how quality appraisal was conducted among the researchers. No major differentiation (difference in scoring in over two points) was found. Any minor differentiations (difference in scoring in one or two points) were flagged and reconciled by a third reviewer.

DATA EXTRACTION

Data was extracted from studies that met the inclusion criteria after full-text screening was conducted. Extracted fields included those on study information (publisher, title, etc.), study design, study topic (child labor, forced labor, or human trafficking), country(ies), actor(s) implementing the intervention, type of intervention, brief description of the intervention, and outcome(s) reported. A full list of the data extraction fields that were used can be found in **Annex III**.

20 Grades of Recommendation, Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) Working Group, "Grading Quality of Evidence and Strength of Recommendations", *BMJ* 328 (2004): 1490-1494.

21 Gordon H. Guyatt, Andrew D. Oxman, Holger J. Schunemann, Peter Tugwell, and Andre Knottnerus, "GRADE Guidelines: A New Series of Articles in the Journal of Clinical Epidemiology", *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 64 (2011): 380-382.

22 CASP, Critical Appraisal Skills Program, (2019).

ANALYSIS OF INCLUDED DATA

After the final list of studies to include was developed, studies were grouped and analyzed according to whether they evaluated enforcement, coordination, or legislative interventions. These categories include training, awareness raising, legal services, rehabilitation and reintegration, legislation, partnerships, advocacy, supply chain interventions, and community-based legal interventions. Although rehabilitation and reintegration were initially separate categories in data extraction, most included studies in these categories evaluated both rehabilitation and reintegration interventions (n=15), while there was a limited number of studies (n=6) that focused on either rehabilitation or reintegration. In assessing "what works", given the range of intervention types and methodologies of included studies, the researchers understood "effectiveness" to be whether the evaluated policy or program achieved its stated aims and objectives, including reduction in incidence or prevalence, improved services available to victims, and improved victim outcomes.

RESULTS

RESULTS

SEARCH RESULTS

In total, 99 studies were included in this review. As part of the review process, 317 studies were screened; 207 studies did not meet the inclusion criteria and were removed, and 110 studies were assessed for quality. The following PRISMA flow diagram displays the studies that were included at each stage.

Figure 3. PRISMA Flow Diagram

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐      ┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ Records identified through  │      │ Additional records identified│
│     database searching      │      │    through other sources    │
│          (n=329)            │      │          (n=24)             │
└─────────────────────────────┘      └─────────────────────────────┘
              │                                    │
              └──────────────┬─────────────────────┘
                             ▼
              ┌─────────────────────────────┐
              │       Records after         │
              │     duplicates removed      │
              │          (n=317)            │
              └─────────────────────────────┘
                             │
                             ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐      ┌─────────────────────────────┐
│      Records screened       │─────▶│      Records screened       │
│          (n=317)            │      │          (n=207)            │
└─────────────────────────────┘      └─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐      ┌─────────────────────────────┐
│      Full-text articles     │─────▶│      Full-text articles     │
│    assessed for eligibility │      │   excluded, with reasons    │
│          (n=110)            │      │          (n=11)             │
└─────────────────────────────┘      └─────────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│      Studies included       │
│        in synthesis         │
│          (n=99)             │
└─────────────────────────────┘
```
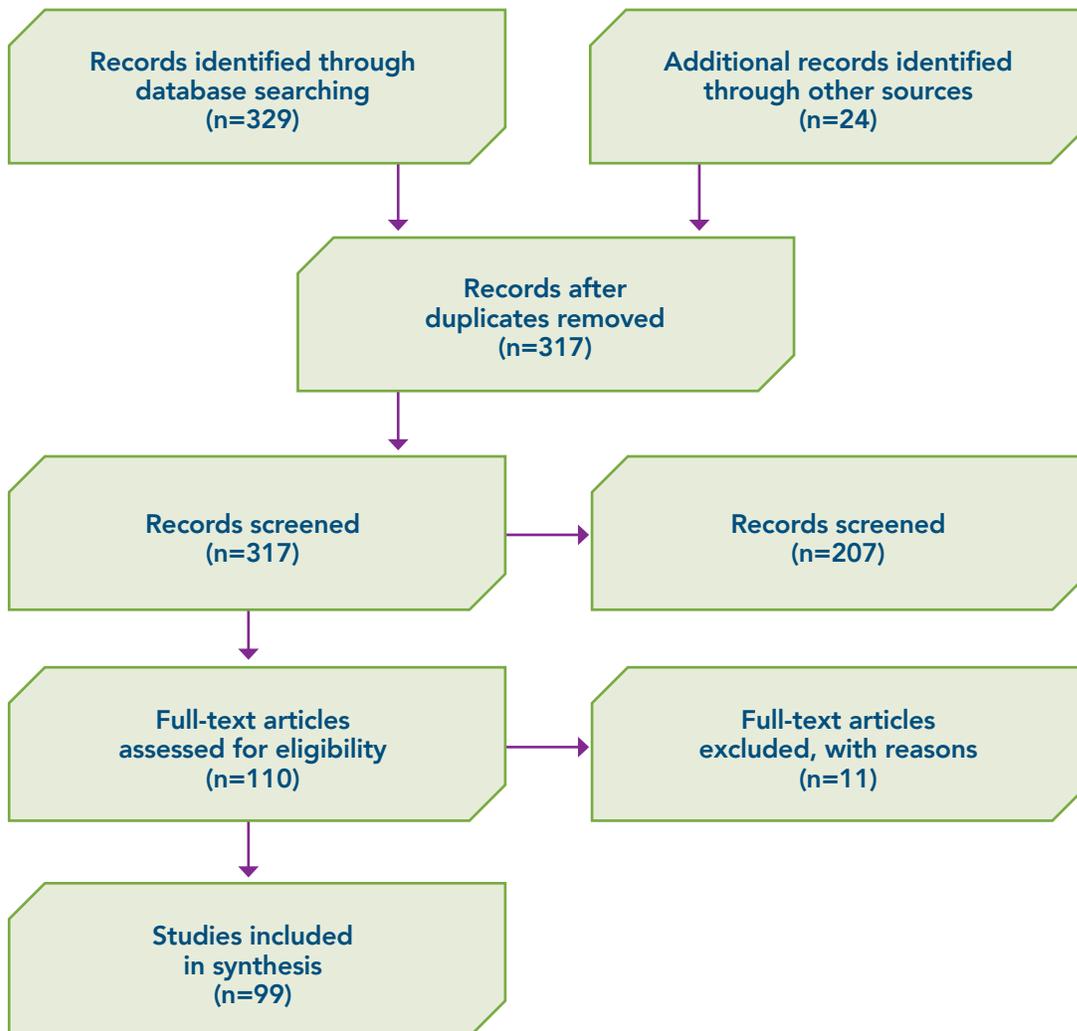
Studies were analyzed based on their intervention category (enforcement, coordination, and legislation), type of exploitation (human trafficking, forced labor, and child labor), and quality of evidence. Included studies evaluated enforcement (n=56), coordination (n=9), and legislative (n=45) interventions. Most studies evaluated interventions focused on human trafficking (n=74), followed by child labor (n=36), and forced labor (n=29). The least common form of exploitation in the reviewed studies was debt bondage (n=4), bonded labor (n=3), domestic servitude (n=2), child marriage (n=2), and forced marriage (n=2), pointing to the lack of research and funding for evaluations on these issues. **Annex IV** lists the studies that were included in this review after all terms of inclusion were applied and low-quality studies were excluded following quality appraisal.

Figure 4. Type of Exploitation

NUMBER OF STUDIES
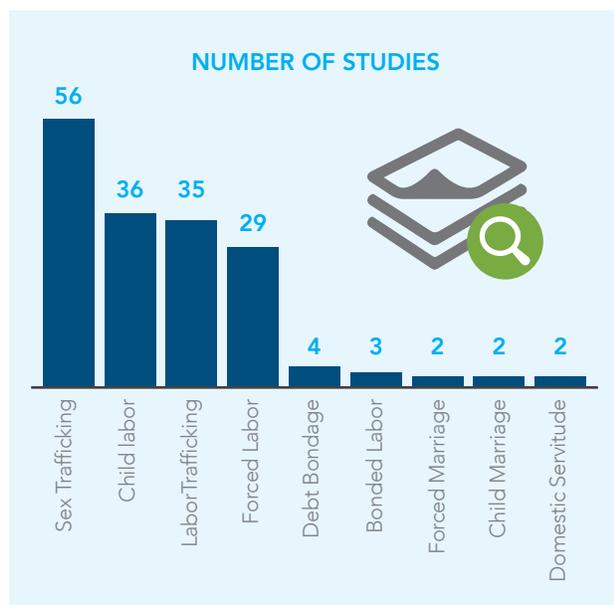
The most common study design was mixed methods (n=28) followed by literature reviews (n=18). RCTs and quasi-experimental methods were among the least common study designs (n=4 and n=3 respectively), pointing to the lack of experimental designs among studies assessing criminal justice, legal, and law enforcement interventions against CL, FL, and HT.

Figure 5. Study Design

NUMBER OF STUDIES
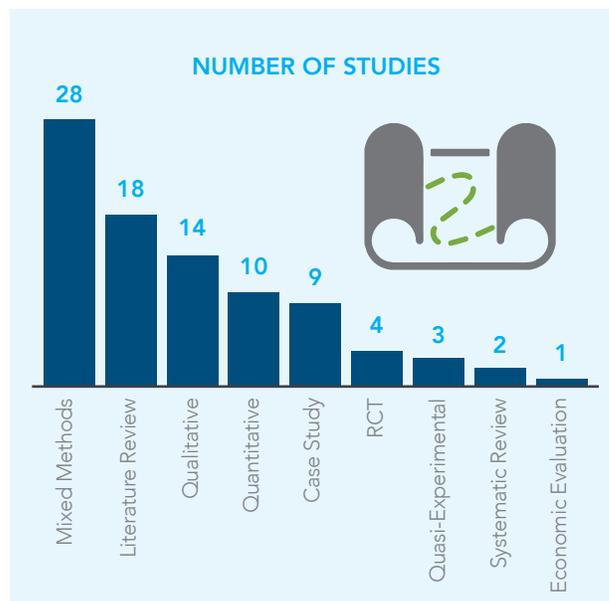
The US was the most common country where interventions were based (n=26), followed by the UK n=7), Thailand (n=4) and Vietnam (n=4). By region, most studies are from South and Southeast Asia (n=31), followed by North America (n=29), Europe (n=23), Africa (n=13), Central America (n=11), South America (n=10), and the Middle East (n=2). Of the studies evaluated, 55 studies were ranked as high quality, and 44 studies were ranked as moderate quality.

Figure 6. Quality of Included Studies

RESULTS
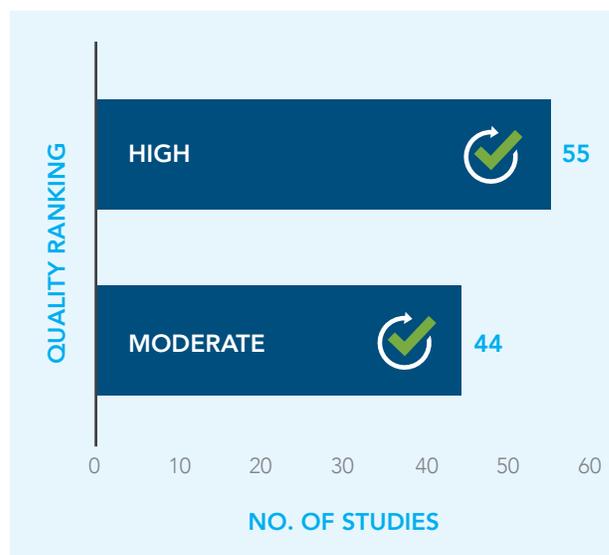
Government agencies were the most common actors evaluated (n=29), with quite a few studies evaluating interventions implemented by more than one or a combination of actors (n=41). This is largely due to many studies having evaluated multiple interventions in one study/report rather than conducting in-depth evaluations of one program, which represents the minority of included studies. Interventions from non-governmental organizations (n=18) and law enforcement (n=6) are also represented in the evidence base.

A variety of interventions are evaluated by the current literature, including those listed in the chart below.

Figure 7. Type of Intervention

NUMBER OF STUDIES
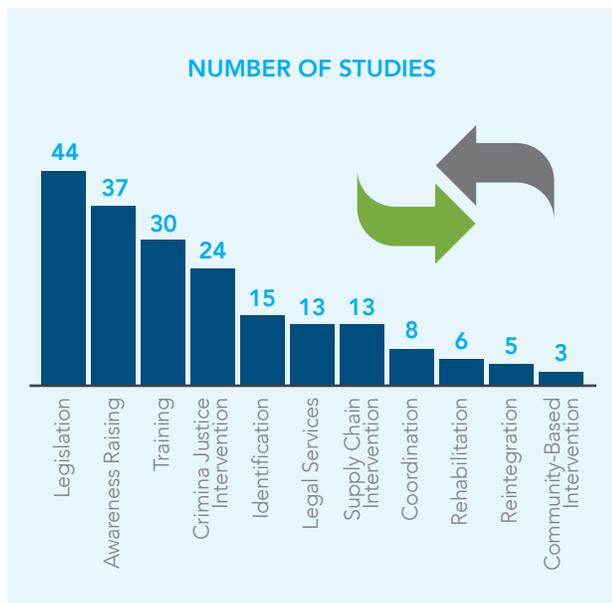
Studies included in this review often report multiple outcomes. Awareness and knowledge among program participants (often in training programs) is the most common (n=38). Criminal justice response (n=35) is also commonly reported and refers to changes in criminal justice activities in response to an intervention. These are followed by services provided (n=31); incidence or recurrence of CI, FL, and HT (n=30); prosecutions (n=27); and trainings (n=23). Despite difficulties in measuring incidence or prevalence of CI, FL, and HT, this is a commonly reported outcome. "Cost-effectiveness" refers to changes in the efficiency in which resources were used in programming. "Corruption" refers to changes in the level of corruption.

Figure 8. Outcomes Reported

NUMBER OF STUDIES
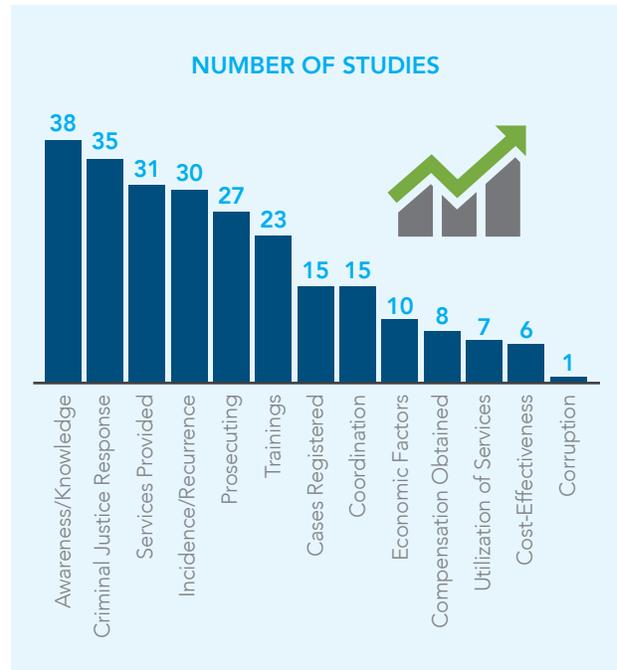
I. ENFORCEMENT

This report reviews 56 studies on enforcement. These include 13 studies on identification by law enforcement, 8 studies on identification and enforcement through supply chains, 4 studies on prosecution and legal services for victims, and 31 studies on training for law enforcement and social protection to improve enforcement.

