



Freedom
happens
now.

Protecting Farm Workers in the United States and Mexico

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November 15, 2017

How Polaris Works



IDENTIFY & RESPOND

We leverage hotlines to immediately support and help survivors, ensure a 24/7 response, and gather primary data that is critical to understanding the crime.



LEARN & ANALYZE

We use data to define all the types of human trafficking in a given country, learn how the criminal networks operate, and identify opportunities for intervention.



EQUIP & ERADICATE

We eradicate human trafficking by disrupting criminal networks, addressing root causes, and equipping others with knowledge and strategic tools.



25 Types





HOW DO WE KNOW WHAT TYPES OF SLAVERY TO TARGET?

To find out, we build a data-driven, robust typology of all the trafficking types in a given country. Key questions we ask:

- How do the criminal networks operate?
- Who is being targeted and how are they recruited?
- How are the victims transported and what visas are exploited for foreign nationals?
- How are the victims controlled?
- What access points might victims have to seek help?
- What are the financial flows and how is the money managed?
- Where are the traffickers vulnerable to an intervention?
- What legitimate government systems and businesses do traffickers interface with?



North American Regional Build

2017 Objectives:

- Create strong national human trafficking hotlines with partners in Mexico and Canada
- Expand bi- and tri-lateral regional collaboration for a more coordinated North American response to trafficking
- Establish processes to share data, trends, and information across borders to drive network identification and disruption
- Public awareness efforts to drive change on strategic regional issues





Polaris's Dataset





Labor landscape analysis' conclusions

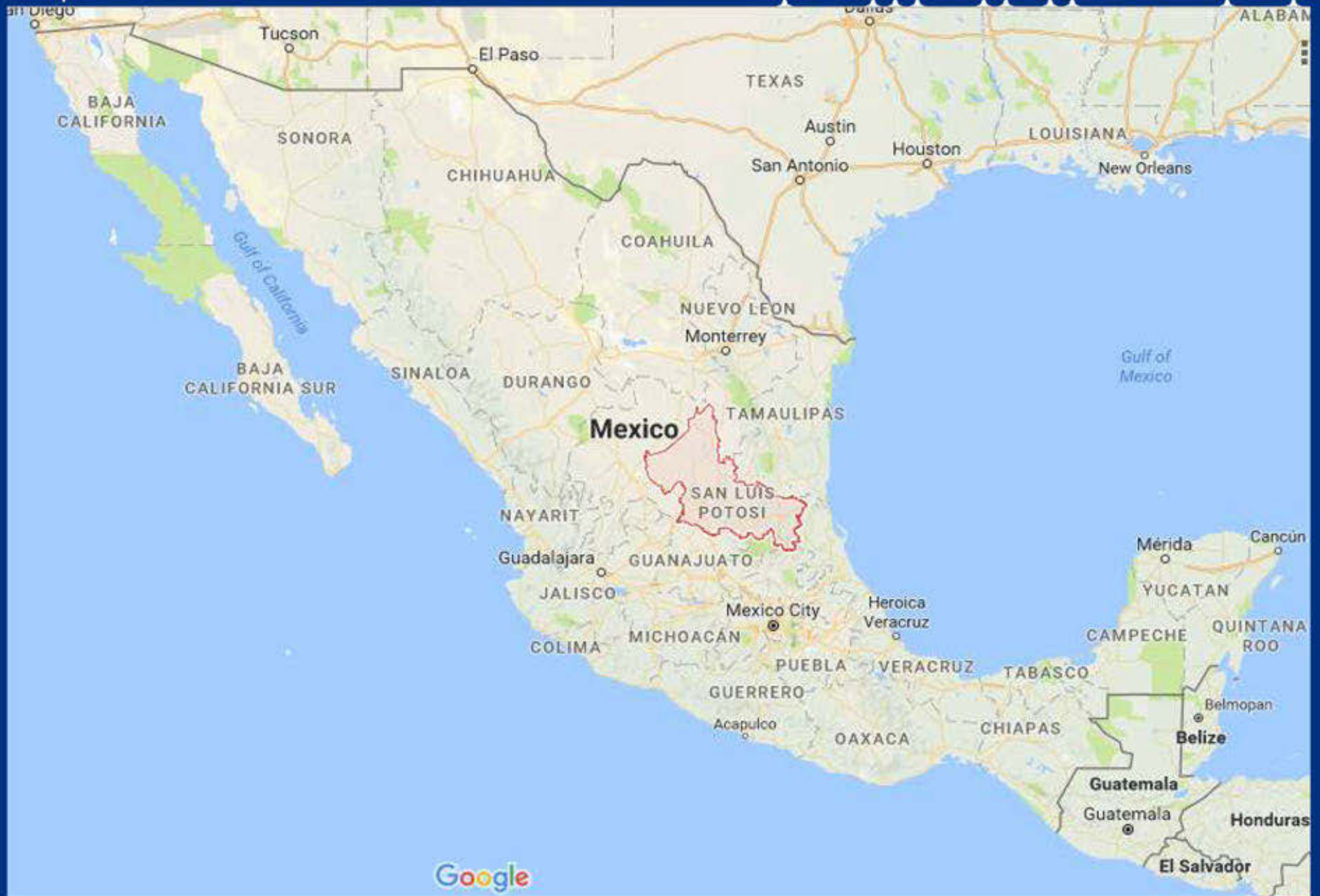
1. Gaps in knowledge, data and understanding
2. Exploitative recruitment practices and supply chains that lack transparency
3. Limitations on enforcement by labor authorities
4. Lack of Access to Justice
5. Trade Unions
6. Structural causes and vulnerability factors
7. International Migration Regimes



