



ORDER OF MALTA
ROME, 2017

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Towards an Action Plan

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« As soon as ever I had arrived thus far in my investigation of the slave trade ... determined that I would never rest till I had effected its abolition. »

William Wilberforce, 1789 (24 August 1759 – 29 July 1833) was an English politician, and a leader of the movement to stop the slave trade. Wilberforce was convinced of the importance of religion, morality and education.

Human trafficking will grow in the twenty-first century as a result of economic and demographic inequalities in the world, the rise of conflicts, and possibly global climate change. Coordinated efforts of government, civil society, the business community, multilateral organizations, and the media are needed to stem its growth.



1. WHAT DOES THE ORDER ?

1. Public Advocacy

- Grand Magistracy: Libya & Refugees in Armed Conflicts**
- New York and Geneva: Statements at the U.N.**

2. Bilateral Diplomacy

3. Social and Humanitarian Activities on behalf of Civilians, Refugees and Migrants

4. Training of Navy and Coast Guards in Lybia by the Italian Relief Corps of the Order of Malta

**A more complete and accurate list should be
drafted in contact with all National Associations**



1.2. WHAT OTHERS DO?

Main Actors: Governments, UN System, Regional Organizations, NGOs, FBOs, Academia, Media, etc.

- 1. Prevent HT**
- 2. Protect Victims**
- 3. Prosecute Perpetrators**





2. WHAT OTHERS DO ?

ACTIONS

STEPS FOR NONGOVERMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Prevention and Awareness-Raising Activities

- Empowering communities to prevent trafficking
- Raising awareness at the community level
- Promoting girls' education to prevent trafficking
- Providing children with professional skills to prevent trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation
- Promoting the legal and responsible hiring of migrant workers in global supply chains
- Offering courses for out-of-school and street children

Protection and Services for Trafficking Victims

- Rescuing, educating, and reintegrating victims
- Providing medical and psychological rehabilitation services
- Providing shelter and protection for victims of trafficking
- Providing assistance to street children in border areas
- Providing psychosocial and economic rehabilitation services to minors
- Providing legal and social services to trafficking victims
- Improving access to justice and guaranteeing compensation for trafficking victims
- Assisting women to leave prostitution and educating jobs

Assistance in the Identification of Victims and Investigation of Trafficking Cases

- Training law enforcement to identify victims and investigate trafficking cases
- Promoting community policing
- Identifying and reporting cases of trafficking
- Running a hotline



ACTIONS

STEPS FOR NONGOVERMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Multipronged Initiatives

Targeting the Three Ps: Prevention, Protection, and Prosecution
Offering rehabilitation programs and proposing policies
Providing shelters and conducting prevention activities by a victims-run organization
Training employees to recognize situations of trafficking in persons
Showing the negative economic impact of trafficking on businesses
Educating employers about the rights of foreign domestic workers
Influencing judicial action to protect migrants' rights
Lobbying the government to protect workers' rights
Promoting standards to ensure fair trade conditions and workers' rights
Spreading information about trafficking in persons through a multimedia project

Child protection

Child Protection Measures and Services
Protection of Children in the Family and Community
Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation
Protection of Children in Situations of Emergency
Protection of Children in the Justice System



ACTIONS	STEPS FOR FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS
Educate	Learn and share the facts about labor and sex trafficking : Discover how trafficking affects your community by learning about sex and labor trafficking. Then find opportunities to educate your faith community on how to identify, respond to, and prevent trafficking by hosting experts from the field (including survivors), sharing materials, or discussing films and documentaries about sex and labor trafficking.
Welcome	Create a welcoming environment for trafficking survivors : Cultivate a welcoming community for survivors, whether they have disclosed their history or not. For many survivors, having a strong faith community is a critical aspect of their social and spiritual support. However, faith communities should keep in mind the power dynamics and coercion that survivors may have experienced. Avoid judgment about survivors' experiences and do not be prescriptive about conditions for services or support.
Partner	Build partnerships with anti-trafficking organizations : Combating human trafficking requires the collaboration of actors from the entire community. All 50 states have trafficking initiatives or organizations that you can support. Join your local task force or interfaith coalition and partner with civic organizations or local anti-trafficking organizations to further anti-trafficking initiatives. You can also strengthen the anti-trafficking field by introducing your current partners to the issue.



ACTIONS	STEPS FOR FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS
Report	Call the National Human Trafficking Hotline: If you believe you have information about a potential trafficking situation call the National Human Trafficking Hotline at 1-888-373-7888. Hotline advocates are available 24/7. All reports are confidential and you may remain anonymous. Promote the National Hotline by posting the hotline number and include it in community resource lists.
Prevent	Engage in prevention work for human trafficking: Faith communities are especially equipped to support prevention by addressing the root causes of trafficking, such as poverty, barriers to employment, culture, demand for sex and labor, and gender inequality, among others. Efforts to educate members about the commercial sex industry and meet basic needs can reduce the risk of exploitation.
Volunteer	Volunteer your time and skills to local organizations: Encourage members of your faith community to volunteer their time and talents for local anti-trafficking initiatives. Many anti-trafficking organizations are in need of tutors, mentors, teachers, clinicians, attorneys, drivers, and many more.



ACTIONS	STEPS FOR FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS
Advocate	Advocate for stronger protections for survivors: Faith communities can play an influential role in advancing anti-trafficking efforts by advocating for strengthened legislation. You can demonstrate that trafficking is a priority issue by contacting your legislators and encouraging them to support trafficking legislation and allocate resources to combat human trafficking at the federal, state, and local levels.
Support	Support anti-trafficking organizations financially: Your faith community can play an important role in strengthening the human trafficking response network by donating to local, national, or international organizations working on human trafficking. Funds and resources can make a lasting impact for victims and survivors.
Purchase	Shop fair trade and support ethical business practices: Communities of faith can influence corporate policies and practices by pushing for companies to develop ethical business practices as they relate to human trafficking. Faith communities can commit to purchasing goods that are fair trade or known to be made without slavery.

STEPS FOR FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

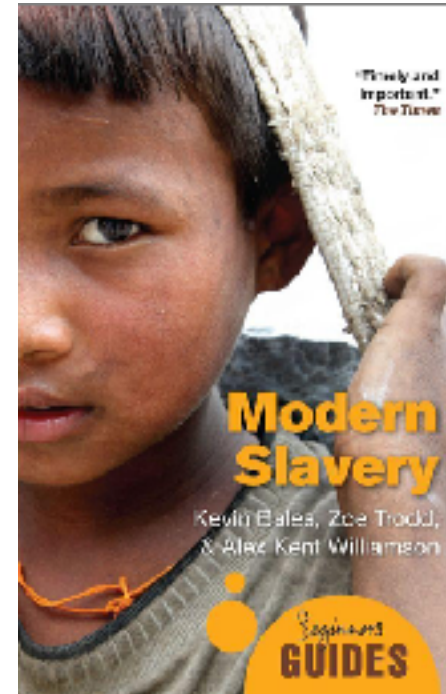
The role of non-profits and community-based freedom

The example and influence of a single rehabilitated slave can dramatically alter a whole village.

They become agents of change, helping their villages to become slave-proof. And this possibility of altering a whole village points to another important element in the process of ending slavery: community-based freedom. In the developing world, this may be the best strategy of all. Rescuing individual slaves can leave the slave-based businesses intact, but when a whole community drives out the slave-takers and slaveholders, freedom is locked in place. Successful community-based solutions need to be scaled up as much as possible.

The chain of cause and effect that leads to communities being able to throw off slavery often starts with a charity, a foundation, or some other grant-making body.

The activists and community workers who provide the seeds for liberation are unlikely to have the resources to meet the expenses needed to get the work done. Given the almost total absence of governmental support for community-based anti-slavery work, it is important to consider the chain that goes from funder to anti-slavery worker to slave. To foster freedom in communities, funders and anti-slavery groups need to work together to achieve three key things: **reliable funding, flexibility, and critical thinking.**



NEW ZEALAND ANGLICAN DIOCESE WELLINGTON

The Anglican Diocese of Wellington
The Embassy of the United States of America
The Ministry for Business, Innovation and
Employment

Addressing together the exploitation and trafficking in
persons through Aotearoa New Zealand Conference,
26-27 July, 2017, Wellington.

