



# THE PROTECTION PROJECT REVIEW OF THE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT

JULY 2012

# The Protection Project

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## INTRODUCTION

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On June 19, 2012, the United States Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons released the 2012 Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report).

The TIP Report is comprehensive, well drafted, and thoroughly documented. In my opinion, the Report constitutes the primary reference and main source of information on efforts made by governments worldwide to combat trafficking in persons. The purpose of this review is to analyze the valuable information provided in the TIP Report. The Report is not only a diplomatic tool designed to engage governments in the battle against trafficking; it also serves an educational function, which has been the inspiration for this research.

On behalf of The Protection Project, I would like to thank Luis CdeBaca, Ambassador-at-Large and Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons for providing us with an indispensable tool in the fight against human exploitation and for his leadership and commitment to this cause since the early efforts of the anti-trafficking movement.

I would also like to thank all the members of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons for this important work.

Finally, I would like to thank Julia Braunmiller, Director of Legal Affairs, for preparing this publication. I would also like to express my appreciation for the research associates of The Protection Project who have contributed to this review: Ahmed Ali, Lima Bustami, Leah Christopher, Mandy Davis, Jennifer Litvak, Danielle Naghi, Mauro Puzzo, Teresa Seminara, Naomi Sapiro, Emily Snow, and Justin Selner.

I hope you find this review informative.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dr. Mattar", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Dr. Mohamed Mattar  
Executive Director



# 1. TIP REPORT 2012 TIER PLACEMENT

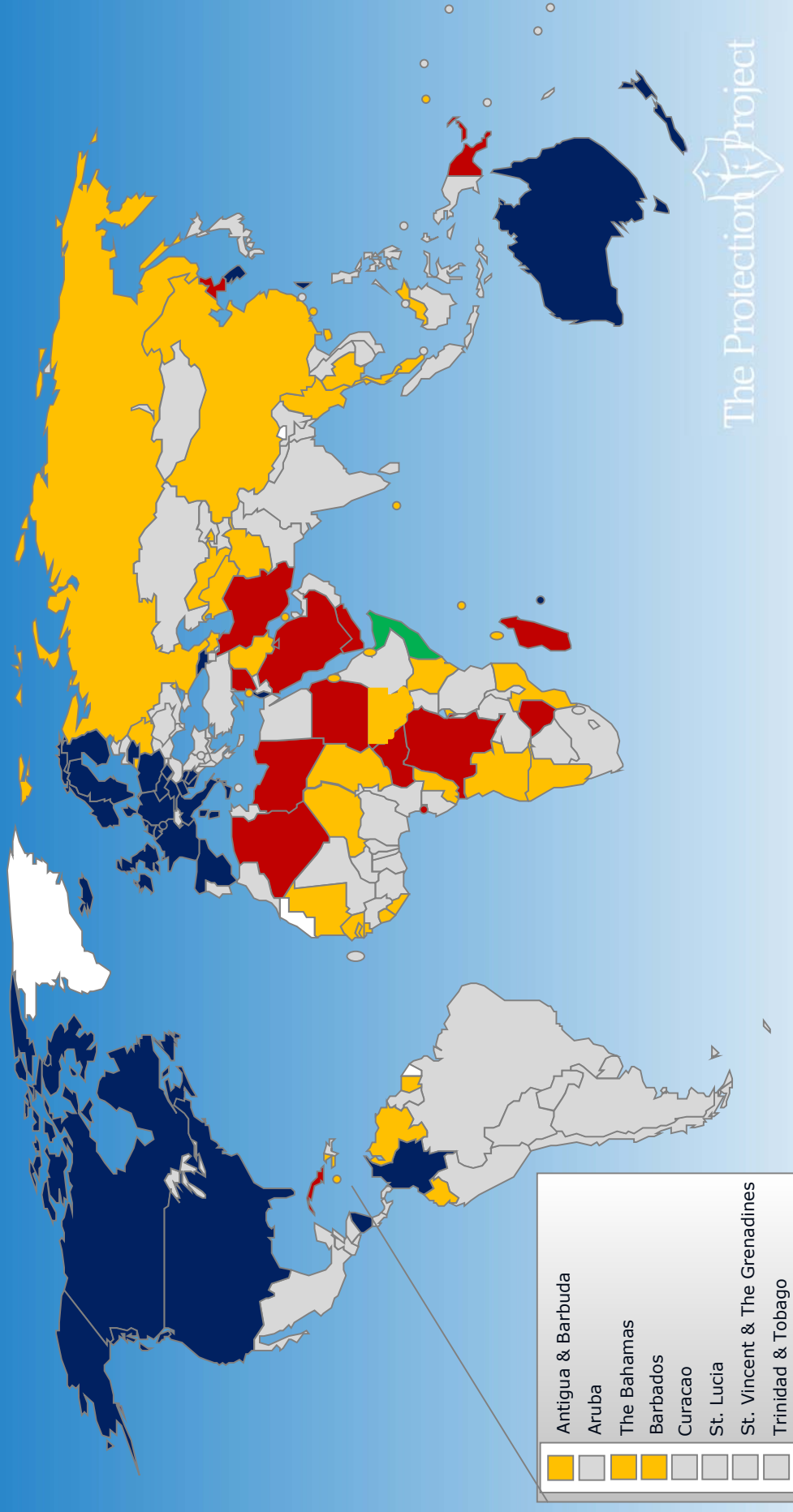




## 1.a. TIP Report 2012 Tier Placement by Country

TIER 1			
Australia	France	Lithuania	Poland
Austria	Georgia	Luxembourg	Slovak Republic
Belgium	Germany	Macedonia	Slovenia
Canada	Iceland	Mauritius	Spain
Colombia	Ireland	Netherlands	Sweden
Croatia	Israel	New Zealand	Taiwan
Czech Republic	Italy	Nicaragua	United Kingdom
Denmark	Korea, South	Norway	United States
Finland			
TIER 2			
Albania	El Salvador	Mali	Serbia
Antigua & Barbuda	Estonia	Malta	Singapore
Argentina	Ethiopia	Marshall Islands	Solomon Islands
Armenia	Fiji	Mexico	South Africa
Aruba	Gabon	Moldova	Sri Lanka
Bangladesh	Ghana	Mongolia	St Vincent & The
Belize	Greece	Montenegro	Grenadines
Benin	Guatemala	Morocco	Swaziland
Bolivia	Guinea	Mozambique	Switzerland
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Guyana	Nigeria	Tajikistan
Botswana	Honduras	Nepal	Tanzania
Brazil	Hong Kong	Oman	Timor-Leste
Brunei	Hungary	Pakistan	Togo
Bulgaria	India	Palau	Tonga
Burkina Faso	Indonesia	Panama	Trinidad & Tobago
Cambodia	Japan	Paraguay	Tunisia
Cameroon	Jordan	Peru	Turkey
Cape Verde	Kazakhstan	Philippines	Uganda
Chile	Kiribati	Portugal	Ukraine
Costa Rica	Kosovo	Qatar	United Arab Emirates
Cote d'Ivoire	Kyrgyz Republic	Romania	Uruguay
Curacao	Laos	Rwanda	Vietnam
Dominican Republic	Latvia	St. Lucia	Zambia
Egypt	Lesotho		
TIER 2 WATCH LIST			
Afghanistan	China	Jamaica	Niger
Angola	Comoros	Kenya	Russia
Azerbaijan	Congo	Lebanon	Senegal
The Bahamas	Cyprus	Liberia	Seychelles
Bahrain	Djibouti	Macau	Sierra Leone
Barbados	Ecuador	Malawi	South Sudan
Belarus	The Gambia	Malaysia	Suriname
Burma	Guinea Bissau	Maldives	Thailand
Burundi	Haiti	Mauritania	Turkmenistan
Chad	Iraq	Micronesia	Uzbekistan
		Namibia	Venezuela
TIER 3			
Algeria	Equatorial Guinea	Libya	Sudan
Central African Republic	Eritrea	Madagascar	Syria
Congo (DRC)	Iran	Papua New Guinea	Yemen
Cuba	Korea, North	Saudi Arabia	Zimbabwe
	Kuwait		
SPECIAL CASES			
Somalia			

# TIP Report 2012 Tier Placement by Country



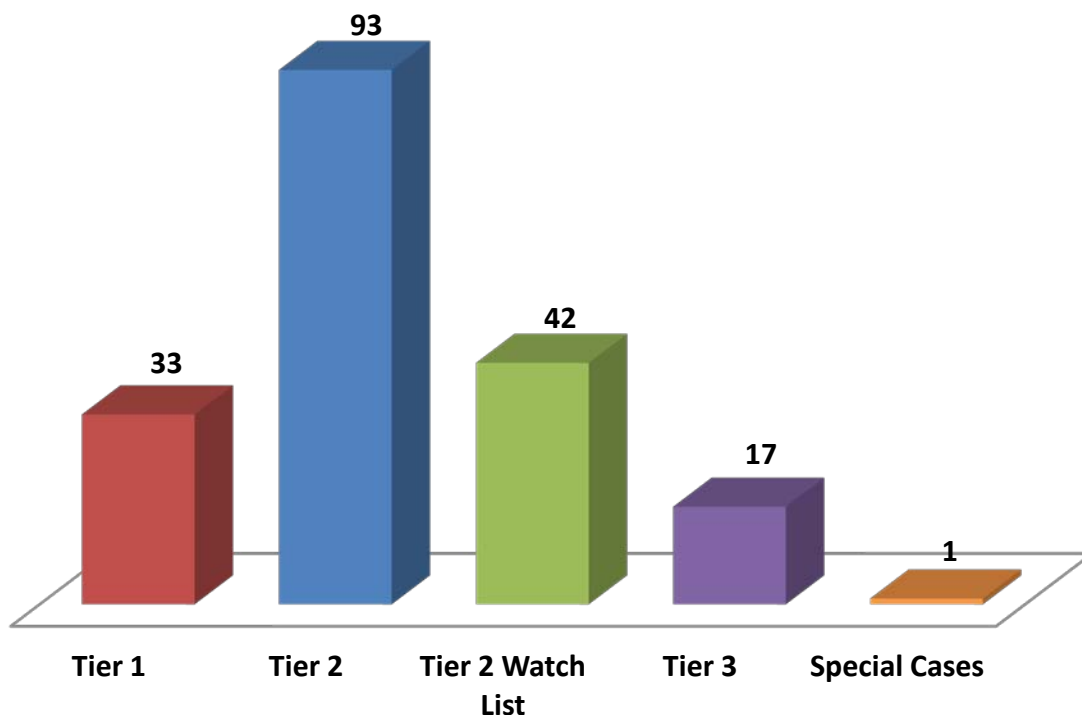
	Tier 1	Tier 3
	Tier 2	Special Case
	Tier 2 Watch List	

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

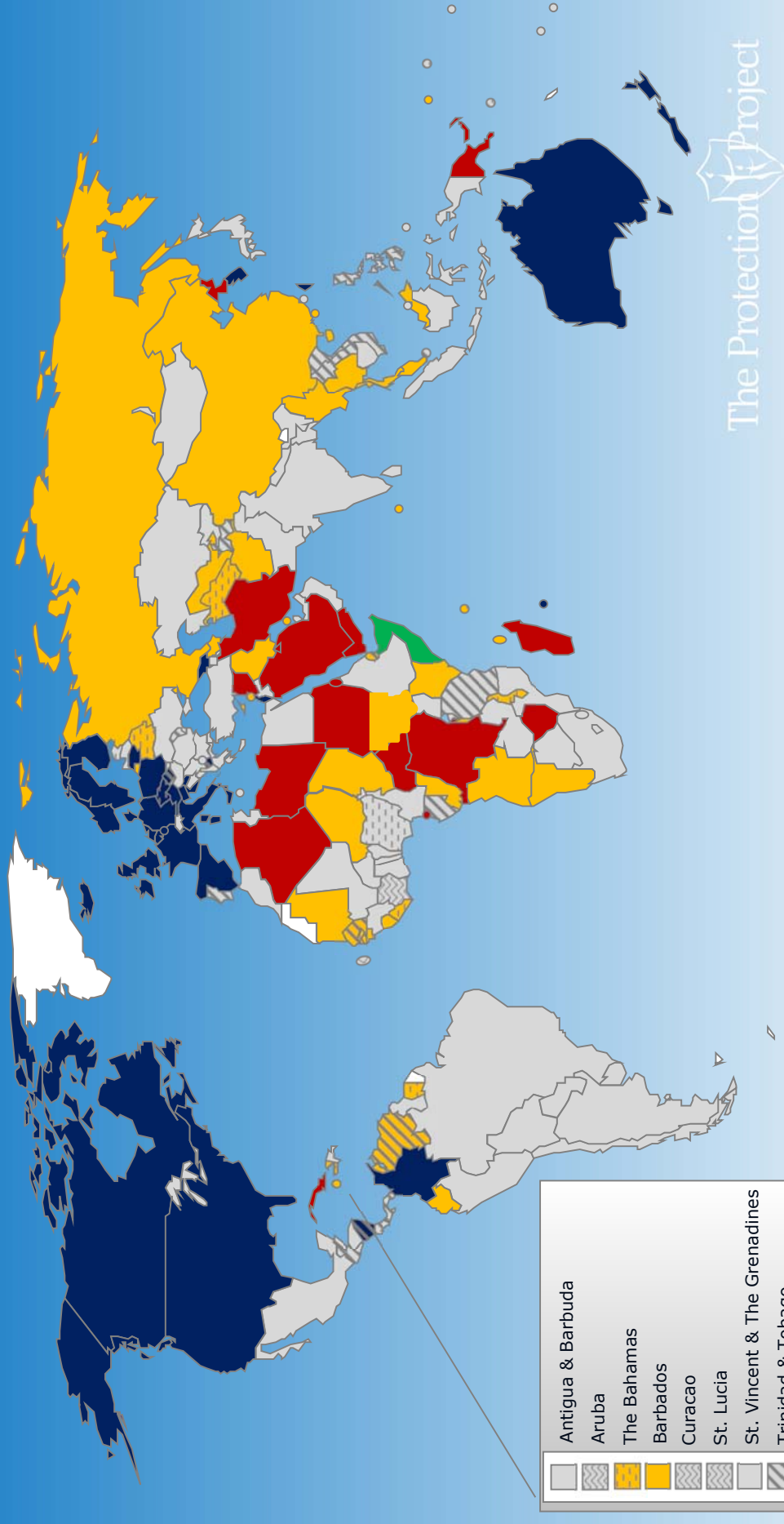


### 1.b. TIP Report 2012 Tier Placement by Country

A Guide to the Tiers: A Tier 1 ranking is assigned to those countries whose governments fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons. A Tier 2 ranking is assigned to those countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards. A Tier 2 Watch List ranking is assigned to those countries whose governments do not fully comply with 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, including increased investigations, prosecution, and convictions of trafficking crimes, increased assistance to victims, and decreasing evidence of complicity in severe forms of trafficking by government officials; 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 steps over the next year. The final tier ranking, Tier 3, is assigned to those countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.



# Movements in Tier Placement 2011-2012



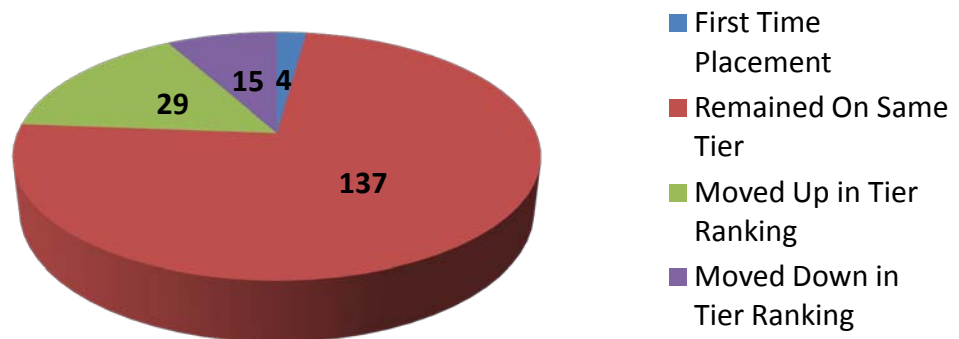
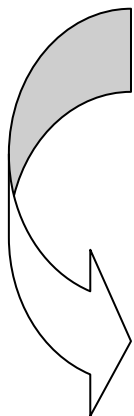
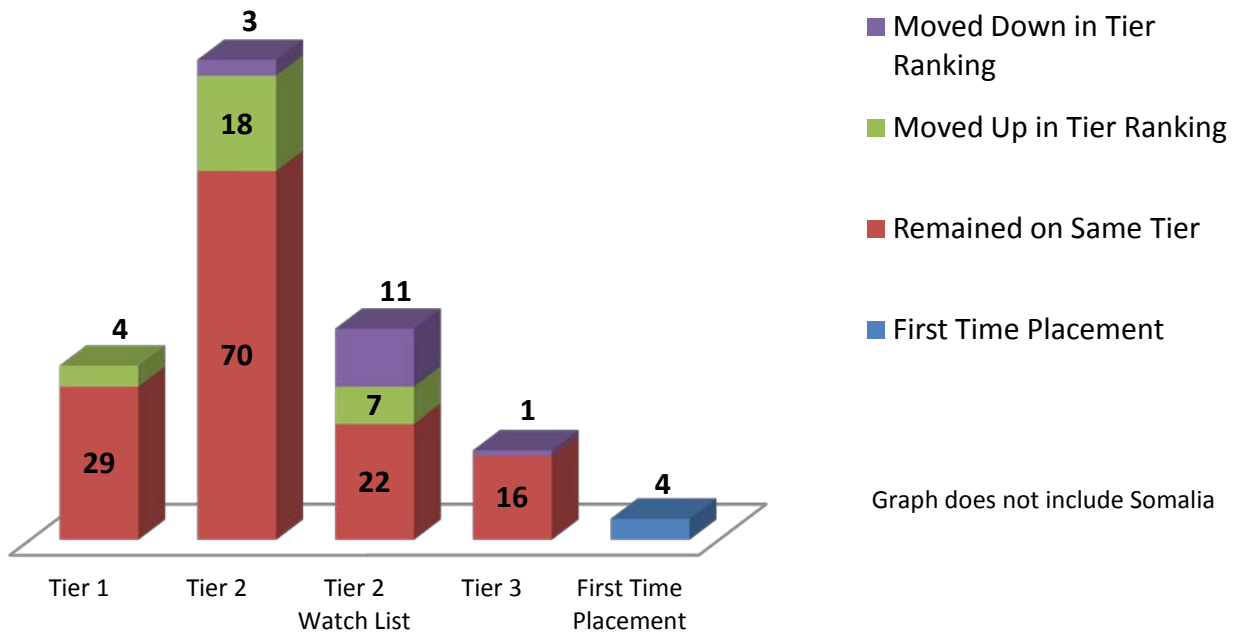
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	Tier 1
	Tier 2
	Tier 2 Watch List
	Tier 3

	Special case
	Upward shift from 2011
	Downward shift from 2011
	First year placement

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

### 1.c. Movements in Tier Placement 2011-2012

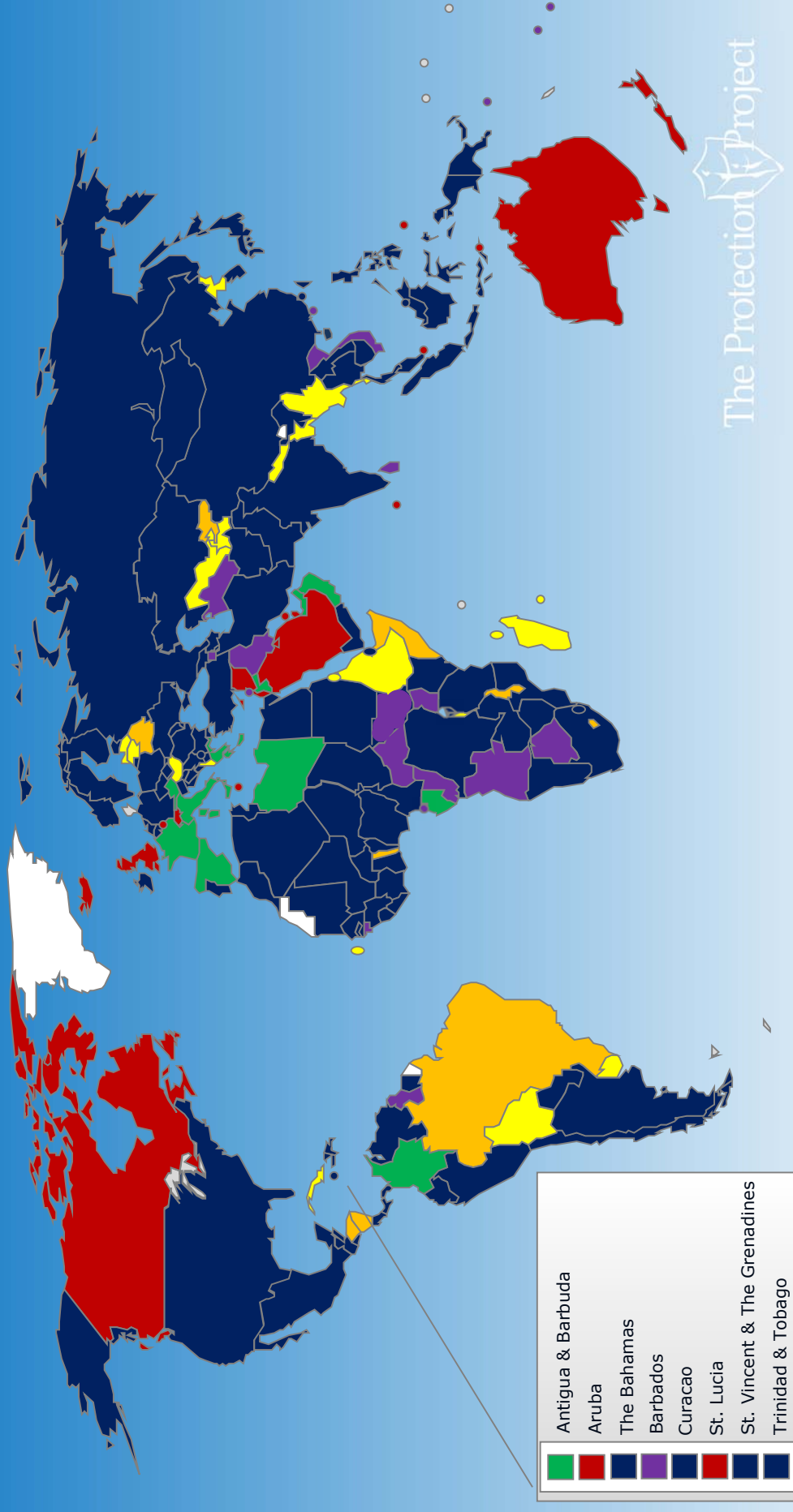




## 2. LABOR TRAFFICKING



# Occurrence and Routes of Forced Labor



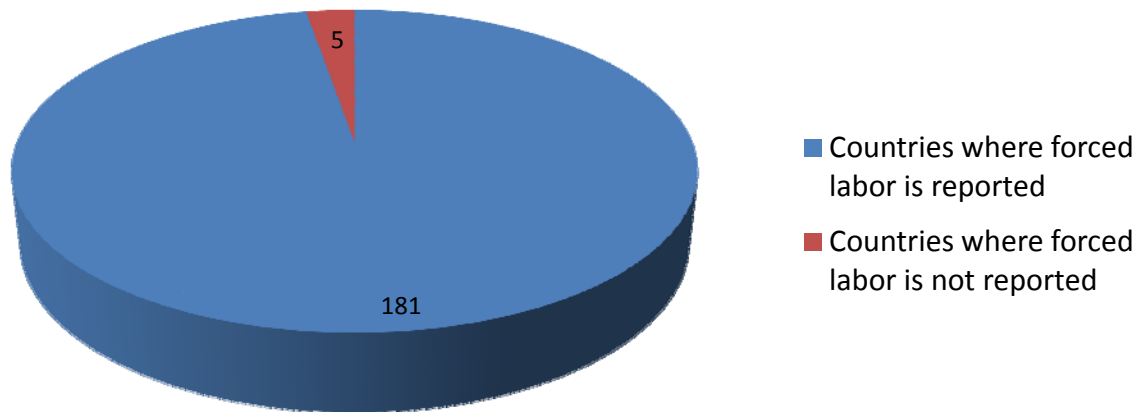
The Protection Project

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

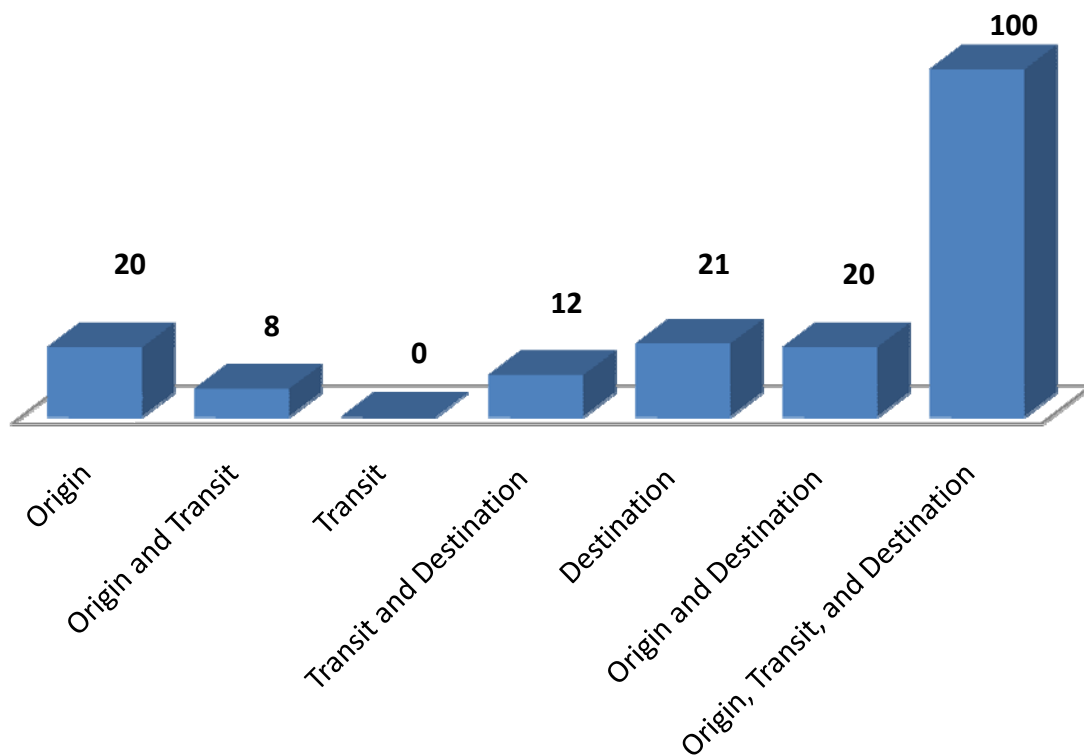


## 2.a. Occurrence and Routes of Forced Labor

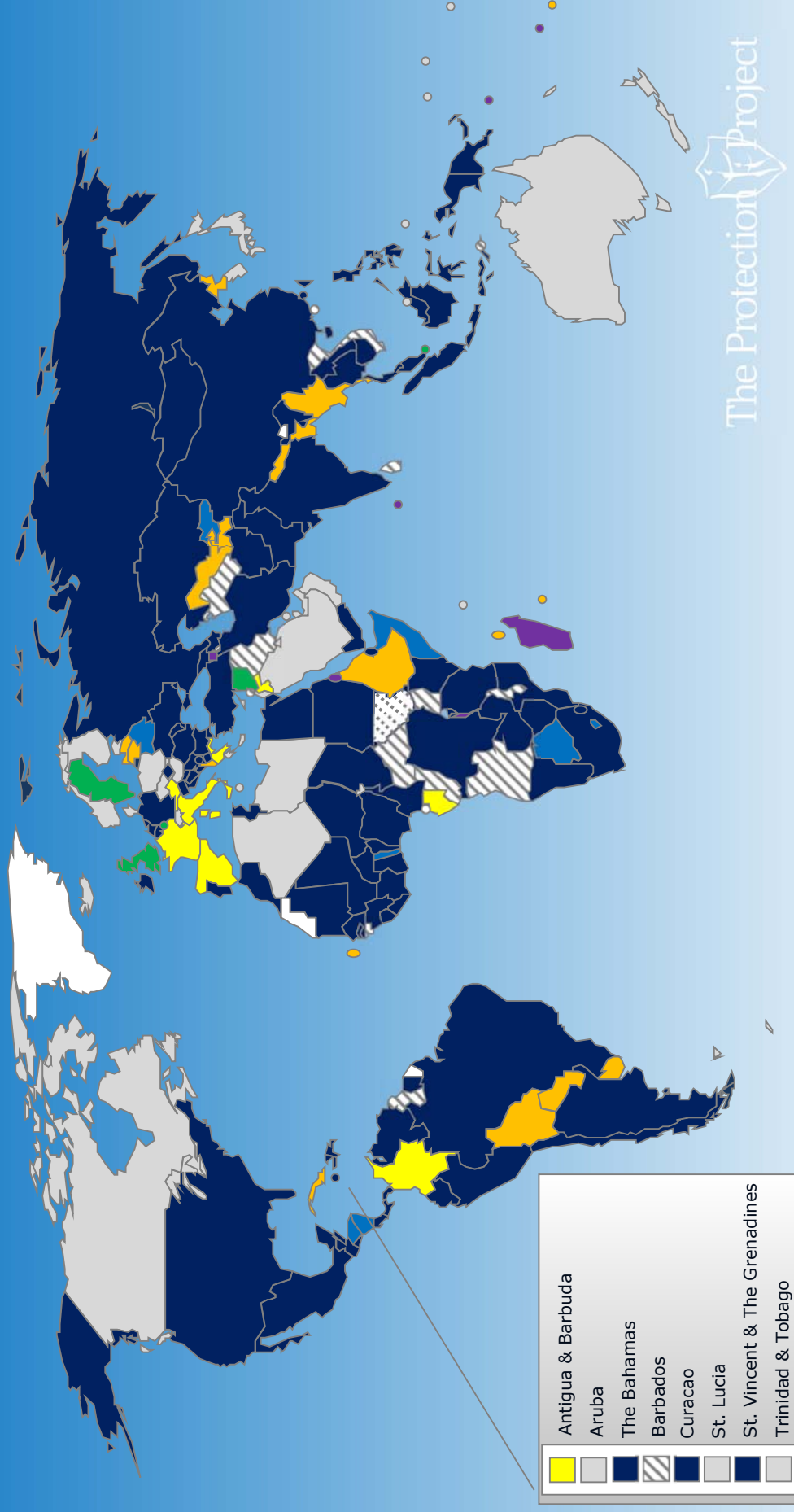
Trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation occurs in 181 of the 186 countries included in the 2012 TIP Report.



The following chart summarizes the information regarding the trafficking routes of forced labor and labor exploitation in the 181 countries.



