ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN HONDURAS

DRG LEARNING, EVALUATION, AND RESEARCH (DRG-LER) ACTIVITY

Tasking N028
Contract No. GS-10F-0033M/AID-OAA-M-13-00013

June 15, 2018
ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN HONDURAS

JUNE 15, 2018

Prepared under Contract No.: GS-10F-0033M/AID-0AA-M-13-00013

Submitted to:
Morgan Holmes

Submitted by:
NORC at the University of Chicago
Attention: Renée Hendley, Program Manager
Bethesda, MD 20814
Tel: 301- 634-9489; E-mail: Hendley-Renee@norc.org

DISCLAIMER
The authors’ views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.
## ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACNUR</td>
<td>The UN Human Rights Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPI</td>
<td>Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CICESCT</td>
<td>Comisión Interinstitucional Contra la Explotación Sexual Comercial y Trata de Personas De Honduras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSE</td>
<td>Commercial Sexual Exploitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-TIP</td>
<td>Counter Trafficking in Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATSI</td>
<td>Division Against Abuse, Traffic, and Sexual Exploitation of Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DINAF</td>
<td>Dirección de Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPAT</td>
<td>End Child Prostitution &amp; Trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRB</td>
<td>Institutional Review Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J/TIP</td>
<td>Department of State’s Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAP</td>
<td>Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>Principal Investigator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIP</td>
<td>Trafficking in Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVPA</td>
<td>Trafficking Victims Protection Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHRC</td>
<td>The UN Human Rights Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Assessment of Human Trafficking in Honduras would not have been possible without the committed work of many individuals and organizations who have dedicated their lives to caring and protecting vulnerable populations. NORC’s Principal Investigator (PI) on this project was Dr. Vanessa Bouche, Associate Professor of Political Science at Texas Christian University who has been the lead investigator on human trafficking research programs in the U.S. and globally, including developing an open-access database of human trafficking prosecutions in the U.S. and India (available at HumanTraffickingData.org), conducting public opinion research on human trafficking in the U.S., Albania, and Moldova, as well as fielding trauma-informed surveys of human trafficking survivors.

NORC’s partnership with the Honduras Directorate for Children, Youth, and Family (DINAF – Dirección de Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia, in Spanish) at the onset of the project and throughout the study was invaluable. This study would not have been possible without the intellectual leadership of co-researcher Jose Manuel Capellin and his staff, especially Mrs. Ana Giron, for their tireless work, follow-through, and encouragement throughout the project; we thank DINAF Director Mrs. Lolis Maria Salas Montes who graciously permitted us access to her staff and facilities. At the onset of our work with DINAF, Mr. Capellin and his staff toured the country reaching out to local NGOs informing them about the upcoming Assessment of Human Trafficking Survey and recruiting them for this project. Throughout the nearly 10 months of data collection, Mr. Capellin and his staff maintained contact with NORC’s local coordinator Luis Figureroa and all of the participating NGOs to keep them motivated and help reach our goal of nearly 1,000 completed interviews.

NORC also partnered with the Honduras Inter-Institutional Commission to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons (CICESCT - Comisión Interinstitucional Contra la Explotación Sexual Comercial y Trata, in Spanish). Prior to enumerator training, psychologists from DINAF and CICEST reviewed the survey instrument in detail, conducting cognitive testing of each question with NORC staff Renée Hendley and Carlos Fierros, and USAID/Honduras technical advisor Mrs. Ritza Aviléz to ensure the survey questions were appropriately worded to minimize the possibility of re-victimizing possible human trafficking survivors.

During the enumerator training held in Tegucigalpa, DINAF not only led one of the training sessions but provided 5 staff members to participate in the training who then went on to administer the Assessment of Human Trafficking Survey throughout the country. CICESCT also provided a session during the training on what human trafficking is, how to interview victims of human trafficking, and even provided a staff member to attend the training and administer surveys throughout the field period. CICEST’s involvement in this project gave NORC access to adult populations within NGOs that were not partnered on this project and ensured that the survey was administered to as many people as possible. NORC would specifically thank Ms. Rosa Corea and Ms. Rina Lopez for their tremendous efforts. NORC would also like to thank the Honduran Attorney General’s Office who provided training on the history of Human Trafficking law in Honduras during the enumerator training and provided context for providing support to identified human trafficking victims.
Finally, NORC would like to acknowledge the 24 organizations, including DINAF and CICEST, who administered the Human Trafficking Assessment Survey to vulnerable populations under their care – Albergue de Niños El Refugio, Asociación Calidad de Vida, Asociación de Acción Social/ Hogar de Niños Senderos, Asociación Horizontes al Futuro, Asociación Pan Techo y Trabajo, Asociación para el Servicio Mundial, Asociación Pueblo Franciscano de Muchachos y Muchachas, Casa Alianza de Honduras, Casa de la Mujer Ixchel, Comunidad para los niños Huérfanos, Fundación Casa Hogar Santa Rosa, Fundación Fe y Alegría, Fundación Proniño, Fundación Señor San José, Hogar IMI, Impacto Ministerial Internacional, Hogar Refugio de Ovejitas, Hogares Crea, Legado de Esperanza, Ministerio Infantil Koinonia, Ministerio La Flecha para Niño y Familia en Honduras, Refugio Misión Lázaro, and Student Helping Honduras (Hogar de Niños Villa Soleada). To protect their privacy, we do not include their names in this report. Each organization sent a representative who actively participated in the training held in Tegucigalpa and upon successful completion received a certificate of completion showing the knowledge gained from DINAF, CICEST, the Honduran Attorney General’s Office, and NORC. The nearly 1,000 completed interviews collected by these organizations made the analysis within this report possible.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Honduras ratified the Palermo Protocol in 2008, and in 2012 passed the special law against human trafficking (Decreto 59-2012). With the exception of three years (2004, 2007, and 2013) when Honduras was placed on the Tier 2 Watch List of the U.S. State Department’s Trafficking in Persons Report, Honduras has consistently been placed in Tier 2. Despite various governmental and non-governmental activities and programs to combat human trafficking in Honduras, there has never been a systematic study that examines the prevalence of different forms of human trafficking in Honduras, and how victim vulnerabilities, recruitment patterns, regional particularities, and servitude experiences vary given different types of human trafficking. The purpose of this study is to begin to answer these questions and fill these empirical knowledge gaps regarding human trafficking in Honduras. This study is among the first to survey a large number of trafficking victims in Honduras, an otherwise very difficult to reach population.

METHODOLOGY

To answer the key research questions, the NORC team, in collaboration with USAID, developed a survey instrument as part of this study. Interviewing trafficking victims facilitates the ability to answer research questions that inform policies, programs, and resource allocation. The survey included 10 different modules. The first module collected background information on the survey respondent, including a screener asking the respondent whether or not he or she experienced any of the seven types of human trafficking set forth in the Honduran trafficking law (Decreto 59-2012). If the respondent answered affirmatively to any of the screener questions, they were directed to the specific module pertaining to that type of trafficking. Thus, modules two through eight were only relevant to those respondents who indicated they experienced that type of trafficking including: sex trafficking, labor trafficking, debt bondage, forced begging, forced crime, forced pregnancy, and forced marriage. Module 9 asks questions about victims’ post-trafficking experiences, and the final module includes the enumerator observations.

No sampling frame was generated to determine survey respondents. Instead, the research team identified partner Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) serving vulnerable populations in Honduras who provided a representative to be trained to administer the Honduras C-TIP survey to all persons aged 14 or older in their care or receiving services, regardless of whether or not that person was suspected of being a human trafficking victim. There were 24 partner NGOs that fielded the survey spanning all regions of Honduras that provide services to adults and children. In total, there were 916 respondents to the survey, with 30% of them identifying as victims of human trafficking.

Partnering with local NGOs that work with vulnerable populations proved to be an efficient and effective method to identify trafficking victims. This method builds the capacity of local NGOs that are likely coming into contact with victims of human trafficking by educating them about the issue, including how to identify, interact with, and refer appropriate services to victims. Moreover, it is imperative for both ethical and validity reasons that potential trafficking victims of human trafficking feel they are in a safe and trusting environment when they are surveyed about their experience. Given that many of the NGO staff are trained social workers and are likely to
have established a rapport with the individuals they are serving, they are better equipped to serve as the survey enumerators than a stranger.

KEY FINDINGS

1. **Approximately 30% of vulnerable populations who receive services from NGOs partners participating in this study in Honduras are victims of some form of human trafficking. Of those identified as human trafficking victims:**

   - 45% are victims of labor trafficking
   - 40% are sex trafficking victims
   - 24% are forced crime victims
   - One-third have experienced more than one type of human trafficking.

2. **The demographics characteristics of the victims tend to vary by age, gender, sexuality, and education level for different types of human trafficking.**

   - The average age of entry into trafficking—regardless of the type of trafficking—is 14 to 16 years old.
   - There does not appear to be significant trafficking victimization patterns based on the ethnicity of the victim.
   - Roughly equal numbers of males and females surveyed identified as victims of human trafficking at about 30% for each group.
     - Females are about equally likely to be trafficked for sex and labor, but much less likely to be trafficked for forced crime.
     - Males are most likely to be trafficked for labor and forced crime, but much less likely to be trafficking for sex.
   - 55% of labor trafficking victims are female and 42% are male.
   - 81% of sex trafficking are female and only 13% are male.
   - 52% of homosexuals in the sample said they were victims of human trafficking, 38% of bisexuals, and 40% of “other” report being victims of some form of human trafficking. This is in contrast to only 28% of heterosexuals in the sample.
   - Low levels of education are significantly correlated with trafficking victimization.

3. **The vast majority of trafficking taking place in Honduras is internal trafficking, with most occurring in one’s own hometown or village.**

   - 62% of labor trafficking victims were trafficked in their local community.
   - 56% of sex trafficking victims said they were trafficked in their local community.
   - 68% of forced crime victims were trafficked in their local community.

4. **The most common type of labor trafficking is for commercial purposes, including selling various goods in stores or markets. Next is domestic servitude, followed by agriculture.**

   - Males and females are equally likely to be trafficked for commercial work.
   - Females are more likely to be trafficked for domestic work.
Males are more likely to be trafficked for agriculture.

5. Recruitment for sex trafficking is most often perpetrated by family or friends of the victim, and the majority of sex trafficking takes place in homes.
   - There is a strong indication that younger victims of sex trafficking are being trafficked by family members in their hometown or village.
   - Older victims are significantly less likely to report that they lived in their hometown or village when they were first trafficked.
   - The majority of sex trafficking victims had 1 to 3 buyers per day, but there is a strong positive correlation between having more buyers per day and facing threats of violence or blackmail, as well as getting paid more per customer, on average.
   - 70% of sex trafficking victims reported being threatened and 51% reported they were physically harmed.
   - The majority of customers are Honduran.
   - 24% said their primary customers were foreign nationals/tourists. Those who report that their customers were primarily foreign nationals/tourists are also significantly more likely to report that they get paid more per customer.
   - The majority of sex trafficking victims are not allowed to keep any of the money that they make.

6. The most common type of forced crime is selling drugs.
   - Those recruited by a gang are significantly more likely to be forced to smuggle/transport drugs, collect war taxes, or vandalize.
   - Those forced by gangs to commit crimes are no more or less likely to get arrested than those forced to commit crimes by someone else, despite the fact that gangs are more likely to force people to engage in the specific types of criminal activity that are more likely to lead to arrests.
   - Those forced to commit crimes are threatened the most, with 76% stating that they were threatened.

7. There appears to be significantly more social services for victims of sex trafficking than victims of other forms of trafficking.
   - Sex trafficking victims are more likely than victims of other types of trafficking to state that they received help from various government agencies including law enforcement, DINAF, CICESCT, and SEDIS.
   - Victims need a variety of support programs, including job/vocational training, education, counseling, shelter, medical care, and drug/alcohol rehabilitation.

8. The majority of victims have not filed a complaint, and do not plan to file a complaint for a variety of reasons, including fear, lack of knowledge about the crime, and low levels of political trust.
RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this research yield several empirically-driven recommendations to combat human trafficking in Honduras, which include all of the following:

1. **Outreach and education on signs to look for in labor recruitment.** There is a significant need for awareness about domestic servitude among young girls given that domestic work can become labor trafficking, and it is also used as a ploy to recruit victims into sex trafficking.

2. **Awareness about labor rights among workers.** There is a clear need for education about signed, written contracts with employers.

3. **Labor audits.** Given the amount of labor trafficking in commercial businesses and agriculture, there is a need for increased labor audits and regulation of commercial businesses and the agriculture sector.

4. **Awareness among youth.** Youth are at an increased risk for trafficking, yet there seems to be a relative lack of self-awareness and emotional maturity among younger respondents, suggesting they are less likely to identify themselves as victims.

5. **Awareness among homosexual/bisexual populations.** Homosexuals/bisexuals are at increased risk for sex trafficking, and the stigma of homosexuality/bisexuality leaves this population particularly vulnerable. Therefore, education and outreach is needed not only to minimize the stigma, but also to raise the level of awareness among this vulnerable population.

6. **Invest in education.** One way to not only raise awareness about human trafficking, but prevent it in the first place, is to invest in education in Honduras. More highly educated individuals are less likely to be a victim of any type of human trafficking. Therefore, investing in education and promoting staying in school for as long as possible is a human trafficking prevention mechanism. Schools can also serve as an excellent venue for teaching anti-trafficking curricula and raising awareness among young people.

7. **Proactive policing.** The majority of sex trafficking victims reported that they were trafficked in homes, making it very difficult to detect. In the absence of proactive investigations, these types of cases are unlikely to be detected. Additionally, sex trafficking appears to be common in tourist regions of Honduras; therefore, there is a need for increased policing of tourist regions and enforcement of sex tourism laws.

8. **Awareness about overlap between childhood sexual abuse & sex trafficking.** Results suggest there is significant overlap between sex trafficking of youth and childhood sexual abuse among family members. Although it is a difficult topic to broach, it is necessary to increase public discourse about childhood sexual abuse.

9. **Research on law enforcement complicity with gangs.** Another recommendation is that more research be conducted on the relationship between law enforcement and gangs. Specifically, this research raised the suggestion that gangs who engage in forced
crime are more likely to get away with it than other groups who engage in forced crime. Further research should examine whether this holds true for other crimes beyond human trafficking or the extent to which this reveals law enforcement colluding with gangs in forced criminal activity.

10. Increased services for human trafficking victims. Trafficking victims that participated in this study reported they need educational and job/vocational programs, and they seem to prioritize this over the prosecution of their trafficker.
INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The United Nations adopted the Palermo Protocol in 2000, the first document to set forth an internationally accepted definition of human trafficking. Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol defined human trafficking as “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.” In addition to defining human trafficking, the Palermo Protocol also set forth the legal provisions to which states must adhere if they sign onto the protocol, including certain provisions for law enforcement and victim services. Today, there are 173 signatories to the Palermo Protocol, including Honduras which ratified it in 2008.

After the passage of the Palermo Protocol, the U.S. Congress passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000. Among the provisions in the TVPA was the mandate that the U.S. Department of State publish an annual Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report that rates how all countries around the globe are doing in preventing, protecting, and prosecuting human trafficking. With the exception of three years between 2001 and 2017, Honduras has always been placed in Tier 2 of the TIP Report; in 2004, 2007, and 2013 Honduras was placed on the Tier 2 Watch List.¹

The 2017 TIP Report provides the following narrative about human trafficking in Honduras:

As reported over the past five years, Honduras is principally a source and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor; to a much lesser extent, it is a destination for women and girls from neighboring countries subjected to sex trafficking. Honduran women and children are exploited in sex trafficking within the country and in other countries in the region, particularly Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize, and the United States. LGBTI Hondurans are particularly vulnerable to sex trafficking. Honduran men, women, and children are subjected to forced labor in street vending, domestic service, and the informal sector in their own country, and forced labor in other countries, particularly Guatemala, Mexico, and the United States. Children from

¹ Tier 2 means that the government does not fully meet the minimum standards set forth by the U.S. State Department in the areas of prevention, protection, and prosecution, but the government is making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards. Tier 2 Watch List is the same as Tier 2, but also must satisfy one of the following additional conditions: 1) The absolute number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing; 2) There is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year; or 3) The determination that a country is making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with minimum standards was based on commitments by the country to take additional future steps over the next year.
indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, particularly Miskito boys, are vulnerable to forced labor, including on fishing vessels; children living on the streets are vulnerable to sex and labor trafficking. Criminal organizations, including gangs, exploit girls for sex trafficking, force children into street begging, and coerce and threaten young males to transport drugs, commit extortion, or commit acts of violence, including murder; this occurs primarily in urban areas, but one NGO reported an increase in gang activity in rural areas. During the year, there were continued reports of children subjected to sex trafficking on the streets of large cities, particularly the country’s economic capital of San Pedro Sula, under the guise of street begging or vending. Honduras is a destination for child sex tourists from Canada and the United States. Some Honduran migrants to the United States are subjected to forced labor, forced criminal activity, or sex trafficking en route or upon arrival. Latin American migrants transit Honduras en route to northern Central America and North America, where some are exploited for sex trafficking and forced labor. During the year, there was one investigation by authorities into a report of child sex trafficking victims being brought into prisons and exploited by prisoners, raising concerns over the potential complicity of prison authorities. Overall corruption remained a challenge for law enforcement efforts. Prosecutors reported that some local police provided protection to brothel owners or tipped them off about impending raids, and security officials have been involved in child sex trafficking.

In the early years of the Palermo Protocol and the TIP Report, human trafficking was largely absent from the political discourse in Honduras. In 2000, Save the Children/UK began to investigate human trafficking in Honduras, but it was not until 2002 that the Comisión Interinstitucional Contra la Explotación Sexual Comercial y Trata de Personas De Honduras (hereafter “CICESCT”) was formed. CICESCT was created on the heels of a federally-prosecuted human trafficking case in the United States that involved Honduran girls being trafficked by Honduran nationals to work in bars and cantinas in Fort Worth, TX. This case led Honduran Congressman Carlos Gutierrez to convene a team to investigate the topic further, and CICESCT was formed.

Also in 2002, the Honduran national police created a unit called Division Against Abuse, Trafficking, and Sexual Exploitation of Children (DATSI). Between its formation in 2002 and its deactivation in 2010, DATSI trained more than 80,000 people in Honduras on sex trafficking of minors, which is on average 10,000 people per year.2

In 2005, CICESCT pushed for a reform in the penal code on sexual exploitation, which included sex trafficking. In the early issue-framing stages of human trafficking, both CICESCT and DATSI understood human trafficking primarily as sexual exploitation of children, and the early legal efforts reflected this narrow understanding of the issue.

---

2 Interview with General Suazo, Former General in the National Police, July 31, 2015.
In 2007, with the support of Save the Children/UK, the national police created seven mappings of trafficking routes across Honduras; however, the maps included only trafficking routes through Honduras that led to destinations outside of Honduras, to the exclusion of trafficking taking place within Honduras itself. As with the disproportionate focus on minor sex trafficking, this mapping project also reflects early misperceptions that human trafficking requires some type of movement or transit across borders.

2008 marked a significant shift in the political climate around the issue of human trafficking as Honduras ratified the Palermo Protocol, which was a major milestone that signaled government awareness of and desire to combat human trafficking. Nevertheless, CICESCT was not recognized as an official government commission, nor did it have a budget. Rather, CICESCT operated during this time out of a commitment to the issue.

The year 2012 was a major turning point. First, the special law against human trafficking (Decreto 59-2012) was passed, which made CICESCT an official state institution within the Justice & Human Rights Ministry and gave CICESCT an operating budget (see Appendix B for text of Honduran anti-trafficking law). Second, Honduras received increased foreign assistance to help with implementation of the new anti-trafficking law. Specifically, Global Communities received a grant from the U.S. Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) office from 2012 to 2015 to run programs supporting CICESCT in writing the regulations and administrative code for the trafficking law, supporting implementation of the law through building the Immediate Response Team and local committees, and developing an information system for reporting cases. Third, 2012 marked a year in which several important reports on human trafficking in Honduras and Central America were produced. The UN Human Rights Commissioner for Refugees (UNHRC, aka ACNUR) in partnership with the Migrant Human Rights Center published a report on forced displacement in Honduras, an issue closely related to human trafficking. The Ministerio Público published a report that mapped human trafficking in Honduras. Additionally, both End Child Prostitution and Trafficking (ECPAT) and Save the Children published reports on human trafficking across Central America.

Since 2012, CICESCT has obtained office space and hired full-time staff. Some of the other accomplishments of CICESCT in the last five years include:

- Publishing In 2014 its first report on its 2006 to 2012 activities;
- Creating an Immediate Response Team to identify and refer sex trafficking victims;

---

3 CICESCT budget is financed by the security tax and asset forfeitures. A US State Department J/TIP grant to Global Communities for 2011-2015 allows Global Communities to match these government funds to CICESCT. However, Global Communities indicated that administrative procedures have made it difficult for CICESCT to receive the government funds, and no government funds have been available to CICESCT since January 2015.

4 La Angencia de la ONU para los Refugiados. 2012. "Desplazamiento Forzado y Necesidades de Protección, generados por nuevas formas de Violencia y Criminalidad en Centroamérica."


• Creating 14 local committees, 9 of which are currently receiving CICESCT technical and financial support;

• Training local committees to identify and refer human trafficking victims;

• Drafting the administrative code setting forth CICESCT protocols and procedures; and

• Partnering with the Ministry of Social Inclusion to provide social protection services to victims of human trafficking.

Annex C includes a brief overview of services provided by CICESCT.

Despite these significant strides in anti-trafficking policies, programs, and initiatives, in the last decade, there is still a gap in empirical knowledge regarding the major types of human trafficking taking place across Honduras, the groups that are most vulnerable to being victims of different types of trafficking, and the needs of the victims once they are identified.

The purpose of this study is to begin to fill this empirical knowledge gap on human trafficking in Honduras, which is directly in line with the U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID) 2012 Counter-Trafficking in Persons (C-TIP) Policy to develop an ambitious learning agenda using advanced survey research methods to generate systematic and reliable evidence on human trafficking and its victims around the globe. Consistent with this commitment, USAID/Honduras has undertaken the Honduras C-TIP Survey in partnership with USAID’s Center for Excellence for Democracy, Human Rights and Governance Human Rights and Learning Divisions and NORC (see Appendix A. Scope of Work). The objective of the survey is to identify trafficking victims in sufficient numbers to explore in depth their backgrounds, circumstances and experiences in a way that will inform policy, practice, and interventions on human trafficking in Honduras.

DEFINITIONS AND APPROACH

For the purpose of this research, we define human trafficking according to the Honduran legal code, Decree 59-2012 (see Appendix B for Honduras Human Trafficking Law). Article 6 sets forth the following definitions of human trafficking:

**TRAFFICKING OF PEOPLE:** The catchment, transport, movement, taking and reception of people, by threat or use of force or any other forms of coaction, kidnaping, fraud, deception, abuse of power or a vulnerability situation, or the concession or reception of payment or benefits to obtain the consent by a person who has authority over another, with the goal of exploitation. This exploitation includes, as minimum, the exploitation for prostitution or any other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or analog practices of slavery, servitude or the extraction of organs.

**FORCED WORK OR SERVICE:** It is understood as the forced work or service all work or service demanded to a person under threat of damage or the payment of a spurious debt.

**FORCED BEGGING:** Person who obliges another with the use of deception, threat, abuse of power relationships or any other form of violence, to ask for money in public places to
obtain a benefit that does not favor the victim.

**FORCED PREGNANCY:** When a woman is induced by force, deception or any other means of violence to become pregnant, with the objective of selling the minor, product of the same.

**FORCED OR SERVILE MARRIAGE:** All institution or practice in virtue of which a person, without the assistance of the right to oppose, is promised or given in marriage in exchange of a counterpart of money or kind, given to the father, mother, tutor, family members or any other person or group of people. The forced or servile marriage may also occur when a person contracts marriage under deception and is forced to sexual and/or labor servitude.

**COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE):** The use of people in activities with sexual objectives where there exists a payment or promise of payment for the victim or a third party who commercializes with the person.

**RECRUITING OF PEOPLE UNDER EIGHTEEN (18) YEARS OF AGE FOR CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES:** The use of children in the activities of Organized crime, as defined in the Palermo Protocol.

Using the Honduran legal code as the basis for the survey, we examine seven specific modalities of human trafficking with the understanding that there may be some overlap across these seven categories. These include: labor trafficking, sex trafficking, debt bondage, forced begging, forced pregnancy, forced marriage, and forced crime of minors.

There are several reasons for this approach. First, our approach demonstrates deference to the Honduran legal code, which was informed by the input of Honduran anti-trafficking experts with experience on this issue in the local context. The law was written to reflect the reality of human trafficking in Honduras as it is understood locally. Therefore, in keeping with the legal and legislative understanding of human trafficking in Honduras, we use the country’s legal code to inform our approach.

Second, although the law was written to reflect human trafficking modalities in Honduras, there was no empirical study examining the extent of each of these modalities. This is a research question that many of the anti-trafficking stakeholders, including USAID, wanted to answer. There was a significant degree of anecdotal data, and a number of studies published by NGOs and international organizations, but none were informed by survey research methodology aimed at understanding firsthand the experiences of victims. Thus, we use the Honduran legal definition of human trafficking and the modalities set forth in the law to answer important questions about the extent of each of these modalities so that there is evidence-based guidance and justification for policy reform and resource allocation.

**METHODOLOGY**

The Principal Investigator (PI) traveled to Honduras in July 2015 to interview dozens of Honduras C-TIP stakeholders to identify past and current C-TIP activities and major areas of need. As part of this trip, the PI met with over 25 individuals who serve in both governmental and non-governmental capacities, all of whom are working on anti-trafficking programs and initiatives in Honduras.
On the basis of the findings from the scoping trip, the PI recommended a unique sampling methodology that included partnering with NGOs across Honduras that serve vulnerable populations, including, but not limited to abused or neglected children, sexually exploited women, and migrants.

SAMPLE SELECTION AND SURVEY SITES

The methodology for fielding the survey was to partner with local NGOs that serve vulnerable populations in Honduras. There are several reasons for choosing this sampling methodology. First, as previously noted, the purpose of the survey is to identify trafficking victims in sufficient numbers to explore in depth their backgrounds, circumstances and experiences. The only way to do this is by establishing an adequate sample size of identified human trafficking victims. However, this is a population that is not only difficult to identify among the general population (in part because they often do not self-identify as victims of human trafficking), but also it is a population that lacks social trust, has experienced severe trauma, and lives in fear. Any nationally representative approach—even in high-risk areas of the country—wherein a survey is administered by unknown interviewers is unlikely to garner honest, open, and truthful responses regarding victimization. Instead, social workers and psychologists at participating NGOs—who are usually trained in trauma-informed care and have established some type of relationship with the victims—are more likely to cultivate a trusting environment that allows the victims to provide open, honest answers.

