

Barriers to Fighting Against Human Trafficking Through Non-Profit Organizations and Programs

Megan Nicole Sampang

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Advisor: Charlie Collins

Co-Advisor: Bruce Kochis

Abstract

As human trafficking has become a global issue, many survivors of human trafficking are faced with a new challenge - navigating a world with the freedom to make their own choices. The definition of human trafficking has evolved to where it is more inclusive of victims' unpleasant experiences. Once survivors are taken out of the hostile environment, survivors can seek out the help through organizations such as API Chaya to navigate the resources that are available to them. API Chaya and similar organizations develop programs to address the economic and political issues related to human trafficking such as outreach programs to educate the community. This capstone project identifies the barriers API Chaya faces and the strategies they are using to overcome them.

Introduction

From the early beginnings of the United States (U.S.), when the Constitution was created the Founders wanted to address slavery by writing the 13th Amendment which was approved in 1865. About eighty years later the United Nations (U.N.) was founded that worked for a more progressive and equal opportunities around the world. Then we have the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956 that was passed in India which addressed the systemic issue of why human trafficking can even function. Then, in the 1990's, the United Nations met in Beijing for a conference that focused on improving the policies each country had pertaining to women's rights and access to healthcare called the Platform for Action. Which leads into the year 2000, the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (VTVPA) was passed by Congress during the Clinton administration. Lastly is H.B. 1175 introduced by Velma Veloria in 2003 and made

Washington the first state to declare the act of human trafficking an illegal crime. All of these policies will be discussed in further detail in the literature review section below.

Issue of definition

The definition of human trafficking has changed over the years. One way to view human trafficking is through the lens of globalization. Globalization has resulted in an unprecedented flow of capital, goods and services, and labor into every continent and nearly every country in the world.¹ Globalization isn't just about physical objects that can be purchased; it also refers to human beings being coerced into providing services.

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring 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 or other types of exploitation.²

This capstone examines the barriers of API Chaya, in their efforts to support human trafficking survivors, domestically abused victims, and community education programs. API Chaya is a non-profit organization that seeks to end the systemic issues of domestic violence and human trafficking. API Chaya is focused on servicing the

¹ Jones, Loring; Engstrom, David W.; Hilliard, Tricia; Diaz, Mariel. "Globalization and Human Trafficking." *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare* 34.2 (2007): 107-122.

² Paraskevas, and Brookes. "Nodes, Guardians and Signs: Raising Barriers to Human Trafficking in the Tourism Industry." *Tourism Management* 67 (2018): 147-56.

Asian Pacific Islander and other immigrant communities by the means of education and mobilization to generate an environment of healing and growth.³

Literature Review

United States

Many individuals and families are known to immigrate into different countries in hopes of establishing a better life and future for themselves and families. Individuals who leave their families at home and work abroad may end up in the world of trafficking. In part because of their outsider status, immigrants are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and other harms, and nowhere is this more apparent than in human trafficking, a violation of basic human rights that is aptly viewed as a modern form of slavery.⁴ The definition of human trafficking varies, but it can generally be defined as any act that involves the recruitment or transportation of a person within or across national borders, for work or services, by means of violence or threat of violence, debt bondage, deception, or other coercion. A person may be trafficked for a number of reasons including forced prostitution, exploitative domestic service in private homes, and indentured servitude in sweatshops.⁵ Below, I review the literature on policies within the United States designed to address issues of human trafficking and the research on the effects of human trafficking on marginalized communities. In 2011, members of Congress discussed the formatting of government relationships overseas and marginalized communities. While the U.S. government is sending thousands of individuals overseas for assignments, the government is aware of the exploitation of labor rights in various settings.

³"Who We Are." *API CHAYA*, www.apichaya.org/who-we-are.

⁴"Who We Are." *API CHAYA*, www.apichaya.org/who-we-are.

⁵"Who We Are." *API CHAYA*, www.apichaya.org/who-we-are.

At the height of our overseas contingency operations, we had hundreds of thousands of military personnel stationed overseas. While we have our differences of opinion on the current strategy or the way forward, we must remember there are tens of thousands of American men and women stationed abroad, and regardless of whether there are tens or hundreds or thousands of troops abroad, the support personnel required to ensure these military and diplomatic operations are effective continue to remain. Within the confusing maze of contractors and subcontractors who support our operations, there appear to be less than reputable foreign companies that engage labor brokers who apparently are accountable to no one. They exploit unskilled workers from impoverished backgrounds. We are told that these workers are taken advantage of in their unconscionably low wages, in their work expectations, and in their living conditions.⁶ This is just brief description of the struggles individuals face when being exploited overseas.