IDENTIFICATION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Of the studies that met the inclusion criteria, 13 focused on identification by law enforcement. These studies primarily focused on methods that law enforcement uses to identify and refer victims to appropriate services.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Identification and Referral of Human Trafficking Cases

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) in the UK is jointly maintained by the Home Office and the UK Human Trafficking Center, along with its partnering agencies and organizations. The NRM has produced inadequate data on known trafficking cases and intelligence sharing between partners. There is mixed evidence on the effectiveness of the NRM in service provision following identification. This study found

that there is a lack of clarity and effective cooperation between partners, largely due to a need for data, inadequate data sharing, confusion about the definition of HT, and low levels of awareness of the issue.[23] The NRM has also been shown to subject victims to long waiting times, which increased the adverse psychological issues that victims faced.[24]

An online referral system developed by the Human Trafficking Unit of the Metropolitan Police Service in London was developed to enable police to correctly identify and refer victims of HT. Officers report that the system, which can be used by 60 organizations in London, increased the referral of victims and recording of referrals. Officers state that an increase in referrals led to more investigations of human trafficking.[25]

A campaign in Brazil named Operation Princess utilized two special Civil Police stations and a Military Police battalion to combat sex trafficking. Law enforcement made numerous discoveries as part of the campaign, including identifying an organized trafficking network primarily run by government officials and closing down illegal brothels in which minors were working. The campaign was criticized for utilizing moralizing and militant approaches that criminalized minor sex workers rather than providing them with adequate services.[26]

One report on trafficking from Albania, Vietnam, and Nigeria to the UK noted that identification of HT victims was an area that needed improvement. The report found that many Vietnamese victims were not effectively identified by British law enforcement, even though they displayed common signs of victims of trafficking.[27] I In many cases, because of lack of trust in the law enforcement system, victims were reluctant to self-identify for fear of prosecution or deportation, leading to under reporting of HT
A literature review of studies and papers addressing human trafficking and police governance found that

conflating definitions of smuggling and trafficking has produced ineffective identification by border agents in Canada, leaving smuggled migrants vulnerable to being exploited.[28]

Facilitating Identification by Law Enforcement through Programs for Potential Victims

USAID, in partnership with the Institute of International Education and Vanderbilt University, conducted a review of an RCT of awareness programs in Nepal. Raising awareness among potential victims can include a variety of activities aimed at reducing vulnerabilities and risks of exploitation. Awareness raising can help with HT enforcement, because when communities are able to recognize HT, they can intervene to enforce relevant laws themselves (including by identifying and referring victims) and alert law enforcement to cases. The review found that awareness campaigns helped individuals recognize when they were victims of trafficking or when close family or friends were victims (which could help increase referrals of possible HT cases to law enforcement), but that in many cases, this knowledge was not maintained over time.[29] Mass media campaigns increase the sense of urgency in the short term more than group sessions, but the sense of urgency decreases over time.[30] Importantly, group exposure resulted in increased support for human trafficking policies to increase country coordination efforts.[31] The intervention also resulted in an increased willingness to work with police, which is an important factor in enforcement activity. Over 80% of respondents shared that they would call the police when they encountered a HT situation. Group exposure was more effective at increasing perceptions of the frequency of different types of exploitation, such as FL and sex trafficking, and this knowledge was maintained over time. The study found that while 87% of respondents identified HT as a serious concern, 80% felt that it was not an issue in their own communities.[32]

---

23   Jackie H. Harvey, Rob A. Hornsby, and Zeibeda Sattar, "Disjointed Service: An English Case Study of Multi-Agency Provision in Tackling Child Trafficking," *Brit J Criminol* 55 (2015): 494-513.

24   Patricia Hynes et al., *Between Two Fires: Understanding Vulnerabilities and the Support Needs of People from Albania, Viet Nam and Nigeria who have experienced Human Trafficking into the UK* (Bedfordshire: University of Bedfordshire, 2019), 87-91.

25   Ruth Van Dyke, "Monitoring and Evaluation of Human Trafficking Partnerships in England and Wales," *Anti-Trafficking Review* 8 (2017): 131-146.

26   Paul Amar, "Operation Princess in Rio de Janeiro: Policing 'Sex Trafficking', Strengthening Worker Citizenship, and the Urban Geopolitics of Security in Brazil," Sage Publications 40, no. 4-5 (2009): 513-541.

27   Patricia Hynes et al., *Between Two Fires: Understanding Vulnerabilities and the Support Needs of People from Albania, Viet Nam and Nigeria who have experienced Human Trafficking into the UK* (Bedfordshire: University of Bedfordshire, 2019), 87-91.

28   Yvon Dandurand, "Human Trafficking and Police Governance," *Police Practice and Research* 18, no. 3 (2017): 322-336.

29   Dan Archer, "Reducing Vulnerability to Human Trafficking: An Experimental Intervention Using Anti-Trafficking Campaigns To Change Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs, And Practices In Nepal," 2.

30   Ibid, 7.

31   Ibid, 8.

32   Ibid, 5.

The Boston-based "My Life, My Choice" program is a curriculum of the nonprofit Justice Resource Initiative. It was designed for girls who are identified as "at-disproportionate-risk" for commercial sexual victimization. Other agencies throughout the US have been trained to offer this curriculum. It aims to prevent exploitation by teaching girls how to recognize and avoid recruitment and recruitment tactics of exploiters through empowerment, training, advocacy, and prevention. The study noted a statistically significant changes in behavior of participants.[33] Incidences of commercial sexual exploitation were reduced by 55% immediately after the program (follow-up 1) and by 40% after six months (follow-up 2). By follow-up 2, only 23% of participants who had a recent relationship reported dating abuse victimization in the past six months, a decrease from 45% of participants who had previously reported dating abuse.[34] No comparison group was used, so the observed change could be attributable to a factor other than group participation. Importantly, a majority felt like they would ask police for help (63% at baseline); at the end of the program, this percentage increased to 73%.[35] Given that victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) often have difficulty trusting police, programs that reduce distrust for law enforcement may be an important component of improving enforcement and coordination efforts, especially with regards to identifying and providing services to victims.

A study on reintegration and legal services available to trafficked fishermen in Thailand found that services are inadequate. Public assistance programs have failed to consider victims' needs and do not enable them to participate fully in prosecutions. Additionally, shelters restrict victims' mobility and opportunities for employment. Importantly, these shelters have also been found to disincentivize victims from working with law enforcement by restricting employment while staying in shelters. More research should be conducted on how services within intervention programs improves how victims interact with law enforcement and the impact this has on enforcement and coordination in the prevention of re-trafficking

and re-victimization as well as identifying exploiters.

IDENTIFICATION THROUGH COMPLAINT MECHANISMS FOR FORCED LABOR

The Agricultural Workers Alliance (AWA) operates a number of legal aid facilities in Canada. These facilities include 10 support centers in rural parts of Canada with high numbers of migrant workers and several mobile van units.[36] These centers are the most accessible form of legal assistance for migrant workers in Canada. The centers provide rights-based education, assist with complaints, and are able to operate across jurisdictional boundaries. AWA also works with the Mexican consulate to process complaints.[37] For complaints made in Canada, AWA can work with people filing complaints in person or via their 24-hour hotline.[38] In 2010, AWA responded to 35,000 complaints. In addition to helping victims to file complaints, AWA also tracks complaints throughout the process, with updates provided in an online database that complainants can use to track progress. The study was unable to demonstrate that there was an increase in funds released to complainants that corresponded to AWA support/response. Increasing the number of complaints does help to improve labor enforcement, however, by increasing the number of tips that labor inspectors and law enforcement officials receive.

In the US, the Coalition of Immokalee Workers, a grassroots program targeting migrant workers, has created a private regulatory system that allows workers to bring complaints anonymously.[39] Complaints can be brought as part of the Fair Food Program, which focuses on the tomato industry in Florida. The program requires farms to meet certain standards to be able to access large buyers.[40] An important component of the Fair Food Program is its dispute resolution process, which allows workers to make anonymous complaints of violations without the risk of employer reprisals. The program helps to empower migrant workers who would otherwise not bring complaints out of fear of employer retaliation. The

33   Emily F. Rothman, et al., "Evaluation of a Multi-Session Group Designed to Prevent Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Minors: The My Life My Choice Curriculum," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence I*, no. 24 (2008): p 13.

34   Ibid.

35   Ibid, 16.

36   Manoj Dias-Abey, "Justice on Our Fields: Can 'Alt-Labor' Organizations Improve Migrant Farm Workers' Conditions?" *Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law* Review 53, 185-186.

37   Ibid, 187.

38   Ibid, 188.

39   Manoj Dias-Abey, "Justice on Our Fields: Can 'Alt-Labor' Organizations Improve Migrant Farm Workers' Conditions?" *Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law* Review 53, 173.

40   Ibid, 198.

anonymous complaint mechanism has led to an increase in tips and improved enforcement outcomes, as evidenced by the number of workers freed from slavery. Over 1,000 workers have been freed from slavery since the start of the program, and labor conditions have also improved.[41]

IDENTIFICATION AND ENFORCEMENT THROUGH SUPPLY CHAIN INTERVENTIONS

Search results yielded eight sources that reviewed supply chain interventions in identification, of CL, FL, and/or HT out of which two were classified as moderate quality and six were classified as high quality. Supply chain interventions focus on reducing the sourcing of individuals for CL, FL, and/or HT. Interventions take on various forms including reducing demand and need for involvement. Studies assess compliance with national labor laws, price premiums, and cash transfers. Firm behavior and awareness are cited as outcomes; however, the literature falls short on showing the extent to which behavioral change occurs within industries that are regulated.

FORCED LABOR

Ethical certification schemes are private voluntary standards and norms relating to social and environmental issues.[42] Most ethical certification schemes rely on private, for-profit audit firms to enforce or verify that standards are being met.[43] Ethical certification organizations often give consumers the impression that buying certified products means that their purchasing choices are not contributing to labor exploitation.

A study conducted by Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute of the University of Sheffield found ethical certification schemes to be ineffective in the tea and cocoa industry. There is overall very little difference between labor practices and living standards of ethically certified and non-certified tea and cocoa plantations. In terms of basic service provision, wages, unfair treatment, health, safety, abuse, threats

and coercion, standards were found to be frequently violated by employers, with workers on certified and non-certified plantations reporting almost identical patterns.[44]

The financial challenge of meeting standards is a major contributing factor to the ineffectiveness of ethical certification schemes. Farmers selling to certified buyers for many years are aware of the requirements attached to the certified cocoa. However, they note that the premium received was insufficient to meet the higher costs attached to these standards, particularly around labor, which already amounts to 50% of costs.[45] A second obstacle preventing ethical certification schemes from being effective lies in the inability of audits to verify that standards are being met. Workers are instructed to alter their working practices during annual audits by certifiers and then asked to revert to breaking standards the following day, suggesting that the producers are cheating audits and inspections.[46] The ineffectiveness of certification schemes and audits suggests that more work needs to be done to understand how best to enforce labor laws. The report suggests the need to improve clarity around the different actors responsible for enforcement and increasing state and/or regional enforcement of labor laws.[47]

CHILD LABOR AND FORCED LABOR

Better Work Vietnam published public disclosures about firms that were not in compliance (such as by using CL or FL). The disclosures raised awareness of FL and noncompliance among the general public, and found that these disclosures resulted in improved firm behavior.[48] A key for the program's success was that the cost of compliance was lower than the cost of non-compliance. In addition, firms were aware of the negative impacts that non-compliance has on issues such as CL and FL. Compliance was monitored through inspections. Changes in compliance were not as dramatic for other issues such as compensation, contracts, occupational health and safety, but it was found that compliance generally did increase over time.[49]

---

41   Ibid.

42   Genevieve LeBaron, *The Global Business of Forced Labour Report of Findings (SPERI & University of Sheffield, 2018)*: 37.

43   Ibid.

44   Ibid, 37-42.

45   Ibid, 43.

46   Ibid, 3.

47   Ibid.

48   Claire H. Hollweg, *Public Disclosure in Vietnam* (Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2019), 29-30.

49   Ibid, 21-23.

PROSECUTION AND LEGAL SERVICES FOR VICTIMS

Four studies were included on prosecution and legal services for victims. Legal services include legal assistance during court proceedings, assistance with complaints, assistance with accessing legal services such as visas and employment authorization, helping workers file rights-based complaints anonymously, rights education programs, and strategic litigation. All of these services help victims of CL, FL, and HT to interact with the legal system. Outcomes are often reported quantitatively, with a low risk of bias. Additionally, there's a reasonable causality according to the quality appraisal conducted for the included studies, providing a higher degree of confidence in program effectiveness than other interventions in this review. Legal services interventions are linked to an increase in the number and quality of CL, FL and HT cases brought, improving enforcement of relevant laws and policies. Studies on legal services provided to victims reported improved service utilization, improved housing and health status, increased rates of rescue of victims from labor exploitation, and improved prevention of CL through educational programs. Additionally, when legal services are incorporated into a larger coordination effort, individual outcomes improve. Victim testimony and participation in prosecutions is crucial because often this testimony provides the bulk of evidence against traffickers.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

A study of the IOM's Indonesian Counter-Trafficking Module database noted that due to the hidden nature of HT, the evidence victims provide is heavily relied on as it typically forms the bulk of evidence against traffickers.[50] Victims are often reluctant to testify, but legal assistance can help increase this testimony. Services can be as simple as having interpreters present and able to explain the rights of victims and the risks of participating in the court process, or they can be more comprehensive, such as in the other programs described in this section.[51]

Justice in Motion (JIM), based in the US, works to bring class action lawsuits and remains engaged with plaintiffs over the lengthy trial period.[52] JIM is able to keep in touch with plaintiffs who have returned to their home countries, which is a frequent challenge to bringing cases. JIM's network of human rights defenders recruits participants for class action cases, helps participants complete paperwork, arranged depositions, and arranged settlements. In 2016, JIM was able to help 111 cases proceed that otherwise would likely not have been brought because plaintiffs were located outside of the US.[53] JIM partnered with local organizations in communities of origin, which were better placed to gain the trust of the local population.[54] These partners were then able to get signed statements and other information required during court proceedings in the US.[55] Typically, cases are brought as class actions because the money generated from private complaints often fails to cover court costs.[56] JIM has been able to increase the number and quality of cases brought, using civil cases as an enforcement tool to penalize employers violating labor law.

In a study of the implementation of legislative changes around investigation and prosecution of human trafficking in Portugal, there are several recommendations to improve how prosecutions are conducted. The recommendations are based on factors that justice sector professionals have identified as preventing recognition of trafficking in specific cases that do not meet the required elements under the existing trafficking laws. Recommendations include the development and use of legal phrasing that better captures evidence of HT; establishing standards of proof that the victim has to overcome; professional training for stakeholders; coordination between law enforcement at national and international levels; and supporting a more comprehensive understanding of the needs and vulnerability of victims.[57]

A literature review of HT and police governance studies and papers recommends the creation of specialized anti-corruption measures. The studies also recommend implementation of interventions in a way that considers the potential psychological damage

---

50   Hanna Andrevski, Jacqueline Larsen, and Samantha Lyneham, "Barriers to Trafficked Persons' Involvement in Criminal Justice Proceedings: An Indonesian Case Study," *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* no. 451. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.