Second, partnering with NGOs across the country that work with vulnerable populations provides an opportunity, built into the research design itself, to build the capacity of NGOs on the issue of human trafficking, as well train them on research practices and survey enumeration. Not all NGOs that work with vulnerable populations are trained in human trafficking or how to identify a victim of trafficking. Additionally, they may not be aware of the resources available for human trafficking victims in the event that they do encounter victims in their course of work. Therefore, working through NGOs is not only a way to maximize the likelihood that a victim will self-identify, but also is a way to increase knowledge about human trafficking among those working with vulnerable populations.

Additionally, partnering with NGOs that work with vulnerable populations is among the most efficient sampling methods to identify victims of human trafficking. Nationally-representative sampling or random sampling in high-risk regions of the country is less efficient as it requires sampling a much larger number of respondents in order to yield a large enough sub-sample of self-identified victims. Working with organizations who already come in contact with vulnerable populations means that it is likely that a higher percentage of those surveyed will self-identify as victims.

Moreover, working with NGOs is potentially more ethically sound than other sampling methods used to identify human trafficking victims. The victims identified through the survey are already receiving some type of service from the NGO administering the survey, and they are in a safe place. Also, when a respondent self-identifies as a victim, the NGO can immediately refer them to services. Other methods of sampling, including snowball sampling of human trafficking victims, pose an ethical dilemma. Specifically, asking a self-identified victim of human trafficking to refer the researcher to another known victim of human trafficking poses a significant risk both
to the self-identified victim, as well as to the victim to whom they are referring the researcher. These individuals may still be living under considerable physical or psychological threat from their traffickers, and asking them to identify other people who may have experienced the same level of trauma could place them at increased risk of threat or violence.

Finally, this approach lays the groundwork for USAID/Honduras to establish strong relationships with a nationwide network of on-the-ground service providers, which may be important for future programs. As USAID/Honduras considers its future programming on C-TIP issues, this sampling methodology provided the opportunity to forge connections with NGOs that they previously had not encountered.

To identify the participating agencies, NORC partnered with the Honduras Directorate for Children, Youth, and Family (DINAF – Dirección de Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia, in Spanish) to recruit organizations that work with vulnerable populations in Honduras to administer the Honduras C-TIP survey. The organizations that were recruited, which include DINAF and the Honduras Inter-Institutional Commission to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons (CICESCT - Comisión Interinstitucional Contra la Explotación Sexual Comercial y Trata, in Spanish), span all regions of Honduras and include organizations that provide services to adults and children. The recruitment process led to agreements with twenty-four organizations to field the survey.

Once agreements were finalized, representatives from each organization attended a week-long training in Tegucigalpa where they learned more about human trafficking in Honduras, how to administer the tablet-based survey, how to ensure a trauma-informed approach to survey administration to avoid re-traumatization, and what to do if they discover a trafficking victims, including what resources are available for the victims. The training was spearheaded by NORC at the University of Chicago, with special presentations by DINAF, CICEST and the Honduran Attorney General’s Office. At the end of the training, each representative set a goal for the number of surveys they felt they could administer, and returned to their home organization to administer the Honduras C-TIP survey.7

All participants of the training, including DINAF and CICEST guests, were asked to complete a brief survey evaluating the training itself. The survey included questions ranging from the organization of the training and presenters to the participants’ confidence in the protocols established to respond to emotional distress during interviews and how to assist identified victims of human trafficking. In total 36 participants provided their feedback on the training ranking each item on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 was “strongly agree” and 5 was “strongly disagree”

Based on the survey results, 94% of the participants strongly agreed or agreed that the materials were informative and 92% strongly agreed or agreed that the main points of the training were covered well and doubts were clarified. Additionally, 94% strongly agreed or

---

7 This methodology was replicated from a study on minor sex trafficking in the United Stated conducted by the Principle Investigator in collaboration with Thorn in which they partner with organizations that work with minor sex trafficking victims to administer the survey. The most recent report utilizing this methodology is available here: https://27i51f1qwnwey246mnc1vzqq0-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Thorn_Survivor_Insights_012918.pdf
agreed that they understood the protocol to follow if a respondent experiences emotional
distress during the interview and 92% strongly agreed or agreed that they understood the
protocol to follow if they encountered a trafficking victim while conducting the survey.

At the end of the survey, participants answered open-ended questions regarding what their
favorite part of the training was and what topics they would like to learn more about. The same
general theme emerged for both of these questions. Multiple respondents reported that their
favorite part of the training was learning about the problem of human trafficking in Honduras and
said they would like to learn more about human trafficking in Honduras and the support services
available to victims thought the country.

Under this design, no sampling frame was generated to determine survey respondents. Instead,
representatives from partnering NGOs interviewed all persons aged 14 or older who came to
the NGO for services, regardless of whether or not it was suspected that they were human
trafficking victims. In addition to administering the survey within the participating organizations,
DINAF and CICESCT representatives travelled to other organizations in their regions to
administer the survey to populations receiving services from similar organizations.
Administration of data collection spanned a little over nine months beginning February 24, 2017
and ending November 30, 2017. In total, there were 916 respondents to the survey, with 30% of
them identifying as victims of human trafficking. To protect their privacy, names of participating
NGOs are not included in this report.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT AND MEASUREMENT

The Honduras C-TIP survey was modeled after the C-TIP survey NORC administered in the
Philippines under the DRG-LER contract whereby a screener identifies potential trafficking
victims and is then followed by modules specific to the type of human trafficking identified in the
screener. However, the screener in the Honduras C-TIP survey was modified by the PI and
NORC to correspond explicitly to the Honduran legal definition of human trafficking. Since the
Honduran law identifies seven different types of human trafficking, the final survey instrument
contains modules on those seven types: sex trafficking, labor trafficking, debt bondage, forced
begging, forced marriage, forced crime, and forced pregnancy.

The final instrument was translated into Spanish, vetted by DINAF and CICESCT psychologists
and approved by the NORC Institutional Review Board (IRB) and the Scientific Investigation
Unit Biomedical Investigation Ethics Committee at the National Autonomous University of
Honduras.

Once the instrument was approved, it was programmed into a Computer-Assisted Personal
Interviewing (CAPI) format using the Nfield data collection application. Surveys in the field were
administered in Spanish using Samsung Galaxy tablets NORC provided to each organization,
which were programmed using the Nfield application. All data was electronically captured and
synced onto NORC’s secure servers.

The instrument opens with an informed consent statement, notifying the potential respondent
that participating in the survey is completely voluntary, that their responses are anonymous and
confidential and that they can stop at any time or refuse to answer any question. Next, the
respondent is taken through a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) section to gather information on their general knowledge of, and attitudes toward, human trafficking in Honduras. The survey then takes the respondent through a set of questions that allow the respondent to self-identify as a victim of each modality of human trafficking defined under Honduran Law. If the respondent self-identifies as a victim of human trafficking, they are routed to survey modules that ask them more detailed questions about their experiences related to each trafficking modality they identify as having experienced. Identified victims are routed to one final survey module that collects information on their experiences after surviving human trafficking. An outline of the survey instrument is presented below in Table 1.

**Table 1: Honduras C-TIP Survey Outline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module Number</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module 1</td>
<td>Respondent Background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 2</td>
<td>Sex Trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 3</td>
<td>Labor Trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 4</td>
<td>Debt Bondage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 5</td>
<td>Forced Begging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 6</td>
<td>Forced Criminal Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 7</td>
<td>Forced Pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 8</td>
<td>Forced Marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 9</td>
<td>Post Trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 10</td>
<td>Enumerator Observations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESEARCH TEAM**

NORC’s research team is comprised of Principal Investigator Dr. Vanessa Bouché, Survey Director Renée Hendley, Senior Research Analyst Carlos Fierros, and Local Coordinator Luis Figueroa. The team worked in conjunction to develop the survey instrument, prepare enumerators for survey administration, monitor data collection in the field, and analyze the final dataset for this report.

**ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

NORC implemented steps to ensure ethical considerations were addressed at each stage of project implementation. During the instrument design phase, NORC received IRB approval from both the NORC IRB and the Scientific Investigation Unit Biomedical Investigation Ethics Committee at the National Autonomous University of Honduras. Both ethics bodies also

---

8 The survey instrument asks about retrospective perceptions/experiences of trafficking and therefore the responses may reflect potential recall bias; however, we believe recall bias is minimized given that being a victim of human trafficking is an event that is unlikely to be forgotten.
approved NORC’s designed sampling approach, which included administering the survey instrument to minors between the ages of 14 and 17 years of age.

Informed consent (assent in the case of minors) was collected from each respondent prior to participating in the survey. In the case of minors, consent for participation was sought from the director of the organization caring for the minor. The design sought consent from organization directors rather than parents because of the types of organizations with which NORC partnered; these organizations provide services to at risk populations, and often care for homeless children who do not have parents who can provide consent.

NORC also ensured that all survey enumerators were prepared to manage emotional distress in identified survivors of human trafficking. NORC’s sample design was developed to ensure that each respondent to the Honduras C-TIP survey was receiving services from an organization that could provide emotional support services if needed. During the enumerator training, each enumerator was trained in how to ask sensitive questions to possible victims of human trafficking and how to respond if a respondent displayed signs of emotional distress caused by the survey. The team developed a standard protocol for responding to emotional distress, which was distributed to each enumerator at the end of training. The team also developed a standard protocol for reporting cases of human trafficking to the proper authorities and detailed how the participating organizations could obtain support to guide the identified survivor through the legal process.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The data was imported into Stata 13 statistical software package for analysis. Analysis includes basic descriptive statistics of the sample, bivariate correlations, multi-variate analyses.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SAMPLE AND VICTIM IDENTIFICATION

In this section, we describe the demographic breakdown of the overall sample population. Then we examine how human trafficking victims—regardless of type of human trafficking—differ from those who are not victims of trafficking based on various demographic characteristics including age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, region, and education level. We then drill down deeper into the different types of human trafficking to determine whether there are discernable trends or patterns of victimization for certain types of trafficking based on demographic characteristics of the victims. Where there are differences, we conduct tests to determine whether these differences are statistically significant.

TYPES OF TRAFFICKING

We begin this discussion with a description of the overall numbers of respondents who identified as a victim of human trafficking. In total, there were 916 survey participants, and the vast majority (69%; n=636) did not identify as a victim of human trafficking. Although they may be in need of various social services (given that they were interviewed by NGOs that serve vulnerable populations), they have not experienced human trafficking. Put differently, about 30% of “vulnerable populations” in Honduras—defined as those who receive services from non-governmental organizations—are victims of human trafficking.

ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN HONDURAS | 18
As illustrated in **Figure 1**, the plurality of those who identified as a victim report being a victim of only one type of trafficking. However, almost 10% (n=88) of the sample identified as a victim of two or more types of human trafficking. There were eight respondents who reported they were victims of four different types of human trafficking.

**Figure 1: Number of types of trafficking experienced by sample population (n=916)**

As previously stated, the Honduran anti-trafficking law differentiates between different types of trafficking, including: labor trafficking, sex trafficking, forced crime, debt bondage, forced begging, forced marriage, and forced pregnancy. An examination of the distribution of the different types of trafficking based on these categorizations is included in **Figure 2**, and reveals that about 13% (n=124) of vulnerable populations in Honduras are labor trafficking victims, 12% (n=110) are victims of sex trafficking, and 8% (n=76) of vulnerable populations are victims of forced crime. There are fewer victims of debt bondage (n=39), forced begging (n=33), forced marriage (n=14), and forced pregnancy (n=7).
Figure 2: Percentage of sample reporting being trafficked by type of trafficking (n=916)

Note that for the purpose of the forthcoming analysis, labor trafficking is combined with the responses for debt bondage and forced begging, forced marriage and forced pregnancy are combined with sex trafficking, and forced crime remains in its own category. We do this for a few reasons. First, begging may be defined as a type of labor, and debt bondage is often experienced in the context of forced labor. Similarly, forced marriage and forced pregnancy both involve a type of trafficking involving sexual exploitation. Second, it allows us to gain additional leverage on the labor and sex trafficking variables by adding observations that otherwise were not part of a grouping that allows for robust statistical analysis.

Age

The results of the survey reveal distinct demographic characteristics of victims of human trafficking in Honduras versus those that have not experienced human trafficking. First, we examine age. Overall, the sample was very young. As illustrated in Figure 3, almost half of the sample population was minors between the ages of 14 to 17 years at the time they took the survey. Another 13% of the sample was 18 or 19 years old. Thus, overall, 60% of the sample population was under the age of 20 years. This compares to 21% of the entire Honduran population that is between the ages of 15 and 24 years old, indicating that the sample is skewed young.

---

9 The primary reason for this is that the research team partnered with DINAF, the Honduras child welfare agency, to administer the survey at its centers across the country. Therefore, most of the partner agencies who administered the survey work exclusively with minors, while only a handful serve adult populations.
However, as illustrated in Figure 4, those most likely to identify as victims of human trafficking were between 20-40 years of age when they were surveyed. Whereas only one quarter (n=107) of the minors in the sample identified as victims of human trafficking, almost 40% (n=110) of those between the ages of 20-40 years of age identified as victims of human trafficking. This does not necessarily mean that older people are more likely to become victims of human trafficking; rather it means that they are more likely to identify themselves as having been victimized.

Indeed, an examination of those respondents between the ages of 20-40 years of age reveals that 50% (n=52) of those who identify as victims of sex or labor trafficking were first trafficked...
when they were minors. In other words, although they are adults now, they were minors at the time they were first trafficked.

An investigation into the age when respondents were first trafficked for sex, labor, or crime reveals that most are first trafficked as teenagers, as depicted in Table 2. The mean age for labor trafficking victimization is 15.9, with median and modal age being 14. For sex trafficking victims, the mean age is 15.7, with a modal age of 13 and a median age of 15. The mean age for forced crime victims is 14.9, with a median of 14 and a modal age of 14. Overall, the average age of entry into trafficking for sex, labor and forced crime is very similar with the critical age range being 14 to 16 years old regardless of the type of trafficking.

Table 2: Average age when trafficked

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Labor trafficking</th>
<th>Sex trafficking</th>
<th>Force Crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethnicity

As illustrated in Figure 5, the ethnic distribution of the sample was heavily skewed towards Mestizo with almost 60% of the sample identifying as such. The ethnic group least represented in the sample is Garifuna (AfroHondurans), comprising only 1.5% (n=14) of the sample.

Figure 5: Ethnic distribution of the sample

Despite this, Garifuna are the most likely ethnic group to identify as victims of human trafficking, as depicted in Figure 6; 36% (n=5) of Garifuna respondents said they experienced human trafficking, which is higher than any other group, though very close to the percentage of Ladinos, with 35% (n=38) identifying as a trafficking victim.

Despite this, Garifuna are the most likely ethnic group to identify as victims of human trafficking, as depicted in Figure 6; 36% (n=5) of Garifuna respondents said they experienced human trafficking, which is higher than any other group, though very close to the percentage of Ladinos, with 35% (n=38) identifying as a trafficking victim.

---

10 Mestizo is a mix of European and Indigenous ethnicity, and comprises 90% of the overall population of Honduras. Mestizos are therefore underrepresented in the sample population as a proportion of the overall population. Garifuna comprise about 1% of the population in Honduras and indigenous groups make up about 6% of the overall population, meaning that the Garifuna and indigenous sample population is proportional to the overall population.
There is no discernable trend revealing that one ethnic group is more or less likely to be a victim of a specific type of trafficking. Figure 7 shows across all ethnic groups, the largest percentage is victims of labor trafficking, then sex trafficking, then forced crime. Nevertheless, there are a few nuances worth noting. Ladinos are much more likely to be victims of labor trafficking than forced crime, whereas among Mestizos the difference between labor trafficking and being forced to commit a crime is less stark. Overall, however, there does not appear to be significant variation in trafficking patterns in Honduras based on ethnicity of the victim.

Gender

Figure 8 shows a majority (65%; n=594) of respondents identified as female, while another 32% (n=294) identified as male, and 3% (n=26) as transgender or “other.
As illustrated in Figure 9, roughly equal numbers of males and females identified as victims of human trafficking at about 30% for each group. However, a much higher percentage of those who identify as transgender or “other” said they experienced human trafficking at 46% (n=12).

Although males and females are roughly equal in terms of their overall likelihood of victimization, an examination of gender by type of trafficking reveals a strong pattern. Figure 10 shows males are much more likely to be trafficked for labor and forced crime than for sex. Females, on the other hand, are about equally likely to be trafficked for sex and labor, but much less likely to be trafficked for forced crime. Transgender and “other” are most likely to be trafficked for labor, then sex, and then forced crime. In other words, all three gender categories reveal different patterns in terms of the likelihood to be victimized for different purposes. It also
reveals that, although the majority of the sample is female, the plurality of labor trafficking cases is relatively evenly distributed between male and female victims. Of the labor trafficking victims (including debt bondage and forced begging), 55% (n=89) are female and 42% (n=68) are male. This is in contrast to sex trafficking where the percentage of female victims is 81% (n=101) and the percentage of male victims is only 13% (n=16).

Figure 10: Type of trafficking by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced Crime</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sexual orientation

Figure 11 shows that the vast majority of the sample identified as heterosexual (88%; n=801). While that is the case, however, Figure 12 shows a much larger percentage of those who do not identify as heterosexual report they are victims of human trafficking. For example, 52% (n=14) of homosexuals in the sample said they were victims of human trafficking, 38% (n=16) of bisexuals, and 40% (n=15) of "other" report being victims of some form of human trafficking. This is in contrast to only 28% (n=224) of heterosexuals in the sample.
Figure 11: Sexual orientation of sample

- Heterosexual, 88%
- Homosexual, 3%
- Bisexual, 5%
- Other, 4%

Figure 12: Percentage of respondents identifying as victims by sexual orientation

- Heterosexual, 28%
- Bisexual, 38%
- Other, 40%
- Homosexual, 52%

Figure 13 shows the breakdown of sexual orientation by type of trafficking and reveals that a larger percentage of the sample identifying themselves as homosexual/bisexual/other are victims of both labor trafficking and sex trafficking than the percentage of those who identify themselves as heterosexual. Additionally, while the plurality of victims who are heterosexual are victims of labor trafficking (17%), the plurality of homosexual/bisexual/other victims are victims of sex trafficking (28%). Thus, there appear to be clear differences in victimization based on sexual orientation of the population.
Geographic distribution

There was a significant degree of geographic dispersion across the sample population based on the home departments of the respondents. As seen in Figure 14, the plurality of the sample was from Francisco Morazán (n=176), Cortés (n=117), Yoro (n=88), and Choluteca (n=75). The remainder was spread among the remaining departments.

Figure 14: Total respondents from each department and percentage identifying as victims
An examination of where the victims of trafficking are from shows the highest raw numbers of respondents that report being trafficking victims are from Francisco Morazán (n=75), Comayagua (n=29), Cortés (n=25), Choluteca (n=22), and Atlántida (n=20). However, the departments with the largest proportion of respondents reporting they are victims of human trafficking are Valle (64%), El Paraiso (62%), and Francisco Morazán (43%).

To examine type of trafficking by geographic region, we divide the country into three different regions. The Western region is comprised of the following departments: Cortes, Intibuca, Santa Barbara, Lempira, Copan, and Ocotepeque. The Central region includes the departments of Atlántida, Yoro, Comagua, Francisco Morazan, Choluteca, Valle, and La Paz. The Eastern region consists of the following departments: Colon, Olancho, Gracias a Dios, El Paraiso, and Islas de la Bahia.

**Figure 15** shows sex trafficking and labor trafficking victimization is equal for respondents from the Western region and the Eastern region. In the central region, however, a greater percentage of those identifying as victims are victims of labor trafficking than sex trafficking. It appears that the highest concentration of respondents reporting as victims of human trafficking are from the Eastern region, although this result is largely driven by El Paraiso, where 62% (n=18) of those interviewed identified as a victim of some form of human trafficking.

**Figure 15: Type of trafficking by region**

![Figure 15: Type of trafficking by region](image)

**Figure 16** examines the percentage of victims in each department who report being victims of different types of trafficking to determine whether there are any spatial patterns for different types of trafficking. Trafficking for labor, sex, and forced crime is relatively equal in several departments, including Atlántida, Cortés, and Francisco Morazán. In other departments, such as Choluteca, Colón, La Paz, and Olancho, labor trafficking appears to be the dominant form of trafficking. Sex trafficking is the dominant form of trafficking in Copán, Intibucá, and Valle.
Education

The educational background of the sample is also varied. As shown in Figure 17, plurality (30%; n=277) of the sample went to some elementary school, and another 28% (n=258) went to school through 7th to 9th grades. With the exception of 2% (n=18) that never completed any formal schooling, the remainder of the sample completed ciclo comun (9%; n=87), bachillerato (18%; n=165), or carrera, bachillerato universidad, or maestria (12%; n=111).

Figure 17: Educational background of sample

There is no trend in terms of identification as a victim based on education level. Indeed, Figure 18 reveals that the respondents who completed ciclo comun are most likely to say they have been a victim of human trafficking with 45% (n=39) identifying as such. Those who completed...
any grade between first and sixth are second most likely to report being a victim of human trafficking (38%; n=105), and then those with no formal schooling (33%; n=6).

**Figure 18: Percentage of respondents identifying as victims by education level**

Across all education levels (except Bachillerato), labor trafficking is more common than sex trafficking or forced crime. However, there are some nuances to point out. **Figure 19** shows, trafficking for forced crime is most prevalent among those with no formal schooling (17%), at the Ciclo Comun level (15%), or between 7th-9th grades (11%). In fact, among those who completed no school or who completed 7th-9th grades, equal numbers identify as victims of sex trafficking and forced crime, 17% and 11% respectively. This indicates that the pattern for recruiting victims for forced crime may be tied in some capacity to education level where those with no schooling are vulnerable and those in junior high are also susceptible to recruitment.

**Figure 19: Type of trafficking by education level**
Predicting victimization

Table 3 reports results of four logistic regressions that predict what demographic characteristics significantly predict human trafficking victimization. In all of them, the dependent variable takes on a value of 1 if the respondent identifies as a victim of any type of human trafficking (Model 1), labor trafficking (Model 2), sex trafficking (Model 3), or forced crime (Model 4). The dependent variable takes on a value of 0 if the respondent did not identify as a victim.

The results of these regressions show some significant variations in vulnerability for trafficking generally, as well as for specific types of trafficking, based on various demographic characteristics. Age is a significant predictor in Models 1 and 2. The coefficient for age is positive and significant for victimization and for labor trafficking, meaning that older individuals are significantly more likely to be victims of human trafficking generally, and labor trafficking specifically.

However, this result should be approached with caution. There are three things that are important to point out with respect to this finding. First, this age variable is capturing the current age of the respondent, not the age at which the respondent was first trafficked. Delving more deeply into the age when respondents were first trafficked reveals that about half of the adult respondents who were trafficked for either sex or labor were first trafficked when they were minors. Second, and relatedly, this indicates that adults may be more likely and able than minors to identify themselves as having been a victim of human trafficking. Finally, this may also indicate that older respondents are more able to reach NGOs for services, and suggests that there may be a population of younger victims that are not being reached.

Table 3: Predicting human trafficking victimization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Victim (Model 1)</th>
<th>Labor (Model 2)</th>
<th>Sex (Model 3)</th>
<th>Crime (Model 4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>0.14***</td>
<td>0.18***</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>-0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.05)</td>
<td>(0.06)</td>
<td>(0.07)</td>
<td>(0.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td>-0.64***</td>
<td>1.25***</td>
<td>-0.88***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.16)</td>
<td>(0.19)</td>
<td>(0.29)</td>
<td>(0.27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>-0.52**</td>
<td>-0.36</td>
<td>-0.90***</td>
<td>-0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.23)</td>
<td>(0.27)</td>
<td>(0.27)</td>
<td>(0.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mestizo</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>-0.35</td>
<td>-0.25</td>
<td>0.86*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.23)</td>
<td>(0.27)</td>
<td>(0.30)</td>
<td>(0.53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous</td>
<td>-0.49</td>
<td>-0.08</td>
<td>-0.90*</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.37)</td>
<td>(0.42)</td>
<td>(0.54)</td>
<td>(0.88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garifuna</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>-0.66</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.64)</td>
<td>(0.72)</td>
<td>(1.09)</td>
<td>(1.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ethnicity</td>
<td>-0.37</td>
<td>-0.32</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.94*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.27)</td>
<td>(0.31)</td>
<td>(0.35)</td>
<td>(0.58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>-0.12***</td>
<td>-0.13***</td>
<td>-0.10**</td>
<td>-0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.03)</td>
<td>(0.04)</td>
<td>(0.05)</td>
<td>(0.06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>-0.20</td>
<td>-1.31***</td>
<td>-2.05***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.36)</td>
<td>(0.43)</td>
<td>(0.49)</td>
<td>(0.70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudo R2</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In our sample, being female significantly predicts whether an individual will become a victim of labor trafficking, sex trafficking or forced crime. Females are significantly less likely than males to report being a victim of labor trafficking and forced crime; however, they are significantly more likely than males to report being a victim of sex trafficking. The predicted probability of a male labor trafficking victim is 23%, while it is only 14% for females. The predicted probability of a male forced crime victim is 12%, and drops to 5% for females. This is in contrast to sex trafficking, where the predicted probability of a male sex trafficking victim is only 5%, but increases to 16% for females.

The other variable that significantly predicts human trafficking victimization is sexual orientation. Heterosexual respondents are significantly less likely than homosexual, bisexual, or respondents with other sexual orientations to identify as a victim of human trafficking in Honduras.

However, when this variable is examined across the models predicting specific types of trafficking victimization, it becomes clear that these results are being driven by sex trafficking. In other words, heterosexuals are significantly less likely to report being a victim of sex trafficking than are homosexual, bisexual, or other respondents. Whereas the predicted probability of a heterosexual victim of sex trafficking is only 10%, it increases to 22% for homosexual, bisexual, or respondents of other sexual orientations. The likelihood of victimization for both labor trafficking and forced crime are not statistically different based on sexual orientation.

There are some weak patterns that emerge regarding ethnicity and the likelihood of being a victim of various types of trafficking. Specifically, the results of the logistic regression analysis

*\( p \leq 0.10; \) **\( p \leq 0.05; \) ***\( p \leq 0.01. \) Results of logistic regression. Coefficients reported with standard errors in parentheses. The comparison category for ethnicity is Ladino.

Figure 20 shows that the predicted probability of adult respondents identifying as a human trafficking victim is over 40%, whereas this drops to about 25% for minor respondents.

**Figure 20: Predicted probability of human trafficking victimization by age**
reveal that Mestizos and those that report their ethnicity to be “other” are significantly more likely than Ladinos (the comparison group) to be victims of forced crime, and the indigenous population is significantly less likely than Ladinos to be trafficked for sex.

