



RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Country	UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress & Punish Trafficking in Persons		ILO Convention 182, Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography		Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Armed Conflict		ILO Convention 29, Forced Labour	ILO Convention 105, Abolition of Forced Labour
	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a), or Acceptance (A)	Ratification	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)	Ratification	Ratification
Afghanistan			X		X(a)		X(a)		X
Albania	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Algeria	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Angola			X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Antigua & Barbuda		X	X	X	X			X	X
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bahamas	X	X	X					X	X
Bahrain		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Bangladesh			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X		X					X	X
Belarus	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Belgium	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belize		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Benin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bhutan				X	X	X	X		
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X
Bosnia & Herzegovina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Botswana	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Brazil	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brunei			X		X(a)				
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burma		X(a)			X(a)			X	
Burundi	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Cambodia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cameroon	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Canada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cape Verde	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Central African Rep.		X(a)	X	X	X	X		X	X
Chad		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China (PRC)		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X		
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Comoros			X		X(a)			X	X
Congo, Rep. of	X		X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Congo (DRC)		X(a)	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cote d'Ivoire		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Croatia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cuba		X(a)		X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Denmark	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic	X	X	X		X(a)	X		X	X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea	X	X	X		X(a)			X	X
Eritrea					X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Estonia	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Ethiopia		X(a)	X			X		X	X
Fiji			X	X		X		X	X
Finland	X	X(A)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gambia, The	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Georgia	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X
Greece	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea		X(a)	X		X(a)			X	X
Guinea-Bissau	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Guyana		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Haiti	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Honduras		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

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Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran			X		X(a)	X		X	X
Iraq		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Ireland	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Israel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Italy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Jordan		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kazakhstan		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kenya		X(a)	X	X		X	X	X	X
Kiribati		X(a)	X					X	X
Korea (DPRK)									
Korea, Rep. Of	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Kuwait		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Kyrgyz Republic	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Laos		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	
Latvia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Lesotho	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liberia		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X
Libya	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Lithuania	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Macedonia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Madagascar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malawi		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malaysia		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	
Maldives, The			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mali	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Malta	X	X	X	X	X(a)	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands									
Mauritania		X(a)	X		X(a)			X	X
Mauritius		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (FSM)		X(a)		X	X	X			
Moldova	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Mongolia		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Montenegro		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Morocco		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Namibia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nepal			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands, The	X	X(A)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Niger	X	X	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oman		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Pakistan			X	X	X	X		X	X
Palau									
Panama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea			X					X	X
Paraguay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Romania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russia	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Rwanda	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
St. Lucia			X	X		X		X	X
St. Maarten								X	X
St. Vincent & the Gren.	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Serbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seychelles	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Leone	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Singapore			X			X	X	X	
Slovak Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Solomon Islands			X	X		X		X	X
Somalia						X		X	X
South Africa	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
South Sudan			X					X	X
Spain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan			X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Suriname		X(a)	X	X	X	X		X	X
Swaziland	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Syria	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Tajikistan		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Tanzania	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Thailand	X		X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Timor-Leste		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	
Togo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tonga									
Trinidad & Tobago	X	X	X					X	X
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Uganda	X		X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates		X(a)	X					X	X
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Venezuela	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vietnam		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Yemen			X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Zambia		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X
Zimbabwe			X		X(a)			X	X

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT: MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, Div. A of Pub. L. No. 106-386, § 108, as amended.

(A) Minimum standards

For purposes of this chapter, the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking applicable to the government of a country of origin, transit, or destination for victims of severe forms of trafficking are the following:

- (1) The government of the country should prohibit severe forms of trafficking in persons and punish acts of such trafficking.
- (2) For the knowing commission of any act of sex trafficking involving force, fraud, coercion, or in which the victim of sex trafficking is a child incapable of giving meaningful consent, or of trafficking which includes rape or kidnapping or which causes a death, the government of the country should prescribe punishment commensurate with that for grave crimes, such as forcible sexual assault.
- (3) For the knowing commission of any act of a severe form of trafficking in persons, the government of the country should prescribe punishment that is sufficiently stringent to deter and that adequately reflects the heinous nature of the offense.
- (4) The government of the country should make serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons.