Collaboration and partnership across all sectors of
society, with a particular emphasis on engaging with
business, is a key focus of this two day conference
where labour exploitation and people trafficking within
New Zealand is examined and discussed.

The screenshot shows a news article from ACNS News Service. The main headline is "Conference in New Zealand on human trafficking". Below the headline is a photograph of a person's hands being held over a patterned surface. The article text discusses a conference in Wellington, New Zealand, focusing on human trafficking and labor exploitation. It mentions the involvement of various stakeholders, including government, business, and civil society. The article also highlights the importance of collaboration and partnership in addressing these issues. The ACNS logo is visible in the top left corner, and there are navigation links and social media sharing options on the right side of the page.

US CATHOLIC BISHOPS

For over a decade, the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) has been a national leader:

- in advocacy
- and education to eradicate sex and labor trafficking to protect the life and dignity of the most vulnerable.

Our initiatives include:

- advocacy,
- awareness raising,
- training and technical assistance,
- and integration services.

The screenshot shows the website of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB). The main navigation bar includes links for Home, About Us, News, and more. The page title is "Anti-Trafficking Program". A large video player is featured prominently, showing a woman's face. Below the video, there are several news articles and sections. The "What We Do" section describes the mission of the USCCB's Anti-Trafficking Program (ATP) to eradicate sex and labor trafficking. The "What We Do" section also mentions that each year, an estimated 1.1 million men, women and children are trafficked across the world. The "Programs and Awareness Raising" section lists various initiatives such as the National Day of Prayer and Resources Against Human Trafficking, the National Day of Prayer and Resources Against Human Trafficking, and the National Day of Prayer and Resources Against Human Trafficking. The page also features a sidebar with a "BECOME a SHEPHERD" section and a "Get Your Catechetical Sunday Resources Today!" section.

CARITAS COATNET



COATNET—Christian Organisations Against Trafficking in Human Beings—is a network that links together many Christian groups which are fighting human trafficking. COATNET members work together across borders to:

- Raise public awareness about trafficking in human beings;
- Fight the root causes of vulnerability, such as poverty and lack of job alternatives;
- Advocate for migration and economic policies that reduce the vulnerability of people to trafficking;
- Advocate for better anti-trafficking laws that more effectively protect victims and punish traffickers;
- Cooperate with authorities, churches, and relevant civil society actors to challenge the phenomenon of human trafficking;
- Help trafficking survivors start a new life.

Welcome to COATNET

COATNET is a Christian network that combats human trafficking

Each year, thousands of people are deceived and sold into slavery as forced labourers, prostitutes or beggars. COATNET—Christian Organisations Against Trafficking in Human Beings—is a network that links together many Christian groups which are fighting human trafficking. COATNET members work together across borders to:

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2017/07/07 - Caritas joint statement on World Day Against Trafficking in Persons EN | ES

2017/07/07 - "Children at risk of trafficking remain invisible, often hidden in 'grey areas'" Caritas's statement at the 55th Session of ILOC

2017/07/07 - In conjunction with the 16th International Labour Conference, Caritas united forces to "Labour Inspection as an instrument to address workers' informal economy, challenges, opportunities and responsibilities"

2017/07/07 - Joint oral statement of CI, ICMI and other organizations at UNHCR COP 8 EN, FR, ES

2017/07/07 - International Conference on Human Trafficking within and from Africa, Abuja, Nigeria, 5-7th September 2016. Final statement EN | ES

[More news...](#)

RESOURCES

- Oral statement at the 57th session of the Human Rights Council, June 2017
- International Conference on Human Trafficking within and from Africa, Abuja, Nigeria, 5-7th September 2016. Final statement EN | ES
- Christian Commitment Paper EN | ES | ES | IT
- Advocacy paper
- Guidelines on forced labour "Behind the headlines" EN | ES

[More resources...](#)

BOSNIA SOLIDARITY- EMMAUS (IFS)



Amela Efendic had helped hundreds of migration victims find shelter, and repatriated many of them to their home countries. Ms. Efendic worked with women prostitutes, providing medical care, repatriation, and shelter when possible. She also participated in **coordinating a conference of prosecutors, law enforcement, and other government officials from all over the Balkans**, which was meant to increase the efficacy of prosecutorial effort in the region. She also was **involved in six campaigns** between 2000 and 2006 which attempted to **spread awareness around Bosnia and Herzegovina about human trafficking**.

Ms. Efendic is the head of the Solidarity-Emmaus (IFS) office. She oversees a large shelter for victims of human trafficking and maintains close ties to the government.

In June 2014, Ms. Afendic was elected to become **president of the International Association of Internet Hotlines (INHOPE)**, a network of **51 hotlines** in 45 countries around the world with the goal of **eliminating child sexual abuse** from the web.



GUATEMALA EL REFUGIO DE LA NINEZ



Mr. Dubon has shown his lifelong dedication to providing high-quality services to victims of human trafficking, while simultaneously encouraging NGO-government partnerships and policy initiatives. In 2009, Mr. Dubon was the driving force behind the creation of the NGO *Children's Refuge House (El Refugio de la Niñez)* to provide a safe residential setting for 26 underage female victims of sex trafficking.



In 2010, the organization, **now a model for Guatemala and the region**, provided shelter and services to 51 girls. In January 2011, Mr. Dubon opened a second shelter for adolescents and young adults up to age 24. Not content to leave older victims without resources, he joined with other NGO leaders to engage with the Guatemalan government on the lack of services for adults. **In March 2011, the president inaugurated a government shelter dedicated to serving adult victims of trafficking.**

Mr. Dubon's work extends to rural areas around Guatemala, where his organization identifies victims, provides them with mental health and legal counseling, and conducts outreach and education programs to prevent trafficking among vulnerable populations.

PHILIPPINES

Anti-trafficking advocates



Darlene Pajarito as assistant city prosecutor in Zamboanga City, was known as one of the strongest anti-trafficking advocates in the Philippines. Ms. Pajarito secured the Philippines' first sex trafficking conviction in 2005 and the first labor trafficking conviction in 2011. With convictions against five traffickers in Zamboanga, she has secured more convictions than have been handed down in any other Philippine city. At any one time, Ms. Pajarito is prosecuting numerous trafficking cases. Ms. Pajarito has accomplished all this while juggling an average caseload of more than 300 other criminal cases in a country where criminal trials last an average of six years in the overburdened and backlogged judiciary. Ms. Pajarito also encourages, supports, and trains law enforcement, social workers, specialized agents, and government entities on human trafficking issues, the Philippines' anti-trafficking law, and methods to prosecute traffickers effectively.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
KAMAYKARAN NG JUSTISYAS

Programs | Finances | Critics | Contact

RP gets top ranking in the fight against human trafficking

After 3 years of being Top 3 in the Global Trafficking In Persons (TIP) Index, the Philippines ranks first in the 2011 TIP Index, the highest ranking in the world. The TIP Index is a biennial report card on the US State Department's anti-human trafficking efforts. It is the highest ranking a country can receive.

Justice Secretary Leodegario "Leo" De Vera, Jr. said the top ranking is a testament to the country's anti-human trafficking efforts. He said the ranking is a reflection of the country's commitment to the fight against human trafficking.

The TIP Index ranks countries based on their performance in three areas: prevention, protection, and prosecution. The Philippines' score is 90 out of 100, the highest in the world. The index is based on a set of 100 indicators that measure a country's performance in these areas.

De Vera said the top ranking is a testament to the country's commitment to the fight against human trafficking. He said the ranking is a reflection of the country's commitment to the fight against human trafficking.

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL

The HTC offers students the opportunity to work on both domestic and international human trafficking issues and cases. It provides a range of services, including direct representation of trafficking victims, community education, and training. The HTC also provides students with the opportunity to learn, practice, and improve essential advocacy skills.

It is directed by Professor Bridgette Carr, has two complementary components: the Human Trafficking Clinic (HTC) and the Human Trafficking Law Project.

