The chart below shows the Ratification, Accession (a), or Acceptance (A) of relevant international conventions for those countries that have ratified, acceded to, or accepted any such conventions between April 2015 and March 2016. A complete list that includes all of the countries covered by the 2016 * Trafficking in Persons Report * is available at: http://www.state.gov/tipreport

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>2004 (a)</td>
<td>2012 (a)</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>2005 (a)</td>
<td>2007 (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia</td>
<td>2011 (a)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>2015 (a)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>2009 (a)</td>
<td>2016 (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* P029 Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention will enter into force November 9, 2016.
### STOPPING HUMAN TRAFFICKING, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, AND ABUSE BY INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPERS AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

As required by law, 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 exploitation of victims of trafficking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNITED NATIONS</th>
<th>OSCE</th>
<th>NATO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEACEKEEPING</strong></td>
<td>105,314</td>
<td>2,330</td>
<td>17,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NUMBER OF MISSIONS</strong></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAD OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR</strong></td>
<td>Office of Field Support</td>
<td>Office of Human Resources</td>
<td>NATO Political Affairs and Security Policy Division (PASP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IMPLEMENTATION</strong></td>
<td>Pre-deployment and at mission</td>
<td>Pre-deployment</td>
<td>Pre-deployment and at mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PREVENTION TRAINING</strong></td>
<td>Pre-deployment and at mission</td>
<td>Pre-deployment</td>
<td>Pre-deployment and at mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER OF ALLEGATIONS IN 2015</strong></td>
<td>99 [civilian (45), military (38), police (16)]</td>
<td>No reported allegations</td>
<td>No reported allegations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69 allegations were reported against personnel of UN peacekeeping and special political missions in the Central African Republic (22), Democratic Republic of Congo (16), Haiti (9), Liberia (6), Ivory Coast (6), Mali (5), Darfur (2), Sudan’s Abyei Region (1), Cyprus (1) and Timor-Leste (1). The remaining 30 allegations were reported against UN staff members and related personnel not associated with peacekeeping operations and special political missions. An estimated 28% of the allegations against personnel of peacekeeping and other special political missions involved children under 18 years of age.</td>
<td>No reported allegations</td>
<td>No reported allegations – NATO relies on contributing countries to report allegations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- NATO relies on contributing countries to report allegations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEW INITIATIVES</th>
<th>UNITED NATIONS</th>
<th>OSCE</th>
<th>NATO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The UN Secretary-General’s (SYG) 2016 annual report (A/70/729) includes, for the first time, the list of nationalities of UN personnel affected by allegations. In January 2016, the UN began requiring troop contributing countries certify operational readiness, including conduct of pre-deployment training according to UN standards, and that personnel nominated have not engaged in previous misconduct while on a peacekeeping mission. The UN Office of Field Support’s Misconduct Tracking System was enhanced to support the expanded certification and vetting efforts. The SYG instituted a six-month timeline for UN investigating offices to complete investigations of sexual exploitation and abuse and is urging impacted Member States to do the same. The SYG appointed a Special Coordinator on Improving the UN’s Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.</td>
<td>The OSCE TIP Special Representative traveled to Eastern Ukraine on three occasions, in the context of the crisis situation, to raise awareness and build capacities of the Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) personnel in identifying victims of human trafficking, providing support, and strengthening cooperation with local officials. During the last visit, the Special Representative conducted “training-of-trainers” for SMM personnel on domestic violence in conflict situations and human trafficking.</td>
<td>NATO’s Operations Division created the Section for Protection of Civilians to serve as a focal point for human rights issues, including human trafficking. This new section is expected to take over NATO’s Counter Trafficking in Human Beings Coordinator role, which resided in another division of NATO.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LINKS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LINKS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</th>
<th>UNITED NATIONS</th>
<th>OSCE</th>
<th>NATO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
## Multilateral Organizations Combating Trafficking in Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Framework Document Relevant to TIP</th>
<th>Tip Focal Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aseansec.org">www.aseansec.org</a>&lt;br&gt;www.aseansec.org/4966.htm</td>
<td>ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children, 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cis.minsk.by/">www.cis.minsk.by/</a> (in Russian only)</td>
<td>Agreement on the Cooperation of the CIS Member States in Combating Trafficking in Persons, Human Organs and Tissues (2005)&lt;br&gt;Program of Cooperation between the CIS Member States against Trafficking in Persons for 2014–2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT RELEVANT TO TIP</td>
<td>TIP FOCAL POINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Council of Europe (COE)  
www.coe.int  
| Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)  
www.ecowas.int  
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)  
www.ceeac-eccas.org/ | Declaration on the Fight against Trafficking in Persons, 2001  
ECOWAS Initial Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons (2002-2003), extended until 2011  
Joint ECOWAS/ECCAS Regional Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2006-2008) | Anti-Trafficking Unit |
| European Union (EU)  
Directive on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting Victims | European Union Anti-Trafficking Coordinator |
| League of Arab States (LAS)  
Arab Initiative to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2010 | N/A |
| Organization of American States (OAS)  
www.oas.org/en/default.asp  
www.oas.org/dsp/english/cpo_trata.asp | Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2010-2012 (AG/RES. 2551 (XL-O/10) | Coordinator Against Trafficking in Persons |
| Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC)  
http://www.comcec.org/TR/Yeni_Site_Dokumanlar/ana_dokumanlar/IKT_Sarti.pdf | Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, 2008 | N/A |
| Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)  
www.osce.org/  
Platform for Action Against Human Trafficking (2007)  
Decision No. 1107 Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Decision No. 1107, 6 December 2013 | Special Representative and Co-ordinator on Trafficking in Human Beings |
| Regional Conference on Migration (RCM)  
(Puebla Group)  
www.rcmvs.org/ | Regional Conference on Migration Plan of Action | N/A |
| Southern African Development Community (SADC)  
www.sadc.int/  
www.sadc.int/index/browse/page/531 | SADC Regional Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons, 2009-2019 | N/A |
| South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)  
www.saarc-sec.org/  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPOL</td>
<td>European Police Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRETA</td>
<td>Council of Europe’s Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO-IPEC</td>
<td>International Labour Organization’s International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERPOL</td>
<td>International Criminal Police Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBTI</td>
<td>Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and/or Intersex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSCE</td>
<td>Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