(B) Criteria

In determinations under subsection (a)(4) of this section, the following factors should be considered as indicia of serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons:

- (1) Whether the government of the country vigorously investigates and prosecutes acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons, and convicts and sentences persons responsible for such acts, that take place wholly or partly within the territory of the country, including, as appropriate, requiring incarceration of individuals convicted of such acts. For purposes of the preceding sentence, suspended or significantly reduced sentences for convictions of principal actors in cases of severe forms of trafficking in persons shall be considered, on a case-by-case basis, whether to be considered as an indicator of serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons. After reasonable requests from the Department of State for data regarding investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences, a government which does not provide such data, consistent with the capacity of such government to obtain such data, shall be presumed not to have vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted, or sentenced such acts. During the periods prior to the annual report submitted on June 1, 2004, and on

June 1, 2005, and the periods afterwards until September 30 of each such year, the Secretary of State may disregard the presumption contained in the preceding sentence if the government has provided some data to the Department of State regarding such acts and the Secretary has determined that the government is making a good faith effort to collect such data.

- (2) Whether the government of the country protects victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons and encourages their assistance in the investigation and prosecution of such trafficking, including provisions for legal alternatives to their removal to countries in which they would face retribution or hardship, and ensures that victims are not inappropriately incarcerated, fined, or otherwise penalized solely for unlawful acts as a direct result of being trafficked, including by providing training to law enforcement and immigration officials regarding the identification and treatment of trafficking victims using approaches that focus on the needs of the victims.
- (3) Whether the government of the country has adopted measures to prevent severe forms of trafficking in persons, such as measures to inform and educate the public, including potential victims, about the causes and consequences of severe forms of trafficking in persons, measures to establish the identity of local populations, including birth registration, citizenship, and nationality, measures to ensure that its nationals who are deployed abroad as part of a peacekeeping or other similar mission do not engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons or exploit victims of such trafficking, and measures to prevent the use of forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards.
- (4) Whether the government of the country cooperates with other governments in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of trafficking in persons.
- (5) Whether the government of the country extradites persons charged with acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons on substantially the same terms and to substantially the same extent as persons charged with other serious crimes (or, to the extent such extradition would be inconsistent with the laws of such country or with international agreements to which the country is a party, whether the government is taking all appropriate measures to modify or replace such laws and treaties so as to permit such extradition).
- (6) Whether the government of the country monitors immigration and emigration patterns for evidence of severe forms of trafficking in persons and whether law enforcement agencies of the country respond to any such evidence in a manner that is consistent with the vigorous investigation and prosecution of acts of such

trafficking, as well as with the protection of human rights of victims and the internationally recognized human right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's own country.

- (7) Whether the government of the country vigorously investigates, prosecutes, convicts, and sentences public officials who participate in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons, including nationals of the country who are deployed abroad as part of a peacekeeping or other similar mission who engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons or exploit victims of such trafficking, and takes all appropriate measures against officials who condone such trafficking. After reasonable requests from the Department of State for data regarding such investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences, a government which does not provide such data consistent with its resources shall be presumed not to have vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted, or sentenced such acts. During the periods prior to the annual report submitted on June 1, 2004, and on June 1, 2005, and the periods afterwards until September 30 of each such year, the Secretary of State may disregard the presumption contained in the preceding
- sentence if the government has provided some data to the Department of State regarding such acts and the Secretary has determined that the government is making a good faith effort to collect such data.
- (8) Whether the percentage of victims of severe forms of trafficking in the country that are non-citizens of such countries is insignificant.
- (9) Whether the government of the country, consistent with the capacity of such government, systematically monitors its efforts to satisfy the criteria described in paragraphs (1) through (8) and makes available publicly a periodic assessment of such efforts.
- (10) Whether the government of the country achieves appreciable progress in eliminating severe forms of trafficking when compared to the assessment in the previous year.
- (11) Whether the government of the country has made serious and sustained efforts to reduce the demand for
- (A) commercial sex acts; and
 - (B) participation in international sex tourism by nationals of the country.

Ethiopian migrants wait at a departure center in the western Yemeni town of Haradh, on the border with Saudi Arabia and Yemen, before being returned to their home countries. Many people from the Horn of Africa cross international borders as irregular migrants and embark from points in Djibouti and Somalia to cross the Gulf of Aden. Drawn by the promise of a better life in the Arabian Peninsula, some migrants end up becoming trafficking victims during their journeys.



STOPPING HUMAN TRAFFICKING, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, AND ABUSE BY INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPERS

In response to a Congressional mandate, this section summarizes actions taken by the United Nations (UN), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to prevent trafficking in persons or the exploitation of victims of trafficking.

