

United States of America



Name of Resource	US Tariff Act of 1930, as amended
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	1930
Description	<p>Section 307 of the Act prohibits the importation into the United States of merchandise mined, produced or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labour, forced labour or indentured labour– including forced or indentured child labour (19 U.S.C. 1307). Such merchandise is subject to exclusion and/or seizure, and may lead to criminal investigation of the importer(s).</p> <p>According to implementing regulations (19 CFR § 12.42), when information, reasonably but not conclusively, indicates that merchandise within the purview of this provision is being imported, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may issue withhold release orders.</p>
Availability	ENG: https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2010-title19/pdf/USCODE-2010-title19-chap4.pdf

Name of Resource	Executive Order 13126—Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	President
Entry into force / date of approval	12 June 1999
Description	<p>Executive Order 13126 is intended to ensure that U.S. federal agencies do not procure goods made by forced or indentured child labour. That goal is consistent with current laws that, among other things, outlaw the importation of products made by forced or indentured child labour.</p> <p>Under procurement regulations implementing the Executive Order, federal contractors who supply products on a list published by the Department of Labor must certify that they have made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labour was used to produce the items listed.</p>
Availability	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-products-print

Name of Resource	Trafficking Victims Protection Act, as amended
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Ty pe	Legislation
Co unt ry / juri sdi cti on	United States of America
En act ing aut hor ity	Congress
Ent ry int o for ce / dat e of ap pro val	28 October 2000
De scr ipti on	<p>The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) is the landmark federal statute defining human trafficking and establishing a comprehensive approach to combating human trafficking domestically and internationally. The TVPA established the Trafficking in Persons Office within the U.S. Department of State, the President's Interagency Task Force on Trafficking in Persons, and the Senior Policy Operating Group; authorized the State Department's annual Trafficking in Person's Report; authorized the provision of anti-trafficking foreign assistance programs by State and the U.S. Agency for International Development; and enshrined a victim-centred approach within U.S. law enforcement and immigration processes, among many other provisions.</p> <p>The TVPA, as amended, directs the Secretary of Labor, through the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, to carry out activities to monitor and combat forced labour and child labour in foreign countries, including: (1) developing a public list of goods believed to be produced by forced labour or child labour in violation of international standards; and (2) ensuring that such products are not imported into the United States.</p> <p>The National Defense Authorization Act, further supplemented this by stipulating that a contracting or grant officer of an executive agency who receives credible evidence that a recipient of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement has engaged in trafficking in persons or other prohibited activities is also required to promptly refer the matter to the agency's inspector general for investigation. Each such officer is required to compel a recipient to immediately inform the appropriate Inspector General of credible evidence of the recipient's violation of anti-trafficking requirements, and to fully cooperate in any subsequent audit, investigation, or corrective action. The TVPA criminalized forced labour, for whoever "knowingly benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture which has engaged in the providing or obtaining of labor or services [by forced labor]"</p>
Av ail abi lity	ENG: https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title22/chapter78&edition=prelim

Nam e of Reso urce	The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA)
Type	Legislation
Coun try / jurisd iction	United States of America
Enac ting auth ority	Congress

Entry into force / date of approval	26 September 2006
Description	The Act directs the Office of Management and Budget to ensure the existence and operation of a single searchable website accessible by the public at no cost that includes for each federal award of federal financial assistance and expenditures (1) the amount; (2) information including transaction type, funding agency, the North American Industry Classification System code or Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number, program source, and an award title descriptive of the purpose of each funding action; (3) the name and location of the recipient and the primary location of performance; and (4) a unique identifier of the recipient and any parent entity.
Availability	ENG: https://www.congress.gov/bill/109th-congress/senate-bill/2590/text

Name of Resource	Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	21 July 2010
Description	<p>The Act amends the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to direct the Security and Exchange Commission to issue regulations requiring persons for which conflict minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured by that person to make annual disclosures of whether any such conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of Congo or an adjoining country. Requires the report, regarding any minerals that did originate in the Democratic Republic of Congo or an adjoining country, to describe: (1) due diligence measures taken on the source and chain of custody of such minerals; and (2) the products manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, that are not Democratic Republic of Congo conflict free. Defines "Democratic Republic of Congo conflict free" as products that do not contain minerals that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the DRC or an adjoining country.</p> <p>Instructs the Secretary of State to: (1) submit a strategy to Congress that addresses the linkages between human rights abuses, armed groups, mining of conflict minerals, and commercial products; (2) produce and update periodically a map of mineral-rich zones, trade routes, and areas under the control of armed groups in the DRC and adjoining countries ("Conflict Minerals Map"); and (3) publish in the Federal Register a notice of intent to declare a mineral a conflict mineral.</p>
Availability	ENG: https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/house-bill/4173