The screenshot shows the website for the Human Trafficking Clinic at the University of Michigan Law School. The top navigation bar includes links for About, Students, Career, News, Library, Events, and Contact Us. The main header features the Michigan Law logo and the text "MICHIGAN LAW UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN" and "HUMAN TRAFFICKING". Below the header is a photograph of a man and a woman looking at a document. A quote from Aaron Weisloff, 3L, states: "The Human Trafficking Clinic has been the best part of my legal education. I've learned more than I could have ever expected, and not just about the law." Below the quote is a section titled "Human Trafficking Clinic" with a "HUMAN TRAFFICKING CLINIC MISSION STATEMENT" that describes the clinic's focus on providing legal services to victims of human trafficking. A sidebar on the left contains a menu with links to the Human Trafficking Clinic, Human Trafficking Law Project Database, Faculty, Staff, and Volunteers, FAQs, Get Involved, In the News, Resources and Partnerships, and Connect Conference.

About Students Career News Library Events Contact Us

M MICHIGAN LAW UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

"The Human Trafficking Clinic has been the best part of my legal education. I've learned more than I could have ever expected, and not just about the law."
—Aaron Weisloff, 3L

Human Trafficking Clinic

HUMAN TRAFFICKING CLINIC MISSION STATEMENT: The Human Trafficking Clinic lawyers and students provide legal services to victims of human trafficking regardless of age, gender, or national origin. Students gain core knowledge and foundational skills through client representation and advocacy. The Human Trafficking Clinic is committed to advancing anti-trafficking policy through interdisciplinary collaboration at the local, national and international levels.

The Human Trafficking Clinic (HTC), launched in 2006, is the first clinical law program solely dedicated to the issue of human trafficking. Also known as modern-day slavery, human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, harboring, or receipt of people for the purposes of slavery, forced labor, and servitude.

The HTC offers students the opportunity to work on both domestic and international human trafficking issues and cases. The HTC provides a range of services, including direct representation of both domestic trafficking victims and foreign nationals trafficked in to the United States, advocacy for trafficking victims, and community education and training. The HTC also provides students with the opportunity to learn, practice, and improve essential advocacy skills. Students working in the HTC obtain real-world experience by working on behalf of victims of human trafficking. They also collaborate with a variety of stakeholders, including survivors of human trafficking, law enforcement, government officials, and nongovernmental organizations, to identify solutions to combat human trafficking. Students are responsible, under supervision, for all of the cases and projects within the HTC.

Human Trafficking Clinic
Human Trafficking Law Project Database
Faculty, Staff, and Volunteers
FAQs
Get Involved
In the News
Resources and Partnerships
Connect Conference



2. WHAT THE ORDER COULD DO MORE TOMORROW ?

- **1. Contribute to build public conscience about HT**
 - Within the Order and Malteser International
 - With Universities and Schools
 - With Medias and Artists
 - With Private Business
 - With Other FBOs
 - With Communities of Origin, Transit and Destination



2. WHAT THE ORDER COULD DO MORE TOMORROW ?

- **2. Contribute to Protect et Rehabilitate Victims**
- With Activities of the Order and Malteser International
- In Partnership with Governments
- In Partnership with International Organizations
- In Partnership with FBOs
- In Partnership with Local Communities
- In Partnership with Victims



2. WHAT THE ORDER COULD DO MORE TOMORROW ?

- **3. Contribute to Monitor and Combat HT**
- **With Activities of the Order and Malteser International**
- **Through Bilateral Ambassadors & National Associations**
- **Through Multilateral Ambassadors**
- **Through Partners (Spiritual Leaders, Governments, Int'l Org., Private Business, Academias, NGOs, Medias, Individuals)**

All of the above mentioned proposals should be planned and implemented according to the principle of subsidiarity and in agreement with the Grand Magistry



5.1. HT : THE ISSUE

Modern slavery is all around us, but most people don't even realize it.

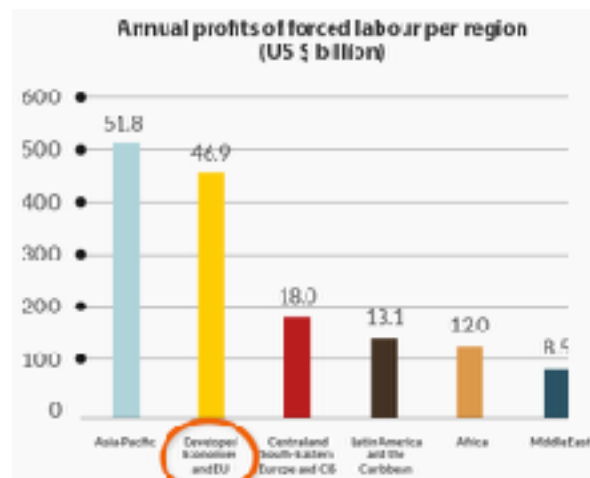
- There are more people in slavery today than at any other time in history: **There are over 21 million children, women and men living in modern slavery, three out of every 1,000 people worldwide. If they all lived together in a single city, it would be one of the biggest cities in the world.**
- Modern slavery happens everywhere: **There are over 1.5 million people working in slavery-like conditions in Europe, North America, Japan and Australia.**
- **Labour / Sex slavery: Most of the people in slavery work in industries such as agriculture, fishing construction, manufacturing, mining, utilities and domestic work. Around one in five are victims of sexual exploitation**
- **Modern Slavery is huge business: A recent ILO study estimated that modern slavery generates annual profits of over US\$ 150 billion, which is as much as the combined profits of the four most profitable companies in the world.**



MOST OF THE MONEY FROM MODERN SLAVERY IS MADE IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD



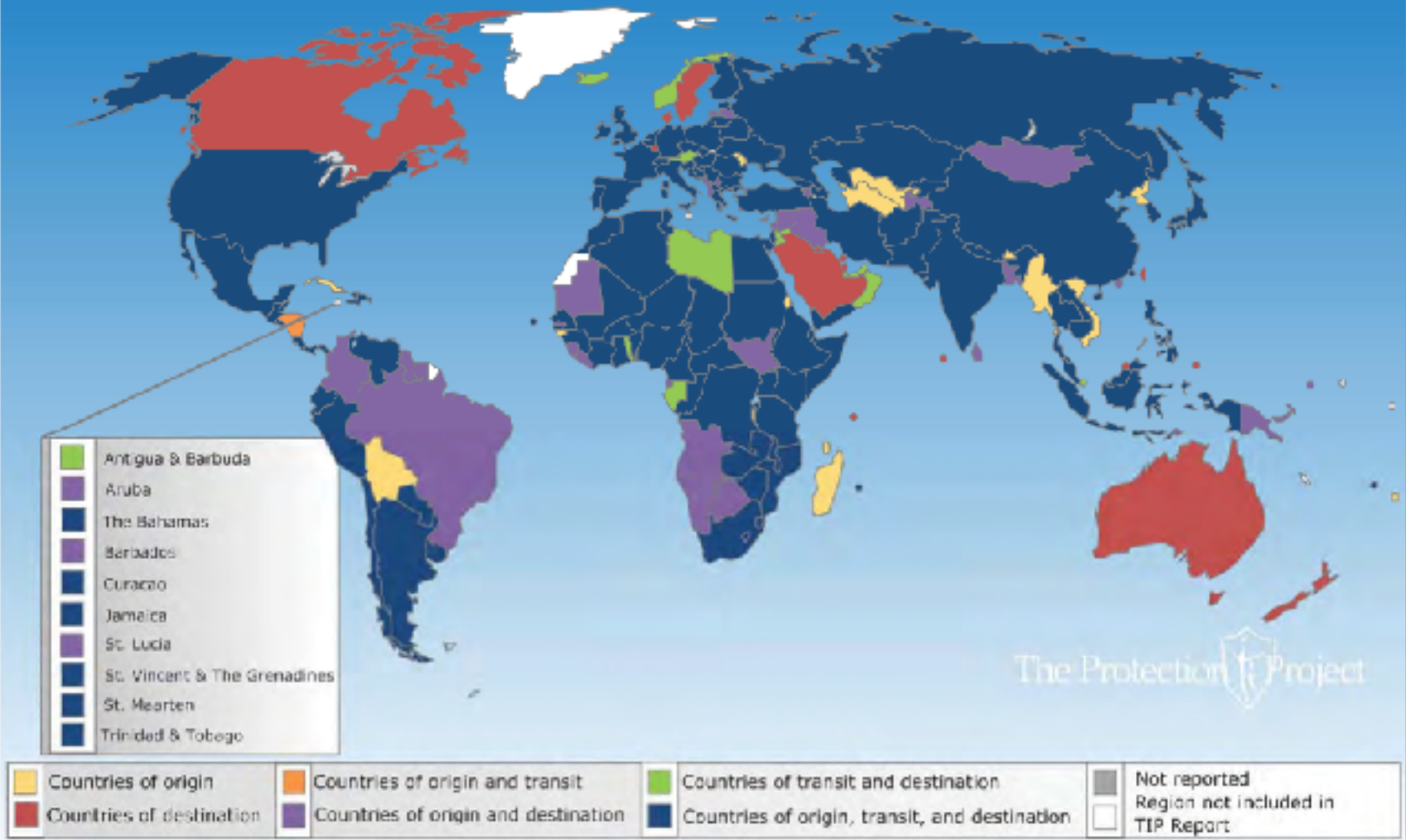
- The annual profits per victim of forced labour are far, far higher in developed economies and the European Union **than they are anywhere else in the world.**
- Modern slavery affects everyone : **Even if you're not a victim of modern slavery, you're still affected by it.**



