

LESSON PURPOSE PLAN

COMBATTING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
GUIDED DISCUSSION

VALUES-BASED LEADERSHIP

6/18/2015

1. TOPIC OVERVIEW

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

Although slavery is commonly thought to be a thing of the past, human trafficking still exists today throughout the United States and globally. Traffickers use force, fraud, or coercion to control people for the purpose of engaging in commercial sex or forcing them to provide labor services against their will. Marines need to be cognizant of this reality and maintain constant awareness of the issue in order to spot, and ultimately help put an end to this immoral and destructive practice.

Use this time to present the topic of the guided discussion to your group. Cover why this topic is important to the Marine Corps, as a whole, and vital to the individual Marine. You may use the above paragraph to help introduce the topic, or develop a completely unique introduction. Aspects of your attention gainer should focus on your discussion topic.

Ensure you have followed the Instructor Preparation Guide (IPG), familiarized yourself with the subject, and reviewed the references. A full list of definitions is included in the Instructor Reference Material at the end of this document.

2. METHOD

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

Inform your class that the instructional method you will be using for today's lesson is a guided discussion and that this method has been selected to actively involve students in the learning process.

The guided discussion can be effective at altering awareness and behaviors of participants. The goal of the guided discussion method is to drive group participation through leadership and encouragement. To learn more about guided discussions refer to Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 6-11B W/CH 1 - *Marine Corps Values: A User's Guide for Discussion Leaders*.

It is up to you, as the discussion leader, to use your best judgment and adapt this period of instruction to make it most suitable to your unit and the experience level of the participants. Be prepared for controversy, and form a plan to deal with conflicting viewpoints in order to keep the discussion progressing.

The guided discussion should last approximately 25 to 35 minutes. Spend a few minutes on the introduction; and, the majority of your time on the discussion questions within the body. Do not go too far over your time, as you may start to lose the attention of the participants. Too much information can start to overwhelm what is intended to be a simple and focused session. Remember to allow a few minutes for reflection and the summary of your lesson.

Determine what aspect of the topic you want to concentrate your discussion towards. Design learning outcomes, or "takeaways," which participants should grasp at the end of this discussion that best exemplify your intended focus. You can create your own learning outcomes OR use one, or more, of the examples listed below.

Example learning outcomes are:

- (a) Be able to define and recognize signs of human trafficking.
- (b) Understand how the Marine Corps' leadership traits and principles relate to combatting human trafficking situations.
- (c) Understand the Marine Corps policy on human trafficking.
- (d) Be able to identify four common types of human trafficking.
- (e) Identify resources available to assist in the reduction of human trafficking.

3. **INTRODUCTION**

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

Use this time to introduce yourself to the group if necessary, and to ensure the group is familiar with each other. This is also the time to introduce any ground rules, which will establish what behaviors are expected during the guided discussion. Some example ground rules are: everyone participates fully; permit participants to express themselves without becoming recipients of personal attacks from anyone regarding their views; keep your language clean, as not to offend others; make head-calls, as needed, without disrupting the rest of the participants; etc.

4. **BODY**

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

Start the discussion by giving your participants the learning outcome you developed for the guided discussion.

a. **Gain Attention**

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

A few attention-gaining stories are provided, but you are encouraged to personalize the attention-gainer to fit your personality, audience, and your desired learning outcome. You may use one of the provided stories, or conduct research in order to find others more applicable to your learning outcome.

(1) **Bar-Fining**

Prostitution has long catered to U.S. troops, whether at home or abroad. But the issue is gaining new scrutiny in South Korea, where the top U.S. commander, General Curtis M. Scaparrotti, recently forbid all military personnel under his command from paying an employee in an "establishment" for his or her time.

The general said not only is prostitution banned, but that service members are not allowed to pay a fee to play darts or billiards with a local employee or to buy them a drink or souvenir in exchange for their company.

"Service members are often encouraged to buy overpriced 'juice' drinks in exchange for the company of these women, or to pay a fee to obtain the company of an employee who is then relieved of their work shift (commonly referred to as 'bar-fining' or 'buying a day off')," Scaparrotti said. "The governments of the Republic of Korea, the United States, and the Republic of the Philippines have linked these practices with prostitution and human trafficking."