51   Ibid at 4.

52   Manoj Dias-Abey, "Justice on Our Fields: Can 'Alt-Labor' Organizations Improve Migrant Farm Workers' Conditions?" *Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law* Review 53, 192.

53   Ibid, 193.

54   Ibid, 194.

55   Ibid, 197.

56   Ibid, 195.

57   Marlene Matos, Mariana Goncalves, and Angela Maia, "Human Trafficking and Criminal Proceedings in Portugal: Discourses of Professionals in the Justice System," *Trends in Organized Crime* 21 (2018): 370-400.

to victims from listening to witnesses in court and undergoing other legal procedures.[58] A study of victims trafficked from Nigeria, Albania, and Vietnam to the UK found that there was a need for high quality legal services to help victims understand asylum, immigration, and entitlements.[59] The study referred to cases of individuals who were not provided with legal services and instead were prosecuted as criminals.[60]

TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION TO IMPROVE ENFORCEMENT

The review found 31 studies that evaluated training interventions that sought to improve enforcement activities, 11 of which are of moderate quality and 20 of which are high quality. Training programs commonly seek to educate participants (primarily law enforcement, prosecutors, and social protection agents) on the characteristics of CL, FL, and HT and best practices for identification and prosecution. Studies on

training for law enforcement and service providers commonly reported increased awareness and knowledge on CL, FL, and/or HT, which assisted them in enforcement (identifying and referring victims). Evidence on behavioral change as a result of training, i.e., participants changing their work or implementing other activities that address CL, FL, and HT, was mixed. Few studies used quantitative methods, and most of these studies evaluated training for law enforcement in the US. Other studies and reports that used qualitative methods suggested an increase in knowledge as a result of trainings, but did not discuss the extent to which knowledge increased.

TRAINING ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Training Interventions That Increase Knowledge

The Interdiction for the Protection of Children (IPC) program provided training to law enforcement in Texas on enforcement of HT, with an emphasis on

---

58   Yvon Dandurand, "Human Trafficking and Police Governance," *Police Practice and Research* 18, no. 3 (2017): 322-336.

59   Patricia Hynes et al., *Between Two Fires: Understanding Vulnerabilities and the Support Needs of People from Albania, Viet Nam and Nigeria who have experienced Human Trafficking into the UK* (Bedfordshire: University of Bedfordshire, 2019), 12.

60   Ibid, 65.

RESULTS

domestic child sex trafficking. The program was first implemented in 2009 and taught officers to recognize indicators of child sexual exploitation as well as when a child might be at risk.

The study reported that "IPC trainers emphasize that law enforcement professionals cannot wait for children to cry out for help, nor assume individuals will disclose when they are being victimized, assaulted, exploited, or abused."[61] Trainings were led by the Texas Rangers, and took steps to include the expertise of local professionals to tailor training content to the specific area and issues in training locales. Trainings also incorporated licensed mental health professionals to shed light on the impact of trauma on children, types of victimization that occur, and how police should interact with victimized children in an appropriate manner (including when conducting interviews with children). Police are trained on how to identify the nature of the threat; behaviors, physical characteristics, and property of children; property of the potential high-risk threat; and situational and vehicle characteristics. From 2010 to 2014, 146 children were recovered from high-risk situations and 14 investigations were initiated. The study did not report data recoveries prior to the training; however, it does state that police officers have mentioned qualitatively that the training has improved enforcement activities and their ability to recognize and respond to trafficking.[62]

In Kentucky, a four-hour training module for law enforcement conducted by victim advocates resulted in an increase in knowledge among participants regarding HT and the implementing of enforcement activities. The training focused on the issue of HT, state and federal HT laws, characteristics of HT victims and traffickers, signs and indicators, prosecution, communication techniques with victims, and resources available for victims. Pre- and post-training surveys demonstrated that executive-level police officers showed increased knowledge of the prevalence of HT in their jurisdictions (mid-level officers, however, did not show increased knowledge); increased knowledge among all participants on laws against HT; and no significant change on the creation of formal procedures to provide instruction for identifying and responding to HT cases. Officers reported a statistically significant increase in the number of HT arrests and cases investigated after the training.[63]

To improve the enforcement of CSEC in the United States, the CSEC Community Intervention Project (CCIP) implemented 3-day training sessions for NGOs, law enforcement officials, and prosecutors in Chicago, Atlanta, Denver, Washington D.C., and San Diego for a total of 211 participants. The training resulted in increased awareness and understanding of CSEC; and understanding of the causes and pathways to CSEC, exploiters' control methods, and impact of CSEC on children. Participants' knowledge of enforcement methods also improved, including methods for interviewing CSEC and preparing CSEC victims for trials. Behavioral change from these trainings was not measured.[64]

Training for 363 border patrol agents in Bosnia and Herzegovina on sex trafficking found that training significantly correlated with an increase in knowledge on human HT (B=1.022, p<.001) and the odds of working on a sex trafficking case (B=2.10, p<.05).[65]

Training Interventions that Result in Program Change

US federal agencies conducted trainings for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Civil Rights Division/Criminal Section (CRT/CS), Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section and USDOL personnel to help enforce and implement the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA).[66] This training was done through the creation and use of a tailored curriculum and a training-of-trainers model.[67] HT task force members were included and follow-up site visits were conducted. During the process, additional training and follow-up were identified as being needed, highlighting the importance of continued training to increase and

---

61 Michael L. Bourke, Derek Prestridge, and Melanie B. Malterer, "Interdiction for the Protection of Children: Preventing Sexual Exploitation One Traffic Stop at a Time," *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 30 (September-October 2016): 71.

62 Ibid.

63 Claire M. Renzetti, Amy Bush, Marissa Castellanos, and Gretchen Hunt, "Does Training Make a Difference? An Evaluation of a Specialized Human Trafficking Training Module for Law Enforcement Officers," *Journal of Crime and Justice* January (2015).

64 Kristin M. Ferguson, Haluk Soydan, Sei-Young Lee, Alisa Yamanaka, Adam S. Freer, and Bin Xie, "Evaluation of the CSEC Community Intervention Project (CCIP) in Five U.S. Cities," *Evaluation Review* 33, no. 6 (2009): 568-597.

65 Lisa R. Muftic, "Securing the Border in Bosnia and Herzegovina: An Exploratory Analysis of the Impact of Training on Officers' Knowledge and Experiences Related to Sex Trafficking," *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 20, no 2 (2013): 225-241.

66 Goldenkoff, Robert N., "Human trafficking: A strategic framework could help enhance the interagency collaboration needed to effectively combat trafficking crimes" (2007): 13.

67 Ibid, 32.

maintain knowledge and awareness on methods for enforcement.[68] Since the training, ICE and CRT/CS have established units focused on trafficking, while ICE, FBI, CRT/CS, and USDOL have developed goals and strategies for implementing anti-trafficking activities, including gathering intelligence for enforcement, analyzing patterns of HT, and coordinating (for example, coordinating to resolve a case involving over 250 victims).

Trainings on HT within the judicial system in Serbia resulted in an increase in judges' sensitivity to victims in courtrooms and increased the length of sentences provided to convicted traffickers.[69] In Mexico, the Campos de Esperanza (CdE) project, funded by USDOL, aimed to reach children and adolescents engaged in or at high risk of entering CL and their families and households to increase participation in relevant education, training, and social protection programs. Although awareness and knowledge were not measured, government representatives became more engaged in reducing CL in sugarcane industries after trainings implemented by the program.[70]

In an article from 2017, it was suggested, but not proven, that training for law enforcement, Home Office immigration enforcement teams, and medical personnel in the UK on enforcement and identifying victims of trafficking has contributed to the increase in the number of potential victims referred to the UK's NRM since 2013 (from 1,745 in 2013 to 3,266 in 2015).[71] Because this evidence is limited by the ability to demonstrate behavioral changes, or changes in how participants implemented their work or performed other actions related to combating CL, FL, and HT, it is less conclusive and should be treated with caution.

TRAINING ON FORCED LABOR

A USDOL project, Building the Capacity of the Peruvian Labor Inspectorate, which was implemented in 2014, aimed to build capacity and improve enforcement activities of the Superintendencia Nacional de Fiscalizacion Laboral, National Superintenden-

cy of Labor Inspection (SUNAFIL). SUNAFIL's Centro de Formacion was established in 2015 to build the capacity of SUNAFIL staff and other stakeholders through training. Pre- and post-training surveys showed that following the training, participants had improved skills related to completing inspection reports and identifying labor infractions as well as gained a greater awareness of labor issues.[72]

TRAINING ON CHILD LABOR

Free the Slaves uses a community-based model with a focus on awareness raising, which has resulted in reduced instances of debt bondage and slavery.[73] A Free the Slaves program in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), provided training to law enforcement and NGOs. Training and technical assistance was provided to 777 government agencies and 1,718 government officials. Government officials reported an increase in knowledge of CL and changed their behavior, implementing arrests and prosecutions of perpetrators of CL.

TRAINING ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING, FORCED LABOR, AND CHILD LABOR

Many studies stated that, based on qualitative evidence, training to improve enforcement resulted in increased knowledge and awareness on forms of Cl, FL, and HT. USDOL's Protecting the Rights of Migrant Workers through Empowerment and Advocacy in Malaysia implemented training to increase the effectiveness of partner organizations. Training was provided to over 800 migrant workers on labor rights issues, using a variety of activities and promoting leadership and team building. The project reported participants' increased knowledge in labor rights and subsequent involvement in trade unions.[74]

The Strengthening Community-Driven Responses and Accountability Mechanisms to End Slavery in eastern DR Congo Mining Zones project (implemented by Free the Slaves, Search for Common Ground,

---

68   Ibid, 32-4.

69   Gabriel Fosson, "The Serbian Government's Response to Human Trafficking," *European Journal of Crime* 19 (2011): 183-198.

70   Michele G. Arroyo, and Fatima L. Soto, "Interim Performance Evaluation: Campos de Esperanza ('Fields of Hope') Project in Mexico," (2019) https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/MexicoCdE_meval.pdf.

71   Ruth Van Dyke, "Monitoring and Evaluation of Human Trafficking Partnerships in England and Wales," *Anti-Trafficking Review* 8 (2017): 131-146.

72   Ramon Balestino, Giovanna Monteverde, and Marc Masson, *Final Performance Evaluation: Building the Capacity of the Peruvian Labor Inspectorate, Building Union Capacity to Reduce Precarious Employment in Peru* (Washington, DC: Bureau of International Labor Affairs, United States Department of Labor, 2019).

73   Karen Snyder, Sujata Bijou, Lisa O'Reilly, Kavi Ramburn, and Alex Woods, "From Slavery to Freedom: Three-Year Field Test of the Free the Slaves Community Model," (2018) https://www.freetheslaves.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/From-Slavery-to-Freedom-ME-Report-web.pdf, 4.

74   O'Brien & Associates, "An Independent Multi-Project Evaluation of Protecting the Rights of Migrant Workers through Empowerment and Advocacy in Malaysia and Support for Labor Law and Industrial Relations Reform in Malaysia," (2018) https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/evaluation_type/other/Final_Evaluatioin_Report_BWV-UCD_Vietnam_without-PII_30-July-2018_0.pdf.

RESULTS

Association for the Development of Peasant Initiatives, and the Center for Research on the Environment, Democracy and Human Rights) conducted training in the North Kivu region of the DRC. Training was also provided to 192 officials on labor and criminal codes and to 15 prosecutors and judges on the enforcement of slavery and HT laws. The report stated that the training increased officials' knowledge of CL, FL, and HT. The report also showed that the intervention did not change behavior (specifically the arrest and prosecution of perpetrators). However, the report did not offer specific reasons as to why behavioral change did not occur.[75]

A different Free the Slaves projects in DRC trained 1,718 government officials between 2014 and 2016 to improve enforcement. Officials self-reported an increase in knowledge and understanding of forms of CL, FL, and HT and a change in behavior toward CL, FL, and HT. However, no information was provided on how behavior changed, and the study did not provide recommendations on how to convert knowledge into behavioral change.[76]

II. COORDINATION

This report reviews nine studies on coordination, including three studies on coordination for policy formation, three studies on coordination to increase capacity, and three studies on coordination efforts that improved services for victims of HT.

COORDINATION FOR POLICY FORMATION

Three studies were included on coordination for policy formation. The Protection for Abused and Trafficked Humans Task Force (PATH) is an anti-trafficking collaboration model in the United States that aims to increase collaboration among service providers, including attorneys, health services providers, and law enforcement through coordinated efforts. Surveys

and focus group discussions with member agency representatives found that PATH created a more effective policy environment to address HT can be addressed (90% respondents), improved collaboration between law enforcement and service providers (89.7%), and improved quality of services provided (80%). Challenges faced by the coalition included the identification and retention of clients, working with multiple providers, and staff turnover.[77]

The Interim Performance Evaluation of the CdE project[78] provided a midterm assessment of the CdE, which aimed to reduce CL and improve the protection of labor rights in migrant agricultural communities in Mexico.[79] The evaluation highlighted the importance of pursuing opportunities for advocacy when they arise. The evaluation recommended that CdE public policy specialists and coordinators participate in public consultations on national sectoral plans that were ongoing at the time to "advocate specific strategies or programs for reducing child labor and improving working conditions."[80] Importantly, progress with sugarcane producers and employer organizations, as well as with government agencies overseeing protection for children in the private sector, was largely attributed to coordination and communication between various bodies. Coordination efforts included the provision of technical assistance related to the protection of children's and workers' rights. The evaluation also mentioned that early coordination with government stakeholders was key and resulted in increased awareness among government officials on CL issues.

A stronger commitment to anti-trafficking and livelihood support is attributed to the involvement of partners in the DRC.[81] In Wales, the creation of a policy environment that facilitated local political support, raised awareness, and the created anti-slavery coordinator roles was attributed to partnership networks.[82]

---

75 Carole Berrih, "Final Evaluation: Strengthening Community-Driven Responses and Accountability Mechanisms to End Slavery in Eastern DR Congo Mining Zones," (2015) https://www.freetheslaves.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Congo-Program-Evaluation-Report-2015.pdf.

76 Karen Snyder, Sujata Bijou, Lisa O'Reilly, Kavi Ramburn, and Alex Woods, "From Slavery to Freedom: Three-Year Field Test of the Free the Slaves Community Model," (2018) https://www.freetheslaves.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/From-Slavery-to-Freedom-ME-Report-web.pdf.

77 Hea-Won Kim, Taekyung Park, Stephanie Quiring, and Diana Barrett, "The Anti-Human Trafficking Collaboration Model and Serving Victims: Providers' Perspectives on the Impact and Experience," *Journal of Evidence-Informed Social Work* 15, no. 2 (2018): 186-203.

78 Michele G. Arroyo, and Fátima López Soto, Interim Performance Evaluation: Campos De Esperanza ('Fields of Hope') Project in Mexico, (United States Department of Labor, 2019).

79 Ibid, ii.

80 Ibid, 27, 33-34.

81 Carole Berrih, "Final Evaluation: Strengthening Community-Driven Responses and Accountability Mechanisms to End Slavery in Eastern DR Congo Mining Zones," (2015) https://www.freetheslaves.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Congo-Program-Evaluation-Report-2015.pdf.

82 Alison Gardner, "An Idea Whose Time Has Come? Modern Slavery, Multiple Streams Approach and Multilayer Policy Implementation," *Journal of Human Rights Practice* 10 (2018): 461-481.

