

THE PROTECTION PROJECT REVIEW OF THE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT

JULY 2013



The Protection Project

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**Photos by Joshua J. Amrani, Sucheta Das, Mohammad Rakibul Hassan,
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INTRODUCTION

On June 19, 2013, the United States Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons released the 2013 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 staff and research associates of The Protection Project who have contributed to this review: Esther Cajinarobledo, Mandy Davis, Francisco Duran, Benita King, Kristoff Kohlhagen, Meaghan Malloy, Minora Pamphile, Elaine Panter, Jacob Travers, and Alisa Tsaturov.

I hope you find this review informative.



Dr. Mohamed Mattar
Executive Director

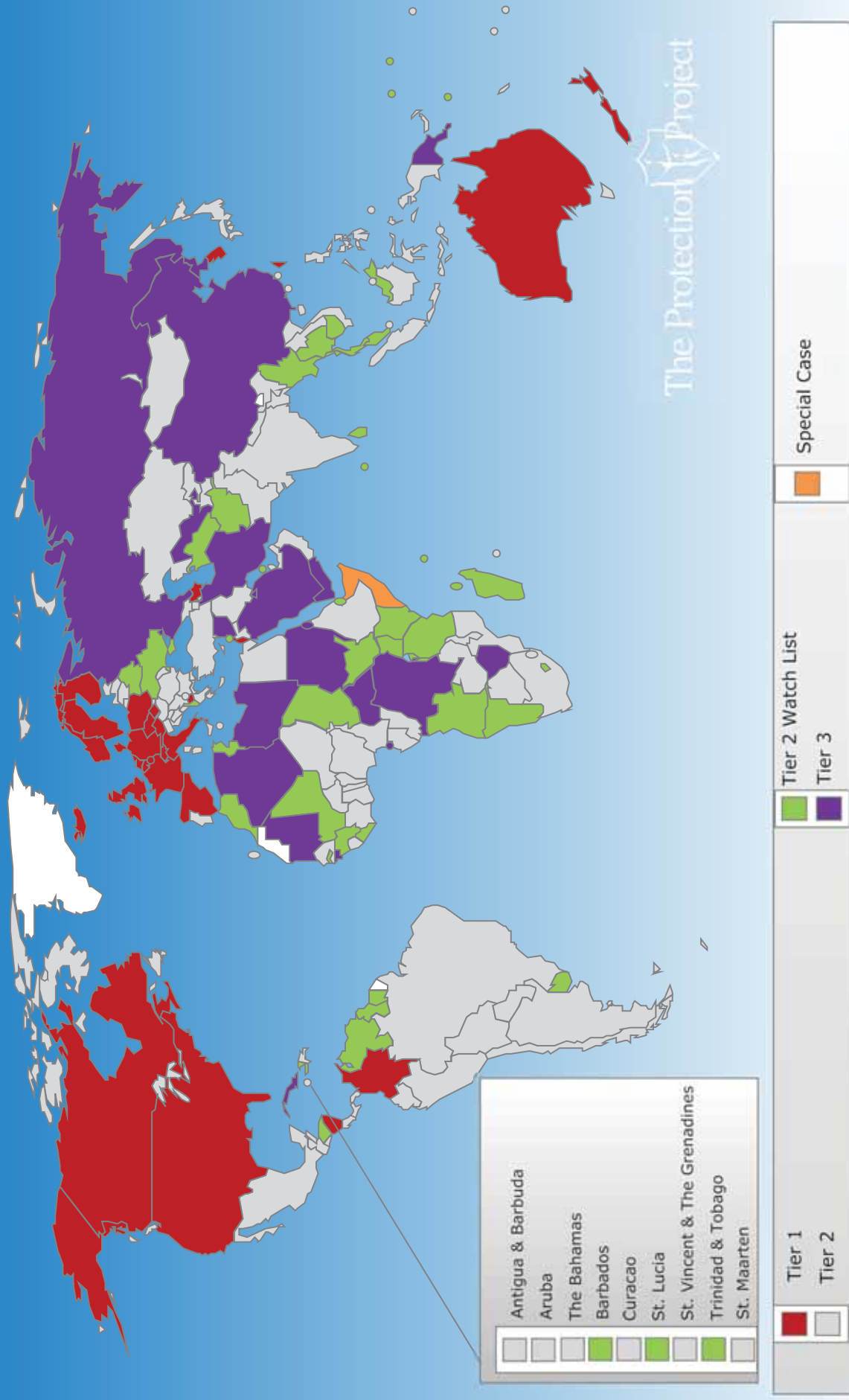