The general's prohibition is part of a broader effort to crack down on "juicy bars" in South Korea. They have existed for years, with many of the women working in them said to be Filipino victims of human trafficking – modern-day sex slaves.

Reference from:

Lamothe, Dan. "The U.S. military's long, uncomfortable history with prostitution gets new attention." *The Washington Post*, 31 Oct. 2014. [<http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/checkpoint/wp/2014/10/31/the-u-s-militarys-long-uncomfortable-history-with-prostitution-gets-new-attention/>]

(2) Michael's Story

Michael was 15 when he was kidnapped by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) to serve as a combatant in the Ugandan insurgent force. During his forced service in the LRA, he was made to kill a boy who had tried to escape. He also watched another boy being hacked to death because he did not alert the guards when his friend successfully escaped.

(3) 210-year Federal Prison Term

A retired Marine Corps captain, who was convicted of drugging and sexually abusing girls in Cambodia, was sentenced in February 2014 to 210 years in federal prison.

Michael Joseph Pepe, 60, was convicted of seven felony counts for traveling to Cambodia to engage in illicit sexual conduct with minors. Pepe was also ordered to pay \$247,000 in restitution to his victims.

At sentencing, U.S. District Judge Dale S. Fischer said what is essentially a life sentence is appropriate for a defendant who has shown no remorse for his crime. "Monstrous does not begin to capture the horror of the crime or the impact on the victims," Judge Fischer said.

During the trial, prosecutors presented testimony from six of the seven girls Pepe sexually abused. The girls, who were between the ages of nine and 13 at the time of the abuse, testified that Pepe drugged, bound, beat and raped them.

U.S. Attorney André Birotte Jr. said, "Our efforts to coordinate with law enforcement around the world have resulted in the identification and prosecution of Americans who are exploiting the children in other countries. This lengthy sentence should serve as a stern warning to other pedophiles."

"This clearly demonstrates to the Cambodian people that the United States will not tolerate this type of abuse," said the U.S. Ambassador to Cambodia William E. Todd. "This sentence not only signals to the Cambodian victims our commitment to justice, but it will also act as a powerful deterrent for those individuals who are contemplating traveling to Cambodia to engage in illegal sexual activity with minors."

Reference:

"Ex-Marine receives 210-year federal prison term for drugging and raping girls in Cambodia." *U.S. Immigration and Courts Enforcement*, 28 Feb. 2014 [<https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/ex-marine-receives-210-year-federal-prison-term-drugging-and-raping-girls-cambodia>]

(4) The Underworld of U.S. Sex Trafficking

Forced prostitution is, under U.S. law, a form of sex trafficking, defined as the coercion [of] a person to perform sex acts in exchange for something of value. The Department of Justice (DOJ) guidelines are clear on the subject: "The coercion can be subtle or overt, physical or psychological but it must be used to coerce a victim into performing labor, services, or commercial sex acts."

Under U.S. law, anyone younger than 18 is a victim of sex trafficking - regardless of whether or not the trafficker used force, fraud, or coercion - because minors cannot legally give consent. Experts estimate that approximately 100,000 American girls are victimized by human trafficking each year. The punishment for someone who traffics children ranges from 40 years to life in prison.

Audrey Morrissey, the associate director of My Life My Choice, a survivor-led organization in Boston, wants to see more attention focused on the johns, rather than the prostitutes. She said there is a fallacy to think that johns are 'creepy guys in trench coats.' "There's just not enough creepy guys in trench coats to make this a multi-billion dollar business," she said. "It's men with money. It's the upper, and middle class males from the suburbs married with a family."

Reference:

Gambino, Lauren. "The underworld of US sex trafficking: 'If there were no johns, there would be no prostitutes.'" *MSN News*, 31 Jan. 2015. [<http://www.msn.com/en-us/news/world/the-underworld-of-us-sex-trafficking-if-there-were-no-johns-there-would-be-no-prostitutes/ar-AA8BpTM?ocid=mailsignout>]

(5) Labor Trafficking

Brian Chin - a program manager within the Department of Defense (DoD) who supports the department's effort to combat human trafficking, said DOD is broadening its training for those who work in contracting, acquisition and law enforcement.