According to the U.S. Department of State, globally, approximately 560,000 women and children are trafficked across the international borders each year and forced into the commercial sex trade.⁷ However, the U.S. Department of State only accounts for women and children, it does not consider the trafficking of males around the world.

⁶United States. Congress. House. Committee on Oversight Government Reform. Subcommittee on Technology, Information Policy, Intergovernmental Relations, Procurement Reform. *Are Government Contractors Exploiting Workers Overseas? : Examining Enforcement of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act : Hearing before the Subcommittee on Technology, Information Policy, Intergovernmental Relations, and Procurement Reform of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, One Hundred Twelfth Congress, First Session, November 2, 2011.* Washington: U.S. G.P.O., 2012.

⁷Holman, Melissa. "The Modern-Day Slave Trade: How the United States Should Alter the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act in Order to Combat International Sex Trafficking, More Effectively." *Texas International Law Journal* 44.1 (2008): 99-122.

Trafficking of women and children is rising to be a global pandemic. The number of reported individuals being trafficked across borders has grown exponentially over the years. Forced labor has been documented in at least 90 U.S. cities, including some Washington area communities, and it is concentrated in poorly regulated industries with a high demand for cheap labor. For example, most victims are trafficked into the United States through force, fraud or coercion and are brought from more than three dozen countries, with China, Mexico and Vietnam topping the list.⁸ Forced labor can range from working in sweatshops, working on farms, to involuntary servitude with no payment or compensation in return. Victims of trafficking and forced labor are faced with threats such as physical, emotional, and mental harm. Employers can also threaten the safety of their loved ones back home. Which, can only cause more distress to the employee being threatened, rather than peace of mind.

The 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution declared that “neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”⁹ While this amendment was ratified in 1865 to formally abolish slavery, slavery and involuntary servitude vis-a-vis human trafficking continues to thrive. Slavery is still evident globally but is known through the term of human trafficking. The idea of abolishing slavery was debated in the United States Senate in 1864, and debates continued for a year to get the House of Representatives to pass the bill. This was the United States government attempt of practicing the 13th Amendment and ensuring that every citizen would be able to practice this right.

⁸Sun, L. (2004). 10,000 in U.S. Forced Into Labor, Study Says; Report to Be Released Today on Hill: [FINAL Edition]. *The Washington Post.*, B.08.

⁹ “13th Amendment to the US Constitution.” Library of Congress Home.

In, 2000, the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (VTVPA) was passed by Congress during the Clinton administration. The act is to combat trafficking in persons, especially into the sex trade, slavery, and involuntary servitude, to reauthorize certain Federal programs to prevent violence against women, and for other purposes.¹⁰ The VTVPA established the Trafficking in Persons Office in the Department of State. The VTVPA updated the post-Civil War slavery statutes, furthering the guarantees of freedom from slavery and involuntary servitude set forth in the U.S. Constitution and articulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.¹¹ This act was renewed three times, once in 2003 and then by Presidents Bush and Obama.

Velma Veloria, is the first Filipina-American woman to hold a seat in the Washington State House of Representatives from 1992-2004. In 1995 as the chair of the Community, Trade and Economic Development Committee she had a goal in mind to ease her Filipino community's hardship of human trafficking and mail order brides.¹² Mail order brides is the facilitation of marriages via "mail" and is centuries old. The commercial Internet marriage brokering industry began to thrive over the past three decades. Is a recent expansion of internet-based international marriage arrangements that closely parallels the explosion of the global epidemic in human trafficking.¹³ Individuals that are mail order brides usually face domestic violence.

Veloria's interest in easing the pain the Filipino community peaked that same

¹⁰ "Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000." *United States Legislation on Foreign Relations and International Commerce* (1979-2007): 106.59.1.

¹¹ About Us." *U.S. Department of State*, U.S. Department of State.

¹² Veloria, Velma (2011) "The Road to H.B. 1175: Making Human Trafficking a Crime in the State of Washington, My Story," *Seattle Journal for Social Justice*: Vol. 9: Iss. 2, Article 2.