Name of Resource	The California Transparency in Supply Chains Act
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	State of California, United States of America
Enacting authority	California State Senate
Entry into force / date of approval	1 January 2012
Description	<p>The Act provides consumers with information about the efforts that companies are undertaking to prevent and root out trafficking in human beings and slavery in their product supply chains – whether in the U.S. or overseas. The Act requires large retailers and manufacturers doing business in California to disclose on their websites their “efforts to eradicate slavery and human trafficking from [their] direct supply chain for tangible goods offered for sale.”</p> <p>The law applies to any company doing business in California that has annual worldwide gross receipts of more than \$100 million and that identifies itself as a retail seller or manufacturer on its California tax return. Companies subject to the Act must post disclosures on their websites related to five specific areas: verification, audits, certification, internal accountability, and training.</p> <p>The California Transparency in Supply Chains Act does not mandate that businesses implement new measures to ensure that their product supply chains are free from trafficking in human beings and slavery. Instead, the law only requires that covered businesses make the required disclosures – even if they do little or nothing at all to safeguard their supply chains. Companies subject to the Act must therefore disclose particular information within each disclosure category, and the Act offers companies discretion in how to do so.</p>
Availability	ENG: https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/cybersafety/sb_657_bill_ch556.pdf

Name of Resource	Executive Order 13627 - Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	President
Entry into force / date of approval	2 October 2012

Descrip tion	<p>Executive Order 13627 strengthens protections against trafficking in persons in federal contracts by directing the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council, working with the appropriate agencies, to amend federal contracting regulations to: Prohibit contractors and subcontractors from engaging in specific trafficking-related activities; Apply new, tailored compliance measures for larger contracts performed abroad.</p> <p>The Executive Order also establishes a process to identify industries and sectors that have a history of human trafficking and augments training and heightens agencies' ability to detect and address trafficking violations. The Executive Order stipulates that the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy will provide guidance to agencies on how to improve monitoring of and compliance with actions to prevent trafficking and will implement improved training for the federal acquisition workforce on policies and procedures for combatting trafficking.</p>
Availa bility	ENG: https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2012/10/02/2012-24374/strengthening-protections-against-trafficking-in-persons-in-federal-contracts

Na me of Re so urce	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 - Title XVII: Ending Trafficking in Government Contracting
Ty pe	Legislation
Co unt ry / juri sdi cti on	United States of America
En act ing aut hor ity	Congress
En try int o for ce / dat e of ap pro val	2 January 2013
De scr ipti on	<p>Amends and supplements the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to expand the authority of a federal agency to terminate a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement that involve grantees or contractors who engage in severe forms of trafficking in persons. This includes grantees or contractors who: (1) engage in acts that directly support or advance trafficking in persons, (2) destroy an employee's immigration documents or fail to pay return transportation costs to an employee upon the end of employment, (3) solicit persons for employment under false pretences, (4) charge recruited employees placement or recruitment fees, or (5) provide inadequate housing conditions.</p> <p>The Act prohibits the head of an executive agency from entering into a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement valued at more than \$500,000 unless a representative of the recipient of such grant, contract, or cooperative agreement certifies that the recipient has implemented a plan and procedures to prevent trafficking in persons. The Act also requires a contracting or grant officer of an executive agency who receives credible evidence that a recipient of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement has engaged in trafficking in persons or other prohibited activities to promptly refer the matter to the agency's inspector general for investigation. The Act requires each such officer to require a recipient to immediately inform the appropriate Inspector General of credible evidence of the recipient's violation of anti-trafficking requirements, and to fully cooperate in any subsequent audit, investigation, or corrective action.</p>
Av ail abi lity	ENG: https://www.congress.gov/bill/112th-congress/house-bill/4310/text

Name of Resource	List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor
Type	Report
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor
Entry into force / date of approval	1 December 2014
Description	ILAB maintains a list of products and their source countries which it has a reasonable basis to believe are produced by forced or indentured child labour, pursuant to Executive Order 13126. This List is intended to ensure that U.S. federal agencies do not procure goods made by forced or indentured child labour. Under 2018 procurement regulations, federal contractors who supply products on the List must certify that they have made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labour was used to produce the items supplied.
Availability	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/EO_Report_2014.pdf

