HUMAN TRAFFICKING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Human trafficking impacts individual health (e.g. traumatic injury, infections, unwanted pregnancy, malnutrition, exposure to toxins, PTSD and depression) and results in family strife/disintegration, community bias/discrimination, business drive for exploitable/unpaid labor, and societal expectations of cheap consumer goods. For all of these reasons, human trafficking is a public health issue.

Human Trafficking

Labor Trafficking:

"Individuals are compelled to work or provide services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion." Sex Trafficking:

"Individuals are compelled

to engage in commercial sex through the use of force, fraud, or coercion."

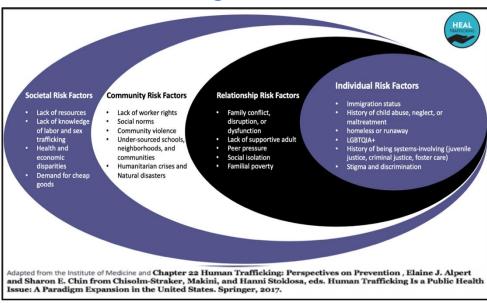
 Office on Trafficking in Persons

Effect of COVID-19

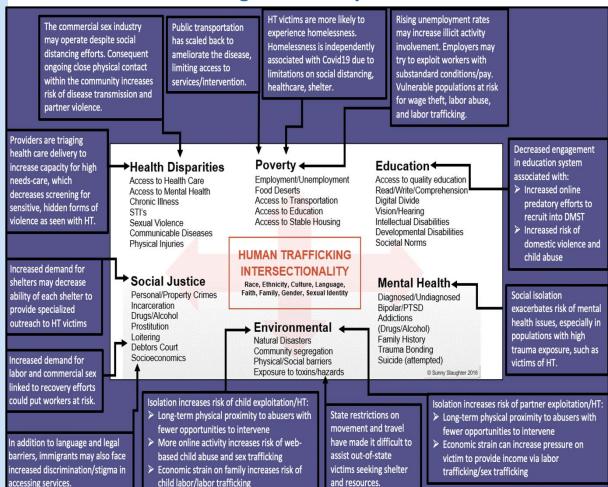
New public social mandates (social distancing, 'shelter in place' orders, school/business closures, event/meeting cancellations) have limited in-person interaction and expanded online communication. They have also increased unemployment, poverty, homelessness, and vulnerability. All of these social changes will likely increase the prevalence of human trafficking.

- "Impact of Covid-19 on Human Trafficking"

Human Trafficking: A Public Health Issue



How is Human Trafficking Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic?



Integrating Anti-Trafficking Work into FEMA Disaster Management Response Framework

Actions to prioritize resuming operations as normally as possible:

- DOL, OSHA, EEOC, worker protection agencies partnering to identify high-risk locations
- Law enforcement investigations
- Screening by providers/agencies engaging with vulnerable people
- Education about rights and laws

Actions taken to prioritize saving lives, property, and environment:

posters/outreach materials

to anti-trafficking groups of

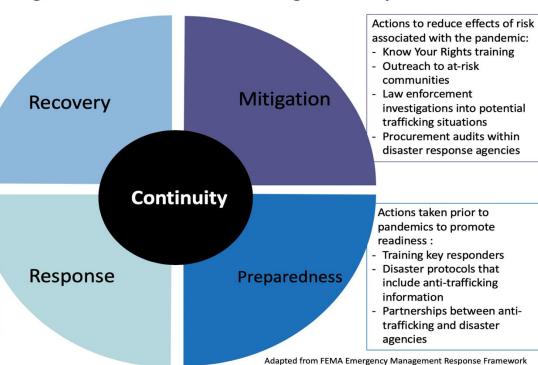
Initiatives to meet basic needs of

- Hotline/local service notifications

- Key locations post

potential victims

survivors



How can health care professionals and other service providers prevent trafficking amidst social distancing efforts?

- Assess high risk patients for trafficking (occupational injuries, substance use patterns, mental health presentations)
- Address social determinants of health and connect patients with resources they need
- Educate other health professionals on trafficking
- Build health systems protocols to respond to trafficking
- Engage with isolated individuals regularly via secure telecommunication
- Teach families to spot both abuse and avenues of recruitment into forced labor and the commercial sex industry
- Conduct Know Your Rights trainings to increase awareness of exploitative circumstances (forced labor)
- Promote harm reduction strategies

What organizational strategies can assist in client/patient support during this pandemic?

- Expand digital avenues for innovative engagement with clients
- Evaluate for new client needs/vulnerabilities arising as a consequence of reduced access to opportunities/services
- Help clients safety plan for themselves and their families
- Integrate client voice and input into program design
- Institute intentional self-care to combat secondary and vicarious trauma
- Coordinate sustainability planning and transition planning in case of provider illness

What resources are available to individuals at risk of suffering violence?

- National Human Trafficking Hotline: Call 1-888-3737-888 or text INFO or HELP to "BEFREE" (233733)
- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 800.656.HOPE (4673)
- <u>StrongHearts Native Helpline</u> for domestic/sexual violence:
 1–844-762-8483.
- Trans LifeLine staffed exclusively by trans operators with policy against non-consensual active rescue: **1-877-565-8860**
- <u>National Parent Helpline</u> emotional support and advocacy for parents: **1-855-2736**.
- Utilize online recovery options such as NA-recovery.org, eatingdisordersnonymous.org, aa.org

References:

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