Education level is a significant predictor of overall victimization, labor trafficking, and sex trafficking. The predicted probability that an individual with no formal schooling at all will be a victim of labor trafficking is 28%, and this drops to 9% for those with master’s degrees. Similarly the predicted probability that an individual with no formal schooling with be a sex trafficking victim is 17%; however, it drops to 7% for those with master’s degree. On the other hand, there is no significant effect of education level on whether or not someone is likely to be a victim of forced crime. This may be due to the higher than average percentage of those in 7th grade to Ciclo Comun that report having been a victim of forced crime.

**LABOR TRAFFICKING IN HONDURAS**

The previous section revealed that labor trafficking victims on average are first trafficked between the ages of 14 and 16 year, that there is no significant difference among different ethnic groups and the likelihood of being trafficked for labor, that males are significantly more likely to be a victim of labor trafficking than females, and that those with lower education levels are significantly more likely than those with more education to report being a victim of labor trafficking. The following section examines more closely the patterns of labor trafficking in Honduras, including the recruitment process, the major industries, and the working conditions and experiences of the victims while they were being trafficked.

**Recruitment**

The majority of labor trafficking victims reported they were not deceived or tricked into believing they would be doing something other than what they were forced to do. Specifically, 53% (n=66) reported that they were not tricked, while only 46% (n=57) reported that they were tricked. However, there are no significant patterns between those who were and were not deceived in the recruitment process and the type of work they were ultimately forced to do or whether or not there was a written or verbal agreement for the labor. In other words, there is no relationship between level of deception in recruitment and the type of forced labor or the likelihood of having an agreement with the employer.

Additionally, there are few discernable patterns among those who were deceived in the recruitment process based on who deceived them. The most commonly reported person that deceived the victims was the employer (27%; n=16). However, there was great variability for the remainder, including parents/guardians (14%; n=8), friends (12%; n=7), acquaintances (12%; n=7), strangers (10%; n=6), and recruiters (7%; n=4).

Traffickers deceived victims using a variety of different stories about the type of work they would be doing. The plurality (30%; n=17) of labor trafficking victims that were deceived were told that

---

11 Education was coded 1 to 6 where 1=no formal schooling; 2=1st-6th grade; 3=7th-9th grade; 4=Ciclo Comun; 5=bachillerato; 6=Carrera or beyond.
they would be performing domestic work, and the most likely person to have deceived them in the recruitment process regarding domestic work was the employer or recruiter (n=8). Less common stories include being told they would be getting an education, working in agriculture, maquilas, restaurants, stores, offices, tourism, nursing, delivering gas, plumbing, and cabinetry.

Despite the fact that these individuals were deceived or tricked into believing they would be doing something other than what they were forced to do, only 33% (n=19) stated they were forced or threatened to take the job.

**Industries**

As depicted in **Figure 21**, the three most common types of labor trafficking reported were commercial work (45%, n=57), domestic work (31%, n=39), and agriculture (12%, n=15). The main types of commercial work include selling clothing and/or merchandise in stores or on the street, or working in grocery stores or food markets.

*Figure 21: Type of labor trafficking*

An examination of the three most common types of labor trafficking reveals some trends. First, females are significantly more likely than males to be trafficked for domestic work (r=0.41; p=0.00), whereas males are significantly more likely than females to be trafficked for agriculture (r=0.35; p=0.00). Mestizos are significantly less likely to report being trafficked for domestic work (r=-0.21; p=0.01), and they are significantly more likely to report being trafficked in commercial work (r=0.30; p=0.00). Agriculture trafficking victims are also significantly younger than those not trafficked in agriculture (r=-0.33; p=0.00) and are less educated (r=-0.22; p=0.01).

The majority of the labor trafficking victims were living in their hometown at the time they were trafficked for labor (62%; n=77). There are no significant trends regarding the type of trafficking and being trafficked in one’s hometown for domestic work or agriculture; however, those trafficked into commercial work are significantly more likely than those not trafficked for this
purpose to report being trafficked in their hometown ($r=0.35$; $p=0.00$), and significantly less likely to say that they were trafficked elsewhere in Honduras ($r=-0.33$; $p=0.00$).

**Labor trafficking conditions**

Only 5% ($n=7$) of the labor trafficking victims said they had a written contract with their employer. The plurality (47%; $n=58$) said they had no prior agreement at all with their employer, while another 43% ($n=53$) said they had a verbal agreement.

The vast majority of labor trafficking victims said they were not required to pay any money to their boss or recruiter to get the job (93%; $n=116$), and 77% ($n=95$) said they did not have to borrow money or receive a cash advance from their employer for travel, uniforms or other things required to do the job.\(^\text{12}\) This may be due to most of the victims being trafficked internal to Honduras rather than externally. It is possible that debt may be more common in people trafficked outside of their home community. Of those that did have to borrow money from their employer, however, 62% ($n=18$) said they were not permitted to quit work or take another job. In other words, these victims were bonded in debt to their employer until the loan was paid off; however, the vast majority (90%; $n=26$) reported it took less than one year to pay back the debt.

A small majority of the labor trafficking victims said their boss did not threaten them while they were working (52%; $n=65$), while the remaining 48% ($n=59$) said the boss did threaten them. The three most common types of threats included threats of physical violence towards the victim (39%; $n=23$), blackmail (36%; $n=21$), and economic retribution (29%; $n=17$). Fourteen percent ($n=8$) said they received death threats from their employer. Those who experienced labor trafficking in the agricultural sector ($n=15$) are significantly more likely to report they were threatened by their employer than those who did not work in agriculture ($r=0.19$; $p=0.03$). There is no strong correlation between being threatened and being trafficked for labor in any other industry.

The vast majority of labor trafficking victims said they were not physically hurt if they did not do the work (74%; $n=92$). There are no strong correlations between those who were physically harmed by their employer and the type of work they were trafficked into. Additionally, 57% ($n=71$) of labor trafficking victims said no one controlled how much they ate or slept, while 42% ($n=52$) said that someone did control their eating and sleeping.

There is great variability in the number of hours that victims of labor trafficking were forced to work. As illustrated in Figure 22, the plurality 32% ($n=39$) were forced to work more than 13 hours per day. However, the rest of the sample is relatively evenly divided between 8 hours or less, 9 to 10 hours, or 11 to 12 hours.

---

\(^{12}\) Among those that did have to pay the boss or recruiter, the amount they were required to pay was extremely variable, ranging from 50 lempiras to 30,000 lempiras, with an average of 13,550. Additionally, among those who reported having to borrow or receive an advance from the employer, the amount borrowed was also highly variable ranging from 20 to 30,000 lempiras, with an average of 1608 lempiras.
Moreover, those forced into domestic work (n=39) report working significantly more hours than those not trafficking for domestic servitude (r=0.26; p=0.00), while those forced into agriculture (n=15) report working significantly less hours than those not forced into agriculture (r=-0.22; p=0.01).

The majority (52%; n=64) of the labor trafficking victims said that they were not allowed to keep any of the money that they earned. Domestic labor trafficking victims are significantly less likely than those who were not trafficked for domestic labor to state that they could keep some of the money that they earned (r=-0.27; p=0.00). Those trafficked for labor in “other” industries are significantly more likely to say that they were able to keep some of the money that they earned (r=0.22; p=0.01). Of those who were allowed to keep some of the money that they earned, 62% (n=37) said that they were not able to save any of this money.

Additionally, 53% (n=66) of labor trafficking victims said that money for food, clothing and shelter was not deducted from their pay, while 37% (n=46) said that it was deducted from their pay.

**SEX TRAFFICKING IN HONDURAS**

As noted earlier, respondents who reported being sex trafficking victims stated that the age of first victimization is between 13 to 15 years old. Sex trafficking victims are disproportionately female and less educated. Homosexual/bisexual respondents are significantly more likely than heterosexuals to report that they are a victim of sex trafficking. The following section provides greater context about sex trafficking in Honduras, including details about recruitment, venues of sex trafficking, and the conditions endured by victims of sex trafficking.
Recruitment

Unlike labor trafficking victims, the majority of sex trafficking victims said that they were tricked or deceived into believing they would be doing something other than sex work. In fact, 65% (n=71) were tricked or deceived versus only 35% (n=39) who said they were not.

As seen in Figure 23, among those who were deceived, 30% (n=21) said the most common person to deceive them was a family member, including parents, siblings, aunts, uncles, siblings-in-law, and step-parents. Another 25% (n=18) said that a friend deceived them. In other words, the majority of those deceived into sex trafficking were tricked by some of the most trusted individuals in their lives, friends and family.

**Figure 23: Person who deceived victim in recruitment**

There were many ways in which victims were deceived. Thirty-five percent (n=25) were told they would be doing domestic work, and 10% (n=7) were told they would be modeling. Other stories included working in a massage clinic, restaurants, bars, tattoo parlors, stores, or getting an education. However, there were also several respondents who noted they were invited somewhere and the trafficking started at that point. For instance, one person said she was invited to a birthday party and another to someone’s house to sleep over. Several respondents said the sex trafficking was part of the abuse they had endured most of their lives. In other words, the stories that were given as part of the process of deceiving the sex trafficking victims were varied.

Venues

The most common place where people were trafficked for commercial sex was in homes. Over half (55%; n=61) of the sex trafficking victims said they were trafficked in homes, which may...
make the trafficking particularly difficult to detect. The next most common venues include hotels/motels (20%; n=22) and bars (14%; n=16).14 Beyond those venues reported in Figure 24, other places where victims said they were forced to perform sex acts included prison and work fields. One respondent said she was trafficked over the Internet.

Figure 24: Venues of sex trafficking

![Venues of sex trafficking chart]

The majority (56%; n=62) said they were trafficked in their local community, while 37% (n=41) said they were trafficked elsewhere in Honduras and only 8% (n=9) said they were trafficked outside of Honduras.

Table 4 reveals that there are no clear trends regarding source and destination departments for sex trafficking victims. There is immense geographic variability; 9 of the departments serve as both origin and destination locations for sex trafficking victims, 3 departments are origin departments but not destinations (Gracias a Dios, Olancho, Santa Barbara, and Yoro) and 3 departments (La Paz, Lempira, and Ocotepeque) are neither origin nor destination locations based on this sample.

Table 4: Sex trafficking origin and destination locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From department/trafficked in department</th>
<th>From department/trafficked elsewhere</th>
<th>From elsewhere/trafficked to department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlántida</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choluteca</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colón</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comayagua</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copán</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 A total of 110 respondents identified as sex trafficking victims. However, several of them indicated they were trafficked in more than one venue. This survey questions allowed respondents to select more than one response.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>From department/trafficked in department</th>
<th>From department/trafficked elsewhere</th>
<th>From elsewhere/trafficked to department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cortés</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paraíso</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francisco Morazán</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gracias a Dios</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intibucá</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Paz</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lempira</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocotepeque</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olancho</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Bárbara</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valle</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoro</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>64</strong></td>
<td><strong>34</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sex Trafficking Conditions**

Sex trafficking victims endure a great degree of threats and abuse, significantly more than labor trafficking victims. Seventy percent (n=77) stated that they were threatened if they did not do what they were told (versus 48% of labor trafficking victims). The most common types of threats included physical violence (47%; n=36), blackmail (40%; n=31), and death threats (29%; n=22). In addition to being threatened, 51% (n=56) of sex trafficking victims reported that they were physically harmed if they did not do what they were told, compared to only 26% of labor trafficking victims.

The majority of sex trafficking victims said that they had on average one to three buyers per day (58%; n=64). Only 13% said they had four or more buyers per day, while 22% said that they had zero buyers per day on average. These may be cases of childhood sexual abuse, but not commercial sexual exploitation. There is a significant correlation between having more buyers per day and being threatened (r=0.29; p=0.00).

Fifty-seven percent of the respondents (n=63) said that their primary customers were Honduran nationals, while 24% said foreign nationals/tourists, and 11% (n=12) said military and/or law enforcement officers. All of these categories of customers are also significantly correlated with having more customers per day. For example, there is a positive, significant relationship between number of customers per day and Honduran national customers (r=0.39; p=0.00), foreign/tourist customers (r=0.24; p=0.01), and military/law enforcement customers (r=0.21; p=0.03).

However, an examination of the buyers reveals that the sex trafficking experience in Honduras is diverse. Several noted that the “customers” were neighbors, family members, or the individual that tricked them. In these cases, it is unclear whether the sex trafficking involved a commercial exchange. While these relationships are clearly sexually abusive, they appear to be cases in which only one or two people are forcing the victim to perform sex acts where there is not
necessarily an exchange of anything of value for the sex act. Indeed, there is a significant negative correlation between those that report that the “customers” were in the “other” category and the number of customers they had per day ($r=-22; p=0.02$). An analysis of the qualitative responses in the “other” category includes neighbors, boyfriends, family members (uncle, brother-in-law, father), and friends. In other words, most of the sex trafficking victims who said that the customers were “other” seemed to indicate that the “customer” was one or a few people who were forcing them to perform sex acts, where it is not clear that anything of value was being exchanged for the sex act.

Forty-three percent ($n=47$) of the sex trafficking victims were paid less than 100 Lempiras per customer, while 32% ($n=35$) were paid between 100 to 500 Lempiras, and 35% ($n=28$) said they were paid more than 500 Lempiras per customer. There is a significant positive relationship between having foreign/tourist customers ($r=0.33; p=0.00$) and military/law enforcement customers ($r=0.25; p=0.01$) and getting paid more per customer. There is also a positive significant relationship between having more customers per day and being paid more per customer ($r=0.42; p=0.00$).

Those who get paid more per customer are also significantly more likely to be older when they are first trafficked for the purpose of commercial sex ($r=0.30; p=0.00$). This is a strong indication that those who are younger when they are first trafficked are being trafficked by family members in their local community, while those who are older when they are first trafficked are more likely to be trafficked by someone other than family or friends outside of their hometown. In fact, sex trafficking victims who were older when they were first trafficked are significantly less likely to report that they were living in their hometown or village when they were first trafficked ($r=-0.22; p=0.02$).

Fifty-five ($n=60$) percent of sex trafficking victims noted that they were not allowed to keep any of the money that they earned. However, those that earned more money per customer are significantly more likely to report that they could keep some of the money that the buyers paid ($r=0.32; p=0.00$). For example, 57% ($n=16$) of those who made more than 500 Lempiras per customer were allowed to keep some of the money they made, whereas only 18% ($n=6$) of those who made less than 100 Lempiras per customer were allowed to keep some of the money they made.

**FORCED CRIME IN HONDURAS**

Victims of forced crime in Honduras are significantly more likely than those not forced to commit crimes to be male and mestizo; however, there are no other demographic predictors of who may become a victim of forced crime in Honduras. To understand this type of victimization better, the following section delves more deeply into the results for this population.

**Recruitment**

Unlike both sex trafficking and labor trafficking where gangs did not play a role in the recruitment experience, gangs appear to play a very large role in forced crime. Specifically, 36% ($n=27$) of the victims of forced crime said that it was a gang who forced them to do something illegal, which is equal to the percentage who said that their friends forced them (and in some
cases the gang would be comprised of people they considered to be friends), as seen in Figure 25.

Figure 25: Recruitment for forced crime\(^{15}\)

![Figure 25: Recruitment for forced crime](image)

Venues

The majority of victims of forced crime were forced to do something illegal in their local community (68%; \(n=52\)), while another 28% (\(n=22\)) said that they were forced to do something illegal somewhere else in Honduras.

Table 5 below shows that eight departments in Honduras are both origin and destination departments for forced crime, while six are origin but not destination departments, and three departments have no forced crime based on this sample.

Table 5: Forced crime origin and destination locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>From department/trafficked in department</th>
<th>From department/trafficked elsewhere</th>
<th>From elsewhere/trafficked to department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlántida</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choluteca</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colón</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comayagua</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copán</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortés</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paraíso</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francisco Morazán</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gracias a Dios</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{15}\) Total is more than 100% because respondents were asked to check all responses that apply.
### Forced Crime Conditions

Of those who are forced to commit crimes, 76% (n=58) state they were threatened if they did not commit the illegal activity that they were being told to do. The most common threat is physical violence (64%; n=37), followed by a death threat (53%; n=31). Although there is no significant relationship between being threatened with physical violence and being forced by a gang, there is a highly significant relationship between receiving death threats and being forced by a gang to commit illegal acts (r=0.47; r=0.00). Specifically, 83% of those forced by a gang received death threats, and this drops to 34% for those forced by someone other than a gang.

We see in Figure 26, that the types of crimes victims were forced to commit vary, but the most common crime was being forced to sell drugs (45%; n=34). There is a statistically significant relationship between being forced by a gang and specific types of crime. Specifically, those forced by a gang are significantly more likely than those forced to commit crimes by someone else to smuggle/transport drugs (r=0.23; p=0.04), collect war tax (p=0.39; p=0.00), and vandalize (r=0.36; p=0.00). Put differently, 56% of those who smuggled/transported drugs, 73% of those who were forced to collect war tax, and 75% of those forced to vandalize were forced by a gang.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>From department/trafficked in department</th>
<th>From department/trafficked elsewhere</th>
<th>From elsewhere/trafficked to department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intibucá</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Paz</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lempira</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocotepeque</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olancho</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Bárbara</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valle</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoro</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>52</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forced Crime Conditions

Of those who are forced to commit crimes, 76% (n=58) state they were threatened if they did not commit the illegal activity that they were being told to do. The most common threat is physical violence (64%; n=37), followed by a death threat (53%; n=31). Although there is no significant relationship between being threatened with physical violence and being forced by a gang, there is a highly significant relationship between receiving death threats and being forced by a gang to commit illegal acts (r=0.47; r=0.00). Specifically, 83% of those forced by a gang received death threats, and this drops to 34% for those forced by someone other than a gang.

We see in Figure 26, that the types of crimes victims were forced to commit vary, but the most common crime was being forced to sell drugs (45%; n=34). There is a statistically significant relationship between being forced by a gang and specific types of crime. Specifically, those forced by a gang are significantly more likely than those forced to commit crimes by someone else to smuggle/transport drugs (r=0.23; p=0.04), collect war tax (p=0.39; p=0.00), and vandalize (r=0.36; p=0.00). Put differently, 56% of those who smuggled/transported drugs, 73% of those who were forced to collect war tax, and 75% of those forced to vandalize were forced by a gang.
Only 26% of those forced to commit crimes said that they were arrested for committing the forced crime. There is a positive significant relationship between getting arrested and being forced to smuggle/transport drugs ($r=0.23; p=0.05$) and collect war tax ($r=0.23; p=0.05$). Interestingly, although those are the two most commonly forced crimes among those who are forced by gangs, there is no significant relationship between committing the crime on behalf of the gang and getting arrested. Therefore, it appears to be the case that those forced by gangs to commit crimes are no more or less likely to get arrested than those forced to commit crimes by someone else, despite the fact that gangs are more likely to force people to engage in the specific types of criminal activity that are more likely to lead to arrests. In other words, there is a disproportionate negative relationship between gang activity around forcing people to smuggle drugs and collecting war taxes and the likelihood of arrest, suggesting some type of complicity of gang activity by law enforcement.

### POST-TRAFFICKING ASSISTANCE

Figure 27 shows that when respondents were asked who helped them out of their trafficking situation, 39% (n=108) of respondents said that their family helped them. Those trafficked for the purpose of commercial sex, labor, or forced crime were all equally likely to report that their family helped them. The next most commonly reported group helping victims out of their situation is law enforcement (21%; n=58), which includes police, migration officials, prosecutors, and public defenders. Twenty percent (n=55) said friends helped them out of their situation, while another 18% (n=51) reported NGOs. It is important to note, however, that the number of victims who said no one helped them is equal to the number that said NGOs helped them. Eighteen percent (n=51) of the victims in this sample said that no one helped them get out of their trafficking situation.

---

16 Total is more than 100% because respondents were asked to check all responses that apply.
The results reveal that sex trafficking victims are significantly less likely than victims of other types of human trafficking to say that no one helped them out of their situation ($r=-0.15$; $p=0.01$). On the other hand, they are significantly more likely to state that they received help from law enforcement ($r=0.28$; $p=0.00$), DINAF, ($r=0.13$; $p=0.03$), CICESCT ($r=0.34$; $p=0.00$), and SEDIS ($r=0.29$; $p=0.00$). Overall, these results suggest that government agencies and institutions in Honduras are more attentive to identifying and helping victims of sex trafficking than victims of other forms of exploitation.

The vast majority of human trafficking victims in the sample said that they did not file a complaint with the authorities about the situation (74%; $n=208$). An examination of who did file a complaint reveals that it is mostly sex trafficking victims ($r=0.31$; $p=0.00$) rather than victims of other forms of trafficking. Specifically, 71% of those who filed a complaint were victims of sex trafficking, which is reflective of the finding above that government agencies are more likely to help sex trafficking victims get out of the situation. However, about half of the victims who filed a complaint said that the process of filing the complaint was somewhat or very difficult (49%; $n=35$). Despite the difficulty in the process, however, 67% ($n=46$) noted that they were very or somewhat satisfied about the outcome of the complaint and 77% ($n=53$) said that they felt very or somewhat safe as they have pursued justice in their trafficking situation.

The majority of those who did not file a complaint also note that they do not plan on filing a complaint (85%; $n=176$). There are a variety of reasons why these human trafficking victims have not or will not file a complaint about their situation, including 31% ($n=64$) who did not

---

17 Total is more than 100% because respondents were asked to check all responses that apply.
realize they were a victim of a crime, 23% (n=48) who fear for their safety, 22% (n=45) who said they do not trust the justice operators to do the right thing, and 21% (n=44) who do not believe their complaint will be addressed. In other words, the issues preventing people from filing a complaint about their human trafficking victimization experience range from lack of knowledge about the crime, fear, as well as low levels of political trust.

Human trafficking victims report needing various types of support. Thirty-seven percent (n=104) said they need job or vocational training, and the same percentage said they need educational services. In addition to jobs and education, 36% (n=101) need counseling or psychological support, 26% (n=73) need shelter, 14% (n=40) need medical care, 14% (n=39) need drug or alcohol rehabilitation, and 8% need legal assistance. The most commonly reported types of support that trafficking victims need are those that will allow them to live an independent life wherein they are employed, educated, and mentally and physically healthy—all of which represent basic human rights. Victims of human trafficking are less interested in pursuing justice against their perpetrator, and more interested in their own human flourishing.

CONCLUSIONS

There are several important contributions that this study makes. First, from a methodological perspective, it suggests that partnering with local NGOs that work with vulnerable populations is an efficient and effective method to identify trafficking victims. This method builds the capacity of local NGOs that are likely coming into contact with victims of human trafficking by educating them about the issue, including how to identify, interact with, and refer appropriate services to victims. Moreover, it is imperative for both ethical and validity reasons that potential trafficking victims of human trafficking feel they are in a safe and trusting environment when they are surveyed about their experience. Given that many of the NGO staff are trained social workers and are likely to have established a rapport with the individuals they are serving, they are better equipped to serve as the survey enumerators than a stranger would be.

Beyond the methodological contribution, this study is among the first to survey a large number of trafficking victims in Honduras, an otherwise very difficult to reach population. Interviewing trafficking victims facilitates the ability to answer research questions that inform policies, programs, and resource allocation. There were many findings from this research that go a long way in doing just that.

The research found that approximately 30% of vulnerable populations who receive services from NGOs in Honduras are victims of some form of human trafficking. Of those identified as human trafficking victims, 45% are victims of labor trafficking, 40% are sex trafficking victims, and 24% are forced crime victims. About one-third of human trafficking victims have experienced more than one type of human trafficking. Although the results suggest that there are more labor than sex trafficking victims in Honduras, there appears to be significantly more support for victims of sex trafficking than victims of other forms of trafficking, especially from government agencies including law enforcement, DINAF, CICESCT, and SEDIS.

This may reflect a gender bias with respect to human trafficking victimization. Specifically, females are significantly less likely to be victims of labor trafficking and forced crime and
significantly more likely to be sex trafficking victims as compared to males. Perceptions of victimization may be biased against males. Indeed, public opinion research in other country contexts (including the United States, Moldova, and Albania) has revealed that males are not perceived to be as vulnerable to human trafficking as females. As such, there are less services available to male victims.

There are several other results that comport with global anti-trafficking literature. First, this study found that larger percentages of homosexuals and bisexuals identify as victims of human trafficking than heterosexuals and are significantly more likely than heterosexuals to be victims of sex trafficking. This is not unique to Honduras, and has been found to be the case in other country contexts, as well, including in the Philippines. Similarly, this study confirmed what has been found in other country contexts with respect to education. Low levels of education are significantly correlated with trafficking victimization.

The results also suggest that the level of force, fraud, and coercion endured by trafficking victims varies based on the type of trafficking. Sex trafficking victims face higher levels of threats and violence than labor trafficking victims with 70% reporting they were threatened, and 51% reporting they were physically harmed. However, those forced to commit crimes experience are threatened the most, with 76% stating that they were threatened. Additionally, where gangs did not play a large role in recruitment or trafficking for the purpose of labor or sex, they played a very large role in forced crime.

The vast majority of trafficking taking place in Honduras is internal trafficking, with the most occurring in one’s own hometown or village. The most common type of labor trafficking is for commercial purposes, including selling various goods in stores or markets. Next is domestic servitude, followed by agriculture. Where males and females are equally likely to be trafficked for commercial work, females are more likely to be trafficked for domestic work and males for agriculture.

Although stories of sex trafficking recruitment are varied and diverse, recruitment is most often perpetrated by family or friends of the victim, with the majority of trafficking taking place in homes. There is a strong indication that younger victims of sex trafficking are being trafficked by family members in their hometown or village, while older victims are significantly less likely to report that they lived in their hometown or village when they were first trafficked. The majority of victims had one-three buyers per day, but there is a strong positive correlation between having more buyers per day and facing threats of violence or blackmail, as well as getting paid more per customer, on average. The majority of customers are Honduran, but 24% said their primary customers were foreign nationals/tourists. Those who report that their customers were primarily foreign nationals/tourists are also significantly more likely to report that they get paid more per customer. The majority of sex trafficking victims are not allowed to keep any of the money that they make.

The majority of forced crime trafficking takes place in one’s hometown/village, with another 28% taking place somewhere else in Honduras. The most common crime they were forced to commit is selling drugs. Those recruited by a gang are significantly more likely to be forced to smuggle/transport drugs, collect war taxes, or vandalize. Those forced by gangs to commit crimes are no more or less likely to get arrested than those forced to commit crimes by
someone else, despite the fact that gangs are more likely to force people to engage in the specific types of criminal activity that are more likely to lead to arrests. This suggests some level of complicity of gang activity by law enforcement.