- **Businesses, for example, face unfair competition from unscrupulous companies who reap the profits of modern slavery.**
- **Meanwhile governments lose out on precious tax revenue.**
- **While facing huge legal costs from prosecuting modern-slavery cases-money.**
- **IT IS A MYTH THAT THERE ISN'T VERY MUCH DO TO HELP PEOPLE TRAPPED IN MODERN SLAVERY:** Everybody can play a part in the fight to end slavery. It is up to governments and civil society to act jointly. Governments need to enact and enforce legislation, protect their citizens and ratify the Protocol on Forced Labour. And you can make sure that happens by showing you care about it.



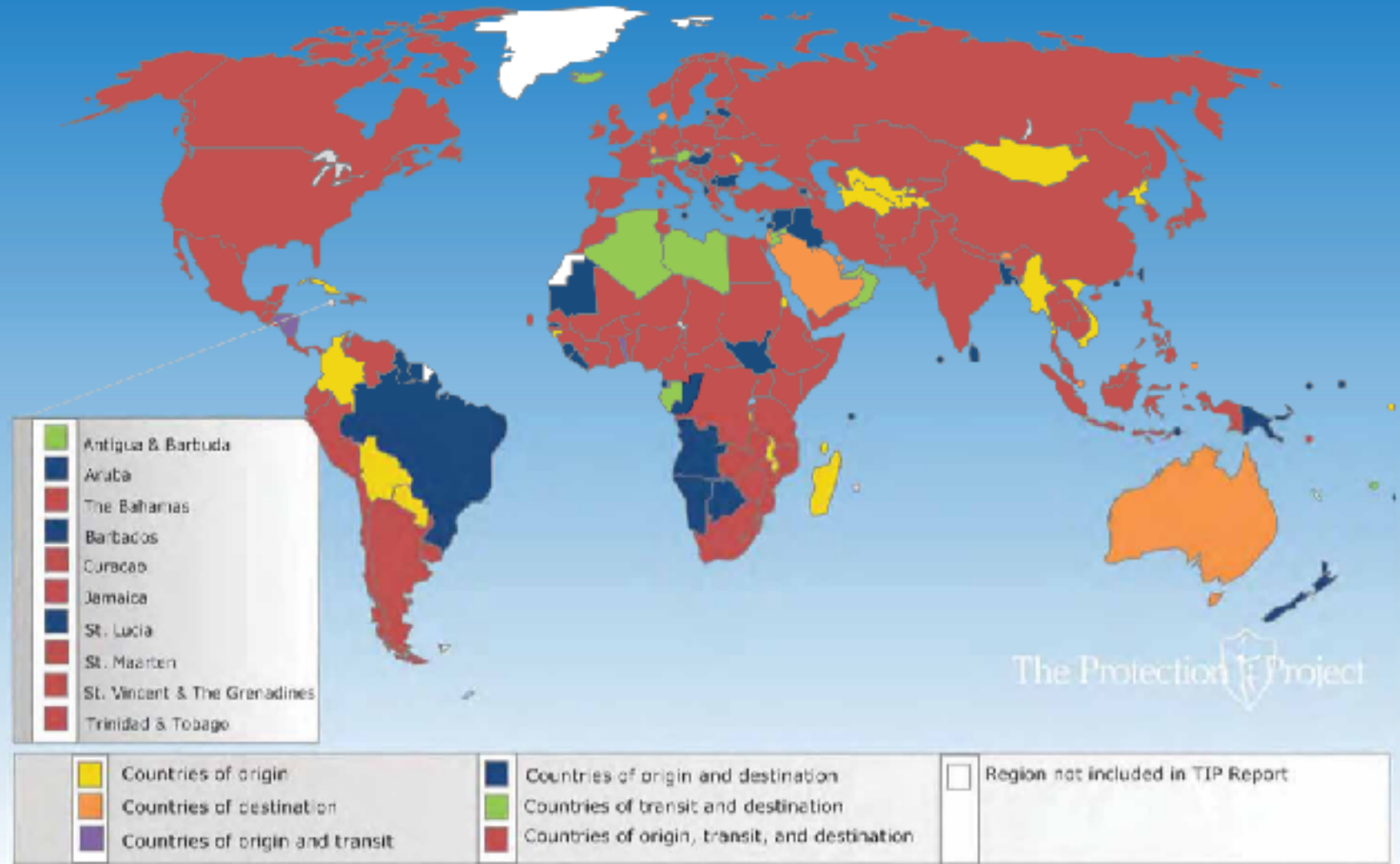
Occurrence and Routes of Labor Exploitation