¹³ Yakushko, Oksana, and Indhushree Rajan. "Global Love for Sale: Divergence and Convergence of Human Trafficking with "Mail Order Brides" and International Arranged Marriage Phenomena." *Women & Therapy*40, no. 1-2 (2017): 190-206.

year, by getting involved in politics to help create policy to prevent circumstances like Susanna Remerata Blackwell. Susanna Remerata Blackwell met her husband, Timothy Blackwell, through an online international marriage brokerage firm.¹⁴ Susanna Remerata Blackwell, her unborn child, and her two friends, Phoebe Dizon and Victoria Laureata, were waiting for the judge to hear Suzanna's plea for divorce inside the King County Courthouse, they were shot to death by Suzanna's husband as he passed through.¹⁵ The media at the time had claimed the incident to be domestic violence which had angered the Filipino-American community. Many in the community had banded together to seek justice for Remerata, Dizon and Laureata. Not just for the Filipino-American community but for other minority communities that face the same brutal realities. As a House Representative Veloria attempted to define human trafficking so that it's more straightforward to understand specific situations.

*The definition of human trafficking varies, but it can generally be defined as any act that involves the recruitment or transportation of a person within or across national borders, for work or services, by means of violence or threat of violence, debt bondage, deception, or other coercion. A person may be trafficked for a number of reasons including forced prostitution, exploitative domestic service in private homes, and indentured servitude in sweatshops.*¹⁶

While the definition of human trafficking can be interpreted in various ways, it

¹⁴ Grosh, Olga. "Foreign Wives, Domestic Violence: U.S. Law Stigmatizes and Fails to Protect 'mail-order Brides'." *Hastings Women's Law Journal* 22, no. 1 (2011): 81-111.

¹⁵ Veloria, Velma (2011) "The Road to H.B. 1175: Making Human Trafficking a Crime in the State of Washington, My Story," *Seattle Journal for Social Justice*: Vol. 9: Iss. 2, Article 2.

¹⁶ Veloria, Velma (2011) "The Road to H.B. 1175: Making Human Trafficking a Crime in the State of Washington, My Story," *Seattle Journal for Social Justice*: Vol. 9: Iss. 2, Article 2.

ultimately hits on aspects of human rights, labor rights and in some cases women's rights. Veloria and her team worked to find hard evidence that proves that human trafficking exists in Washington State,¹⁷ one they could prove it existed it the goal is to make human trafficking an illegal crime in Washington. Thus H.B. 1175 was the product of all the horrid events the Filipino-American community faced. Washington became the first state in the United States to pass such legislation. Since the enactment of H.B. 1175, 48 states in the nation have passed similar legislation.¹⁸ Since the passing of this legislation, as of 2011 human trafficking has become the fastest growing criminal industry in the world, tied with the illegal arms industry as the second largest criminal industry after the drug trade.¹⁹

History of the problem

19th Century and 20th Century

In the immediate post-World War I era, sex trafficking was a common element of women's migration, and international feminists latched onto the issue of sex trafficking to raise questions about women's civil rights and citizenship.²⁰ A woman's national citizenship was in question during this time period; it was determined by her relationship to her husband, if she had one, or through her father. Those working in the sex trade meant that their jobs were outside the considerations in the terms of protection of citizenship. Because of this, many feminists believed that regulated prostitution was just

¹⁷ Office of Crime Victims Advocacy, State of Washington Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, *Human Trafficking: Present Day Slavery* (2004).

¹⁸"Velma Veloria." *Equity in Education Coalition of Washington*

¹⁹ Veloria, Velma (2011) "The Road to H.B. 1175: Making Human Trafficking a Crime in the State of Washington, My Story," *Seattle Journal for Social Justice*: Vol. 9: Iss. 2, Article 2.

²⁰Piiley, Jessica R. "Claims to Protection: The Rise and Fall of Feminist Abolitionism in the League of Nations' Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children, 1919–1936?" *Journal of Women's History*, vol. 22, no. 4, 2010, pp. 90–113.

a way for men to exploit a woman's sexuality. Arguments of human rights, labor rights and women's rights all came to mind when trying to argue the need to end sex trafficking.