1. TIP REPORT 2013 TIER PLACEMENT



1.a. TIP Report 2013 Tier Placement

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

TIP Report 2013 Tier Placement



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

1. a. TIP Report 2013 Tier Placement

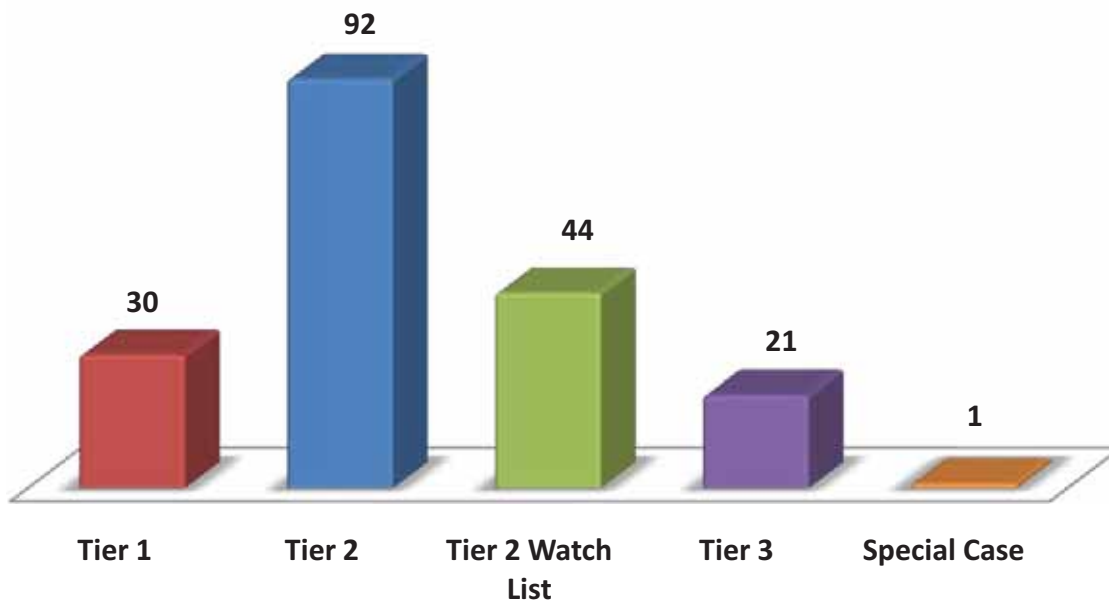
A Guide to the Tiers

Tier 1: A Tier 1 ranking is assigned to those countries whose governments fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's (TVPA) minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons.

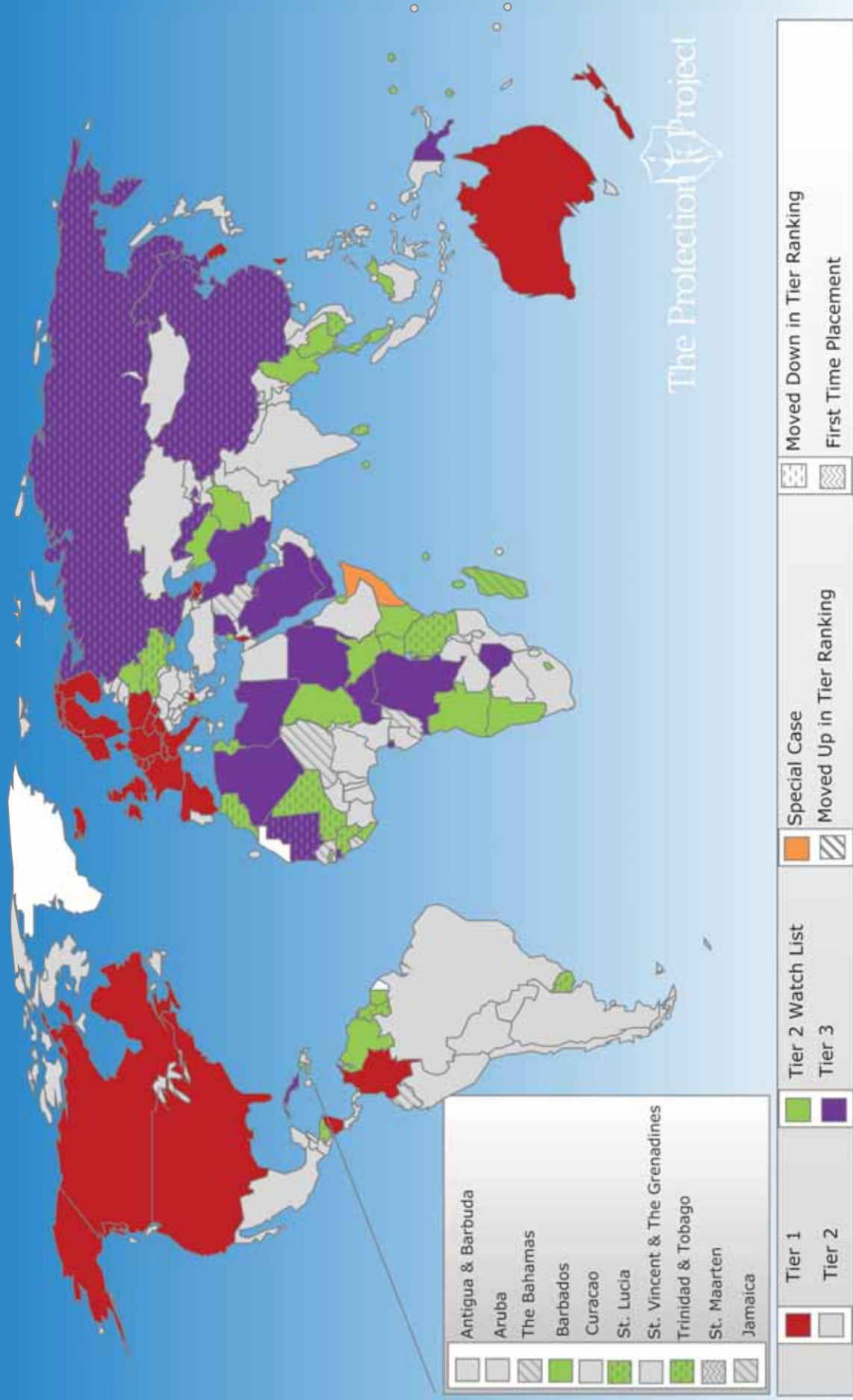
Tier 2: A Tier 2 ranking is assigned to those countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.

Tier 2 Watch List: 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.

Tier 3: A Tier 3 ranking is assigned to those countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.