# Occurrence and Routes of Child Labor



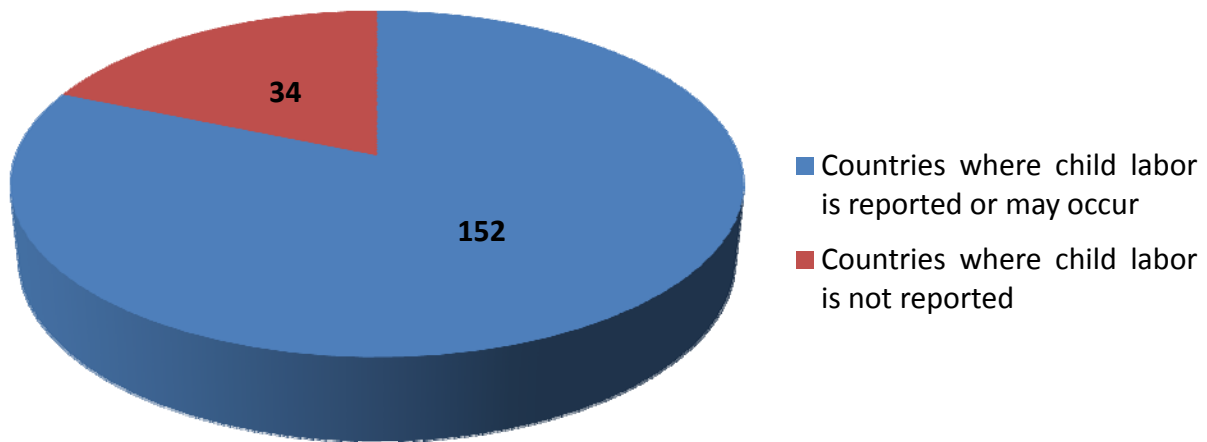
The Protection Project

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

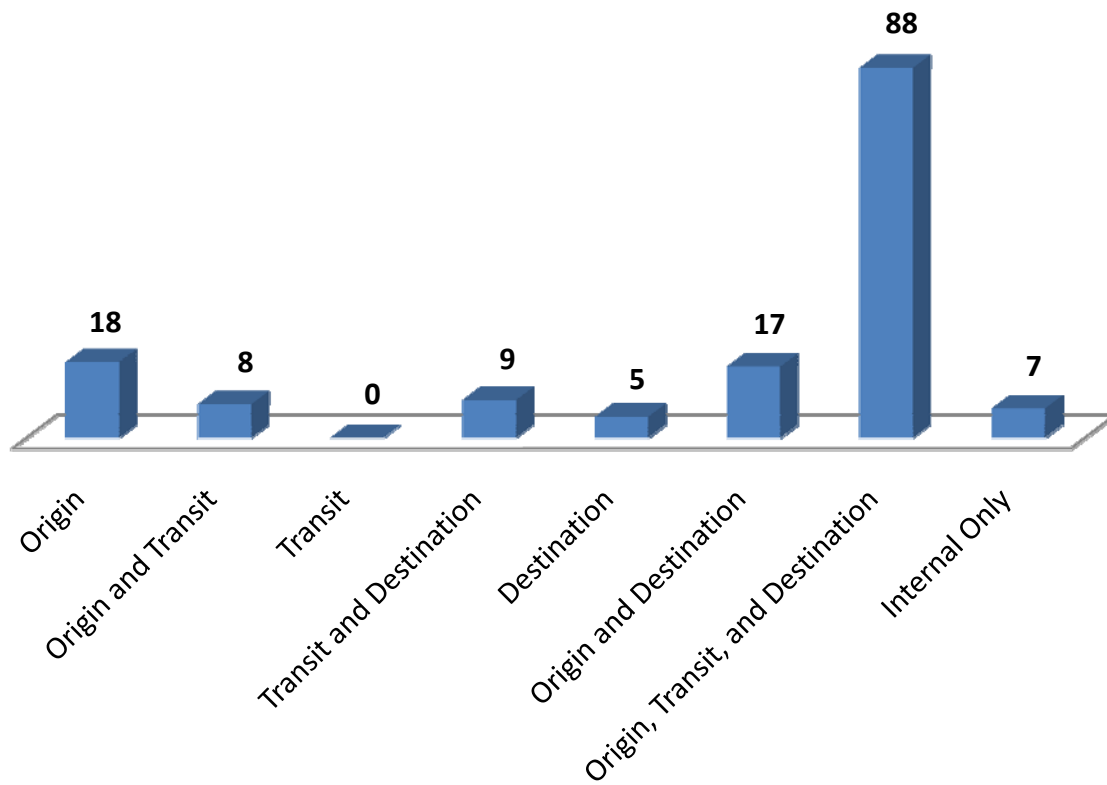


## 2.b. Occurrence and Routes of Child Labor

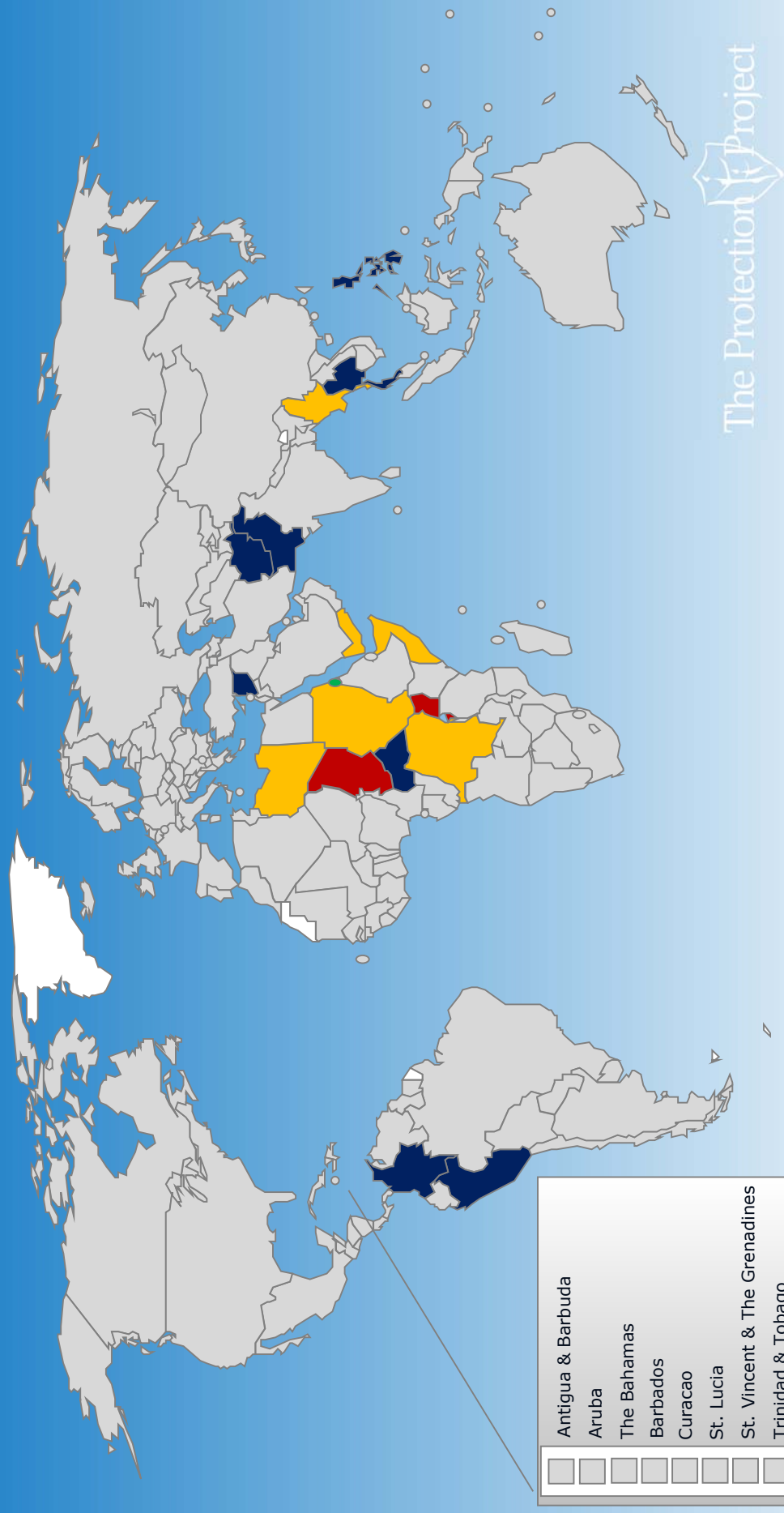
Trafficking for the purpose of child labor and labor exploitation of children occurs in 152 of the 186 countries included in the TIP Report 2012.



The following column chart summarizes the information regarding the trafficking routes of forced child labor and labor exploitation of children in the 152 countries.



# Child Soldiers



- Antigua & Barbuda
- Aruba
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Curacao
- St. Lucia
- St. Vincent & The Grenadines
- Trinidad & Tobago

Countries in which children are recruited by armed rebel groups only  
 Countries in which children are recruited by government armed forces only  
 Countries in which children are recruited by the government and armed forces

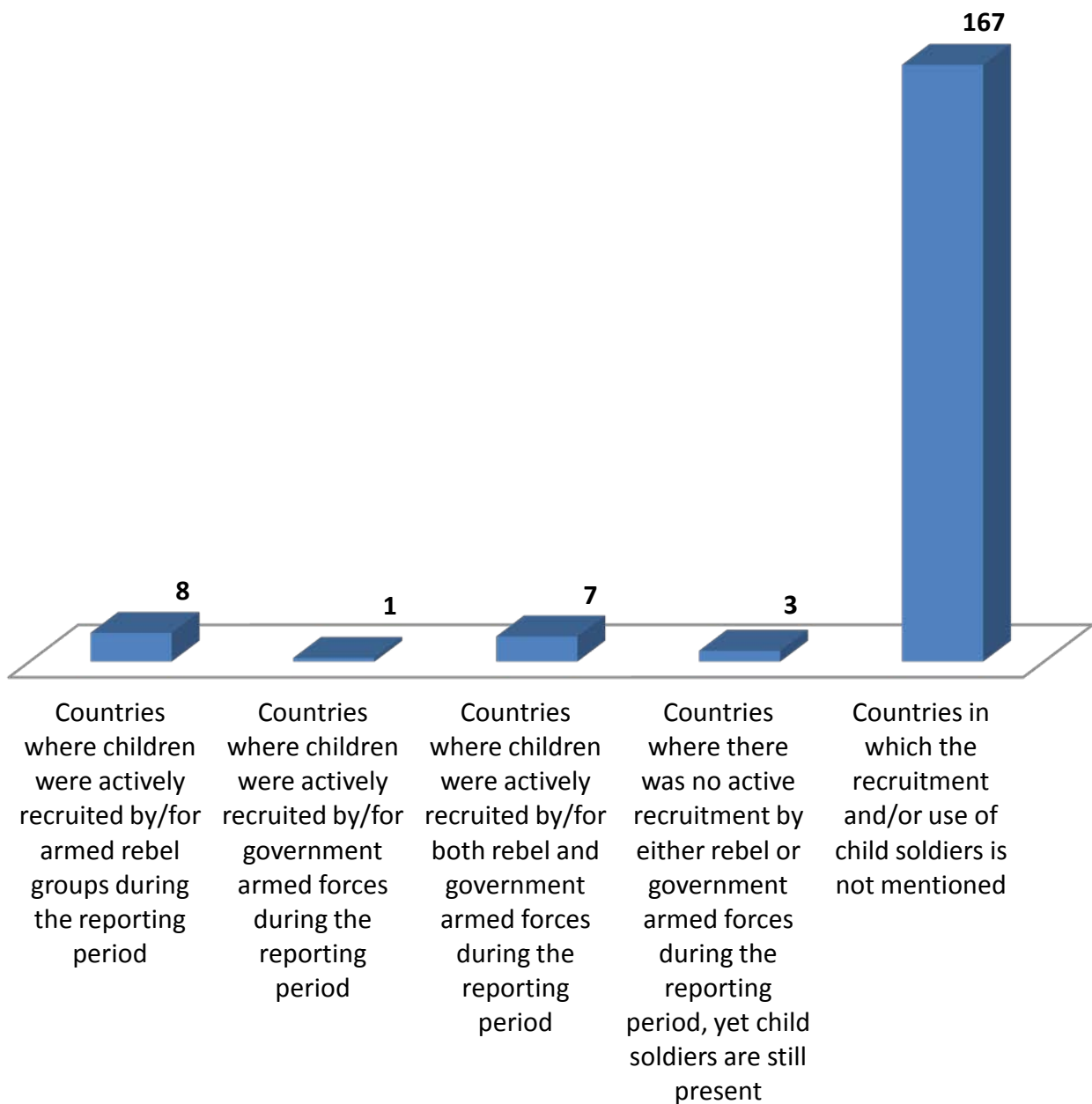
Countries where there was no active recruitment by government or rebel forces, yet child soldiers were still present  
 Countries in which recruitment of child soldiers is not mentioned

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

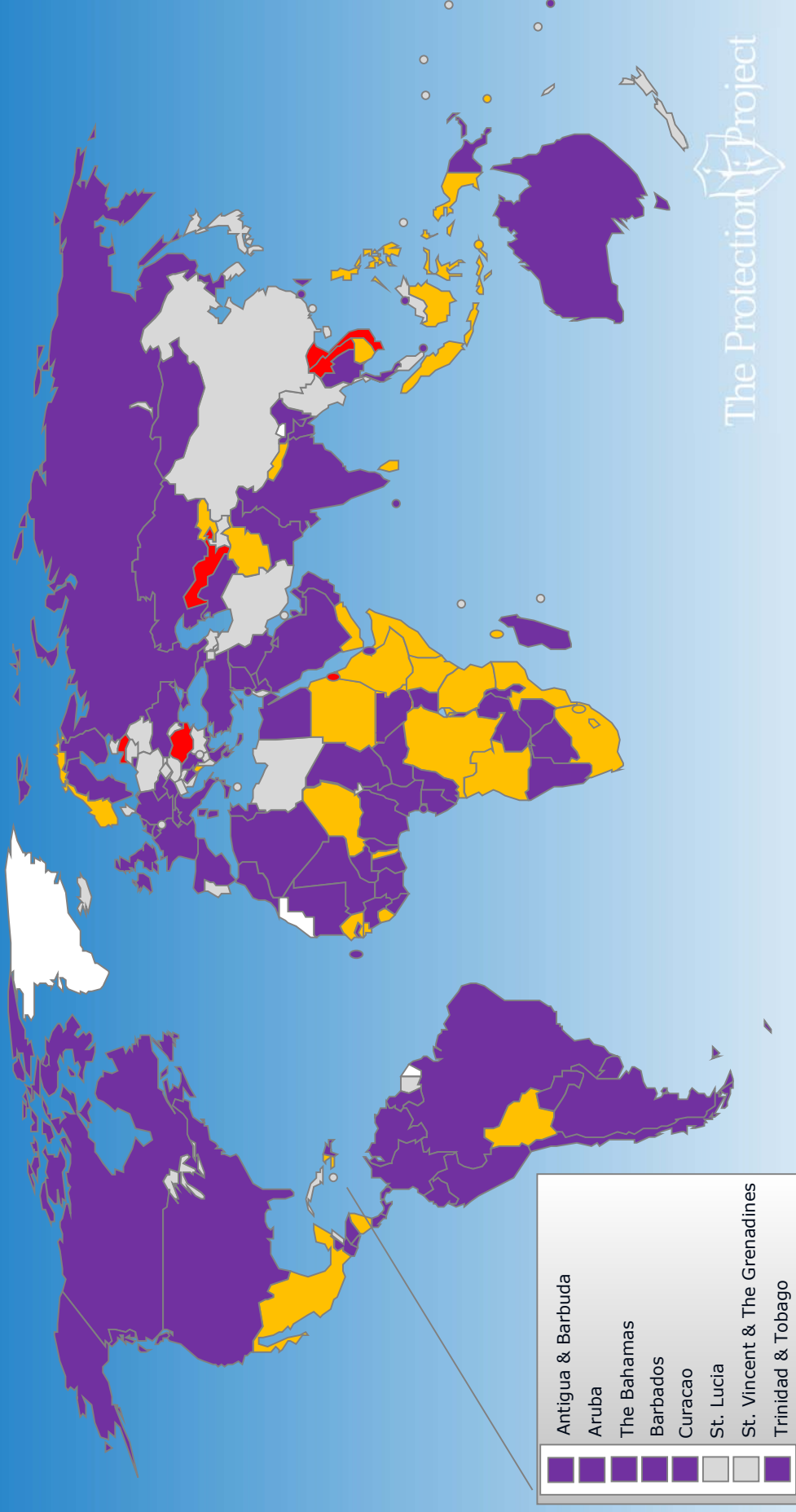
## 2.c. Child Soldiers

According to the 2012 TIP Report, child soldiers are present in 19 countries throughout the globe. Children are recruited by armed rebel groups and/or government armed forces.

The following column chart summarizes the recruitment of child soldiers:



# Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude

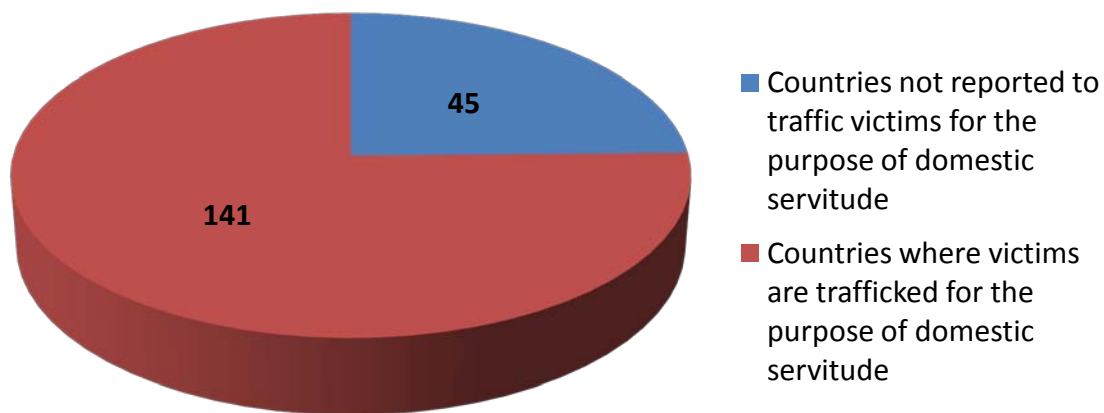


- Countries in which victims are exploited in internal domestic servitude
- Countries in which victims are exploited in domestic servitude abroad
- Countries in which victims are exploited in domestic servitude, both internally and abroad

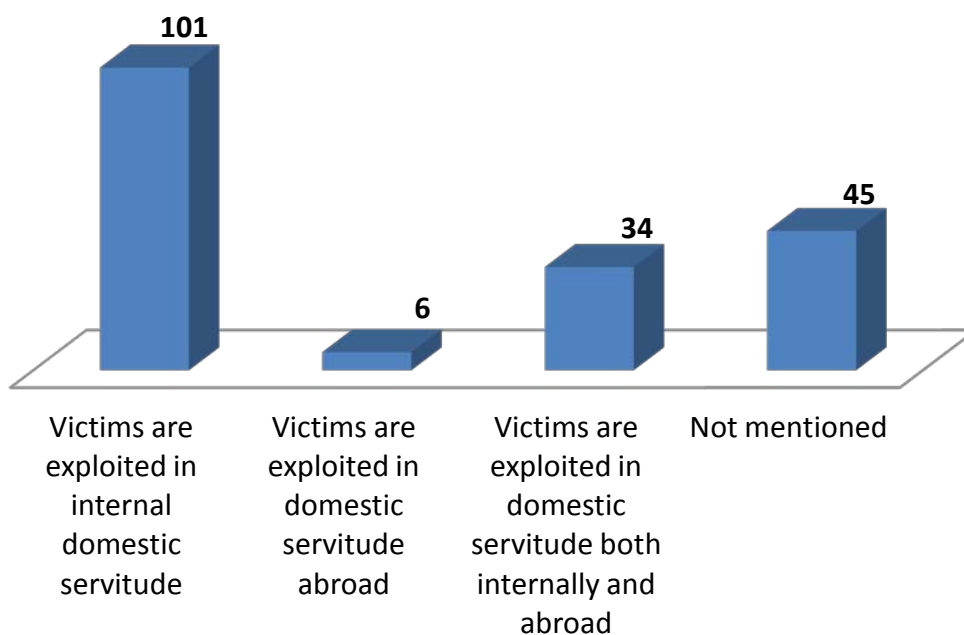
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

## 2.d. Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude

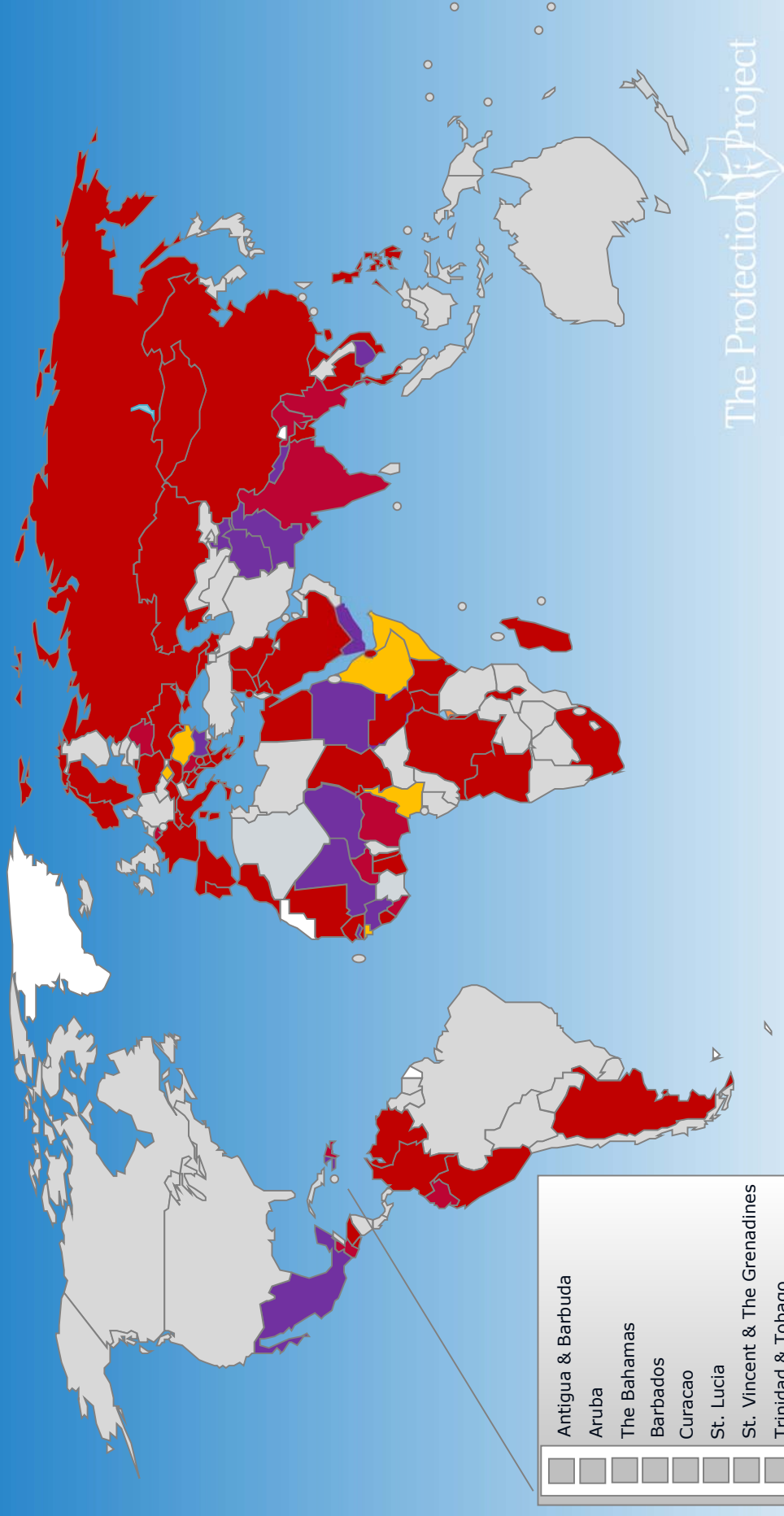
Trafficking for the purpose of domestic servitude is a form of forced labor that affects 141 of the 186 countries included in the 2012 TIP Report.



The column chart summarizes the geographical prevalence of trafficking for the purpose of domestic servitude in all of the 186 countries covered in the 2012 TIP Report.



# Trafficking for the Purpose of Forced Begging



	Antigua & Barbuda
	Aruba
	The Bahamas
	Barbados
	Curacao
	St. Lucia
	St. Vincent & The Grenadines
	Trinidad & Tobago

Countries in which victims are exploited through domestic forced begging

Countries in which victims are exploited through forced begging abroad

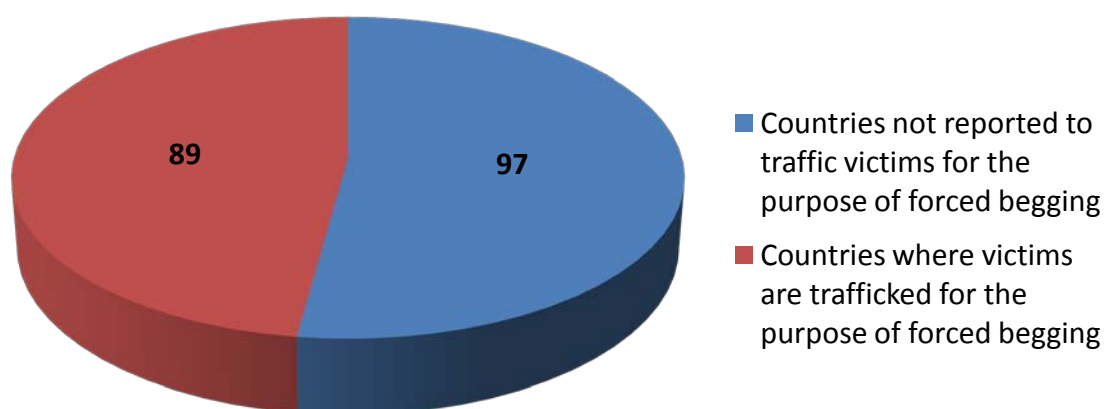
Countries in which victims are exploited through forced begging both domestically and internationally

Countries in which trafficking for the purpose of forced begging, domestically and/or internationally, is not mentioned

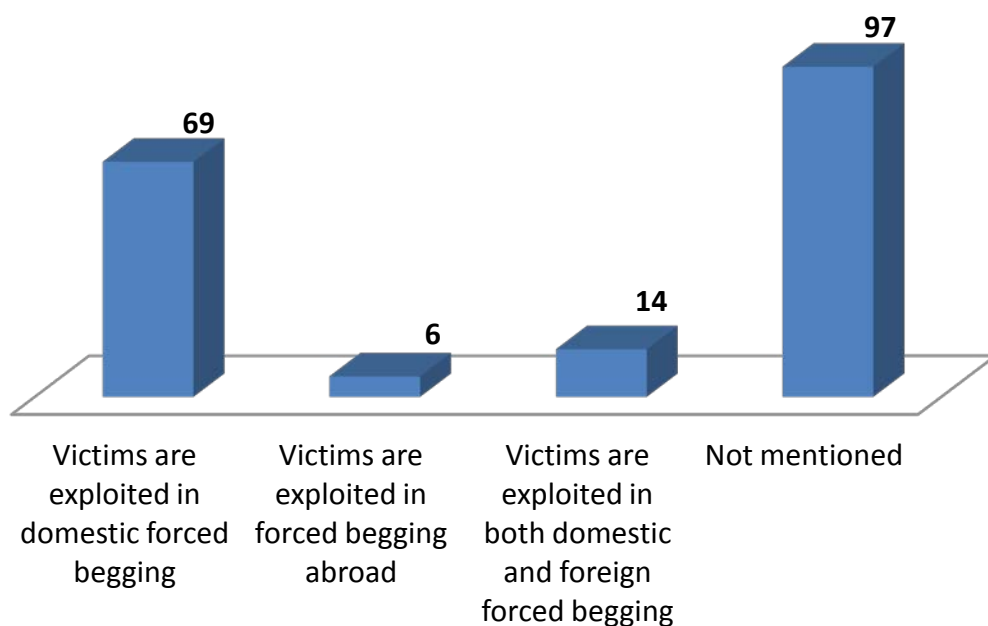
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

## 2.e. Trafficking for the Purpose of Forced Begging

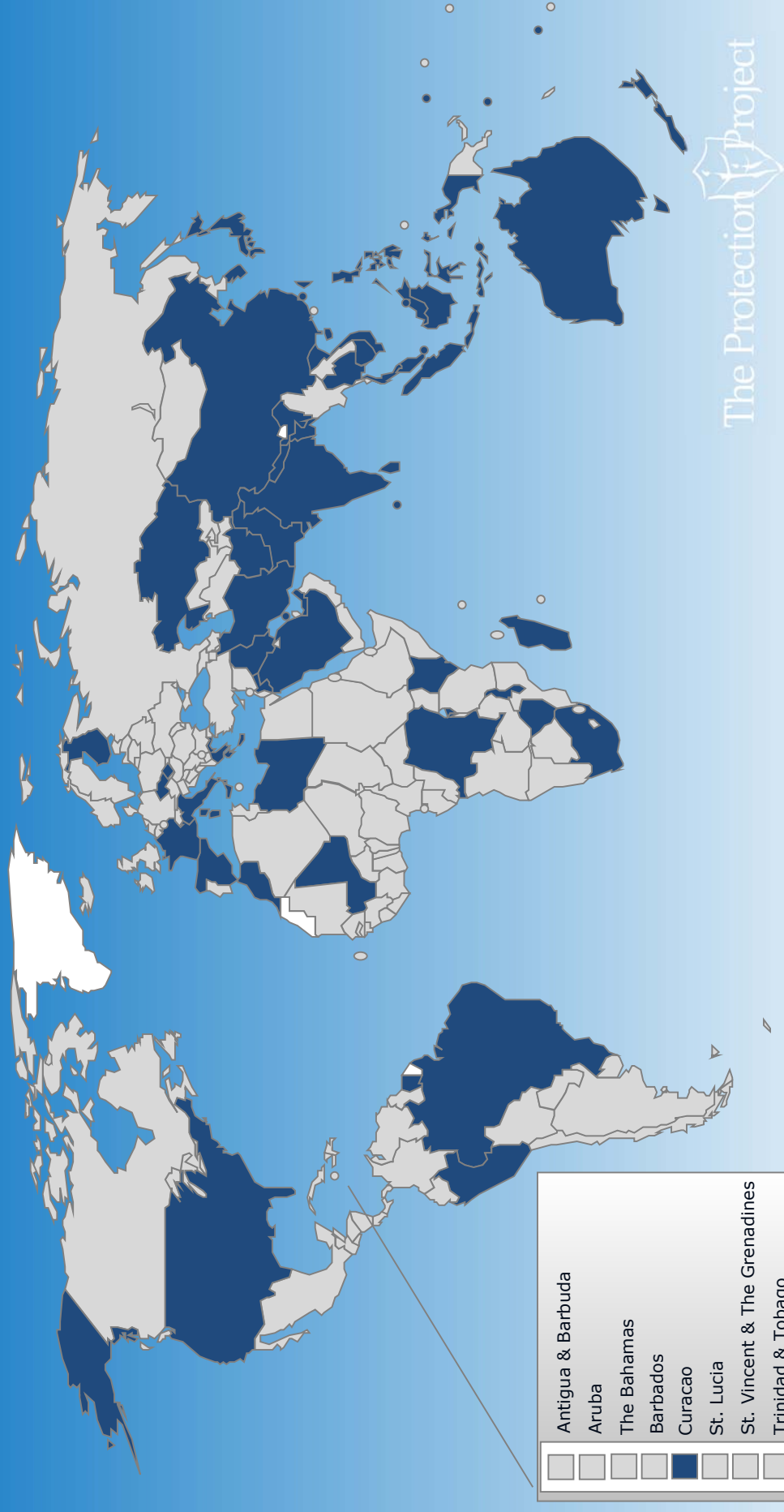
Victims are trafficked for the purpose of forced begging in 97 of the 186 countries included in the 2012 TIP Report.



The column chart summarizes the geographical prevalence of trafficking for the purpose of forced begging in all of the 186 countries covered in the 2012 TIP Report.



# Trafficking for the Purpose of Debt Bondage



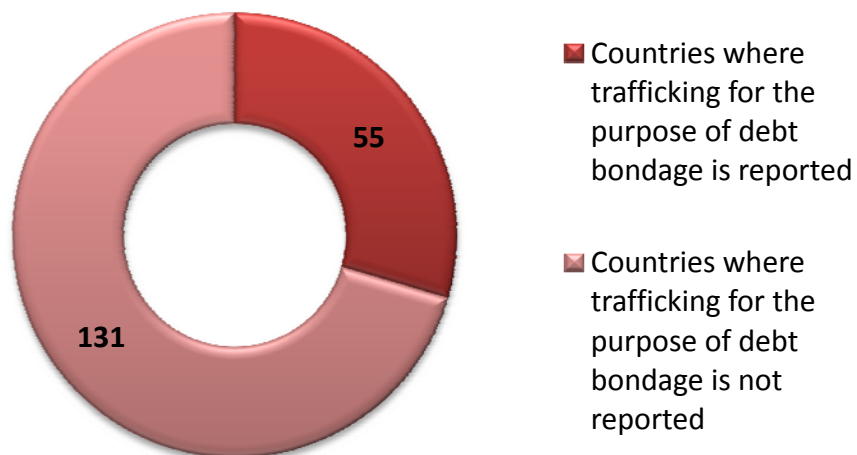
- Countries in which trafficking for the purpose of debt bondage is reported
- Countries in which trafficking for the purpose of debt bondage is not reported

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.



## 2.f. Trafficking for the Purpose of Debt Bondage

Trafficking for the purpose of debt bondage or peonage is reported in 55 of the countries included in the TIP Report 2012. The report notes that victims face confiscation of their travel documents, confinement on the employment site, threats of physical harm, and ultimate debt bondage through inflated debts imposed by employers or labor agencies. For example, a significant number of unlicensed Congolese artisanal miners – men and boys – are reported to be exploited in situations of debt bondage by businesspeople and supply dealers from whom they acquire cash advances, tools, food, and other provisions at inflated prices and to whom they must sell the mined minerals at prices below the market value. The miners are forced to continue to work to repay constantly accumulating debts that are virtually impossible to repay.