DOD defines human trafficking as the use of force, fraud or coercion to recruit, harbor, transport or obtain a person for commercial sex or labor services, Chin explained. Combating human trafficking is not a war waged alone within DOD, he noted.

"The response to human trafficking requires a collaborative approach within all of DOD's components and services," Chin said, as well as working with agencies, such as the departments of State and Homeland Security to put a stop to the crimes of slavery and prostitution.

Victims of human trafficking can be difficult to identify, Chin said, because usually no physical indicators of coercion exist, and human traffickers are adept at influencing their victims to hide their victimization.

Chin called overseas human trafficking "widespread," but acknowledged that the number of victims is difficult to quantify. "A classic sign of human trafficking is indentured servitude, where the victims pay large fees in a very competitive arena to secure jobs," he said.

"Our awareness programs are having a tremendous effect on sensitizing all of our [personnel], and everybody understands what human trafficking is," he said. "They're starting to understand it's not just a sex crime off our bases, especially in Afghanistan. ... It's also a labor crime."

Reference:

Cronk, Terri Moon. "DOD Raises Awareness of Human Trafficking." *DoD News*, 15 Jan. 2014. [<http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=121488>]

(6) Promotion Celebration

You and a few of your fellow Marines decide to go to a local strip club to celebrate your promotion before you depart for your next duty station. Upon your arrival, you notice that this club seems to be a little run down, but overall nothing out of the ordinary. The dancers are following the local "no touch" laws, most of the time, and are putting on good dance routines.

After a few drinks, your buddies pay for a set of "private" dances in the back of the club. As one of the dancers leads you to the booths in the back of the bar you see a small side hallway with curtained-off rooms and mattresses in each room. You immediately realize that this club is a front for prostitution.

(7) 168 Juveniles Rescued in Operation Cross Country VIII

During June 2014, the FBI; its local, state, and federal law enforcement partners; and the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) conducted Operation Cross Country VIII, a week-long enforcement action to address commercial child sex trafficking throughout the United States. The operation resulted in 168 recoveries of children who were being victimized through prostitution. Additionally, 281 pimps were arrested on state and federal charges.

"Targeting and harming America's children through commercial sex trafficking is a heinous crime, with serious consequences," said FBI Director James B. Comey. "Every child deserves to be safe and sound. Through targeted measures like Operation Cross Country, we can end the cycle of victimization."

"Child sex traffickers create a living nightmare for their adolescent victims," said Leslie R. Caldwell, Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. "They use fear and force and treat children as commodities of sex to be sold again and again. This operation puts traffickers behind bars and rescues kids from their nightmare so they can start reclaiming their childhood."

"Operation Cross Country reveals that children are being targeted and sold for sex in America every day," said John Ryan, President and CEO of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. "We are proud to partner with the FBI and provide support to both law enforcement and victim specialists in the field as they help survivors take that first step toward freedom."

Through 2014, the FBI and its task force partners recovered nearly 3,600 children from the streets. The investigations and subsequent 1,450 convictions resulted in lengthy sentences, including 14 life terms and the seizure of more than \$3.1 million in assets.

Reference:

"168 Juveniles Recovered in Nationwide Operation Targeting Commercial Child Sex Trafficking." *fbi.gov*, 23 Jun. 2014.

[<http://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/168-juveniles-recovered-in-nationwide-operation-targeting-commercial-child-sex-trafficking>]

(8) Human Trafficking Awareness Programs

Federal officials may be paying closer attention to the dangers of human trafficking, but the crime remains an ever-growing illegal activity around the globe.

The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) said on Monday that an increase in employee training on what human trafficking is and how it operates worldwide is "paying off significantly." Data show a spike in awareness of slavery and human trafficking issues among the department's employees from 72 percent in 2008 to nearly 90 percent today, according to DOD's Combating Trafficking in Persons program manager, Sam Yousef.