Over the course of World War II, the Japanese government created "comfort rooms", called *ianjo*, where soldiers paid an entrance fee to enter women's quarters and do as they like with the women. For the longest time the Japanese government denied involvement in the creation of comfort stations—establishments that saw the systematic rape, torture, and in some cases murder, of approximately 200,000 "comfort women". Women from Asia and the Netherlands, many of whom were girls at the time, had been a gift from Emperor Hirohito to his troops during the Second World War.²¹ In an excerpt of an article by Durham and Loft (2001) it is discussed what some of the comfort women had to say:

Originally, 46 Filipino women came forward to the Japanese government seeking justice for their mutilation, rape and torture. At this symbolic hearing in Tokyo, 78 former comfort women from countries including North and South Korea, Peoples Republic of China, Taiwan, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Netherlands gave evidence and demanded accountability. In Manila in the Philippines, 30 elderly women told their stories through an interpreter. With tears rolling down their faces they exposed the pain and humiliation of their experiences more than 50 years ago. As young girls they had been forced into army brothels where they were raped by as many as 60 soldiers from the Japanese imperial army each day. Their stories were stark testimony to the

²¹Durham, H, and B Loff. "Japan's 'Comfort Women'" *Lancet* (London, England), vol. 357, no. 9252, 2001, p. 302.

horror experienced by those forced into sexual slavery. The women had recently been rejected by their families for speaking out. One woman told of her devastation after her 30-year-old daughter refused to speak to or see her on learning the details of her sexual abuse by the military for 5 months during the 1940s. One survivor from Korea told of how she became pregnant as a result of multiple rapes. The soldiers cut her fetus out with a bayonet and removed her uterus. Another, an Indonesian woman, was 16-years old when taken from her home with 80 others and kept in one room to “service” the soldiers. She explained to interpreters that every Friday a doctor would examine her, and that once the examination was complete the doctor would rape her. The tribunal was told that at the end of the war, in order to hide evidence of one of the stations, women had been grouped there and the station bombed.²²

History of policy solutions

United Nations

The United Nations was founded in 1945 in San Francisco. Throughout the years the United Nations has achieved remarkable accomplishments in peacekeeping, health protection, scientific and cultural advancement, children’s needs, agricultural development, labor organizations, and treaties on the uses of the oceans, space and Antarctica.²³ One of its most important landmarks is the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.²⁴ The United Nations is just one of the organizations that has worked to put an end to trafficking. While the U.N.’s primary focus is to help keep

²² Durham, H, and B Loff. “Japan’s ‘Comfort Women’,” *Lancet (London, England)*, vol. 357, no. 9252, 2001, p. 302.

²³ Birnie, Patricia T. "Now may be the Time to Strengthen the United Nations Series: GUEST COLUMN." *St.Petersburg Times*, Oct 20, 1992, pp. 2, *Global Newsstream*.

²⁴ *Ibid*

world peace, the work that goes into keeping world peace touches on the subject of human rights. During this time period of war, many soldiers were being sent abroad and were not able to enjoy normal everyday activities.

After World War II, the U.N. adopted the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949), which consolidated previous anti-trafficking measures.²⁵ Especially Women and Children, established three criteria to define trafficking: an act, from recruitment to transfer and harbouring; a means, from deception to force; and a goal, forced or exploited labour.²⁶ For the U.N. to have a criteria of trafficking was just the start of resolving systemic issue - exploitation of women, neglect of peoples' human rights, and forcing individuals to work.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956

Sexual abuse upon women and young children in India came to light when the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956 was passed in India. A portion of this act defines the specifics of what an underage child is - anyone under the age of eighteen. The act even justifies owning a brothel or any kind of business similar, or making money off of prostitution to be illegal. A bulk of human trafficking cases was directly related to women and girls, out of 4,087 cases in 2007 related to trafficking, 3,568 cases were concerned with immoral trafficking.²⁷ These are just cases that can be accounted for, while many individuals that are trafficked occur outside the borders of their motherland.

Policy Solutions

²⁵ Forbes, Geraldine. "Politics of Rescue, Voices of the Trafficked." *Economic & Political Weekly (Mumbai, India)*, News. *NewsBank*. Accessed 18 Nov. 2017.

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Mehdudia, Sujay. "The Hindu (English): - National plan to counter human trafficking." *Hindu, The (Chennai, India)*, 9 Jul. 2009. *NewsBank*. Accessed 19 Nov. 2017.