The majority of victims have not filed a complaint, and do not plan to file a complaint for a variety of reasons, including fear, lack of knowledge about the crime, and low levels of political trust. Victims state that they need a variety of support programs, including job/vocational training, education, counseling, shelter, medical care, and drug/alcohol rehabilitation. Victims of human trafficking are less interested in pursuing justice against their perpetrator, and more interested in their own human flourishing.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The conclusions of this research lead to a variety of research, policy and programmatic recommendations. First is that this methodology—partnership with NGOs to survey vulnerable populations—is a promising research practice that should be replicated other country contexts to efficiently 1) train NGOs on human trafficking; 2) screen for human trafficking victimization and 3) survey those identified in a safe and trusting environment. The week-long training of NGOs in Honduras revealed that there is a greater need for human trafficking training among NGOs that work with vulnerable populations. When NGOs are trained on what to look for and how to respond, it leads to increased identification of and service provision for human trafficking victims. Thus, research methods can integrate NGOs in a way that serves the dual purpose of simultaneously collecting data and building capacity.

The second recommendation is Honduras’ anti-trafficking community should increase their focus on labor trafficking. The research suggests that there are more people victimized by labor trafficking than any other form of trafficking; however, there do not appear to be as many services for these victims. One potential reason for this is that labor trafficking victims do not always match the typical stereotype of a victim in terms of gender, or the level of force, fraud, and coercion they endure. Therefore, more education must be done to increase awareness about labor trafficking, including what it is, where and how it takes place, and who might be vulnerable. There is a clear need for increased resources for victims of other types of human trafficking beyond sex trafficking.

Specifically, there could be increased outreach and education on signs to look for in labor recruitment. There is a significant need for awareness about domestic servitude among young girls given that domestic work can become labor trafficking, and it is also used as a ploy to recruit victims into sex trafficking. There is also a need for awareness about labor rights among workers, especially education about the need for a signed, written contract with an employer. Finally, the results reveal that, given the amount of labor trafficking in commercial businesses and agriculture, there is a need for increased labor audits and regulation of commercial businesses and the agriculture sector.

This research also suggests that there is a need for more awareness among particularly vulnerable populations in Honduras, including youth and homosexuals/bisexuals. The results seem to indicate a relative lack the self-awareness and emotional maturity among younger
respondents in the sample. This means they are less likely to identify themselves as victims despite the fact that they are more vulnerable to being trafficked with the average age across all forms of trafficking being 14-16 years. Beyond the youth, there should also be a concerted effort to increase awareness of trafficking among other vulnerable populations, especially homosexuals/bisexuals. The stigma of homosexuality/bisexuality leaves this population particularly vulnerable as a target population for sex trafficking. Therefore, education and outreach is needed not only to minimize the stigma, but also to raise the level of awareness among this vulnerable population.

One way to not only raise awareness about human trafficking, but prevent it in the first place, is to invest in education in Honduras. Investing in education and promoting staying in school for as long as possible is a human trafficking prevention mechanism. Schools can also serve as an excellent venue for teaching anti-trafficking curricula and raising awareness among young people.

There are also several recommendations that surfaced as a result of examining patterns of sex trafficking in Honduras. First, there is a need for proactive policing with regard to sex trafficking given how hidden it is. The majority of sex trafficking victims reported that they were trafficked in homes, making it very difficult to detect. In the absence of proactive investigations, these types of cases are unlikely to be detected. Beyond this, there seems to be a great deal of overlap between sex trafficking of youth and childhood sexual abuse among family members. Therefore, although it is a difficult topic to broach and often taboo to discuss, it is necessary to increase public discourse about childhood sexual abuse. Finally, the results suggest that sex trafficking is somewhat common in tourist regions of Honduras; therefore, there is a need for increased policing of tourist regions and enforcement of sex tourism laws.

Another recommendation is that more research be conducted on the relationship between law enforcement and gangs. Specifically, this research raised the suggestion that gangs who engage in forced crime are more likely to get away with it than other groups who engage in forced crime. Further research should examine whether this holds true for other crimes beyond human trafficking.

The last recommendation is to more carefully consider what trafficking victims say that they need to heal and move forward with their lives. Trafficking victims that participated in this study reported they need educational and job/vocational programs, and they seem to prioritize this over the prosecution of their trafficker. Overall, trafficking victims desire restorative programs that facilitate their health and healing to live a dignified life into the future.
ANNEX A: SCOPE OF WORK
SCOPE OF WORK

Honduras Trafficking in Persons Knowledge, Awareness, and Victim Identification Survey

INTRODUCTION

Human Trafficking victimizes millions of people, but it is substantially hidden from public sight. The issue of trafficking only recently has become the focus of sustained, global counter-trafficking activity. Since 2001, USAID has programmed an average of $16.3 million annually to combat both labor and sex trafficking in 68 countries and Regional Missions. Existing programs have focused broadly on the “Four P’s framework”: Prevention and awareness-raising activities about trafficking (as well as economic growth and other interventions to address its root causes); Protection of survivors by providing direct services and increasing the capacity of first responders to identify victims; Prosecution, investments to build government capacity to take law enforcement action against traffickers and develop legislation criminalizing trafficking, and Partnerships both regionally and between relevant government agencies and NGOs. While all of these counter-trafficking activities are believed to reduce trafficking risks, their efficacy remains largely untested.

BACKGROUND

The covert nature of trafficking has limited rigorous, data driven research on the nature and extent of the trafficking problem, its underlying dynamics, and the effectiveness of counter-trafficking programs. In part, this is because the victims of trafficking are largely hidden, frequently fearful of retribution if they are exposed, and concerned about being stigmatized or ostracized afterwards by family and friends. Trafficking is a complex phenomenon often overlapping with cultural practices and societal norms linked to class, caste, age, sex and ethnicity that in some cases may appear to sanction and encourage trafficking. Thus, some who objectively are victims may not self-identify as such, further complicating research in the area.

Even where victims can be identified, research has been hampered in several ways. First, the purposeful way in which victims are identified (usually by informants), as opposed to random selection, means that it is impossible to know how representative victims who are interviewed are of all victims. Second, it is hard to assess the reliability of the information provided by victims, since we cannot know how candidly they answer inherently sensitive questions about their experiences given that their identities and answers are known to researchers who victims may not fully trust. Indeed, in some societies where trafficking is of most concern, there may not even be an adequate word for trafficking that the average person would understand.

The inability to identify and reliably interview representative samples of trafficking victims means that we cannot generate good estimates of the numbers of victims in most countries, much less know what types of trafficking are most common in different places. Still less is known about the victims themselves, how they became ensnared in the enterprise, what attitudes, values and practices may have contributed, or when and how they manage to escape. As a result, current
C-TIP programs have been developed based on very limited evidence and their effectiveness has been hard to evaluate systematically.

**RATIONALE AND GOALS**

In response to these problems, USAID’s 2012 Counter-Trafficking in Persons (C-TIP) Policy commits to an ambitious learning agenda using advanced survey research methods to generate systematic and reliable evidence on human trafficking and its victims. These data are critical for improved targeting of C-TIP programs and for establishing baseline data by which new programs can be monitored and their effectiveness evaluated. Consistent with this commitment, USAID/Honduras has committed to undertaking a C-TIP Assessment and Victim Identification Survey in partnership with the USAID/DRG Human Rights and Learning Divisions. The dual purpose of the survey is to assess current knowledge, attitudes and practices with regard to trafficking threats and resources in Honduras and to identify trafficking victims in sufficient numbers to explore in depth their backgrounds, circumstances and experiences.

**REQUIREMENTS AND DELIVERABLES**

The first of the core components of the survey will be a variant of a standard Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey designed to assess the public’s general knowledge about and attitudes toward trafficking. A national probability sample of approximately 1500 individuals, ages 14-60, will be selected for this component of the survey, which will also serve as a control group for the second, victim focused component of the survey. The Knowledge and Awareness component of the survey will focus on the extent to which individuals have heard of trafficking in its relevant local forms and consider it to be a problem, what they think trafficking entails and how they assess its importance in comparison with other crimes (e.g., smuggling, illegal migration, fraudulent adoption). This component also will measure what individuals know about trafficking laws and their perceptions of the laws’ enforcement. It will assess the extent to which individuals are aware of the risk factors for trafficking and whether they think they apply to them personally. Additionally, the survey will ask whether (and what) individuals know about government, NGO or other resources intended to mitigate the risks. Finally, respondents will be asked whether they personally have been victims and, separately, whether they know of family members or friends who have been victims.

The Knowledge and Awareness component of the survey will include questions asking whether respondents have ever been forced to work or personally know someone else who has been trafficked. However, the number of victims identified in this part of the survey is likely to be too small for meaningful analysis given the relatively small KAP sample size and the small absolute percentage of people within any society who are trafficking victims. Therefore, a second component of the project will seek to identify a much larger number of trafficking victims, for more detailed statistical analyses.

Assuming that trafficking survivors, while rare, are likely to be geographically clustered, the second component of the survey will seek to target and over-sample geographic and demographic subgroups perceived to be especially vulnerable to trafficking. Oversamples of approximately 3500 individuals will be selected and interviewed (for a total of approximately 5000 interviews). The targeted oversamples should maximize the number of trafficking victims.
identified, increasing the possibilities for meaningful statistical analyses. Because the victim subsamples are not national probability samples, they will be weighted post-hoc based on national census characteristics and according to the characteristics of the baseline KAP sample.

Victim Identification: Collecting victim oversamples is only half of the challenge of the victimization survey. The other half is persuading victims to identify themselves as such and to answer sensitive questions about their experiences. Several strategies will be used. First, respondents will be read a definition of trafficking and asked whether it has ever happened to them. Second, respondents also will be asked about their work histories and whether they have ever suffered any of a variety of common indicators of trafficking such as having their documents confiscated, being locked up at night and held incommunicado. This will help to identify “hidden victims” who are either unaware or do not want to publicly admit they were trafficked. Third, a variety of recent ideas have been advanced in survey research to encourage and facilitate responses to sensitive questions. These include:

a) Secret Ballots in which respondents are asked to mark their responses to sensitive questions on paper ballots (i.e. answer sheets which they are provided) devoid of any identification and, then, to seal the ballots in an envelope containing only the survey identification number. Respondents are thus assured that no one will know their answers until the survey is opened by the research firm, by which time the victim will have disappeared back into the community.

b) List Experiments in which half of the respondents in the survey, randomly chosen, are given a list of three experiences of varying probabilities (i.e., having read a book, having been unemployed, having received medical attention,) and asked how many of the three they have done/experienced in the past year. The other half of respondents will be given the same question but with a fourth experience (having been forced to work against my will). Since the groups are randomly selected, the difference in the mean number of experiences reported by the two groups measures the incidence of forced work without requiring anyone to publicly admit to being a victim.

The survey will experiment with both methods, randomly using each with one-quarter of the targeted sample, with the remaining half of respondents being asked directly a standard C-TIP question as to whether they have ever been forced to work against their will.

Those who self-identify as victims or are identified as hidden victims will, then, be asked an extensive battery of questions about the circumstances of their victimization, escape and subsequent rehabilitation.

The sampling frame for the first 1,500 interviews shall be a multi-level stratified sample with Probabilities Proportional to Population Size (PPP). Age and gender quotas may be used be used at the household level to facilitate representation by gender and age and limit call backs. A Honduran survey research firm will be identified to conduct the field work. Interviews likely will average 45 minutes in length.

The sample shall be representative down to the level of Departments.
The survey is likely to be complex with numerous skip questions, a need to randomize response options for numerous questions, and the possible use of survey experiments and list questions (requiring the random selection of respondents into treatment and control groups) so the use of electronic, hand-held devices is essential.

Deliverables shall include a detail sampling frame, survey results in machine-readable form (SPSS or STATA), post-stratification weights, and a final, technical report describing the work completed, any problems or issues encountered, and how such issues were overcome. A top-line report summarizing the data disaggregated by three covariates to be chosen by the Mission also will be provided as will a final report analyzing the data in detail and making recommendations based on the results for strengthening USAID/Honduras C-TIP policies and programs.

**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Contractor will:

1. Lead the development of an English language survey instrument
2. Conduct a scoping trip to Honduras in March/April 2015 to gather information for instrument design and identify issues for survey implementation.
3. Provide an individual to serve as Principal Investigator for the study and liaison with USAID/Honduras and other key stakeholders.
4. Consult with USAID/Honduras, gain approval from the Mission on the survey instrument and with necessary Government of Honduras institutions.
5. Analyze the results and produce a final report of findings and recommendations.
6. Adhere to the survey research principles and policies adopted by the Americas Barometer detailed on their website.
7. Provide for the translation of the USAID English-language survey instrument into two languages and dialects including: Spanish and possibly Garifuna. Pre-testing of the translated instrument must take place in all languages in which the study will be conducted. Translation must be completed within 14 days of contracting by the data collection firm and receipt of the USAID-provided survey instrument.
8. Contract for and oversee the survey field work.
   a. Surveys must be conducted with electronic tablets (or other hand held devices approved by USAID) rather than paper questionnaires. Tablets must be properly programmed to account for all languages used in field work. Tablet software must be capable of randomizing unlimited numbers of question response sets. Geo-codes should be recorded for all interviews -- if not automatically by the hand held devices then by some other means.
   b. Survey work must be completed by a professional Latin American-based survey firm that is experienced doing nationwide population surveys in Honduras. They also need to have extensive experience conducting surveys in unstable environments, and be willing to do so with this survey.
   c. The survey firm will be responsible for administering a survey with a nationwide sample of 5,000 including oversamples. Surveys shall be face-to-face in the respondent’s household. A minimum of two call backs shall be required to interview a selected individual before replacement with a new household. No
more than ten percent of households and not more than 8 households in total may be selected from any final enumeration area.

d. The survey firm also shall provide appropriate post-weights to insure that the final sample is nationally representative.

9. Ensure proper selection and adequate training of field supervisions and enumerators normally consisting of a week-long training regimen.

10. Provide oversight of survey implementation by individual(s) or organization(s) with appropriate local language skills and familiarity, experience with Honduran survey research.

   a. There must be one trained field supervisor for every five enumerators.

   b. Check backs shall be performed on at least one in eight completed surveys.

11. Secure IRB approval for the project.

12. Provide a complete, cleaned data set in SPSS or STATA including appropriate sample weights within one month of the completion of the field work.

13. Provide a top-line report providing descriptions of key variables disaggregated by age, region and gender plus a brief executive summary.

14. Provide a final report and policy recommendations within three months of the completion of the field work.

15. Provide a survey implementation plan and management and monitoring arrangement. The Contractor is required to submit a plan for approval that describes the survey implementation arrangements, the qualifications of the survey firm, and the plan to ensure the monitoring and oversight so that survey quality control procedures are both established and followed.

USAID/Honduras will:

1. Designate an activity manager and provide in-country supervision of the project.

2. Cooperate with the contractor in organizing the scoping trip and facilitating the contractor’s access to appropriate Mission and U.S. Embassy officials working on C-TIP programs, Government of Honduras C-TIP officials and partner NGOs working in the area.

3. Provide feedback to the contractor on the survey sub-contractor, if needed.

USAID Human Rights and Learning Divisions will

1. Work with contractor to ensure timely progress of survey.

2. Consult as needed/requested with USAID Honduras and with the Contractor and Principal Investigator.

3. Review and advise on the final Sampling Plan and English language Questionnaire.

MANAGEMENT

The COR will approve all deliverables, the budget and provide required authorizations. USAID/Honduras will provide a point person to serve as the activity manager especially during the field work.
### EXPECTED TIMELINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCOPING TRIP: The Contactor/Principal Investigator will conduct the Scoping Trip to the Honduras to consult on questionnaire design with the Mission, interested Government Agencies and NGOs; identifying population subgroups for targeted over-samples; and assessing the capacity of local survey research firms</td>
<td>March-April, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Preparation: The Contractor will finalize the questionnaire, identify and contract with a local survey firm, supervise the translation of the survey, pretest and revise the questionnaire; finalize the sampling frame and over-samples; and train enumerators.</td>
<td>April-May 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Work: Field work shall begin as soon as possible following the completion of the English language instrument and the contacting of a survey research firm.</td>
<td>June-July, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed Data Delivered to USAID</td>
<td>July, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topline report</td>
<td>August 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Report and Recommendations</td>
<td>October 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX B: HONDURAS HUMAN TRAFFICKING LAW
Law Against Trafficking of People

HONDURAS
The Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras, CICESCT (Comisión Interinstitucional Contra la Explotación Sexual Comercial y Trata de Personas de Honduras), began its activities approximately in 2002 as part of the international demand facing the commitments acquired by the State of Honduras during the First World Conference held in Stockholm, Sweden, and the Second held in Yokohama, Japan, to prevent and eradicate the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children.

This commitment, which includes among other aspects, the creation of an inter-institutional space which promotes such actions, signaled the beginning of CICESCT. One of the first actions was to impulse the legislative reform so that the crimes of commercial sexual exploitation of children are penalized; as well as the creation and implementation of a National Action Plan Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in.

Throughout a decade of operating, the CICESCT has had many lessons learned, but, the pass of various governments and what this means regarding sensibilization and awareness on the issue, the actions have been sustainable in time and space.

A relevant aspect is the success obtained in the fight against the sexual exploitation of children in the different areas of action – prevention, prosecution of crime, and the care to victims – which signaled the need to address the Trafficking of People from the inter-institutional space, given that in Honduras nobody was taking on the challenge which we also were obliged to attend as a country.

The fight against the Trafficking of People implied for the Commission to start actions that went from the ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Repress, and Sanction the Trafficking of People, especially Women and Children, up to the most recent achievement which has been publishing a Special Law Against the Trafficking of People.

There is no doubt that the fight against this type of crime is not easy, it implies great efforts, sometimes discouraged by the lac at the high levels and the lack of budget, but it has been evidenced that the efficient coordination and the sum of the will is fundamental for achieving those goals.

We have to mention and recognize the permanent companionship of some Civil Society organizations, Cooperation Organisms, and the United States Embassy, who have always been there to strengthen the implemented actions; without their support nothing would have been possible. To them, thank you.

Another aspect we are obliged to mention is that up to now, no exclusive budget account has been found by the State in order to fight against these scourges, all actions have been carried out with what each institution part of the Commission has assigned to the issue from their small budgets, and as was said before, with finding coming from the international cooperation and the organizations of civil society in counterpart of the State institutions. This shows that volunteering, attitude, and commitment have marked the difference with many other inter-institutional spaces; this effort must continue and must consolidate itself more for the benefit of society.
Today, we are here taking on this challenge as CICESCT and it is the effective enforcement of the Law Against the Trafficking of People, with a different view since there are now legal dispositions that mandate the assignment of budget to combat these crimes. There is no doubt that the challenge is greater; we do not doubt that more achievements will come and more satisfaction so that less people become victims; and those who inevitably are survivors to this cruel crime may re-integrate themselves fully to the family and community. Let’s take on the challenge.

Nora Urbina
President
Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People
CICESCT
CONSIDERING: That the State of Honduras has ratified, among other, the following international normative to combat the crime of Trafficking of human beings: United Nations Convention against Organized Delinquency and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Sanction the Trafficking of People, especially Women and Children, as well as the Protocol against the Illicit Traffic of immigrants through Land, Sea, and Air; the Convention on the Rights of Children and its Facultative Protocols, regarding the Selling of Children, Child Pornography and the use of Children in Pornography, and the use of Children in Armed Conflicts; Agreements 29, 105 and 182 of IOT regarding the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, Agreement 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to labor, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, subscribed by Honduras in 1990 and ratified in 1992; Agreement for the Repression of the Trafficking of People and Exploitation of Prostitution, currently in force since 1992, the American Convention on Human Rights and the Inter-American Convention against the International Trafficking of Minors, as well as the Constitution of the Republic recognizes in a judicial higher rank to the law, those Treaties properly current for Honduras. Those which are part of its internal rights.

CONSIDERING: That, in conformity with the international and/or regional conventions to which the State of Honduras is part of, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the Trafficking of People, punish those who traffic and those who help and to protect the victims of such traffic, including the protection of their human rights, as is established with the other international accords, the Declaration and Action Program Against the Commercial Sexual exploitation of Children, celebrated in Stockholm, Sweden in 1996.

CONSIDERING: That the Political Constitution affirms that: “The human person is the supreme end of society and the State. All have the obligation to respect and protect it. The dignity of a human being is inviolable.” Taking into account that all measures and initiatives that are adopted against the Trafficking of People must not be discriminative and must take into account the equality between genders, and a focus adapted to the needs of children.

CONSIDERING: That the grave crime of Traffic Human Beings is a dilictive modality both nationally and transnationally, and that it affects especially women and children; and that in order to dissuade the activity of the traffickers and bring them into justice, it is necessary to penalize adequately the Trafficking of People, prescribe an appropriate penalty, give priority to the investigation and trial of the crime of Trafficking of People and help protect the victims of the crimes, this being a criminal figure of the Trafficking of Human Beings which is a similar practice to slavery and which attempts against the human rights of its victims, and that many compatriots have been or could be victims of these criminal networks; which makes it a priority the need to have an integral normative framework for the prevention, combat and care of the victims of Trafficking of People.

CONSIDERING: That it is a power of national Congress, as indicated in ARTICLE 205 attribute 1) of the Constitution of the Republic to create, decree, interpret, reform and derogate the laws.
THEREFORE; DECREES:

The following:

Law Against Trafficking of People

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1.- OBJECTIVE, END AND NATURE OF THE LAW. The current law has as end to define the judicial and institutional framework necessary for the prevention and combat of the Trafficking of People and the care of its victims. The current Law is special for public order and of indefinite duration.

ARTICLE 2.- OBJECTIVES. The current Law has as objective to adopt the necessary measures to:

1) Create public policy for the prevention of the Trafficking of People;
2) Produce the necessary normative to strengthen the sanction of the Trafficking of People;
3) Define a specific and complementary framework for the protection and assistance of the victims of the Trafficking of People;
4) Bring the restitution and promotion of the rights of the victims; and,
5) Structure, impulse and facilitate the national and international cooperation in the issue of the Trafficking of People.

ARTICLE 3.- GENERAL PRINCIPLES. For the enforcement of this Law, the following principles will be taken into account;

1) PRINCIPLE OF THE UNIVERSALITY OF HUMAN RIGHTS: In all provisions oriented to the prevention of the crime of Trafficking of People, as with the protection and care of the people declared victims or potential victims, it must be taken as basis the respect and restitution of their fundamental human rights. For all effects, it must be considered with special condition, the specifics by gender, age, incapacity and disability;

2) PRINCIPLE OF NO DISCRIMINATION: With independence to the penal or Administrative process carried out for the investigation of the crime of Trafficking of People, the provisions contained in this Law must be applied in such a manner as to warrantee the no discrimination of the people victims of this crime, by motives of ethnic group, gender, age, language, religion, sexual orientation, public opinion or of any other nature, origin, nationality, economic position or any other social or immigration condition;

3) PRINCIPLE OF PROTECTION: It is considered prime the protection of life, physical integrity, liberty and security of the people who are victims of the crime of Trafficking of People,
the witnesses of the crime and the people who are dependent or related to the people who are victims, who are under threat, before, during and after the process, without the obligation of the people who are victims to collaborate with the investigation as requirement for them to be awarded protection.

When the person who is victim is a child or adolescent, the higher interest and all the fundamental human rights must be taken into account, as provided in the national and international current normative;

4) PRINCIPLE OF SUITABILITY OF THE MEASURE: The measures for assistance and protection must be applied according to the particular case and the special needs of the people who are victims always for their benefit;

5) PRINCIPLE OF CONFIDENTIALITY: All the administrative or jurisdiction information related with the protection of the people who are victims of the crime of Trafficking of People, their dependents, people related to them and the witnesses of the crime, will be of confidential character, therefore the use shall be reserved exclusively for the ends of the investigation or of the respective process.

This obligation is extended to all judicial and administrative instances, public and private;

6) PRINCIPLE NO RE-VICTIMIZATION: In the processes regulated by this Law, the people who are officials and employed by the institutions, public and private, must avoid all action or omission which hinders the physical, mental, or psychic state of the victim, including the exposure to the communications media, and act at all moments in strict adherence to the respect of the fundamental human rights of the people affected by the crime of Trafficking of People;

7) PRINCIPLE OF PARTICIPATION AND OF INFORMATION: The opinions and the specific needs of the people who are victims must be taken into consideration when any type of decision is made which concerns their interest. In the case of the children and the adolescents, the right of expression must be warranted at all stages of the process, tending always to their superior interest;

8) SUPERIOR INTEREST OF THE CHILD: In all actions that are adopted regarding the Children, the superior interest of the child must be the main consideration, warranting their correct re-integration into society, through the exercise, enjoyment and restitution of their hindered rights, recognizing the person under eighteen (18) years of age as title bearer of rights favoring the decisions made; and,

9) PRINCIPLE OF NO RETURN: When a person indicates to be a victim of Trafficking, the humanitarian principle of no return to the State where they come from will be applied, or to third States where they manifest fear of returning. This without hindering the right of the current Law granted to the national territory, according to the immigration laws.

ARTICLE 4.- SCOPE OF APPLICATION. This law is applied to the prevention and sanction of all forms of Trafficking of People may it be national or transnational, may it be related or not to
organized crime, and the care and protection of the people who are victims of these crimes, and the restitution of their rights. In case of the children and adolescents, one must attend the provisions established in the Code of Childhood and Adolescence, contained in the Decree No.73-96 dated May 30th, 1996.

**ARTICLE 5.- APPLICABLE NORMATIVE.** Constitute sources of application of this Law all international and national instruments of human rights, current in the country, or any that are subscribed or ratified by Honduras regarding this matter.

In particular, will be applicable normative:

1) The Constitution of the Republic;
2) Current Treaties and Agreements in Honduras;
3) The current Law;
4) The Code of Childhood and Adolescence;
5) The Penal Code;
6) The Penal Processing Code; and,
7) Other national legislation related.

**CHAPTER II**

**DEFINITIONS**

**ARTICLE 6. - DEFINITIONS.** For the effects of the current Law, it will be understood that:

1) **TRAFFICKING OF PEOPLE:** The catchment, transport, movement, taking and reception of people, by threat or use of force or any other forms of coaction, kidnaping, fraud, deception, abuse of power or a vulnerability situation, or the concession or reception of payment or benefits to obtain the consent by a person who has authority over another, with the goal of exploitation. This exploitation includes, as minimum, the exploitation for prostitution or any other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or analog practices of slavery, servitude or the extraction of organs.

2) **SERVITUDE:** State of dependency or submission of the will where the person who is victimizer through any means induces, obliges or conditions the person who is victim of Trafficking of People to perform acts, work or services.

3) **SLAVERY OR ANALOG PRACTICES:** The State or condition of an individual over which the attributes of the right of property or some of them, are applied.