Yousef claims staff members -- primarily officers who work outside the U.S. and manage military contracts internationally -- have learned to pick up on common practices by traffickers, such as confiscating worker passports and withholding wages.

"You might not think much of it before you take our training," Yousef said. "But through increased awareness, you're able to connect the dots a little more."

According to advocacy group Polaris Project, human trafficking is a form of slavery where individuals profit from the control and exploitation of others through forced sex or labor practices. Victims can be found working in a variety of different roles throughout the world -- including in restaurants, nail salons and hotels.

"It's the third-largest and fastest-growing crime worldwide (because it combines) high profit and low risk," Bradley Myles, deputy director of the Polaris Project, said on a 2008 panel.

Reference:

Couch, Robbie. "Human Trafficking Is Still Globe's Fastest-Growing Crime Despite Increased Awareness." *Huffingtonpost.com*, 07 Jan 2015.

[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/01/07/human-trafficking-increasing_n_6425864.html]

(9) A Few Bad Men

A Few Bad Men, a book written by former Navy submarine officer and Judge Advocate General (JAG) Gregg Parker, offers a searing account of

sex trafficking and forced prostitution near many overseas U.S. military locations and what can be done to bring these evil businesses to an end. Parker's book is a journey through the underground sex industry operating just beyond base gates, where young men and women, driven from their homes by poverty and desperation, have fallen victim to sex traffickers.

Gregg Parker served for 10 years in the submarine force before finishing his career as a Navy JAG. His service took him all over the world, where he witnessed commercial sex industry practices targeting members of the U.S. military.

"The very first day I set foot in The Philippines as a submarine officer, I encountered a victim of sex trafficking just beyond the gate leading from the base to Olongapo City. While walking with a group of shipmates, a trafficker attempted to sell me an underage girl for the night," said Parker. "I will never forget that moment, or the look on that young girl's face."

It is a situation Parker has seen over and over again as he traveled with the Navy. "Overseas duty can be a recipe for disaster. Young servicemen are stationed far away from their family and friends, with money and time on their hands, and are often serving in countries where poverty and hopelessness are a way of life. This creates an ideal situation for traffickers - an endless supply of victims as well as a constant supply of clients," stated Parker.

Reference:

Koch, Al. "Gregg Parker Looks at Sex Trafficking and Forced Prostitution Overseas Near Military Locations in New Book." 23 Jul. 2014. [<http://www.broadwayworld.com/bwwbooks/article/Gregg-Parker-Looks-at-Sex-Trafficking-and-Forced-Prostitution-Overseas-Near-Military-Locations-in-New-Book-20140723>]

(10) Worker Abuse at American Bases

Some 37,000 privately contracted workers, mostly from India, Nepal, the Philippines and Uganda, prepare meals, do laundry, sort garbage and provide other essential services to American military personnel abroad. These workers are paid as little as \$150 to \$500 per month and often work 12-hour days with little time off. Meanwhile, American contractors billed the Department of Defense an average of \$67,600 a year per worker, or more than 10 times the top annual wages of the workers.

Washington has made repeated attempts since 2006 to make sure that contractors respect American and international laws banning human trafficking and forced labor. But, in 2012, the American Civil Liberties Union, in concert with the Yale Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic, published "Victims of Complacency," an in-depth report on the problem of migrant-worker abuse on United States

military bases. In September 2012, President Obama issued an executive order strengthening protections against human trafficking in federal contracts, while Congress acted to ban unreasonable recruitment fees.

These steps have not halted abuses according to a report broadcast on Al Jazeera's "Fault Lines" in March 2014. One major problem is that not a single contractor or subcontractor has been fined, suspended or terminated. Lip service to the rules in the form of sensitivity-training programs and stated "zero-tolerance" policies appears to suffice.

The root of the problem goes deeper, to the supply chain, a well-entrenched labor trafficking system centered in Dubai and other Gulf states. A villager in India or Nepal is trafficked just as easily through this system to work on building the new World Cup soccer stadium in Qatar as to serve food on an American base in Iraq or Afghanistan.