UNITED NATIONS (UN)

The United Nations' 2003 zero-tolerance policy "Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse" (ST/SGB/2003/13), applies to approximately 114,000 uniformed personnel (troops, military observers, and police), international and national staff members, contractors, consultants, and volunteers serving in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions around the world. In 2012, there were 59 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse lodged against UN peacekeeping personnel. The majority (52 percent) of those allegations were made against staff members, contractors and UN Volunteers, not military or uniformed personnel. Most of the allegations occurred at the UN missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Haiti and Sudan. Thirty percent of the allegations involved children under 18 years of age, and in 20 other cases the age of the victims could not be determined. The UN completed 21 investigations of which eight were deemed credible; 37 cases were still under investigation at the end of 2012. No information is available on the number of cases that resulted in disciplinary action such as suspension, dismissal, censure, demotion, and referral to employers. In 2012, the UN reports it followed up 47 times with affected Troop Contributing Countries, and received 27 responses concerning the outcomes of disciplinary actions. All UN Missions have established victim assistance mechanisms and have mapped locally-available services for victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, which can be found at <http://cdu.unlb.org/unstrategy/remedialaction.aspx>.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's anti-trafficking policy was adopted in 2004 and updated in 2007 and includes training for personnel of NATO-led missions, support for host country law enforcement in anti-trafficking investigations, guidelines prohibiting contractors from engaging in trafficking, and evaluations of implementation of efforts as part of ongoing reviews. In 2007, NATO established a Senior Coordinator on Counter Trafficking in Human Beings; according to NATO, due to budget constraints, the position has been vacant for two years. No anti-trafficking initiatives or activities were undertaken by NATO at the headquarters level since the departure of NATO's Counter Trafficking Senior Coordinator. NATO has five ongoing operations involving the deployment more than 105,000 troops. During the reporting period, there were no reports of NATO personnel or units engaging in or facilitating human trafficking.

ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's Code of Conduct for Staff and Mission Members prescribes general conduct of officials and staff while on mission, with specific instruction on not engaging in human trafficking. In a direct response to the OSCE Action Plan, the organization's human resources department issued guidance reiterating the high standards of behavior expected for all OSCE officials in mission areas, as well as for OSCE staff attending conferences and other official events. During the reporting period there were no reports of OSCE personnel engaging in or facilitating human trafficking.

INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Organization	Framework Document Relevant to TIP	TIP Focal Point
<p>United Nations www.un.org www.unodc.org www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/themes.htm</p> <p>www.ilo.org http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/Byregion/Global/lang--en/index.htm</p>	<p>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (A/RES/55/25) (2000)</p> <p>United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (A/RES/64/293) (2010)</p> <p>ILO Conventions: -C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930 -C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 -C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 -C189 Domestic Workers Convention, & R201, 2011</p>	<p>Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography</p>
<p>African Union (AU) www.africa-union.org/</p>	<p>Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children (2006)</p> <p>AU Commission Initiative against Trafficking Campaign (AU.COMMIT)</p>	N/A
<p>Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN) www.aseansec.org www.aseansec.org/4966.htm</p>	<p>ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children, 2004</p>	N/A
<p>Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) www.cis.minsk.by/ www.cis.minsk.by/page.php?id=18806 (in Russian only)</p>	<p>Agreement on the Cooperation of the CIS Member States in Combatting Trafficking in Persons, Human Organs and Tissues, 2005</p> <p>Programme of Cooperation of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in combating Human Trafficking, 2011-2013</p>	N/A
<p>Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) www.no-trafficking.org/index.html</p>	<p>COMMIT Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation Against Trafficking in Greater Mekong Sub-Region (2004)</p> <p>Second COMMIT Sub-Regional Plan of Action, 2008-2010</p>	<p>UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP)</p>
<p>Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) www.cbss.org/Civil-Security-and-the-Human-Dimension/creating-a-safe-and-secure-region www.childcentre.info/egcc/</p>	<p>A Vision for the Baltic Sea region by 2020, CBSS Summit 2010</p> <p>Expert Group for Cooperation on Children at Risk: Priority paper, 2011 - 2013</p>	<p>Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings with Focus on Adults (TF-THB)</p> <p>Expert Group on Children at Risk</p>
<p>Council of Europe (COE) www.coe.int www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/default_en.asp</p>	<p>COE Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005)</p>	<p>Group of Experts on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA)</p>