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014



Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation

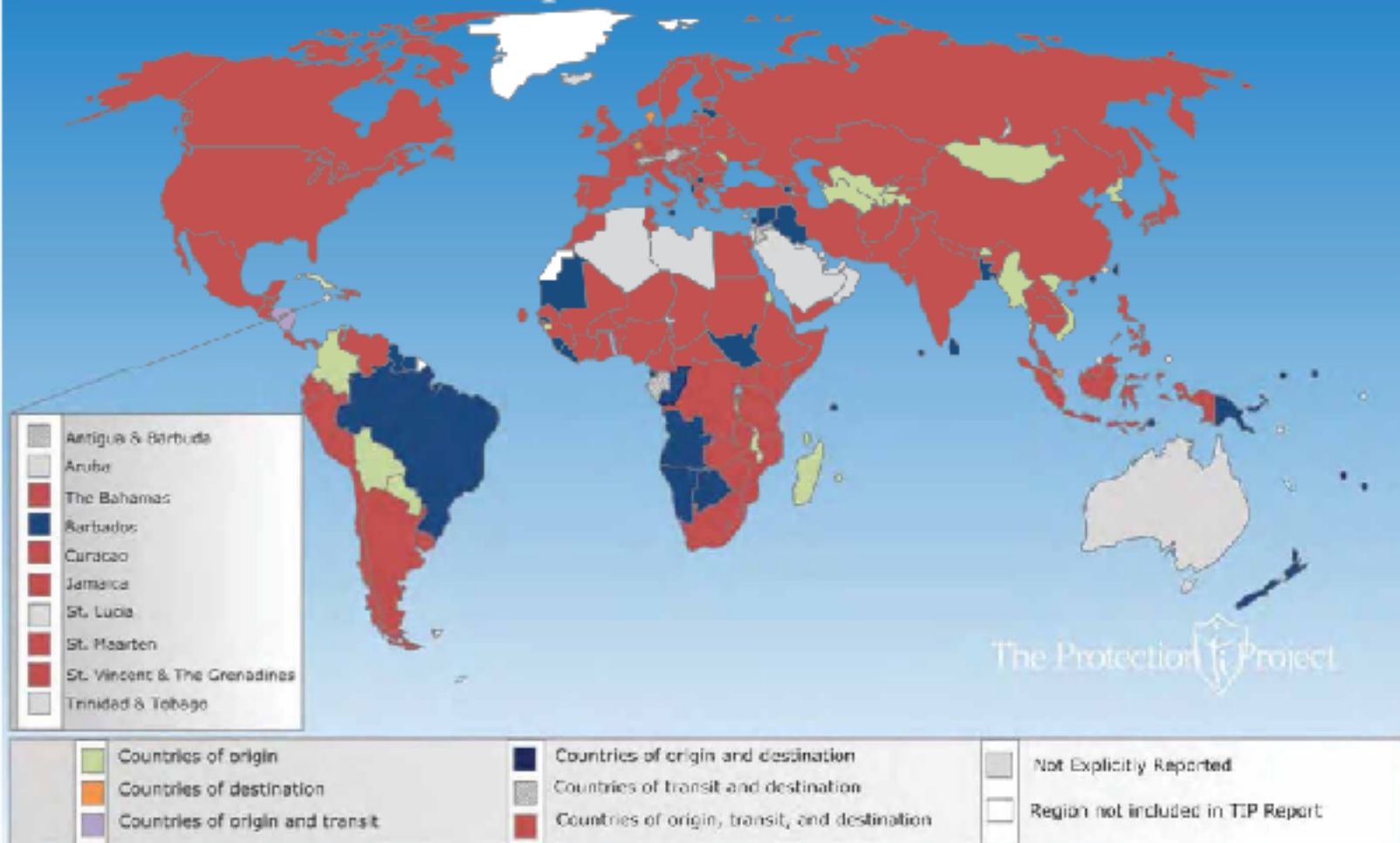


The Protection Project

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014



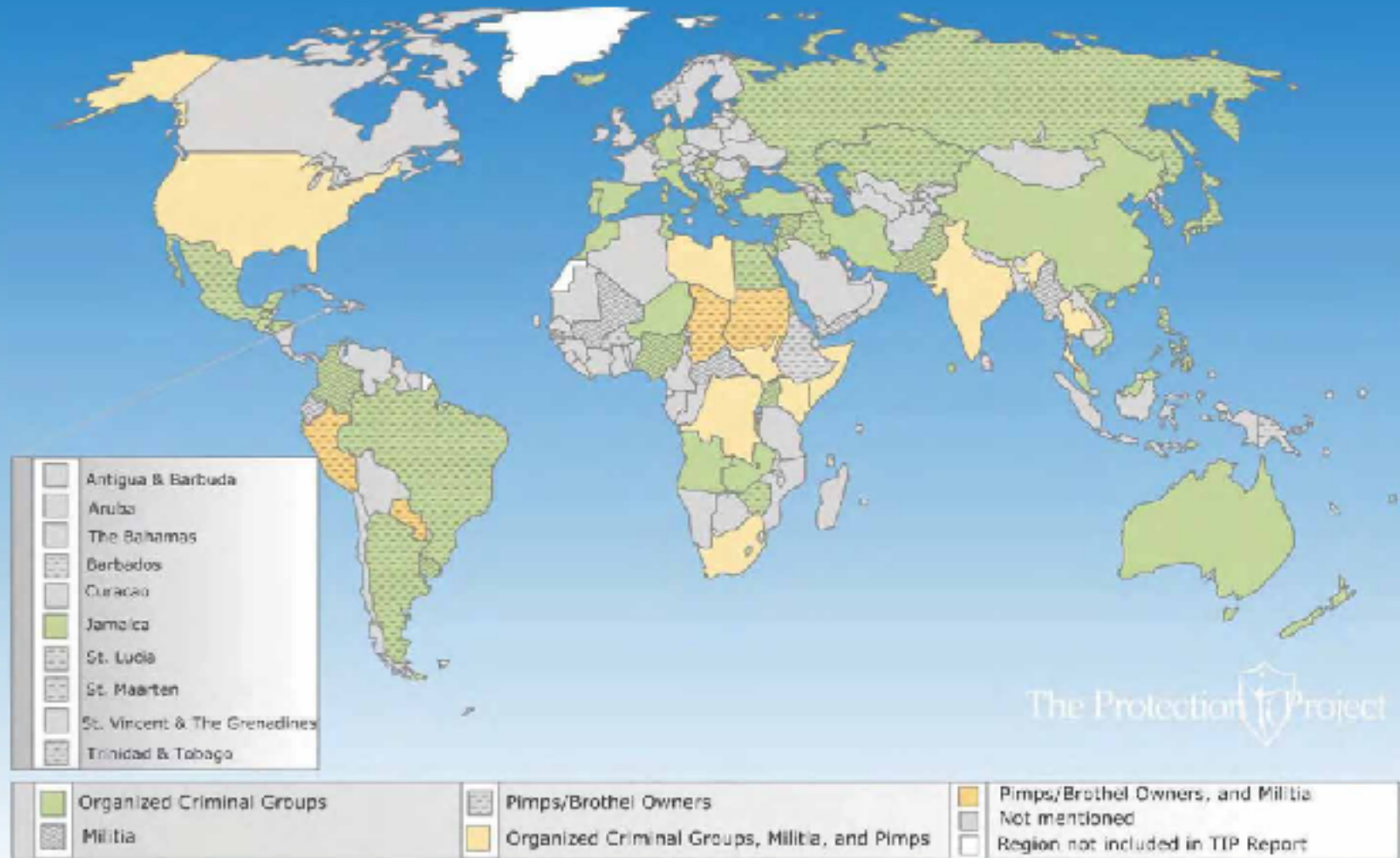
Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014



