

Objectives

- HTLA Class 6 Recommendations
- Building the team: partner organizations/community stakeholders
- Highlight the multidisciplinary approach utilized to provide education and materials about worker's rights
- Discuss lesson learns in the field

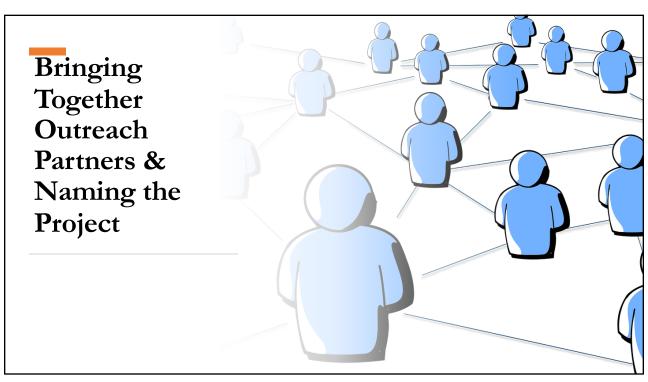
The National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center (NHTTAC)

- NHTTAC accepted proposals from the Human Trafficking Leadership Academy (HTLA) Class 6 to further build capacity of HTLA fellows, expand survivor-informed programing, and implement HTLA recommendations at a community level.
- NHTTAC encouraged fellows to bring HTLA Class 6 recommendations to their communities to increase technical assistance on the implementation of recommendations they created and presented to federal, state, and NGOs.

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Recommendation "Know Your Rights"

- . Create partnerships with community stakeholders in implementing HTLA 6 recommendations through strategic planning.
- . **Identify barriers** in Arizona communities through research and evidence-based efforts.
- . Ensure capacity building and sustainability of the Safe Outreach to Undocumented Laborers, the Know Your Rights project.



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Do-Before Events

- Ensured a field training for the group is provided to all volunteer staff (McCain Institute).
- Ensured T-Shirts and Know Your Rights brochures are approved for use for this outreach (McCain Institute).
- Print Know Your Rights brochures and outreach materials in English and Spanish (whole group)
- Put together snacks, water, hygiene products, invite more partners, etc (ASU STIR)
- Ensured the outreach team consists of bilingual staff members to conduct onsite referral and data collection (CPLC, Terros Health, McCain Institute, ASU STIR, Consulate Generals of Mexico, and Guatemala).
- Ensured to work with Phoenix Police Department Heat unit to have a specialized staff on hold in case individuals want to file claims (ASU STIR).



June Outreach Event: 06/26/2021 Continue...

- **Age**: ranged from 23 to 64 years old. Age when first trafficked was between 12 (youngest) and 47 (oldest)
- Gender: all cisgender males
- **Primary Language:** 11 identified as Spanishspeaking persons, 4 identified as Englishspeaking persons, and 1 was bilingual (English & Spanish)
- Race/Ethnicity: 12 identified as Hispanic, 3 identified as Caucasian, and 1 identified as Native American (Navajo)
- **Residential City**: 14 reported they currently reside in the Phoenix area



June Outreach Event: 06/26/2021 Continue...

- Country of Origin: 7 reported Mexico, 4 reported Guatemala, 4 reported United States, and 1 reported Honduras
- Immigration Status: 8 reported no legal documents, 8 reported they had legal documents but had trouble finding employment due to language barriers, trouble with the law, and social and economic mobility
- **Housing Status:** 4 reported housing not safe and not stable, 3 reported homelessness



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June Outreach Event: 06/26/2021 Continue...: Recruitment Tactics

- 4 day-laborers were tricked or forced into doing work for money
- 2 were tricked or forced into doing work with promise of work visa
- 2 were tricked or forced into doing work for food
- 1 was tricked or forced into doing work for drugs
- 1 was tricked or forced into doing work for a place to stay
- 1 was tricked or forced into doing work in exchange for transportation
- 1 reported their trafficker attempted sexual abuse on them to force them into doing work



Labor Trafficking Situations

"Will work & they will tell me that another guy will pay me, & I would leave without getting paid. This happened twice & I contacted my trafficker at the Home Depot."