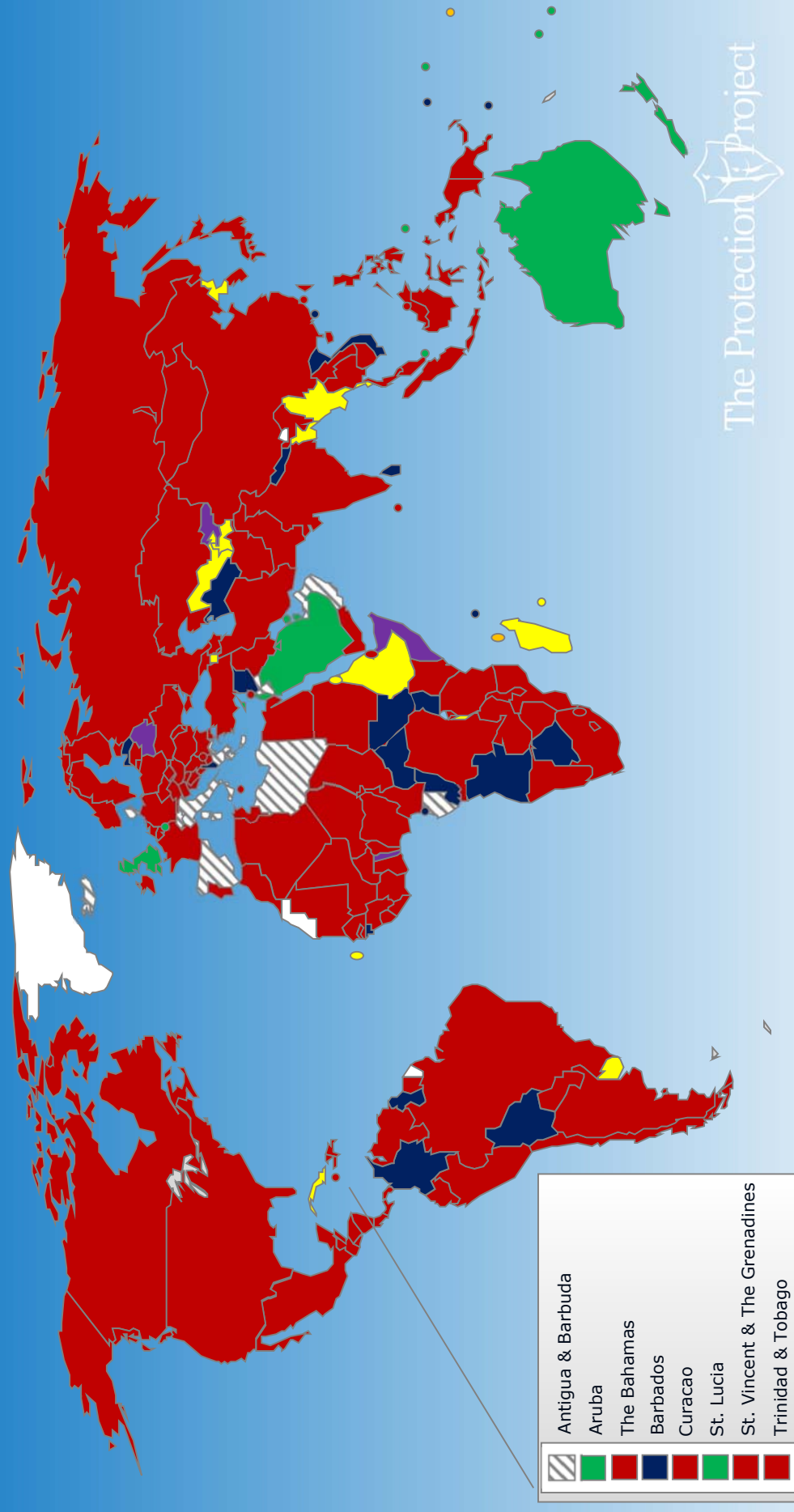












### 3. SEX TRAFFICKING



# Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation



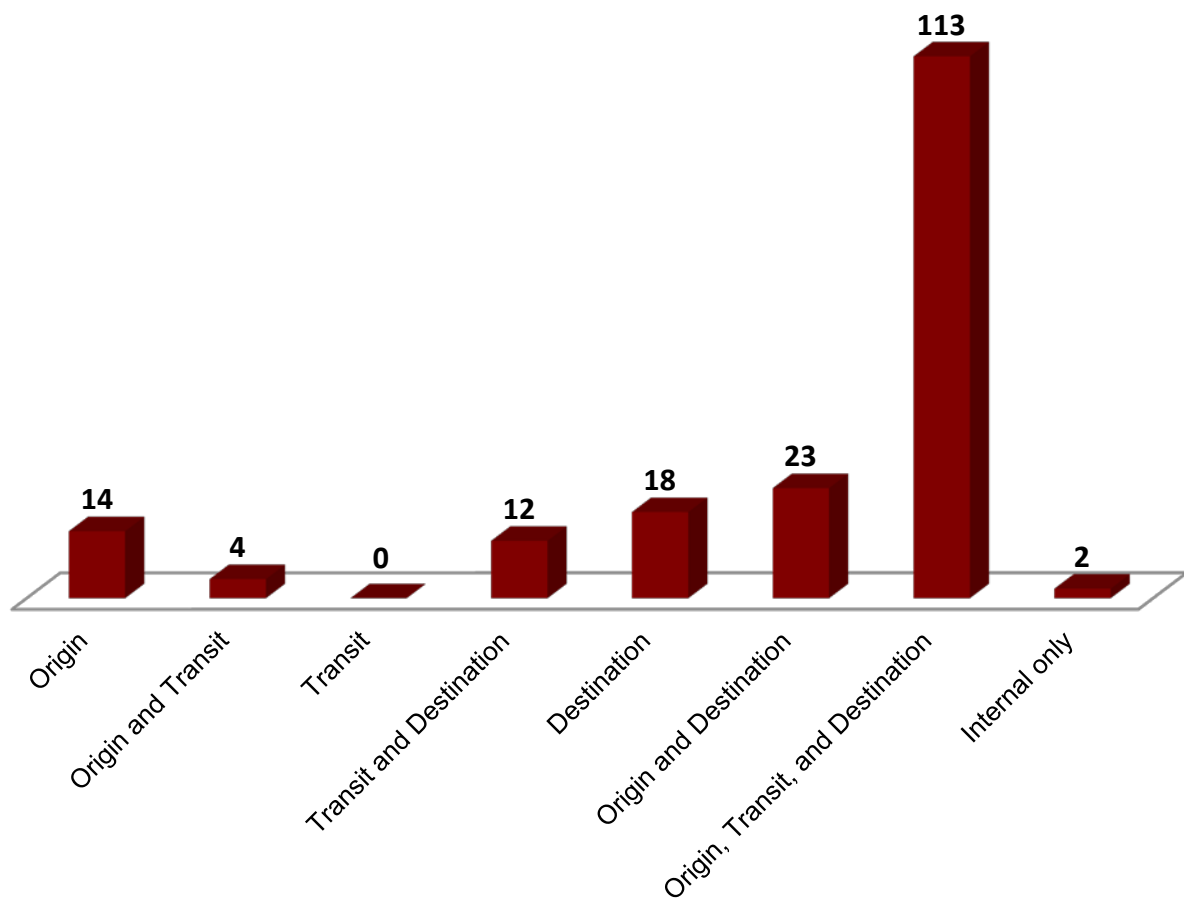
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	Countries of origin		Countries of origin, transit, and destination		Internal only
	Countries of destination		Countries of transit and destination		
	Countries of origin and transit		Countries of origin and destination		

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

### 3.a. Occurrences and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation occurs in all 186 countries included in the 2012 TIP Report. The column chart below summarizes the routes of trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.



# Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

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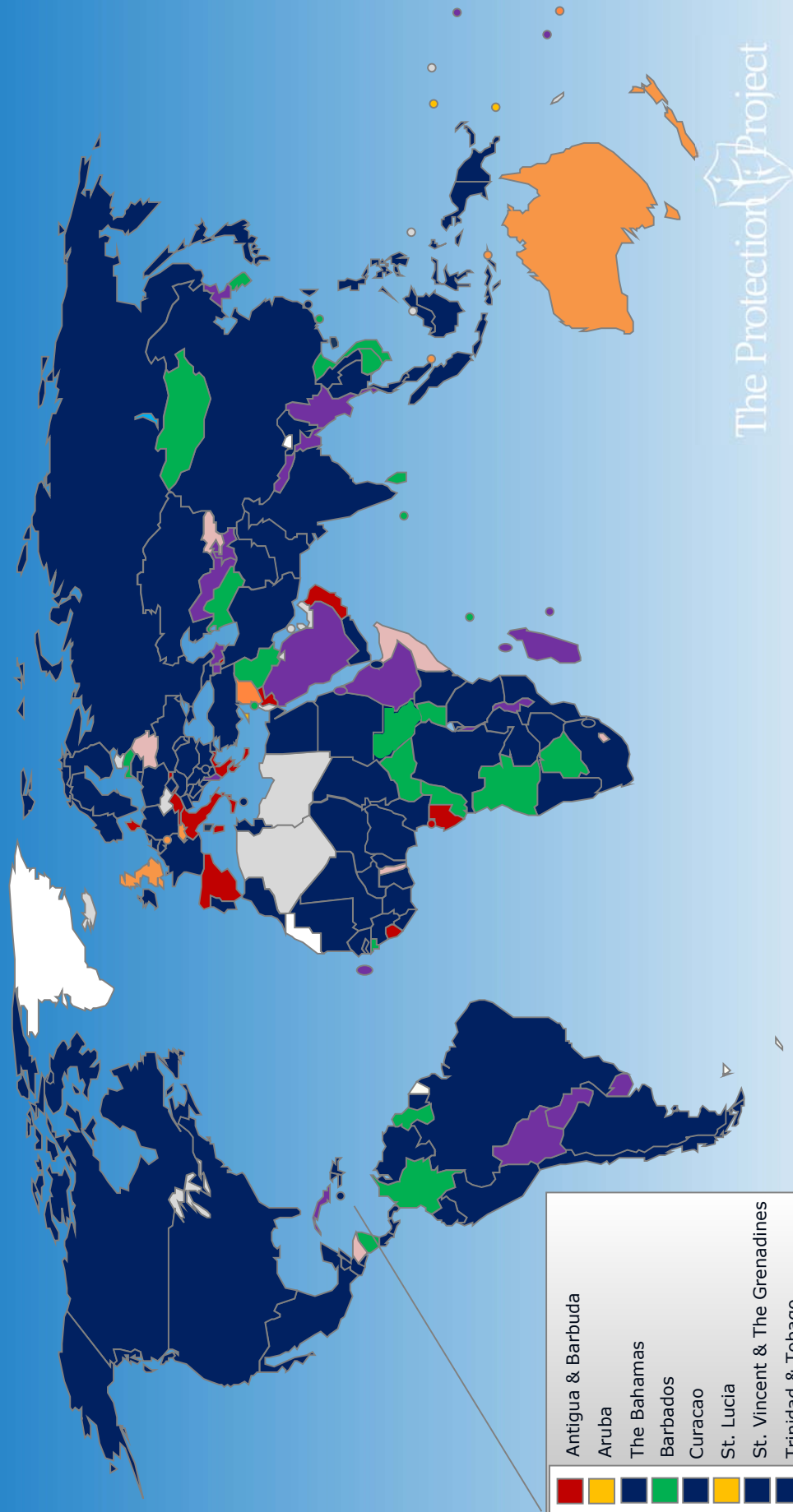
Antigua & Barbuda  
Aruba  
The Bahamas  
Barbados  
Curacao  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent & The Grenadines  
Trinidad & Tobago

Countries of origin  
Countries of origin and transit  
Countries of transit  
Countries of destination

Countries of transit and destination  
Countries of origin and destination  
Countries of origin, transit, and destination  
Internally only

Not mentioned

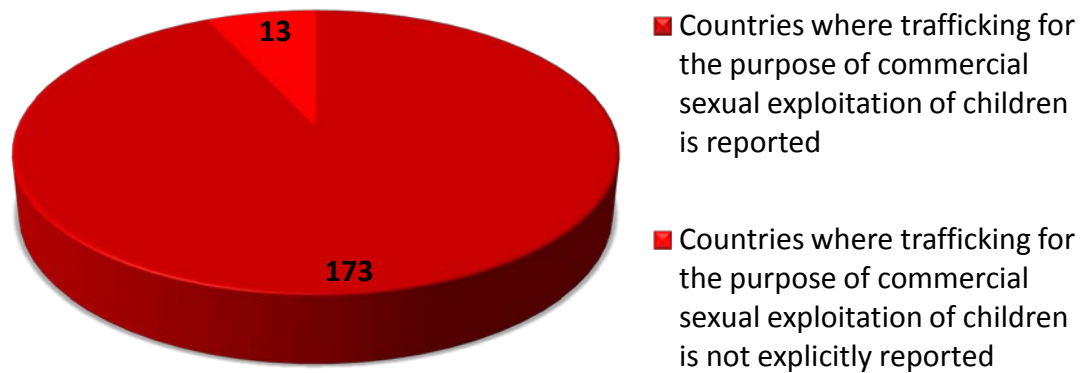
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

[illegible]

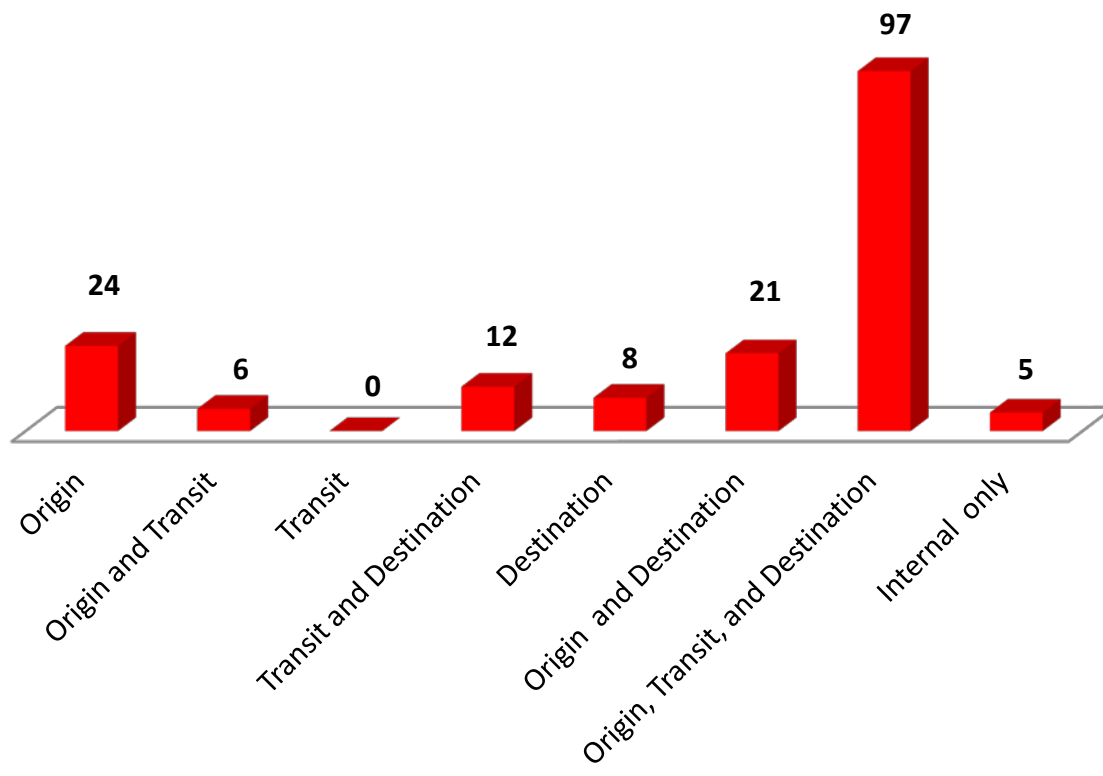
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

### 3.b. Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

Out of 186 countries in the 2012 TIP Report, 173 countries reported trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

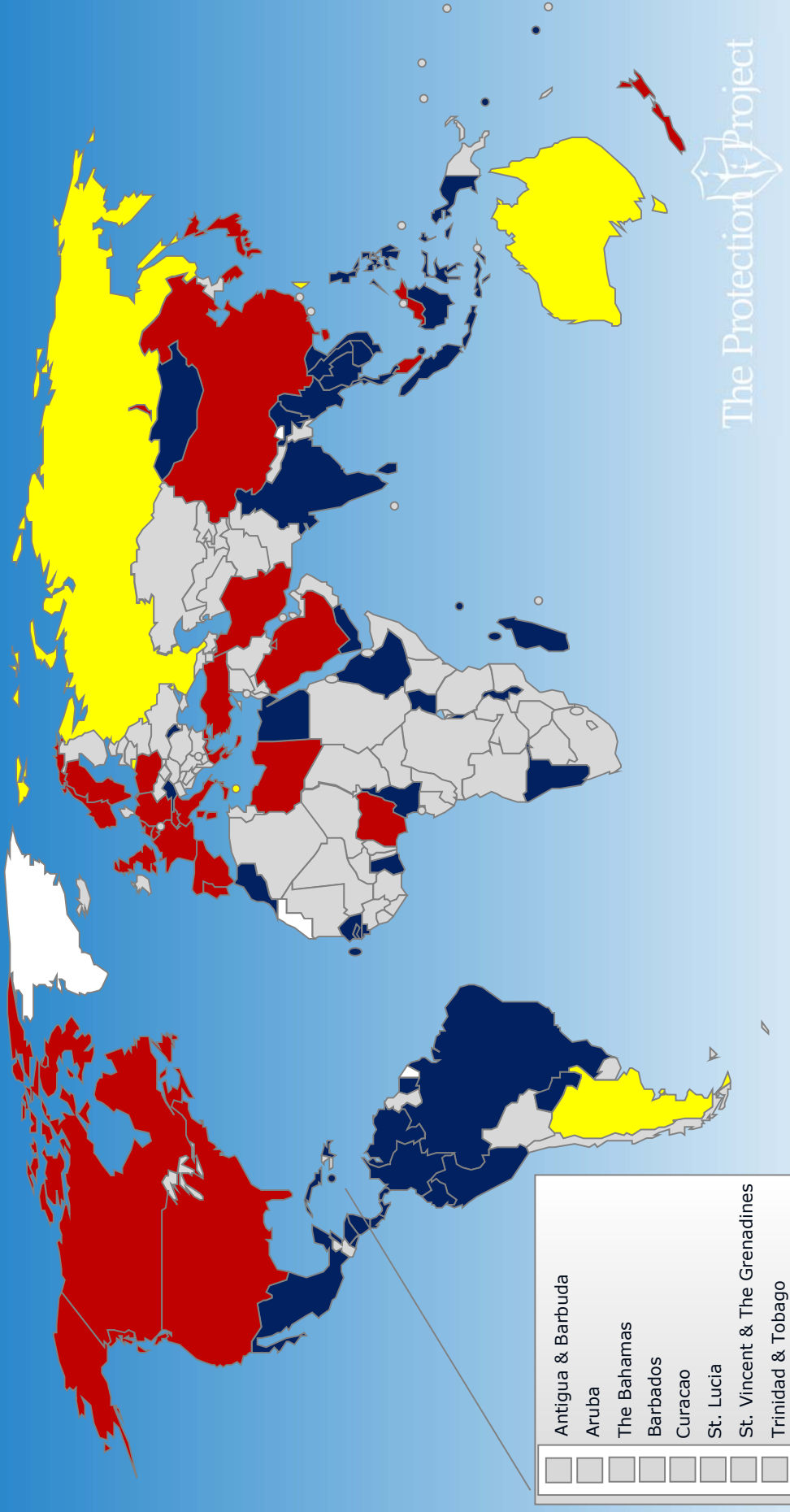


The column chart summarizes the routes of commercial sexual exploitation of children.





# Occurrence and Routes of Child Sex Tourism



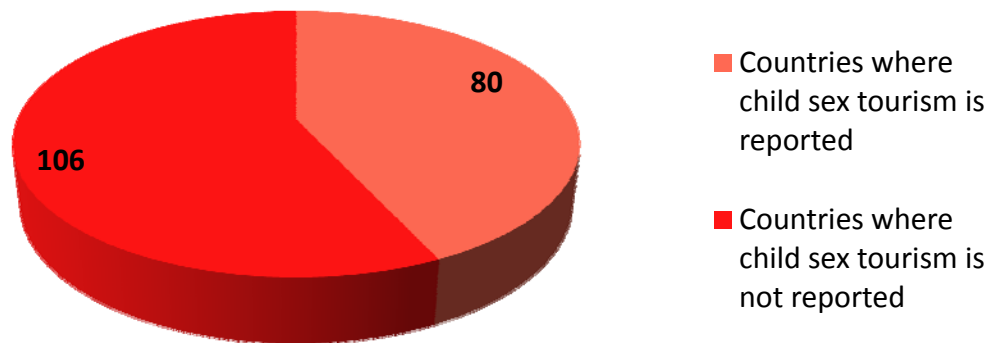
	Countries of origin for child sex tourism		Countries of origin and destination for child sex tourism
	Countries of destination for child sex tourism		Countries where child sex tourism is not reported

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

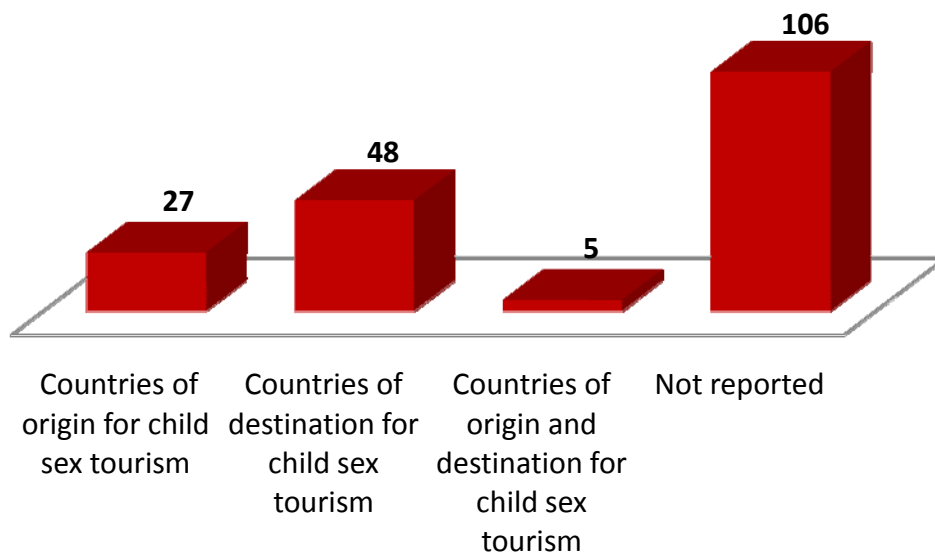


### 3.c. Occurrence and Routes of Child Sex Tourism

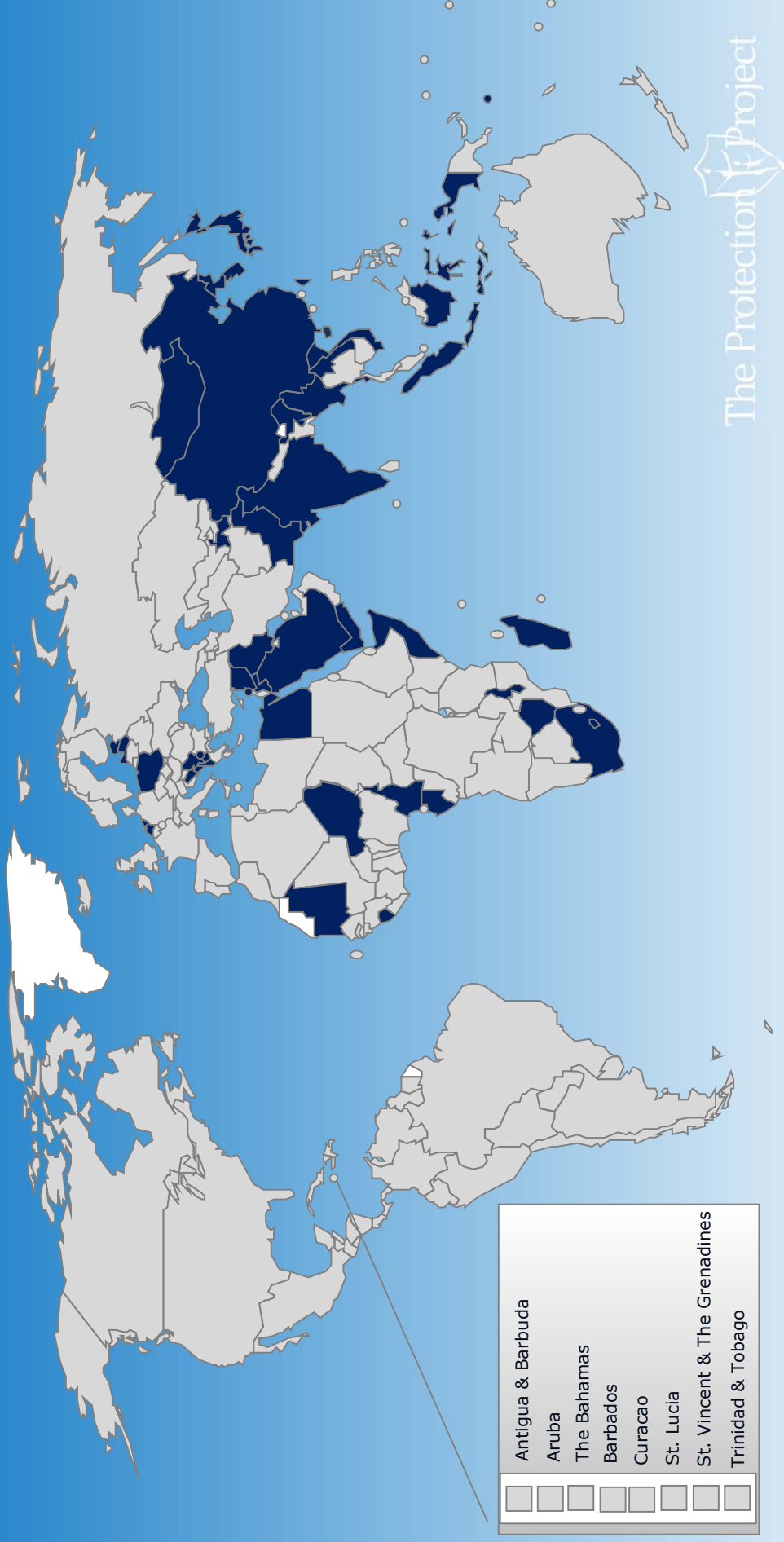
Of the 186 countries in the 2012 TIP Report, 80 reported instances of child sex tourism, and 106 did not report the occurrence of child sex tourism.



Child sex tourists originated from 27 countries. Forty-eight countries were destinations for child sex tourists. Five countries were both origin and destination countries.



# Trafficking for the Purpose of Marriage



Countries in which exploitative marriage is reported  
 Countries in which exploitative marriage is not reported

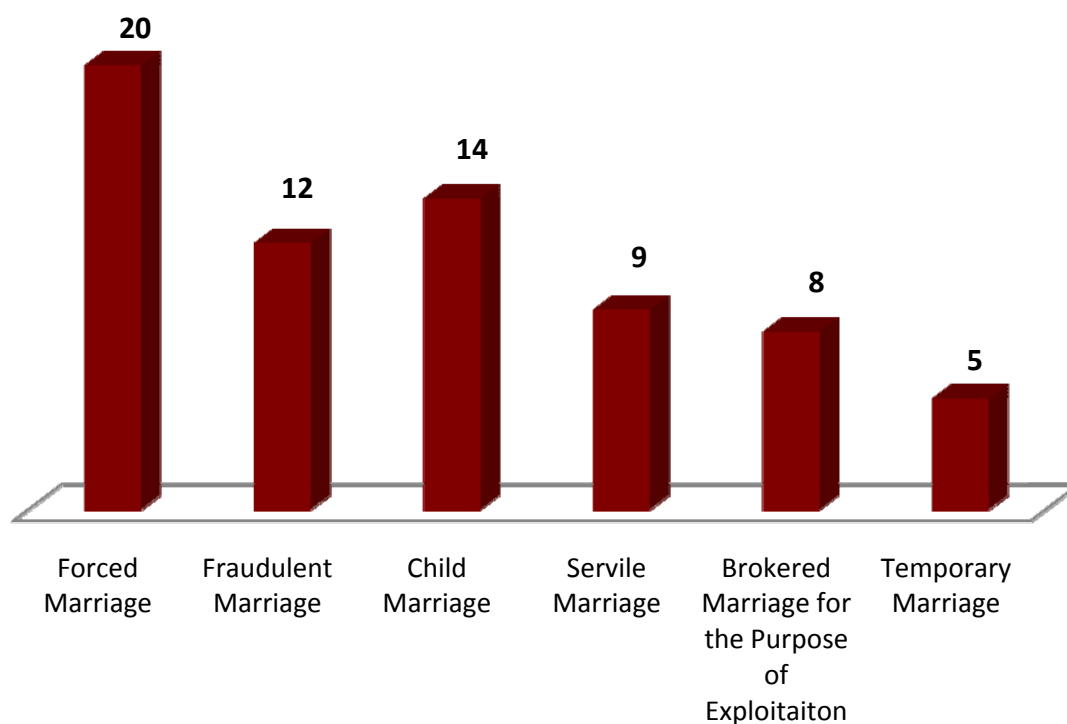
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

### 3.d. Trafficking for the Purpose of Marriage

In 43 of the 186 countries included in the 2012 TIP Report, women and/or children were trafficked for the purpose of exploitation in marriage.



The following column chart examines the different ways marriage is exploited in the 43 countries in which this form of exploitation occurs. Each category was counted individually, so the multiple listing of countries is possible. These marriages are primarily used for the purpose of sexual and/or labor exploitation. Women are victims of forced, fraudulent, servile, fraudulently brokered, and temporary marriages. Children may also become victims of exploitative marriage. For example, girls subjected to servile marriages have been sold to settle debts in Papua New Guinea, to compensate for the death of a relative in Zimbabwe, and to continue a tradition of slavery in the Tahoua region of Niger.





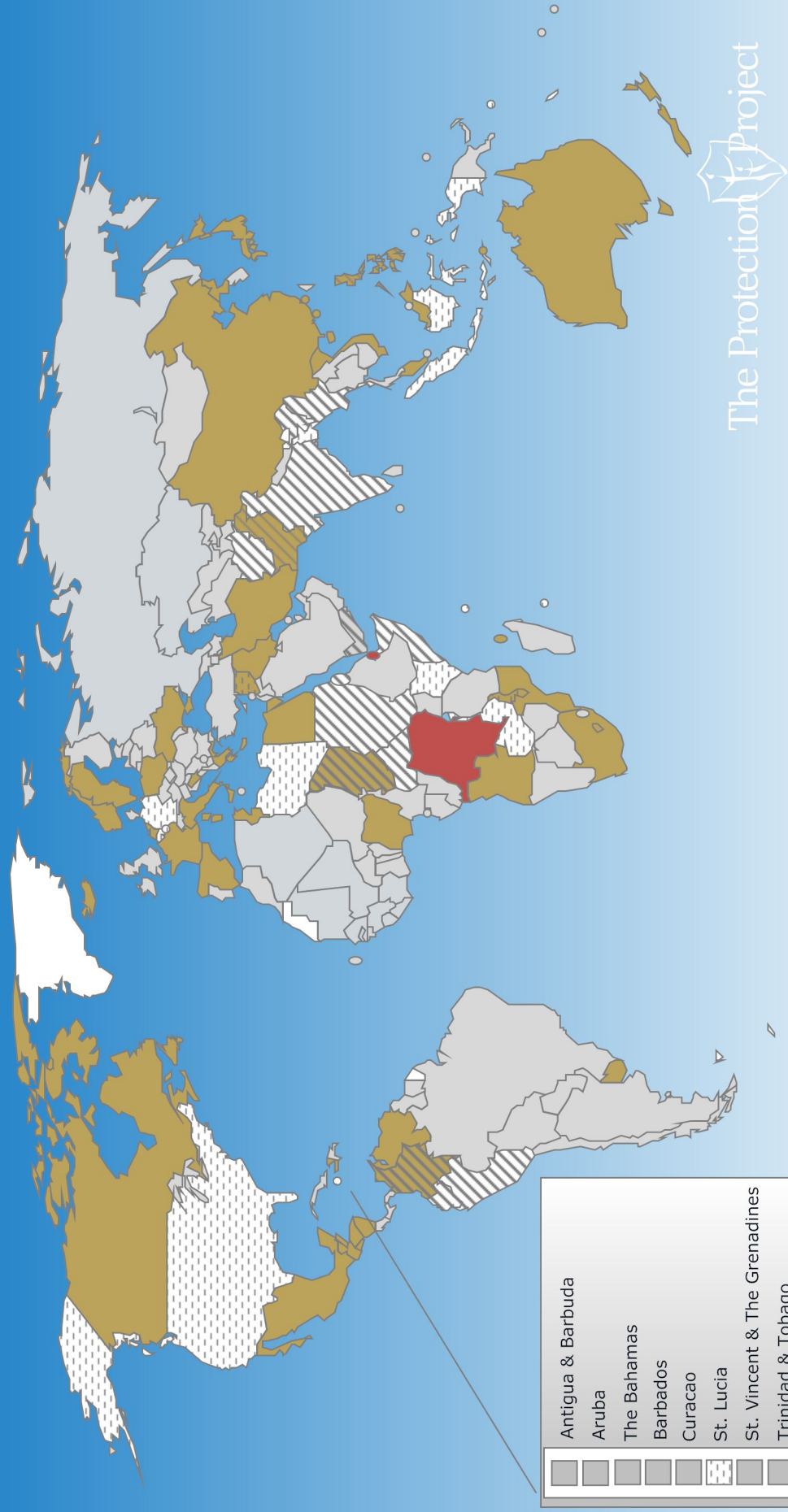


#### 4. CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO THE TRAFFICKING INFRASTRUCTURE





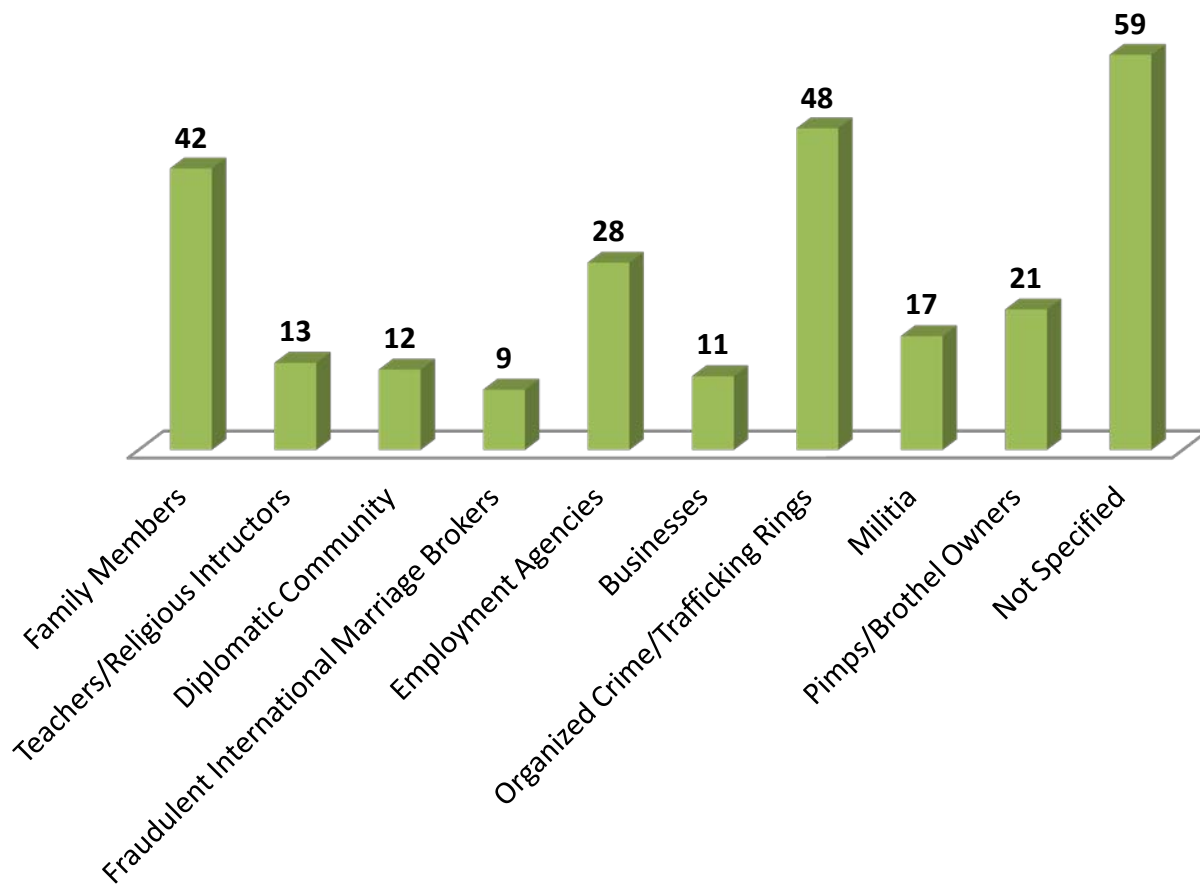
# Profile of the Trafficker: Criminal and Military Involvement