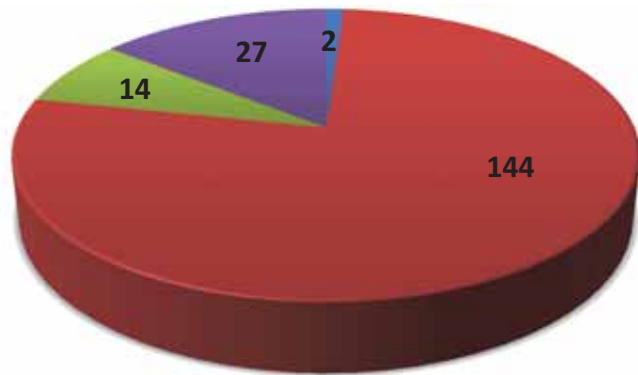
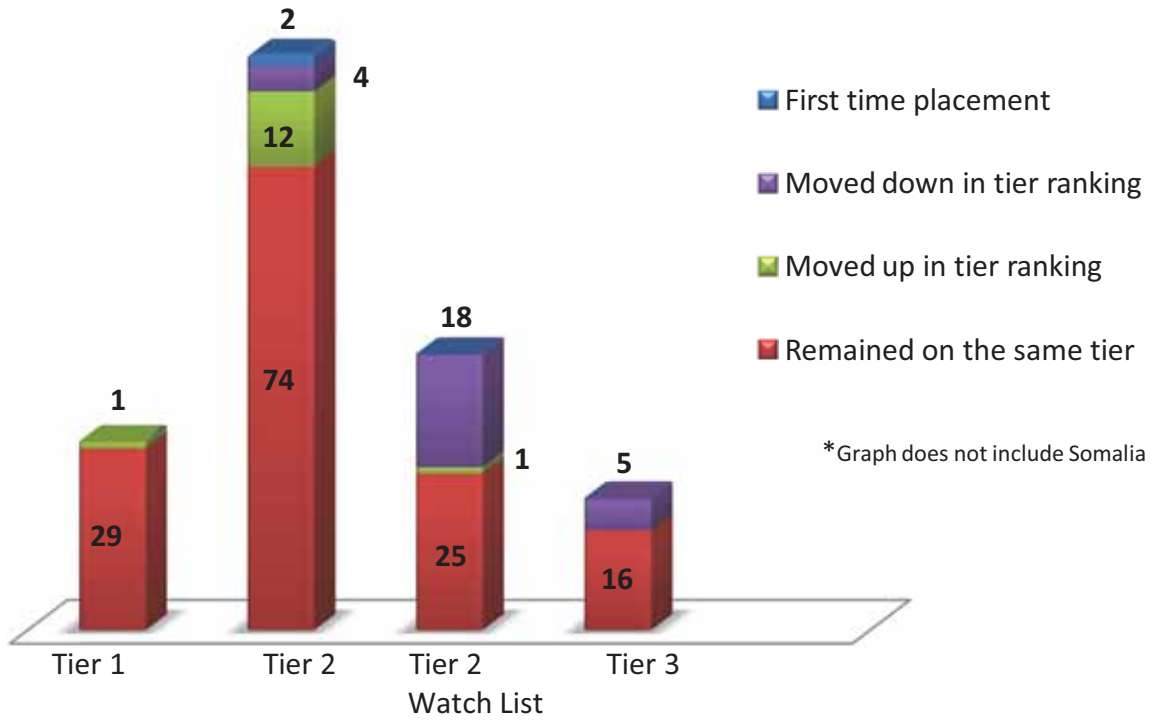


Movements in Tier Placement 2012-2013



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

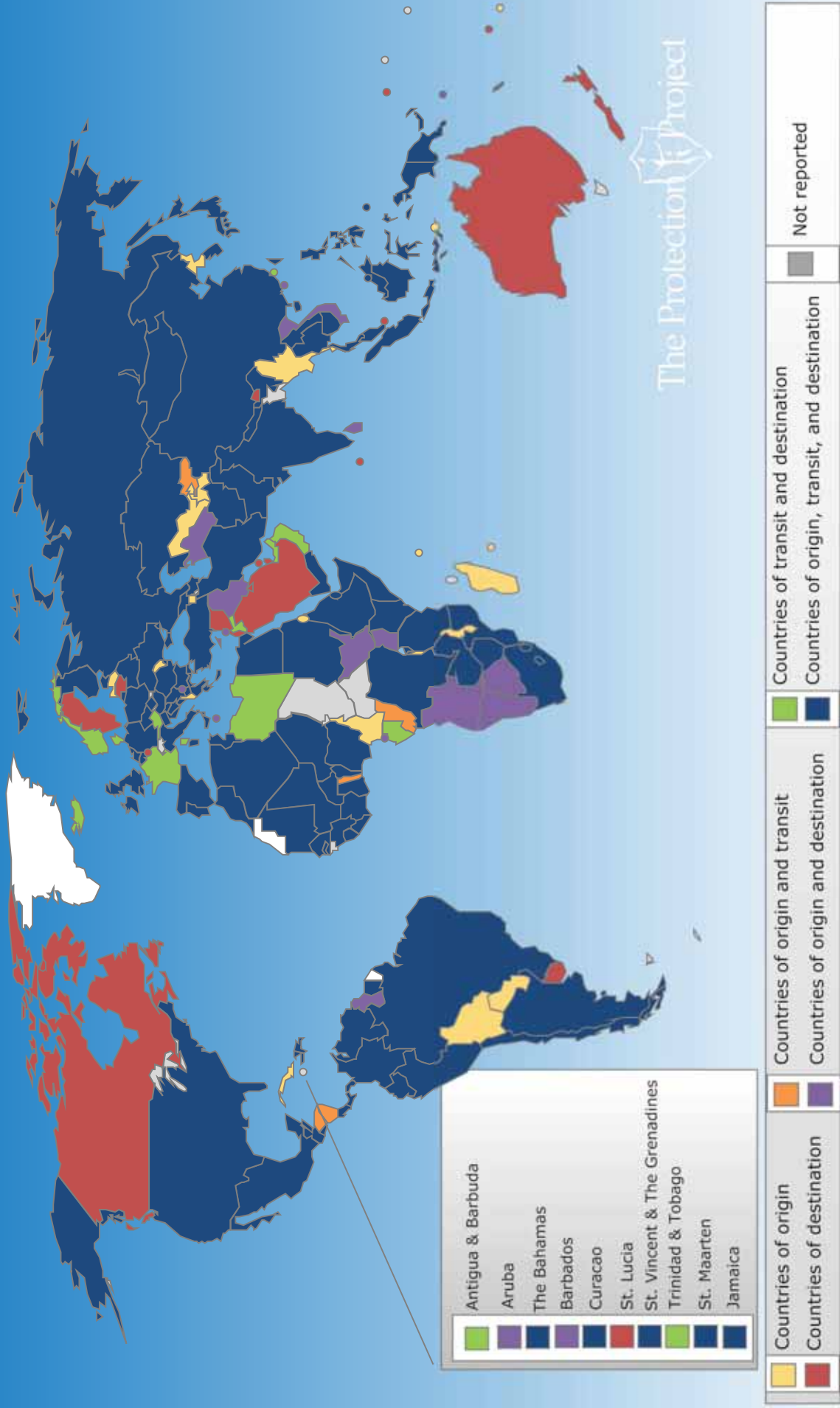
1. b. Movements in Tier Placement 2012-2013