The use of globalization theory is one way to explain why trafficking has become a global issue. Not only does it affect one specific country, socioeconomic status, gender, age, it can affect anyone if they are in a compromising situation like the examples given. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956 addresses the systemic issue of human trafficking by making those who earn a living, own a brothel, or any other kind of institution profiting off of sex trade illegal. This is just one way of resolving the trafficking issue of women and young girls into the sex trade and becoming sex slaves. Since this has been in place things to consider are how can the government properly regulate businesses to ensure there is no chance of mistreatment of the employees when it comes to a new business coming to establishment.

Case Example: API Chaya

API Chaya formed from the merger of two organizations in Seattle, Washington in 2011: the Asian & Pacific Islander Women & Family Safety Center and Chaya. Both organizations were founded in the mid-1990's and served Asian women experiencing domestic violence and sexual assault. While the rate of sexual abuse and domestic violence within those communities may not differ from that of other groups, cultural factors such as patriarchal attitudes or the fear of bringing shame on one's family or community may prevent some women from reporting incidents.²⁸

API Chaya's solutions

API Chaya is a local organization of Seattle, Washington, which aids survivors of human trafficking, domestic violence, and sexual assault. They host multiple events

²⁸ Turnbull, Lornet. "Seattle Group Shines Light on South Asian Victims of Domestic Abuse." The Seattle Times, The Seattle Times Company, 21 Apr. 2013.

throughout the year to help victims report their abuse. API Chaya also holds workshops in the community or upon special request so that they consistently educate those who don't know how to see the signs of abuse or trafficking. API Chaya finds that educating those in the community who may be interacting with individuals being trafficked or abused are more likely to have the survivors come forward and report incidents. Rather than the survivors admitting their abuse to a stranger, such as a police officer, opening up to someone they trust is more likely to occur and if that individual knows the right resources. Survivors can get counseling and justice for the harm inflicted on them. One program, the Natural Helpers Project, trains bilingual members of the community to spot warning signs and mediate situations until further help can step in. Another provides domestic violence trainings for kids and teens. Although API Chaya have a full-time staff, they are unable to fulfill their mission without volunteers — both on the ground and on the board — who donate their free time for a cause they believe in.²⁹ API Chaya isn't just serving the Asian community; they are serving a greater cause that affects everyone who interacts with the survivors. Velma Veloria plays an active role in some of the workshops that API Chaya hosts, such as labor rights workshops, where she educates individuals and groups of worker rights in the workplace.

Methodology and data

Data collection includes semi-structured interviews of two employees of API Chaya. I began by identifying individuals working at API Chaya through LinkedIn. After identifying who works at API Chaya I sent out emails requesting an interview. Interviews were held at the location of preference for interviewees.

²⁹ Brown, Quinn. "UW Faculty Member Volunteers Her Time for Women in Need." The Whole U, 21 Oct. 2015.

In total, there were five main questions I used to help guide the employees to think of the barriers API Chaya as an organization is faced with when trying to combat human trafficking locally.

1. What are the barriers API Chaya faces to address the issue?
 - a. are there political barriers?
2. What are API Chaya's strategies to address the issue?
3. What are the programs API Chaya has developed to address human trafficking?
4. What are the biggest challenges in supporting human trafficking survivors?
5. What are API Chaya's limitations in
 - a. educating the community?
 - b. supporting survivors?

Once all interviews were completed, I compiled all of the qualitative data and analyzed it for trends and recurring themes. I took the responses to further my explanation of supportive organizations such as API Chaya being an important role in the survivors life. API Chaya as an organization will be used as a case study to explain the gaps in current literature that do not address the importance of their interactions with survivors being integral to the survivors life.

Results and Discussion

After interviewing the two employees at API Chaya, I constructed three themes. The first being that human trafficking survivors struggle to acquire visas, asylum or proper documentation that would allow the individuals the access to services they would need. "A huge barrier is lack of government resources like food stamps, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and medical benefits. Almost all trafficking

clients do not have their work permit and will wait upwards of two years to receive them. This means that while they are here in the states waiting, they are also unable to work legally. With little to no government assistance, this makes it near impossible to live and not be at risk of further exploitation.”³⁰

For an individual who isn’t being trafficked thinking about not having access to food or medical benefits is difficult to fathom especially the conditions or labor the trafficked individual is faced with. On top of not having their daily needs, survivors are faced with the hard truth of not having a roof over their heads. “The lack of housing is the biggest barrier for survivors of trafficking. There is very little, if any, local or federal funding to house survivors of trafficking while they await the decision on their trafficking visas or asylum cases.”³¹ If a survivor seeks to obtain a visa, such as a U Visa there are specific benefits that they are authorized to receive.