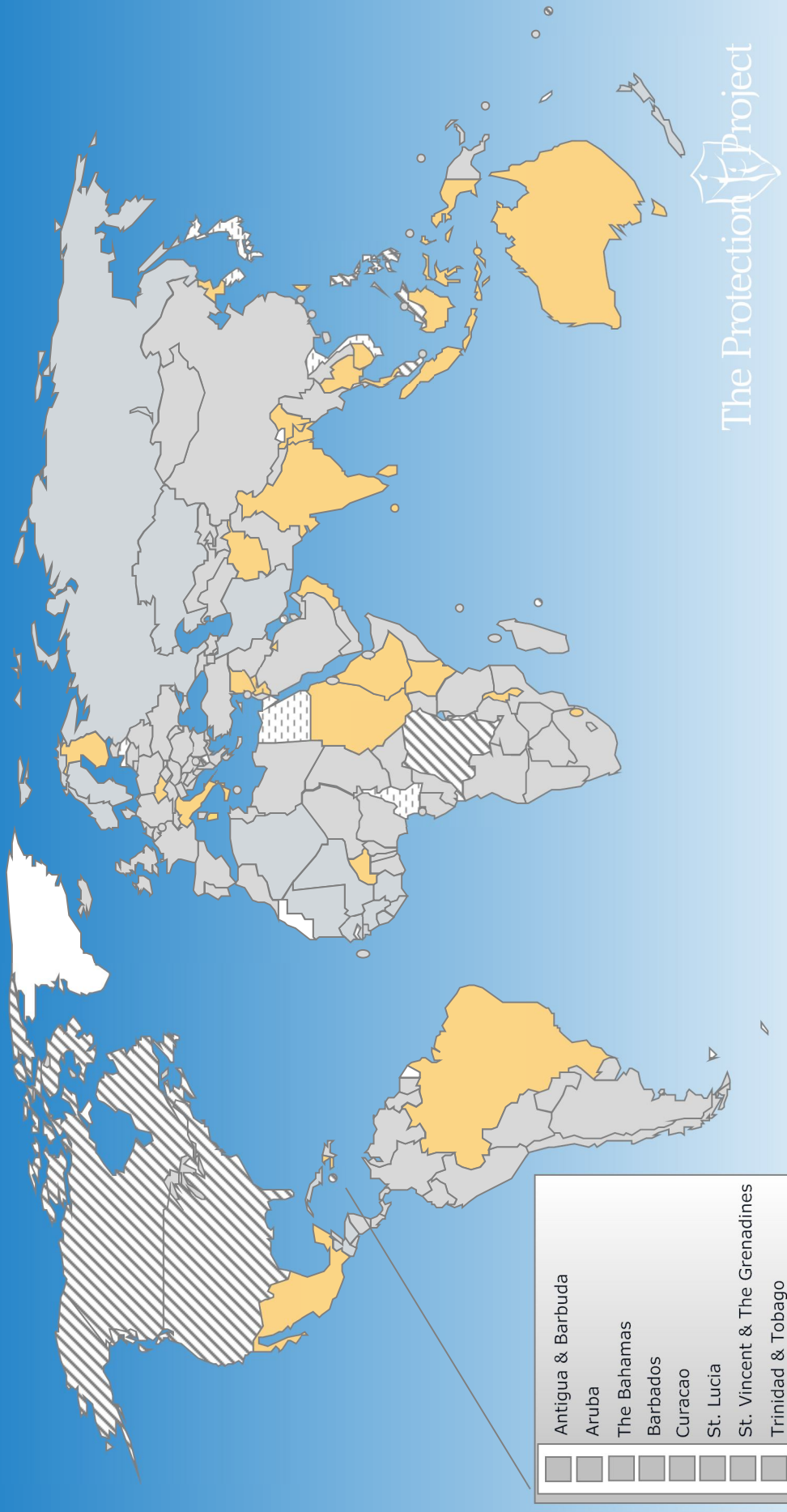
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

#### 4.a. The Profile of the Trafficker

The individuals and organizations responsible for the trafficking of humans vary in nature, motivation, and influence. Organized crime and complex smuggling networks contribute significantly to the trafficking of persons, yet a growing factor is the willingness of families to sell children for economic profit. For example, Iraqi citizens allegedly leave their children at the Syrian border after having arranged for traffickers to retrieve and employ their children at nightclubs in Syria. Family-based or ethnically-oriented organizations and mafias have had an increasing presence in the trafficking infrastructures of countries such as Norway, Romania, Greece, and the Slovak Republic. This chart presents the different profiles of perpetrators. Each category was counted individually, so the multiple listing of countries is possible.



# Profile of the Trafficker: Private Sector Involvement



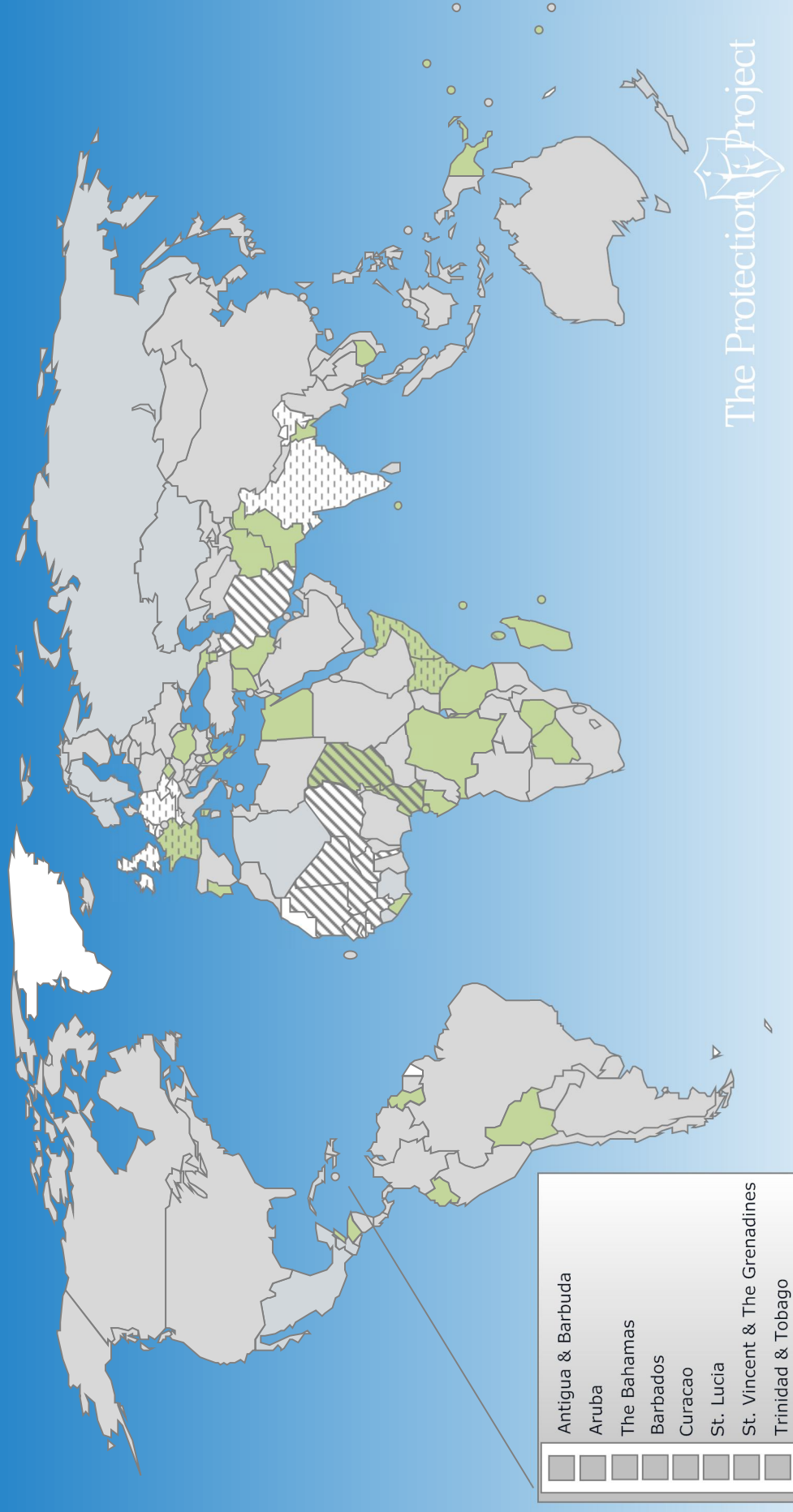
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- Employment Agencies
- Businesses
- Fraudulent International Marriage Brokers

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.



# Profile of the Trafficker: Community Involvement



- Family Members
- Teachers/Religious Instructors
- Diplomatic Community

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

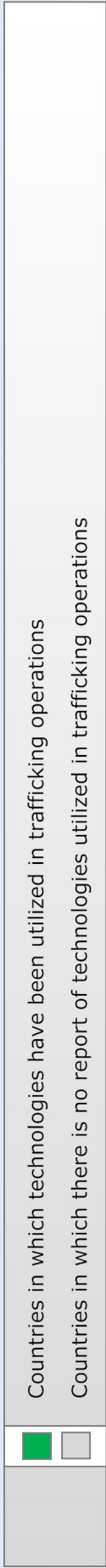
# Technology and Trafficking in Persons

The map displays the following countries in green, indicating that technologies have been utilized in trafficking operations:

- Antigua & Barbuda
- Aruba
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Curacao
- St. Lucia
- St. Vincent & The Grenadines
- Trinidad & Tobago

All other countries shown on the map are gray, indicating no report of technologies utilized in trafficking operations.

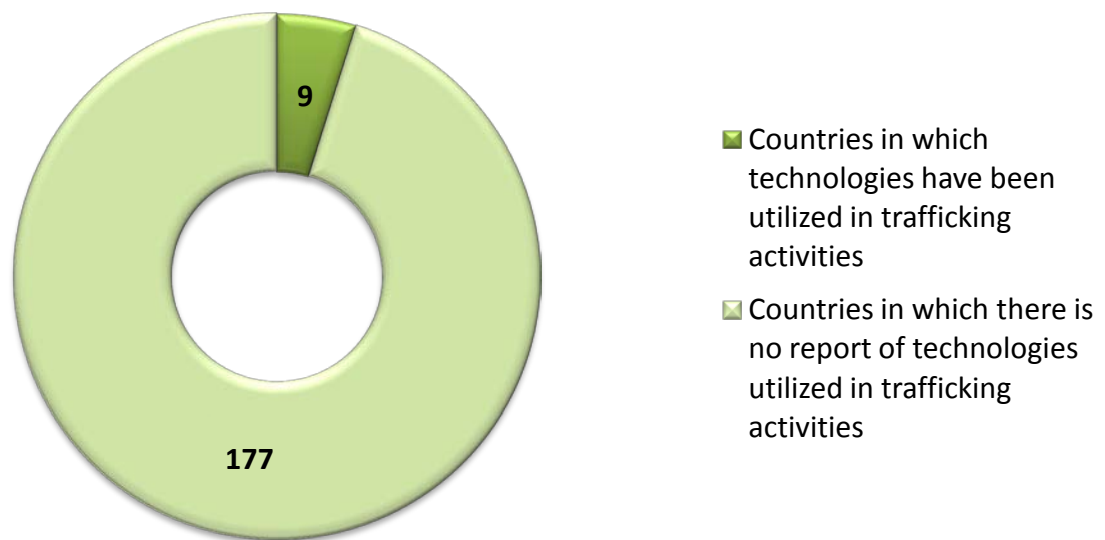
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.



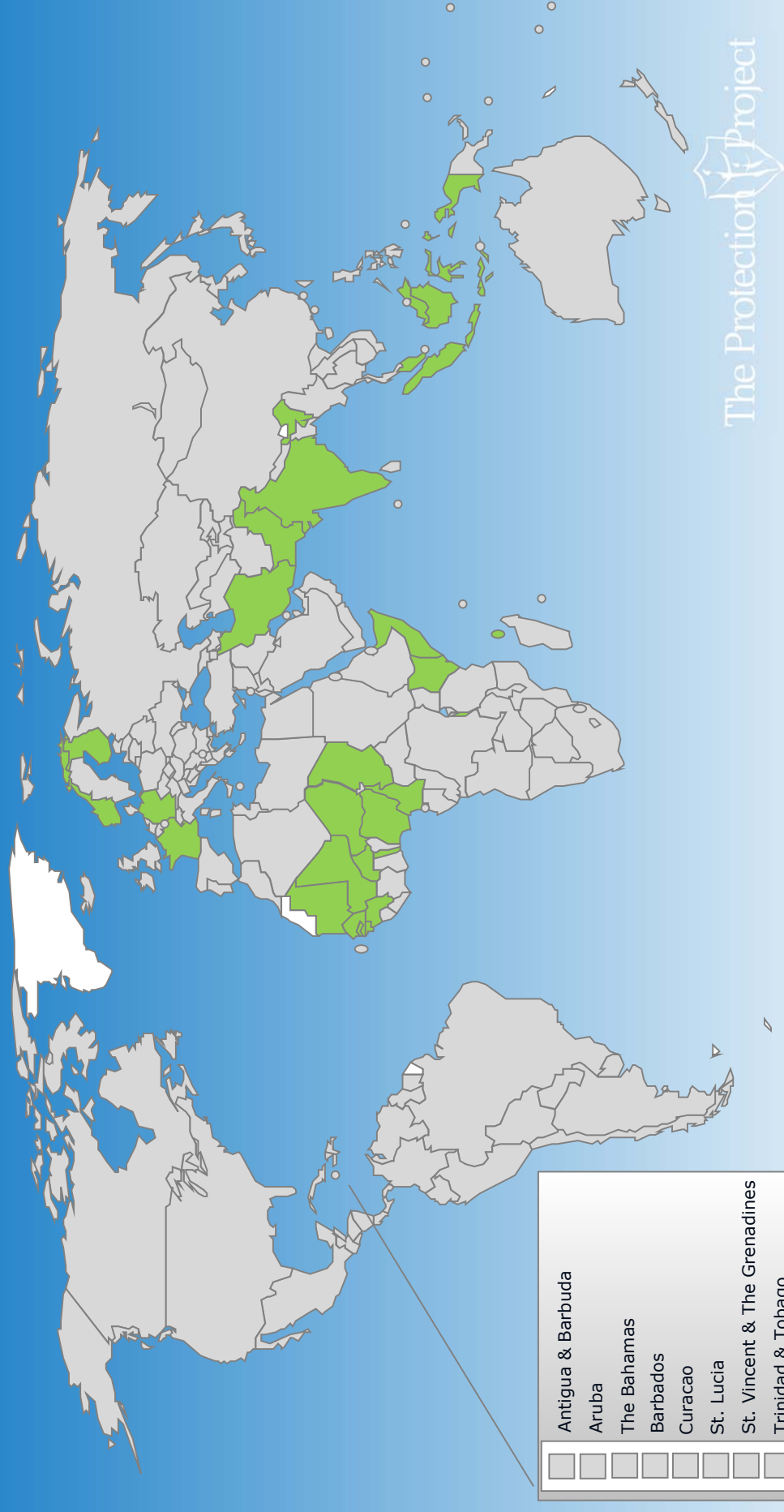
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

#### 4.b. Technology and Trafficking in Persons

Traffickers are explicitly mentioned as utilizing modern technologies in their trafficking activities in 9 countries. For example, Cameroonian women are lured to Europe by fraudulent internet marriage proposals or offers of domestic work and subsequently become victims of forced labor or forced prostitution in Switzerland and France. In another example, some North Korean women are offered jobs in China but are subsequently forced into prostitution, a process facilitated through the internet sex trade. For the purpose of this chart, all reported forms of trafficking are included.



# Religion and Trafficking in Persons



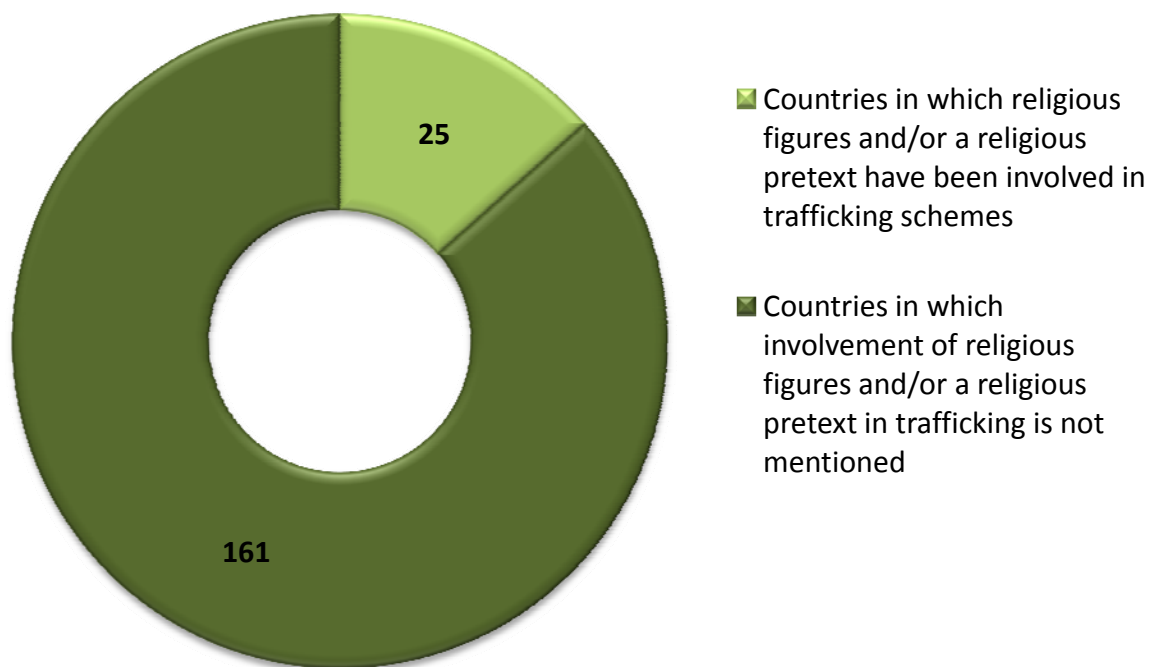
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Countries in which religious figures and/or a religious pretext have been involved in trafficking schemes  
 Countries in which involvement of religious figures and/or a religious pretext in trafficking is not mentioned

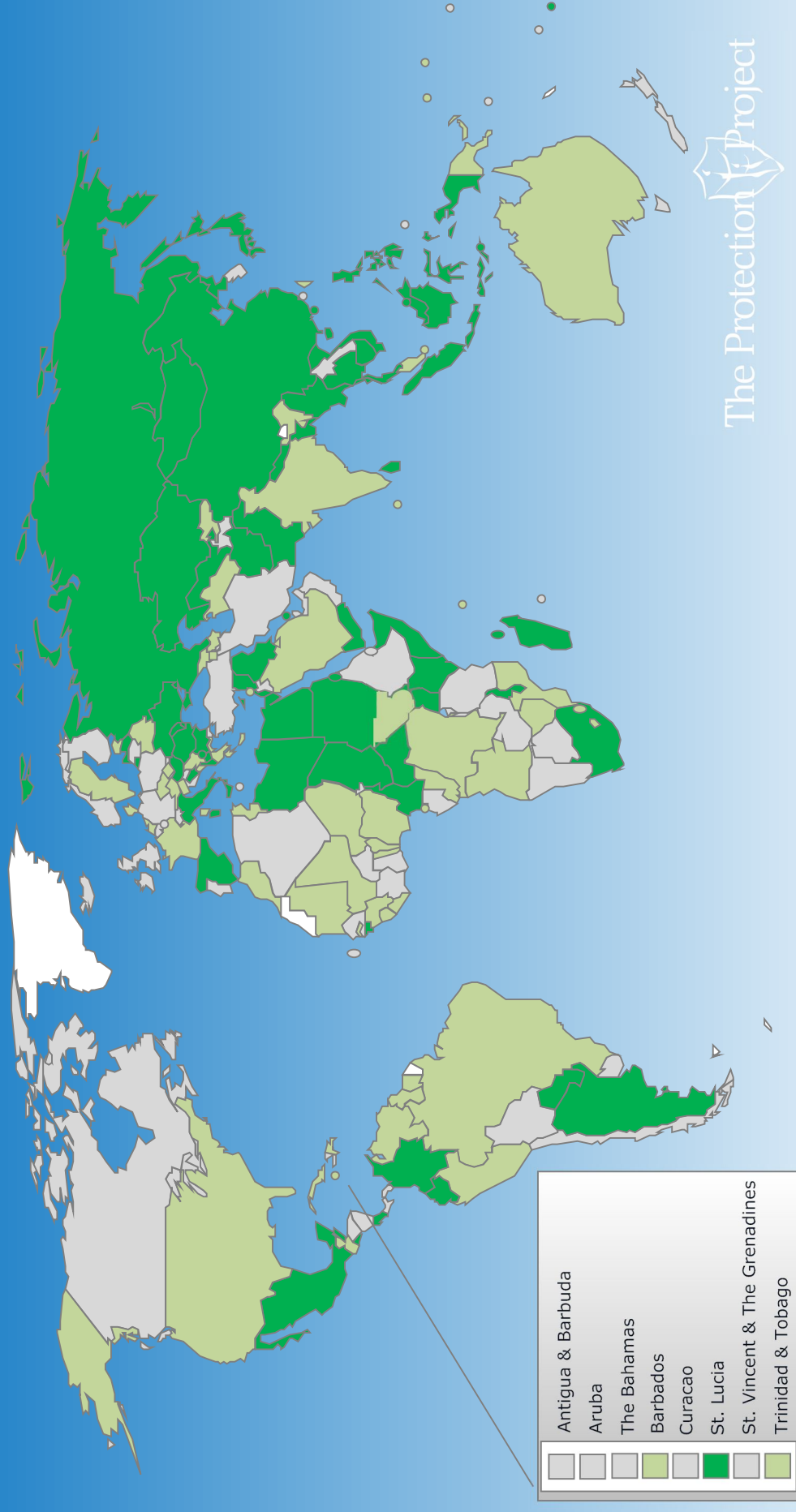
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

#### 4.c. Religion and Trafficking in Persons

Religious figures and/or religious pretext play a role in the trafficking schemes of 25 of the 186 reported countries. Corrupt *marabouts*, or religious teachers, exploit students through forced begging in a variety of countries, such as The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, and Senegal. Another method of exploitation using a religious pretense is the promise of spiritual pilgrimage with the intent to traffic the unsuspecting victims; this tactic is practiced in Burundi and Indonesia. Many traffickers in Europe, such as Norway, Finland, France, and Germany, use voodoo to coerce, threaten, or subdue victims; this practice is especially associated with Nigerian trafficking networks. This chart presents the countries in which religious figures and/or a religious pretext contributed to the trafficking of humans in the countries analyzed in the 2012 TIP Report.



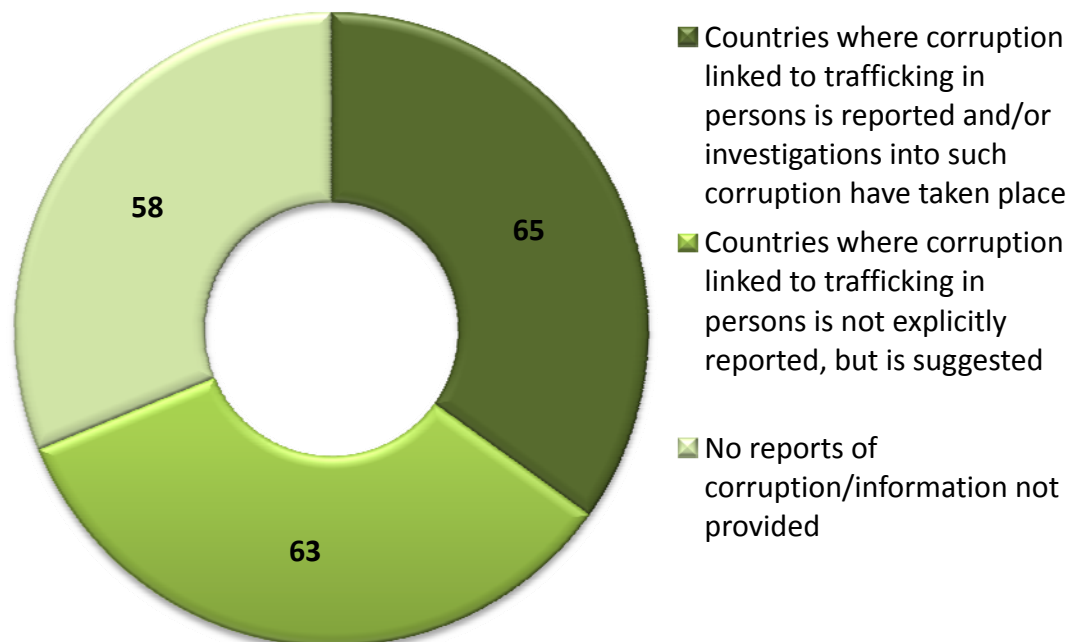
# Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

#### 4.d. Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons

Corrupt activities linked to trafficking in persons occur in 64 of the 186 countries included in the 2012 TIP Report. In 63 countries, corruption is not specifically reported but suggested. The report notes examples in which officials accepted or extorted bribes, discouraged trafficking victims from reporting their crimes, falsified identity documents, or tolerated child prostitution and other human trafficking activities in commercial sex sites.









## 5. GOVERNMENT RESPONSES





# Types of Anti-Trafficking Legislation

Antigua & Barbuda  
Aruba  
The Bahamas  
Barbados  
Curacao  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent & The Grenadines  
Trinidad & Tobago

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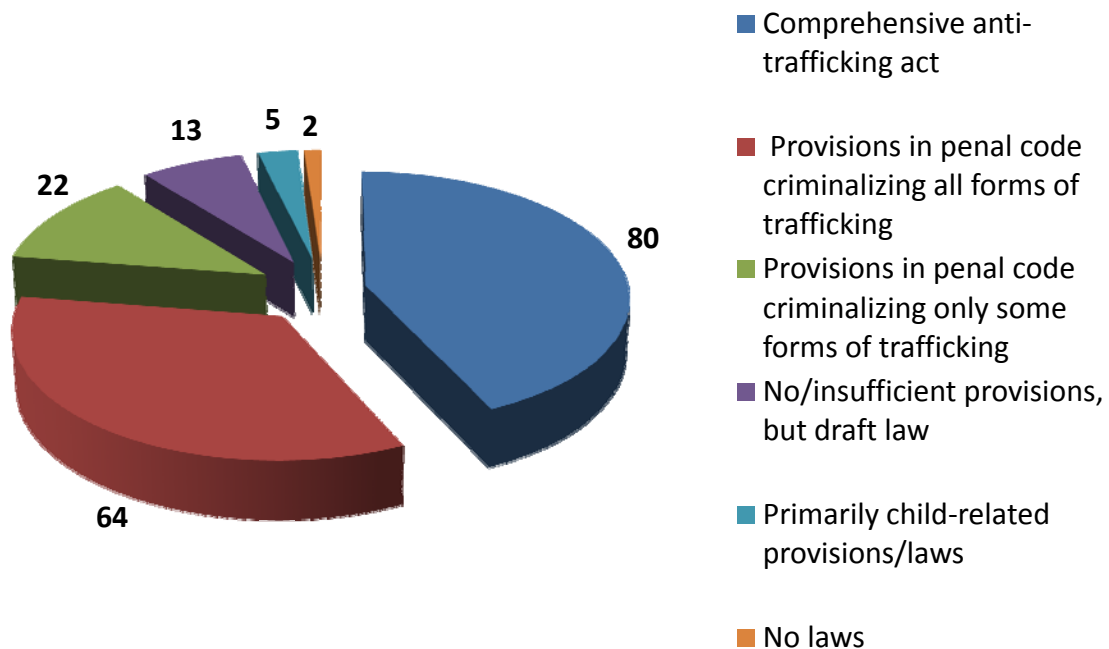


Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

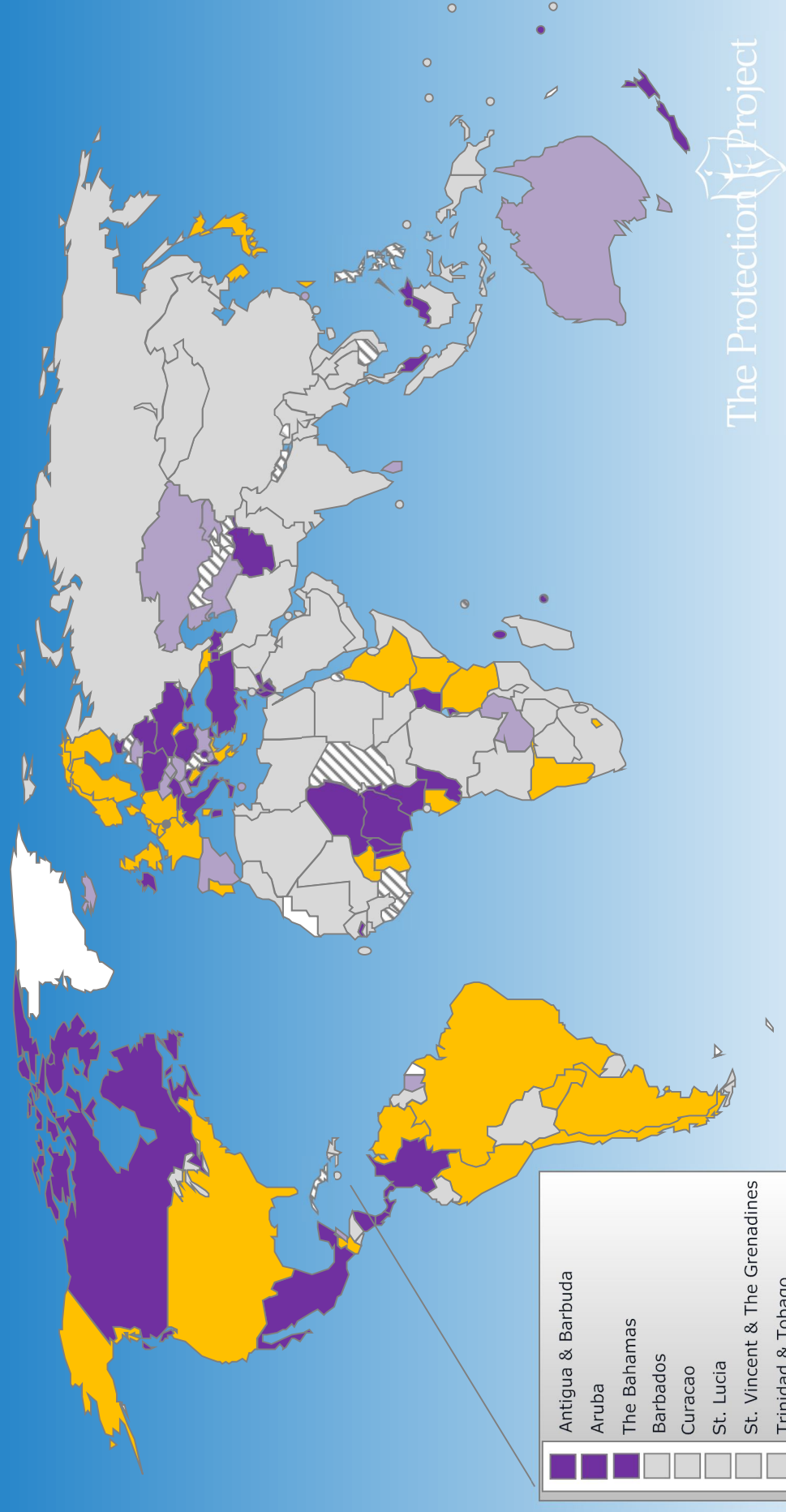
## 5.a. Types of Anti-Trafficking Legislation

According to the TIP Report 2012:

- 80 countries have a comprehensive anti-trafficking act
- 64 countries have provisions in their penal code criminalizing all forms of trafficking
- 22 countries have provisions in their penal code criminalizing only some forms of trafficking
- 13 countries have no or insufficient laws, but draft laws
- 5 countries have primarily child-related anti-trafficking laws
- 2 countries lack anti-trafficking laws



# Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking

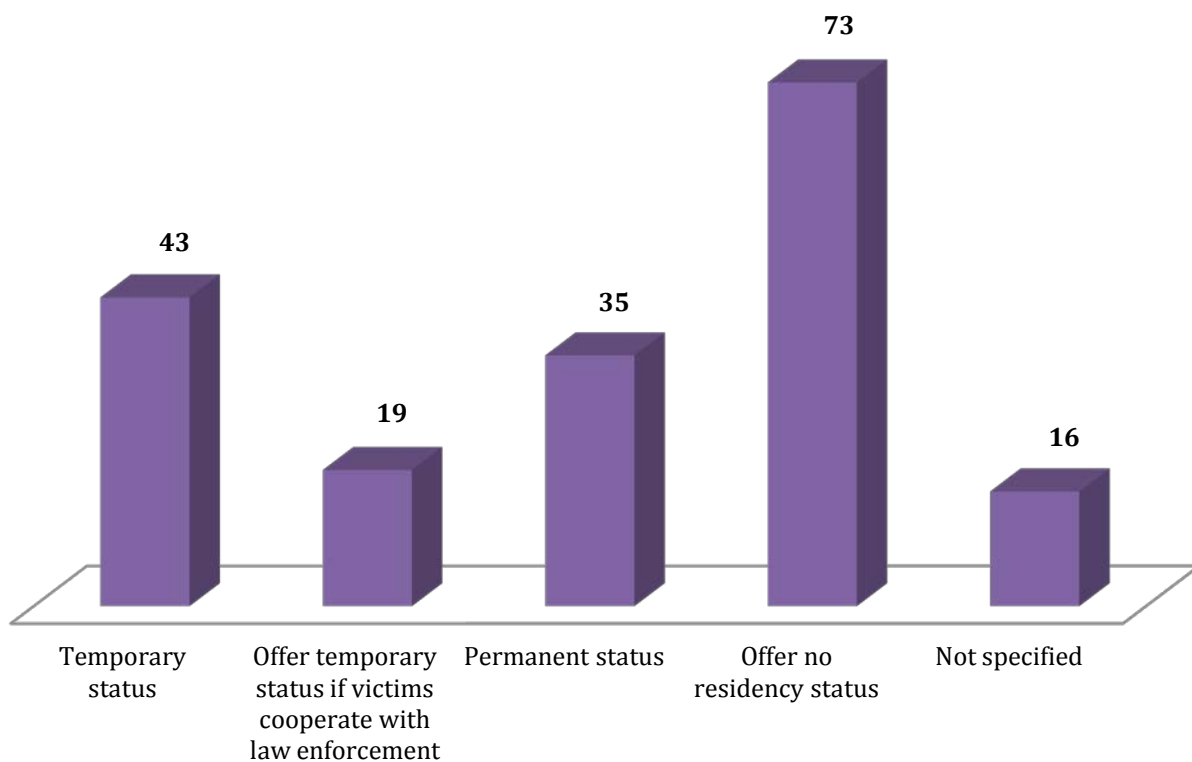


<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	Temporary status Permanent status Not specified
<div></div> <div></div>	Temporary status offered if victims cooperate with law enforcement and/or assist in prosecution No residency

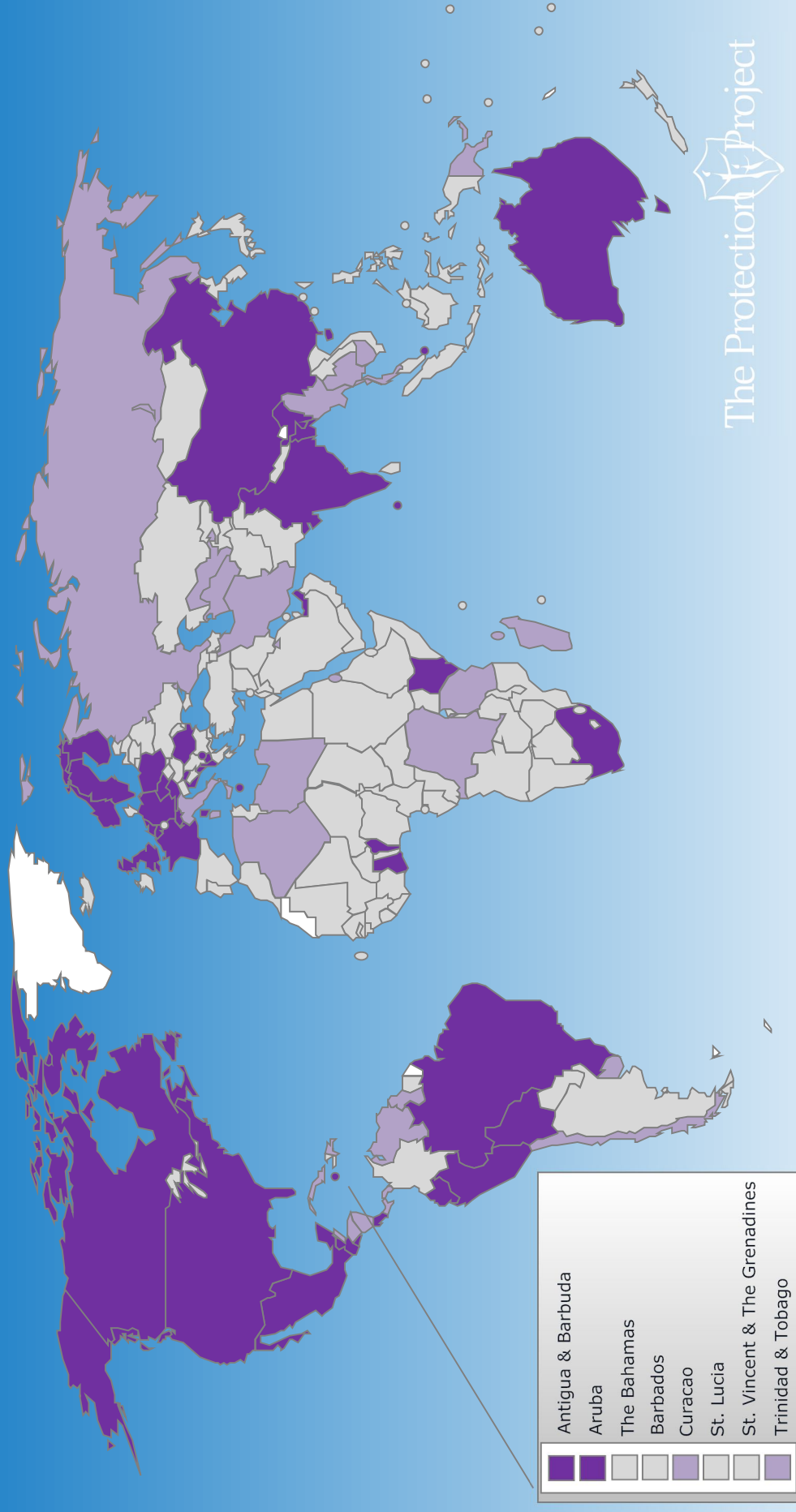
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

### 5.b. Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking

The following column chart summarizes the 2012 TIP Report information regarding the immigration and residency policies for victims of trafficking. Nineteen countries offer temporary status if victims cooperate with law enforcement in investigating and prosecuting their traffickers. Thirty-five of the 186 countries also offer permanent status to victims. All of the countries that offer permanent status to victims offer temporary status as well.



# Existence of Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms



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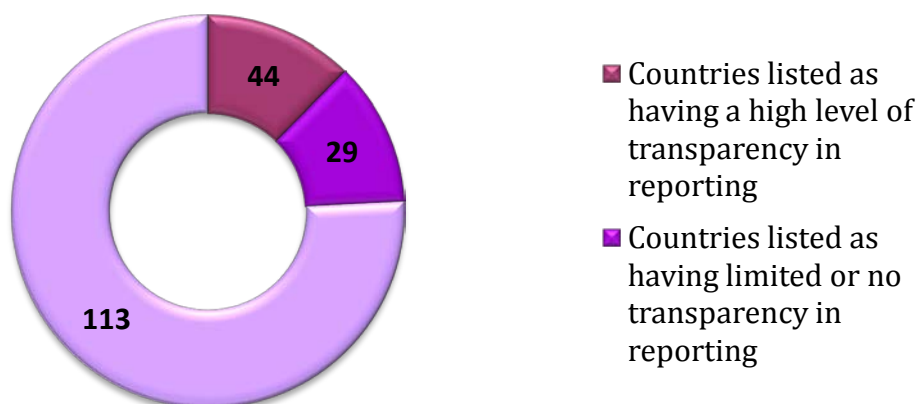
- Countries listed as having a high level of transparency in reporting
- Countries listed as having limited or no transparency in reporting
- Countries for which no level of transparency is recorded

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

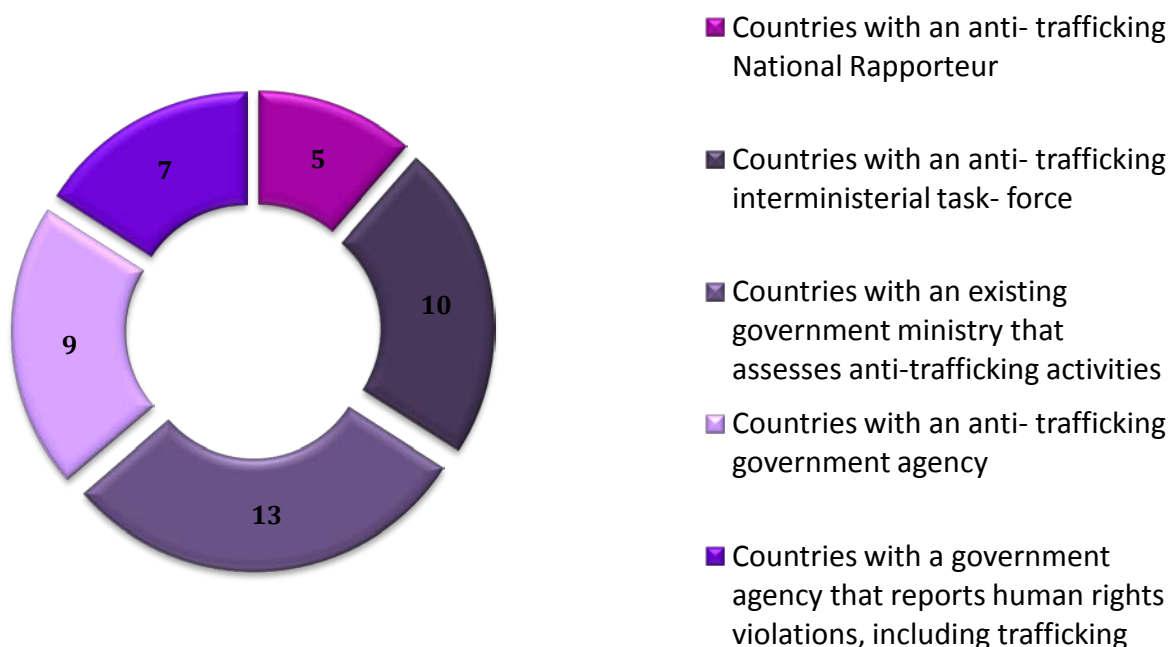


### 5.c. Existence of Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms

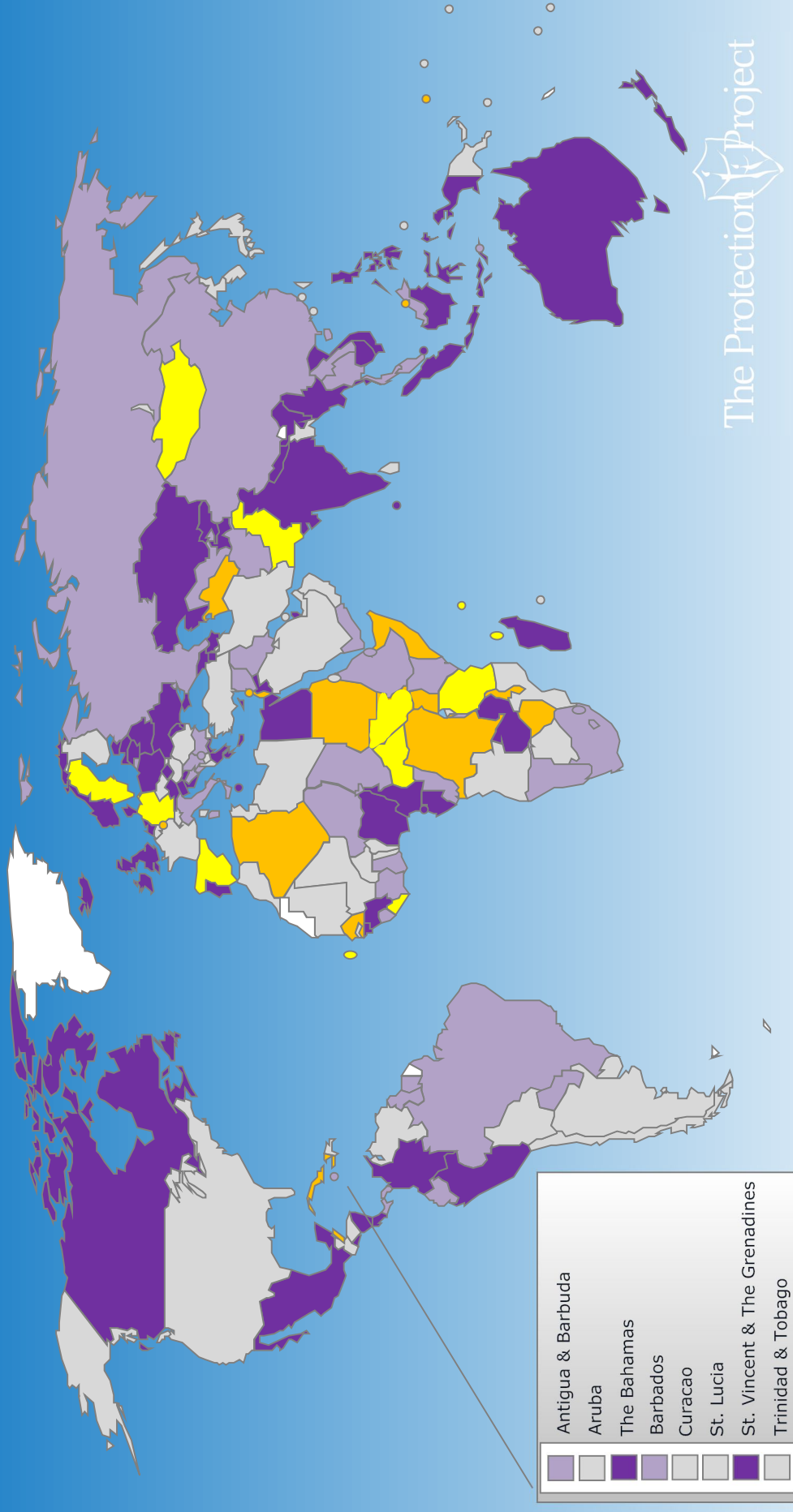
The TIP Report records each country's level of transparency in monitoring and reporting their anti-trafficking activities.



States have adopted five different mechanisms to monitor and report on the government's anti-trafficking activities. Countries employ independent National Rapporteurs, task-forces composed of members of different government ministries, existing ministries whose mandate is expanded to cover anti-trafficking activity, government agencies that address trafficking in persons specifically, and government agencies that report human rights violations, including trafficking.



# National Plans of Action

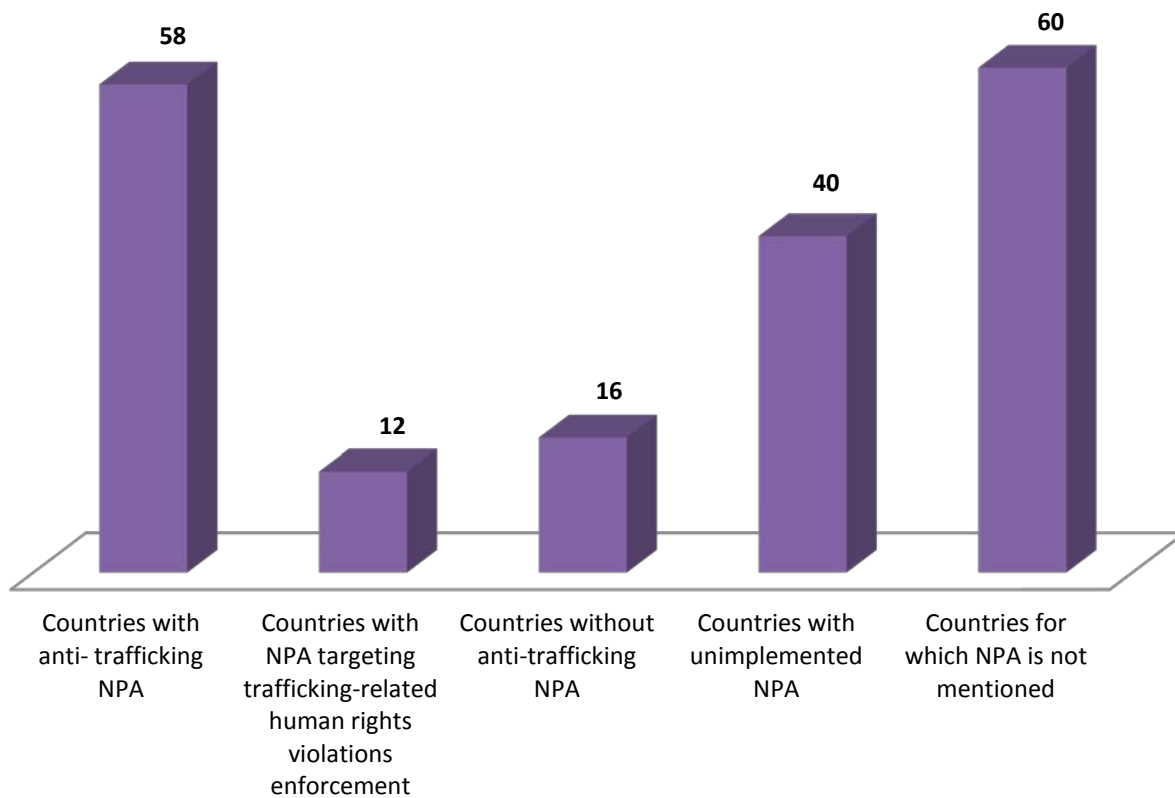


The Protection Project

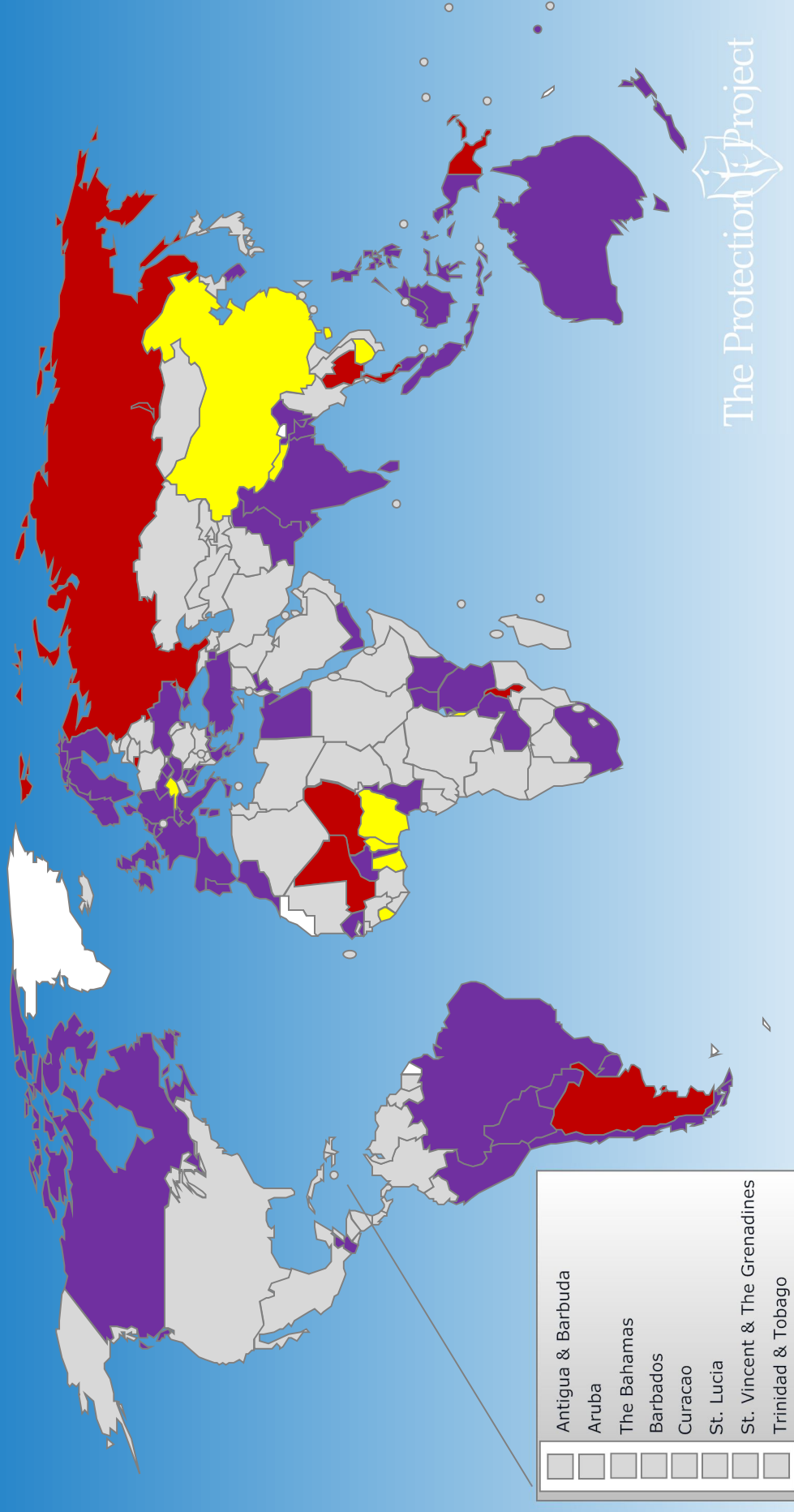
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

#### 5.d. National Plans of Action

Fifty-eight countries are recorded as having a National Plan of Action (NPA) to combat trafficking in persons. Twelve countries are identified as having National Plans of Action that target human rights violations related to trafficking in persons, such as child labor, sexual exploitation, and social ills.



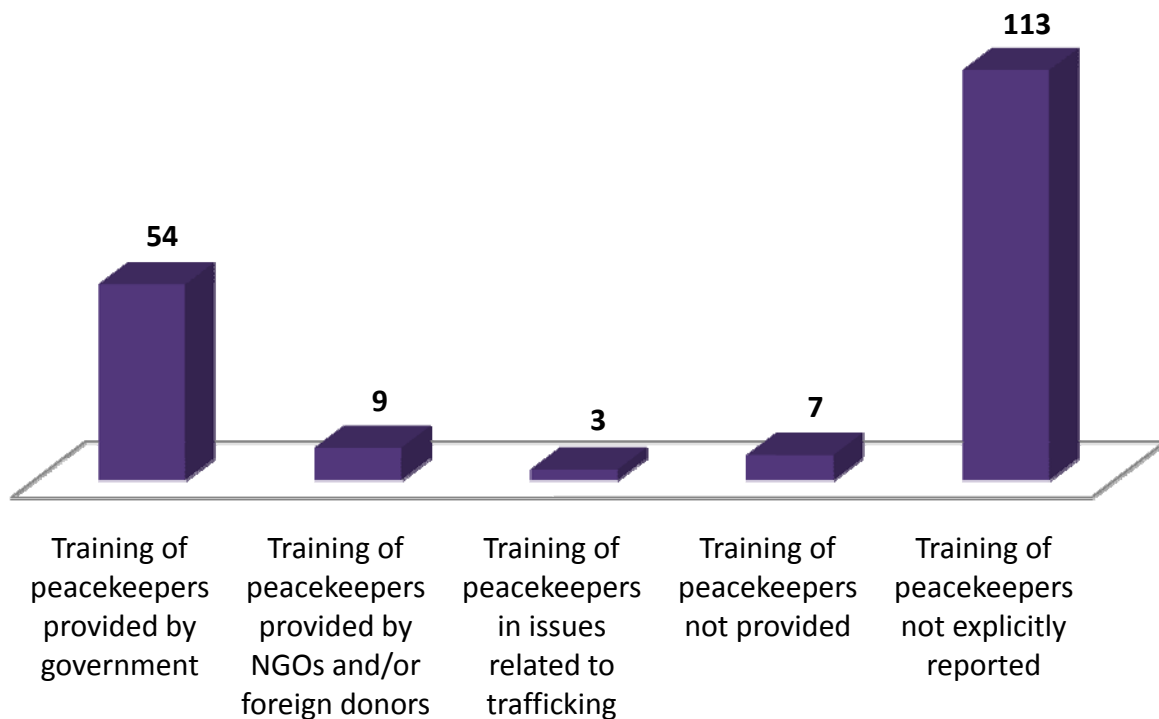
# Training of Peacekeeping Forces



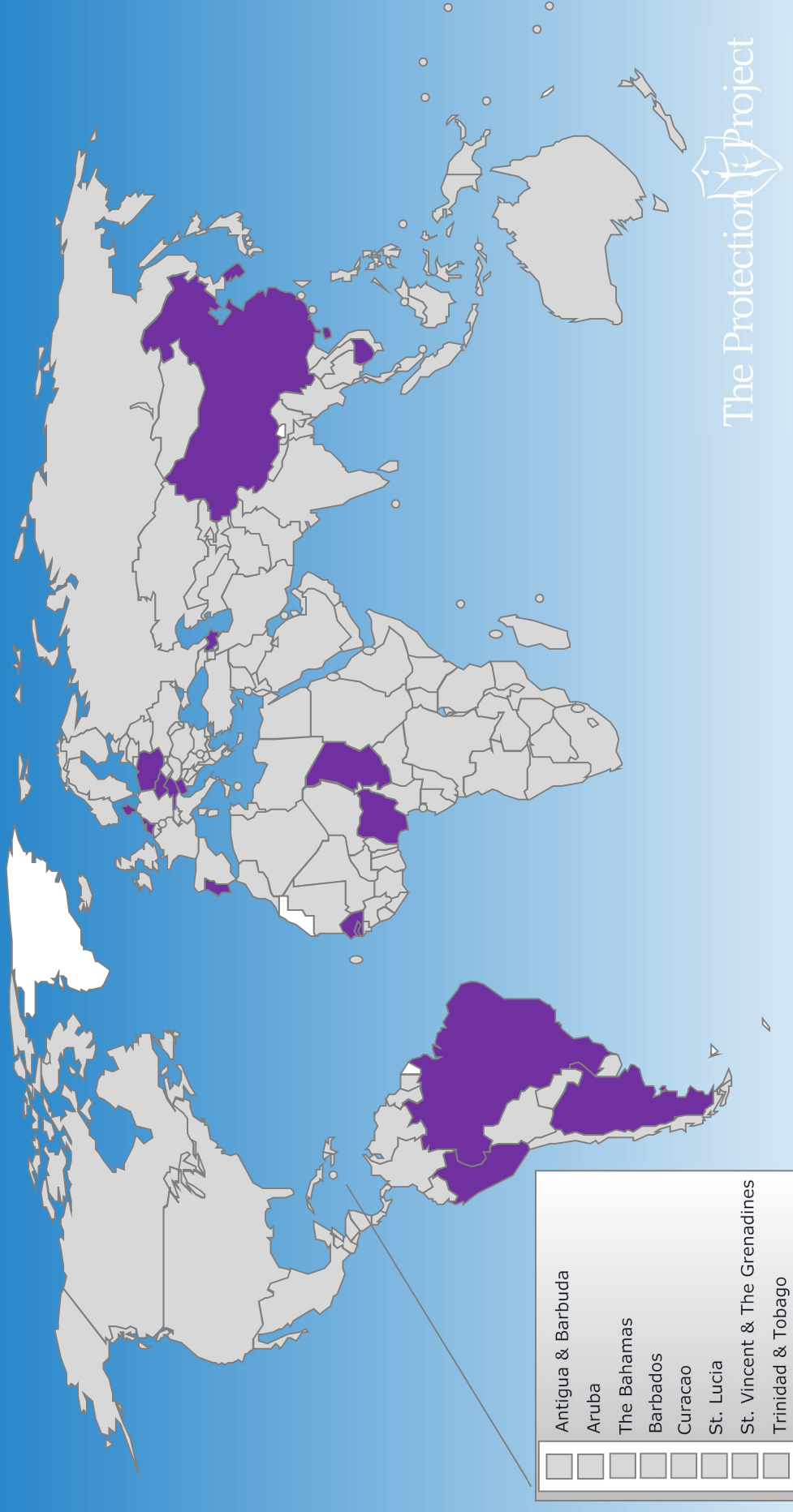
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### 5. e. Training of Peacekeeping Forces


The following chart summarizes efforts to train peacekeepers on trafficking in persons and international human rights. These trainings are conducted either as part of a general human rights briefing or as a specific anti-trafficking program. Fifty-four countries trained their own peacekeeping troops on trafficking in persons prior to their deployment on international peacekeeping missions. In 9 countries, NGOs and/or foreign donors contributed to government efforts or conducted the training themselves. Countries did not provide human trafficking training to troops but did have some form of training in human rights or gender sensitivity. No training whatsoever was provided in 7 countries, and 113 countries did not report on whether peacekeeping training was provided or not.



# Use of Technology to Combat Trafficking in Persons



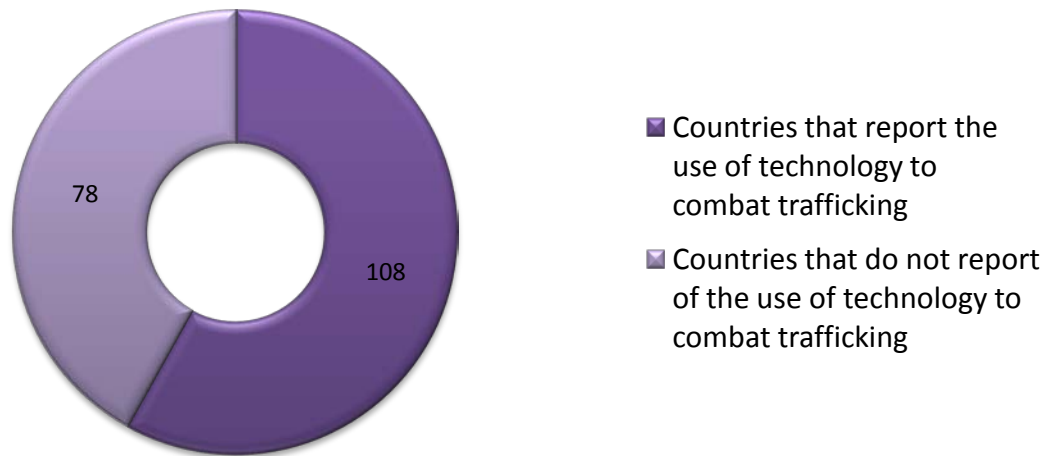
 Countries in which new technologies have been utilized in trafficking operations

 Countries in which there is no report of new technologies utilized to fight trafficking in persons

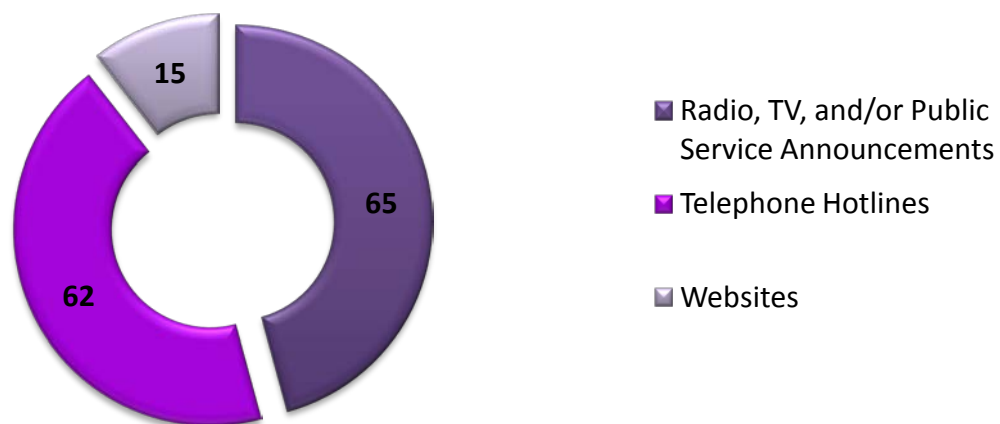
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

### 5.f. Use of Technology to Combat Trafficking in Persons

The 2012 TIP Report identifies 108 countries that use technology to combat trafficking in persons, while 78 do not utilize this resource to combat human trafficking.



The following chart categorizes the types of technology used by countries to combat trafficking in persons. Resources include websites, databases, hotlines, radio, and television, among others. For example, the Austrian government's anti-trafficking police force uses a database to track when local law enforcement arrests a child for prostitution in order to check for indications of trafficking. A common practice is to facilitate a telephone hotline for the instant reporting of incidents of trafficking and for victim support. Each category was analyzed individually, so the multiple listing of countries is possible.