2. LABOR TRAFFICKING



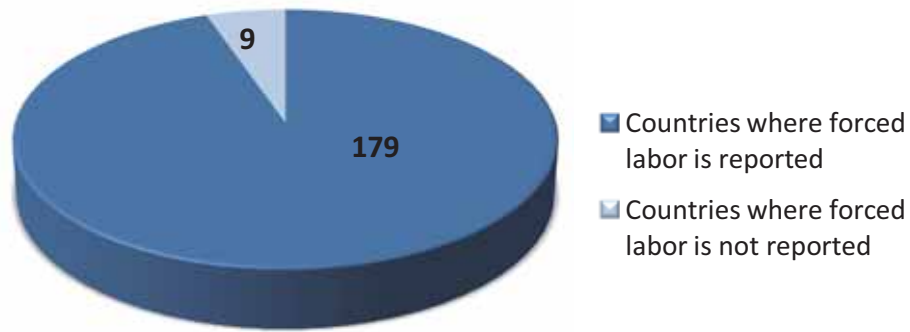
Occurrence and Routes of Forced Labor



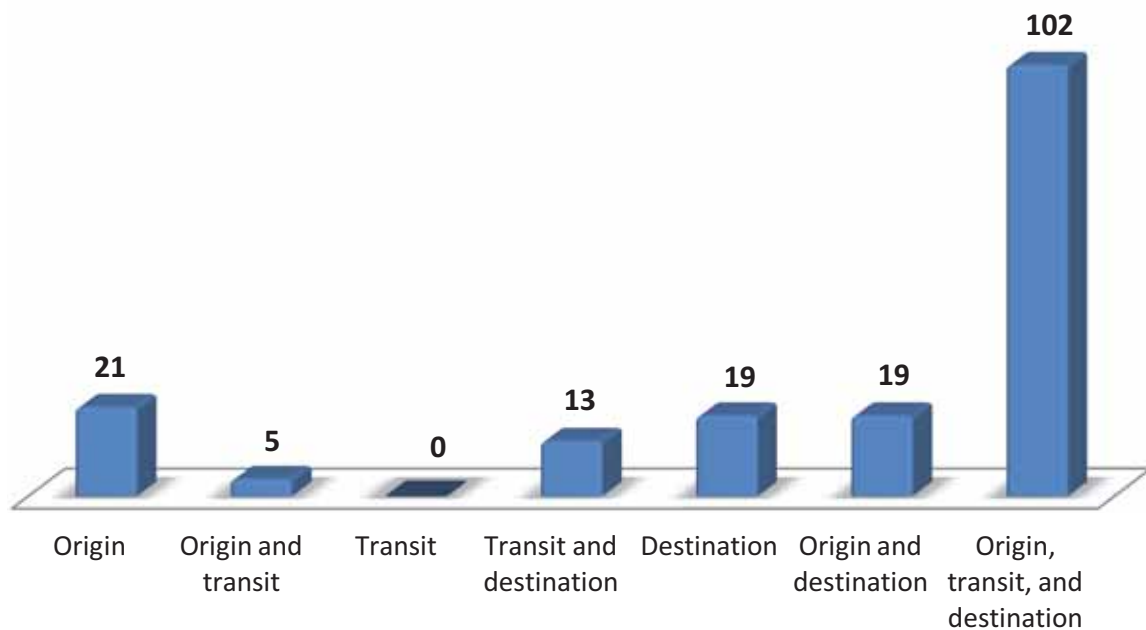
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