4) **FORCED WORK OR SERVICE:** It is understood as the forced work or service all work or
service demanded to a person under threat of damage or the payment of a spurious debt.

5) **FORCED BEGGING:** Person who obliges another with the use of deception, threat, abuse of power relationships or any other form of violence, to ask for money in public places to obtain a benefit that does not favor the victim.

6) **FORCED PREGNANCY:** When a woman is induced by force, deception or any other means of violence to become pregnant, with the objective of selling the minor, product of the same.

7) **FORCED OR SERVILE MARRIAGE:** All institution or practice in virtue of which a person, without the assistance of the right to oppose, is promised or given in marriage in exchange of a counterpart of money or kind, given to the father, mother, tutor, family members or any other person or group of people. The forced or servile marriage may also occur when a person contracts marriage under deception and is forced to sexual and/or labor servitude.

8) **ORGAN, FLUID, OR HUMAN TISSUE TRAFFICKING:** Transport or ceasing of organs, fluids, or human tissues with the objective of obtaining an economic benefit.

9) **SELLING OF PEOPLE:** All act or transaction through which a person is sold to another or a group of people in exchange for payment or any other form of benefit.

10) **COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE):** The use of people in activities with sexual objectives where there exists a payment or promise of payment for the victim or a third party who commercializes with the person.

11) **IRREGULAR ADOPTION:** It is produced when the adoption is equal to a sale, in other words, the case where children and adolescents have been taken away, kidnapped or given in adoption with or without the consent of the parents, tutors, or family members.

12) **RECRUITING OF PEOPLE UNDER EIGHTEEN (18) YEARS OF AGE FOR CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES:** The use of children in the activities of Organized crime, as defined in the Palermo Agreement.

13) **PEOPLE DEPENDENT AND/OR RELATED TO THE VICTIM:** The people who are dependent or are related to the victim include: All those people who the victim of Trafficking have under their care or are obliged to support, them being members of the nuclear family within the fourth degree of consanguinity and the second degree of affinity, or kinship due to adoption and/or who have been present with the person who is victim of Trafficking during the committing of the crime, as well as all the people who because of their relationship with the person who is victim, find themselves in a risk situation as consequence of their direct or indirect intervention in the investigation of the crime or in the rescue process and caring of the victim;

14) **REINTEGRATION:** Orderly, planned and consensuated process with the person who is victim of Trafficking that supports their integral recuperation on the long term and the full restitution of their human rights in society.

15) **RESTITUTION OF RIGHTS:** It is understood as the return of the person who is victim to the
enjoyment of their fundamental human rights, especially in family life when this does not imply risk, the return to a place of residence when it is safe, and the re-integration to work, including the possibility of continuous training and the return of assets that were taken by force or deception by the traffickers, respecting the rights of third parties, in good faith.

16) REPETITION: It includes the rights that the Honduran State has to carry out the necessary legal actions tending to recover the expenses incurred by the caring, protection and re-integration process for the victim.

CHAPTER III

OF THE ORGANIZATION, STRUCTURE, ROLES AND INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

ARTICLE 7. CREATION OF THE COMMISSION. Be created the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT) (Comisión Interinstitucional Contra la Explotación Sexual Comercial y Trata de Personas), with the purpose of promoting, articulating, monitoring and evaluating the actions directed to the prevention and eradication of this phenomena in its diverse manifestations through the management and implementation of public policies specialized in the matter.

The Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT) will work as a decentralized organism of the Secretariat of State in the Office of Justice and Human Rights, and will have legal recognition, organizative, technical, financial and budgetary autonomy.

ARTICLE 8. INTEGRATION. The Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT) will be integrated by the officer or representative of the following Public Institutions:

1) Secretariat of State in the Office of Justice and Human Rights;
2) Supreme Court of Justice;
3) National Congress through the commissions linked to the topic;
4) Public Ministry (District attorney’s Office);
5) Secretariat of State in the Office of Security;
6) Secretariat of State in the Office of Finance;
7) Secretariat of State in the Office of Interior and Population;
8) Secretariat of State in the Office of Foreign Relations;
9) Secretariat of State in the Office of Education;
10) Secretariat of State in the Office of Health;
11) Secretariat of State in the Office of Labor and Social Security;
12) Secretariat of State in the Office of Social Development;
13) Secretariat of State in the Office of Tourism;
14) Technical Secretariat for Planning and Foreign Cooperation;
15) Secretariat of State in the Office of Indigenous People and African Descendants;
16) National Commissioner for Human Rights;
17) Honduran institute for Childhood and Family;
18) National Institute of Youth;
19) National Institute of Women;
20) Presidential regional Commissioners;
21) Association of Municipalities of Honduras; and,
22) A representative of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) accredited who work in the topic of this Commission, who will assist with the right to speak and vote.

For the effects of making its functioning more efficient, the assembly of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT), by simple majority will proceed to elect a Directive Board, integrated by seven (7) members, with duration of two (2) years.

The members of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT) and the Directive Board to which is referred in the present ARTICLE will perform their functions in ad honorem form since they are people with a salary in each of the institutions they represent.

ARTICLE 9. OBJECT OF THE COMMISSION. The object of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT) is to promote the coordination of the actions towards prevention, care and eradication of these crimes in their diverse manifestations.

ARTICLE 10. ATTRIBUTES. The Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT) will have the following attributes:

1) Coordinate at the national level the actions carried out by public and private Institutions in order to sensibilize, prevent, care for the victims and actions to combat the crimes of commercial sexual exploitation and Trafficking of People;

2) Impulse the legal protection and integral care of the victims form the focus of human rights;
3) Contribute to the prevention of risk factors at the local and national level;

4) Promote the eradication of the phenomenon of Trafficking of People as well as the sexual exploitation in their different manifestations;

5) Impulse the participation of children in the different actions oriented towards prevention;

6) Monitor the country actions for the prevention and eradication of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation and the Trafficking of People;

7) Contribute to the development of regional initiatives for the prevention and eradication of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation and the Trafficking of People; and,

8) Name the Executive Secretary.

ARTICLE 11. RESOLUTIONS. The decisions and resolutions will be made by half plus one of the assisting members in the first call or in agreement with those who assist on the next call.

It is the duty of the officials from the State Institutions which form part of the directive board to assist to the meetings. If they cannot assist, they must substitute their representation with an accredited official for the effect, who will then assist with full faculties for decision on issues that concern the assembly.

ARTICLE 12. ORGANIZATION. The directorship and administration of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT) will be performed through the following organisms:

1) Directive Board;

2) Executive Secretary; and,

3) Consulting and technical advisory organism.

ARTICLE 13. ATTRIBUTES OF THE DIRECTIVE BOARD. Are attributes of the Directive Board:

1) Execute the resolutions, policies and guidelines adopted by the assembly of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT);

2) Promote the interaction, coordination and cooperation among the Public Institutions, non-governmental and international cooperation organisms, to carry out actions towards the prevention, promotion and eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and the Trafficking of People;

3) Act as consultation, advisorship and control organism of other dependencies and entities of public administration, as well as the regional, departmental and municipal authorities and the social and private sectors when these require the discussion and follow up on the actions in
matters of prevention and eradication of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation and the Trafficking of People;

4) Convene, through the Executive Secretariat, to ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT) according to the Code;

5) Indicate the guidelines to the Executive Secretary; and,

6) The other to be delegated by the assembly of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT).

ARTICLE 14. TECHNICAL ORGANISM. The Executive Secretary: will be named by the Directive Board of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT), based on public call and according to the reference terms for the contracting, who will be the legal and administrative representative of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT). The duration of the position will be of three (3) years, extendable, the exercise of its functions will be at full time, having to comply with the following requirements:

1) Be Honduran by birth;

2) Be above twenty-five (25) years of age;

3) Of recognized honorability; and,

4) Professional preferably in the social area, and/or recognized experience and authority in the matter.

ARTICLE 15. FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY. Are functions of the Executive Secretary:

1) Execute, plan, organize, manage, and supervise the administrative, operative, economic, and financial tasks of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT), according to the instructions established by the Directive Board;

2) Facilitate and support the inter-institutional coordination and articulation processes of the State entities responsible for the direct execution of the national plans;

3) Solve in the first instance the cases that the Directive Board expressively delegates;

4) Act as Secretary of the Directive Board;

5) Supervise the correct execution of the accords of the Directive Board;

6) Coordinate the celebration of acts, agreements and contracts with public and private entities, both national and international;
7) The coordination of the elaboration and the articulation of the action plans at the national and international level, as well as the administration, finances and international relationships, according to the guidelines established by the Directive Board;

8) Convene the ordinary meetings which will be held once a month, and extraordinary meetings when necessary;

9) Elaborate the annual report of the management performed by the Commission, which will be presented to the three (3) State powers and to the Public Ministry;

10) Coordinate the activities of the Immediate Response Team (Equipo de Respuesta Inmediata - ERI);

11) Elaborate the Annual operative Plan (Plan Operativo Anual - POA) and its budget for the corresponding fiscal exercise;

12) Define the compliance indicators for the goals of the Annual Operative Plan and maintain a supervision and monitoring system of the member entities; and,

13) Other which are established in the corresponding Code.

ARTICLE 16. ORGANISMS FOR CONSULTATION AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY. Will be incorporated as members of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT), with character of organisms for consultation and technical advisory the organizations of civil society, private sector and guilds, specialized professionals, universities, regional and international cooperation entities that work in the prevention, recuperation, and social re-insertion of victims. Their participation will be joint with the execution of the guidelines and national action plans, as well as, other actions in favor of the eradication of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation and the Trafficking of People. These sectors will be invited formally to assist to the meetings of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT).

ARTICLE 17. ECONOMIC RESOURCES. For the compliance with the objectives of this Law, the Secretariat of State in the Office of Finance will assign in the Income and Expense Budget of the Republic, an annual budget account necessary for the rational and efficient functioning of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT), according to the budget presented by the same. Each institution, it being the central government, decentralized or municipal, must assign the budget accounts in their pre-project budget, for the effects of complying with the respective competencies within the framework of the national action plans in each fiscal year.

Also the Commission will have the following resources:

1) The contributions and subventions received from diverse institutions;

2) Donations, inheritances and legacies, as well as from the national and international cooperation of licit sources, from natural or judicial people, public or private, of which it will be
accountable through a special report according to the norms and procedures regulated by the Supreme Account Tribunal, the institutions or people who bring the respective cooperation;

3) Those granted by special laws;

4) The funds that come from the administration or sale of assets product of the crime of Trafficking of People who are seized; and,

5) All other obtained through any title.

The Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESC), will destine a maximum of thirty percent (30%) of its financial resources to the Fund for the Care of Victims of Trafficking of People (Fondo para la Atención de Victimas de Trata de Personas - FOAVIT) and a ten percent (10%) to the operation of the Immediate Response Team. Such resources shall be ruled by the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESC).

The resources referred in the present Article may not be transferred to other ends than those established by Law.

ARTICLE 18. IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TEAM. Create the Immediate Response Team (Equipo de Respuesta Inmediata - ERI) coordinated by the Executive Secretary of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESC), which will have as main:

1) Interview possible victims of Trafficking of People detected by the authorities in the process of investigation or in cases in flagrancy and accredited as victims of the crime; and,

2) Recommend the measures for the care which could be primary or secondary applicable to each person victim.

The team will be integrated by technical representatives specialized in the crime of Trafficking of People of the institutions designated by the Directive Board.

The form of operation of the Immediate Response Team will be detailed in the Code for the current Law.

ARTICLE 19. NATIONAL SYSTEM FOR INFORMATION ON TRAFFICKING OF PEOPLE. The National System of Information on Trafficking of People (Sistema Nacional de Información sobre Trata de Personas - SNITdP) will be a recollection, processing and analysis instrument for the statistical and academic information on the characteristics and dimensions of the internal and external Trafficking in Honduras; its causes and effects, and will serve as a basis for the formulation of policies, strategic plans, and programs, as well as to measure the compliance with the objectives indicates in the national plans.

The Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESC), will create, develop, coordinate and maintain the operation of such System through the Executive Secretary who, will collect and systematize the information being
gathered by the different units and entities that integrate the Commission and the results of the academic, social, judicial and criminological investigations. These data will be updated periodically.

The public and private institutions and the organisms of the State that manage information related to the Trafficking of People, shall deliver it to the Executive Secretary for the corresponding registry in The National System of Information on Trafficking of People (SNITdP). In no case, the data shall refer to issues of legal reserve.

The data entered into the National System of Information on Trafficking of People (SNITdP) may be disclosed to the public, in number summaries, reports and statistics that do not include personal data of the victims or of judicial character and that do not allow for the deduction of any information of individual character that may be used with discriminatory ends or threaten the rights to life, liberty and personal integrity of the victims.

CHAPTER IV

OF THE FUND FOR THE CARING OF THE VICTIMS OF THE TRAFFICKING OF PEOPLE

ARTICLE 20. FUND FOR THE CARING OF VICTIMS. Constitute the Fund for the Caring of the Victims of the Trafficking of People (Fondo para la Atención de Victimas de la Trata de Personas y Actividades Conexas - FOAVIT) which will be integrated according to what is determined in the current Law.

He same will be destined exclusively for the caring and social re-integration of the victims of the Trafficking of People.

The amounts of money that correspond to the Fund will be deposited in a special account through the procedure and regulation to be determined in the Code of the current Law.

CHAPTER V

OF THE PREVENTION

ARTICLE 21. CONCEPT. By prevention will be understood the application of all those actions of preparation, delimitation and planning towards anticipating, lessening and preventing the criminal phenomenon of Trafficking of People, in its different modalities.

ARTICLE 22. MEASURES OF PREVENTION. It corresponds to the institutions of the State defined in this Law, its Code, and in the national Plan Against the Trafficking of People, according to its competencies, assign the personnel and resources necessary for the formulation of plans and permanent programs for the disclosure and training and the application of concrete measures that discourage the demand for Trafficking of People, facilitate its detection and alert the population in general and specially the officials of the public and private entities on the existence and effects of this criminal phenomenon.

The request for resources for the prevention of the Trafficking of People is extended to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and organized groups from civil society. These must be
accredited as having an Action Plan on the subject, as well as a detail of their related programs and projects.

ARTICLE 23. CAMPAIGNS. The Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT), under the protection of the Law of the Emission of Thought, will manage the free procurement, of weekly sensibilization spaces and campaigns in the communication media destined for education and orientation campaigns directed to combat the Trafficking of People in all its modalities, without prejudice of the space that can be dedicated to other public health campaigns. The Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT), will coordinate these spaces.

CHAPTER VI

OF THE CARE AND PROTECTION OF THE VICTIMS

ARTICLE 24. CONCEPT OF VICTIM. The person who has suffered harm, including physical or mental lesions, emotional suffering, financial loss or impairment of their fundamental rights, as consequence of the crime of Trafficking of People. Will considered a victim the person, with arrangement to the current Law, independently of being identified, apprehended, judicialized or sentenced the author person of such crime. In the expression “victim” is also included, in its case, the family members or people to their charge who have an immediate relationship with the direct victim and the people who have suffered harm upon intervening to assist the victim in danger or to prevent the victimization.

ARTICLE 25. RIGHTS. Are Rights of the victims of the crime of Trafficking of People:

1) Receive immediate and integral care;

2) Protection in their physical and emotional integrity;

3) Receive clear and comprehensible information on their legal and immigration status in an idiom, media or language they understand according to their age, level of maturity or disability condition, or any other situation, as well as access to free legal representation;

4) Immigration protection including the right to remain in Honduras, in conformity with what is provided in the current Law and receive the documentation de certifies such circumstance;

5) To be facilitated to them the voluntary return to their country to the place where their living address is located;

6) To be facilitated to them the re-settlement when the circumstances determine the need for their transport to a third country;

7) The integral repair of the harm suffered;

8) The protection and restitution of the rights that were restricted, threatened or violated; and,

9) Other that are determined in the national and international laws.
In the case of children and adolescents who are victims of Trafficking of People, beyond the rights that have been mentioned, it will be warranted that the procedures recognize their specific needs resulting from their condition of subjects in development of their personality. Their reintegration into their family nucleus or community will be sought, if it is determined by the superior interest and the circumstance of the case, when the case involves people who are victims in condition of disability their special needs will be cared for.

The rights cited in this Article are integral, unresignable and undivisible.

**ARTICLE 26. MEASURES FOR THE PRIMARY CARE OF THE VICTIMS.** These measures will be applied during the first seventy two (72) hours after the authorities have information of a case of Trafficking of People through the process of investigation or in flagrancy. These measures of assisting victims must include:

1) That they are provided the necessary supplies to attend their basic needs for personal hygiene, food, health and clothing;

2) Health care and medical assistance necessary, including, when proceeding and with the due confidentiality, the testing for HIV and detoxification and other diseases;

3) Have available adequate and safe shelter. In no case people who are victims of the crime of Trafficking of People will be sheltered in jails, penitentiaries, police or administrative locations destined to the accommodation of people who are arrested, processed or sentenced;

4) Advisorship and legal and psico-social assistance to the victims and their families, in a confidential manner and with full respect to the intimacy of the interested person, in an idiom, media and language they comprehend; and,

5) Translation and interpretation services according to the nationality, customs, and disability condition.

In all forms possible and when it corresponds, it will also be provided the assistance to the family members or people to their charge who have an immediate relationship with the direct victim and the people who have suffered harm upon intervening to assist the victim in danger or to prevent the victimization.

They will be provided with all services for assistance to the victim taking into account their specific and special requirements.

These measures will be determined in the technical report by the specialized personnel form the Immediate Response Team (ERI), except in the cases where because of the circumstances of distance or communication the authorities of the place where the victim was found must decide.

**ARTICLE 27. SECONDARY CARE MEASURES FOR THE VICTIMS.** These measures are associated with the process of prolonged assistance to the surviving victim of the Trafficking of People and are implemented on the medium and long term. Are carried out by different entities in accordance with their institutional roles and responsibilities and include:
1) Improvement of the physical and mental state of the victim with the treatment that is necessary;

2) Provide a temporary immigration condition, prolonged or permanent, when it corresponds and in accordance with a technical detailed analysis and in consensus with the victim;

3) Manage, when it corresponds, and with acceptance of the victim, the sending back to their country and resettlement; and,

4) Apply the coordination measures necessary between the institutions in order to have proper and safe accommodations and opportunities for study and work.

These measures will be determined in the technical report by the specialized personnel form the Immediate Response Team (ERI).

ARTICLE 28. SPECIALIZED CENTERS OR PLACES FOR THE CARRYING OF THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF PEOPLE. The State will provide the necessary resources for the creation and integration of the adequate installations and programs for the integral care of the victims that survived the Trafficking of People, nationals or foreigners, or contribute with the private organizations that provide those services. The centers or areas for care will be integrated by specialized multi-disciplinary teams and will be administrated by personnel from public and private institutions.

ARTICLE 29. ACCREDITATION OF THE VICTIM. The Immediate Response Team (ERI) is in charge of the process for accreditation of the victims of Trafficking of People. It will present reports which contain the technical criteria that backup the identification of the victim of Trafficking of People. The accreditation will be carried out through a technical procedure established and by professionals specially trained for this effect.

The procedure for the accreditation of victims will be defined in the Code for the current Law.

ARTICLE 30. DOCUMENTATION OF THE PERSON VICTIM. The national authorities in coordination with the diplomatic and consulate representatives of Honduras, must use all means necessary to achieve the positive identification of the victims of Trafficking of People, foreign or national that are found within or outside of the national territory and who do not have identification documents In the same manner will be proceeded with people to the charge of the victim when it corresponds. The absence of identification documents will not impede that the victim and their dependents have access to all the care or protection resources referred here in this Law.

ARTICLE 31. PERIOD OF TEMPORAL PERMANENCE. When the Immediate Response Team (ERI) emits a report that determines a foreign person as a victim of Trafficking of People and who must remain in temporal manner in the Honduran territory because of his recuperation and/or personal safety or to decide, with the necessary legal assistance, if to file a corresponding complaint; the General Directorship of Immigration and Foreingcy, will award the victim a temporal permanence permit for a minimum period of ninety (90) natural days. This permit will be extended to the people who depend directly from the victim.
If the victim is a minor, the permit of temporary permanence will include all the rights and benefits that are established by the international instruments and the national normative on the subjects regarding the superior interest.

In all cases, the victims have the option to apply to the refugee status.

CHAPTER VII

OF THE ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND JUST TREATMENT

ARTICLE 32. HUMAN DIGNITY. The victims of the Trafficking of People will be treated by officials and employees of the public and private institutions with consideration and respect to their dignity in strict maintenance to their fundamental human rights under penalty of the sanctions that the national legislation establishes.

ARTICLE 33. RIGHT TO PRIVACY AND RESERVATION OF IDENTITY. In no case will norms or administrative provisions be dictated that indicate the inscription of the person victim of Trafficking of People in a special registry, or that they are obliged to possess a special document that identifies them expressively as a victim.

ARTICLE 34. PARTICIPATION OF THE VICTIM IN THE PROCESS. The competent authorities in the judicial or administrative headquarters, should:

1) Inform the victims of their role as the scope, the chronological development and the march of acts, as well as the decision of their causes, especially when referring to grave crimes and when having requested that information;

2) Allow that the opinions and worries of the victims to be presented and examined in the different stages of the process, it being administrative or penal;

3) Give appropriate assistance to the victims during all the process it being penal or administrative;

4) Adopt measures to minimize the discomfort caused to the victims, protect their intimacy, in necessary case, and warrant their safety, as well as their families and the witnesses in their favor, against all act of intimidation and reprisal; and,

5) Present interview or declaration in special conditions of protection and care.

ARTICLE 35. PROTECTION AND PRIVACY OF THE INFORMATION. All the information related with a case of Trafficking of People is confidential, the information obtained in the process of investigation as well as the information provided by the victim and the witnesses in the judicial or administrative headquarters and in presence of officials from the private entities. It will be of exclusive use for judicial goals in the penal process by the parts directly interested and accredited. Be safe all the measures necessary for the protection of the identity and the accommodation of the victims, their dependents and the witnesses. This does not include information for statistical or academic effects.

All public and private institutions in charge of the identification, assistance to victims and persecution of the crime of Trafficking of People in the country, in common accord, will implement and apply a acting protocol which will be detailed in the Code for the current Law, on the reception, storage, provision and exchange of information related to the cases of Trafficking of People.
The legal complaint or interview of the victim and/or witnesses during the judicial or administrative acts, will be carried out with the due respect to their private life, and away of the presence of the public and the communication media.

The name, address, or any other information of identification, including images, of a victim of Trafficking of People, their families or people close to them, will not be disclosed or published in the communication media.

ARTICLE 36. SPECIAL EXPERTISE. When different expertise testing must be performed, like psychological or medical-legal testing, to the victims of the crime of Trafficking of People, as possible an inter-disciplinary team must be conformed, with the goal as to integrate, in the same session, the interviews that the victim requires, when that does not affect the performance of the expertise. It must be taken into account the superior interest, in the case of minors; and, in all cases, try to reduce or avoid at all times the re-victimization.

ARTICLE 37. PROTECTION OF THE VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING OF PEOPLE IN THE PENAL PROCESS. In case that the victim has formulated a legal complaint and is under threat, one will proceed in conformity to what has been established in Decree No.67-2007 dated May 28th, 2007, content of the Law for the Protection of Witnesses in the Penal Process, Code of Childhood and Adolescence and Process Code.

ARTICLE 38. PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OF PEOPLE OUTSIDE OF THE PENAL PROCESS. The victims of Trafficking of People that decide not to file a legal complaint or collaborate with the authorities, may receive protection upon situations of threat and with the previous assessment of the risk. The protection will be under the charge of the institution designated in the Code of the current Law. The protection in these cases will be carried out as part and complement of the primary and secondary care and with resources from the Fund for the Care of the Victims of the Trafficking of People and Related Activities (Fondo para la Atención de las Víctimas de la Trata de Personas y Actividades Conexas - FOAVIT).

ARTICLE 39. INTEGRAL REPRESENTATION OF THE VICTIM. The victims of Trafficking of People may have free of charge services by a Professional Lawyer provided by the State, who will assist in all procedures and processes related with the him in the condition of victim of the crime, be it in the penal, civil, immigration, or administrative area. This includes the due representation in the civil action when it is required.

CHAPTER VIII
OF THE PROCESS OF RE-INTEGRATION

ARTICLE 40. RESTITUTION. The Honduran State through its institutions and the cooperation of civil organizations and international organisms must warrante that the victims that survive the crime of Trafficking of People be restituted the exercise and enjoyment of their fundamental human rights, especially the life in family, the return to their place of residence when it is safe and the re-incorporation to work, including the possibility of continuous training and the return of assets of their property which were taken during the development of the activity of Trafficking of People, without prejudice of that established for third parties in good faith.

ARTICLE 41. REPAIR OF DAMAGE. The repair of damage must be warranted through the extra-judicial arrangement between the victimary and the victim, judicial and administrative mechanisms contemplated in the corresponding laws; the victims will be informed of their rights to obtain repair through these mechanisms.

ARTICLE 42. COMPENSATION. In the cases with firm sentencing, the people sentenced must compensate the victims, their families or the people under their charge. This compensation will include the return of the assets or the payment for damages or losses suffered, the
reimbursement of the expenses carried out as consequence of the victimization, the rendering of services and the restitution of rights.

**ARTICLE 43. REPATRIATION.** The competent authorities must facilitate the repatriation of the victims of Trafficking of People, nationals in a foreign country or foreigners in the national territory, without inappropriate or unjustified delay, and with the due respect to their rights and dignity, through a previous analysis of the risk that could be generated by their return. For all effects the repatriation is voluntary and assisted. The diplomatic corresponding representations are obliged to collaborate for the due repatriation.

**ARTICLE 44. RE-SETTLEMENT.** The process of re-settlement will proceed when the victim or their dependents cannot return to their country of birth or residence and may not remain in Honduras due to threat or reasonable danger that affects their life, integrity and personal freedom.

In all processes the re-integration cited in this Chapter will respect the human rights of the victim and the people under their charge. Their opinion will be taken into account and confidentiality will be maintained regarding their condition as victim. These procedures will be developed in the Code of the current Law.

**ARTICLE 45. REFUGE.** The provisions in the current Law do not affect the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the State, international organizations and the people when applicable, the international normative on humanitarian rights specially the Convention on The Statute of the Refugees and its Protocol, as well as the principle of no return consecrated in such instruments.

**CHAPTER IX**

**PROVISIONS OF THE PROCESS**

**ARTICLE 46. CRIME OF PUBLIC ACTION.** The crime of Trafficking of People contemplated in the current Law and the pertaining normative are of public action.

**ARTICLE 47. NON PUNISHABLE.** The victims of the crime of Trafficking of People are not penal or administratively punishable for faults or crimes when the same occurred during the execution of the dilictive activity of Trafficking and as consequence of it.