Name of Resource	Resource Guide - The California Transparency in Supply Chains Act
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	State of California, United States of America
Enacting authority	California Department of Justice
Entry into force / date of approval	2005
Description	The Resource Guide is intended to help companies subject to the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act by offering recommendations about model disclosures and best practices for developing disclosures on their efforts to eradicate slavery and human trafficking from [their] direct supply chain for tangible goods offered for sale. In each disclosure category, the Guide discusses how a company can provide disclosures that comply with the law, as well as enhance consumers' understanding of its anti-trafficking effort.
Availability	ENG: https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/sb657/resource-guide.pdf

Name of Resource	Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 22.17; Combating Trafficking in Persons
Type	Regulation

Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Department of Defense, General Services Administration, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Entry into force / date of approval	2 March 2015
Description	<p>This subpart prescribes policy for implementing Executive Order 13627 and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 - Title XVII: Ending Trafficking in Government Contracting. It provides additional anti-trafficking policies that prohibit contractors and subcontractors from engaging in prohibited practices. It applies to all new solicitations and awards. This "Combating Trafficking in Persons" clause applies to all new solicitations and awards.</p> <p>The clause describes nine prohibited trafficking activities, such as the prohibition against charging recruitment fees to employees; the prohibition against using misleading or fraudulent practices during recruitment of employees; making material misrepresentations regarding the key terms and conditions of employment; etc. Implementing Partners must thoroughly familiarize themselves with the complete list of prohibited activities.</p>
Availability	ENG: https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2015/01/29/2015-01524/federal-acquisition-regulation-ending-trafficking-in-persons

Name of Resource	Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	24 February 2016
Description	Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 prohibits the importation to the United States of "all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labour or/and forced labour or/and indentured labour." However, the original law included an exception for any imports not made "in such quantities in the United States to meet the consumptive demands of the United States." The Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 eliminated the long-standing exception to the general prohibition on the importation of goods made with forced or indentured labour, including forced child labour, to meet the "consumptive demand" of the United States.
Availability	ENG: https://congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/5430/text

N a m e o f R e s o u r c e	Responsible Sourcing Tool
T y p e	Practical/implementation tool
C o u n t r y / j u r i s d i c t i o n	Global
E n a c t i n g a u t h o r i t y	State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Verité
E n t r y i n t o f o r c e / d a t e o f a p p r o v a l	16 May 2016
D e s c r i p t i o n	The Responsible Sourcing Tool is a website created to help federal contractors, acquisitions personnel and any company visualize and understand the risks of human trafficking in supply chains, as well as the mechanisms to implement effective, comprehensive management systems to detect, prevent, and combat trafficking. The website contains an in-depth examination of 11 key sectors and 43 commodities at risk for human trafficking or trafficking-related practices, as well as 10 comprehensive, downloadable risk-management tools, and tailored tools for the seafood sector and the food and beverage sector. The tools include items such as a sample code of conduct, a sample vendor agreement, a tool on screening and evaluating labour recruiters, a sample supplier and subcontractor self-assessment, and a model compliance plan for the FAR. The resources and tools are not meant to be exhaustive or determinative, but should allow stakeholders and federal contractors in particular, to better focus their efforts in reducing or eliminating risks of human trafficking in supply chains.
A v a i l a b i l i t y	ENG: http://responsiblesourcingtool.org/

Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Secretary of State
Entry into force / date of approval	16 December 2016
Description	Through partnerships with the private sector, labour groups, civil society, other governments, and international organizations, the United States has fought corruption overseas by encouraging companies to embrace high standards of responsible business conduct. To encourage these efforts, the United States launched its first-ever National Action Plan on Responsible Business Conduct. This process is meant to enhance coordination within the U.S. government, push for higher standards and a more level playing field globally, and strengthen public-private coordination to help U.S. companies attain their responsible conduct goals in a variety of environments around the world.
Availability	ENG: https://mk0globalnapshvllfq4.kinstacdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/NAP-USA.pdf