2.a. Occurrence and Routes of Forced Labor

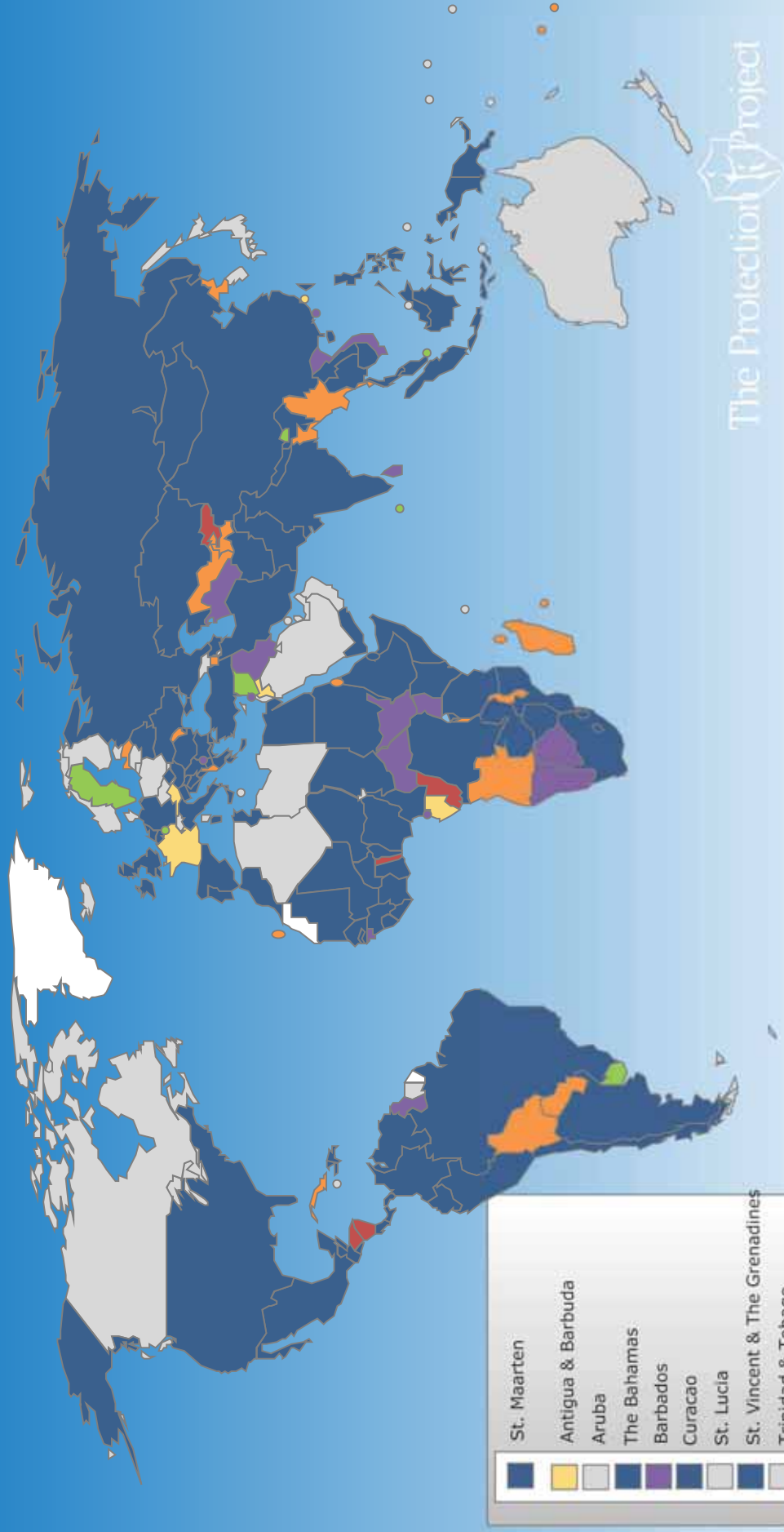
Trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation occurs in 179 of the 188 countries included in the 2013 TIP Report.



The following chart outlines the information regarding the trafficking routes of forced labor and labor exploitation in the 179 countries.



Occurrence and Routes of Child Labor



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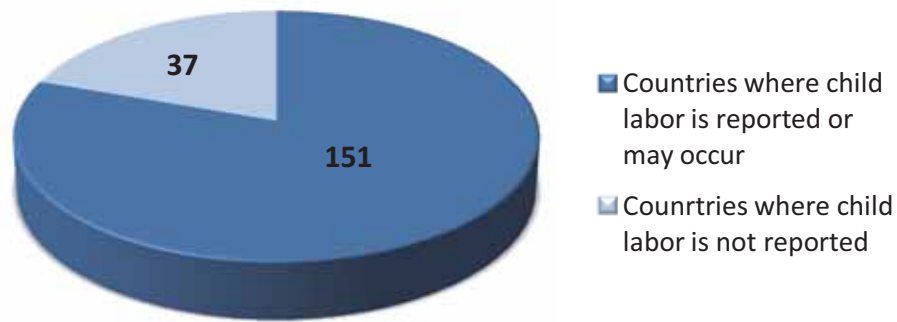
St. Maarten	■
Antigua & Barbuda	■
Aruba	■
The Bahamas	■
Barbados	■
Curacao	■
St. Lucia	■
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	■
Trinidad & Tobago	■
Jamaica	■

■	Countries of origin
■	Countries of destination
■	Countries of origin, transit and destination
■	Countries of transit and destination
■	Countries of origin and destination
■	Countries of origin and transit