"Did not get paid- plumbing work",

"Promised pay for a certain amount & ended up getting paid less today (happened the same day as the event)"

"Un dia - \$130 y no pagado (one day - \$130 and not paid)"

"At Home Depot, worked at moving items for the trafficker, I didn't get paid the \$230 promised to me"

"Es cerrajero, frecuentemente le ofrece una cantidad pagan menos o no le pagan (a locksmith, frequently gets offers an amount... they pay less, or they do not pay him)

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First Site: 75th Avenue and McDowell

- 20 day-laborers
- All 20 day-laborers identified as cisgender males
- 18 spoke Spanish and 2 spoke English
- All 20 day-laborers originated from Central America
- 17 were migrants and 3 were naturalized U.S. citizens



Second Site: 43rd Avenue and Camelback

- 27 day-laborers
- 26 spoke Spanish, one spoke Amharic
- 26 originated from Central America, and one originated from East Africa (Ethiopia)
- 26 day-laborers identified as cisgender males and one identified as cisgender female



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September Outreach Event: 09/01/2021

- Mexican nationals came in for immigration-related services and other services offered by the Consulate.
- The CPLC HT team spoke with 13 individuals, offered them the Know Your Rights brochures, and provided information about their case management program.
- All 13 of the individuals spoken with were described by the CPLC HT team as individuals who were curious and just wanted to know what was being offered.
- None of the 13 individuals shared any personal stories that indicated exploitation, nor expressed any interest in enrolling in case management services or wanting more information about labor exploitation/trafficking.
- All 13 of these individuals spoke Spanish. In addition to the CPLC HT team, Valle del Sol was also in attendance and had a table set up to share general program resources.

September Outreach Event: 09/03/2021

- Of the 18 individuals, 3 individuals expressed that they would like to get in contact with the CPLC HT team to learn more about human trafficking case management services.
- Of the 3 individuals, 1 person stated that he is currently a farmworker at a farm in Buckeye, AZ and that he has knowledge of several people who have reported not getting paid what they should be paid or were promised.
- All of the 18 individuals the CPLC HT team made contact with spoke Spanish as their first language.

In addition to the CPLC table, there was one additional table that had one lawyer present who answered legal questions.

The majority of those spoken with were mainly through convenience;

- people who walked past the table on their way to other services being offered by the Consulate and/or
- b. people who were under the impression that it was a different CPLC department (not HT related)

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Forced Innovation: Lessons Learned and Changes Made

- The outreach team needed more Spanish-speaking volunteers, we were short-staffed.
- The flow of the referrals at the first event needed to be more structured.
- The outreach team realized that they needed to come to the sites earlier than the scheduled time (7 am) to have more interaction with day-laborers. Day-laborers are mostly at the site between 5:30 am-6:30 am, as we were informed by some of the day-laborers during the first event.
- Realistically, the outreach team could not do HIV/Hep testing onsite as it was deemed unethical in an open tent.
- The outreach team needed to have a poster or a sign signaling there was an event taking place.

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- The outreach team did not have a crisis contact person on-site. The crisis person stated they only show up if the person agrees to receive services.
- Some people were taking pictures of the outreach team from their vehicles.
- Home Depot managers kicked us out due to their customers complaining about our project. The outreach team members think that the Home Depot customers were angry at us because we were potentially getting in the way of their businesses to recruit day-laborers.

Lessons Learned: Pros

- Overall, the CPLC HT team stated the people they did speak with over the 2 days appeared comfortable with sharing personal stories when appropriate.
- The locations for the events were safe and had a highly visible population of day-laborers.
- The outreach team made contact with a high number of day-laborers than expected. This is a pro because we were able to educate them about their rights and encouraged them to pass on the knowledge.
- A lot of people were taking the Spanish language small pocket cards, instead of the big ones. This is great because they can hide it from their trafficker, and they won't be suspected right away that they are carrying information about their labor rights.
- labor rights.
 Hand sanitizers went out fast. Health and safety first.
- A random citizen saw what we were doing, went to a nearby Walgreen, and came to drop off cases of water and drinks to us. We were grateful.

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Conclusion

- Time spent with day-laborers
- Purpose of KYR campaigns
- The future of Arizona Labor Trafficking Outreach (ALTO)
- Implementation in other states