*In immigration parlance, a temporary visitor to the United States is deemed a "nonimmigrant" The term 'nonimmigrant status' simply indicates that the relief one obtains through a U visa does not initially permit permanent immigration However, U visas do yield significant benefits, initially authorizing recipients to remain in the United States for a period of up to four years and, under certain circumstances, to convert their status to legal permanent residency (72 Fed. Reg. 53014; 8 C.F.R § 245.24). When a U visa is granted, an employment authorization document of the same duration s sent to the successful applicant.*³²

³⁰ API Chaya Employees, in discussion with the author, July 30, 2018.

³¹ API Chaya Employees, in discussion with the author, July 30, 2018.

³² Andrew Turner, Daniel Werner, and Vanessa Spinazola. "Case of First Impression: Federal Judge in Civil Case May Certify U Visa Applications of Undocumented Immigrant Human Trafficking Victims." *Clearinghouse Review* 42 (2009): 510-619.

API Chaya works with their local non-profit immigration lawyers as well as one or two local folks at homeland security and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) that we have been fortunate to build relationships with the past several years.³³ In addition to working to get survivors asylum or visas, API Chaya has a specific advocacy team devoted to supporting and providing resources to survivors. "We also work collaboratively with other anti-trafficking organizations like International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Youth Care. Additionally, we have recently created a community organizing position dedicated to conduct outreach and movement building with survivors of trafficking."³⁴

Conclusions and Recommendations

The definition of human trafficking varies, but it can generally be defined as any act that involves the recruitment or transportation of a person within or across national borders, for work or services, by means of violence or threat of violence, debt bondage, deception, or other coercion.³⁵ A person may be trafficked for a number of reasons including forced prostitution, exploitative domestic service in private homes, and indentured servitude in sweatshops.³⁶ Once a survivor is rescued or escapes from the harms of human trafficking, where that individual is to restart a new life or attain resources to do so is not always the easiest to access. It is organizations like API Chaya that assist survivors in navigating the process. As immigrants seeking asylum or applying for a visa, the individual may not be able to speak English. Language barriers

³³ API Chaya Employees, in discussion with the author, July 30, 2018.

³⁴ API Chaya Employees, in discussion with the author, July 30, 2018.

³⁵ Veloria, Velma (2011) "The Road to H.B. 1175: Making Human Trafficking a Crime in the State of Washington, My Story," *Seattle Journal for Social Justice*: Vol. 9: Iss. 2, Article 2.

³⁶ Veloria, Velma (2011) "The Road to H.B. 1175: Making Human Trafficking a Crime in the State of Washington, My Story," *Seattle Journal for Social Justice*: Vol. 9: Iss. 2, Article 2.

are a significant challenge because few patrol officers in the agencies we studied have foreign language capabilities.³⁷ Patrol officers are usually the first to respond to human trafficking rings to disband them, and when this occurs the officers are unable to communicate with the victim of human trafficking. API Chaya is one of the few organizations locally in Seattle that searches for employees that can speak varying languages or utilizes a translator to ensure that the survivor can be fully engaged in the conversation of how to navigate getting a visa, healthcare, housing and other daily necessities. While the United States government has made progress in deeming the act of human trafficking illegal and being able to bring justice to those who have been trafficked. The government lacks what API Chaya is doing for the community of survivors, a space where they can get assistance in getting justice and other resources.

³⁷ Farrell, Amy, Rebecca Pfeffer, Ronald Weitzer, and Sheldon X Zhang. "Policing Human Trafficking: Cultural Blindness and Organizational Barriers." *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 653, no. 1 (2014): 46-64.

Appendices

1a. Informed Consent Form

Research Participant Information and Consent Form

You are being asked to participate in a research study. Researchers are required to provide a consent form to inform you about the research study, to convey that participation is voluntary, to explain risks and benefits of participation, and to empower you to make an informed decision. You should feel free to ask the researcher any questions you may have.