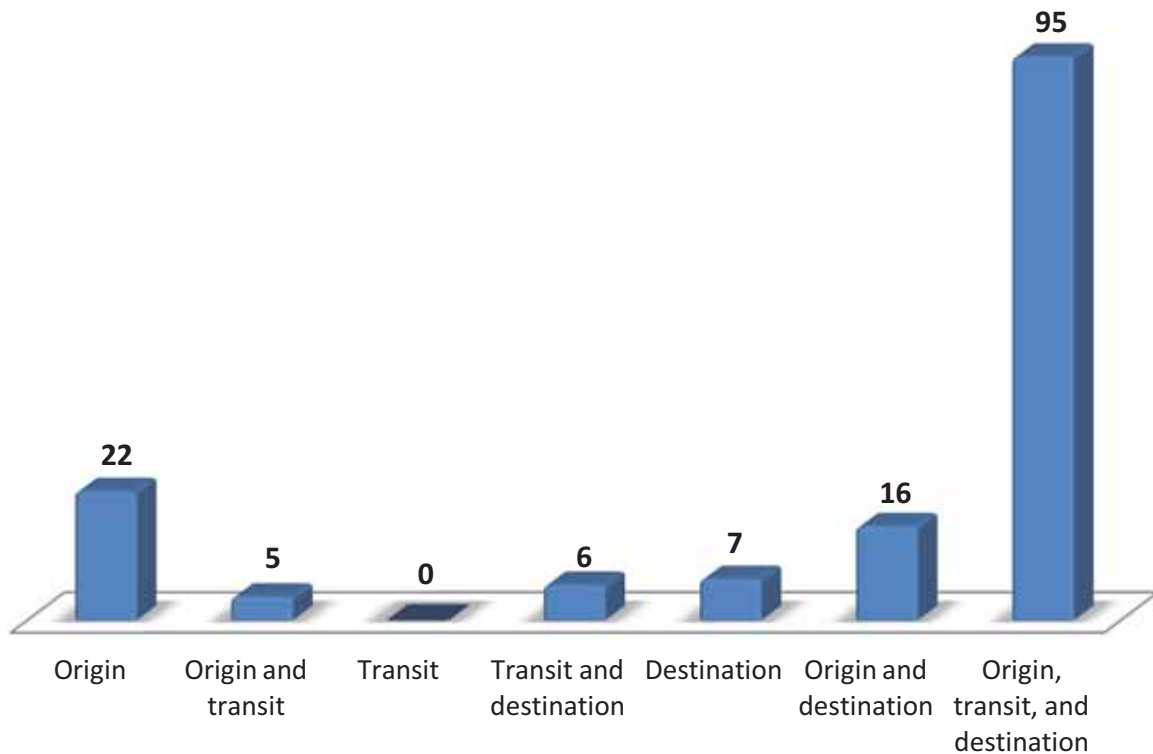
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2011.

2.b. Occurrence and Routes of Child Labor

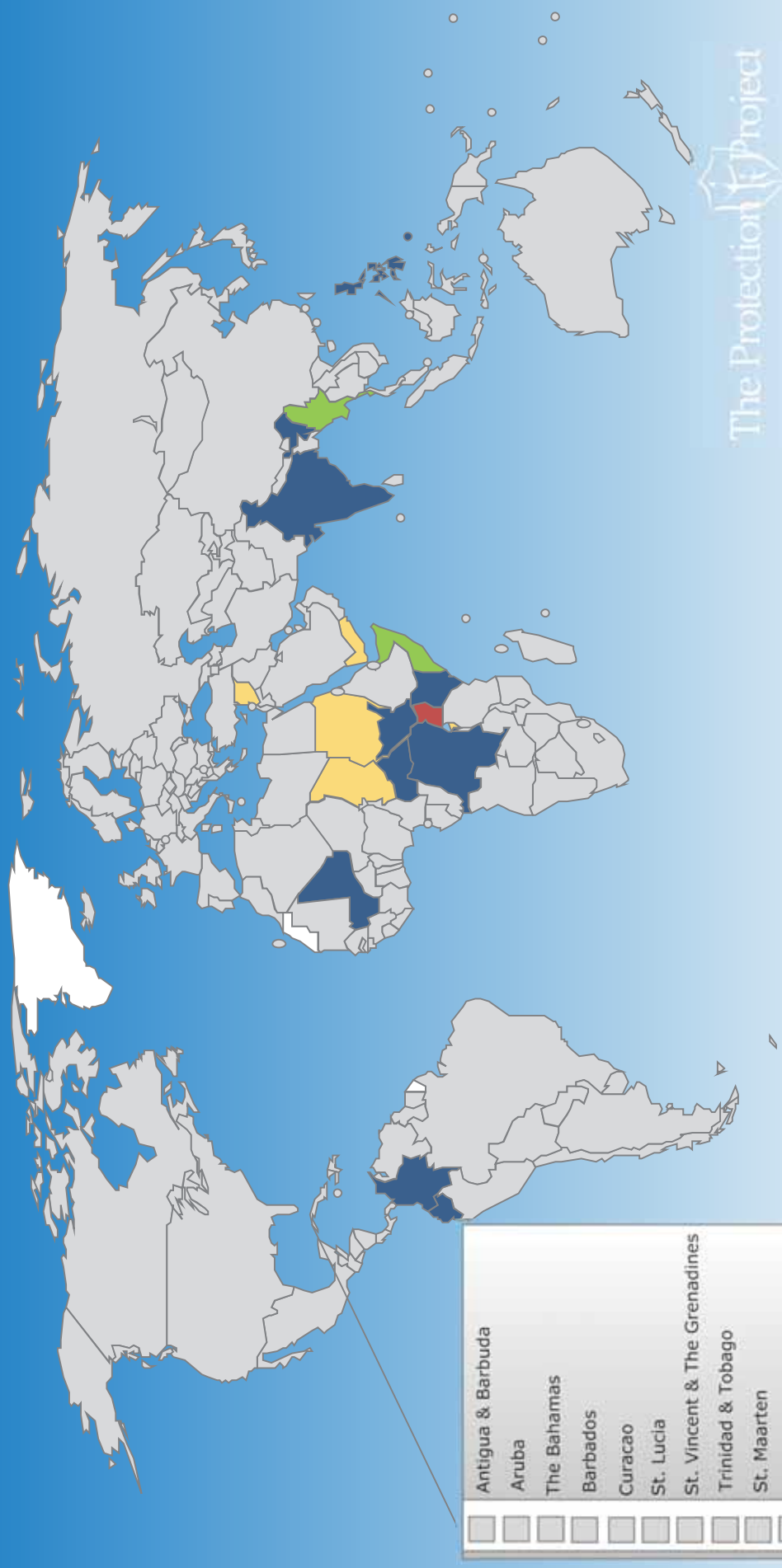
Trafficking for the purpose of child labor and labor exploitation of children occurs in 151 of the 188 countries included in the TIP Report 2013.