**ARTICLE 48. DUTY TO DENUNCIATE.** The public officials are obliged to denunciate to the Public ministry any situation that constitutes reasonable suspicion of an activity of Trafficking of People.

**ARTICLE 49. ANTICIPATION OF PROOF.** The anticipation of proof will be applied in immediate form and in all cases when a person is accredited through the corresponding procedure as a victim of Trafficking of People and is available to render interview or declaration in the penal process; which will be ruled by the rules established in the Penal Processing Code.

The victim and witness declaration may beyond the forms established in the Penal Processing Code, be rendered through the use of the Gesell Chamber and the Video Conference System.

**ARTICLE 50. RESARCITORY CIVIL ACTION.** When a tribunal declares the accused penalty responsible of the crime of Trafficking of People, he will also be sentenced to pay for the repair of damages provoked to the victim. The civil sentencing must include, according to the particularities of the case:

1) The costs of the medical treatment;

2) The costs of the psychological care and the physical and occupational rehabilitation;

3) The costs of transportation, including the return to their place of origin or transportation to another country when it corresponds, food expenses, provisional housing and care of minors.
under Eighteen (18) years of age, which were incurred;

4) The lost income;

5) The researching of the occurred prejudice;

6) The indemnization for the moral damage; and,

7) The researching derived by any other loss suffered by the victim which was generated by the committing of the crime.

The immigration status of the victim or their absence due to the return to their country of origin, residence or third country, will not hinder that the tribunal orders the payment of an indemnization with agreement to the current Article. Through the diplomatic channels established and with the support of the information given by the Public Ministry, all procedures necessary will be performed to locate the victim and inform of the judicial resolution which grants the resarcitory benefit.

ARTICLE 51. RIGHT OF REPETITION. The Honduran State will apply in all cases the right of repetition against a person accused when there is a firm sentencing. This right will apply the costs of the State in the process of care, protection and re-integration of the victim of the crime.

CHAPTER X

PENAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 52. TRAFFICKING OF PEOPLE. Incurs in the crime of Trafficking of People, who facilitates, promotes or executes the catchment, retention, transport, transfer, delivery, sheltering or the reception of people, within or outside of the national territory, to be forced into servitude, slavery or its analog practices, forced work or services, forced begging or pregnancy, forced marriage or servitude, illicit traffic of organs, fluids and human tissue, selling of people, commercial sexual exploitation, irregular adoption and the recruitment of minors under eighteen (18) years of age for the use in criminal activities and will be sanctioned with a sentence of ten (10) to fifteen (15) years of reclusion, plus the absolute in-habilitation by double the time of duration of the reclusion and a fine of one hundred fifty (150) to two hundred fifty (250) minimum wages.

The previous penalties will increase by one half (1/2), in the following cases:

1) When the victim is under eighteen (18) years of age;

2) When the committer is husband or wife, partner or family member of the victim up to the third degree of consanguinity or second degree of affinity;

3) When the active subjects uses force, intimidation, deceit, promise of work or applies drugs or alcohol to the victim;

4) When the active subject takes advantage of their business, occupation, profession or function performed;

5) When the active subject takes advantage of the relationship of trust with people who have authority over the victim or makes payments, loans or concessions to obtain their consent;

6) When the punishable act was committed by a delinquent group integrates by three (3) or more members; and,

7) When the victim due to the abuse suffered, remains in a state of disability or contracts a disease that threatens her life.

In no case will the consent granted by the victim of Trafficking of People or her legal
representative be taken into account.

**ARTICLE 53. REFORMS BY ADDITION.** Reforming by addition the Decree No.208-2003 dated December 12th, 2003, contained in the LAW OF IMMIGRATION AND FOREIGNCY, incorporating into it a new item to ARTICLE 39 under the naming 5-A), and a new Section with a new ARTICLE, under the naming of: FIFTH SECTION. SPECIAL PERMANENCE CONDITIONS AND PERMITS and 54-A, which texts are the following:

“ARTICLE 39. SPECIAL PERMANENCE PERMITS. The General Directorship of Immigration and Foreigncy may grant special permanence permits in the country for up to a maximum of five (5) years, to foreigners who for justified causes request them, such as:

1) …;
2) …;
3) …;
4) …;
5) …;

5-A) Victims of Trafficking of People;
6) …;
7) …;
8) …;
9) …;
10)…;
11)…;
12)…;
13) …; and,
14)…”

**ARTICLE 54. REFORM TO THE LAW ON DEFINITE DEPRIVATION OF DOMAIN OF ASSETS FROM ILICIT ORIGIN.** Reform the number 3) of ARTICLE 78 of the Decree No. 27-2010 dated May 5th, 2010, contained in the LAW ON DEFINITE DEPRIVATION OF ASSETS FROM ILICIT ORIGIN, reformed through Decree No.258-2011 dated December 14th, 2011, which form now on will read like this:

“ARTICLE 78.- OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF CEASED ASSETS...

1) …;
2) …;
3) Two percent (2%) for the institutions that work in programs for caring for victims of Trafficking of People or their resarciment in case it proceeds. When the definite deprivation of the domain falls on assets, product of the earnings of Trafficking of People, this percentage will be assigned directly to the Fund for the Caring of Victims of Trafficking of People of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT);
4) …;
5) …;
ARTICLE 55. DEROGATORY. This Law is of public order and it derogates the following provisions: ARTICLE 149 of Decree No. 144-83 dated August 23rd, 1983, contained in the PENAL CODE, reformed through Decree No. 234-2005 dated September 1st, 2005, published in the Official Newspaper La Gaceta No.30,920 dated February 4th, 2006, which reforms the Penal Code in Title II, Second Book, Special Part of the Penal Code, in the section: CRIMES AGAINST THE LIBERTY AND PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SEXUAL INTEGRITY OF PEOPLE.

ARTICLE 56. TRANSITORY. CALL FOR THE ELECTION OF THE DIRECTIVE BOARD, CODING OF THE CURRENT LAW. The Secretary of State in the Office of Justice and Human Rights, in a period no longer than thirty (30) days from the date the current Law enters enforcement, calls the members of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT), to be installed by the President of the Republic, followed by the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT), proceeding to the naming of the Directive Board.

Under the responsibility of the Secretariat of State in the Office of Justice and Human Rights, the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT), will proceed to present the Code in a period of sixty (60) days.

ARTICLE 57. AD HONOREM. The members of the Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT) and the Directive Board will carry out the functions referred to in the current Law in ad honorem for, with the exception of the Executive Secretary and the personnel from the Immediate Response Unit.

ARTICLE 58. VALIDITY. The current Decree will enter validity from the day of it being published in the Official Newspaper La Gaceta.

Given in the city of Tegucigalpa, municipality of the Central District, in the Session Hall of National Congress, on the twenty-fifth day of the month of April, twenty twelve.

JUAN ORLANDO HERNÁNDEZ ALVARADO, PRESIDENT
RIGOBERTO CHANG CASTILLO, SECRETARY
GLADIS AURORA LÓPEZ CALDERÓN, SECRETARY
To the Executive Power
Therefore, Execute

PORFIRIO LOBO SOSA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

ANA A. PINEDA
Inter-Institutional Commission Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of People of Honduras (CICESCT), takes on a new challenge, and it is the effective enforcement of the Law Against the Trafficking of People, with a different view since there are now legal dispositions that mandate the assignment of budget to combat these crimes. There is no doubt that the challenge is greater; we do not doubt that more achievements will come and more satisfaction so that less people become victims; and those who inevitably are survivors to this cruel crime may re-integrate themselves fully to the family and community.

Let’s take on the challenge.

This edition of the Law Against the Trafficking of People of Honduras is made within the framework of the SICTE Program: Supporting Institutional Counter-Trafficking Efforts, which is implemented by Global Communities (Before CHF International) with the financial support of the Department of State of the United States of America, with the purpose of strengthening the capacity of the Honduran Government and of civil society to coordinate and optimize the efficacy of the fight against the trafficking of people.
LA COMISIÓN INTERINSTITUCIONAL CONTRA LA EXPLOTACIÓN SEXUAL COMERCIAL Y TRATA DE PERSONAS DE HONDURAS (CICESCT), ASUME UN NUEVO RETO, Y ES LA APLICACIÓN EFECTIVA DE LA LEY CONTRA LA TRATA DE PERSONAS,
CON UN PANORAMA DIFERENTE PUES YA HAY DISPOSICIONES LEGALES QUE MANDAN LA ASIGNACIÓN DE PRESUPUESTO PARA EL COMBATE DE ESTOS DELITOS. NO CABE DUDA QUE EL RETO ES MÁS GRANDE; NO DUDAMOS, VENDRÁN MÁS LOGROS Y CADA VEZ MÁS SATISFACCIONES PARA QUE MENOS PERSONAS LLEGUEN A SER VÍCTIMAS; Y LAS QUE INEVITABLEMENTE SON SOBREVIVIENTES A ESTE CRUEL DELITO, PUEDAN REINTEGRARSE PLENAMENTE A LA FAMILIA Y SU COMUNIDAD.

ASUMAMOS EL RETO.

Esta edición de la Ley Contra la Trata de personas de Honduras se realiza en el marco del Programa SICTE: Apoyo Institucional Contra la Trata de Personas / Supporting Institutional Counter-Trafficking Efforts, el cual es implementado por Global Communities (Antes CHF Internacional) con el apoyo financiero del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, con el propósito de fortalecer la capacidad del Gobierno de Honduras y de la sociedad civil para coordinar y optimizar la eficacia de la lucha contra la trata de personas.
ANNEX C: OVERVIEW OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY CICESCT IN HONDURAS
OVERVIEW OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY CICESCT IN HONDURAS

CICESCT’s Quick Response Team (QRT) is a multidisciplinary specialized team that consists of an attorney, a social worker and a psychologist who provide first care services to individuals who were victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Human Trafficking (HT) and their dependents; this team is in charge of certifying the victims of the mentioned crimes. They carry out their work in coordination with the entities in charge of providing first and secondary care to the victims.

The main duties of the QRT as established in the Human Trafficking Act include:

- Coordinating primary and secondary care for the victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Human Trafficking (HT);
- Receiving reports on and providing response, within the team’s faculties, to all possible CSE and HT situations brought before them;
- Interviewing potential victims found by the authorities during the investigation process or in flagrant cases and certifying them as victims of crime;
- Preparing reports corresponding to their interventions;
- Identifying, through a specialized technical assessment process, the CSE and HT situations submitted to them and certifying, by means of a reasoned technical decision, the victims’ condition so that the certified individual may have access to the platform offering services specific for the individuals who survive these crimes;
- Recommending and following up on care measures, whether primary or secondary, applicable to each victim;
- Meeting, when necessary, to make decisions regarding specific victims’ cases submitted to them—the QRT coordinator shall be in charge of calling the members and controlling the meeting minutes and agreements;
- The QRT shall be responsible for complying with the Intervention Protocol, which establishes the details of the process, work, care and plan of action required to comprehensively address the cases submitted to them;
- Notwithstanding the decision made, the QRT members shall keep the Public Ministry, the Police and the private institutions providing care to the victims informed about the effects they are aware of and that might call for the intervention of the mentioned institutions;
- When suspecting that an individual is a victim of one of the mentioned crimes, the case shall be added to the QRT records to coordinate actions required for the case;
- Technical meetings to follow up on cases where intervention strategies are established to assess the possibility of taking supplementary measures to address the needs of the victim or of his or her family;

- Even if, upon assessment of the case, there is certainty that the individual is not a victim of one of the mentioned crimes, the case shall be reported to the Public Ministry for relevant purposes and the interested party shall be informed of the decision;

- If the individual is a victim of any of the crimes within the competence of the QRT, comprehensive interdisciplinary care services shall be provided;

- Preparing a report that a crime was committed and proposing appropriate protective measures. For foreign victims without a residence permit, their condition as victims shall be formally acknowledged and, upon their request, the process to obtain a temporary residence permit and to avoid their deportation shall be initiated.

- Administratively closing the case – after each of the institutions involved intervenes and issues their reports, when appropriate, the administrative closing decision shall be issued after a given follow up period to be established according to the specifics of each case. The victim’s definite social reinstatement shall be secured.

CICESCT local training

Twenty-one local committees have been created at a national level. Every year, the CICESCT trains and enhances the capabilities of each of the members competent on the subject as per the dispositions of the Strategic Plan Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking (2016-2022). Important basic components follow from this plan, for example: 1. Prevention and Awareness, 2. Crimes investigation, prosecution and sanction, 3. Detection, care and comprehensive protection of the victims and; 4. Coordination and cooperation. Each local committee has an Annual Operational Plan that, depending on their competences, draws intervention lines according to the specifics of each area while establishing the connections, alliances and coordination required to prevent, prosecute and sanction crimes and to provide the victims with comprehensive care.

The committees consist of representatives of governmental and non-governmental institutions, justice officials, autonomous entities and private companies with presence in that jurisdiction and competent in Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking issues. The actions carried out are funded with their institutional budgets.

CICEST administrative code

CICEST does not have an administrative code. The Commission’s entire activity is based on the Human Trafficking Act (Legislative Decree 59-2012) and the Regulations Against Human Trafficking (Executive Decree 36-2015). The Immediate Response Team performs its duties pursuant to the Immediate Response Team’s Intervention Protocol for the Comprehensive Care of Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking (Executive Decree 488-2018).
Types of protection CICEST offers victims of human trafficking

When the victim initiates legal proceedings, CICEST, in synergy with the Public Ministry, offers protection mechanisms in the following areas:

a) **PRIVACY RIGHT AND IDENTITY PROTECTION**: These actions are taken to protect the privacy and identity of the human trafficking victim, among other things, by assuring the confidentiality of the legal proceedings to the extent allowed by the internal legal system.

b) **PARTICIPATION OF THE VICTIM IN THE PROCESS**:

1. Informing the victims about their role and the scope, chronological development and progress of the proceedings as well as the decision regarding their causes, especially when pertaining to serious crimes and the information was requested.

2. Allowing the victims’ opinions and concerns to be heard and assessed at the different stages of the process.

3. Providing appropriate assistance to the victims during the entire proceedings, whether criminal or administrative.

4. Taking measures to minimize trouble to the victims, guaranteeing their safety as well as the safety of their families and witnesses, communicating any act of intimidation or reprisal.

5. Providing interviews and statements in special protection and care conditions.

c) **INFORMATION PROTECTION AND PRIVACY**: All the information related to a human trafficking case is confidential.

d) **SPECIAL EXPERTISE**: When different expert assessments are carried out, a multidisciplinary team shall be created in order to include, in the same session, the required interviews with the victims who survived human trafficking, provided that this will not affect the performance of the expert assessment.

e) **PROTECTION OF THE VICTIM DURING THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS**: When the victim is under threat or a threat has been reported, it is coordinated with the Witness Protection Program Office.

f) **PROTECTION OF VICTIMS BEFORE AND AFTER THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS**: When the victim does not report a threat or collaborate with the authorities, he or she may receive protection against threat situations after a risk assessment has been carried out. This shall imply synergies among the CICESCT, the Safety Office and Non-Governmental Organizations.

The QTR coordinates and carries out different approaches with governmental and non-governmental institutions to guarantee the victims’/survivors’ proper social reinstatement in the medium and long term. Within the framework of the cooperation agreement signed by the
SEDIS and the CICEST, the victims are assessed through socio-economic studies and, according to their results, the victims/survivors are granted benefits provided for in the “Vida Mejor” program, for example: house, food, stoves, floor and roof, sink, toilets, filters, vouchers, and aid credits.
ANNEX D: SURVEY INSTRUMENT
Select your organization from the below list:

- Ibergue de Niños El Refugio
- Asociación Calidad de Vida
- Asociación de Acción Social/ Hogar de Niños Senderos de Amor
- Asociación Horizontes al Futuro
- Asociación Ministerios Bautistas de Honduras/Majken Brody Childrens Home
- Asociación Pan Techo y Trabajo
- Asociación para el Servicio Mundial
- Asociación Pueblo Franciscano de Muchachos y Muchachas (APUFRAM)
- Casa Alianza de Honduras
- Casa de la Mujer Ixchel
- CICESCT
- Comunidad para los niños Huérfanos (Comunidad-H)
- DINAF - Atlántico
- DINAF - Comayagua
- DINAF - Occidente
- DINAF - San Pedro Sula
- DINAF - Sur
- DINAF - Tegucigalpa
- Fundación Casa Hogar Santa Rosa
- Fundación Fe y Alegria
- Fundación Proniño
- Fundación Señor San José
- Hogar Refugio de Ovejitas
- Hogar IMI, Impacto Ministerial Internacional
- Hogares Crea
- Legado de Esperanza
- Ministerio Infantil Koinonia
- Ministerio La Flecha para Niño y Familia en Honduras
- Refugio Misión Lázaro
- Student Helping Honduras, Hogar de Niños Villa Soleada
- Other (Specify)
[Enumerator, select your name from the following list] Name/code of enumerator

- Ana Ruth Girón Ortiz
- Argelia Sierra
- Bruce Woikings Romero
- Cinthya Aguilar
- Claudia Rivera
- Dalila Jakelin Valladarez
- David Romero
- Diana A. Benavides
- Edin R Zuniga
- Edith Suazo Fernandez
- Eduardo Cano
- Eduardo Donaire
- Erika Isabel Amaya Díaz
- Flor Isabel Gómez Del Cid
- Gustavo Betancourt
- Johana Canales
- Karla Calderon
- Keyla Patricia Flores
- Leonarda Martinez Lali
- Magda Leticia Hernandez Ramirez
- Maria Giovanna Guarnieri
- Maria Marcela Membreño
- Melissa Rosa
- Miguel Antonio Osorto Aguilar
- Mirian Suyapa Gonzales
- Nolvia Herrera
- Norma Griselda Escoto
- Nury Janeth Chavez
- Omar Arias
- Reginaldo Muñoz
- Ricardo Coello Alonzo
- Rina López
- Rupert Salomon
- Scarleth Yamileth Bueso Cruz
- Yalena Sierra
o Other (specify)

003 Date of Interview [PROGRAMMED INTO SURVEY CODE]
004 Start time of interview [PROGRAMMED INTO SURVEY CODE]
005 End time of interview [PROGRAMMED INTO SURVEY CODE]
Hello and thank you for talking to me. My name is [Program in response to 002 ENUM_NAME] and I work with [ORG_NAME].

You are being asked to take part in a research study about exploitation of persons in Honduras. I am going to read to you some information about the study, including what you will be asked to do, and then you can decide if you want to participate.

[001 ORG_NAME] is working with NORC at the University of Chicago, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID in Honduras) to conduct this study. There are three primary purposes of the study: 1) to understand the perspectives of persons affected by important issues in Honduras; 2) to understand the situation and experiences of possible victims of exploitation; and 3) to seek ways to improve programs to resolve the problem.

I will ask you questions from a survey programmed into this tablet, and will record your responses into the tablet. The survey should take no more than 60 minutes to complete.

The risk of participating in the survey is that you may recall painful memories. It is important that you know that your participation is entirely voluntary. If you do not want to participate in the study, there will be no repercussions and you will continue to receive services as you are now. If you do not want to answer a question, say so, and I will move on to the next question. You may also stop the interview at any time.

You should also know that your answers are confidential and anonymous. No one besides me will ever know how you answered the questions. I signed a pledge of confidentiality when I was hired to administer this survey, and I take it very seriously. It is important that you know that we will take all steps to protect your privacy. The information you provide will be analyzed by an independent research team and shared in summary form only. No answers will ever be able to be traced back to you and no one needs to know that you participated in the survey.

While you will not receive anything by participating in this study, your participation is important to us because we believe your experience could help us develop strategies to help prevent exploitation in Honduras.

If you have any questions about the survey, you may contact Luis Fernando Figueroa by phone at 9910-2245 or by e-mail at LFFigueroa6928@gmail.com so that we may assist you. Here is your card [Enumerator, give the respondent the contact card]

101 PREVPARTICIP

Have you previously participated, or been asked to participate, in this study sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)?

   o Yes [PROGRAM: SKIP TO 9999]
   o No
   o Don’t know

105 PREVPARTICIP2 [PROGRAM: ONLY ASK IF PREVPARTICIP=DON’T KNOW]

This survey was introduced in February 2017. Have you responded to a survey since then that was administered by someone using a tablet like the one I’m using now and asks you questions about exploitation?

   o Yes [PROGRAM: SKIP TO 9999]
   o No

1032 AGE

Before we begin, we need to ask you how old you?

   • [[Insert age in years]]
100 CONSENT-ASSENT

Are you willing to participate in the study?

- Yes
- No [PROGRAM: SKIP TO 9998]

[PROG: IF CONSENT=NO SKIP TO 9999]

[PROGRAM: IF AGE=14 or <18 SKIP go to CONSENT_DIR]

[PROGRAM if AGE >17, skip to 100 CONSENT]

103 CONSENT_DIR [PROGRAM: IF AGE =14-17]

Based on your age, we need to ask permission from the Director of this organization before continuing this interview.

ENUMERATOR, READ TO DIRECTOR: This respondent would like to take this survey, but is between the ages of 14-18 and is considered a minor in Honduras which requires you to provide consent before we continue with this survey. As the director, do you give your consent?

- Yes
- No

9997 DIR_WHYREFUS [PROGRAM: IF 103=NO]

I understand that you do not give your consent for us to interview this minor. To better understand, can you please tell me why you do not give your consent?

[Specify]

[PROGRAM: IF 103=NO SKIP TO 9999]
MODULE 1: RESPONDENT BACKGROUND

1001 PARENTALIVE

Are one or both of your parents still alive?
  o Yes
  o No
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1002 LIVEPARENTS

Who raised you when you were a young child? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
  o Biological mother
  o Biological father
  o Biological siblings
  o Biological uncles/aunts
  o Biological grandparents
  o Stepmother
  o Stepfather
  o Foster mother
  o Foster father
  o Foster siblings
  o Uncles/Aunts from the center
  o Foster grandparents
  o Friends
  o Other (specify)
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1003 CURLIVEPARENTS

[PROG: Ask if PARENTALIVE=YES]

Who do you live with now? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
  o Biological mother
  o Biological father
  o Biological siblings
  o Biological uncles/aunts
  o Biological grandparents
  o Stepmother
  o Stepfather
  o Foster mother
  o Foster father
  o Foster siblings
  o Partner
  o Children
  o Uncles/Aunts from the center
  o Foster grandparents
  o Friends
  o Other (specify)
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1004 IDFAMILY

People define family in many different ways. For some, family means biological relatives, foster parent(s) or people who raised them. For others, it may include close friends or other people. As you go through this interview and answer questions, which of the following people would you include when you think about your family? [ENUMERATOR, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
Module 1: Page 7

1005 MARRIAGE

Have you ever been married? (This may also include a civil union.)
- Yes
- No [PROG: SKIP TO ETHNICITY]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1006 MARRIAGE2

Are you currently married? (This may also include a civil union.)
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1007 ETHNICITY

What is your ethnicity? [ENUMERATOR: CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- Ladino
- Mestizo
- Lenca
- Miskito
- Chorti
- Tolupan
- Pech
- Sumo
- Garifuna
- Other (specify)
- None
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1008 CITIZEN

Are you Honduran?
- Yes
- No [PROG: SKIP TO COUNTRY]
1009 DEPARTMENT
What department are you from? [SPONTANEOUS, BUT IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS SOMETHING OTHER THAN A DEPARTMENT, READ ALL THE OPTIONS]
- Atlántida
- Choluteca
- Colón
- Comayagua
- Copán
- Cortés
- El Paraíso
- Francisco Morazán
- Gracias a Dios
- Intibucá
- Islas de la Bahía
- La Paz
- Lempira
- Ocotepeque
- Olancho
- Santa Bárbara
- Valle
- Yoro
- Other (specify municipality if respondent doesn’t know department)
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1010 COUNTRY
[PROG: ONLY ASK IF CITIZEN=NO]
In what country were you born?
- Specify: _______________________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1012 If you or a member of your family felt threatened or in danger, how often would you trust the following organizations for help? [ENUMERATOR, YOU MUST ENTER A RESPONSE OPTION FOR EACH OF THESE QUESTIONS TO CONTINUE]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Sometime</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOVTRUST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduran Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICETRUST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUSTICETRUST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice operators (Ministerio publico, judges, military police)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIGRATIONTRUST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOTRUST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community based organizations

**RELIGIONTRUST**
Church or religious organization

**INTORGTRUST**
International organization

1013 CORRUPTION
How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "Corruption is common in Honduras." Do you…
- Strongly Agree
- Somewhat Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Somewhat disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1014 AUTHRESPOND1
Have you ever filed a complaint with the local authorities?
- Yes [PROG: SKIP TO AUTHRESPOND2]
- No [PROG: SKIP TO INTERNET]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1015 AUTHRESPOND2
After you file a complaint, how often do the authorities respond?
- Always
- Most of the time
- Sometimes
- Never
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1016 INTERNET
Do you use the Internet?
- Yes [PROG: SKIP TO ASK PHONE]
- No [PROG: SKIP TO 1019 PHONE]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1017 INTERNET_WHAT
For which of the following activities do you use the internet? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- Chatting [e.g. WhatsApp] [PROG: SKIP TO 1019 PHONE]
- E-mail [PROG: SKIP TO 1019 PHONE]
- Shopping [PROG: SKIP TO 1019 PHONE]
- Making Friends [PROG: SKIP TO 1019 PHONE]
- Social Networking (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, etc.) [PROG: IF YES, ASK SOCIALNET]
- Other (specify) [PROG: SKIP TO 1019 PHONE]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud] [PROG: SKIP TO 1019 PHONE]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud] [PROG: SKIP TO 1019 PHONE]

1018 SOCIALNET
Which of the following social networking sites do you use? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Facebook
- Twitter
- Whatsapp
- Snapchat
- Instagram
- Other (specify) ____________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

Do you have a cell phone?
- Yes [PROG: ASK 1020 PHONE_WHAT]
- No (PROG: SKIP TO 1021 TV)
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

For what do you use the cell phone? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Calling
- Texting (e.g. Whatsapp)
- Taking pictures
- Accessing the internet
- Other (specify) ____________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

Do you watch television?
- Yes
- No (PROG: SKIP TO 1023 RADIO)
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

On an average day, how many hours do you watch television?

- 1 - 2
- 3 - 4
- 5 - 6
- 7 or more
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

Do you listen to the radio?
- Yes
- No (PROG: SKIP TO 1025 NEWSPAPER)
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

On an average day, how many hours do you listen to the radio?
1025 NEWSPAPER

Do you read the newspaper?

- Yes
- No (PROG: SKIP TO 1027 STORIES)
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1026 NEWSHOURS

In an average week, how many days do you read the newspaper?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1027 STORIES

Some people tell us that Hondurans who leave home for work are sometimes deceived about the work they are going to be doing, and then find themselves once they are there forced to engage in sex or some other type of work that they consider bad with little or no pay. Have you heard stories like this before?