Name of Resource	Child Labour Cocoa Coordination Group
Type	Report
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Global
Enacting authority	Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB), Child Labour Cocoa Coordination Group
Entry into force / date of approval	2017
Description	<p>ILAB was instrumental in the formation of the Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group (CLCCG) – an innovative public-private partnership with the aim of rooting out abusive labour practices in the cocoa supply chain. The CLCCG brings together the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, as well as representatives of the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry to ensure that projects are complementary and sufficient resources are directed towards addressing priority needs.</p> <p>Since its establishment in 2010, the CLCCG has brought more stakeholders to the table – helping to spark dialogue and collaboration between governments, chocolate companies, civil society, and international organizations. The partnerships that have stemmed from the CLCCG have been seen as a model of coordination, collaboration, and information-sharing by governments and companies at home and abroad.</p>
Availability	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/our-work/child-forced-labor-trafficking/child-labor-cocoa

Name of Resource	Comply Chain: Business Tools for Labor Compliance in Global Supply Chains
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Type	Traceability/practical tool, Interactive source
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Department of Labor
Entry into force / date of approval	2017
Description	The Department of Labor's Comply Chain app targets companies and industry groups seeking to develop robust social compliance systems for their global production. Comply Chain provides practical, step-by-step guidance on eight critical elements of social compliance, and is designed for companies that do not have a social compliance system in place or those needing to strengthen their existing systems. An integrated social compliance system includes: engaging stakeholders and partners, assessing risks and impacts, developing a code of conduct, communicating and training across the supply chain, monitoring compliance, remediating violations, independent review and reporting performance. The app contains many examples of specific good practices that companies, industry groups, and multi-stakeholder initiatives have put in place in these eight areas.
Availability	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/ilab/complychain/ ENG: https://www.dol.gov/general/apps/ilab-comply-chain

Name of Resource	Sweat & Toil: Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Around the World
Type	Report/Analysis, Research, Interactive source
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Department of Labor (DOL)
Entry into force / date of approval	2017

Descript ion	Sweat & Toil: Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Around the World is a comprehensive resource developed by DOL's International Labor Affairs Bureau (ILAB) documenting child and forced labour worldwide. Data and research in this Sweat & Toil app are taken from ILAB's three flagship reports: Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor; List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor; and List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor. Five things you can do with this app are: check countries' efforts to eliminate child labour; find child labour data; browse goods produced with child or forced labour; review laws and ratifications; and see what governments can do to end child labour.
Availabili ty	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/general/apps/ilab

Name of Resource	Sanctions for Forced Labor and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Type	Legislation/Sanctions
Countr y / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	2 August 2017
Description	Federal legislation: Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, P.L. 115-44, further strengthened existing legislative sanctions authorities to combat forced labour and slavery overseas of North Koreans and established a rebuttable presumption that certain significant goods produced or manufactured via North Korean labour are subject to U.S. entry prohibitions. Various publications from the Department of State and the Treasury Department have provided program specific documents related to CAATSA.
Availability	ENG: https://www.state.gov/democratic-peoples-republic-of-korea-sanctions/

Name of Resource	Executive Order - Zero Tolerance for Human Trafficking in City Service Contracts and Purchasing and Comprehensive Anti-trafficking Strategic Plan – City of Houston
Type	Policy/Standard
Countr y / jurisdiction	City of Houston, Texas, United States of America
Enacting authority	City of Houston, Texas, United States of America
Entry into force / date of approval	October 2017

Descripti on	<p>The City of Houston ("City") spends hundreds of millions of dollars of public funds yearly on goods and services. The City seeks to use best efforts so that taxpayer dollars do not contribute to trafficking in persons. The City recognizes its purchasing decisions can benefit or protect workers around the world and public safety and morals are served by avoiding expenditures that could be used to commit human rights violations and social and environmental harm. In its role as a market participant, the City seeks to assure the integrity of the procurement process is not undermined by substandard labour practices or purchase of services provided or goods made under exploitative or unsustainable conditions.</p> <p>The City of Houston has a robust anti-trafficking program and multi-pronged strategic plan, which has been credited as the nation's first comprehensive municipal response to human trafficking. This plan and other toolkits that focus on policy changes, outreach initiatives, and multi-media public awareness campaigns are downloadable. There are also mentorship programmes.</p>
Avail ability	<p>ENG: http://www.houstontx.gov/execorders/1-56.pdf</p> <p>ENG: https://humantraffickinghouston.org/</p>

Name of Resource	The Defense Contingency Contracting Handbook Version 5
Type	Guidance
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Department of Defense
Entry into force / date of approval	April 2017
Description	In Chapter 1 of the handbook, there is a section titled Combating Trafficking in Persons (TIP) that provides a general overview of the legal definition of trafficking, as well as the DoD's zero tolerance policy towards TIP. It includes policy and guidance that can be applied to all contracts and provides a step by step action procedure for those who are faced with a situation involving human trafficking.
Availability	ENG: https://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/ccap/cc/jcchb/DCC_Handbook_v.5_April2017.pdf