The following chart outlines the information regarding the trafficking routes of child labor in the 151 countries.



Child Soldiers



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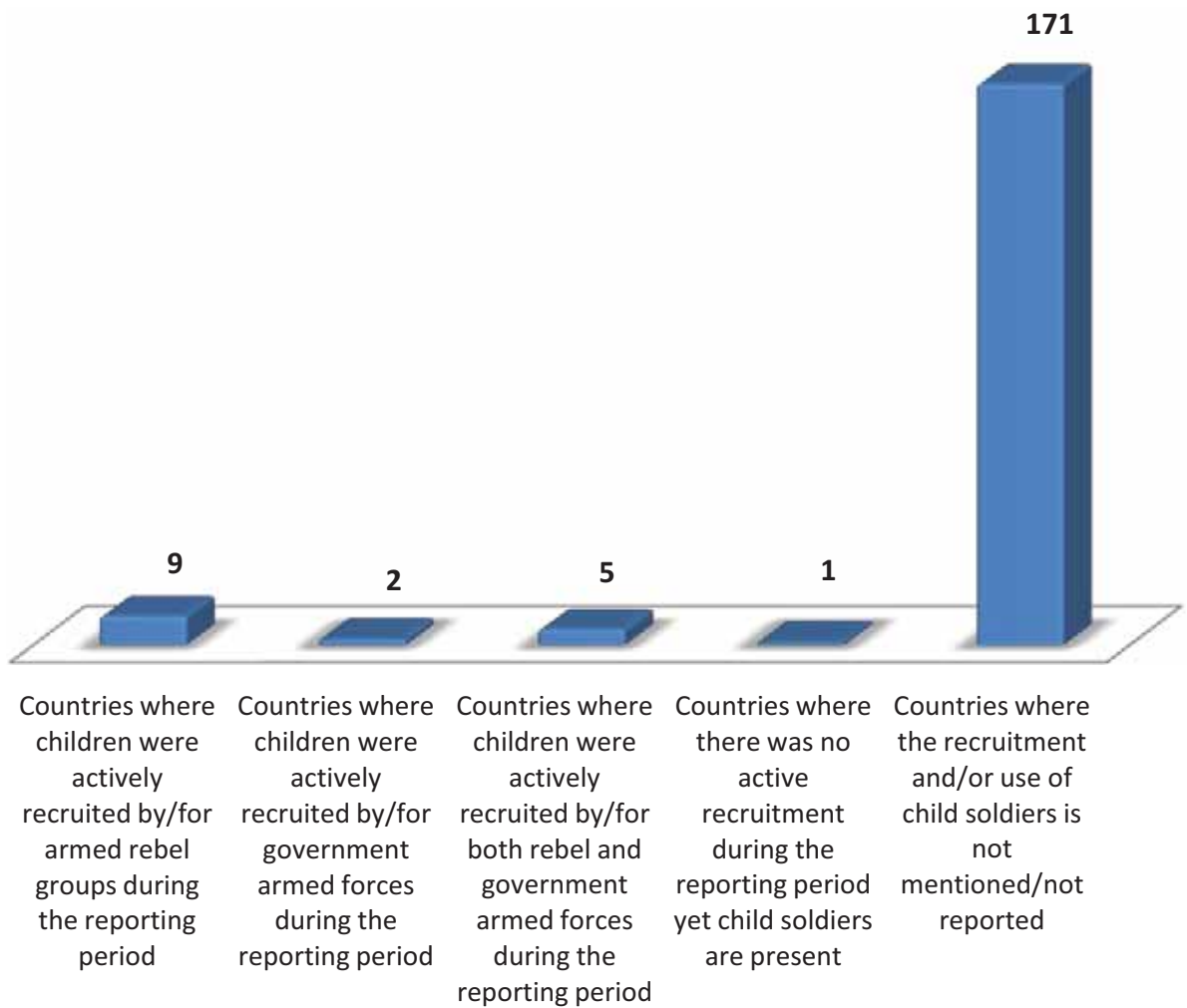
- Antigua & Barbuda
- Aruba
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Curacao
- St. Lucia
- St. Vincent & The Grenadines
- Trinidad & Tobago
- St. Maarten
- Jamaica

	Child soldiers recruited by armed rebel groups only
	Child soldiers recruited by government armed forces only
	Child soldiers recruited by the government and armed forces
	No active recruitment by government or rebel forces, yet child soldiers were still present
	Not reported