- Yes
- No  [SKIP TO 1029 SAFE]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1028 SXSTORYCONCRN

How much do these stories concern you? Are you…

- Very concerned
- Somewhat concerned
- Not concerned
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1029 SAFE

In general, thinking of your current situation, how safe do you feel? Do you feel…

- Very safe
- Somewhat safe
- Neither safe nor unsafe
- Unsafe
- Very unsafe
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [ Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1030 DAILYRISK
Of the following, please select all the risks you believe you face on a regular basis [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Robbery
- Extortion – (Extortion means when someone wants something from you, especially money, and gets it from you through force or threats)
- Threats to your life
- Abuse
- Criminal recruitment
- Other (specify)
- None
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1031 SAFEFAM

How safe do you believe your family is right now?

- Very safe
- Somewhat safe
- Neither safe nor unsafe
- Unsafe
- Very unsafe
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1011 EDUCATION

What is the last grade you completed in school? [SPONTANEOUS]

- No school
- 1st-2nd grade
- 3rd-4th grade
- 5th-6th grade
- 7th-8th grade
- 9th grade
- Ciclo Comun
- Bachillerato
- Carrera
- Bachillerato Universitario o Licenciatura
- Maestria
- Doctorado
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

10321 DISABIL1

Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [ Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

10322 DISABIL2

Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
**10323 DISABIL3**
Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

**10324 DISABIL4**
Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

**10325 DISABIL5**
Do you have a physical difficulty in washing yourself or dressing?
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

**10326 DISABIL6**
Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, (for example understanding or being understood by others)?
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

**1033 GENDER**
When you were born, was your gender assigned as male or female?
- Male
- Female
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

**1034 GENDERSELF**
How do you describe yourself?
- Male
- Female
- Transgender
- You do not identify as male, female, or transgender
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

**1036 SEXUAL_ORIENTATION**
People are different in their sexual attraction to others. In your case, are you attracted to...
- Persons of the same sex as you
- Persons of the opposite sex
- Persons of both sexes
- None
- Refused [ Enumerator, do not read this out loud ]
- Don't Know [ Enumerator, do not read this out loud ]
RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION

1077 GO

We’ve been told there are some people in Honduras who are threatened, forced, or deceived into doing certain activities. Please tell me if any of the following situations happened to you:

1078 SEX

FILTER

Have you ever been threatened, forced, or deceived into prostitution, or into performing sexual acts against your will for payment?

- Yes [PROG: SKIP TO LABOR]
- No [PROG: GO TO SEX_PROMPT]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud] [PROG: GO TO SEX_PROMPT]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud] [PROG: GO TO SEX_PROMPT]

10781 SEX_PROMPT

FILTER

Sometimes people are required to perform sexual acts with people they do not want to. They may be told lies about the type of work they will do or the amount of money they will be paid. They or their families also may be threatened if they try to leave their situation. They may not be paid or allowed to keep all of the money they earn. With this understanding… have you ever been threatened, forced, or deceived into prostitution, or into performing sexual acts for an audience or a camera?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1079 LABOR

FILTER

Have you ever been threatened, forced, or deceived into working for many hours with little or no pay (for example, in the field, in a factory, in a maquila, in a house, etc.) that WERE NOT sexual or criminal acts?

- Yes [PROG: GO TO DEBT]
- No [PROG: GO TO LABOR_PROMPT]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud] [PROG: GO TO LABOR_PROMPT]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud] [PROG: GO TO LABOR_PROMPT]

10791 LABOR_PROMPT

FILTER

Sometimes people are required to work at a job through physical force or threats of force against themselves or their family. They may be told lies about the type of work they will do or the amount of money they will receive. They may be physically prevented from leaving their situation or threatened with harm to themselves or their family if they try to leave. They may not be paid or allowed to keep all of the money they earn. With this understanding… have you ever been threatened, forced, or deceived into working for many hours with little or no pay (for example, in the field, in a factory, in a maquila, in a house, etc.) that WERE NOT sexual or criminal acts?

- Yes
- No
1080 DEBT
FILTER
Have you ever been threatened, forced, or deceived to work for no pay or for reduced pay because you needed to repay a loan or a debt you or your family owe?
   o Yes [PROG: GO TO BEG]
   o No [PROG: GO TO DEBT_PROMPT]
   o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud] [PROG: GO TO DEBT_PROMPT]
   o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud] [PROG: GO TO DEBT_PROMPT]

10801 DEBT_PROMPT
FILTER
Sometimes people need money very badly and are offered a loan by someone in exchange for work. The employer uses the labor as repayment for the loan, but then makes it impossible to pay off the debt because of high interest rates and deductions for living expenses. Workers may be physically prevented from leaving their situation or threatened with harm to themselves or their family if they try to leave before the debt is paid. With this understanding… have you ever been threatened, forced, or deceived to work for no pay or for reduced pay in order to repay a loan or a debt you or your family owe?
   o Yes
   o No
   o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
   o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1081 BEG
FILTER
Have you ever been threatened, forced, or deceived to ask or beg for money in public places and then forced to give all or some of the money to someone else?
   o Yes [PROG: GO TO CRIME]
   o No [PROG: GO TO PROMPTING TEXT]
   o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud] [PROG: GO TO PROMPTING TEXT]
   o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud] [PROG: GO TO PROMPTING TEXT]

10811 BEG_PROMPT
FILTER
Sometimes children and families beg in the streets. At times they are required to beg against their will. They may be physically prevented from leaving their situation or threatened with harm to themselves or their family if they try to leave. They may not be paid or allowed to keep any of the money they earn. With this understanding… Have you ever been threatened, forced, or deceived to ask or beg for money in public places and then forced to give all or some of the money to someone else?
   o Yes
   o No
   o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
   o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1082 CRIME
FILTER
Have you ever been threatened, forced, or deceived to commit a crime or do something illegal on behalf of someone else?
   o Yes
   o No
   o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
   o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1083 PREG
FILTER

[PROG: ONLY ASK IF GENDER = FEMALE]

Have you ever been obligated through threats, force, or deception to become pregnant for the purpose of selling the child?
   o Yes
   o No
   o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
   o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

1084 WED
FILTER

Have you ever been forced, deceived, or sold into marriage?
   o Yes
   o No
   o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
   o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

10811 WED_PROMPT
FILTER

Sometimes people marry when they are very young and do not make the choice themselves to marry. Rather the decision was made for them by parents, caregivers, family or some other person or groups of persons. They were often told they would be safe, cared for, allowed to go to school, and/or have a better life. With this understanding… Have you ever been forced, deceived, or sold into marriage?
   o Yes
   o No
   o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
   o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

PROG: IF SEX, SEX_PROMPT, LABOR, LABOR_PROMPT, DEBT, DEBT_PROMPT, BEG, BEG_PROMPT, CRIME, PREG, & WED, ALL EQUAL NO SKIP TO 999 END] ELSE go to next paragraph,

Your responses with respect to your work and experiences suggest you might have experienced some sort of exploitation currently or in the past. I am now going to ask you some questions about this experience. Your responses may help us better understand what is happening in Honduras so that programs can be developed to help prevent this from happening in the future. I want to assure you that everything you say is confidential and your name will never be associated with your responses.

1. PROG IN THIS ORDER
IF “YES” TO 1078 SEX OR 10781 SEX_PROMPT, GO TO SEX MODULE
IF “YES” TO 1079 LABOR OR 10791 LABOR_PROMPT, GO TO LABOR MODULE
IF “YES” TO 1080 DEBT OR 10801 DEBT_PROMPT, GO TO DEBT MODULE
IF “YES” TO 1081 BEG OR 10811 BEG_PROMPT, GO TO BEG MODULE
IF “YES” TO 1082 CRIME, GO TO CRIME MODULE
IF “YES” TO 1083 PREG, GO TO PREG MODULE
IF “YES” TO 1084 WED, GO TO WED MODULE
MODULE 2: SEC_SEX: TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

[PROG if SEX=YES]

2000 Now we are interested in understanding more about how you were threatened, forced, or deceived into prostitution, performing sex acts for an audience or a camera, or performing sex acts against your will for payment.

2001 SXAGE

How old were you the first time you were threatened, forced, or deceived into doing this?

- [Insert age in years]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2002 SXPARENTHOME

Were you living with your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) when this first happened?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2017 SXBELIEF

Were your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) involved in the plan to threaten, force, or deceive you into performing sex acts against your will for payment?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2003 SXLIVING

At the time when this first happened, were you living in your hometown or village?

- Yes [PROGRAM. SKIP TO SXDECEIVED]
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2004 SXLEFT_WHY

Why did you move away from your hometown? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

☐ For security reasons
☐ You or someone in your family were threatened
☐ You were sexually assaulted
☐ To find work
☐ For education
☐ For a better life
☐ To avoid gang recruitment
☐ Other (specify)
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2005 SXDECEIVED

At the time this first happened, were you deceived or tricked into believing you would be doing something else?

- Yes

Module 1: Page 19
2006 SXDECEIVED_WHO

Who deceived you into believing you would be doing something else? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- Parent(s) or the person who raised you
- Sibling(s)
- Partner
- Friend(s)
- Recruiter
- Employer
- Acquaintance(s) in your community/village
- Stranger(s) [PROG: IF YES, ASK SXDECEIVEDMEET]
- Gang
- Other (specify)
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2007 SXDECEIVEDMEET

[PROG: ASK ONLY IF SXDECEIVED_WHO “STRANGER(S) = YES, ELSE SKIP TO SXDECEIVED_WHAT]

How did you meet the stranger(s)? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- This person came to your village/community
- Your spouse introduced you
- Your boyfriend/girlfriend introduced you
- A friend or acquaintance introduced you
- At your school
- Over the Internet
- Other (specify)
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2008 SXDECEIVED_WHAT

[PROG: ASK IF SXDECEIVED = YES]

What were you told you would be doing? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- Domestic work
- Modeling
- Work in a maquila or other factory
- Getting an education
- Work in agriculture
- Work in another country [PROG: IF YES, ASK SXDECEIVEDWORK]
- Education in another country [PROG: IF YES, ASK SXDECEIVEDEDU]
- Other (specify)
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2009 SXDECEIVEDWORK

[PROG: ASK ONLY IF “WORK IN ANOTHER COUNTRY” =YES FOR SXDECEIVED_WHAT]

In what country were you told you would be working? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- Guatemala
• Mexico
• United States
• Other (specify)___________________________________
• Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
• Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2010 SXDECEIVEDEDU

[PROG: ASK ONLY IF “EDUCATION IN ANOTHER COUNTRY” = YES FOR SXDECEIVED_WHAT]

In what country were you told you would be studying? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

☐ Guatemala
☐ Mexico
☐ United States
☐ Other(specify)_____________________
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2011 SXJOBDECS

Who kept part or all of the money that was earned when you were forced to perform sex acts against your will for payment? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

o Parent(s) or the person(s) who raised you
o Sibling(s)
o Spouse
o Boyfriend/girlfriend
o Friend(s)
o Recruiter
o Employer
o Acquaintance(s) in your community/village
o Stranger(s)
o Gang
o Other (specify)_____
o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2021 SXDECEIVEDU

2024 SXTHREAT

Did someone threaten you if you didn’t do it?

☐ Yes
☐ No [PROG: SKIP TO SXHURT]
o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2024 SXTHREAT_HOW [PROG: ASK IF SXTHREAT= YES]

How were you threatened? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

☐ Economic retribution
☐ Physical violence to you
☐ Physical violence to your family
☐ Blackmail
☐ Death threat
☐ Other (specify)___________________
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2025 SXHURT
Did someone physically hurt you if you didn’t perform sex acts against your will?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

20028

I’m very sorry this happened. I know this is a difficult conversation to have, and am grateful for your sharing your experience.

2028 SXLOC

Where were you forced to perform sex acts against your will? Was it… [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- In your local community
- Somewhere else in Honduras
- Outside of Honduras [PROG: IF YES, ASK SXLOC_INTL]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2029 SXLOC_HON

[PROGRAM IF 2028 SXLOC=In your local community, somewhere else in Honduras]

Where in Honduras? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [SPONTANEOUS, BUT IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS ANYTHING OTHER THAN A DEPARTMENT READ ALL THE OPTIONS]

- Atlántida
- Choluteca
- Colón
- Comayagua
- Copán
- Cortés
- El Paraíso
- Francisco Morazán
- Gracias a Dios
- Intibucá
- Islas de la Bahía
- La Paz
- Lempira
- Ocotepeque
- Olancho
- Santa Bárbara
- Valle
- Yoro
- Other (specify municipality if respondent doesn’t know department)
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2030 SXLOC_INTL

What other country? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Guatemala
- Mexico
- United States
- Other (specify)______________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
In what type of venues were you forced to perform sex acts against your will? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Massage parlor
- Brothels
- Strip tease clubs
- Night clubs
- Bars
- On the street
- Hotels/motels
- People’s homes
- Vehicles
- Other (specify) ____________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

Were these venues on or near any of the following? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Cruise ship
- Military base
- Tourist destination
- Agroindustry (coffee, shrimping, sugar cane, lobster, melons, mines, African Palm, or others)
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

While you were in this situation, did someone else control when or how much you were allowed to eat or sleep?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

While you were in this situation, how many buyers, on average, how many buyers did you see per day? When we say buyers we are referring to the aggressor, a client, or the person that harmed you.

- None
- 1-3
- 4-6
- 7-10
- More than 10
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

Who were the main buyers? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Honduran nationals
- Foreign nationals
2036 SexCust_Pay

On average, how much money in Lempiras did the buyers pay?

- [Specify]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2037 SexKeep

Did you get to keep any of the money that the buyers paid?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

2038 SexDeduct

From the money that was earned, were expenses for your food, clothing, shelter or anything else deducted?

- Yes
- No
- You don't know
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
MODULE 3: SEC_LABOR: TRAFFICKING FOR FORCED LABOR

[PROG IF 1079 LABOR or 10791 LABOR_PROMPT =YES]

3000 Now we are interested in learning more about how you were threatened, forced, or deceived into working for many hours with little or no pay (for example, in the field, in a factory, in a maquila, in a house, etc.)?

3001 LBAGE

How old were you the first time you were threatened, forced, or deceived into working for many hours with little or no pay?

- [Insert age in years]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3002 LBTEST

[PROG IF 1078 SEX or 10781 SEX_PROMPT = Yes]

Is this the same event you described earlier?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3003 LBPARENTHOME

Were you living with your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) when you were first forced, threatened, or deceived to work for many hours with little or no pay?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3018 LBBELIEF

Were your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you involved in the plan to threaten, force, or deceive you into working for many hours with little or no pay?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3004 LBLIVING

At the time when this first happened, were you living in your hometown?

- Yes [PROG: SKIP TO LBDECEIVED]
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3005 LBLEFT WHY

Why did you move away from your hometown? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- [ ] For security reasons
- [ ] You or someone in your family was threatened
You were sexually assaulted
To find work
For education
For a better life
To avoid gang recruitment
Other (specify)________________________
Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3006 LBDECEIVED
At the time this first happened, were you deceived or tricked into believing you would be doing something else?
   o Yes
   o No [PROG: SKIP TO LBJOBDECS]
   o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
   o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3007 LBDECEIVED_WHO
Who deceived you into believing you would be doing something else? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
   ☐ Parent(s) or guardian
   ☐ Sibling(s)
   ☐ Partner
   ☐ Friend(s)
   ☐ Recruiter
   ☐ Employer
   ☐ Acquaintance(s) in your community/village
   ☐ Stranger(s) [PROG: IF YES, ASK LBDECEIVEDMEET]
   ☐ Gang
   ☐ Other (specify) __________________
   ☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
   ☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3008 LBDECEIVEDMEET
[PROG: ASK ONLY IF LBDECEIVED_WHO “STRANGER(S) = YES, ELSE SKIP TO LBDECEIVED_WHAT]
How did you meet this stranger(s)? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
   ☐ This person came to your village/community
   ☐ Your spouse introduced you
   ☐ Your boyfriend/girlfriend introduced you
   ☐ A friend or acquaintance introduced you
   ☐ At your school
   ☐ Over the Internet
   ☐ Other (specify) __________________
   ☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
   ☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3009 LBDECEIVED_WHAT
What were you told you would be doing? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
   ☐ Domestic work
   ☐ Modeling
- Work in a maquila or other factory
- Getting an education
- Work in agriculture
- Work in another country [PROG: IF YES, ASK LBDECEIVEDWORK]
- Education in another country [PROG: IF YES, ASK LBDECEIVEDEDU]
- Other (specify) ___________________________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3010 LBDECEIVEDWORK

[PROG: ASK ONLY IF “WORK IN ANOTHER COUNTRY” = YES FOR LBDECEIVED_WHAT]
In what country were you told you would be working? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Guatemala
- Mexico
- United States
- Other (specify) _____________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3011 LBDECEIVEDEDU

[PROG: ASK ONLY IF “EDUCATION IN ANOTHER COUNTRY” = YES FOR LBDECEIVED_WHAT]
In what country were you told that you would be studying? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Guatemala
- Mexico
- United States
- Other (specify) _____________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3013 LBJOBREFUSE

Were you forced or threatened to take this job?

- Yes
- No [PROG: SKIP TO 3022 LBAGREEMENT]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3012 LBJOBDECS

Who forced or threatened you to work for many hours with little or no pay? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Parent(s) or guardian
- Sibling(s)
- Spouse
- Boyfriend/Girlfriend
- Friend(s)
- Recruiter
- Employer
- Acquaintance(s) in your community/village
- Stranger(s)
- Gang
30121 LBTHREATREC_HOW

[PROG: ASK IF 3013 LBJOBREFUSE = YES]

How were you threatened or forced? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Economic retribution
- Physical violence to you
- Physical violence to your family
- Blackmail
- Death threat
- Other (specify) ___________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3022 LBAGREEMENT

Before taking this job, did you have a written contract or a verbal work agreement providing information about your wage, benefits, and/or work environment, or did you not have any job agreement at all?

- Written contract with employer
- Verbal agreement with employer
- No prior agreement
- Other (specify) ___________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3023 LBPAYAMNT

Approximately how much money in Lempiras did you have to pay to your boss or recruiter before starting work?

- [Specify amount of money in Lempiras] ________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3025 LBPAYBACK

Did you ever borrow money or receive a cash advance (for travel, to buy uniforms or tools, etc.) from your boss or recruiter that you were required to pay back?

- Yes
- No [PROG: SKIP TO 3030 LBTHREAT]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
3026 LBDEBTAMNT

About how much in Lempiras did you borrow or receive as a cash advance from your boss?

- [Specify amount of money in Lempiras] _______
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3028 LBDEBTLNGTH

How long did it take to pay it back?

- Less than a year
- 1-2 years
- 3+ years
- Still trying to pay back
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3029 LBDEBTCONC

While you were paying off the loan or cash advance, would your boss have permitted you to quit work or take a different job?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3030 LBTHREAT

While you were working in this situation, did your boss threaten you?

- Yes
- No [PROG: SKIP TO LBHURT]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3033 LBTHREAT_HOW

[PROG: ASK IF LBTHREAT= YES]

How were you threatened? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Economic retribution
- Physical violence to you
- Physical violence to your family
- Blackmail
- Death threat
- Other (specify)_________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3034 LBHURT

Did someone physically hurt you if you didn’t work for many hours with little or no pay?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

I’m very sorry this happened. I know this is a difficult conversation to have, and am grateful for your sharing your experience.
3037 LBLOC

Where were you when you were forced to work many hours with little or no pay? Were you...
[CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

☐ In your local community [PROG: IF YES, ASK LBLOC_HON]
☐ Somewhere else in Honduras [PROG: IF YES, ASK LBLOC_HON]
☐ Outside of Honduras [PROG: IF YES, ASK LBLOC_INTL]
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3038 LBLOC_HON

[PROGRAM IF 3037 LBLOC=In your local community, somewhere else in Honduras]

Where in Honduras? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [SPONTANEOUS, BUT IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS SOMETHING OTHER THAN A DEPARTMENT, READ ALL THE OPTIONS]

☐ Atlántida
☐ Choluteca
☐ Colón
☐ Comayagua
☐ Copán
☐ Cortés
☐ El Paraíso
☐ Francisco Morazán
☐ Gracias a Dios
☐ Intibucá
☐ Islas de la Bahía
☐ La Paz
☐ Lempira
☐ Ocotepeque
☐ Olancho
☐ Santa Bárbara
☐ Valle
☐ Yoro
☐ Other [if respondent doesn’t know what department, munipality]
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3039 LBLOC_INTL

[PROG: ONLY IF 3037 LBLOC=Outside of Honduras = YES]

What other country? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

☐ Guatemala
☐ Mexico
☐ United States
☐ Other (specify) ______________________
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3040 LBORTYPE

In what type of industry were you forced to work? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ Domestic work
☐ Maquilas
☐ Agriculture [PROG: IF YES, ASK LBORTYPE_AG]
Livestock
Fisheries
Commercial, please specify: ______
Other (specify) ___________________
Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3041 LBORTYPE_AG

[PROG: ONLY IF 3040 LBTYPE IS YES FOR AGRICULTURE]

Were you forced to work for any of the following types of produce? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- Melons
- Sugar cane
- Coffee
- Palm oil
- Bananas
- Other (specify) ___________________
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3042 LABORHRS

While you were in this situation, how many hours per day did you work?
- 8 hours or less
- 9-10
- 11-12
- 13-14
- 15+ hours
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3043 LBKEEP

Did you get to keep any of the money that was earned?
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3044 LBDEDUCT

From the money that was earned, were expenses for your food, clothing, shelter or anything else deducted?
- Yes
- No
- You don’t know
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

3045 LBSAVE

[PROG: ASK ONLY IF LBKEEP = “YES”]

From the money you were able to keep, were you able to save any of this money?
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

**3046 LBCONTROL**

While you were in this situation, did someone else control when or how much you were allowed to eat or sleep?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
MODULE 4: SEC_DEBT: TRAFFICKING FOR DEBT BONDAGE

[PROG IF 1080 DEBT or 10801 DEBT_PROMPT = YES]

4000 Now we are interested in learning more about how you were threatened, forced, or deceived to work for no pay or for reduced pay in order to pay a debt you or your family owed.

4001 DTAGE

How old were you the first time you were threatened, forced, or deceived into working to pay your debt or a family debt?

- [Insert age in years]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4002 DTTEST

[PROG: IF 1078 SEX, 10781 SEX_PROMPT, 1079 LABOR or 10791 LABOR_PROMPT = Yes]

Is this the same event you described earlier?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4003 DTPARENTHOME

Were you living with your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) when you were forced to work to pay a debt?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4004 DEBTPBELIEF

Were your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) involved in the plan to force you to work to pay a debt?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4005 DTLIVING

At the time when this first happened, were you living in your hometown or village?

- Yes [PROG: SKIP TO 4007 DTJOBDECS]
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4006 DTLEFT_WHY

[PROG: ASK ONLY IF DTLIVING=NO] Why did you move from your hometown or village? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- For security reasons
- You or someone in your family were threatened
- You were sexually assaulted
To find work
- For education
- For a better life
- To avoid gang recruitment
- Other (specify)________________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4007 DTJOBDECS
Who made the decision that you would work to pay the debt? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- Parent(s) or guardian
- Sibling(s)
- Partner
- Friend(s)
- Recruiter
- Employer
- Acquaintance(s) in your community/village
- Stranger(s) [PROG: IF YES, ASK DTDECEIVEDMEET]
- Gang
- Other (specify)________________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4008 DTDECEIVEDMEET
[PROG: ASK ONLY IF DTJOBDECS “STRANGER(S)” = YES, ELSE SKIP TO DTPPAID_WHO]
How did you meet this stranger(s)? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- This person came to your village/community
- Your spouse introduced you
- Your boyfriend/girlfriend introduced you
- A friend or acquaintance introduced you
- At your school
- Over the Internet
- Other (specify) _______________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4009 DTPPAID_WHO
To whom did the debt need to be paid? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- Parent(s) or guardian
- Sibling(s)
- Partner
- Friend(s)
- Recruiter
- Employer
- Acquaintance(s) in your community/village
- Stranger(s)
- Gang
- Other (specify)________________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
4010 DEBTBELIEF
Were you informed of the type of work you would be doing to pay off the debt?
  o Yes
  o No
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

40071 DTDEBTAMNT
About how much was the debt in Lempiras?
  o [Specify the debt amount in Lempiras] XXX,XXX,000
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4020 DTAGREEMENT
Before beginning to work to pay off the debt, did you have a written contract or a verbal work agreement providing information about your wage, benefits, and/or work environment, or did you not have any job agreement at all?
  o Written contract with employer
  o Verbal agreement with employer
  o No prior agreement
  o Other (specify) _____________________
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4021 DTDEBTCONC
While you were working to paying off the debt, did you feel you could quit the job?
  o Yes
  o No
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4022 DTTHREAT
While you were working to pay off the debt, did your boss threaten you?
  o Yes
  o No [PROG: SKIP TO 4026 DTHURT]
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4025 DTTHREAT_HOW [PROG: ASK IF DTTHREAT= YES]
How were you threatened? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

  □ Economic retribution
  □ Physical violence
  □ Physical violence to your family
  □ Blackmail
  □ Death threat
  □ Other (specify) _____________________
  □ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  □ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4026 DTHURT
While you were working to pay off your debt, did your boss physically hurt you?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

I’m very sorry this happened. I know this is a difficult conversation to have, and am grateful for your sharing your experience.

When you were forced to work to pay the debt, were you working in your local community, somewhere else within Honduras, or in another country? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- In your local community [PROG: IF YES, ASK DTLOC_HON]
- Somewhere else in Honduras [PROG: IF YES, ASK DTLOC_HON]
- Outside of Honduras [PROG: IF YES, SKIP TO 4031 DTLOC_INTL]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

Where in Honduras? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [SPONTANEOUS, BUT IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS SOMETHING OTHER THAN A DEPARTMENT, READ ALL THE OPTIONS]

- Atlántida
- Choluteca
- Colón
- Comayagua
- Copán
- Cortés
- El Paraíso
- Francisco Morazán
- Gracias a Dios
- Intibucá
- Islas de la Bahía
- La Paz
- Lempira
- Ocotepeque
- Olancho
- Santa Bárbara
- Valle
- Yoro
- Other [specify municipality if the respondent doesn’t know the department]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud] [PROG:SKIP TO 4032 DTORTYPE]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud] [PROG:SKIP TO 4032 DTORTYPE]

What other country? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Guatemala
- Mexico
- United States
- Other (specify)______________________
4032 DTORTYPE

In what type of industry did you work to pay the debt? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
- Domestic work
- Maquila
- Agriculture [PROG: IF YES, ASK 4033 LBORTYPE_AG]
- Livestock
- Fishery
- Commercial (please specify)
- Other (specify) _____________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4033 DTORTYPE_AG

Were you forced to pay off the debt by working with any of the following types of produce? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- Melons
- Sugar cane
- Coffee
- Palm oil
- Bananas
- Other (specify) _____________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4034 DTRHRS

While you were in this situation, how many hours per day did you work?
- 8 hours or less
- 9-10
- 11-12
- 13-14
- 15+ hours
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4035 DTKEEP

How much of your earnings went to pay the debt?
- All
- Most
- Some
- None
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4036 DTDEDUCT

From the money you earned, were expenses for your food, clothing, shelter or anything else deducted?
- Yes
- No
- You don’t know
4038 DTDEBTLENGTH

How long did it take to pay back this debt?