COORDINATION TO INCREASE CAPACITY

Three studies on coordination to increase capacity were found. Coordination can result in the education of youth about safe migration and reduce the risk of exploitation, as demonstrated by the Project for the Prevention of Adolescent Trafficking in Latvia (PPAT-Latvia).[83] PPAT-Latvia implemented a National Anti-Trafficking Working Group and provided training and materials to youth-serving NGOs.[84] Training included information on trafficking in Latvia and the Baltic States, collaboration between NGOs, and prevention of HT from a law enforcement perspective. Another training was provided to government officials and law enforcement on identifying and working with victims. The national working group subsequently brought together government leaders, law enforcement agencies, and NGOs to coordinate a strategy and establish linkages between the government and non-governmental sectors.[85] PPAT-Latvia also targeted youth between the ages of 14 and 25 and worked to increase knowledge and awareness of the dangers of migration. The program sought to empower potential migrants so that they could make informed decisions about migrating for work and whether it was the best choice for them, and, if they chose to migrate, how and when to do so.[86] The program began with a baseline study to help understand youth migration from Latvia from the perspective of youth. Information gathered from a survey of youth was used to inform the outreach and education materials created by PPAT-Latvia and shared at youth centers through a curriculum, training video, and educational modules. After the information campaign, data were collected from 348 youth planning to migrate for work in the following six months.[87] Of the participants exposed to the media campaign, particularly those exposed via three media sources, and who were planning to work abroad in the next six months (348 youth), there was a 37% increase over those not exposed to the campaigns in taking precautions such as asking for an employment contract and verifying the legitimacy of a recruitment agency or job opportunity.[88]

An evaluation of a technical assistance project implemented by the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor, the Program to Combat Hazardous and Exploitative Child Labor in Cocoa/Commercial Agriculture in West Africa, found that formation of partnerships and coordination between local actors was crucial to establish a community-based approach to monitoring CL. Partners included workers' organizations; farming cooperatives; local- and district-level administrators; and the Ministry of Labor in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Nigeria. The report stated that partnerships and local monitoring activities resulted in increased local capacity to address CL, although more information on how capacity was improved or the results of increased capacity was not provided.[89]

The Nepal Naya Bato Naya Paila project increased the capacity of the Central Child Welfare Board and Ministry of Labor and Employment to rescue and rehabilitate children from exploitation; increased capacity of local government stakeholders to prevent CL and respond to the needs of working children and their families; and increased the capacity of government to identify and plan for children who are out of school, including reaching out-of-school youth in Muslim communities through educational programs provided at job sites with the assistance of madrassas.[90] The program facilitated the coordination of law enforcement, NGOs, government officials, and Muslim teachers successfully identified and rescued 127 child laborers in Bhaktapur.

COORDINATION TO IMPROVE SERVICES FOR VICTIMS

Three studies focused on coordination efforts that improved services for victims of HT. A review of evaluations of support programs to HT victims in the United States reported outcomes from the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST) in Los Angeles, Asian Anti-Trafficking Collaborative (AATC) in San Francisco, and Florida Freedom Project (FFP) in Miami. CAST, AATC, and FFP in Miami provide as-

---

83   Ibid, 567-8.

84   International Organization for Migration, *Launching the Information Campaign on Prevention of Trafficking in Women in the Baltic States* (Helsinki: Regional Office for the Baltic and Nordic Countries, 2002).

85   Alison Boak, Amy Boldosser, and Ofronama Biu, *Smooth Flight: A Guide to Preventing Youth Trafficking* (Brooklyn, NY: International Organization for Adolescents, 2003).

86   Ibid, 567.

87   Ibid, 568.

88   Ibid, 568.

89   ILO, *Rooting Out Child Labor from Cocoa Farms – Paper No 4: Child Labor Monitoring, a Partnership of Communities and Government* (Geneva: International Labor Office, 2007).

90   Ibid, 37.

RESULTS

sistance to victims, including shelter, medical and mental health care, crisis counseling, legal services, and advocacy. Legal services included assisting victims in completing paperwork for work authorization, visa processing, and pursuing criminal charges. Evaluation of these programs found that staff training and communication about the challenges associated with service delivery improved the services that were provided, and that victims had their basic needs met and felt comfortable interacting with staff. The evaluation identified various challenges to service provision, including insufficient capacity and resources, funding constraints, difficulty identifying victims, and difficulty working with law enforcement.[91]

The FFP assists with comprehensive victim services for HT victims.[92] As part of the project, lawyers and paralegals provide assistance with paperwork for visas, work authorization and pursuing criminal charges. The study found that the majority of victims trafficked to the United States wanted to remain in the United States, rather than be repatriated, making the work authorization and visa assistance crucial. Victims' needs change over time, starting with emergency and basic needs, followed by mental health, housing, and education/job support. One-on-one case management was identified as a crucial activity to support victims.[93] The case management services that were provided included intake and assessment, explaining benefits to victims, advocating for clients with other service providers and law enforcement, developing safety plans and plans for crisis intervention, referring victims to relevant services, and coordinating and following up with externally provided services.[94] The study reports that 44% of clients experienced no change in housing status from the beginning to the end of the program, 28% experienced improvement, and 19% experienced deterioration in housing. Regarding immigration, 51% experienced no change in immigration status and 49% experienced improved immigration status. In the area of mental health, 62% experienced improvements in their mental health, 37% reported improved health, and 19% reported improved life skills.[95] By coordinating legal services with other victim services, overall outcomes for victims improved.

In a review of interventions to address commercial sexual exploitation in the United States and India, it was reported that residential rehabilitation programs that provide legal support in addition to job skills training, safe housing, health care, and substance abuse services resulted in improved self-reliance, financial independence, and transition into society for victims (although these outcomes are reported qualitatively).[96] No other details on the legal services provided were discussed in the report.

LEGISLATION

The search yielded 45 sources that included a legislative intervention, with 24 classified as high quality and 21 classified as moderate quality. Legislative interventions include the creation or updating of laws to strengthen the legal framework regarding modern slavery. Often this means updating national laws and national plans of action to meet the standards set by international conventions. The studies reviewed reported decreased prevalence of sex trafficking and CL as a result of national laws and increased awareness of HT as a result of subnational laws. Outcomes should be considered in light of other factors, most importantly, how the laws were implemented as well as other social and economic factors that affect the prevalence of CL, FL, and HT.

Most of the legislative interventions targeted, at least in part, sex trafficking (n=31). Others targeted labor trafficking (n=18), FL (n=15), CL (n=13), and bonded labor (n=2). Over half of the actors that implemented legislative interventions were government agencies (n=27), while about a third were a combination of different actors (n=16).

ANTI-TRAFFICKING LAWS

National Laws

According to the Swedish government, after Sweden passed the 1999 Law that Prohibits the Purchase of Sexual Services, which legalized the selling of sexual services and criminalized the purchase of sexual services, sex trafficking was reduced. The conviction

---

91 Deanna Davy, "Understanding the Support Needs of Human-Trafficking Victims: A Review of Three Human-Trafficking Program Evaluations," *Journal of Human Trafficking* 1, no. 4 (2015): 318-337.

92 Deanna Davy, "Understanding the Support Needs of Human-Trafficking Victims: A Review of Three Human-Trafficking Program Evaluations," *Journal of Human Trafficking* 1, no. 4 (2015): 322.

93 Ibid, 329.
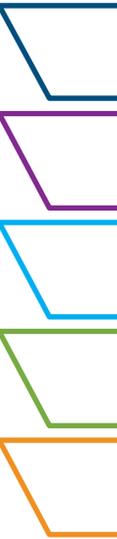
94 Ibid.

95 Ibid.

96 Bincy Wilson, Filomena M. Critelli, and Barbara A. Rittner, "Transnational Responses to Commercial Sexual Exploitation: A Comprehensive Review of Interventions," *Women's Studies International Forum* 48 (2015): 71-80.

rate of perpetrators rose by almost 40% while the number of perpetrators fell by 75%.[97] Qualitative evidence suggested that violence from buyers did not increased as a result of the ban.[98] The sharp drop in male demand precipitated a similar decline in the supply: the number of female prostitutes dropped by 50%.[99, 100,101] It is noted, however, that by criminalizing the purchase of sex work, it is difficult for police to intervene given the challenges of being witness to such crimes. These challenges are similar to those faced by police in investigating other crimes and are not specific to this crime.[102] Furthermore, the growing presence of the online sex industry further complicates law enforcement's ability to intervene, given the similarities between how voluntary and involuntary sex work is advertised.

As the title suggests, "The UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 Three Years On" analyzed the impact of the UK Modern Slavery Act (MSA) three years after its enactment. The MSA aimed to act as a central document that criminalized slavery, servitude, forced and compulsory labor, and human trafficking. While the authors of the study noted that the MSA was an overall positive, so far there has not been an increase in prosecutions or adequate remedies for victims. The study also found that criminal laws (such as the MSA) alone are not sufficient to suppress FL and HT, as criminal laws focus solely on individual conduct rather than structural issues. The study suggested that criminal laws should be accompanied by a legal structure that protects and enforces workers' rights, including providing civil remedies. Finally, the study found that transparency in working conditions in business supply chains was weak, resulting in businesses submitting reports by rote rather than attempting substantive change.[103]

National regulations of rehabilitation programs in Cambodia have been unable to define clear goals and standards for shelters. In Thailand, regulations have not sufficiently defined whether shelters can keep victims without their consent; victims sometimes attempt to avoid identification to prevent being placed in shelters against their will, and therefore fail to receive the services they need.[104] The study mentioned that some shelters in Cambodia foster relationships with police because law enforcement is needed to respond to security incidents. However, the study did not provide details on police interventions.

Implementation of laws that provide services to victims need to be upheld and effectively delegated to the appropriate agencies. In 2016, 824 HT victims were identified in Thailand, but only 142 victims received protective services from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. When victims are unable to receive compensation, they are more vulnerable to re-trafficking. The study used the rescue of 300 Thai fisherman from Indonesia in 2014 as a case study, in which only 39 men were officially recognized as victims, and no victims received financial assistance through the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund. When 217 victims pursued a wage complaint case with the Department of Labor Protection and Welfare, only about half received compensation for unpaid wages. As a result of victims not receiving adequate support and protection, they are less likely to report crimes against them and contribute to investigations. The criminal justice system is therefore unable to provide effective services for victims or to enforce laws against traffickers.[105]

Subnational Laws

An evaluation of the effect of local (state) anti-trafficking laws in the US, where there is already a national, legal anti-trafficking framework in place, found differences between states with anti-trafficking laws and those without. In comparing states that had their own anti-trafficking legislation with states that did not, the study found that law enforcement officers in states with local anti-trafficking legislation had increased (a)

---

97   Anders Gripenlof, *Yearly Reports from the Stockholm Police Prostitution Group*, Stockholm: The County Police of Stockholm, 1991-2002.

98   Ibid.

99   Ibid.

100 Gunilla Ekberg, "The Swedish Law that Prohibits the Purchase of a Sexual Service: Best Practices for Prevention of Prostitution and Trafficking in Human Beings," *Violence Against Women* 10 (2004): 1187-1218.

101 Cornelius Friesendorf, "Pathologies of Security Governance: Efforts Against Human Trafficking in Europe," *Security Dialogue* 38 (2007): 379-402.

102 Anders Gripenlof, *Yearly Reports from the Stockholm Police Prostitution Group*, Stockholm: The County Police of Stockholm, 1991-2002.

103 Virginia Mantouvalou, "The UK Moder Slavery Act 2015 Three Years On," *The Modern Law Review* 81 (2018): 1018-1045.

104 Anne Gallagher, and Elaine Pearson, "The High Cost of Freedom: A Legal and Policy Analysis of Shelter Detention for Victims of Trafficking," *Human Rights Quarterly* 32 (2010): 73-114.

105 David Rousseau, "From Passive Victims to Partners in Their Own Reintegration: Civil Society's Role in Empowering Returned Thai Fishermen," *Anti-Trafficking Review* 10 (2018): 88-104.

knowledge of HT; (b) identification of HT incidents; and (c) familiarity with the national anti-trafficking legislation.[106] Research on HT immigration regulation points toward the low level of prosecutions from state-level anti-trafficking laws in the US and the need to publish more data on the outcomes of such laws.[107]

LABOR LAWS

An evaluation of the Employment of Children Act (EoCA), implemented by the Government of Pakistan in April 1991, evaluated labor laws in that country. The Act provides that "no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed in any factory or mine or any hazardous employment or in specific occupations" and made such employment an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment.[108] Previous labor laws in Pakistan were not consistent in setting age limits for CL and applied only to a few occupations.[109] The EoCA also set more severe penalties for employers than prior laws.[110] The study compared the months prior to the legislative intervention (January-April) to the months after the intervention (May–December), looking at the employment of children aged 10-13. The study found that there was a significant decrease in 10-to-13-year-old boys working after the enactment of the EoCA. The study did not find a similar decrease for girls in that age range since girls were more likely to work inside the household, and the EoCA does not prohibit children from working for their family.[111] Overall, the authors concluded that the results indicated the effectiveness of the law. However, they recommended that the legislation should include domestic services as well to protect girl children.[112]

The final performance evaluation of the Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce Child Labor II Project (CLEAR II Project), a project funded by USDOL and implemented by Winrock, evaluated the results of a legal advocacy intervention.[113] The evaluation indicated that CLEAR II, which sought to enhance the capacity of governments in Burkina Faso, Nepal, Honduras, Liberia, Belize, Panama, and Jamaica to address CL,[114] had been "highly successful" in creating committees or ad-hoc working groups to adapt local legislation on CL to international labor standards.[115] The evaluation also found, however, that CLEAR II was less successful in communicating and engaging with senior government stakeholders to gain approval and endorsement of the proposed legislation.[116] As a recommendation for future projects, the evaluation emphasized the importance of allocating sufficient time for advocacy to secure approval of legislation, which requires "a high level of commitment and political will."[117] To that end, the evaluation recommended the formation of an advocacy subcommittee that would do work outside of drafting legislation. Workshops in Liberia, which included the participation of law enforcement, resulted in the creation of three local action plans; however, at the time this CLEAR II evaluation was written, the action plans had not yet been implemented.[118]

---

106 Elizabeth D. Wagner, "State Human Trafficking Legislation: Does It Matter to Human Trafficking Victim Identification," PhD diss. Capella University, (2012), 14.

107 Jennifer Chacon, "Human Trafficking Immigration Regulation and Sub-Federal Criminalization," *Legal Studies Research Paper Series* 36 (2016).

108 Tazeen Fasih, "Analyzing the Impact of Legislation on Child Labor in Pakistan," Policy Research Working Paper. Education Team in the Human Development Network, the World Bank, November, (2007): 1-2.

109 Ibid, 6.

110 Ibid, 7.

111 Ibid, 29.

112 Ibid, 30.

113 Mario Martinez, and Vasco Veloso, Final Performance Evaluation Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce Child Labor II (CLEAR II) Project (Institute for Development Impact, 2019).

114 Ibid, 1-2.

115 Ibid, vii.

116 Ibid, 24.

117 Ibid, 45.

118 Ibid.

DISCUSSION

DISCUSSION

EVIDENCE ON CRIMINAL, CIVIL, AND LEGAL INTERVENTIONS

This review has highlighted several promising enforcement and coordination interventions that have reduced CL, FL, and HT; improved services for victims; and improved victim outcomes. The evidence suggests that certain interventions increase government capacity and improve services and outcomes for victims. Training interventions and referral mechanisms were shown to increase government capacity to identify CL, FL, and HT and to enforce relevant laws. Legal services in combination with comprehensive case management programs for victims were shown to improve coordination efforts and increase victims' willingness to work with law enforcement.

ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement interventions reviewed by this report include identification by law enforcement, identification and enforcement through supply chains, prosecution and legal services for victims, and training for law enforcement and social protection to improve enforcement. The studies showed that law enforcement identify and refer victims through national referral systems such as the NRM in the UK and campaigns that mobilize law enforcement in Brazil. Law enforcement interventions to identify victims of trafficking in Brazil resulted in the closing of illegal brothels where minors worked. Challenges to identification include the lack of capacity of law enforcement in the UK to recognize the signs of trafficking, and conflation of the definitions of trafficking and smuggling by border agents in Canada. Programs that were implemented to improve identification through programs for victims provided information to both vulnerable populations and to victims of HT and showed that participants displayed an increased willingness to work with law enforcement in the future after identifying HT.

Mechanisms to process complaints within agricultural and migrant communities resulted in the identification of forced labor cases in the US and Canada. Rights education programs are important because victims must know that there has been a violation to bring a complaint.[119] These programs do not, however, automatically lead to an increase in complaints, investigations, and cases because of fear of employer retaliation, mistrust of law enforcement, and fear of exposing their undocumented status. Legal services were also provided to combat forced labor, including assisting with complaints from agricultural workers in Canada and migrant workers in the US, which resulted in over 1,000 individuals being freed from forced labor. The AWA in Canada, for instance, has had success in conducting initial rights education programs in sending communities in Mexico, which is paired with service centers in Canada near migrant worker locations.[120] This continued interaction is crucial. Rights education programs can lead to improved enforcement outcomes by increasing the number of complaints; however, to be successful, rights education centers need to establish trust and be accessible to both the sending communities and the communities in which migrants work.

Some studies focused on how CL, FL, and HT can be identified and enforced through supply chain interventions. Policymakers, business actors, and civil society should appreciate that the business of forced labor is driven by uneven value distribution along supply chains, including low prices that producers receive for their products com-

---

119 Ibid, 176.

120 Ibid, 186-7.

pared to the high profits of retail and brand firms, as well as irresponsible purchasing practices.[121] Supply chain interventions have the potential to be effective in specific contexts, and should be targeted toward the social and economic environment in which the intervention is implemented. Targeting specific supply chains may be more effective than not having a specific sector approach.

Prosecution of perpetrators of HT has been implemented more effectively by utilizing professional training for stakeholders and providing legal services for victims. Studies on legal services covered a range of interventions, including assistance with complaints, court proceedings, rights-based complaints, and strategic litigation. Overall, interventions were found to help victims pursue criminal charges, complete paperwork, arrange settlements, and secure assistance with obtaining visas and work authorization. Legal assistance programs demonstrate their value

by making services available to victims, specifically services that target victims of HT, when there otherwise would be none. The review of research shows that services are being provided in many countries; however, more research should be undertaken to understand the effectiveness of these services.

The majority of studies focused on training interventions targeting human trafficking. Training on human trafficking was shown to increase the knowledge of participants. However, the research was unable show how increased knowledge resulted in behaviour change as the studies were not conducted over a long enough period for behavior change to be measured. In some cases, training resulted in programmatic change, including the development of anti-trafficking immigration units. Training conducted for law enforcement is a commonly implemented intervention.[122] Studies reported that training participants displayed increased knowledge and aware-

---

121 Ibid, 4.

122 Fiona David, "Law Enforcement Responses to Trafficking in Persons: Challenges and Emerging Good Practice," *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* 347 (2007).

ness; however, the studies did not suggest that the training was effective at changing behavior of participants. Training that utilized the expertise of local professionals and mental health workers found that the material was broadened and more effective as a result. Most evaluations were conducted on training of law enforcement. Studies that assessed training for judges in Serbia, for example, found an increase in judges' sensitivity and increases in the length of sentences provided to convicted to traffickers. Training for judges on slavery and trafficking in the DRC reported that awareness increased, but there was no evidence of behavior change. Overall, training interventions have effectively increased knowledge and, in some cases, resulted in behavior change. Researchers have suggested that better training is needed at the local level in addition to state and regional-level agencies.[123] The lack of evidence on behavior change is not surprising given that it requires longitudinal evidence. Future research should evaluate training on behavioral outcomes to more effectively determine the value added by training for law enforcement and prosecutors.

The evidence base did not show that awareness-raising interventions are effective in producing long-term behavioral change. This is largely because study designs did not plan for collecting follow-up data on whether behavioral change occurred. Therefore, awareness-raising interventions may produce behavioral change, but this has not been captured yet by the current evidence base. Like training interventions, more research is needed on whether awareness-raising interventions produce behavior change among recipients. Research should also explore the potential unintended consequences of awareness-raising interventions, including participants' increased proclivity to migrate for work after having a greater sense of confidence in migrating after receiving the intervention.[124]

COORDINATION

Coordination interventions reviewed by this report include coordination for policy formation, coordination to increase capacity, and coordination to improve services for victims.

Studies on partnership and coordination largely report qualitative outcomes, and it is difficult to connect outcomes directly with coordination and partnership activities. It was generally found that partnership and coordination within networks of actors created more conducive environments within which anti-trafficking policy and programming could be carried out. In some cases, partnerships improved the quality of services provided[125] as well as local capacity.[126] More research is needed on the effectiveness of multi-agency partnerships in service provision, specifically the roles of multi-disciplinary teams, referral mechanisms, and best practices of coordinating with NGOs.

LEGISLATION

Legislative interventions reviewed by this report include national and subnational anti-trafficking and labor laws.

Policy evaluations demonstrate a range of outcomes, many of which are difficult to prove given the wide gap between policy and quality of services or incidence or prevalence of CL, FL, and HT. Outside literature demonstrates that compliance with international protocols is higher among high-income countries, countries with lower levels of corruption, and countries in which respect for women is higher.[127] Additionally, setting of international protocols affects the development of national CL, FL, and/or HT laws.[128] However, information is lacking on how the protocols are implemented and interpreted by implementing agencies. The evidence base shows that instituting new laws lead to an increase in services and procedures through which CL, FL, and HT can be addressed.[129]

123 Deborah Grubb, and Katherine Bennett, "The Readiness of Local Law Enforcement to Engage in US Anti-Trafficking Efforts: An Assessment of Human Trafficking Training and Awareness of Local, County, and State Law Enforcement Agencies in the State of Georgia," *Police Practice and Research* 13, no. 6 (2012): 487-500.

124 Whitney Shinkle, "Preventing Human Trafficking: An Evaluation of Current Efforts," *Transatlantic Perspectives on Migration* 3 (2007).

125 Hea-Won Kim, Taekyung Park, Stephanie Quiring, and Diana Barrett, "The Anti-Human Trafficking Collaboration Model and Serving Victims: Providers' Perspectives on the Impact and Experience," *Journal of Evidence-Informed Social Work* 15, no. 2 (2018): 186-203.

126 ILO, *Rooting Out Child Labor from Cocoa Farms – Paper No 4: Child Labor Monitoring, a Partnership of Communities and Government.* (Geneva: International Labor Office, 2007).

127 Seo-Young Cho, Axel Dreher, and Eric Neumayer, "Determinants of Anti-Trafficking Policies: Evidence from a New Index," *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* 116, no. 2 (2014): 429-454.

128 Seo-Young Cho, and Krishna Chaitanya Vadlamannati, "Compliance with the Anti-Trafficking Protocol," *European Journal of Political Economy* 28, no. 2 (2012): 249-265.

129 Tazeen Fasih, *Analyzing the Impact of Legislation on Child Labor in Pakistan*, (Policy Research Working Paper. Education Team in the Human Development Network, the World Bank, November, 2007), 1-2.

DISCUSSION

DISCUSSION

Legislative interventions include national- and regional-level laws. Research finds that criminal laws, such as the UK MSA, alone are not sufficient to suppress modern slavery (including FL and HT), as criminal laws focuses solely on individual conduct rather than structural issues. The research suggests that criminal laws should be accompanied by a legal structure that protects and enforces workers' rights, including providing civil remedies. By criminalizing the purchase of sex work in Sweden, it has been difficult for police to intervene given the challenges of being witness to such crimes. However, these challenges are similar to those faced by police in investigating other crimes

and are not specific to this crime. Furthermore, the growing presence of the online sex industry complicates law enforcement's ability to intervene, given the similarities between how voluntary and involuntary sex work is advertised. In the US, research points toward a low level of prosecution from state-level anti-trafficking laws and the need to publish more data on the outcomes of such laws.

The difference in conviction rates following abolitionist policies in Sweden and Australia suggest that there are a range of confounding factors that exist between national policy and prevalence, as well as

the importance of understanding how policies are implemented. An interesting examination of the differences between US states with anti-trafficking laws versus those without found that law enforcement in states with anti-trafficking laws showed increased knowledge of HT, identification of HT incidents, and familiarity with the national anti-trafficking legislation.[130] This suggests the importance of policy instruments at subnational levels in defining procedures that are unique to a specific area. Other policy evaluations find that, to be effective, criminal law should be accompanied by legal structures that protect and enforce workers' rights, including providing civil remedies.[131]

Labor laws in Pakistan prohibiting CL under the age of 14 in hazardous occupations resulted in a significant decrease in 10-to-13-year-old boys working in hazardous conditions. The research recommends that the legislation should also include domestic services to protect girl children.

The ineffectiveness of supply chain certification schemes and audits suggests that more work needs to be done to understand how enforcement of labor laws can be most effectively carried out. This work includes improving clarity around the different actors responsible for enforcement and increasing state and/or regional enforcement of labor laws.

Overall, the evidence base discusses the value of policy and provides recommendations for increased effectiveness (i.e., regional-level policies and structures that support the implementation of said policies). However, there is a lack of evidence on the types of policies—for example, regulatory policies, policies establishing national plans, or compliance with international frameworks—and why they are effective, such as an assessment of how the policy provides a plan for implementation and whether the roles of government agencies and contractual bodies are appropriate and well-defined.

GAPS IN THE EVIDENCE BASE

The evidence on criminal, civil, and legal interventions addressing CL, FL, and HT is far from achieving data saturation. Very few studies address criminal justice interventions and legal support services independently from other policy and legal instruments, or from other services provided to victims of HT and FL (such as social and rehabilitative services). As a result, evidence of the effectiveness of these interventions is hidden within a small and limited body of evaluations on broadly defined and inadequately understood interventions. There is a large gap in the research regarding understanding the behavioral changes that result from training and awareness-raising interventions, the criminal and legal components of rehabilitation and reintegration, the effectiveness of referral mechanisms, and the civil and legal components of supply chain interventions. There is also a lack of research on coordinating with stakeholders, particularly NGOs; achieving compensation for victims; and determining the roles of multi-disciplinary teams in service provision.

More research and/or stronger evaluation efforts should be undertaken to understand how and when training produces increased knowledge and positive behavioral change, as well as the effectiveness of legal assistance for victims. Research should also be conducted on how rehabilitation programs improve how victims interact with law enforcement, and the impact this has on enforcement and coordination in the prevention of re-trafficking and re-victimization and the identification of exploiters. More research should also be undertaken to determine the association between rehabilitative interventions and program outcomes. Future research should explore the unintended consequences of awareness-raising interventions, including participants' increased proclivity to migrate for work after having a greater sense of confidence in migrating after receiving the intervention.[132]

Interventions that show positive outcomes, but which cannot be continued due to a lack of funding, such as the Free the Slaves program in North Kivu, DRC, highlight the need to assess whether projects are financially and otherwise sustainable. The discontinuation of a program could result in a reversal of effects in addition to other adverse outcomes.

---

130 Elizabeth D. Wagner, "State Human Trafficking Legislation: Does It Matter to Human Trafficking Victim Identification," PhD diss. Capella University, (2012), 14.

131 Virginia Mantouvalou, "The UK Moder Slavery Act 2015 Three Years On," *The Modern Law Review* 81 (2018): 1018-1045.

132 Whitney Shinkle, "Preventing Human Trafficking: An Evaluation of Current Efforts," *Transatlantic Perspectives on Migration* 3 (2007).

DISCUSSION

RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS

RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS TO BETTER ADDRESS CHILD LABOR, FORCED LABOR, AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The following recommendations are taken from studies and evaluations that are **ranked as high quality and that show a strong association between the intervention and positive outcomes** (changes in the incidence or prevalence of CL, FL, or HT, changes in service provision, or changes in victim outcomes). Information on how studies were ranked can be found in the Methods section. Recommendations are not sourced from studies that show mixed results or those that do not provide a strong link between the stated intervention and outcomes. The Methods section describes how the review ranked the quality of included studies. The selected interventions were effective in reducing CL, FL, and HT; improving services provided to victims; and/or improving criminal justice and law enforcement responses.

Interventions effective in strengthening the government's capacity to address CL, FL, and HT:

- Conduct training for law enforcement, protection service entities prosecutors, and immigration officials on how to effectively identify and provide services to victims of HT
- Incorporate local industry and mental health professionals into training for law enforcement and prosecutors
- Conduct follow-up activities to provide additional support and/or training and ensure that long-term behavioral change is occurring

Interventions effective in strengthening coordination between law enforcement and social protection agencies to address CL, FL, and HT:

- Provide legal services support to help victims complete paperwork, arrange depositions, arrange settlements, and process immigration issues
- Conduct legal services in combination with comprehensive support interventions to improve victims' willingness and capacity to interact with law enforcement

Interventions effective in strengthening legislation to address CL, FL, and HT:

- Promote new laws and updates to existing subnational anti-HT, CL, and FL laws in addition to national legislation to ensure that necessary laws are in place
- Provide support on implementing laws at both the national and subnational levels
- Clearly define CL, FL, and HT

Recommendations from studies and evaluations that are ranked as both high and moderate quality can also be taken from the included studies. These studies do not clearly show an association between the intervention and positive outcomes. These recommendations are listed as follows:

- Conduct training for judges on effectively prosecuting human trafficking and forced labor cases
- Provide industry training to help private companies identify labor infractions
- Increase the provision of/access to online referral mechanisms

LIMITATIONS & CONCLUSION

LIMITATIONS

This review has various limitations that should be taken into consideration. Due to time constraints, only 10% of included studies were double screened in title and abstract screening and in full-text screening and data extraction. The double screening of a randomly selected set of articles did not reveal any major differences in quality appraisal among reviewers, resulting in a high level of confidence that further double screening would not have significantly enhanced the accuracy of the final report. Although there's a high confidence in the accuracy of the screening, the limited double screening opens the potential for error in the appraisal of the quality of the included studies. A focus on criminal, civil, and legal interventions excludes a large portion of the evidence base on the effectiveness of anti-trafficking and forced labor interventions that affect and/or are affected by related mechanisms, agencies, and processes. The analysis presented in this report, therefore, is limited only to interventions that fall under criminal, civil, and legal enforcement and does not include interventions related to these processes and that may shed light on their effectiveness. Finally, since the scope of this report is global, recommendations are limited in that very few of the included studies report results that are generalizable and applicable to the international context.

CONCLUSION

To enforce legal frameworks and increase coordination to better address CL, FL, and HT, it is increasingly important to understand the effectiveness of interventions to build the government's capacity, particularly given the interconnected nature of civil and legal interventions. The impacts of child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking are wide reaching, not only for societies, but also for individual victims.