In fall of 2013, the Federal Acquisition Regulation Council – a rule-making body – and the Department of Defense proposed new rules targeting some of the worst abuses. The rules took effect in 2014. But more rules will be of little use without enforcement. American military contractors need to know that they and their subcontractors will be audited regularly and that they will face serious penalties, including stiff fines and the loss of lucrative contracts, if abuses are found. It is high time to move beyond words and warnings. Both workers and American taxpayers deserve a system that is fair and just.

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

Ensure Marines understand that it is part of their duty to be aware of the possibility of human trafficking both on and off-base. Marines are expected to report all suspicious labor practices to their Chain of Command, or the base legal office.

Reference:

Editorial Board. "Worker Abuse at American Bases." *The New York Times*, 23 Mar. 2014. [http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/24/opinion/worker-abuse-at-american-bases.html?_r=0]

b. Potential Discussion Questions

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

The provided questions can be altered, but all questions should be carefully formulated to focus the discussion toward your desired learning outcome. It is the facilitator's responsibility to provoke thought, foster discussion and involvement on the part of the participants, manage the group, and keep discussion flowing. Choose several questions from the following list, which will help accomplish your learning outcome in the specified time.

The discussion format is intended to have the majority of the

input come from the participants. Ensure you conduct comprehensive research on this topic using the provided references. Having a comprehensive understanding of the subject material is essential in order to clarify portions of the discussion that may be confusing, and to ensure only accurate information is disseminated during this exchange. This is not intended to be a lecture, so keep your comments direct and focused to keep the group discussion moving.

Do not insert too many of your own convictions, as it may cause the group to skew their input just to mirror your positions, and may not be a true representation of the participants' thoughts. Ensure you have writing material throughout the discussion so you can capture key elements of the discussion, which arise in each segment, in order to create follow-on questions and to summarize each key point.

As the facilitator, you may use a question to initiate a topic for discussion. After the discussion develops, follow-up questions can be used to guide the discussion. Follow-up questions may help a participant to explain something more thoroughly, or enable you to bring the discussion back to a point from which it has strayed.

Questions are so much a part of teaching, they are often taken for granted. Effective use of questions may result in more student learning than through use of any other instructional technique. In general, you should ask open-ended questions, which are thought-provoking and require more mental activity than simply remembering facts. Questions should require students to grasp concepts, explain similarities and differences, and infer cause-and-effect relationships.

Plan at least one lead-off question for each of your desired learning outcomes. While preparing questions, remember the purpose is to stimulate discussion, not merely to get answers. Avoid questions, which require only short categorical answers, such as "yes" or "no." Lead-off questions should usually begin with "how" or "why."

(1) What do you think of when you hear the term "human trafficking?"

(2) What services near your base, or deployed location, could be using forced labor?

(3) Was there an individual or situation from the attention gainer story that stood out for you? What impacted you most from the story?

(4) What factors contribute to human trafficking? Why, despite universal condemnation and laws against it, is forced labor still continuing?

(5) How do the laws concerning prostitution affect the human trafficking commerce?

(6) What insights did the story about human trafficking give you about the sexual exploitation of women and minors in the United States?

(7) What are some of the impacts from human trafficking in the United States? What are some of the ripple effects of human/sex trafficking on families, communities, and societies?

(8) Is human trafficking relevant to the Department of Defense and the Marine Corps?

(9) What are the health implications of women who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation? How does that risk transfer to anyone using their sexual services?

(10) How might you identify a victim of human trafficking? What should you do if you suspect a potential human trafficking situation at a barber shop, massage parlor, strip club, or any other business?

(11) What are some strategies needed to end the practice of human trafficking?

(12) What do you think motivates someone to exploit another human being through human trafficking?

(13) Is supporting the use of exploited workers, whether they are victims of sexual trafficking or some other forced labor, consistent with Marine Corps core values of honor, courage, and commitment?

(14) If a Marine uses a vendor or supports a business that he/she suspects may use forced labor, which of the Marine Corps Leadership Traits would they violate? Why are those traits applicable to human trafficking?