- Less than a year
- 1-2 years
- 3+ years
- Still trying to pay back
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

4045 DTCONTROL

While you were in this situation, did someone else control when or how much you were allowed to eat or sleep?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
MODULE 5: SEC_BEG: TRAFFICKING FOR FORCED BEGGING

[PROG IF 1081 BEG and 10811 BEG_PROMPT = YES]

5000 Now we are interested in learning more about how you were threatened, forced, or deceived to ask or beg for money in public places and then forced to give some or all of the money to someone else.

5001 BGAGE

How old were you the first time you were threatened, forced, or deceived into begging or asking for money?
- Specify age in years
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5002 BGTEST

[PROG: IF SEX, SEX_PROMPT, LABOR, LABOR_PROMPT, DEBT, or DEBT_PROMPT = YES ask 5002 BGTEST],

Is this the same event you described earlier?
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5003 BGPARENTHOME

Were you living with your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) when you were first forced to beg or ask for money?
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5018 BGBELIEF

Were your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) involved in the plan to force you to beg or ask for money?
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5004 BGLIVING

At the time when this first happened, were you living in your hometown?
- Yes [PROG: SKIP TO BGJOBDECS]
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5005 BGLEFT_WHY

Why did you move away from your hometown? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- For security reasons
- You or someone in your family were threatened
You were sexually assaulted
To find work
For education
For a better life
To avoid gang recruitment
Other (specify) ________________________
Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5012 BGJOBDECS
Who forced you to start begging or asking for money? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
☐ Parent(s) or person who raised you
☐ Sibling(s)
☐ Partner
☐ Friend(s)
☐ Recruiter
☐ Employer
☐ Acquaintance(s) in your community/village
☐ Stranger(s) [PROG: IF YES, ASK BGDECEIVEDMEET]
☐ Gang
☐ Other (specify) ________________________
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5008 BGDECEIVEDMEET
[PROG: IF BGJOBDECS = STRANGER(S) = YES, ELSE SKIP TO 5013 BGJOBREFUSE]
How did you meet this stranger(s)? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
☐ This person came from your hometown
☐ Your spouse introduced you
☐ Your boyfriend/girlfriend introduced you
☐ A friend or acquaintance introduced you
☐ At your school
☐ Over the Internet
☐ Other (specify) ________________________
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5016 BGPAID
Did your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) receive money in return for your begging or asking for money?
☐ Yes
☐ No [PROG: SKIP TO BGBELIEF]
☐ Other Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5017 BGPAID_WHO
Who paid them? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
☐ A relative(s)
☐ A friend(s)
☐ An acquaintance(s) in my community/village
☐ A stranger(s)
Were you deceived into thinking you would be doing something else?

- Yes
- No [PROG: SKIP TO 5022 BGTHREAT]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

What did you think you would be doing? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Domestic work
- Work in a maquila or other factory
- Education
- Agriculture
- Other (specify) ________________________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

While you were being forced to beg, did someone threaten you if you stop begging?

- Yes
- No [PROG: SKIP TO 5026 BGHURT]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

How were you threatened? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Economic retribution
- Physical violence
- Physical violence to your family
- Blackmail
- Death threat
- Other (specify) ________________________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

Did someone physically hurt you if you didn’t beg or ask for money?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

I'm very sorry this happened. I know this is a difficult conversation to have, and am grateful for your sharing your experience.
5029 BGLOC
Where were you forced to beg or ask for money? Was it… [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
  o In your local community [PROG: IF YES, ASK BGLOC_HON]
  o Somewhere else in Honduras [PROG: IF YES, ASK BGLOC_HON]
  o Outside of Honduras [PROG: IF YES, ASK BGLOC_INTL]
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5030 BGLOC_HON
[PROGRAM IF 5029 BGLOC=In your local community OR somewhere else in Honduras]
Where in Honduras? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [SPONTANEOUS, BUT IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS SOMETHING OTHER THAN A DEPARTMENT, READ ALL THE OPTIONS]
  o Atlántida
  o Choluteca
  o Colón
  o Comayagua
  o Copán
  o Cortés
  o El Paraíso
  o Francisco Morazán
  o Gracias a Dios
  o Intibucá
  o Islas de la Bahía
  o La Paz
  o Lempira
  o Ocotepeque
  o Olancho
  o Santa Bárbara
  o Valle
  o Yoro
  o Other [specify municipality if they don’t know the department]
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5031 BGLOC_INTL
[PROG ONLY IF 5029 BGLOC, Outside of Honduras=YES]
What other country? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
  □ Guatemala
  □ Mexico
  □ United States
  □ Other (specify) ______________________
  □ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  □ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5032 BGCONTROL
While you were in this situation, did someone else control when or how much you were allowed to eat and sleep?
  o Yes
  o No
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
5033 BGHRS

While you were in this situation, how many hours per day did you beg or ask for money?

- 8 hours or less
- 9-10
- 11-12
- 13-14
- 15+ hours
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5034 BGPAY

How much in Lempiras did you generally make per day when you begged or asked for money?

- [Specify amount in Lempiras] ________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5035 BGKEEP

Did you get to keep any of the money you received?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

5036 BGDEDUCT

From the money you received were expenses for your food, clothing, shelter or anything else deducted?

- Yes
- No
- You don’t know
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
MODULE 6: SEC_CRIME TRAFFICKING FOR COMMITTING CRIMES

[PROG IF CRIME = YES or If 1052 How frequently were you forced to commit a crime against your will? (S)= Frequently or Once or Twice] 6000 Now we are interested in learning more about how you were threatened, forced, or deceived to do something illegal on behalf of someone else.

6001 CTAGE
How old were you the first time you were threatened, forced, or deceived into doing something illegal on behalf of someone else?
- [Insert age in years]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6002 CTTEST
[IF SEX, SEX_PROMPT, LABOR, LABOR_PROMPT, DEBT, DEBT_PROMPT, BEG or BEG_PROMPT = Yes] Is this the same event you described earlier?
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6003 CTPARENTHOME
Were you living with your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) when you were first forced to do this?
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6018 CTBELIEF
Were your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) involved in the plan to threaten, force, or deceive you into doing something illegal?
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6004 CTLIVING
At the time when this first happened, were you living in your hometown?
- Yes[PROG: SKIP TO 6012 CTJOBDECS]
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6005 CTLEFT_WHY
Why had you moved away from your hometown? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- For security reasons
- You or someone in your family were threatened
You were sexually assaulted
To find work
For education
For a better life
To avoid gang recruitment
Other (specify)________________________
Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6012 CTJOBDECS
Who forced you to do something illegal? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

Parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you)
Sibling(s)
Partner
Friend(s)
Recruiter
Employer
Acquaintance(s) in your community/village
Stranger(s) [PROG: IF YES, ASK CTDECEIVEDMEET]
Gang
Other (specify) ____
Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6008 CTDECEIVEDMEET
[PROG: IF ONLY IF CTJOBDECS, Stranger(s) = YES, ELSE SKIP TO 6022 CTTHREAT]

How did you meet this stranger(s)? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

This person came to your village/community
Your spouse introduced you
Your boyfriend/girlfriend introduced you
A friend or acquaintance introduced you
This person came to your school
Over the Internet
Other (specify) ________________________
Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6022 CTTHREAT
Did someone threaten you if you didn’t do something illegal for them?

Yes
No [PROG: SKIP TO CTHURT]
Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6025 CTHREAT_HOW
How were you threatened? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

Economic retribution
Physical violence
Physical violence to family
Blackmail
Death threat
Other (specify) _________________
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6026 CTHURT

[PROG: DO NOT ASK IF ASK IF 6025 CTTHREAT_HOW = physical violence]
Did someone physically hurt you if you didn’t do something illegal for them?

☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

I’m very sorry this happened. I know this is a difficult conversation to have, and am grateful for your sharing your experience.

6029 CTLOC

Where were you when you were forced to do something illegal. Was it… [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

☐ In your local community [PROG: IF YES, ASK CTLOC_HON]
☐ Somewhere else in Honduras [PROG: IF YES, ASK CTLOC_HON]
☐ Outside of Honduras [PROG: IF YES, ASK CTLOC_INTL]
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6030 CTLOC_HON

[PROGRAM IF 6029 CTLOC=In your local community, somewhere else in Honduras]

Where in Honduras? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [SPONTANEOUS, BUT IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS SOMETHING OTHER THAN A DEPARTMENT, READ ALL THE OPTIONS]

☐ Atlántida
☐ Choluteca
☐ Colón
☐ Comayagua
☐ Copán
☐ Cortés
☐ El Paraíso
☐ Francisco Morazán
☐ Gracias a Dios
☐ Intibucá
☐ Islas de la Bahía
☐ La Paz
☐ Lempira
☐ Ocotepeque
☐ Olancho
☐ Santa Bárbara
☐ Valle
☐ Yoro
☐ Other [specify municipality if the respondent does not know the department]
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6031 CTLOC_INTL

[PROGRAM IF 6029 CTLOC= Outside of Honduras]
What other country? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Guatemala
- Mexico
- United States
- Other (specify) ______________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6035 CTTYPE

What types of illegal activities were you forced to commit? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Selling drugs
- Smuggling/transporting drugs
- Kidnapping
- Killing someone
- Collecting war tax
- Robbery
- Extortion
- Vandalism
- Other (specify) ______________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

6036 CTARREST

Were you ever arrested for doing something illegal for someone else?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
MODULE 7: SEC_PREG: TRAFFICKING FOR FORCED PREGNANCY

[PROG IF PREG = YES]

7000 Now we are interested in learning more about how you were threatened, forced, or deceived to become pregnant for the purpose of selling the child.

7040 PGSOLD

Do you believe one or more of the babies you had as a result of forced pregnancy were sold?

- Yes
- No [PROG SKIP TO NEXT APPLICABLE MODULE]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7001 PGAGE

How old were you the first time you were forced to become pregnant for the purpose of selling a child?

- [Insert age in years]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7002 PGTEST

[IF SEX, SEX_PROMPT, LABOR, LABOR_PROMPT, DEBT, DEBT_PROMPT, BEG, BEG_PROMPT, or CRIME = Yes ask 7002 PGTEST]

Is this the same event you described earlier?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7003 PGPARENTHOME

Were you living with your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) when you were forced to become pregnant?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7018 PGBELIEF

Were your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) involved in the plan to force you to become pregnant in order to sell the baby?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7004 PGLIVING

At the time when this first happened, were you living in your hometown?

- Yes [PROG: SKIP TO 70150 PGHOMECOMM]
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
7005 PGLeft_Why

[PROG: ASK ONLY IF PGLIVING=NO]

Why did you move away from your hometown? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- For security reasons
- You or someone in your family were threatened
- You were sexually assaulted
- To find work
- For education
- For a better life
- To avoid gang recruitment
- Other (specify) ________________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

70150 PGHomeComm

Did you have to leave your home community as a result of the forced pregnancy?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7006 PGDeceived

Who forced you to become pregnant for the purpose of selling the child? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Parent(s) or the person(s) who raised you
- Sibling(s)
- Partner
- Friend(s)
- Recruiter
- Employer
- Acquaintance(s) in your community/village
- Stranger(s) [PROG: IF YES, ASK PGDeceivedMeet]
- Gang
- Other (specify) ________________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7008 PGDeceivedMeet

[PROG: ASK ONLY IF “STRANGER(S) = YES FOR PGDECEIVED]}

How did you meet this stranger(s)? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- This person came to your village/community
- Your spouse introduced you
- Your boyfriend/girlfriend introduced you
- A friend or acquaintance introduced you
- At school
- Over the Internet
- Other (specify) ________________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7015 PGPAID
Who received money for your becoming pregnant? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- Parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you)
- Sibling(s)
- Partner
- Friend(s)
- Recruiter
- Employer
- Acquaintance(s) in your community/village
- Stranger(s)
- Gang
- Other (specify) ________________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7016 PGPAID_WHO
Who paid money for your forced pregnancy?
- A relative(s)
- Partner
- A friend(s)
- An acquaintance(s) in your community/village
- A stranger(s)
- An employer
- A recruiter
- A gang
- Other (specify) ________________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don't Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7021 PGTHREAT
Did someone threaten you if you didn’t become pregnant?
- Yes
- No [PROG: SKIP TO PGHURT]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7024 PGTHREAT_HOW
[PROG: ASK IF PGTHREAT= YES]
How were you threatened? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- Economic retribution
- Physical violence to you
- Physical violence to your family
- Blackmail
- Death threat
- Other (specify) ________________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7025 PGHURT
Did someone physically hurt you if you didn’t become pregnant?
- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

I’m very sorry this happened. I know this is a difficult conversation to have, and am grateful for your sharing your experience.

7028 PGLOC

When you were forced to become pregnant, was it in your local community, somewhere else within Honduras, or in another country? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- In your local community [PROG: If Yes, ask 7029 PGLOC_HON]
- Somewhere else in Honduras [PROG: If Yes, ask 7029 PGLOC_HON]
- Outside of Honduras [PROG: IF YES, ASK PGLOC_INTL]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7029 PGLOC_HON

[PROG: ASK IF 7028 PGLOC = In your local community or somewhere else in Honduras]

Where in Honduras? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [SPONTANEOUS, BUT IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS SOMETHING OTHER THAN A DEPARTMENT, READ ALL THE OPTIONS]

- Atlántida
- Choluteca
- Colón
- Comayagua
- Copán
- Cortés
- El Paraíso
- Francisco Morazán
- Gracias a Dios
- Intibucá
- Islas de la Bahía
- La Paz
- Lempira
- Ocotepeque
- Olancho
- Santa Bárbara
- Valle
- Yoro
- Other (specify municipality if the respondent does not know the department)
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7030 PGLOC_INTL

[Program if 7028 PGLOC = Outside of Honduras]

What other country? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Guatemala
- Mexico
- United States
- Other (specify) ______________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
7031 PGFORCE_WHO
Who was the biological father of the baby(ies)? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Your father or guardian
- Your husband
- Your uncle
- Your cousin
- A distant relative
- Your boyfriend
- Your friend
- An acquaintance
- A stranger
- A gang member
- Other (specify)
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7032 PGBIRTHS
How many babies were born as a result of this?

- [Specify]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7039 PGTAKE
How many of those babies do you believe were sold?

- [Specify]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7034 PGDOCTOR
Did you receive medical care regularly while pregnant?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7035 PGCOMPLICATIONS
Did you have any medical complications during the(se) pregnancy(ies)?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

7038 PGHEALTHY_BABY
Overall, how healthy were the babies you gave birth to? Were they:

[Enumerator, if there were more than one baby and the health of the children were different, check all that apply]

- Very healthy
- Somewhat healthy
- Unhealthy
- Other (specify)
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
Now we are interested in learning more about how you were threatened, forced, or deceived into being sold into marriage.

How old were you when you were first threatened, forced, or deceived into marrying?

- [Insert age in years]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

Is this the same event you described earlier?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

Were you living with your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) when this occurred?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

Did your parent(s) (or the person(s) who raised you) threaten, force, or deceived you to marry?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

Were you living in your hometown when this first happened?

- Yes [PROG: SKIP TO 8012 FMJOBDECS]
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

Why had you moved away from your hometown or village? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- For security reasons
- You or someone in your family were threatened
- You were sexually assaulted
- To find work
- For education
For a better life
To avoid gang recruitment
Other (specify)________________________
Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

8012 FMJOBDECS
Who received payment for your being married? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

☐ Parent(s) or guardian
☐ Sibling(s)
☐ Partner
☐ Friend(s)
☐ Recruiter
☐ Employer
☐ Acquaintance(s) in your community/village
☐ Gang
☐ Other (specify)________________________
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

8017 FMPAID_WHO
Who paid money or other benefits for your forced marriage? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

☐ A relative(s)
☐ Partner
☐ A friend(s)
☐ An acquaintance(s) in my community/village
☐ A stranger(s)
☐ An employer
☐ A recruiter
☐ A gang
☐ Other (specify)________________________
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

80171 FMPAIDSAME
Is this the same person you were forced to marry?

☐ Yes [PROG: SKIP TO 8022 FMTHREAT]
☐ No
☐ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
☐ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

80172 FMPAIDDIF
Who were you forced to marry? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

☐ A relative(s)
☐ A friend(s)
☐ An acquaintance(s) in my community/village
☐ A stranger(s)
☐ An employer
A gang member
Other (specify)________________________
Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

8022 FMTHREAT
Did someone threaten you if you did not marry?

- Yes
- No [PROG: SKIP TO FMHURT]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

8025 FMTHREAT_HOW
[PROG: ASK IF FMTHREAT= YES]
How were you threatened? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Economic retribution
- Physical violence to you
- Physical violence to your family
- Blackmail – Threat of public defamation or other harm in order to obtain some benefit from someone or force them to act in a certain manner
- Death threat
- Other (specify)_________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

8026 FMHURT
[PROG: DO NOT ASK IF ASK IF 8025 FMTHREAT_HOW = physical violence]
Did someone physically hurt you if you did not marry?

- Yes
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

I’m very sorry this happened. I know this is a difficult conversation to have, and am grateful for your sharing your experience.

8029 FMLOC
Where were you when you were threatened, forced, or deceived to marry? Was it… [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- In your local community [PROG: IF YES, ASK FMLOC_HON]
- Somewhere else in Honduras [PROG: IF YES, ASK FMLOC_HON]
- Outside of Honduras [PROG: IF YES, ASK FMLOC_INTL]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

8030 FMLOC_HON
[PROG: IF FMLOC = In my local community or Somewhere else in Honduras]
Where in Honduras? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [SPONTANEOUS, BUT IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS SOMETHING OTHER THAN A DEPARTMENT, READ ALL THE OPTIONS]

- Atlántida
- Choluteca
- Colón
- Comayagua
- Copán
- Cortés
- El Paraíso
- Francisco Morazán
- Gracias a Dios
- Intibucá
- Islas de la Bahía
- La Paz
- Lempira
- Ocotepeque
- Olancho
- Santa Bárbara
- Valle
- Yoro
- Other [specify municipality if respondent does not know the name of department]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

8031 FMLOC_INTL

[PROG: IF FMLOC = Outside of Honduras]

What other country? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- Guatemala
- Mexico
- United States
- Other (specify) ______________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

8032 FMPRICE

What did the person give for your forced marriage?
- Money [Specify amount in lempiras]
- Other, please specify
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [ Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

8033 FMCHILDREN

Did you give birth to any children as a result of being in this forced marriage?
- Yes
- No [PROG: Skip to 8035 FMSTATUS]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [ Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

8034 FMCHILDREN_NUM

How many children did you have as a result of being in this forced marriage?
- [Specify] Number of Children
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [ Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

8035 FMSTATUS
What is the current status of your forced marriage? Are you:

- Still married
- Divorced
- Separated
- Widowed
- Other (specify)_________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
MODULE 9: POST Trafficking

IF “NO” TO 1078 SEX OR 10781 SEX_PROMPT, AND
IF “NO” TO 1079 LABOR OR 10791 LABOR_PROMPT, AND
IF “NO” TO 1080 DEBT OR 10801 DEBT_PROMPT, AND
IF “NO” TO 1081 BEG OR 10811 BEG_PROMPT, AND
IF “NO” TO 1082 CRIME, AND
IF “NO” TO 1083 PREG, AND
IF “NO” TO 1084 WED

SKIP TO END

9000 Next, I am going to ask you several questions about your experience getting out of this (these) situation(s).

9001 HELP

In getting out of this situation, please tell me which of the following people helped you in any way. [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- Family
- Friend
- Teacher(s)
- Police
- Migration official
- County official
- Church/clergy
- NGO
- Doctor or nurse
- Health center, hospital
- CICESCT
- SEDIS
- DINAF
- Other (specify) _______________________
- No one helped you
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

9002 COMP

Did you file a complaint with the authorities about the situation?

- Yes
- No [PROG: SKIP TO 9003]

90021 COMP_WHO

With whom did you file a complaint?

- Ministerio public
- Police or DPI
- Military police
- CICESCT
- DINAF
9003 COMPPLAN

[PROG: ASK IF COMP=NO]
Do you plan to file a complaint with the authorities about your experience at some point in the future?
- Yes
- Maybe
- No
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

9004 COMPNO

[PROG: ASK IF COMP=NO]
is there a reason that you have not filed a complained? For example, you… [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- You do not trust the justice operators will do the right thing
- You don’t believe the justice operators care about people like you
- You do not believe your complaint will be addressed
- Your spouse or boyfriend/girlfriend will not allow it
- You fear for the safety of yourself or your family
- You did not realize you were a victim of exploitation
- You don’t know how or where to file a complaint
- Other (specify) ______________________
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

[PROG: SKIP TO SUPPORT]

9005 COMPHELP

[PROG: IF COMP=YES]
Did anyone help you file the complaint?
- Yes
- No [PROG: SKIP TO COMPDIFF]
- Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
- Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

9006 COMPPWHO

[PROG: IF COMPHELP=YES]
Who helped you file the complaint? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]
- Family
- Friend
- Teacher(s)
- Police
- Migration official
- County official
- Church/clergy
- Non-governmental agency
□ Doctor or nurse
□ Health center, hospital
□ CICESCT
□ SEDIS
□ DINAF
□ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
□ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

9007 COMPDIFF
How easy or difficult was the process of filing the complaint? Was it:
   o Very easy
   o Somewhat easy
   o Neither easy nor difficult
   o Somewhat difficult
   o Very difficult
   o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
   o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

9008 COMPSAT
How do you feel about the outcome of your complaint as it has moved through the judicial process?
   o Very satisfied
   o Somewhat satisfied
   o Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
   o Somewhat dissatisfied
   o Very dissatisfied
   o Your complaint is still under review
   o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
   o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

9009 COMPSAFE
How safe did you feel as your case was being processed by the authorities? Did you feel...
   o Very safe
   o Somewhat safe
   o Neither safe nor unsafe
   o Unsafe
   o Very unsafe
   o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
   o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

9010 SUPPORT
What type of support do you need right now? (CHECK ALL THE APPLY)
□ Shelter
□ Medical care
□ Drug or alcohol rehabilitation
□ Counseling/psychological assistance
□ Legal assistance
□ Job or vocational training
□ Educational services
□ Other (specify) __________________________
□ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
□ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
90100 CURRENTHOME
Do you currently live in your hometown?
  o Yes [PROG: SKIP TO FAMILYCONTACT 9013]
  o No
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

9011 HOME
Do you want to return to your hometown?
  o Yes
  o No
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

9012 HOMECONCERN
How concerned are you about being welcomed back in your hometown?
  o Very concerned
  o Somewhat concerned
  o Not concerned at all
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

9013 FAMILYCONTACT
Are you currently in contact with your family?
  o Yes
  o No
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

9014 FAMILYCONTACT_LEVEL
Are you satisfied with the level of contact you have with your family?
  o Yes
  o No
  o Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  o Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

9015 FAMILYCONTACT_PREVENT
[PROG: ASK ONLY IF 9013 FAMILYCONTACT = NO]
What is preventing you from contacting your family? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)
  □ You feel your family does not accept you
  □ Your feel your spouse does not accept you
  □ You are unable to get in touch with your family
  □ Your family is no longer in Honduras
  □ You don’t know how to locate your family
  □ Other (specify)
  □ Refused [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]
  □ Don’t Know [Enumerator, do not read this out loud]

9016 PREVENT
What do you think could have prevented this from happening?
Thank you very much for your participation in this survey. I have no additional questions.

PROG: GO TO 10000 ENUMQ
MODULE 10: Enumerator observations

10000 ENUMQ

ENUMERATOR, THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE FOR YOU TO ANSWER. THE RESPONDENT MAY LEAVE THE ROOM IF HE OR SHE WOULD LIKE.

10001 RESPPROB

Did the interview have any problems that would affect the integrity of the questions?
   o No problems
   o Some problems
   o Major problems

10002 RESPCOMPREH

How will did the respondent understand the survey questions?
   o Extremely well
   o Very well
   o Well
   o Regular
   o Poor

10003 RESPWILLING

How willing was the respondent in sharing information?
   o Extremely willing
   o Moderately willing
   o Somewhat willing
   o Slightly willing
   o Not willing at all

10004 RESPCONC

How interested do you think the respondent was throughout the interview?
   o The respondent was very interested in the interview
   o The respondent sometimes lost concentration
   o The respondent was distracted throughout the interview

10005 IVRSTU

Which of the following statements best describes the interview situation?
   o Private location, only the respondent and I were present [PROG 100053 RESPCONFORT]
   o One or several people were present, but did not interrupt the interview
   o One or several people were present, and did interrupt (e.g., talk to the respondent) the interview

PROGRAM IF 10005 IVRSTU = One or several people were present, but did not interrupt the interview OR One or several people were present, but did not interrupt the interview

100051 PRIVACY

Please describe how you were able to ensure privacy for the respondent.

_______________________________________________________

10006 OTHPRESGEND [PROGRAM: ONLY ASK IF 10005 = ONE OR SEVERAL PEOPLE WERE PRESENT…]
What gender were the other people present during the interview?
  o Male only
  o Female only
  o Both male and female
  o Does not apply. No one else was present.

100053 ONGSERV

Which NGO is the respondent receiving services from?

100052 PRIVACY2

Have you marked the respondents name through with the black marker so that it is no longer visible?
  o Yes
  o No

100053 PRIVACY2_1 [PROGRAM – IF 100052=NO]

Please mark through the respondents name with the black marker so that it is no longer visible.

10007 RESPCOMFORT

In answering the survey questions, how comfortable did the respondent seem to be?
  o Extremely comfortable/at ease
  o Comfortable/at ease
  o Slightly comfortable/at ease
  o Not comfortable at all

10008 RESPTIMES

How many sessions did it take to complete the interview?
  o Specify number __________________

10009 ENUMGEND

Please indicate your gender
  o Male
  o Female

10010 ENUMCOM

Please enter any comments you have about this interview. If you do not have a comment, please enter, “I have no comment”

10099 ENUMEND

Thank you! That is all the questions. Please upload the survey.

ENUMERATOR: CONFIRM END OF SURVEY BY PRESSING BUTTON BELOW THEN PRESS NEXT.