Nam e of Res ource	2018 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor
Type	Report/Analysis
Cou ntry / juris dicti on	United States of America
Ena cting auth ority	Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor
Entr y into forc e / date of appr oval	2018
Descripti on	<p>The Department of Labor's annual Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor focuses on the efforts of certain U.S. trade beneficiary countries and territories to eliminate the worst forms of child labour through legislation, enforcement mechanisms, policies and social programs.</p> <p>The Report presents: findings on the prevalence and sectoral distribution of the worst forms of child labour in each country; country-specific suggestions for government action (since 2009); individual country assessments that identify where Significant, Moderate, Minimal, or No Advancement has been made (since 2011); the Report serves as a resource to foreign governments, NGOs, academics and policymakers working on labour and human rights issues. It helps inform Congress and Executive Branch agencies that formulate labour and trade policy and is an important resource for the Department in assessing future technical assistance and research priorities as it seeks to combat child labour around the world.</p>

Avail abili ty	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child_labor_reports/tda2018/ChildLabourReportBook.pdf
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Name of Resour ce	Interagency Task Force on Forced Labor in Fishing in International Waters
Type	Report/Analysis
Countr y / jurisdict ion	United States of America
Enactin g authority	Department of Justice
Entry into force / date of approv al	2018
Descrip tion	Senate Report (115-139) accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2018 (P.L. 115-141) directed the Department of Justice to lead a multi-agency task force to address the legal and jurisdictional issues related to forced labour in fishing in international waters. The goal is to convene federal agencies that handle law enforcement, labour law, and international issues to develop a report and recommendations for a coordinated response to address the complex legal and jurisdictional issues involved.
Availab ility	ENG: TBD at a later date

N a m e of R e s o u r c e	2018 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor
T y p e	Report/Analysis
C o u n t r y / j u r i s d i c t i o n	Global

E n a c t i n g a u t h o r i t y	Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor
E n t r y i n t o f o r c e / d a t e o f a p p r o v a l	2018
D e s c r i p t i o n	The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) maintains a list of goods and their source countries which it has reason to believe are produced by child labour or forced labour in violation of international standards, as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The List of Goods Produced by child or forced labour comprises 148 goods from 76 countries, as of 20 September 2018. ILAB maintains the List primarily to raise public awareness about forced and child labour around the world and to promote efforts to combat them; it is not intended to be punitive, but rather to serve as a catalyst for more strategic and focused coordination and collaboration among those working to address these problems. Publication of the List has resulted in new opportunities for ILAB to engage with foreign governments to combat forced and child labour. It is also a valuable resource for researchers, advocacy organizations and companies wishing to carry out risk assessments and engage in due diligence on labour rights in their supply chains.
A v a i l a b i l i t y	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/ListofGoods.pdf

Name of Resource	Port of Seattle Human Trafficking Strategy
Type	Motion / Strategy
Country / jurisdiction	Seattle, United States of America
Enacting authority	Port of Seattle
Entry into force / date of approval	9 January 2018
Description	The Port of Seattle is committed to stopping human trafficking in King County, where hundreds of victims are identified each year. The county has a tangible role in stopping trafficking because of the status as both a large employer and as the manager of significant trade and travel facilities. Over the years, the organization has been a leader in directly addressing trafficking activities, raising awareness of the issue to local residents and collaborating with key partners to increase reach and impact.

Availability	ENG: https://www.portseattle.org/sites/default/files/2018-03/2018_01_09_RM_8a_amti_human_trafficking.pdf
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Name of Resource	Harvesting the future: Piloting the USDA's Guidelines for Eliminating Child and Forced Labor in Agricultural Supply Chains
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Department of Labor, Nestlé, Olam, Balsu
Entry into force / date of approval	June 2018
Description	This report provides an analysis on Nestlé, the world's largest food and beverage company, and its two hazelnut suppliers in Turkey, Olam and Balsu, as it pilot-tested the United States Department of Agriculture Guidelines for Eliminating Child Labor and Forced Labor in Agricultural Supply Chains (USDA Guidelines) in Turkey's hazelnut supply chain. This project was a partnership between the three companies and the Fair Labor Association, funded by the United States Department of Labor. Hazelnuts are grown in the Black Sea region of Turkey. In the summer, tens of thousands of seasonal migrant workers, mostly from the Southeast region bordering Syria, travel across the country to harvest hazelnuts for 30-45 days. Children often work alongside their parents in the hazelnut gardens.
Availability	ENG: https://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/harvesting_the_future_june_2018.pdf