(15) How do you think leaders can deter Marines from soliciting prostitutes, or using services that utilize trafficked workers? Since all Marines are leaders and examples to other Marines, what can you do to prevent Marines from using services that may use trafficked workers?

5. **REFLECTION**

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

Incorporate reflection questions here, in order to prompt the participants to re-evaluate the issues discussed and topics covered. The more mentally involved each participant is in the active review of the topic, the greater their retention of the subject will be.

Reflection questions should be meaningful in relation to the experiences of the students and should bridge the gap between their discussion involvement and the abstract issues discussed in class. Questions posed during reflection are for personal consideration, as the participants may be uncomfortable openly sharing responses.

Reflection questions can be broken down into the following categories:

1. What? Ask the participants to re-examine in detail the content of the discussion.

2. So, what? What difference did the event make to their perceptions of the issue?

3. Now what? How will the participants think or act in the future as a result of this new perspective?

6. **SUMMARY**

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

Provide overview of main ideas covered. No questions should be asked here. Provide closure that is relevant to MOS, the Marine Corps, or applicable to the participants in some other manner.

INSTRUCTOR REFERENCE MATERIAL

References:

- MCWP 6-11: *Leading Marines*
- Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 2200.01: *Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP)*
- Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 6-11B W/CH 1 - Marine Corps Values: A User's Guide for Discussion Leaders

DoD Instruction 2200.01, *Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP)*, derives all definitions from Title 22 U.S. Code 7102, *Definitions*:

- (1) Abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process:
The term "abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process" means the use or threatened use of a law or legal process, whether administrative, civil, or criminal, in any manner or for any purpose for which the law was not designed, in order to exert pressure on another person to cause that person to take some action or refrain from taking some action.
- (2) Appropriate congressional committees:
The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.
- (3) Coercion: The term "coercion" means—
 - (A) threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person;
 - (B) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or
 - (C) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.
- (4) Commercial sex act: The term "commercial sex act" means any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.
- (5) Debt bondage: The term "debt bondage" means the status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.
- (6) Involuntary servitude: The term "involuntary servitude" includes a condition of servitude induced by means of—
 - (A) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to

believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or

(B) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

(7) Minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking: The term "minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking" means the standards set forth in section 7106 of this title.

(8) Nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance: The term "nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance" means—

(A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.], other than—

(i) assistance under chapter 4 of part II of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.] in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations that is made available for any program, project, or activity eligible for assistance under chapter 1 of part I of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.];

(ii) assistance under chapter 8 of part I of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.];

(iii) any other narcotics-related assistance under part I of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.] or under chapter 4 or 5 [1] part II of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq., 2347 et seq.], but any such assistance provided under this clause shall be subject to the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogrammings pursuant to section 634A of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2394-1];

(iv) disaster relief assistance, including any assistance under chapter 9 of part I of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2292 et seq.];

(v) antiterrorism assistance under chapter 8 of part II of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2349aa et seq.];

(vi) assistance for refugees;

(vii) humanitarian and other development assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations under chapters 1 and 10 [2] of that Act;

(viii) programs under title IV of chapter 2 of part I of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.], relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; and

(ix) other programs involving trade-related or humanitarian assistance; and

(B) sales, or financing on any terms, under the Arms Export

Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.], other than sales or financing provided for narcotics-related purposes following notification in accordance with the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogrammings pursuant to section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2394-1].

(9) Severe forms of trafficking in persons: The term "severe forms of trafficking in persons" means—

(A) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or

(B) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

(10) Sex trafficking: The term "sex trafficking" means the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act.

(11) State: The term "State" means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and territories and possessions of the United States.

(12) Task Force: The term "Task Force" means the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking established under section 7103 of this title.

(13) United States: The term "United States" means the fifty States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

(14) Victim of a severe form of trafficking: The term "victim of a severe form of trafficking" means a person subject to an act or practice described in paragraph (9).

(15) Victim of trafficking: The term "victim of trafficking" means a person subjected to an act or practice described in paragraph (9) or (10).