Profile of the Trafficker: Criminal and Military Involvement

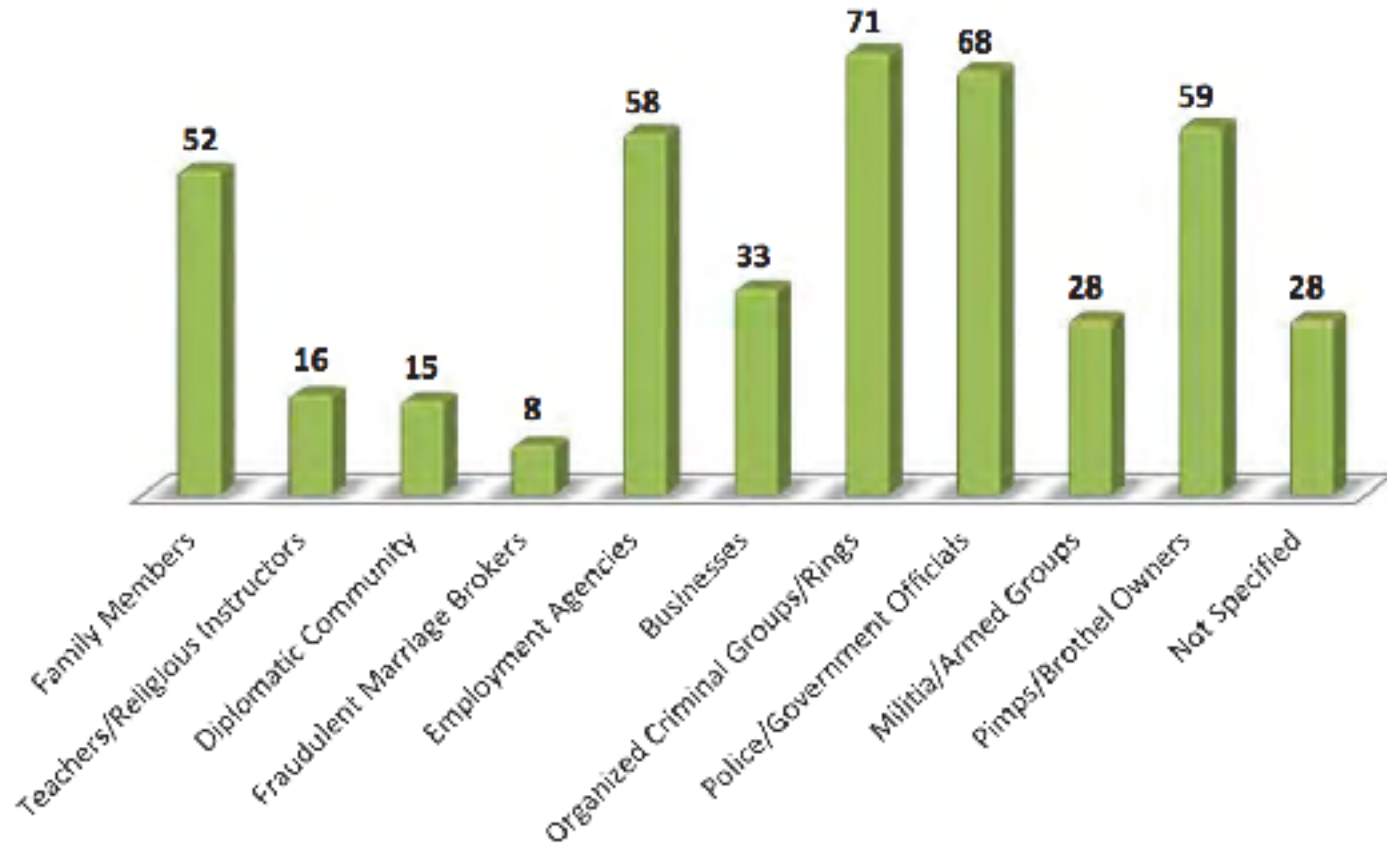


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Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014

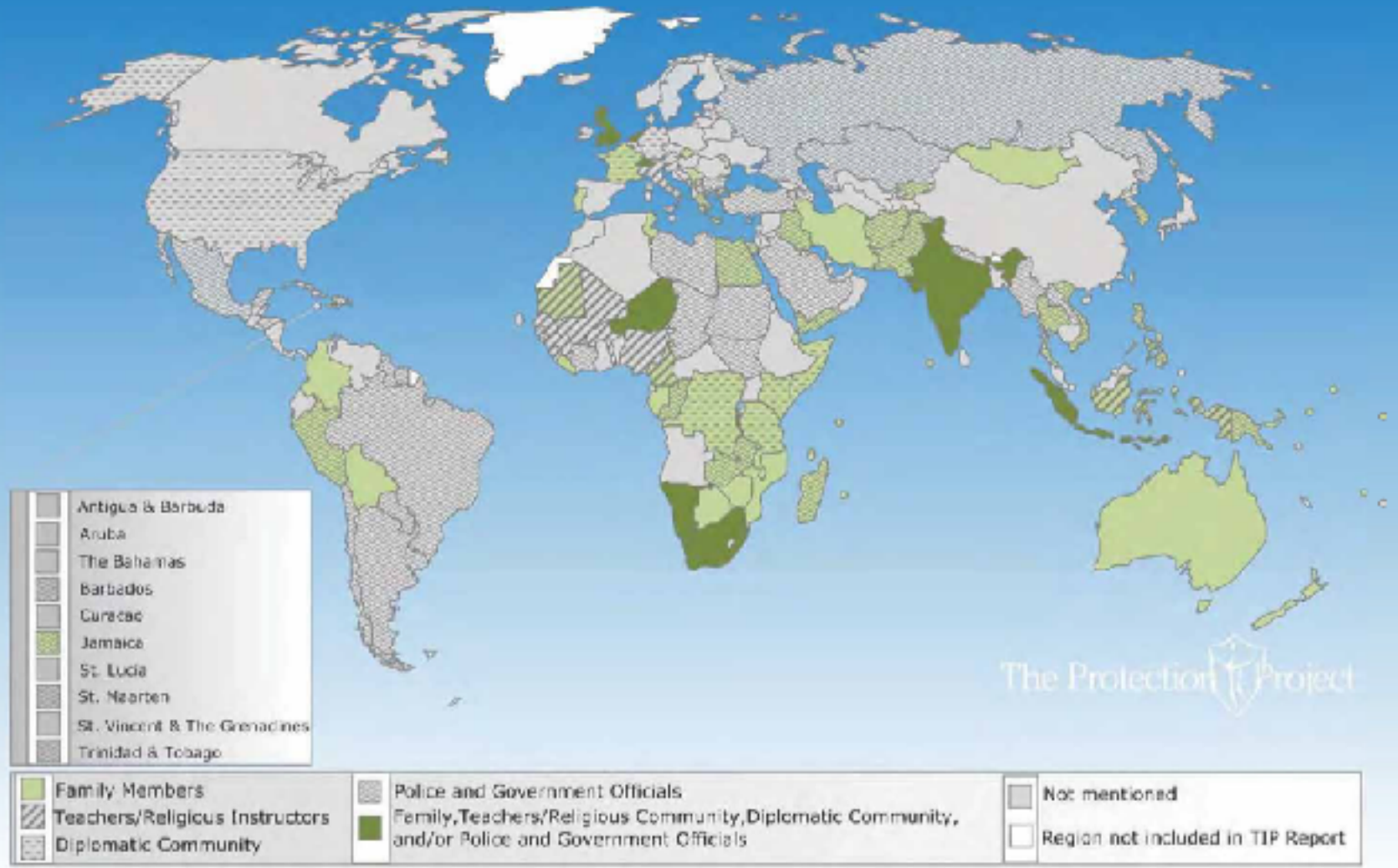


This chart summarizes the different profiles of traffickers included in the 2014 TIP Report. Each category in this chart was counted individually, so the multiple listing of countries is possible.





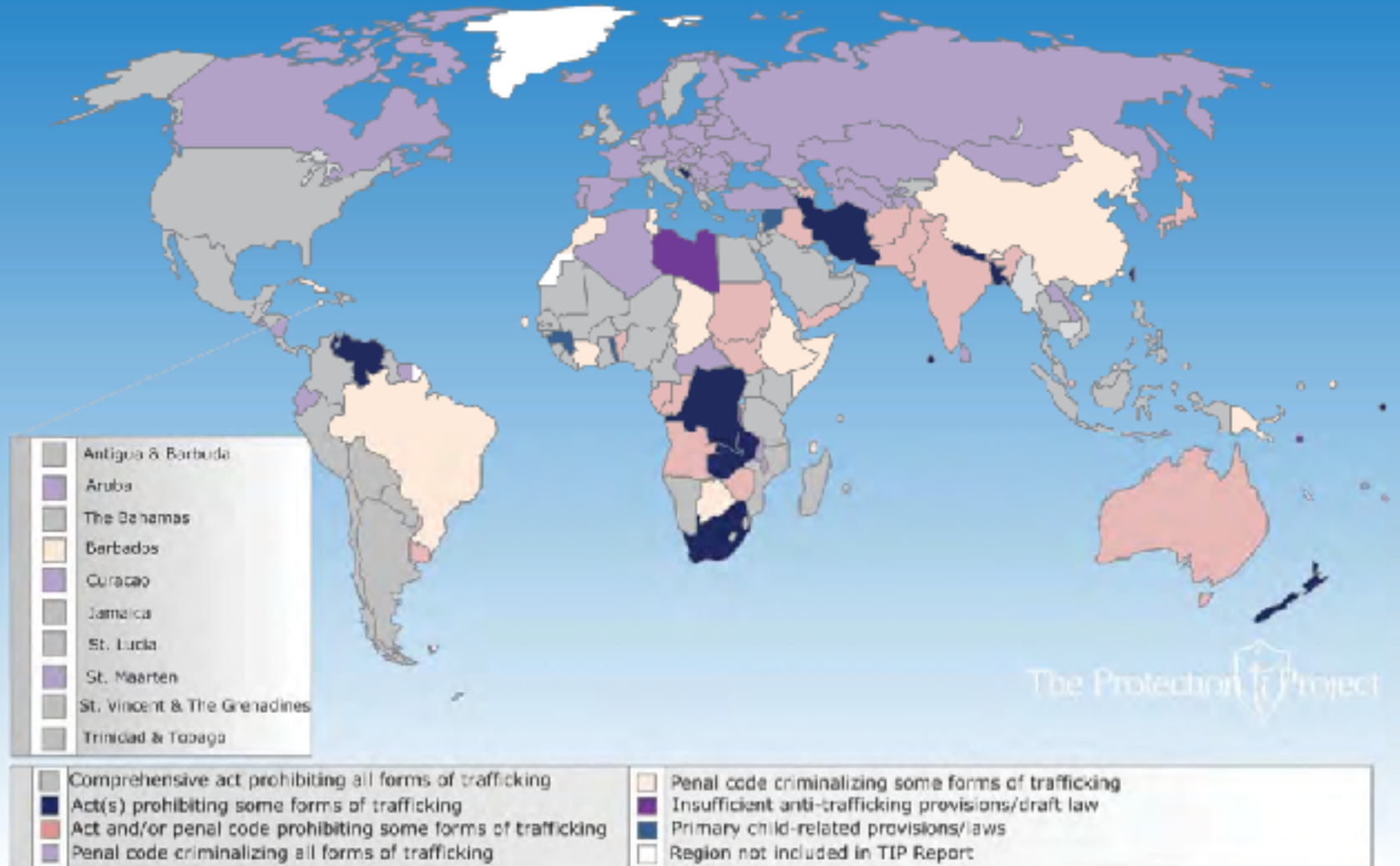
Profile of the Trafficker: Community Involvement