# Demand Reduction Programs

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Antigua & Barbuda  
Aruba  
The Bahamas  
Barbados  
Curacao  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent & The Grenadines  
Trinidad & Tobago

Countries with demand reduction programs  
Countries without demand reduction programs  
Countries for which demand reduction programs are not mentioned

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

# Demand Reduction Programs

The Protection Project

Antigua & Barbuda  
Aruba  
The Bahamas  
Barbados  
Curacao  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent & The Grenadines  
Trinidad & Tobago

Countries with demand reduction programs  
Countries without demand reduction programs  
Countries for which demand reduction programs are not mentioned

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

### Countries with demand reduction programs

### Countries without demand reduction programs

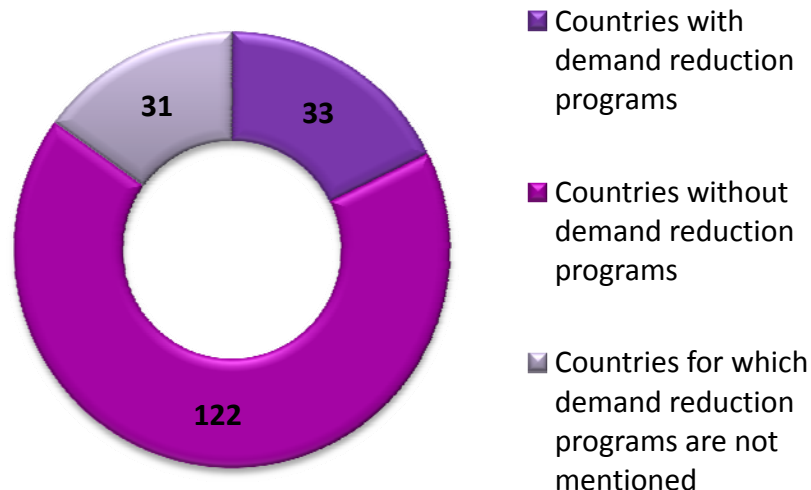
	Countries for which demand reduction programs are not mentioned

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

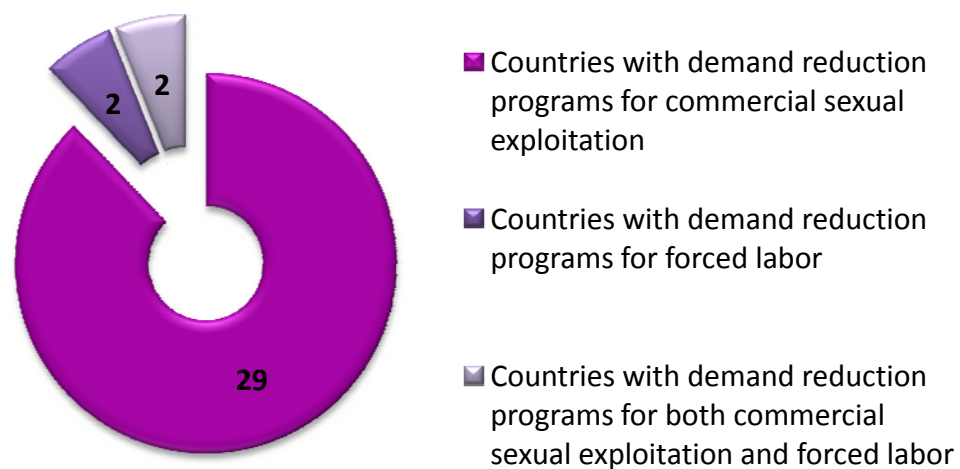
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

## 5.g. Demand Reduction Programs

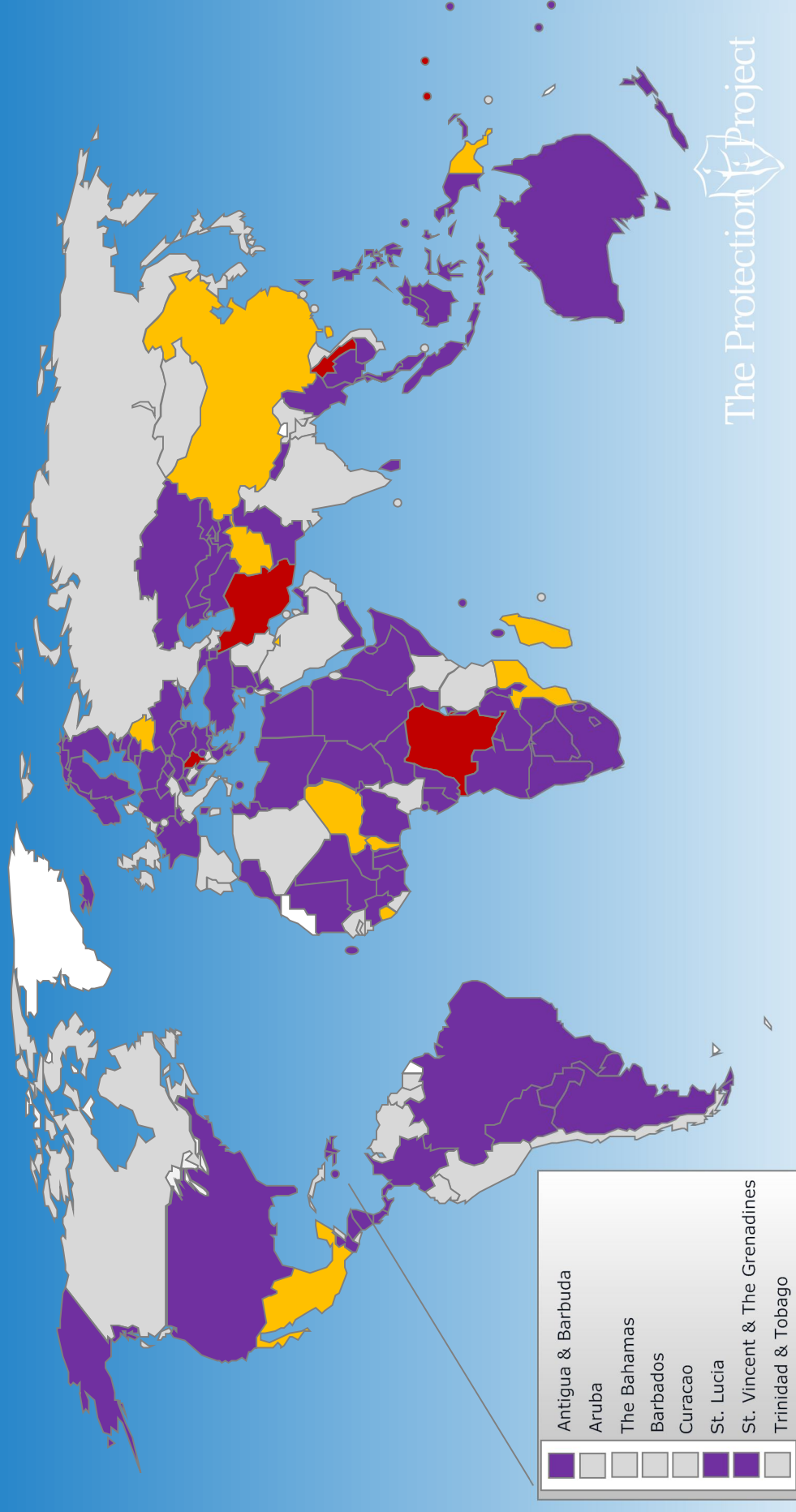
The TIP Report notes that 33 countries have demand reduction programs, whereas 31 countries are specifically recorded as not having any such programs. For instance, in an effort to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts and child sex tourism, the Cambodian Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with NGOs, produced billboards, magazine advertisements, and handouts to raise awareness regarding sexual exploitation.



While the majority of state demand-reduction programs (29) target commercial sex only, some countries are attempting to decrease the demand for forced labor. For example, Burkina Faso attempted to decrease the demand for forced labor by increasing the number of labor inspectors.



# International, Bilateral, and Multilateral Cooperation



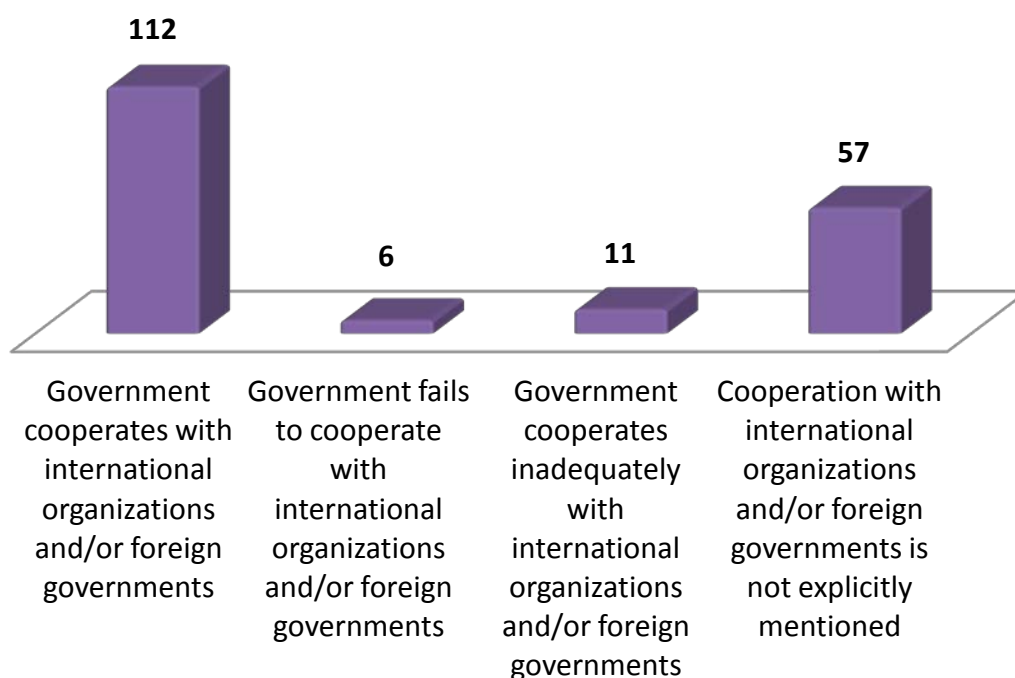
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- Government cooperates with international organizations and/or foreign governments
- Government fails to cooperate with international organizations and/or foreign governments
- Government cooperates inadequately with international organizations and/or foreign governments
- Cooperation with international organizations and/or foreign governments is not explicitly mentioned

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

## 5.h. International, Bilateral, and Multilateral Cooperation

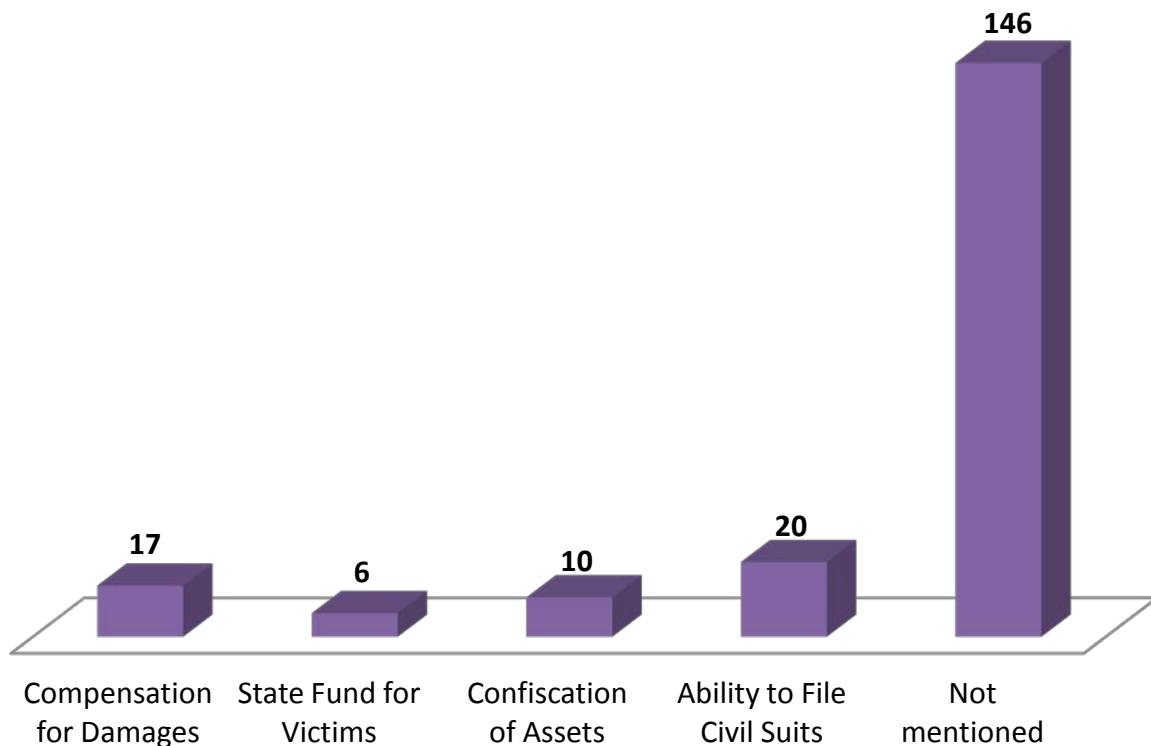
International, bilateral, and multilateral cooperation between different countries and with international organizations is reported in 112 countries. According to the 2012 TIP Report, Turkmenistan hosted an anti-trafficking conference with IOM and a foreign government, with participating experts drawn from seven countries and international organizations. In 6 countries; Iran, Laos, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Serbia, the government explicitly failed to cooperate with international organizations. Cooperation between international organizations and governments is stated to be inadequate in 11 countries. In the remaining 57 countries, no cooperation with international organizations and/or foreign governments is explicitly mentioned.



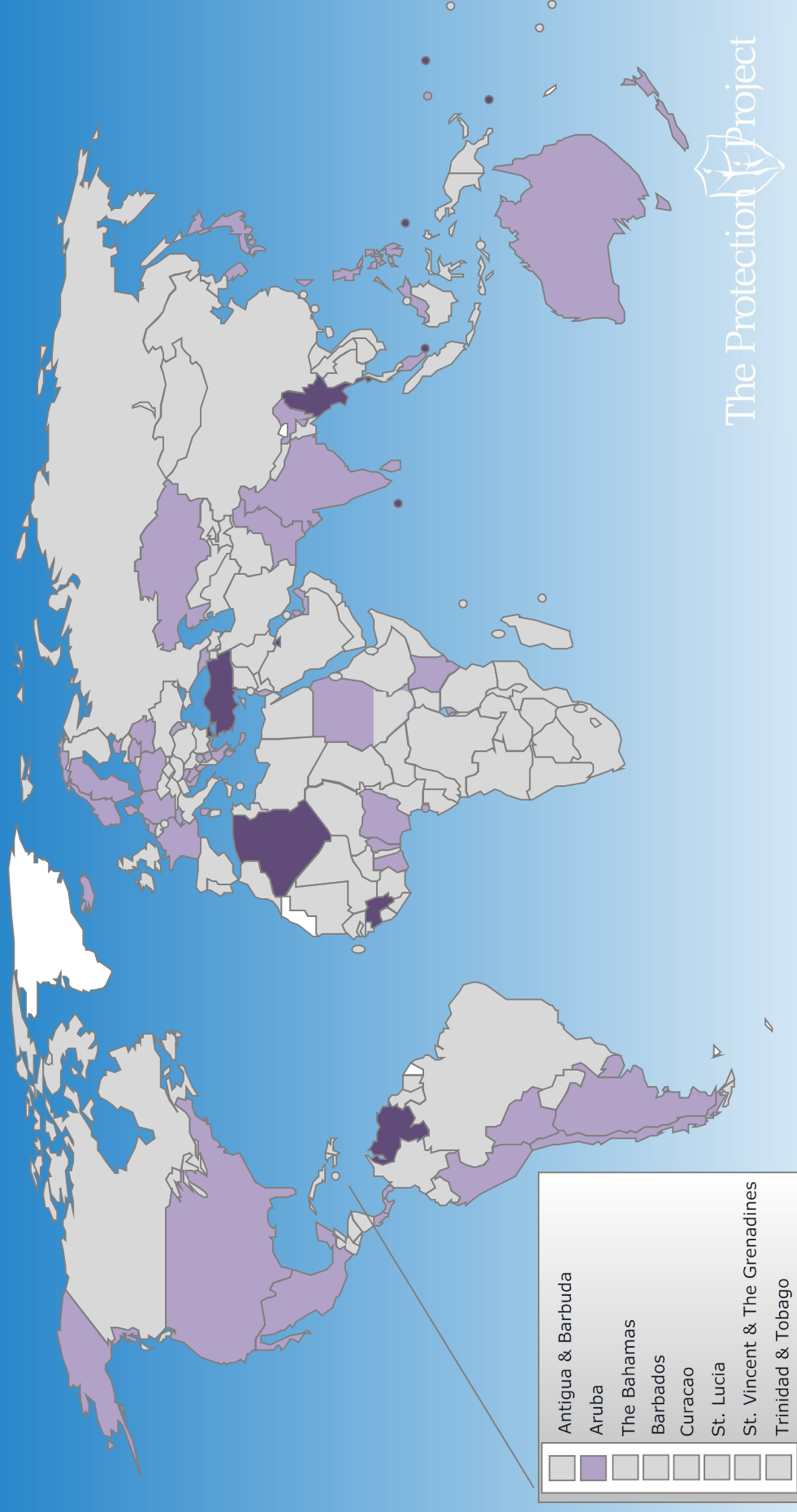


### 5.i. Victims' Right to Compensation

Several countries have options for trafficking victims to seek compensation or restitution for the damages incurred from a trafficking situation. Methods of compensation include civil suits, mandatory restitution from traffickers, confiscation of traffickers' property or assets, or state funds specifically for victim compensation. Nigeria's NAPTIP, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters, maintained a victim's trust fund from the seized assets of convicted traffickers and disbursed the funds to victims for various purposes such as tuition and medical costs. Civil suits remain the most common form of restitution, with 19 countries reporting this option as available to victims of trafficking; 146 countries did not report any available means of compensation for victims. Each category was counted individually, so the multiple listing of countries is possible.



# Government Provision of Legal Aid

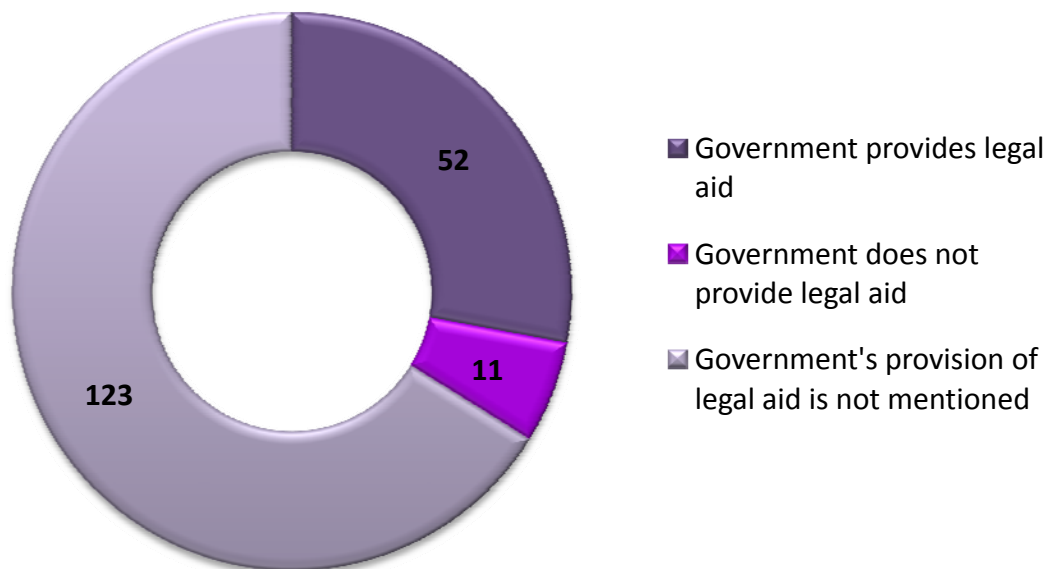


The Protection Project

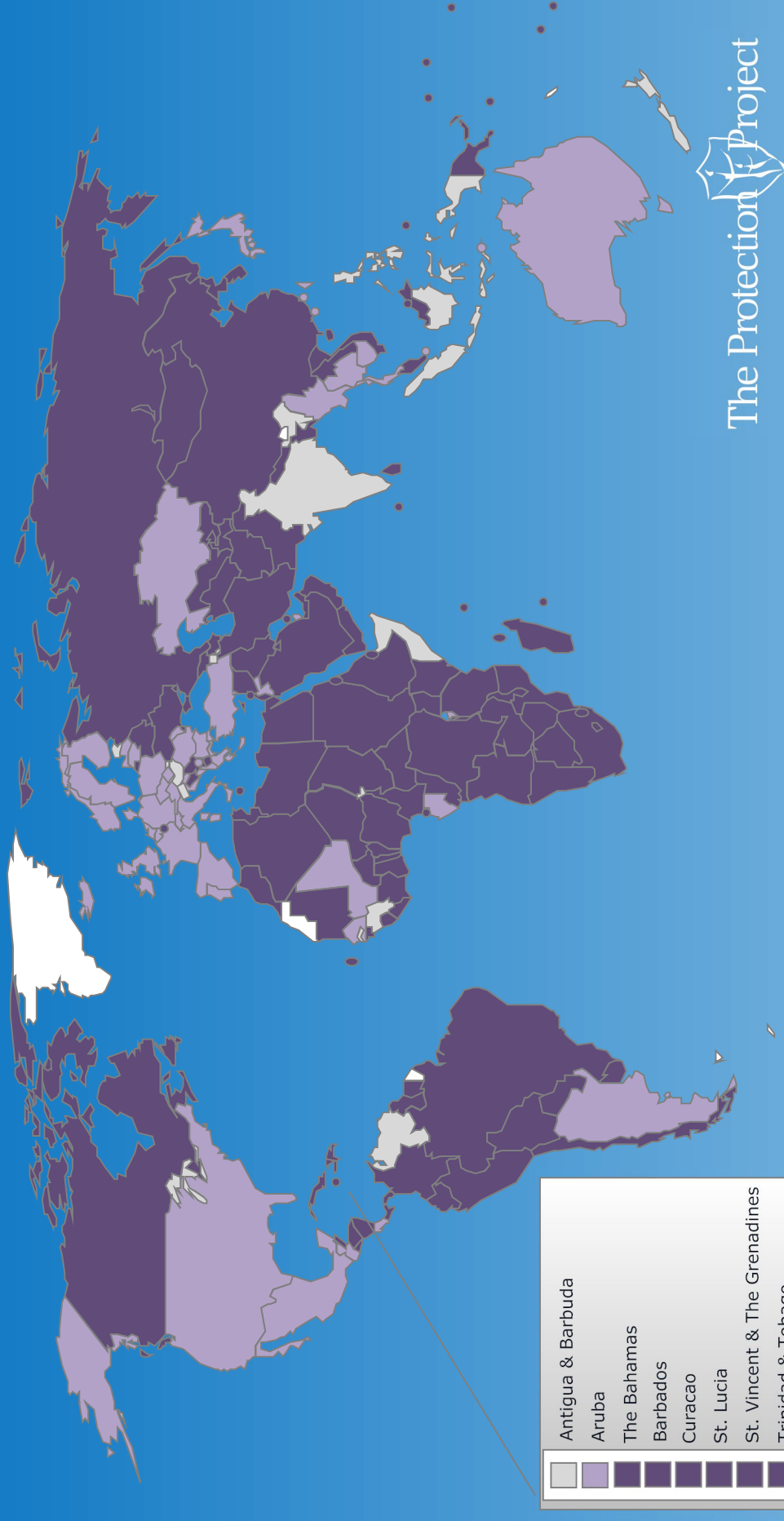


## 5.j. Government Provision of Legal Aid

According to the 2012 TIP Report, 52 countries provided trafficking victims with direct access to legal aid, while 11 countries refused trafficking victims any legal assistance or referral. The government of Croatia offers free legal aid to those trafficking victims who participate in the trials of their traffickers. The Israeli government provides trafficking victims with free legal assistance through the Legal Aid Branch of the Ministry of Justice, which employed a special representative trained to address human trafficking cases. This division ultimately provided legal aid to 54 victims of both sex and labor trafficking. Chile's National Service for Minors, or SENAME, provides legal aid to specialized groups of trafficking victims such as children and youth. The TIP Report presented 123 countries in which the provision of governmental legal aid was not mentioned.



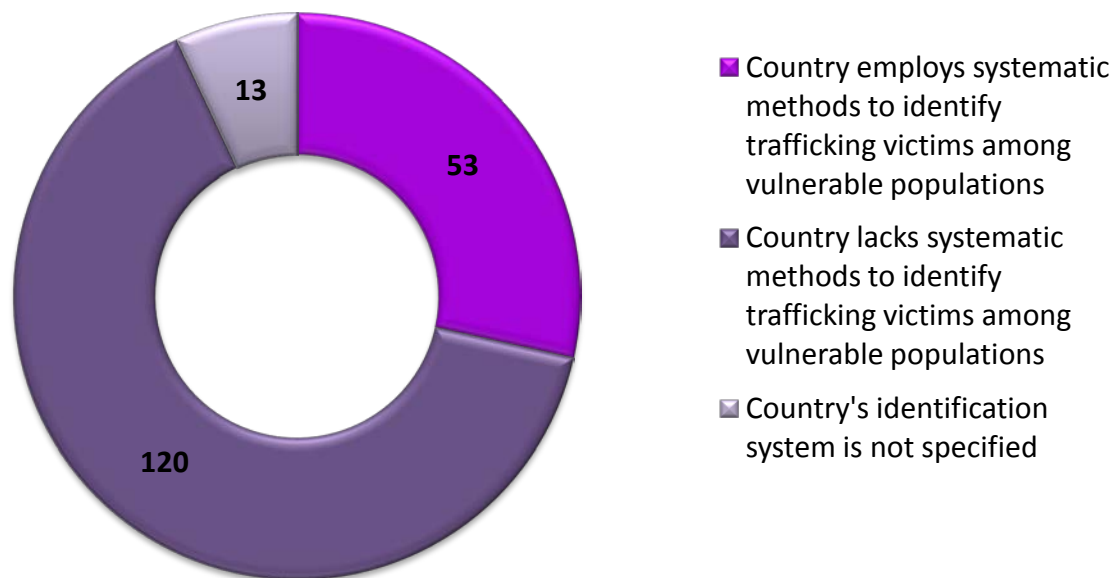
# Victim Identification System



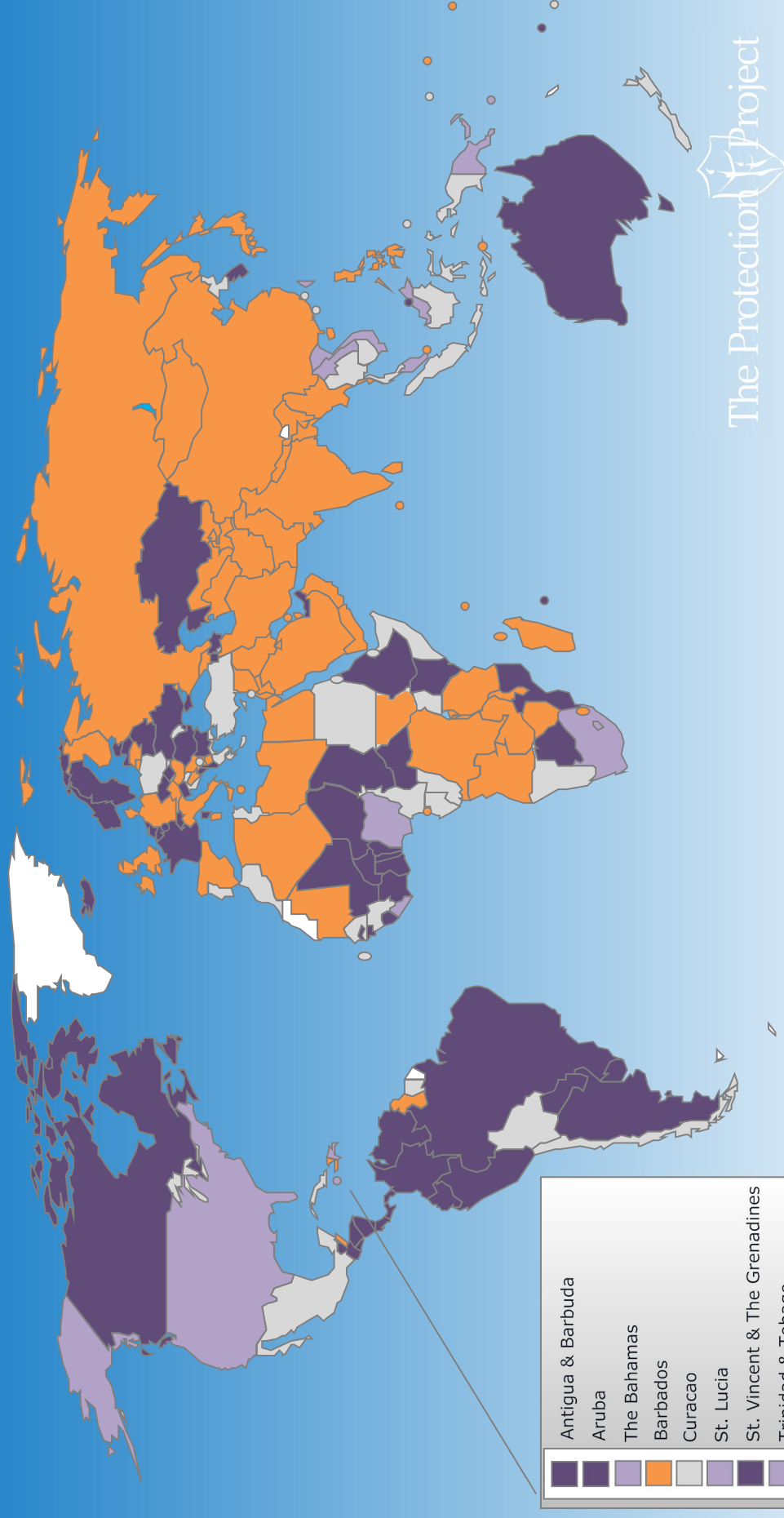
The Protection Project

### 5.k. Victim Identification System

The lack of ability to identify trafficking victims leaves trafficked humans within vulnerable populations, such as women exploited in prostitution or illegal laborers, susceptible to unwarranted arrest or punishment. The TIP Report identifies 120 countries as lacking formal, systematic, proactive, or established procedures to identify trafficking victims, especially those within the aforementioned vulnerable demographics. Some countries, such as Equatorial Guinea and Ethiopia, identify victims on an *ad hoc* basis but lack established identification procedures. Several of Jordan's governmental ministries collaborated with an international organization to create a National Screening Team that conducted interviews with over 30 girls at the Indonesian embassy shelter to detect potential trafficking victims. Costa Rica, for example, enacts an "immediate attention" protocol that engages multiple government institutions in the process to effectively identify and protect victims. Fifty-three countries currently employ systematic identification procedures; 13 did not present information regarding their system for identifying potential trafficking victims.



# Non-Punishment Laws

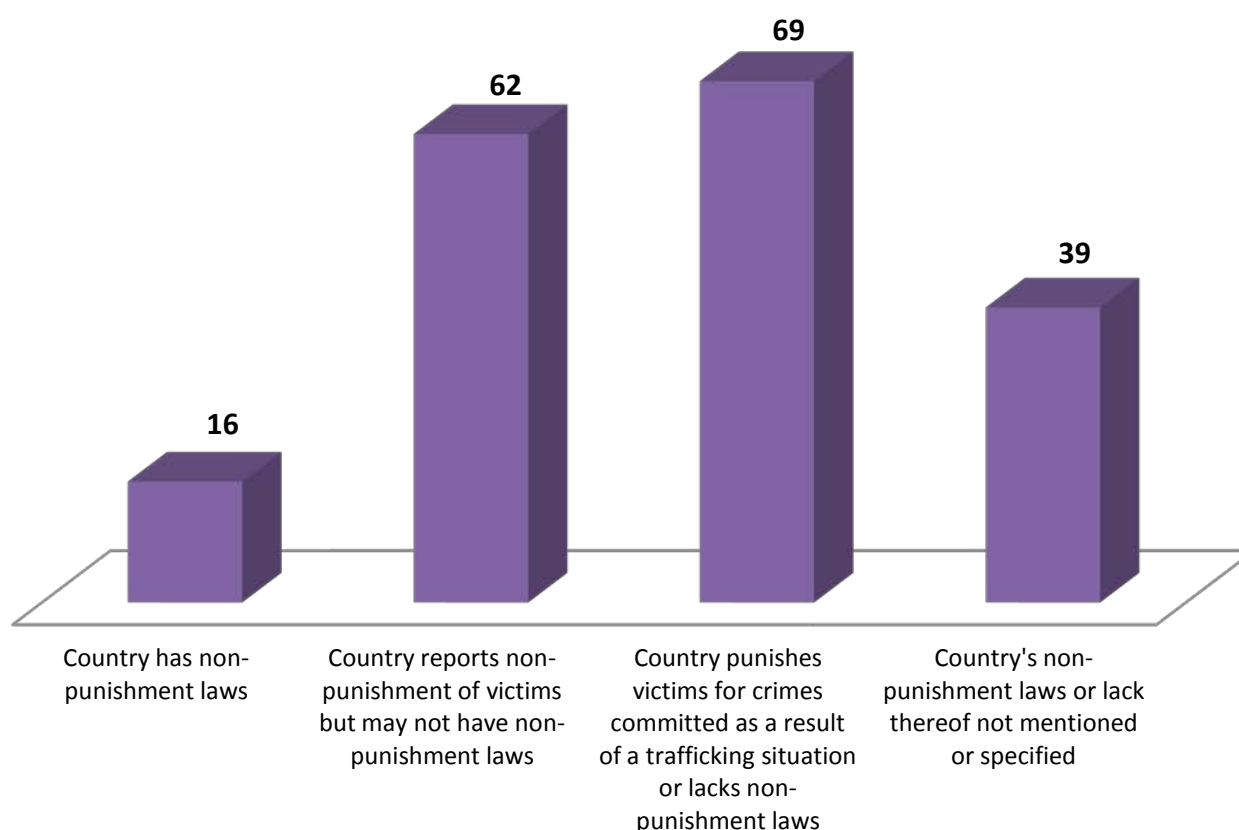


Countries with non-punishment laws  
Countries that may lack non-punishment laws  
but in which victims are reportedly not punished

Countries in which victims are punished for crimes committed as a result of a trafficking situation or in which non-punishment laws are lacking  
Countries in which non-punishment protocols are not mentioned

## 5.1. Non-Punishment Principles

The 2012 TIP Report identified 16 countries as having implemented non-punishment principles, 62 as generally not penalizing trafficking victims for crimes committed as a result of a trafficking situation, and 69 as routinely punishing trafficking victims for crimes committed as a result of being trafficked. The legislation of several countries, such as the Trafficking Act of Jamaica, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of Lesotho, or the Trafficking in Persons Law Enforcement and Administration Act of Nigeria, includes stipulations regarding non-punishment for victims that effectively protects trafficked humans from punishment for crimes. Some countries, such as Luxembourg and Denmark, have unofficial policies not to punish victims for crimes committed as a result of a trafficking situation. Iran and Iraq consistently punish women for engaging in prostitution, whether or not the situation was one of sexual exploitation. Bosnia & Herzegovina and Seychelles routinely punish children exploited in prostitution rather than identify and protect them as victims. The lack of victim identification procedures in some states contributes to the punishment of victims who may remain unidentified within judicial proceedings. Thirty-nine countries did not report on their non-punishment provisions or practices.