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Two-Way Communications Pilot on Forced Labor in the Produce Sector in Mexico

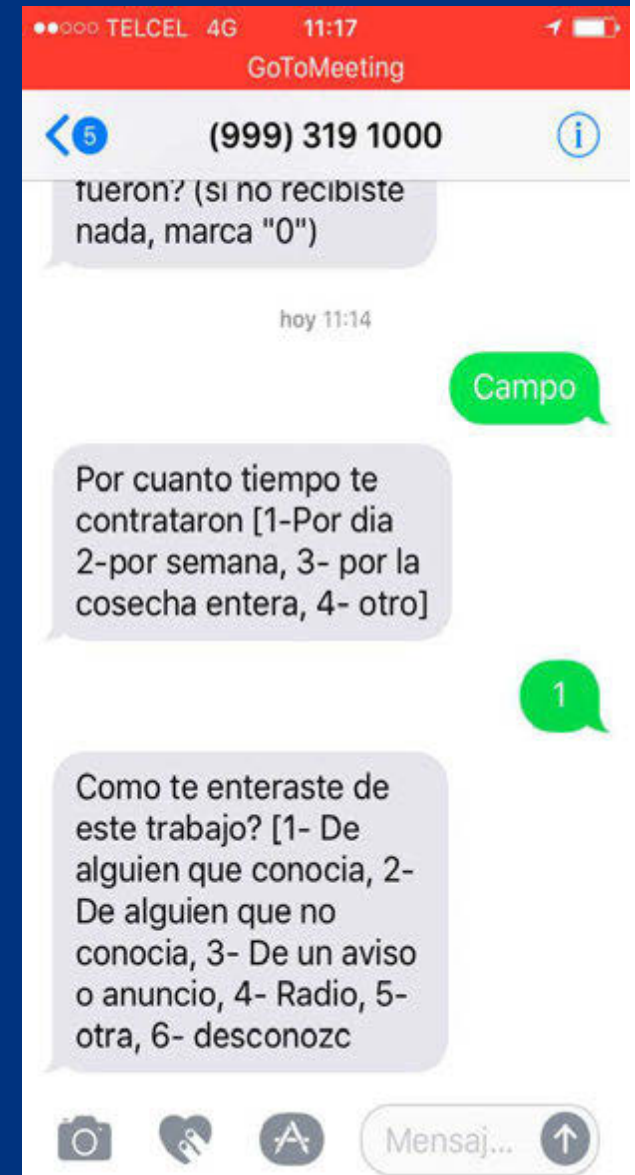
San Luis Potosi State, Mexico



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- Just a few questions left - If you received any money when you were hired, how much was it? [If you did not receive any money, respond with "0"]
- How long were you hired for your current job? [1- A day, 2 - A week, 3 - For the harvest, 4- Other]
- Did you receive a written contract before beginning your job? [1- Yes, 2- No, 3- I don't know]
- Where are you currently living? [1- On the farm, 2- In a shelter for farmworkers, 3- In a rental property, 4 - Other]





Labor Trafficking Recruitment

Victims of Labor Trafficking experience abuse and exploitation along a continuum of:

- recruitment and entrapment,
 - transportation and movement,
 - the labor trafficking victimization itself
- Vulnerabilities to trafficking are increased during the recruitment period by:
- Recruiters, Recruitment Agencies, and other agents involved in the Labor Recruitment Supply Chain
- This is particularly true of internationally recruited workers in the **H-2A** and **H-2B** guest worker program





H-2A and H-2B by the Numbers

- **134,368:** H-2A visas issued to workers in 2016*
- **200,049:** H-2A visas certified through FY 2017**
- **Approximately half** of H-2A jobs in 2016 were certified in 5 states: FL, NC, GA, WA, and CA
- **66,000:** Cap for H-2B visas per fiscal year*

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