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014



Types of Anti-Trafficking Legislation

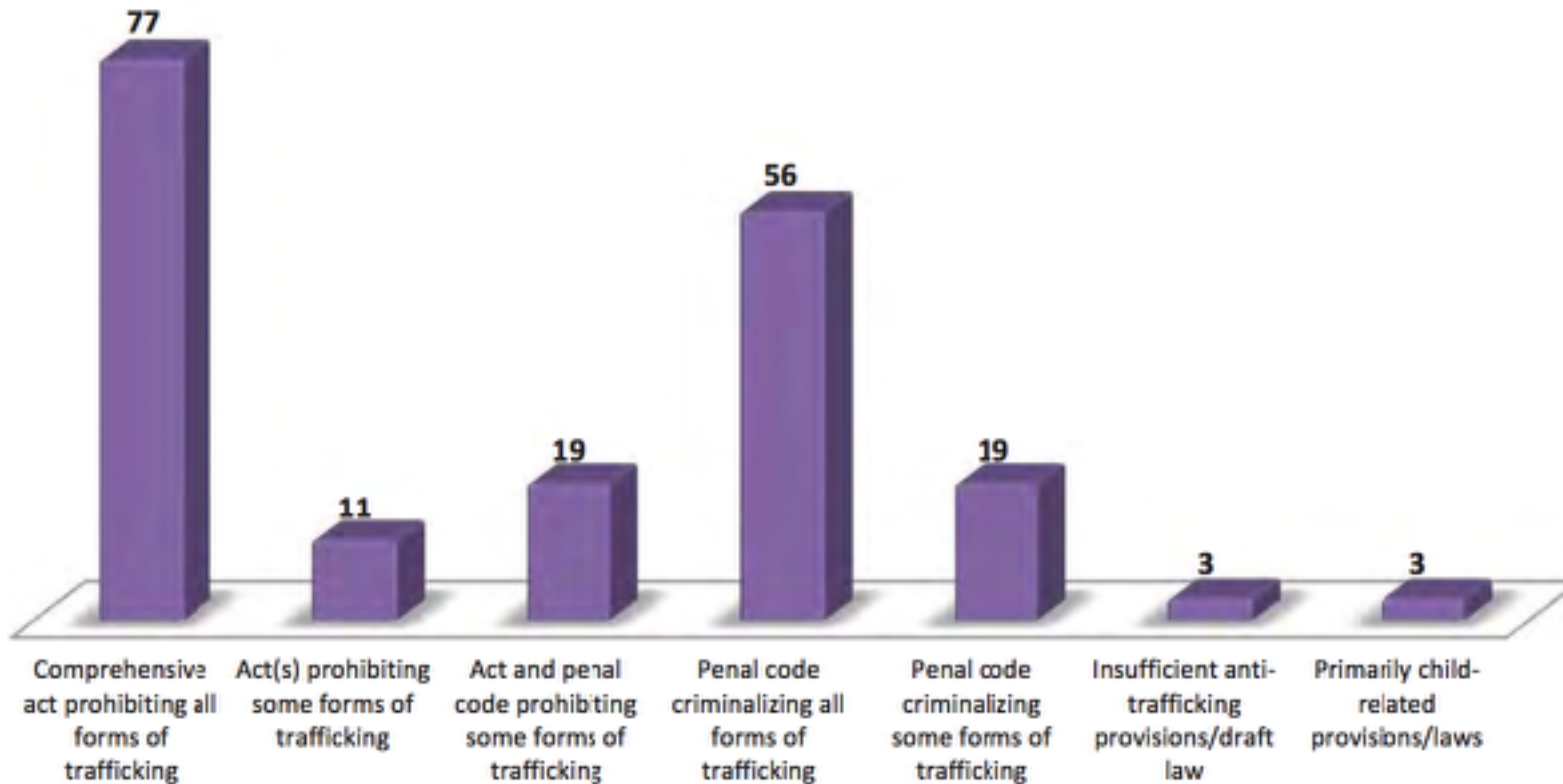


The Protection Project



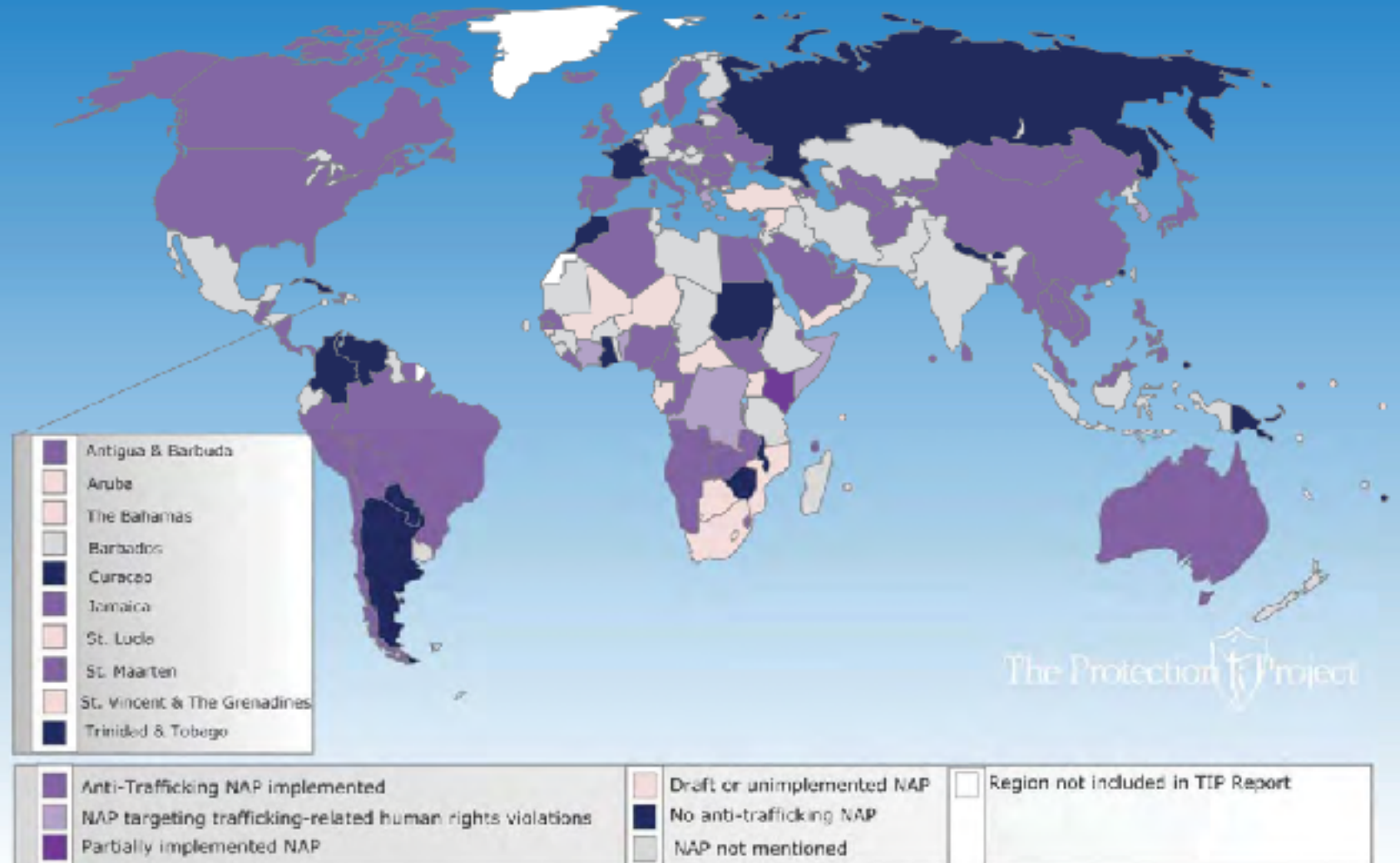
According to the TIP Report 2014:

- 77 countries have a comprehensive anti-trafficking statute prohibiting all forms of trafficking
- 11 countries have an anti-trafficking statute(s) prohibiting some forms of trafficking
- 19 countries have anti-trafficking statute(s) and penal code prohibiting some forms of trafficking
- 56 countries have provisions in their penal code criminalizing all forms of trafficking
- 19 countries have provisions in their penal code criminalizing some forms of trafficking
- 3 countries have insufficient provisions in their statute(s) or their penal code, but have a draft law or are in the process of drafting new legislation
- 3 countries have some anti-trafficking provisions in their laws, which are primarily child-related





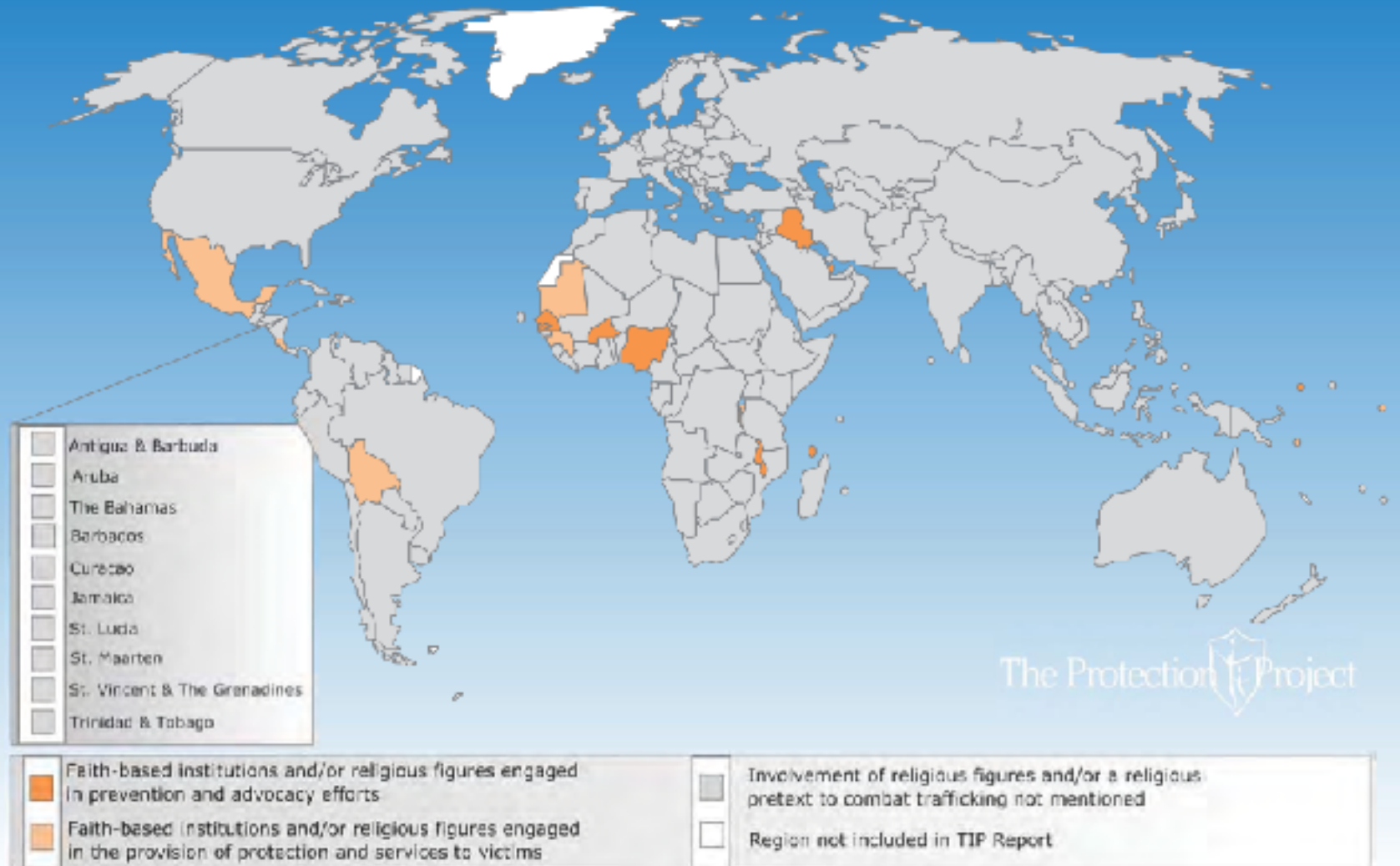
National Plans of Action



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. Trafficking in Persons Report 2014



Use of Religion to Combat Trafficking in Persons



The Protection Project

TIER PLACEMENTS (US GOV)



TIER 1

Countries whose governments fully meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's (TVPA) minimum standards.

TIER 2

Countries whose governments do not fully meet the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.

TIER 2 WATCH LIST

Countries whose governments do not fully meet the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards AND:

- a) The absolute number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing;
- b) There is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year; or
- c) 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.

TIER 3

Countries whose governments do not fully meet the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.

TIER PLACEMENTS 2017 (US GOV)

TIER 1

Armenia Australia Austria The Bahamas Belgium Canada Chile Colombia Czechia Denmark Finland France Georgia Germany Guyana Ireland Israel Italy Korea, South Lithuania Luxembourg Netherlands New Zealand Norway Philippines Poland Portugal St. Maarten Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden Switzerland Taiwan United Kingdom United States of America

TIER 2

Afghanistan Albania Angola Argentina Aruba Azerbaijan Bahrain Barbados Bhutan Bosnia & Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Brunei Cambodia Costa Rica Coted'Ivoire Croatia Curacao Cyprus Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Estonia Ethiopia Fiji Greece Honduras Iceland India Indonesia Jamaica Japan Jordan Kazakhstan Kenya Kosovo Kyrgyz Republic Latvia Lebanon Lesotho Macedonia Malawi Malaysia Maldives Malta Mauritius Mexico Micronesia Mongolia Morocco Namibia Nepal Palau Panama Paraguay Peru Qatar Romania St. Lucia St. Vincent & The Grenadines Seychelles Sierra Leone Singapore Solomon Islands South Africa Sri Lanka Tajikistan Tanzania Timor-Leste Togo Tonga Trinidad & Tobago Tunisia Turkey Uganda Ukraine United Arab Emirates Uruguay Vietnam

TIER 2 WATCH LIST

Algeria Antigua & Barbuda Bangladesh Benin Bolivia Bulgaria Burkina Faso Burma Cabo Verde Cameroon Chad Cuba Djibouti Gabon The Gambia Ghana Guatemala Haiti Hong Kong Hungary Iraq Kuwait Laos Liberia Macau Madagascar Marshall Islands Moldova Montenegro Mozambique Nicaragua Niger Nigeria Oman Pakistan Papua New Guinea Rwanda Saudi Arabia Senegal Serbia Suriname Swaziland Thailand Zambia Zimbabwe

TIER 3

Belarus Belize Burundi Central African Republic China (PRC) Comoros Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Guinea Guinea-Bissau Iran Korea, North Mali Mauritania Russia South Sudan Sudan Syria Turkmenistan Uzbekistan Venezuela

Special Case

Libya Somalia Yemen