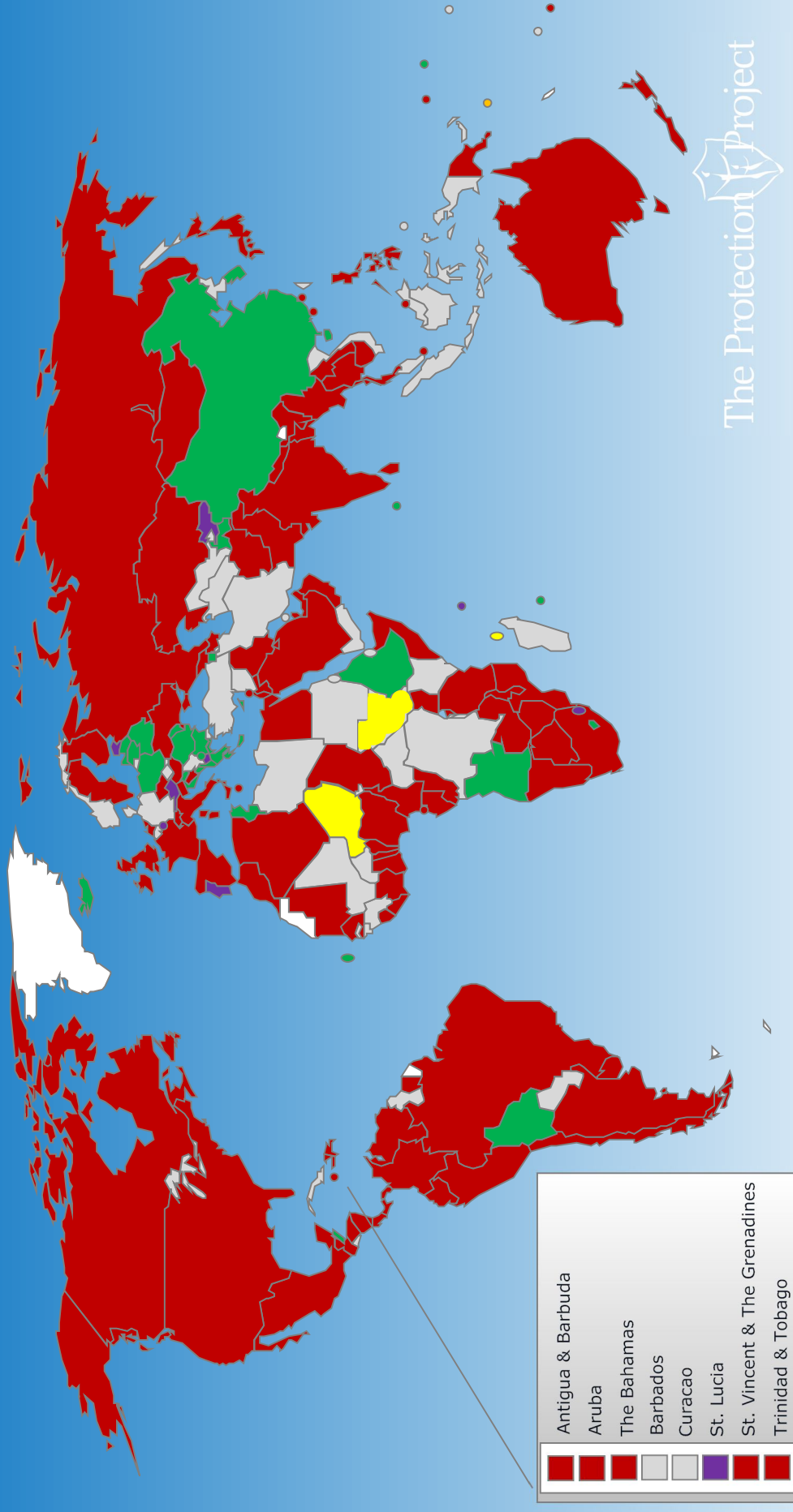






## 6. THE ROLE OF NGOs AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

# Trafficking in Persons in Academic Curricula



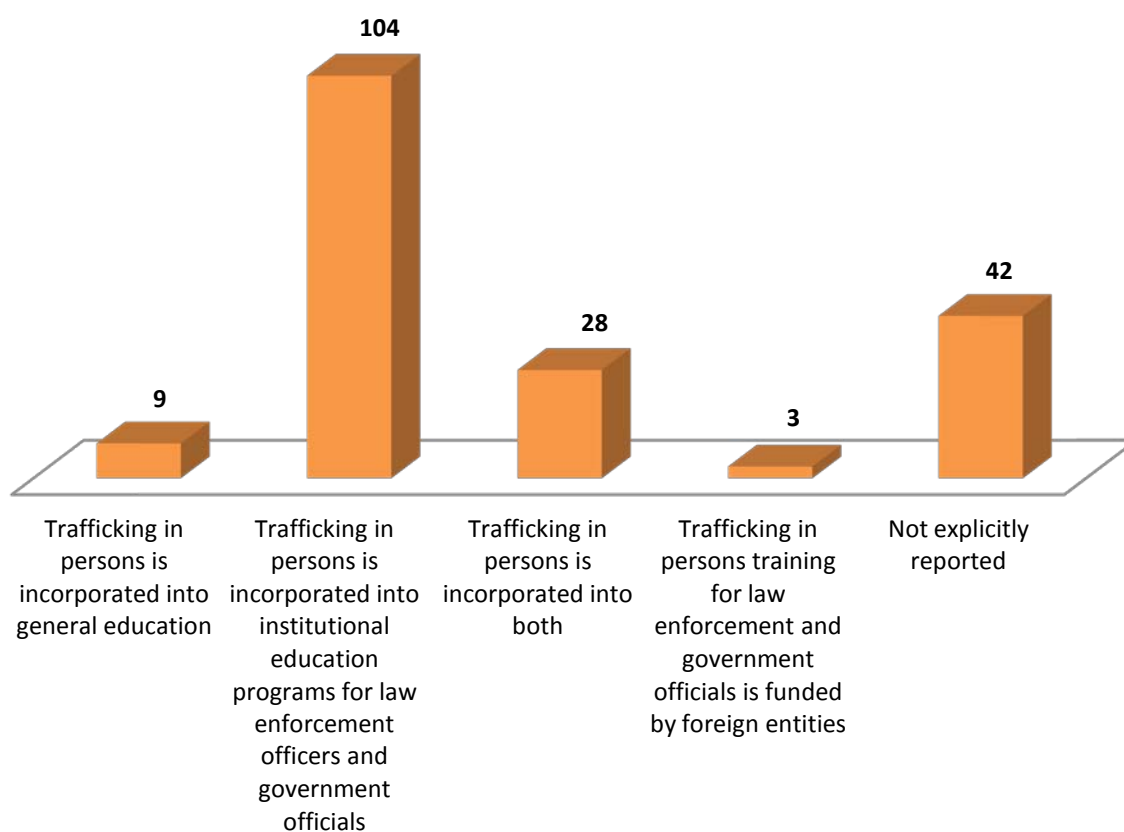
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trafficking in persons is incorporated into general education</li> <li>Trafficking in persons is incorporated into both</li> <li>Trafficking in persons training funded by foreign entities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trafficking in persons is incorporated into institutional education programs for law enforcement officers and government officials</li> <li>Not explicitly reported</li> </ul>
---	---

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

## 6.a. Trafficking in Persons in Academic Curricula

Of the 186 countries mentioned in the TIP Report 2012, 10 incorporated trafficking in persons and/or related topics into primary, secondary, or higher education, and 104 countries incorporated the topic into institutional education programs for law enforcement officers and government officials. The TIP Report notes that in Poland, the National School for Judges and Prosecutors organized a series of training sessions in multiple cities on the legal and criminal aspects of human trafficking for judges and prosecutors. Additionally, the Ministry of Interior pursued partnerships with NGOs to educate schoolchildren on trafficking, providing leaflets and workshops for 493 teachers from five regions to discuss human trafficking with their students.





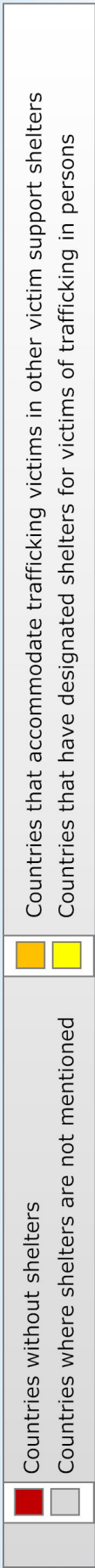
# Provision of Shelters to Victims of Trafficking

The Protection Project

Legend:

- Countries without shelters
- Countries where shelters are not mentioned
- Countries that accommodate trafficking victims in other victim support shelters
- Countries that have designated shelters for victims of trafficking in persons

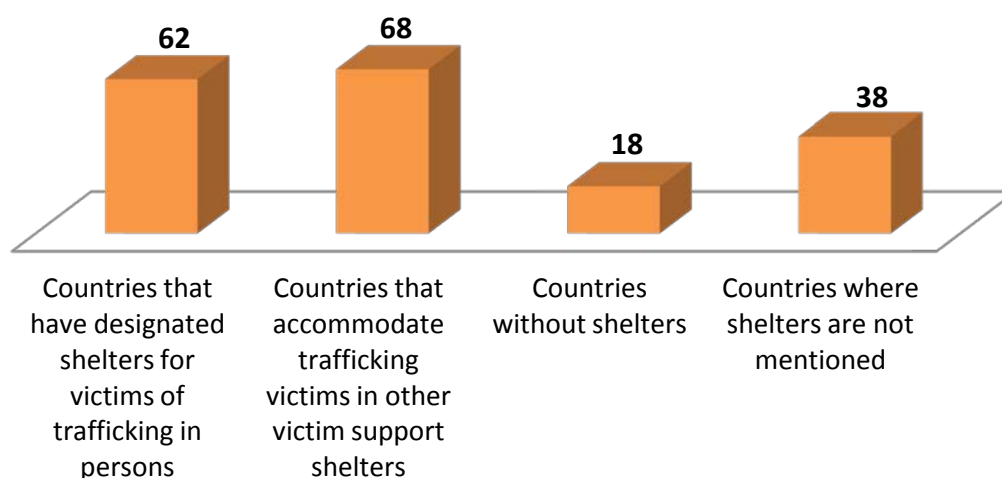
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.



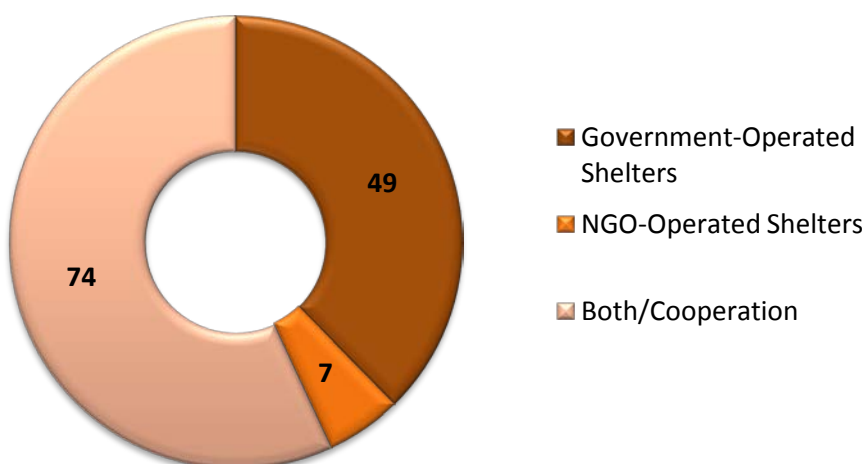
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

## 6b. Provisions of Shelters to Victims of Trafficking

The 2012 TIP Report indicates that 130 countries provide shelter for victims of trafficking, of which 62 countries provided trafficking victim-specific shelters. For example, the government of Belgium continued to fully fund three NGOs that provided shelter and comprehensive assistance to trafficking victims. The majority were victims of labor trafficking or economic exploitation, while the others were victims of sex trafficking or sexual exploitation.



This chart categorizes the types of organizations that provide shelters in the 130 countries. The TIP Report mentions that shelters may be inadequate and sometimes deprive the victims of their liberty.



# Cooperation among NGOs and Governments

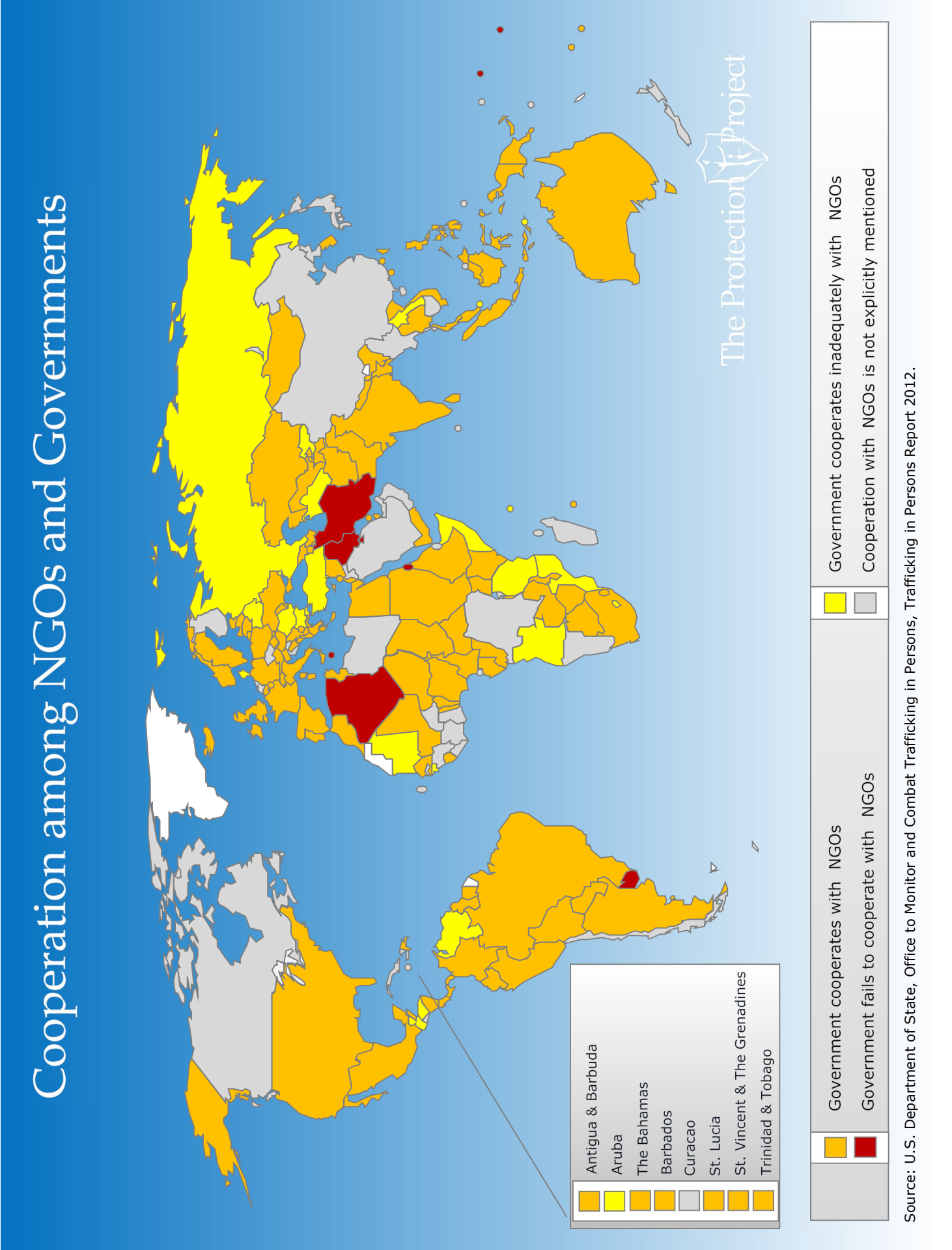
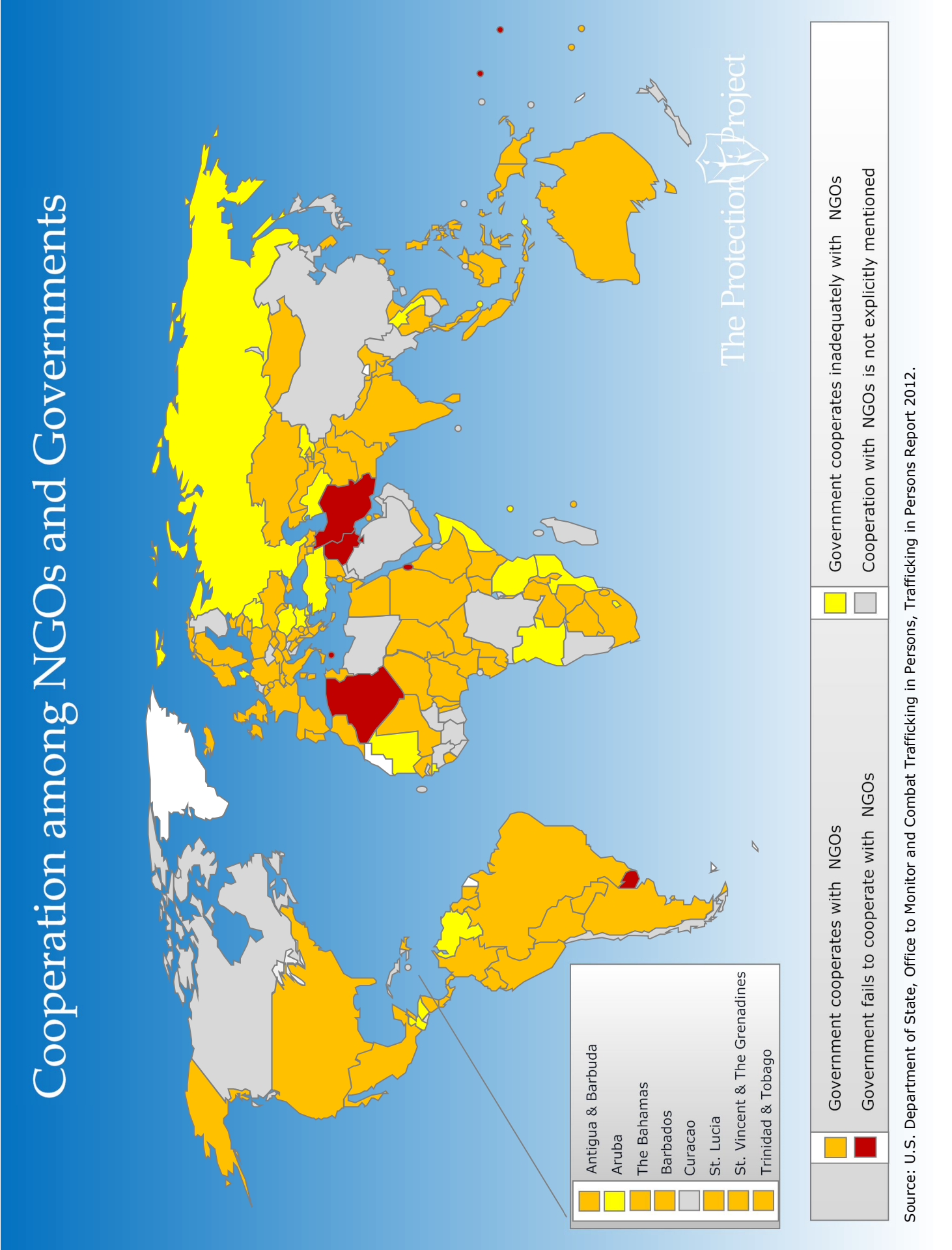
The Protection Project

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

# Cooperation among NGOs and Governments

The map displays global cooperation levels between governments and NGOs. Most countries are colored yellow, indicating adequate cooperation. Some countries, like China and Russia, are colored orange, indicating inadequate cooperation. A few countries, like North Korea and Cuba, are colored grey, indicating no explicit mention of cooperation. The map is titled 'The Protection Project'.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.



# Cooperation among NGOs and Governments

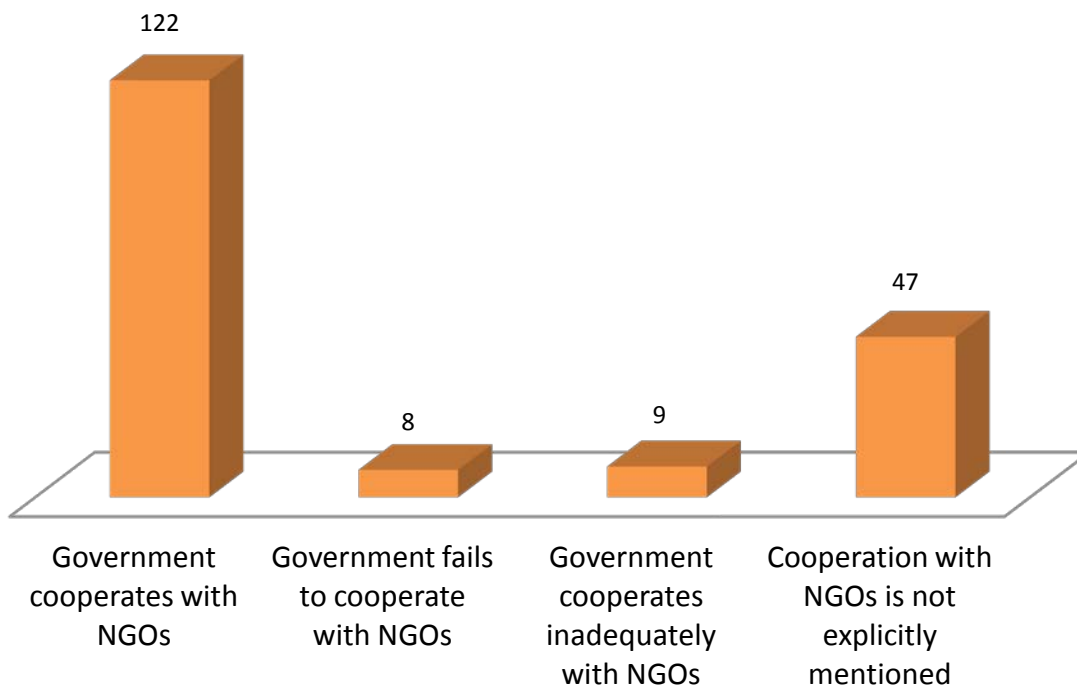
The Protection Project

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

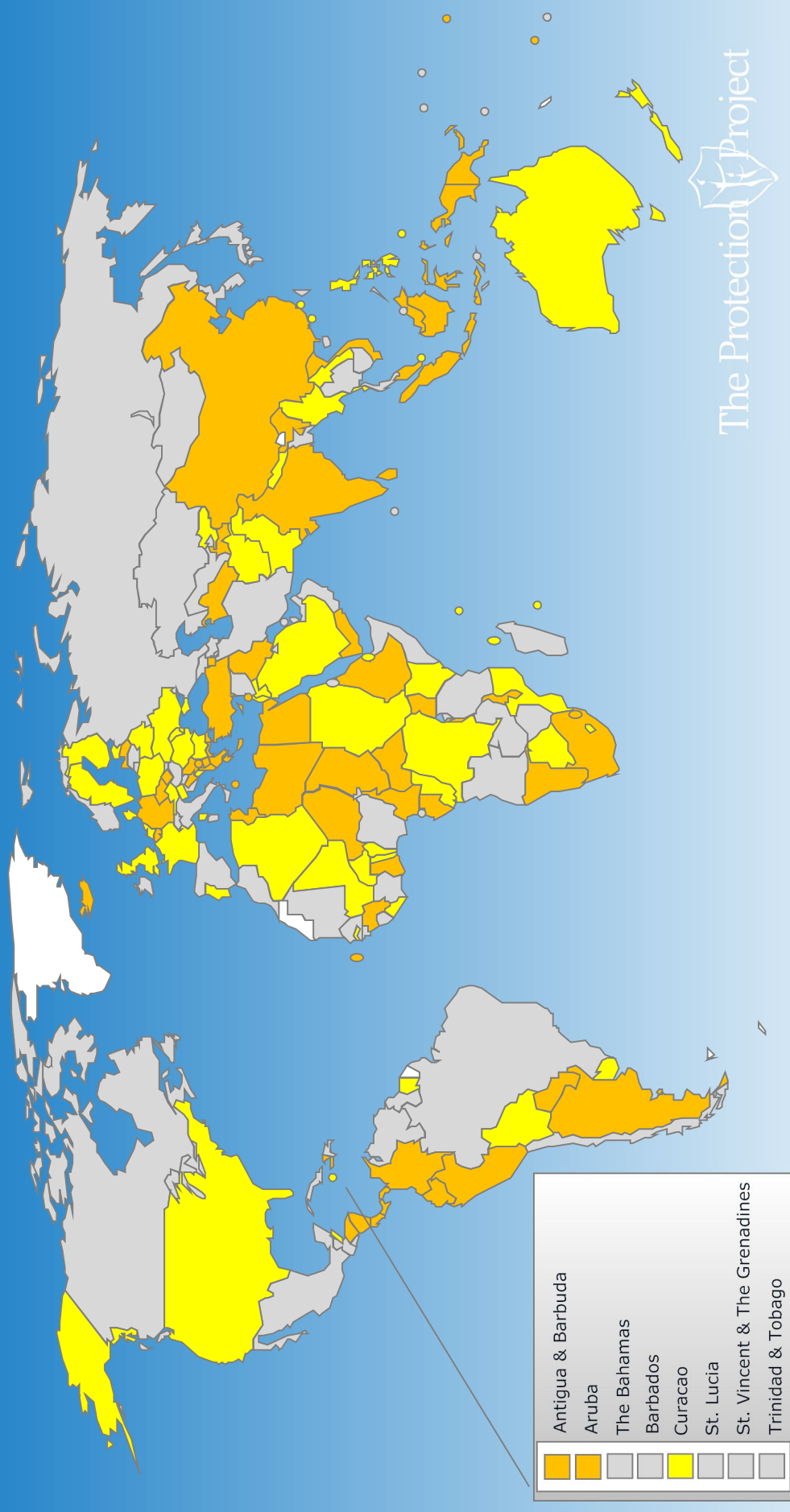


### 6.c. Cooperation among NGOs and Governments

Instances of cooperation between the government and NGOs are reported in 121 countries. According to the 2012 TIP Report 2012, the government of the Slovak Republic collaborated closely with NGOs to offer comprehensive care to trafficking victims through the National Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons. In eight countries, the government failed to cooperate with NGOs, while cooperation remained inadequate in nine countries. In the remaining 48 countries, the report does not explicitly mention cooperation.



# Private Sector Initiatives and Corporate Social Responsibility



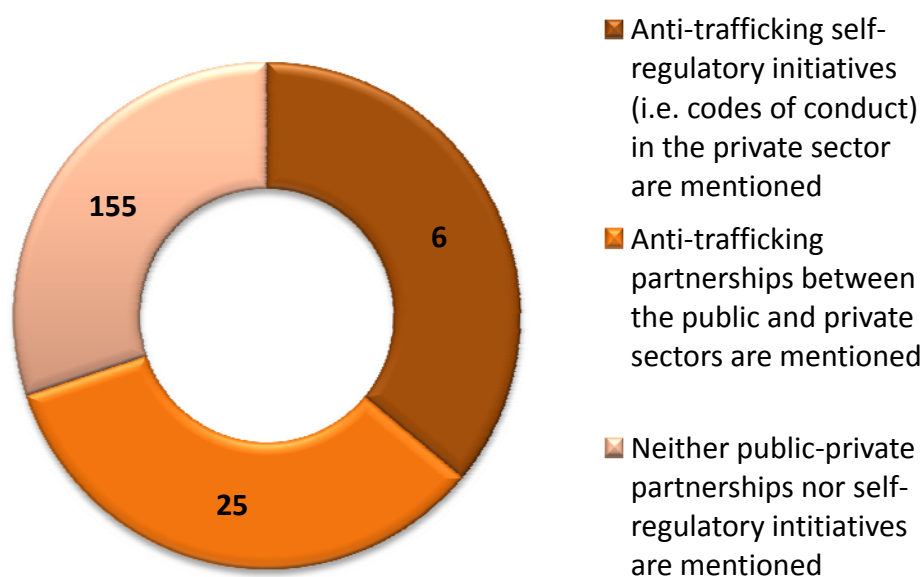
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- Anti-trafficking self-regulatory initiatives (i.e. codes of conduct) in the private sector are mentioned
- Anti-trafficking partnerships between the public and private sectors are mentioned
- Neither public-private partnerships nor self-regulatory initiatives are mentioned

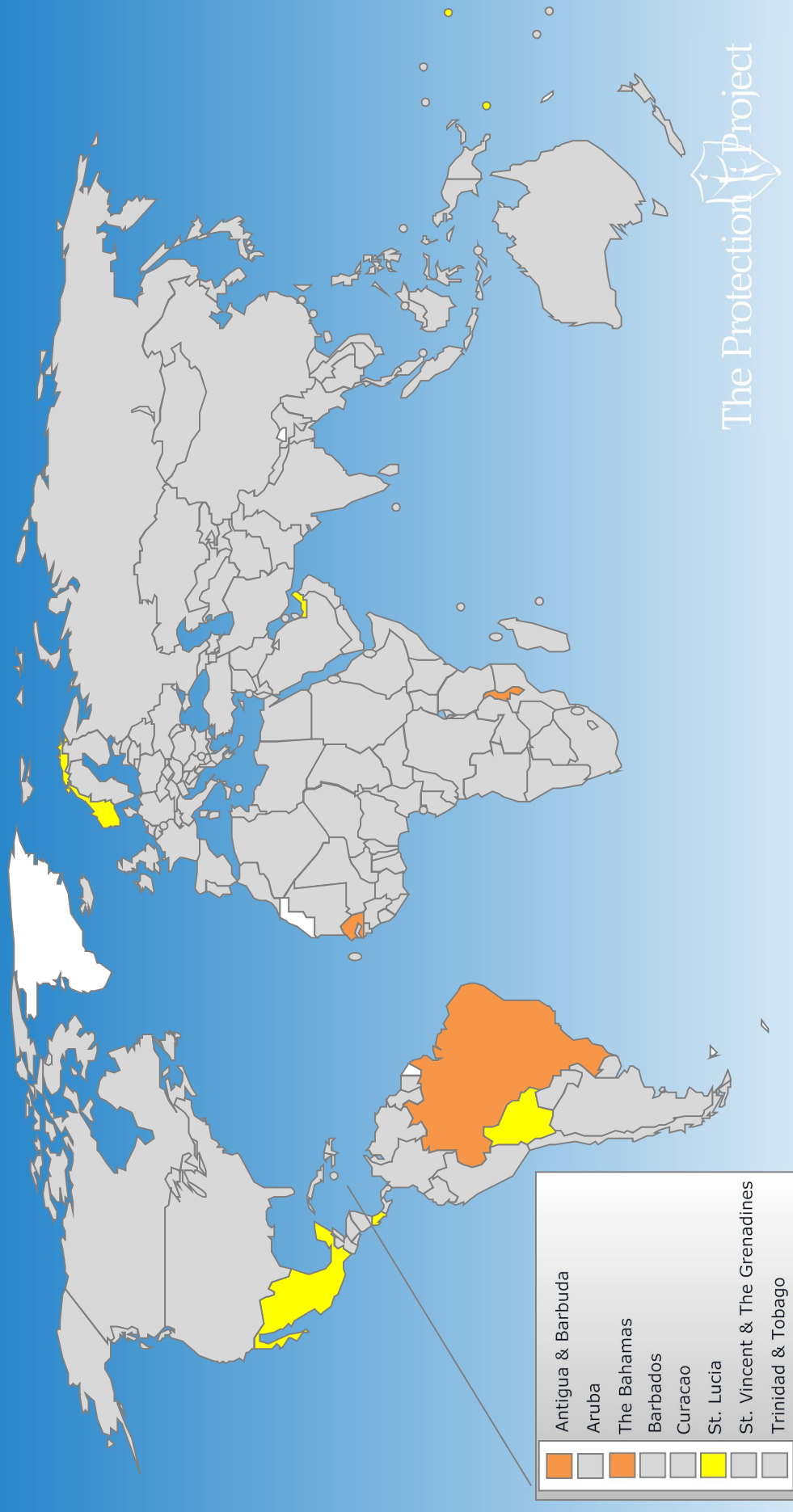
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

#### 6.d. Private Sector Initiatives and Corporate Social Responsibility

The 2012 TIP Report mentions anti-trafficking partnerships between the public and private sector in 25 countries. Self-regulatory initiatives such as codes of conduct are reported in 6 countries. The government of Montenegro, for example, collaborated with hotels on a code of conduct for the protection of children from sexual exploitation in travel and tourism to prevent child sex tourism. The government of Armenia forged a public-private partnership that resulted in a hotel chain training its employees in trafficking awareness.