Researcher and Title: Megan Nicole Sampang, Master of Arts in Policy Studies
Graduate Student

Department and Institution: School of Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences, University of Washington | Bothell

Purpose of Research

You are being asked to participate in a research study that examines the barriers of non-profit organizations fighting against human trafficking. More specifically, this study seeks to understand the political barriers these organizations are faced with when educating and supporting the community and human trafficking victims/survivors, and how these organizations are overcoming the barriers to meet their organizations mission and vision statements through their programs.

You have been selected as a possible participant in this study because you have been identified as an employee of API Chaya.

From this study, we hope to learn more about the barriers API Chaya is faced with and how you are combating those barriers. Your participation in this study should take 30-45 minutes to complete. We go as long as you'd like or stop whenever you'd like.

WHAT YOU WILL DO

For this research, you will be asked to conduct an informational interview asking about the barriers API Chaya is faced with and the strategies the organization has developed to combat them. During the interview, we will ask several questions about the organizations barriers as a whole, barriers to its programs and educating the community.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

Your participation in this research has no foreseeable individual benefits. However, your participation in this study may contribute to the importance of non-profit organizations

working to fight against human trafficking, educate the community, support human trafficking victims/survivors and potential to inform the ways that other organizations and government to facilitate social change and education.

POTENTIAL RISKS

There are minimal risks associated with participation in this study. Specifically, the interview will discuss the political barriers these organizations are faced with when educating and supporting the community and human trafficking victims/survivors, and how these organizations are overcoming the barriers to meet their organizations mission and vision statements through their programs. As such, discussing the barriers may elicit memories, feelings and stories about those struggles.

While data collected in this research may be reported in public forums (e.g. books, journal articles, public presentations, etc.), all data will be aggregated as to maintain confidentiality. This means that your specific responses to interview questions will not be identifiable and will not be associated with you directly. All of your answers will be completely confidential and will be seen only by the research team at University of Washington | Bothell (UWB).

PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

All information you provide for this project will be kept confidential. This means that while your information will be identified to you, only Institutional Review Board (or IRB) certified research team members at UWB will have access to your information. Your name and other identifying information (e.g. phone number, email address, etc.) will be coded with an ID number to protect your confidentiality. The document containing identifying information will be kept separately from the responses you provide in the interview in a locked electronic file only to be accessed by UWB IRB certified research team members. Information about you and your information will be kept confidential to the maximum extent allowable by law.

The results of this study may be published or presented in public forums, but your identity will remain anonymous.

Your rights to participate, say no, or withdraw

Participation is voluntary. Refusal to participate will involve no penalty or loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled. You may discontinue participation at any time without penalty or loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled.

- You may change your mind at any time and withdraw – even during the interview.

- You may choose not to answer specific questions or to stop participating at any time.

Contact Information

If you have concerns or questions about this study, please contact Megan Nicole Sampang at 206-271-8036 (sampangm@uw.edu).

If you have questions or concerns about your role and rights as a research participant, would like to obtain information or offer input, or would like to register a complaint about this study, you may contact, anonymously if you wish, the University of Washington's Human Subjects Division (HSD) at **(206) 543-0098** or hsdinfo@uw.edu.

For further information about the ethics of human research, please see the HSD website: <http://www.washington.edu/research/hsd/>.

1b. Interview Protocol

Pre-Interview:

- I'm working on identifying barriers to non-profit organizations that are fighting against human trafficking.
- Specifically if there are political barriers preventing API Chaya from meeting their organizations mission, vision statements, and program goals.
- The interview should take anywhere from 30-45 minutes.
- If you have any questions about anything, please feel free to stop the interview at any time.
- I also want to note that some questions can evoke some emotion from individuals. I don't ask these questions intentionally to do that, but we can discuss about any experiences with human trafficking.
- Did you receive the informed consent form?
- Do you have any questions for me before we begin?
 - About me personally?
 - About the project?

Interview Questions:

6. What are the barriers API Chaya faces to address the issue?
 - a. are there political barriers?
7. What are API Chaya's strategies to address the issue?
8. What are the programs API Chaya has developed to address human trafficking?
9. What are the biggest challenges in supporting human trafficking survivors?
10. What are API Chaya's limitations in
 - a. educating the community?

b. supporting survivors?