While the there is evidence of effective interventions, a large portion of studies report outcomes qualitatively, with a lesser degree of confidence, or without generalizability. Effective interventions include training for law enforcement agents, prosecutors, and immigration officials on how to effectively identify and provide services to victims of HT; follow-up activities after training and awareness-raising interventions; legal services to help victims complete paperwork, arrange depositions, arrange settlements, and process immigration issues; strong case management practices; national and subnational-level anti-human trafficking laws; and defining CL, FL, and HT for the enforcement of laws.

Gaps in the evidence base should be addressed through future research and through the implementation of high quality, longitudinal studies. Gaps include a lack of research on the behavioral changes that result from training and awareness-raising interventions, the criminal and legal components of rehabilitation and reintegration, effectiveness of referral mechanisms, and the civil and legal components of supply chain interventions. There is a lack of research on coordination with stakeholders, particularly NGOs, regarding how to compensate victims, or roles of multi-disciplinary teams in service provision.

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

Akresh, Richard, Damien de Walque, and Harounan Kazianga. *Evidence from a randomised evaluation of the Household Welfare Impacts of Conditional and Unconditional Cash Transfers Given to Mothers or Fathers*. Policy Research Working Paper, World Bank Group, Human Development and Public Services Team 7730, 2016.

Amar, Paul. "Operation Princess in Rio de Janeiro: Policing 'Sex Trafficking', Strengthening Worker Citizenship, and the Urban Geopolitics of Security in Brazil." *Sage Publications* 40, no. 4-5 (2009): 513-541.

Andrevski, Hanna, Jacqueline Larsen, and Samantha Lyneham. "Barriers to Trafficked Persons' Involvement in Criminal Justice Proceedings: An Indonesian Case Study." *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* no. 451. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.

Archer, Dan. "Reducing Vulnerability To Human Trafficking: An Experimental Intervention Using Anti-Trafficking Campaigns To Change Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs, And Practices In Nepal."

Aronowitz, Alexis A. "Overcoming the challenges to accurately measuring the phenomenon of human trafficking." *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* 3, no. 81 (2010): 493-511.

Arroyo, Michele G., and Fatima L. Soto. "Interim Performance Evaluation: Campos de Esperanza ('Fields of Hope') Project in Mexico." 2019. https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/MexicoCdE_meval.pdf.

Balestino, Ramon, Giovanna Monteverde, and Marc Masson. Final Performance Evaluation: Building the Capacity of the Peruvian Labor Inspectorate, Building Union Capacity to Reduce Precarious Employment in Peru. Washington, DC: Bureau of International Labor Affairs, United States Department of Labor, 2019.

Berrih, Carole. "Final Evaluation: Strengthening Community-Driven Responses and Accountability Mechanisms to End Slavery in Eastern DR Congo Mining Zones." 2015. https://www.freetheslaves.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Congo-Program-Evaluation-Report-2015.pdf.

Boak, Alison, Amy Boldosser, and Ofronama Biu. *Smooth Flight: A Guide to Preventing Youth Trafficking*. Brooklyn, NY: International Organization for Adolescents (2003).

Bourke, Michael L., Derek Prestridge, and Melanie B. Malterer. "Interdiction for the Protection of Children: Preventing Sexual Exploitation One Traffic Stop at a Time." *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 30 (September-October 2016): 71.

CASP. Critical Appraisal Skills Program. (2019). https://casp-uk.net/.

Chacon, Jennifer. "Human Trafficking Immigration Regulation and Sub-Federal Criminalization." *Legal Studies Research Paper Series* 36 (2016).

Cho, Seo-Young, Axel Dreher, and Eric Neumayer. "Determinants of Anti-Trafficking Policies: Evidence from a New Index." *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* 116, no. 2 (2014): 429-454.

Cho, Seo-Young, and Krishna Chaitanya Vadlamannati. "Compliance with the Anti-Trafficking Protocol." *European Journal of Political Economy* 28, no. 2 (2012): 249-265.

Dandurand, Yvon. "Human Trafficking and Police Governance." *Police Practice and Research* 18, no. 3 (2017): 322-336.

David, Fiona. "Law Enforcement Responses to Trafficking in Persons: Challenges and Emerging Good Practice." *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* 347 (2007).

Davy, Deanna. "Understanding the Support Needs of Human-Trafficking Victims: A Review of Three Human-Trafficking Program Evaluations." *Journal of Human Trafficking* 1, no. 4 (2015): 326.

De Hoop, Jacobus, and Rosati C. Furio. *Cash Transfers and Child Labor*. Policy Research Working Paper, World Bank Group, Development Economics Vice Presidency Partnerships, Capacity Building Unit 6826, 2014.

Dias-Abey, Manoj. "Justice on Our Fields: Can 'Alt-Labor' Organizations Improve Migrant Farm Workers' Conditions?" *Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law* Review 53, 192.

Ekberg, Gunilla. "The Swedish Law that Prohibits the Purchase of a Sexual Service: Best Practices for Prevention of Prostitution and Trafficking in Human Beings." *Violence Against Women* 10 (2004): 1187-1218

Farrell, Amy, and Jessica Reichert. "Using U.S. law-enforcement data: Promise and limits in measuring human trafficking." *Journal of Human Trafficking* 3 no. 1 (2017): 39-60.

Fasih, Tazeen. "Analyzing the Impact of Legislation on Child Labor in Pakistan." Policy Research Working Paper. Education Team in the Human Development Network, the World Bank, November, 2007.

Ferguson, Kristin M., Haluk Soydan, Sei-Young Lee, Alisa Yamanaka, Adam S. Freer, and Bin Xie. "Evaluation of the CSEC Community Intervention Project (CCIP) in Five U.S. Cities." *Evaluation Review* 33, no. 6 (2009): 568-597.

Fosson, Gabriel. "The Serbian Government's Response to Human Trafficking." *European Journal of Crime* 19 (2011): 183-198.

Friesendorf, Cornelius. "Pathologies of Security Governance: Efforts Against Human Trafficking in Europe." *Security Dialogue* 38 (2007): 379-402.

Gallagher, Anne, and Elaine Pearson. "The High Cost of Freedom: A Legal and Policy Analysis of Shelter Detention for Victims of Trafficking." *Human Rights Quarterly* 32 (2010): 73-114.

Gardner, Alison. "An Idea Whose Time Has Come? Modern Slavery, Multiple Streams Approach and Multilayer Policy Implementation." *Journal of Human Rights Practice* 10 (2018): 461-481.

Goldenkoff, Robert N. "Human trafficking: A strategic framework could help enhance the interagency collaboration needed to effectively combat trafficking crimes." 2007.

Grades of Recommendation, Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) Working Group. "Grading Quality of Evidence and Strength of Recommendations." *BMJ* 328 (2004): 1490-1494.

Gripenlof, Anders. *Yearly Reports from the Stockholm Police Prostitution Group*. Stockholm: The County Police of Stockholm, 1991-2002.

Grubb, Deborah, and Katherine Bennett. "The Readiness of Local Law Enforcement to Engage in US Anti-Trafficking Efforts: An Assessment of Human Trafficking Training and Awareness of Local, County, and State Law Enforcement Agencies in the State of Georgia." *Police Practice and Research* 13, no. 6 (2012): 487-500

David Guinn. "Defining the Problem of Trafficking: The Interplay of U.S. Law, Donor and NGO Engagement and

the Local Context in Latin America." Presented at *Criminal Trafficking and Slavery: The Dark Side of Migration*, University of Illinois, Champaign (Feb. 23-25, 2006).

Guyatt, Gordon H., Andrew D. Oxman, Holger J. Schunemann, Peter Tugwell, and Andre Knottnerus. "GRADE Guidelines: A New Series of Articles in the Journal of Clinical Epidemiology." *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 64 (2011): 380-382.

Hachey, Lisa M., and Julia C. Phillippi. "Identification and management of human trafficking victims in the emergency department." *Advanced Emergency Nursing Journal* 39, no. 1 (2017): 31-51.

Harvey, Jackie H., Rob A. Hornsby, and Zeibeda Sattar. "Disjointed Service: An English Case Study of Multi-Agency Provision in Tackling Child Trafficking." *Brit J Criminol* 55 (2015): 494-513.

Hollweg, Claire H. *Public Disclosure in Vietnam*. Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2019.

Hopper, Elizabeth K. "Underidentification of human trafficking victims in the United States." *Journal of Social Work Research and Evaluation* 5 no. 2 (2004): 125-136.

Hynes, Patricia, Patrick Burland, Angela Thurnham, Jenniffer Dew, Lola Gani-Yusuf, Valbona Lenja, Hong Thi Tran, Aye Olalunde, and Alketa Gaxha. *Between Two Fires: Understanding Vulnerabilities and the Support Needs of People from Albania, Viet Nam and Nigeria who have experienced Human Trafficking into the UK*. Bedfordshire: University of Bedfordshire, 2019.

GroundWork. Child Labor Pilot Project Assessment Report: Education Pilot to Prevent Human Trafficking Romania. USAID, 2005.

ILO. *C182 – Worst forms of child labor convention, 1999 (No. 182)*. 1999. Available at: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C182

ILO. *CO29 – Forced labour convention, 1930 (No. 29)*. 2017. Available at: www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C029.

ILO. *Global estimates of child labor: Results and trends, 2012-2016.* Geneva: ILO, 2017.

ILO. *Profits and poverty: The economics of forced labor.* Geneva: ILO, 2014.

ILO. *R190 – Worst forms of child labor recommendation, 1999 (No. 190)*. 1999. Available at: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312528:NO.

ILO. *Rooting Out Child Labor from Cocoa Farms – Paper No 4: Child Labor Monitoring, a Partnership of Communities and Government*. Geneva: International Labor Office, 2007.

ILO, and Walk Free Foundation. *Global estimates of modern slavery: Forced labor and forced marriage*. Geneva: ILO, 2017.

International Organization for Migration. *Launching the Information Campaign on Prevention of Trafficking in Women in the Baltic States*. Helsinki: Regional Office for the Baltic and Nordic Countries (2002).

Jensen, Charity. "Toward Evidence-Based Anti-Human Trafficking Policy: A Rapid Review of CSE Rehabilitation and Evaluation of Indian Legislation." *Journal of Evidence-Informed Social Work* 15, no. 6 (2018): 617-648.

Kim, Hea-Won, Taekyung Park, Stephanie Quiring, and Diana Barrett. "The Anti-Human Trafficking Collaboration Model and Serving Victims: Providers' Perspectives on the Impact and Experience." *Journal of Evidence-Informed Social Work* 15, no. 2 (2018): 186-203.

Konstantopoulos, Wendy M., Roy Ahn, Elaine J. Alpert, Elizabeth Cafferty, Anita McGahan, Timothy P. Williams, Judith Palmer Castor, Nadya Wolferston, Genevieve Purcell, and Thomas F. Burke. "An international comparative

public health analysis of sex trafficking of women and girls in eight cities: Achieving a more effective health sector response." *Journal of Urban Health* 90, no. 6 (2013): 1194-1204.

LeBaron, Genevieve. *The Global Business of Forced Labour Report of Findings. SPERI & University of Scheffield,* 2018.

Lovell, Rachel, and Ann Jordan. "Do John Schools Really Decrease Recidivism? A Methodological Critique of an Evaluation of the San Francisco First Offender Prostitution Program." https://esplerp.org/wp-content/up-loads/2012/05/John-Schools.Lovell.Jordan.7.12.pdf.

Luckstead, Jeff, Francis Tsiboe, and Lawton L. Nalley. "Estimating the economic incentives necessary for eliminating child labor in Ghanaian cocoa production." *PloS ONE* 14, no. 6 (2019): 19.

Mantouvalou, Virginia. "The UK Moder Slavery Act 2015 Three Years On." *The Modern Law Review* 81 (2018), 1018, 1045.

Mapp, Susan, Emily Hornung, Madeleine D'Almeida, and Jessica Juhnke. "Local law enforcement officers' knowledge of human trafficking: Ability to define, identify, and assist." *Journal of Human Trafficking* 2, no. 4 (2016): 329-342.

Martinez, Mario, and Vasco Veloso. Final Performance Evaluation Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce Child Labor II (CLEAR II) Project. Institute for Development Impact, 2019.

Matos, Marlene, Mariana Goncalves, and Angela Maia. "Human Trafficking and Criminal Proceedings in Portugal: Discourses of Professionals in the Justice System." *Trends in Organized Crime* 21 (2018): 370-400.

Muftic, Lisa R. "Securing the Border in Bosnia and Herzegovina: An Exploratory Analysis of the Impact of Training on Officers' Knowledge and Experiences Related to Sex Trafficking." *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 20, no 2 (2013): 225-241.

Nicolls, Martina. "Final Evaluation of Naya Bato Naya Paila (NBNP) Project in Nepal." 2013.

O'Brien & Associates. "An Independent Multi-Project Evaluation of Protecting the Rights of Migrant Workers through Empowerment and Advocacy in Malaysia and Support for Labor Law and Industrial Relations Reform in Malaysia." 2018. https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/evaluation_type/other/Final_Evaluatioin_Report_BWV-UCD_Vietnam_without-PII_30-July-2018_0.pdf.

O'Brien, Erin. "Dark numbers: Challenges in measuring human trafficking." *Dialogue E-Journal* 7, no. 2 (2010).

Radford, Lorraine, Debra Allnock, and Patricia Hynes. "Preventing and Responding to Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation: Evidence Review." New York: UNICEF (2015).

Rafferty, Yvonne. "Child Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation: A Review of Promising Prevention Policies and Programs." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 83, no. 4, (2013): 566.

Recknor, Frances H., Gretchen Gemeinhardt, and Beatrice J. Selwyn. "Health-care provider challenges to the identification of human trafficking in health-care settings: A qualitative study." *Journal of Human Trafficking* 4, no. 3 (2017): 213-230.

Renzetti, Claire M., Amy Bush, Marissa Castellanos, and Gretchen Hunt. "Does Training Make a Difference? An Evaluation of a Specialized Human Trafficking Training Module for Law Enforcement Officers." *Journal of Crime and Justice* January (2015).

Rothman, Emily F., Amy Farrell, Jennifer Paruk, Katherine Bright, Megan Mair-Merritt, and Sarah R. Preis. "Evaluation of a Multi-Session Group Designed to Prevent Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Minors: The 'My Life My Choice' Curriculum." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 1, no. 24 (2019).

Rousseau, David. "From Passive Victims to Partners in Their Own Reintegration: Civil Society's Role in Empowering Returned Thai Fishermen." *Anti-Trafficking Review* 10 (2018): 88-104.

Saner, Raymond, Lichia Yiu, and Laural Rush. "The measuring and monitoring of human trafficking." *Public Administration and Policy: An Asia-Pacific Journal* 21, no. 2 (2018): 94-106.

Schady, Norbert, and Maria C. Araujo. "Cash transfers, conditions, school enrolment, and child work: Evidence from a randomised experiment in Ecuador." *World Bank Policy Research Working Pap*er 3930, (2006): p 14.

Shinkle, Whitney. "Preventing Human Trafficking: An Evaluation of Current Efforts." *Transatlantic Perspectives on Migration* 3 (2007).

Shively, Michael, Sarah Kuck Jalbert, Ryan Kling, William Rhodes, Peter Finn, Chris Flygare, Laura Tierney, Dana Hunt, David Squires, Christina Dyous, and Kristin Wheeler. "Final Report on the Evaluation of the First Offender Prostitution Program: Report Summary." Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates, 2008.