# Use of Religion to Combat Trafficking in Persons

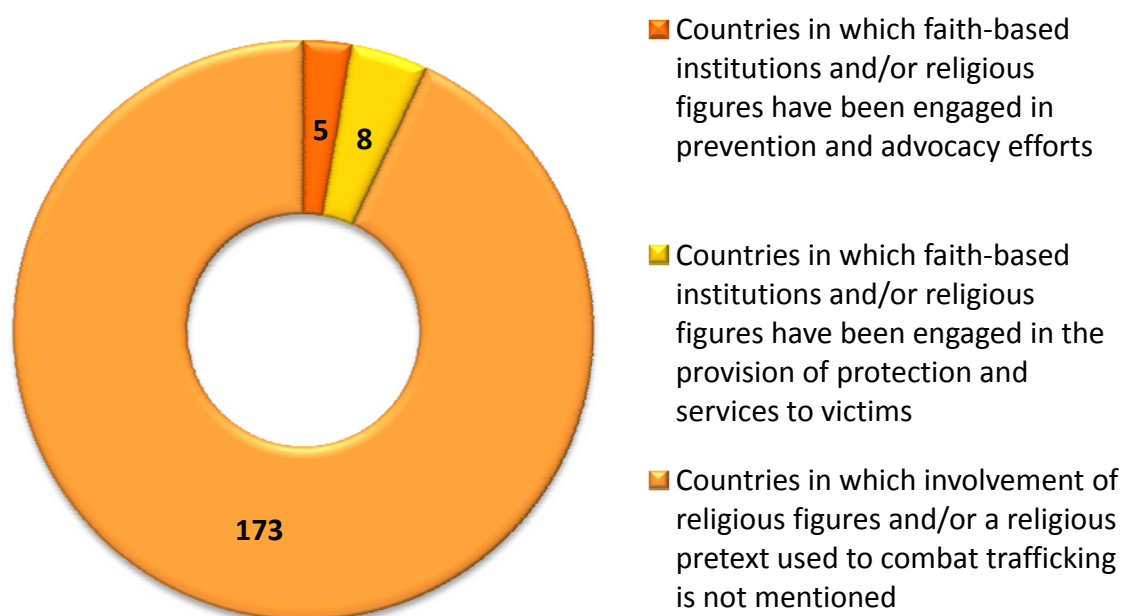


- Countries in which faith-based institutions and/or religious figures have been engaged in prevention and advocacy efforts
- Countries in which faith-based institutions and/or religious figures have been engaged in the provision of protection and services to victims
- Countries in which involvement of religious figures and/or a religious pretext used to combat trafficking is not mentioned

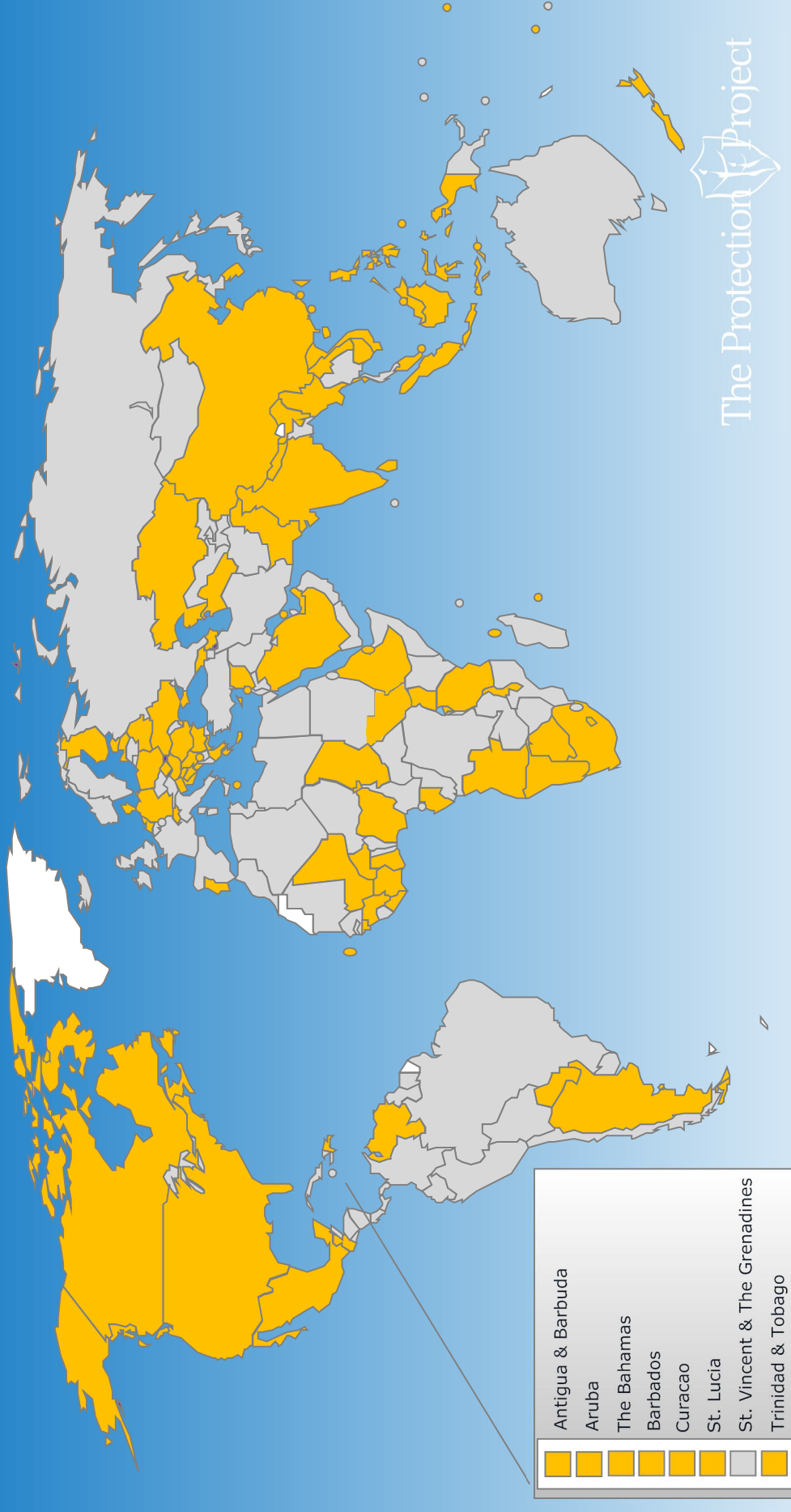
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

## 6.e. Religion and Trafficking in Persons

The TIP Report 2012 documented five countries in which religious leaders and/or faith-based organizations are engaged in advocacy efforts and six countries in which religious entities and/or faith-based organizations provide support or shelter for trafficking victims. For example, government officials, NGOs, and religious leaders form the Malawi Network Against Child Trafficking, a partnership that organized an October 2011 workshop on the most successful methods to prevent human trafficking. In Senegal, corrupt religious instructors traffic students into organized begging rings. In response to the demand for religious education and in an effort to liberate it from the stigma of trafficking, the Ministries of Family and Education have opened religious schools that are free from forced begging. The governments of countries such as Bolivia, Costa Rica, Kiribati, and the Solomon Islands rely heavily on religious organizations to provide shelter and assistance to trafficking victims.



# Use of Media to Combat Trafficking in Persons

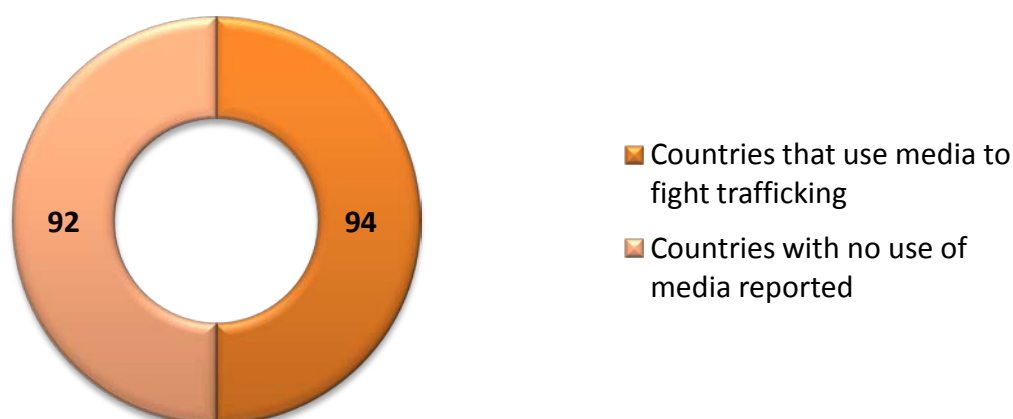


Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

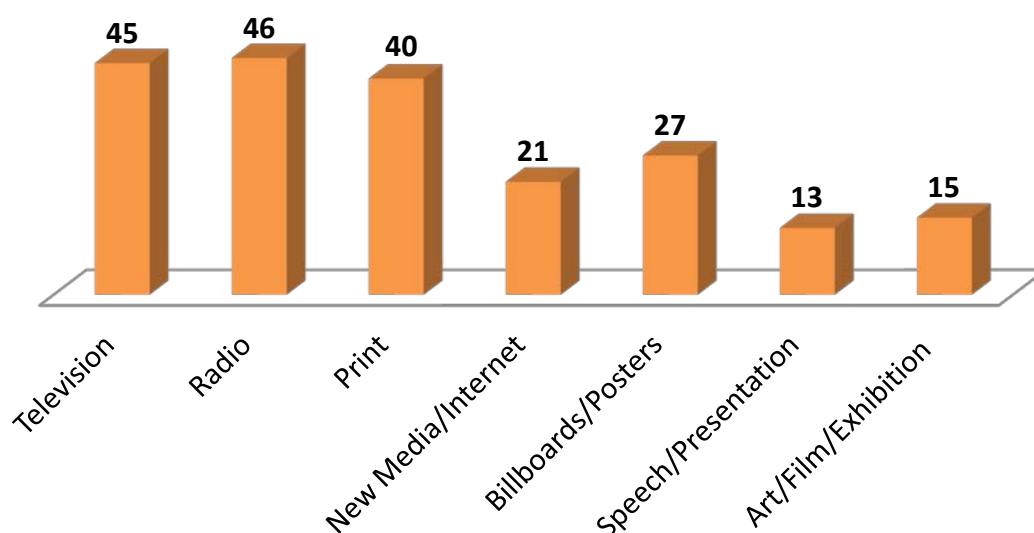


## 6.f. Use of Media to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Countries are using the media as a tool to inform the public about the existence and danger of human trafficking. In 2011, the government of Gabon continued its “Be Vigilant” billboard campaign to target those who might exploit trafficking victims, as well as its “door-to-door” public awareness campaigns in Libreville, in cooperation with UNICEF. This graph shows that 94 countries use media to combat trafficking in persons, while 92 countries do not report the use of media.



The column graph below represents the different categories of media used to combat trafficking in persons. Each category was counted individually, so the multiple listing of countries is possible.







# MAPS AND CHARTS REFERENCES







## **1.a-b. TIP Report 2012 Tier Placement by Country**

### **Tier 1 (33)**

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, South Korea, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States.

### **Tier 2 (93)**

Albania, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Serbia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vietnam, Zambia.

### **Tier 2 Watch List (42)**

Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Burma, Burundi, Chad, China, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Micronesia, Namibia, Niger, Russia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela.

### **Tier 3 (17)**

Algeria, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran, North Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

### **Special Cases (1)**

Somalia.

## **1.c. Movements in Tier Placement 2011-2012**

### **Tier 1 = Tier 1 (29)**

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, South Korea, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States.

### **Tier 2 → Tier 1 (4)**

Czech Republic, Iceland, Israel, Nicaragua.

**Tier 1 → Tier 2 (3)**

Bosnia & Herzegovina, Nigeria, Portugal.

**Tier 2=Tier 2 (70)**

Albania, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Zambia.

**Tier 2 Watch List → Tier 2 (18)**

Bangladesh, Brunei, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Guinea, Kiribati, Mali, Malta, Panama, Qatar, Solomon Islands, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Tanzania, Tunisia, Vietnam.

**Tier 2 → Tier 2 Watch List (12)**

Bahrain, Djibouti, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Macau, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Suriname.

**Tier 2 Watch List = Tier 2 Watch List (22)**

Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Burundi, Chad, China, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, The Gambia, Iraq, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Niger, Russia, Thailand, Uzbekistan.

**Tier 3 → Tier 2 Watch List (6)**

Burma, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Micronesia, Turkmenistan, Venezuela.

**Tier 2 Watch List → Tier 3 (1)**

Syria.

**Tier 3 = Tier 3 (16)**

Algeria, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran, North Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

**First Time Placement (4)**

Cape Verde (Tier 2), Cote d'Ivoire (Tier 2), Haiti (Tier 2 Watch List), South Sudan (Tier 2 Watch List).

**Special Cases (1)**

Somalia.



## **2.a. Occurrence and Routes of Forced Labor**

### **Countries of origin of trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation (20)**

Albania, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Cuba, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nepal, North Korea, Tajikistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan.

### **Countries of origin and transit of trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation (8)**

Belarus, Brazil, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, Nicaragua, Somalia, Togo.

### **Countries of transit and destination of trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation (12)**

Antigua & Barbuda, Austria, Colombia, France, Gabon, Greece, Italy, Libya, Jordan, Oman, Spain, United Arab Emirates.

### **Countries of destination of trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation (21)**

Aruba, Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Cyprus, Iceland, Israel, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, New Zealand, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, St. Lucia, Switzerland, Syria, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom.

### **Countries of origin and destination of trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation (20)**

Angola, Armenia, Barbados, Botswana, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Lebanon, Macau, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Vietnam.

### **Countries of origin, transit and destination of trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation (100)**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kosovo, Laos, Liberia, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

### **Countries where trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation is not reported (5)**

Denmark, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Seychelles.

## **2.b. Occurrence and Routes of Child Labor**

### **Countries of origin for trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation (18)**

Albania, Bolivia, Bangladesh, Burma, Cape Verde, Comoros, Cuba, Ethiopia, North Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Mauritius, Nepal, Paraguay, Tajikistan, Tonga, Uruguay, Uzbekistan.

### **Countries of origin and transit for trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation (8)**

Belarus, Botswana, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, Nicaragua, Togo, Somalia.

### **Countries of transit and destination for trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation (9)**

Antigua & Barbuda, Austria, Colombia, France, Gabon, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Spain.

### **Countries of destination for trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation (5)**

Luxembourg, Singapore, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom.

### **Countries of origin and destination for trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation (17)**

Angola, Barbados, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Lebanon, Macau, Malawi, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Vietnam, Republic of the Congo.

### **Countries of origin, transit, and destination for trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation (88)**

Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China,

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao,

Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, The Gambia, Georgia,

Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Laos, Liberia, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

### **Countries where trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation occurs only internally (7)**

Armenia, Burundi, Eritrea, Fiji, Maldives, Madagascar, Solomon Islands.

### **Countries where trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation is not explicitly mentioned (34)**

Algeria, Aruba, Australia, Bahrain, Brunei, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Malta,

Marshall Islands, Micronesia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Palau, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, St. Lucia, Switzerland, Trinidad & Tobago, United Arab Emirates.

## **2.c. Child Soldiers**

### **Countries in which children were actively recruited by/for armed rebel groups during the reporting period (8)**

Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Colombia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Syria, Thailand.

### **Countries in which children were actively recruited by/for government armed forces during the reporting period (1)**

Eritrea.

### **Countries in which children were actively recruited by/for both rebel and government armed forces, during the reporting period (7)**

Burma, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen.

### **Countries in which neither rebel nor government armed forces actively recruited child soldiers during the reporting period, yet child soldiers remain present (3)**

Chad, Rwanda, Uganda.

### **Countries in which the recruitment and/or use of child soldiers is not mentioned (167)**

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

## **2.d. Domestic Servitude**

### **Countries in which victims are exploited in internal domestic servitude (101)**

Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

### **Countries in which victims are exploited in domestic servitude abroad (6)**

Eritrea, Laos, Latvia, Romania, Uzbekistan, Vietnam.

### **Countries in which victims are exploited in domestic servitude, both internally and abroad (34)**

Afghanistan, Angola, Bolivia, Cambodia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Yemen.

### **Countries in which trafficking for the purpose of domestic servitude is not mentioned (45)**

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belize, Bulgaria, Burma, China, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova, New Zealand, Palau, Poland, Portugal, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tonga.

## **2.e. Trafficking for the Purpose of Forced Begging**

### **Countries in which victims are exploited through domestic forced begging (69)**

Albania, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Chad, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Croatia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Lebanon, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia,

Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela, Vietnam.

**Countries in which victims are exploited through forced begging abroad (6)**

Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Romania, Slovak Republic, Somalia.

**Countries in which victims are exploited through forced begging both domestically and internationally (14)**

Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cambodia, The Gambia, Guinea, Haiti, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Yemen.

**Countries in which trafficking for the purpose of forced begging, domestically and/or internationally, is not mentioned (97)**

Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Guyana, Hong Kong, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**2.f. Trafficking for the Purpose of Debt Bondage**

**Countries where trafficking for the purpose of debt bondage is reported (55)**

Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Curacao, Czech Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Micronesia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United Arab Emirates, United States, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.

**Countries where trafficking for the purpose of debt bondage is not reported (131)**

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland,

Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Kiribati, North Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia.

### **3.a. Occurrences and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation**

#### **Origin (14)**

Armenia, Bangladesh, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cuba, Eritrea, Ethiopia, North Korea, Madagascar, Mauritius, Tajikistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan.

#### **Origin and Transit (4)**

Belarus, Kyrgyz Republic, Togo, Somalia.

#### **Transit and Destination (12)**

Antigua & Barbuda, Denmark, Gabon, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Jordan, Libya, Oman, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates.

#### **Destination (18)**

Aruba, Australia, Bahrain, Cyprus, Fiji, Israel, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, St. Lucia, Timor-Leste, Tonga, United Kingdom.

#### **Origin and Destination (23)**

Albania, Angola, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Central African Republic, Colombia, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Latvia, Macau, Micronesia, Nepal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Vietnam.

#### **Origin, Transit, and Destination (113)**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kosovo, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Taiwan, Tanzania,



Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Internal Only (2)**

Comoros, Kiribati.

**3.b. Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children**

**Origin (24)**

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Cuba, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kiribati, North Korea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Nepal, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan.

**Origin and Transit (6)**

Belarus, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, Togo, Somalia.

**Transit and Destination (12)**

Antigua & Barbuda, Austria, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Oman, Sierra Leone, Spain, Switzerland.

**Destination (8)**

Australia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Singapore, Syria, Timor-Leste, Tonga, United Kingdom.

**Origin and Destination (21)**

Angola, Barbados, Botswana, Central African Republic, Colombia, Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, South Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Macau, Maldives, Nicaragua, Seychelles, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Vietnam.

**Origin, Transit, and Destination (97)**

Afghanistan, Argentina, The Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Laos, Liberia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Internal Only (5)**

Aruba, Cyprus, Micronesia, St. Lucia, Solomon Islands.

**Countries where trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation of children is not explicitly reported (13)**

Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei, Czech Republic, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, Kuwait, Libya, Marshall Islands, Palau, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.

**3.c. Occurrence and Routes of Child Sex Tourism**

**Countries of Origin for Child Sex Tourism (27)**

Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

**Countries of Destination for Child Sex Tourism (48)**

Belize, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen.

**Countries of Origin and Destination for Child Sex Tourism (5)**

Argentina, Australia, Russia, Taiwan, Malta.

**Countries where child sex tourism is not reported (106)**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

**3.d. Trafficking for the Purpose of Marriage Exploitation**

**Countries where marriage exploitation is reported (43)**

Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burma, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Estonia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon,

Lesotho, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

**Countries where marriage exploitation is not reported (143)**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zambia.

**Countries where forced marriage is reported (20)**

Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burma, China, Estonia, Gabon, North Korea, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Tajikistan, Zimbabwe.

**Countries where fraudulent marriage is reported (12)**

Albania, Cameroon, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, Macedonia, Netherlands, Poland, Somalia, Taiwan, Vietnam.

**Countries where child marriage is reported (14)**

Egypt, Gabon, Japan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Mauritania, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Syria.

**Countries where servile marriage is reported (9)**

India, Iraq, Kosovo, Laos, Montenegro, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Zimbabwe.

**Countries where brokered marriage for the purpose of exploitation is reported (8)**

Albania, China, Egypt, South Korea, Latvia, Mongolia, Sierra Leone, Vietnam.

**Countries where temporary marriage is reported (5)**

Egypt, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen.

#### **4.a. Profile of the Trafficker**

##### **Countries where family members are human traffickers (42)**

Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Montenegro, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Romania, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Syria, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

##### **Countries where teachers/religious instructors are human traffickers (13)**

Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo.

##### **Countries where the diplomatic community is complicit in human trafficking (12)**

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Kenya, Netherlands, Somalia, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

##### **Countries where fraudulent international marriage brokers are human traffickers (9)**

Cameroon, Egypt, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, Latvia, Macedonia, Taiwan, Vietnam.

##### **Countries where employment agencies are complicity in human trafficking (28)**

Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, North Korea, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Oman, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste.

##### **Countries where businesses are complicit in human trafficking (11)**

Bahrain, Burundi, Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Jamaica, The Gambia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Philippines, Tonga, United States.

##### **Countries where organized crime/trafficking rings are complicit in human trafficking (48)**

Angola, Australia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, North Korea, Lesotho, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam.

##### **Countries where militia are human traffickers (17)**

Afghanistan, Burma, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, India, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen.

##### **Countries where pimps/brothel owners are human traffickers (21)**

Bangladesh, Belgium, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Germany, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Syria, United States, Zambia.

#### **Countries where human traffickers are not specified (59)**

Albania, Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bulgaria, Brunei, Cape Verde, Chile, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ghana, Hungary, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lithuania, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Russia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Suriname, Tajikistan, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan.

#### **4.b. Technology and Trafficking in Persons**

##### **Countries in which technologies have been utilized in trafficking operations (9)**

Cameroon, Indonesia, Iraq, North Korea, Madagascar, Mongolia, Netherlands, Philippines, Vietnam.

#### **4.c. Religion and Trafficking in Persons**

##### **Countries in which religious figures and/or a religious pretext have been involved in trafficking schemes (25)**

Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Finland, France, The Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Togo.

##### **Countries in which involvement of religious figures and/or a religious pretext in trafficking is not mentioned (161)**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname,

Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### **4.d. Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons**

##### **Countries where corruption linked to trafficking in persons is reported and/or investigations into such corruption have taken place (65)**

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, Kosovo, Latvia, Libya, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Russia, St. Lucia, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen.

##### **Countries where corruption linked to trafficking in persons is not explicitly reported, but is suggested (63)**

Angola, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of the Congo, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, France, Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kuwait, Kyrgyz, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Macau, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Taiwan, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United States, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

##### **No reports of corruption/information provided (58)**

Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, The Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Jordan, Kiribati, South Korea, Laos, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Switzerland, Tanzania, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zambia.

#### **5.a. Types of Anti-Trafficking Legislation**

##### **Countries that have a comprehensive anti-trafficking act (80)**

Afghanistan, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus,



Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadine, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, United Kingdom, Vietnam, Zambia.

**Countries that have provisions in their penal code criminalizing all forms of trafficking (64)**

Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Croatia, Curacao, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, The Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

**Countries that have provisions in their penal code criminalizing only some forms of trafficking (22)**

Angola, Barbados, Botswana, Cape Verde, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Hong Kong, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, South Sudan, Sudan, Maldives, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Venezuela.

**Countries that have no or insufficient laws, but draft laws (13)**

Chad, Comoros, Haiti, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Paraguay, Rwanda, South Africa, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey.

**Countries that have primarily child-related anti-trafficking laws (5)**

Benin, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Togo.

**Countries that lack anti-trafficking laws (2)**

North Korea, Somalia.

**5.b. Residency Status For Victims of Trafficking**

**Countries that offer temporary status (43)**

Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Belarus, Benin, Brunei, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Fiji, The Gambia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kosovo, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine.

**Countries that offer temporary if victim cooperates with law enforcement (19)**

Australia, Belize, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Turkmenistan, Zambia.

**Countries that offer permanent status (35)**

Argentina, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Japan, Kenya, South Korea, Lesotho, Moldova, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

**Countries that offer no residency status (73)**

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Curacao, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kiribati, North Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

**Countries whose offers of residency status are not specified (16)**

Burma, Cambodia, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Latvia, Liberia, Luxemburg, Nepal, Philippines, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.

**5. c. Existence of Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms****Countries listed as having a high level of transparency in reporting (44)**

Albania, Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kosovo, Macedonia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

**Countries listed as having limited or no transparency in reporting (29)**

Algeria, Belize, Burma, Cambodia, Chile, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Cuba, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Guyana, Honduras, Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela.

**Countries for which no level of transparency is recorded (113)**

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde,

Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Countries with an Anti-Trafficking National Rapporteur (5)**

Belarus, Czech Republic, Finland, Macedonia, Netherlands.

**Countries with an anti-trafficking inter-ministerial task-force (10)**

Antigua & Barbuda, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, El Salvador, Germany, Peru, Singapore, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

**Countries with an existing government ministry that assesses anti-trafficking activities (13)**

Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Maldives, Mexico, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United States.

**Countries with an anti-trafficking government agency (9)**

Albania, Aruba, Costa Rica, Croatia, India, Kosovo, Malta, Montenegro, Norway.

**Countries with a government agency that reports human rights violations, including trafficking (7)**

Australia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kenya.

**5.d. National Plans of Action**

**Countries with anti-trafficking NPA (58)**

Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vietnam, Zambia.

**Countries with NPA targeting trafficking-related human rights violations (12)**

Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Germany, Liberia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Seychelles, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Tanzania.

### **Countries without anti-trafficking NPA (16)**

Algeria, Belize, Brunei, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Cuba, Haiti, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malawi, Micronesia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

### **Countries with unimplemented NPA (40)**

Afghanistan, Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chad, China, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kosovo, Laos, Lesotho, Malaysia, Montenegro, Namibia, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Russia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

### **Countries for which NPA is not mentioned (60)**

Albania, Angola, Argentina, Aruba, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, Curacao, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Fiji, Finland, France, The Gambia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

## **5.e. Training of Peacekeeping Forces**

### **Training of peacekeepers provided by government (54)**

Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia.

### **Training of peacekeepers provided by NGOs and/or foreign donors (9)**

Austria, Benin, Burundi, Cambodia, China, Ghana, Nepal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone.

### **Training of peacekeepers in issues related to trafficking (3)**

Egypt, Rwanda, Senegal.

### **Training of peacekeepers not provided (7)**

Argentina, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Thailand.

### **Training of peacekeepers not explicitly reported (113)**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican

Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Palau, Panama, Poland, Qatar, Romania, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.

#### **5.f. Use of Technology to Combat Trafficking in Persons**

##### **Countries in which technology is utilized in trafficking activities (108)**

Albania, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam.

##### **Countries that are using hotlines to prevent and report incidents of trafficking in persons (62)**

Albania, Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei, Burma, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Malta, Mauritius, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United States, Venezuela.

##### **Countries using radio and/or TV or public service announcements to combat trafficking in persons (65)**

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo,

Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United States.

**Countries using websites as a tool to combat trafficking in persons (15)**

Belarus, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Hungary, South Korea, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Germany, Latvia, Montenegro, Portugal, United States, Vietnam

**Countries which did not report the use of technology in combating trafficking in persons (78)**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hong Kong, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Russia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tonga, Tunisia, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**5.g. Demand Reduction Programs**

**Countries with demand reduction programs (33)**

Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Ghana, Iceland, Israel, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mauritius, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Countries without demand reduction programs (122)**

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Australia, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, North Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadine, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.



**Countries for which demand reduction programs are not mentioned (31)**

Argentina, Austria, Brunei, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom.

**Countries with demand reduction programs for forced labor (2)**

Burkina Faso, Ghana.

**Countries with demand reduction programs for both commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor (2)**

Netherlands, United States.

**Countries with demand reduction programs for commercial sexual exploitation (29)**

Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Iceland, Israel, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mauritius, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Uzbekistan.

**5.h. International, Bilateral, and Multilateral Cooperation****Government cooperates with international organizations and/or foreign governments (112)**

Angola, Argentina, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

**Government fails to cooperate with international organizations and/or foreign governments (6)**

Laos, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Serbia, Iran.

**Government cooperates inadequately with international organizations and/or foreign governments (11)**

Afghanistan, Benin, Belarus, China, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone.

**Cooperation with international organizations and/or foreign governments is not explicitly mentioned (57)**

Albania, Algeria, Aruba, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hong Kong, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Liberia, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Netherlands, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Vietnam.

**5.i. Victims' Right to Compensation**

**Countries in which victims are granted compensation for damages (17)**

Brazil, Colombia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, United States.

**Countries in which a fund is designated for victim compensation (6)**

Burma, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Thailand.

**Countries in which traffickers' property or assets may be seized under law (10)**

Australia, The Bahamas, Belarus, Canada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Nigeria, Serbia.

**Countries in which victims may obtain compensation through civil suits (20)**

Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hong Kong, Iraq, Malaysia, Mauritania, Micronesia, Philippines, Poland, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam.

**Countries in which victims' means to compensation are not mentioned or specified (146)**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-

Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### **5.j. Government Provision of Legal Aid**

##### **Countries in which the government provides victims with legal aid (52)**

Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kosovo, Latvia, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay.

##### **Countries in which the government does not provide victims with legal aid (11)**

Algeria, Burma, Guinea, Kuwait, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Palau, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Turkey, Venezuela.

##### **Countries in which the government's provision of legal aid is not mentioned (123)**

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, The Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kiribati, North Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Somalia, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### **5.k. Victim Identification System**

##### **Countries in which systematic procedures are employed to identify trafficking victims (53)**

Albania, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Macau, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

### **Countries in which systematic procedures to identify victims are lacking (120)**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

### **Countries in which victim identification procedures are not specified (13)**

Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Estonia, The Gambia, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Philippines, Slovenia, Somalia, Venezuela.

## **5.1. Non-Punishment Laws**

### **Countries with non-punishment laws (16)**

The Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, St. Lucia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Taiwan, Trinidad & Tobago, United States, Vietnam.

### **Countries that may lack non-punishment laws but in which victims are reportedly not punished (62)**

Albania, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, The Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritius, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela.

### **Countries in which victims are punished for crimes committed as a result of a trafficking situation or in which non-punishment laws are lacking (69)**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burundi, China, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Libya, Lithuania,

Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Countries in which non-punishment protocols are not mentioned (39)**

Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Republic of the Congo Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Hong Kong, Indonesia, North Korea, Kosovo, Lebanon, Macau, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda.

**6.a. Trafficking in Persons in Academic Curricula**

**Countries in which trafficking in persons and/or related topics are incorporated into primary, secondary and/or higher education specifically (9)**

Austria, Estonia, Kyrgyz Republic, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Portugal, St. Lucia, Seychelles, Swaziland.

**Countries in which trafficking in persons and/or related topics are incorporated into institutional education programs for law enforcement officers and government officials specifically (104)**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Macau, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Rwanda, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

**Countries in which trafficking in persons and/or related topics are incorporated into primary, secondary and higher education in addition to institutional education programs for law enforcement and government officials (28)**

Albania, Angola, Armenia, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, Iceland, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Maldives, Mauritius, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Tajikistan, Tunisia.

**Countries in which trafficking in persons and/or related topics are incorporated into academic curricula, programs for law enforcement and government officials, or both and is funded by foreign entities (3)**

Comoros, Niger, South Sudan.

**Trafficking in persons and/or related topics not discussed as being incorporated into any type of academic curricula or institutional education programs for law enforcement and government officials (42)**

Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Cuba, Curacao, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Eritrea, The Gambia, Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, North Korea, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Syria, Taiwan, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen.

#### **6.b. Provision of Shelters To Victims of Trafficking**

##### **Countries that have designated shelters for victims of trafficking in persons (62)**

Afghanistan, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, Malaysia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia.

##### **Countries That Accommodate Trafficking Victims in Other Victim Support Shelters (68)**

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Aruba, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Czech Republic, Finland, Gabon, The Gambia, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, India, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lithuania, Macau, Macedonia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela.

##### **Countries without shelters (18)**

Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, Honduras, Iran, Kenya, Kiribati, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Timor-Leste.

##### **Countries where shelter is not explicitly mentioned in the narrative (38)**

Australia, The Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Guinea, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, North Korea, Latvia, Malta, Mauritania, Micronesia, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Palau, Serbia, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tonga, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

### **Countries with government-operated shelters (49)**

Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, The Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay.

### **NGO-operated shelters (7)**

Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Iraq, Lebanon, Lesotho, Papua New Guinea.

### **Both, government and NGO run shelters/cooperation (74)**

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lithuania, Macau, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia.

## **6.c. Cooperation among NGOs and governments**

### **Countries in which the government cooperates with NGOs (122)**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.



### **Countries in which the government fails to cooperate with NGOs (8)**

Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Malta, Micronesia, Niger, Qatar.

### **Countries in which the government cooperates inadequately with NGOs (9)**

Angola, Guatemala, Honduras, Lesotho, Mozambique, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Venezuela, Somalia.

### **Countries in which the cooperation with NGOs is not explicitly mentioned (47)**

Bangladesh, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, The Gambia, Ghana, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, North Korea, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Palau, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

## **6.d. Private Sector**

### **Anti-trafficking self-regulatory initiatives (i.e. codes of conduct) in the private sector are mentioned (6)**

Montenegro, Saudi Arabia, Moldova, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States.

### **Anti-trafficking partnerships between the public and private sectors are mentioned (25)**

Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Hong Kong, Kenya, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Togo.

### **Neither public-private partnerships nor self-regulatory initiatives are mentioned (155)**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadine, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda,

Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### **6.e. Use of Religion to Combat Human Trafficking**

##### **Countries in which faith-based institutions and/or religious figures have been engaged in prevention and advocacy efforts (5)**

Antigua & Barbuda, The Bahamas, Brazil, Malawi, Senegal.

##### **Countries in which faith-based institutions and/or religious figures have been engaged in the provision of protection and services to victims (8)**

Bolivia, Costa Rica, Kiribati, Mexico, Norway, Solomon Islands, St. Lucia, United Arab Emirates.

##### **Countries in which involvement of religious figures and/or a religious pretext used to combat trafficking is not mentioned (173)**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

#### **6.f. Use of Media to Combat Human Trafficking**

##### **Countries not reported to use media to combat trafficking in persons (92)**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Democratic

Republic of the Congo (DRC), Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, France, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Russia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### **Countries using media to combat trafficking in persons (94)**

Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam.

#### **Countries using television to combat trafficking in persons (45)**

Argentina, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, China, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Djibouti, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, South Korea, Kosovo, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States.

#### **Countries using radio to combat trafficking in persons (46)**

Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Curacao, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Kosovo, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Ukraine, United States.

#### **Countries using print media to combat trafficking in persons (40)**

Angola, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Djibouti, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, Indonesia, South Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Macau, Malaysia, Mauritius, Montenegro, Nigeria, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States.

**Countries using new media/internet to combat trafficking in persons (21)**

Belarus, Burma, Canada, China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Germany, Hungary, South Korea, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Trinidad & Tobago, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States, Vietnam.

**Countries using billboards/posters to combat trafficking in persons (27)**

Antigua & Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Curacao, Djibouti, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, South Korea, Laos, Liberia, Macau, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, Portugal, Singapore, Syria, Taiwan, United States.

**Countries using public engagement to combat trafficking in persons (13)**

Aruba, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali.

**Countries using art/film to combat trafficking in persons (15)**

Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Croatia, Denmark, Georgia, Greece, Kosovo, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Switzerland.



## CONTACT INFORMATION

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