Name of Resource	Anti-Trafficking Risk Management Best Practices & Mitigation Considerations Memorandum
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Office of Management and Budget
Entry into force / date of approval	21 October 2019

Descri ption	The purpose of this memorandum is to enhance the effectiveness of anti-trafficking requirements in Federal acquisition, while helping contractors manage and reduce the burden associated with meeting these responsibilities. To achieve these dual goals, this memorandum describes anti-trafficking risk management best practices and mitigation considerations for acquisition officials and agency trafficking experts to take into account when working with the agency's contractors in order to address their obligations.
Availab ility	ENG: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/M-20-01.pdf

N a m e o f R e s o u r c e	Maritime Security and Fisheries Enforcement (SAFE) Act
T y p e	Legislation
C o u n t r y / j u r i s d i c t i o n	United States of America
E n a c t i n g a u t h o r i t y	Congress
E n t r y i n t o f o r c e / d a t e o f a p p r o v a l	20 December 2019

Decription	The Maritime SAFE Act, Sections 3531-3563 of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2020 (P.L. 116-92), adds to and strengthens responses of the U.S. Departments of State and Commerce, and of the U.S. Coast Guard, to illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and related transnational organized crimes (including trafficking in persons). The Act provides for the Secretary of State, in consultation with Commerce and the Coast Guard, to deliver assistance, as appropriate, for law enforcement training in priority regions and states and capacity building for IUU fishing, customs and border security officials to conduct investigations and prosecutions. The act establishes a federal interagency working group on IUU fishing; and in a series of provisions under the subtitle "Combating Human Trafficking in Connection with the Catching and Processing of Seafood Products," and adds the Secretary of Commerce to the President's Interagency Task Force on Trafficking in Persons and requires a report to Congress on human trafficking, including forced labour, in the supply chains of seafood products imported into the United States.
Availability	ENG: https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/1269/text

Name of Resource	Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act, P.L. 116-358
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	29 January 2020
Description	Sections 741-744 require establishment within 90 days of enactment of the Act of a Forced Labour Enforcement Task Force to monitor U.S. enforcement of the prohibition under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The Task Force is to be chaired by the Secretary of Homeland Security and comprised of representatives from other federal agencies, including the Office of the United States Trade Representative and the Department of Labour.
Availability	ENG: https://congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/5430/text

Name of Resource	Worker Rights in Trade Preference Programs
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Office of the United States Trade Representative
Entry into force / date of approval	ongoing
Description	The Office of the United States Trade Representative monitors and enforces countries' adherence to worker rights criteria under trade preference programs, including the Generalized System of Preference, established by the Trade Act of 1974, African Growth and Opportunity Act, Caribbean Basin Initiative, and Haiti HOPE.
Availability	ENG: https://ustr.gov/issue-areas/labor

Name of Resource	Worker's Rights Wallet Cards
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Type	Guidance/Initiative
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Department of Defense (DoD)
Entry into force / date of approval	ongoing
Description	The DoD created wallet-sized cards that listed worker's rights and provides hotline information to report suspected Trafficking in Persons violations. Contractors are required to post these rights in employee work spaces in English and in any foreign language(s) spoken by a significant portion of the workforce. The wallet-sized cards were translated into Arabic, Dari, Hindi, Malay, Nepali, Pashto, Tagalog, Thai and Urdu and distributed throughout U.S. military installations overseas.
Availability	ENG: https://ctip.defense.gov/Resources/Workers-Rights-Wallet-Cards/

Name of Resource	CTIP Awareness Posters
Type	Guidance
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Department of Defense (DoD)
Entry into force / date of approval	ongoing
Description	The Combating Trafficking in Persons managing office created posters to provide information on how and where to report TIP cases. The posters were translated into Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, Dari, English, French, Georgian, German, Hindi, Italian, Kazakh, Korean, Luganda, Malay, Nepali, Pashto, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai and Urdu and distributed to DoD offices and U.S. military installations within the U.S. and abroad.
Availability	ENG: https://ctip.defense.gov/Resources/DoD-TIP-Hotline-Posters/

Type your task here, using "@" to assign to a user and "/" to select a due date