Snyder, Karen, Sujata Bijou, Lisa O'Reilly, Kavi Ramburn, and Alex Woods. "From Slavery to Freedom: Three-Year Field Test of the Free the Slaves Community Model." 2018. https://www.freetheslaves.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/From-Slavery-to-Freedom-ME-Report-web.pdf.

Sprang, Ginny and Jennifer Cole. "Familial Sex Trafficking of Minors: Trafficking Conditions, Clinical Presentation, and System Involvement." *Journal of Family Violence* 33, no. 3 (2018): 185-195

United Nations. *Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime.* United Nations Office of the High Commissioner, adopted 15 November 2000.

Van Dyke, Ruth. "Monitoring and Evaluation of Human Trafficking Partnerships in England and Wales." *Anti-Trafficking Review* 8 (2017): 131-146.

Wagner, Elizabeth D. "State Human Trafficking Legislation: Does It Matter to Human Trafficking Victim Identification." PhD diss. Capella University, 2012.

Weiner, Neil .A., and Nicole Hala, *Measuring human trafficking: Lessons from New York City.* New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2008.

Wilson, Bincy, Filomena M. Critelli, and Barbara A. Rittner. "Transnational Responses to Commercial Sexual Exploitation: A Comprehensive Review of Interventions." *Women's Studies International Forum* 48 (2015): 71-80.

Wise, Matthew, and Andreas Schloenhardt. "Counting shadows – Measuring trafficking in persons in Australia." *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology* 3 (2014): 249-266.

World Education. *Final Report: Naya Bato Naya Paila, Combating Exploitative Child Labor Throguh Education in Nepal, 2009-2013.* Kathmandu: World Education, 2013.

Yen, Iris. "Of Vice and Men: A New Approach to Eradicating Sex Trafficking by Reducing Male Demand through Educational Programs and Abolitionist Legislation." *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 98, no. 2 (2008): 668-669.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: AMENDMENTS TO THE SEARCH TERMS

The following table shows where and how search terms were amended.

Database	Search Terms Used
JSTOR	modern slavery OR human trafficking OR forced labor OR forced labour OR child labor OR child labour AND (intervention OR program* OR evaluation OR assessment) AND (criminal justice OR law enforcement OR civil enforcement OR legal enforcement)
Cambridge Core	(modern slavery OR human trafficking) OR (forced labor OR forced labour) OR (child labor OR child labour) AND (intervention OR program*) AND (criminal justice OR law enforcement OR civil enforcement OR legal enforcement) AND (evaluation or assessment)
3ie Impact Evaluation Repository	human trafficking
JPAL Evaluation Database	human trafficking
IOM Publications	human trafficking AND intervention AND law enforcement
DAC Evaluation Resource Centre	(modern slavery OR human trafficking OR trafficking in persons OR sex trafficking OR sex exploitation OR labo exploitation OR forced labo OR migrant work OR forced migration OR child labo OR youth labo OR labo abuse OR child hazardous work OR child labo law OR child OR supply chain OR child economic activity) AND (intervention OR program OR legislation OR labor law OR labour law OR criminal law OR regulation OR evaluation OR assessment) AND (criminal justice OR law enforcement OR civil enforcement OR legal enforcement)
World Bank Research and Publications	human trafficking OR child labor OR forced labor
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse	human trafficking OR child labor OR forced labor OR modern slavery
OECD iLibrary	(modern slavery OR human trafficking OR trafficking in persons OR sex trafficking OR sex* exploi-tation OR labor exploitation OR labour exploitation OR forced labor OR forced labour OR mi-grant work OR forced migration OR child labor OR child labour) AND (intervention OR program* OR intervention OR legislation OR labor law OR labour law OR criminal law OR regulation OR evaluation OR assessment) AND (criminal justice OR law enforcement OR civil enforcement OR legal enforcement)
Polaris Global Modern Slavery Directory	human trafficking AND intervention OR labor law AND enforcement
Campbell Collaboration Library	(modern slavery OR human trafficking OR trafficking in persons OR sex trafficking OR sex exploitation OR labo exploitation OR forced labo OR migrant work OR forced migration OR child labo OR youth labo OR labo abuse OR child hazardous work OR child labo law OR child OR supply chain OR child economic activity)

ANNEX II: CRITERIA FOR QUALITY APPRAISAL

For each question, a score of Yes (2 points), Maybe (1 point), or No (0 points) was awarded. Points were tallied up at the end to produce a ranking of included studies.

FOR ALL STUDIES

1. **Did the study address a clearly focused question?**
   a) A good question may address the population studied, the intervention given, or the outcome considered.
   b) Is the goal of research clear?
   c) Is the research important and relevant?

2. **Is the methodology appropriate?**
   a) Is this the right methodology for addressing the research goal?
   b) For qualitative studies, does the research seek to illuminate the actions and/or subjective experiences of research participants?

3. **Were all important outcomes considered?**
   a) Is there other information you would like to have seen?

4. **Was the data collected in a way that addressed the research question?**
   a) Is it clear how data were collected (e.g. focus group, interview)?
   b) Was the setting for data collection justified?
   c) Has the method been justified?
   d) Have the methods for data collection been sufficiently explained?
   e) If methods were modified during the study, has the researcher explained how and why?
   f) Is the form of data clear (e.g. recordings, notes, numerical data)?
   g) Has the saturation of data been discussed?

5. **Was data analysis sufficiently rigorous?**
   a) Is there an in-depth description of the analysis process?
   b) If thematic analysis is used, is it clear how the categories/themes were derived from the data?
   c) Does the researcher explain how the data presented were selected from the original sample to demonstrate the analysis process?
   d) Is sufficient data presented to support the findings?
   e) Is contradictory data taken into account?

6. **How precise are the results?**
   a) Are you clear about the study's results?
   b) Are the results presented explicitly?
   c) Is there an adequate discussion of the evidence both for and against the researcher's arguments?
   d) Has the researcher discussed the credibility of their findings (e.g. triangulation, respondent validation, more than one analyst)?
   e) Are the findings discussed in relation to the original research question?

7. **Can the results be applied to the local population?**
   a) Could the subjects/interviewees/studies/units/etc. be sufficiently different to the population to cause concern?
   b) Could the local setting differ from that of the review?

FOR SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

1. **Did the authors look for the right kind of papers?**
   a) The right kind of papers would include those that address the review's question and have an appropriate study design.

2. **Were all relevant studies included?**
   a) Look for which databases were used, follow up from reference lists, personal contacts with experts, and unpublished as well as published studies

3. Was the quality of included studies assessed?
   a) Did the authors conduct a quality appraisal or assess the rigor of studies they identified?

FOR QUALITATIVE STUDIES

1. **Was the recruitment strategy appropriate to the aims of the research?**
   a) Has the researcher explained how participants were selected?
   b) Was the method for selecting participants appropriate to provide access to the type of knowledge sought by the study?
   c) Is there any discussion around recruitment (e.g. why some people chose not to take part)?

2. **Has the relationship between researcher and participants been adequately considered?**
   a) Does the researcher critically examine his/her own role, potential bias and influence during (a) formulation of the research questions, or (b) data collection, including sample recruitment and choice of location?
   b) Does the researcher respond to events during the study and consider the implications of changes in the research design?

3. **Have ethical issues been taken into consideration?**
   a) Is there sufficient detail of how the research was explained to participants for the reader to assess whether ethical standards were maintained?
   b) Does the researcher discuss issues raised by the study (e.g. issues around informed consent or confidentiality or how they have handled the effects of the study on the participants during and after the study)?
   c) Has approval been sought from an ethics committee?

FOR RCTS

1. **Was the assignment of subjects to interventions randomized?**
   a) How was assignment carried out?
   b) Was the allocation sequence concealed from researchers and subjects?

2. **Were all subjects who entered the trial properly accounted for at its conclusion?**
   a) Was the trial stopped early?
   b) Were subjects analyzed in the groups to which they were randomized?

3. **Were subjects, study administrators, and other involved personnel 'blind' to the intervention?**

4. **Were the groups similar at the start of the trial?**
   a) Consider other factors that might affect the outcome, such as age, gender, and social class

5. **Aside from the experimental intervention, were the groups treated equally?**

6. **Was the estimate of treatment effect precise?**

FOR ECONOMIC EVALUATIONS

1. **Were all important and relevant resource costs and outcome costs identified and measured in appropriate units?**
   a) Effects can be measured in natural units (e.g. years) or monetary equivalents of the benefits gained

2. **Were all important and relevant resource costs and outcome costs valued credibly?**
   a) Are the values realistic?
   b) How have the values been derived?
   c) Have opportunity costs been considered?

3. **Were costs and consequences adjusted for different times at which they occurred?**

4. **Was an incremental analysis of the consequences and cost of alternatives performed?**

5. **Was an adequate sensitivity analysis performed?**
   a) Were all the main areas of uncertainty considered by changing the estimate of the variable and looking at how this would change the result of the evaluation?

RATING METHOD

Study Type	Low Quality	Moderate Quality	High Quality
Systematic reviews	0-7	8-16	17-22
Qualitative	0-7	8-16	17-22
RCTs	0-9	10-20	21-28
Economic evaluations	0-8	9-18	19-26
All others	0-5	6-11	12-16

ANNEX III: DATA EXTRACTION FIELDS

Field	Sub-Field
Study information	Author(s)
	Year
	Title
	URL
Study design	Quantitative
	Qualitative
	Mixed methods
	Quasi-experimental
	Randomized controlled trial (RCT)
	Case study
	Economic evaluation
	Literature review
	Systematic review
	Other
Type of modern slavery addressed	Human trafficking for sexual exploitation
	Human trafficking for labor exploitation
	Forced labor
	Child labor
	Domestic servitude
	Forced marriage
	Child marriage
	Debt bondage
	Other
Country(ies)	
Actor(s) implementing the intervention	Government agency
	Non-governmental organization or agency
	Law enforcement
	Combination
	Other

Type of intervention	Training
	Awareness raising/knowledge building
	Legal services
	Rehabilitation
	Reintegration
	Identification of victims
	Legislation
	Criminal justice intervention
	Supply chain intervention
	Partnerships
	Community-based legal intervention
	Advocacy
	Combination
	Other
Brief description of the intervention	
Outcome(s) reported	Awareness/knowledge
	Cases registered
	Prosecutions
	Number or quality of services provided
	Compensation obtained
	Number or quality of trainings
	Setting up of coordination bodies
	Economic or financial factors
	Utilization of services
	Incidence or recurrence of modern slavery
	Amount of corruption
	Criminal justice response
	Cost-effectiveness
	Other

ANNEX IV: LIST OF STUDIES INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

TABLE 1: STUDIES AND REPORTS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

Study	Year	Methods	Modern Slavery Addressed	Country(ies)	Actor(s)	Intervention(s)	Outcome(s)	Quality Appraisal Score
Adams, W., Owens, C., and Small, K.	2010	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking	United States	Government agency	Legislation	Cases registered; prosecutions; incidence or prevalence	Moderate
Akresh, R., de Walque, D., and Kazianga, H.	2016	RCT	Child labor	Burkina Faso	Non-governmental organization	Supply chain intervention	Economic factors; incidence or prevalence; cost-effectiveness	High
Amar, P.	2007	Literature review	Sex trafficking; child labor	Brazil	Government agency; law enforcement	Criminal justice intervention	Criminal justice response	Moderate
Arbulu, A.	2018	Mixed methods	Forced labor	Multiple	Non-governmental organization	Training; awareness raising; legislation;	Awareness or knowledge	High
Archer, D.	2016	RCT	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	Nepal	Other	Awareness raising	Awareness or knowledge	High
Arroyo, M.G., and Soto, F.L.	2019	Mixed methods	Child labor	Mexico	Combination	Training; legal services; partnership; advocacy	Awareness or knowledge; services provided; compensation obtained; trainings; coordination; economic factors; utilization of services; incidence or prevalence	High
Arsovska, J.	2008	Qualitative	Sex trafficking	Albania; Bosnia and Herzegovina	Law enforcement	Legislation	Incidence or prevalence; criminal justice response	Moderate
Balestino, R., Monteverde, G., and Masson, M.	2019	Qualitative	Forced labor; child labor	Peru	Combination	Training; awareness raising; legal services; legislation	Cases registered; compensation obtained; trainings	High
Berenschot, and Imagos	2012	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	Macedonia; Serbia	Non-governmental organization	Partnership	Incidence or prevalence; criminal justice response	Moderate
Berrih, C.	2015	Mixed methods	Forced labor; child labor; debt bondage; forced marriage	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Non-governmental organization	Training; awareness raising; partnership; combination	Awareness or knowledge; training; coordination; economic factors; incidence or prevalence	High
Better Work	2016	Mixed methods	Forced labor; child labor	Haiti; Indonesia; Jordan; Nicaragua; Vietnam	Non-governmental organization	Training; awareness raising	Awareness or knowledge; incidence or prevalence	Moderate

Study	Year	Methods	Modern Slavery Addressed	Country(ies)	Actor(s)	Intervention(s)	Outcome(s)	Quality Appraisal Score
Better Work	2019	Mixed methods	Forced labor	Nicaragua	Non-governmental organization	Training; awareness raising; combination	Awareness or knowledge; services provided; compensation obtained; training; utilization of services	High
Bourke, M.L., Prestridge, D., and Malterer, M.B.	2016	Quantitative	Sex trafficking	United States	Combination	Training; awareness raising; identification of victims	Awareness or knowledge; prosecutions; criminal justice response	High
Brayley, H., Cockbain, E., and Laycock, G.	2011	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking	United Kingdom	Law enforcement	Awareness raising; identification of victims; criminal justice intervention; combination	Criminal justice response; cost-effectiveness	Moderate
Chacon, J.M.	2017	Quantitative	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking; forced labor	United States	Government agency	Legislation; criminal justice intervention	Prosecutions; criminal justice response	High
Chuang, J.	2006	Literature review	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	United States; global	Combination	Awareness raising; criminal justice intervention	Prosecutions	Moderate
Chuang, J.	2010	Literature review	Sex trafficking	United States; global	Government agency	Legislation; criminal justice intervention	Criminal justice response	Moderate
Cigno, A.	2011	Other	Child labor	Global	Government agency	Other	Economic factors	Moderate
Cockbain, E., Brayley, H., and Laycock, G.	2011	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking	United States	Other	Identification of victims; criminal justice intervention; combination	Criminal justice response; cost-effectiveness	High
Cyrus, N., and Vogel, D.	2018	Literature review	Labor trafficking	Global	Combination	Awareness raising	Awareness or knowledge; economic factors	Moderate
Dandurand, Y.	2017	Literature review	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	Global	Combination	Training; awareness raising; identification of victims; criminal justice intervention	Awareness or knowledge; cases registered; prosecutions; services provided; training; criminal justice response	Moderate
Davy, D.	2015	Literature review	Labor trafficking	United States	Combination	Legal services; reintegration; rehabilitation; partnership; combination	Services provided	High
De Hoop, J., and Rosati, F.C.	2014	Literature review	Child labor	Global	Government agency	Supply chain intervention	Incidence or prevalence	High