Organization	Framework Document Relevant to TIP	TIP Focal Point
<p>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) www.ecowas.int</p> <p>Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) www.ceeac-eccas.org/</p>	<p>Declaration on the Fight against Trafficking in Persons, 2001</p> <p>ECOWAS Initial Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons (2002-2003), extended until 2011</p> <p>Joint ECOWAS/ECCAS Regional Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2006-2008)</p>	<p>Anti-Trafficking Unit</p>
<p>European Union (EU) http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/index.action</p>	<p>Brussels Declaration on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, 2002</p> <p>Directive on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting Victims</p>	<p>European Union Anti-Trafficking Coordinator</p>
<p>League of Arab States (LAS) www.arableagueonline.org/las/index.jsp (in Arabic only)</p>	<p>Arab Framework Act on Combating Trafficking in Persons (2008)</p> <p>Arab Initiative to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2010</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Organization of American States (OAS) www.oas.org/en/default.asp www.oas.org/dsp/english/cpo_trata.asp</p>	<p>Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2010-2012 (AG/RES. 2551 (XL-O/10))</p>	<p>Coordinator Against Trafficking in Persons</p>
<p>Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) http://www.comcec.org/TR/Yeni_Site_Dokumanlar/ana_dokumanlar/IKT_Sarti.pdf</p>	<p>Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, 2008</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) www.osce.org/ www.osce.org/cthb</p>	<p>OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, 2003</p> <p>Platform for Action Against Human Trafficking, 2007</p>	<p>Special Representative and Co-ordinator on Trafficking in Human Beings</p>
<p>Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) (Puebla Group) www.rcmvs.org/</p>	<p>Regional Conference on Migration Plan of Action</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Southern African Development Community (SADC) www.sadc.int/ www.sadc.int/index/browse/page/531</p>	<p>SADC Regional Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons, 2009-2019</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) www.saarc-sec.org/ http://www.saarc-sec.org/userfiles/conv-trafficking.pdf</p>	<p>SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, 2002</p>	<p>Regional Task Force</p>

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
EU	European Union
GRETA	Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO-IPEC	International Labour Organization, International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2000 UN TIP Protocol (Palermo Protocol)	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

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A CLOSING NOTE: LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING

“Because domestic work is carried out largely behind closed doors, these [workers] are particularly vulnerable to hazardous and exploitative conditions and are often subject to sexual harassment, and mental and physical abuse.”

– Secretary of State John F. Kerry

Each year, this Report takes an unflinching view at human trafficking around the world. What governments are doing, and what they are failing to do. And, each year, as a group we select the photographs that accompany the Report. Through these images, readers have had to confront the reality of the sex trade, the plight of manual laborers, the often hidden abuse of domestic workers, and the historical legacy of slavery. None of it is pleasant, but it must be confronted.

The testimony of their bodies. Bearing witness to the torture that they withstood, alone and behind closed doors. The amputated fingers of Nour Miyati in the 2006 Report. The X-ray of the nails driven into the hands, legs, and forehead of a Sri Lankan maid in 2011. The burns of Siti Hara in the 2010 Report. Of Shewaye (suffered at the hands of the Qadafi family) in 2012. And, this year, the unnamed 12 year-old in Thailand, seen only from the back, as police and reporters gaze on her naked and burned body.

We know that these images provoke. They demand that we confront what happens in secret. They make us contemplate why someone would torture the very person who they trust to raise their child or clean their home. To understand why experienced anti-trafficking investigators can recognize at a glance the distinctive scars from the point of an iron, a wire hanger, or a pot of boiling water. To wonder whether we did

enough to find and help them. To ask the hard questions about whether we are condoning, contributing, accepting. These images horrify and anger and compel. And they hopefully trigger action.

But these are just snapshots of people at one terrible stage in their lives.

There are other images in this Report as well. Of survivors. Insisting on their rights; insisting on the lives for which they had hoped. Standing with Presidents and Congresswomen. Marching and advocating. Demanding rights for domestic workers in the International Labor Organization and other fora. Helping others who have been through the fire.

Survivors such as the members of the survivors’ caucus pictured on the facing page are proof that when people come out from behind those closed doors they are powerful and capable. That when there are governments who recognize them, NGOs who support them, and change in the societies that tolerate these abuses, survivors’ voices can be heard not just in courtrooms and police stations, but in the halls of Congress and parliaments.

You have seen the images. You have read their accounts and the country narratives. In the words of trafficking survivor Tina Frundt, now executive director of a service provider, “Now that you have the knowledge, what will you do with it?”

“I feel like I am powerful in the sense that I can be a role model to others. They will see that, despite what happened to me, because of my hard work and perseverance, I have now succeeded in life.”

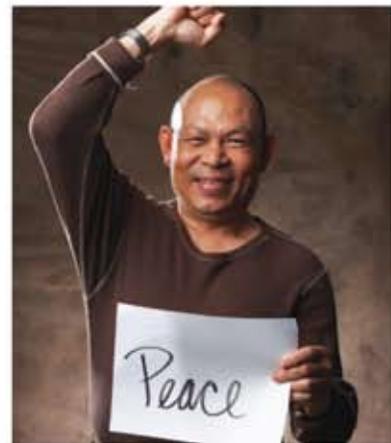
– “Julita”, Survivor of Domestic Servitude

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From Slavery to...



Freedom



Members of the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking Survivor Advisory Caucus.
From left to right, top to bottom: Flor, Ima, Kanthi, Angela, Pasi, Pichai, Sujai, Wati, Lorena



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