- Local currencies were converted to U.S. dollars ($) using the currency exchange rates reported by the U.S. Department of the Treasury on December 31, 2015. The rates can be found here: https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/fsreports/rpt/treasRptRateExch/itin-12-31-2015.pdf
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A CLOSING NOTE

No matter how frequently we confront the indignity of human trafficking, we have not become desensitized to its cruelties. Like the readers of this Report, we find many of the photos and stories horrifying and hard to comprehend. But they also compel us to continue to shed light on this awful crime and work to ensure victims of human trafficking are treated with compassion and fairness.

While we understand the many ways human trafficking victims suffer at the hands of their traffickers, we need to acknowledge that they may also suffer from their treatment by governments, including by the criminal justice systems that should protect them. It is a fact that traffickers force victims to engage in prostitution, theft, and drug trafficking, and to commit immigration violations. As documented throughout this Report, governments in every region of the world have prosecuted such trafficking victims, often unwittingly, due to the lack of proper screening and identification of victims of sex or labor trafficking. Some government treatment of victims—such as restricting their freedom of movement, summarily returning victims to countries they fled, and prosecuting them for crimes committed as a direct result of being trafficked—compounds their plight and results in further victimization.

Traffickers increase their leverage over victims by warning that if they notify police of their exploitation, they will be deported or punished as criminals. When justice systems treat victims as criminals or do not allow them to leave government shelters or the country until they testify against their trafficker, they have reinforced traffickers’ threats and discouraged victims from seeking help. Fear of the system hampers identifying and assisting trafficking victims, prosecuting perpetrators, and, ultimately, stopping traffickers from harming others. Wrongful convictions also impede survivors’ ability to rebuild their lives, in particular by limiting their options to find housing or qualify for credit and employment.

For trafficking victims to receive justice and needed services, governments must adopt a victim-centered approach to combating human trafficking, one that understands the dynamics of exploitation and goes beyond traditional law enforcement efforts. With the Palermo Protocol as their guide, all countries should incorporate the principle of non-criminalization of victims into their anti-trafficking strategies and offer victims a clean slate for crimes committed under duress. Law enforcement and immigration officials need proper training to actively screen for victims so they are not driven back into the grip of their former captors, but rather properly identified and given a chance to recover from their trauma and move forward.

Although the terror of modern slavery is indelible, no survivor deserves to be locked up, deported, or haunted by the past when applying for a job, apartment, or loan. We hope this Report serves as a call to action for governments, legislatures, and criminal justice systems worldwide to provide meaningful support to the vulnerable, support that starts by not penalizing victims for crimes they did not choose to commit.

THE STAFF OF THE OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IS:

Karen Vierling Allen
Julia F. Anderson
Erin Archer
Eleftheria Aristotelous
Tom Babington
Andrea Ballint
Shonnie R. Ball
Kyle M. Ballard
Carla M. Bury
Lauren Calhoon
Susan Coppedge
Patrice W. Davis
Alisha Deluty
Sonia Helmy-Dentzel
Leigh Anne DeWine
Stephen Dreyer
Jennifer Donnelly
Mary C. Ellison
Mark Forstrom
Carl B. Fox
Connor Gary
Christy Gillmore
Sara E. Gilmer
Adam Guarneri
Tegan Hare
Caitlin B. Heidenreich
Amy Rustan Haslett
Gregory Hermmsmeyer
Julie Hicks
Torrie Higgins
Jennifer M. Ho
Ann Karl Slusarz
Jennifer Koun Hong
Renee Huffman
Veronica Jablonski
Maurice W. Johnson
Tyler Johnston
Kari A. Johnstone
Kendra Leigh Kreider
Megan Hjelle-Lantsman
Channing L. Martin
Kerry McBride
Maura K. McManus
Ericka Moten
Ryan Mulvenna
Samantha Novick
Benjamin Omdal
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Victoria Orero
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