Study	Year	Methods	Modern Slavery Addressed	Country(ies)	Actor(s)	Intervention(s)	Outcome(s)	Quality Appraisal Score
De Liévana, G.F., and Waisman, V.	2017	Qualitative	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking; forced labor	Spain	Combination	Identification of victims; legislation; criminal justice intervention	Cases registered; services provided; training	Moderate
Dharel, M.	2015	Qualitative	Labor trafficking; child marriage	Nepal	Combination	Awareness raising; supply chain intervention; combination	Incidence or prevalence	Moderate
Dias-Abey, M.	2018	Case study	Forced labor	United States; Canada	Non-governmental organization	Awareness raising; legal services	Awareness or knowledge; services provided; compensation obtained; economic factors; incidence or prevalence; criminal justice response	Moderate
Edmonds, E., Theocharides, C., Srouji, P., and Karabaczek, M.	2016	RCT	Child labor	Philippines	Government agency	Training	Awareness or knowledge; services provided; training; economic factors; incidence or prevalence	High
Fagernäs, S.	2012	Quantitative	Child labor	United States	Government agency	Legislation	Incidence or prevalence	High
Farrell, A., and Cronin, S.	2015	Quantitative	Sex trafficking	United States	Government agency	Legislation	Cases registered; prosecutions; incidence or prevalence	High
Farrell, A., Bouche, V., and Wolfe, D.	2019	Quantitative	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	United States	Combination	Legislation; criminal justice intervention	Cases registered; prosecutions; criminal justice response	High
Fasih, T.	2007	Quasi-Experimental	Child labor	Pakistan	Government agency	Supply chain intervention; legislation	Incidence or prevalence	High
Federick, J.	2010	Case study	Sex trafficking	Afghanistan; Bangladesh; India; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka	Government agency	Legislation	Criminal justice response	Moderate
Ferguson, K.M., Soydan, H., Lee, S.Y., Yamanaka, A., Freer, A.S., and Xie, B.	2009	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking; child labor	United States	Combination	Training	Awareness or knowledge; training; coordination	High
Fosson, G.	2011	Quantitative	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	Serbia	Combination	Training; awareness raising; legal services; supply chain intervention; legislation; criminal justice intervention	Awareness or knowledge; cases registered; prosecutions; incidence or prevalence	High

Study	Year	Methods	Modern Slavery Addressed	Country(ies)	Actor(s)	Intervention(s)	Outcome(s)	Quality Appraisal Score
Fransisco, M.	2019	Qualitative	Child labor	Costa Rica	Combination	Legal services; supply chain intervention	Incidence or prevalence	High
Friesendorf, C.	2007	Literature review	Sex trafficking	European Union	Combination	Training; awareness raising; legal services; identification of victims; legislation; criminal justice intervention; advocacy	Awareness or knowledge; prosecutions; services provided; coordination	Moderate
Gallagher, A., and Pearson, E.	2010	Literature review	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	Thailand; Cambodia	Combination	Reintegration; rehabilitation	Prosecutions; services provided	Moderate
García-Ocasio, S.	2015	Literature review	Labor trafficking; forced labor	United States; Afghanistan; Iraq	Government agency	Supply chain intervention; legislation	Criminal justice response	Moderate
Gardner, A.	2018	Literature review	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking; forced labor	United Kingdom	Combination	Partnership	Services provided; coordination	Moderate
Goldenkoff, R.N.	2007	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	United States	Combination	Training; awareness raising	Cases registered; prosecutions; criminal justice response	Moderate
GroundWork	2005	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking; child labor	Bulgaria; Ghana; Honduras; Nepal; Romania	Non-governmental organization	Training; awareness raising	Awareness or knowledge; training; coordination	Moderate
Guinn, D.E.	2008	Literature review	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking; forced labor; child labor	Latin America	Government agency	Awareness raising; identification of victims; criminal justice intervention	Awareness or knowledge; cases registered; prosecutions; services provided	Moderate
Harkins, B.	2017	Other	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	Global	Combination	Legislation	Prosecutions; training; criminal justice response; cost-effectiveness	Moderate
Harvey, J.H., Hornsby, R.A., and Sattar, Z.	2015	Qualitative	Child marriage	United Kingdom	Combination	Partnership	Awareness or knowledge; criminal justice response	Moderate
Hea-Won, K., Park, T., Quiring, S., and Barrett, D.	2018	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	United States	Combination	Partnership	Awareness or knowledge; services provided; criminal justice response	High
Hollweg, C.H.	2019	Quantitative	Forced labor; child labor	Vietnam	Non-governmental organization	Awareness raising	Services provided	High

Study	Year	Methods	Modern Slavery Addressed	Country(ies)	Actor(s)	Intervention(s)	Outcome(s)	Quality Appraisal Score
Huisman, W., and Kleemans, E.R.	2014	Literature review	Sex trafficking	Netherlands	Law enforcement	Legislation	Incidence or prevalence	High
Hynes, P.	2019	Qualitative	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking; forced labor; child labor; debt bondage; domestic servitude	United Kingdom; Vietnam; Albania; Nigeria	Combination	Training; awareness raising; legal services; identification of victims; criminal justice intervention	Awareness or knowledge; services provided; compensation obtained	High
ILO	2007	Other	Child labor	West Africa	Combination	Awareness raising; partnership	Coordination; anti-corruption	Moderate
Jersild, A., and Emirogul, T.	2018	Mixed methods	Forced labor; child labor	Turkey	Other	Awareness raising; advocacy	Awareness or knowledge; coordination	Moderate
Judge, S.M., and Boursaw, B.	2018	Quantitative	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	United States	Government agency	Legislation	Cases registered	High
Kaye, J., Hastie, B.	2015	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking; forced labor; bonded labor; child labor	Canada	Combination	Legislation	Cases registered; prosecutions; criminal justice response	High
Kim, H.W., Park, T., Quiring, S., and Barrett, D.	2018	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking; child labor	United States	Combination	Awareness raising; legal services; partnership	Services provided	High
Lam, E., and Lepp, A.	2019	Other	Sex trafficking	Canada	Government agency	Legislation; criminal justice intervention	Prosecutions; services provided; criminal justice response	Moderate
LeBaron, G.	2018	Mixed methods	Forced labor; debt bondage	Ghana; India	Combination	Supply chain intervention	Incidence or prevalence of modern slavery	High
Luckstead, J., Tsiboe, F., and Nalley, L.L.	2019	Quantitative	Child labor	Ghana	Other	Supply chain intervention	Incidence or prevalence of modern slavery	High
Mantouvalou, V.	2018	Mixed methods	Labor trafficking; forced labor	United Kingdom	Combination	Legislation	Prosecutions; services provided; incidence or prevalence of modern slavery	High
Marinova, N.K., and James, P.	2012	Case study	Sex trafficking	Sweden; Germany; Netherlands	Combination	Awareness raising; legislation; criminal justice intervention; advocacy	Prosecutions; services provided; coordination; criminal justice response	Moderate
Maroukis, T.	2017	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	United Kingdom	Government agency	Legal services; legislation	Cases registered; services provided	Moderate

Study	Year	Methods	Modern Slavery Addressed	Country(ies)	Actor(s)	Intervention(s)	Outcome(s)	Quality Appraisal Score
Martinez, M., and Veloso, V.	2019	Mixed methods	Child labor	Burkina Faso; Nepal; Belize; Honduras; Jamaica; Liberia; Panama	Combination	Legal services; legislation; advocacy	Awareness or knowledge; services provided; training; coordination; utilization of services; criminal justice response	High
Molland, S.	2012	Case study	Sex trafficking	Thailand; Laos	Government agency	Legislation	Incidence or prevalence of modern slavery; criminal justice response	High
Mollema, N.	2015	Literature review	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking; forced labor	United States; global	Government agency	Legislation; criminal justice intervention	Prosecutions	Moderate
Muftic, L.R.	2014	Quasi-Experimental	Sex trafficking	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Non-governmental organization	Training	Awareness or knowledge; training	High
Nam, J.S.	2007	Systematic review	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	United States	Combination	Legislation	Cases registered; prosecutions; services provided; compensation obtained; criminal justice response	High
Nawyn, S.J., and Birdal, N.B.	2014	Qualitative	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	Turkey	Combination	Legislation	Services provided	Moderate
Ngok, K.	2008	Other	Forced labor	China	Government agency	Legislation	Services provided; criminal justice response	Moderate
Nicolls, M.	2013	Qualitative	Sex trafficking; child labor	Nepal	Non-governmental organization	Training; awareness raising; legal services; rehabilitation	Awareness or knowledge; training; incidence or prevalence of modern slavery	High
Norbert, S., and Araujo, M.C.	2006	RCT	Child labor	Ecuador	Government agency	Supply chain intervention	Incidence or prevalence of modern slavery	High
O'Brien, D.	2018	Qualitative	Forced labor; child labor	Malaysia	Government agency	Training; awareness raising; legal services; legislation	Awareness or knowledge; services provided; training	High
O'Brien, D., and Ena, L.N.	2018	Mixed methods	Child labor	Colombia	Non-governmental organization	Training; awareness raising; legislation	Awareness or knowledge; training	High
O'Brien & Associates	2018	Mixed methods	Labor trafficking; forced labor; bonded labor; child labor	Vietnam	Combination	Training; awareness raising; legislation	Awareness or knowledge; coordination; incidence or prevalence of modern slavery; criminal justice response	Moderate
Okogbule, N.S.	2013	Other	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking; forced labor	Nigeria	Government agency	Legislation; criminal justice intervention	Prosecutions; criminal justice response	Moderate

Study	Year	Methods	Modern Slavery Addressed	Country(ies)	Actor(s)	Intervention(s)	Outcome(s)	Quality Appraisal Score
Orsini, D.	2017	Mixed methods	Child labor	Rwanda	Combination	Training; identification of victims; community-based legal intervention	Awareness or knowledge; prosecutions; coordination; incidence or prevalence of modern slavery; criminal justice response	High
Palmer, W., and Missbach, A.	2019	Case study	Forced labor	Indonesia	Combination	Criminal justice intervention	Coordination	Moderate
Piza, C., and Portela Souza, A.	2015	Quasi-Experimental	Child labor	Brazil	Government agency	Legislation	Incidence or prevalence of modern slavery	Moderate
Platt, L., Grenfell, P., Meiksin, R., Elmes, J., Sherman, S.G., Sanders, T., Mwangi, P., and Crago, A.L.	2018	Systematic review	Sex trafficking	Global	Combination	Legislation; criminal justice intervention	Utilization of services; criminal justice response	High
Rafferty, Y.	2013	Literature review	Sex trafficking; child labor	Global	Combination	Training; awareness raising; legal services; identification of victims; legislation; criminal justice intervention; advocacy	Awareness or knowledge; prosecutions; services provided; training; criminal justice response	High
Rawley, C.	2005	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking; child labor	Romania	Non-governmental organization	Training; awareness raising	Awareness or knowledge; training; coordination	High
Renzetti, C.M., Bush, A., Castellanos, M., and Hunt, G.	2015	Quantitative	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking	United States	Government agency	Training	Awareness or knowledge; training	High
Rende Taylor, L., and Shih, E.	2019	Case study	Labor trafficking; forced labor; child labor	Global	Non-governmental organization	Awareness raising; identification of victims; supply chain intervention	Awareness or knowledge; utilization of services; incidence or prevalence of modern slavery	High
Rothman, E.F., Farrell, A., Paruk, J., Bright, K., Bair-Merritt, M., and Preis, S.R.	2019	Quantitative	Sex trafficking; child labor	United States	Non-governmental organization	Training; awareness raising; identification of victims; supply chain intervention	Awareness or knowledge; training	High
Rousseau, D.	2018	Case study	Forced labor	Thailand	Combination	Reintegration; rehabilitation	Services provided; compensation obtained	Moderate

Study	Year	Methods	Modern Slavery Addressed	Country(ies)	Actor(s)	Intervention(s)	Outcome(s)	Quality Appraisal Score
Sabon, L.C.	2018	Case study	Sex trafficking	United States	Combination	Legislation; criminal justice intervention	Prosecutions	High
Shih, E.	2016	Qualitative	Sex trafficking	United States; Thailand	Non-governmental organization	Training; awareness raising; identification of victims; community-based legal intervention; advocacy	Awareness or knowledge; training; criminal justice response	Moderate
Shively, M., Jalbert, S.K., Kling, R., Rhodes, W., Finn, P., Flygare, C., Tierney, L., Hunt, D., Squires, D., Dyous, C., and Wheeler, K.	2008	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking	United States	Combination	Training	Incidence or prevalence of modern slavery; cost-effectiveness	Moderate
Small, K., Adams, W., Owens, C., and Roland, K.	2008	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking	United States	Government agency	Training; legislation	Awareness or knowledge; cases registered; criminal justice response	Moderate
Snyder, K.	2018	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking; forced labor; bonded labor; child labor; debt bondage; domestic servitude; forced marriage	Multiple	Non-governmental organization	Training; awareness raising	Awareness or knowledge; prosecutions; training; incidence or prevalence of modern slavery; cost-effectiveness	High
Sonnabend, H., and Stadtmann, G.	2019	Economic evaluation	Sex trafficking	Global	Law enforcement	Legislation; criminal justice intervention	Prosecutions; economic factors; utilization of services; criminal justice response	Moderate
US Department of Labor	2015	Case study	Forced labor; child labor	Costa Rica; Nicaragua; El Salvador; Dominican Republic; Guatemala; Honduras	Government agency	Awareness raising; legislation	Services provided; economic factors	High

Study	Year	Methods	Modern Slavery Addressed	Country(ies)	Actor(s)	Intervention(s)	Outcome(s)	Quality Appraisal Score
US Department of Labor	2015	Case study	Forced labor	Guatemala; Bahrain; Colombia; Jordan; Bangladesh; Swaziland; Haiti; Burma	Government agency	Partnership	Awareness or knowledge; cases registered; prosecutions; services provided; training; coordination; criminal justice response	High
Van Dyke, R.	2017	Literature review	Sex trafficking	United Kingdom	Combination	Training; reintegration; rehabilitation; identification of victims; supply chain intervention	Services provided	Moderate
Vanwesenbeeck, I.	2017	Literature review	Sex trafficking	Global	Combination	Legislation; criminal justice intervention	Services provided	Moderate
Vidra, Z., Katona, N., and Sebhelyi, V.	2018	Qualitative	Sex trafficking	Hungary	Law enforcement	Identification of victims; supply chain intervention	Prosecutions; services provided; criminal justice response	High
Wagner, E.D.	2013	Mixed methods	Sex trafficking; labor trafficking; forced labor	United States	Government agency	Legislation	Cases registered; prosecutions; incidence or prevalence of modern slavery; criminal justice response	High
Wilson, B., Critelli, F.M., and Rittner, B.A.	2015	Literature review	Sex trafficking	India; United States	Combination	Training; awareness raising; legal services; reintegration; rehabilitation; identification of victims; legislation; criminal justice intervention; community-based legal intervention; advocacy	Awareness or knowledge; services provided; compensation obtained; training; coordination; utilization of services; incidence or prevalence of modern slavery; criminal justice response	Moderate
Wilson, D.G., Walsh, W.F., and Kleuber, S.	2006	Quantitative	Labor trafficking	United States	Law enforcement	Training; awareness raising	Awareness or knowledge; cases registered; prosecutions; training	High
Winrock International	2005	Qualitative	Labor trafficking; forced labor	Kyrgyzstan	Non-governmental organization	Awareness raising	Awareness or knowledge; training; economic factors	High
Yen, I.	2008	Case study	Sex trafficking	Multiple	Combination	Training	Awareness or knowledge; training	High
Zegers, M., and Bowen, R.	2018	Qualitative	Child labor	Multiple	Government agency	Awareness raising; legislation	Awareness or knowledge; training	High

WINROCK
INTERNATIONAL

2101 Riverfront Drive | 2121 Crystal Drive, Suite 500
Little Rock, AR 72202 | Arlington, VA 22202
501-280-3000 | 701-302-6500

winrock.org