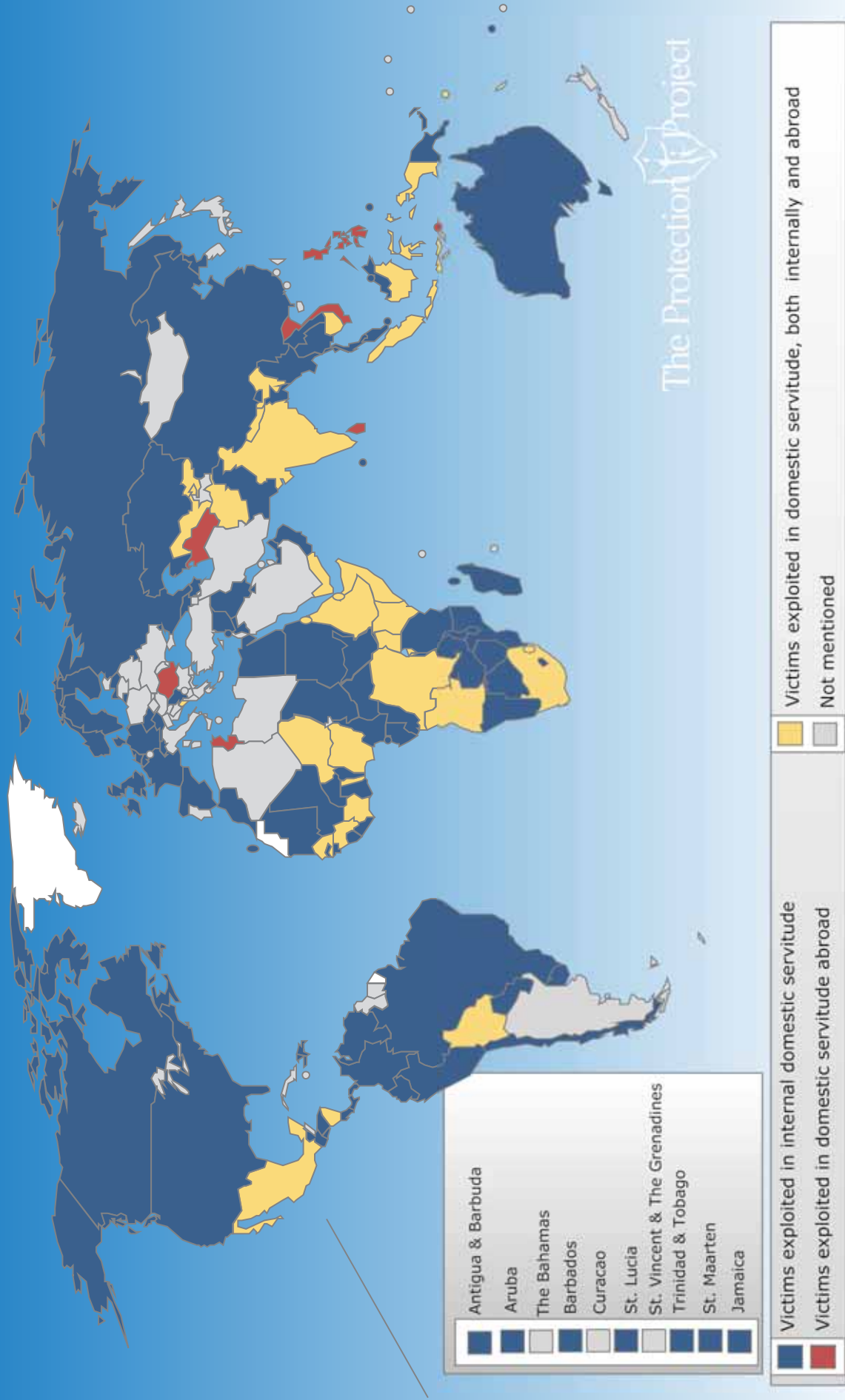
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

2.c. Child Soldiers

According to the 2013 TIP Report, child soldiers are present in 17 countries out of the 188. Children are recruited by armed rebel groups as well as by government armed forces. The following column chart outlines the recruitment of child soldiers.



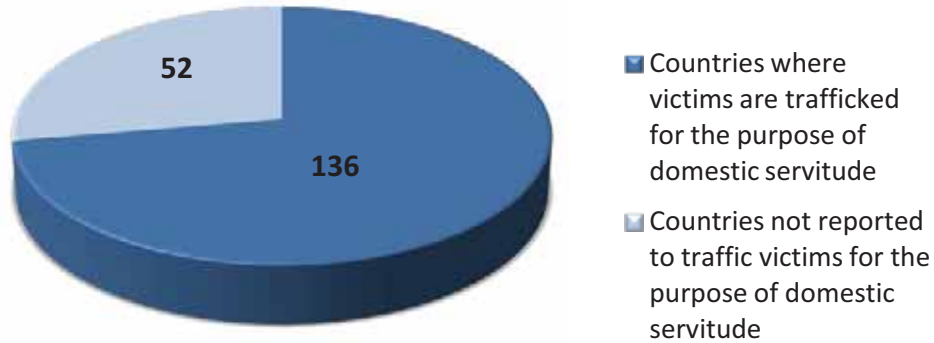
Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude



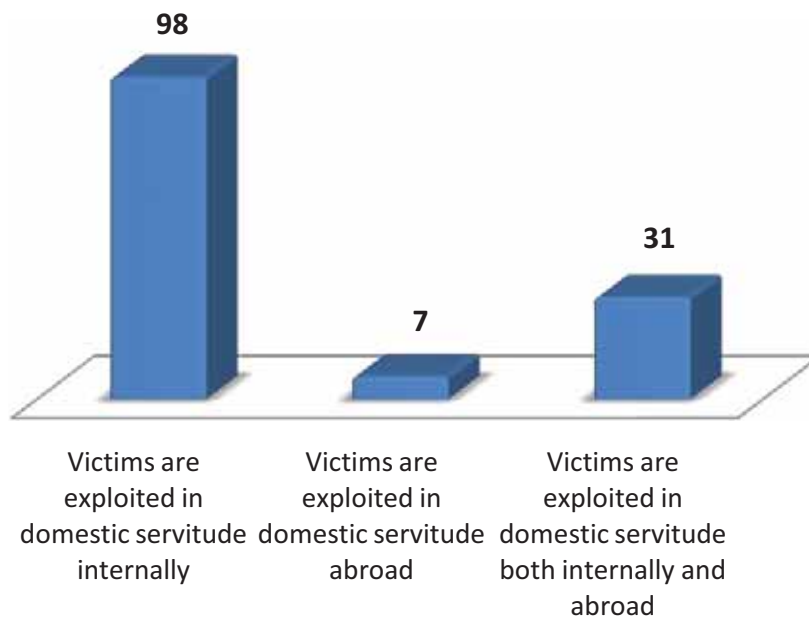
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

2.d. Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude

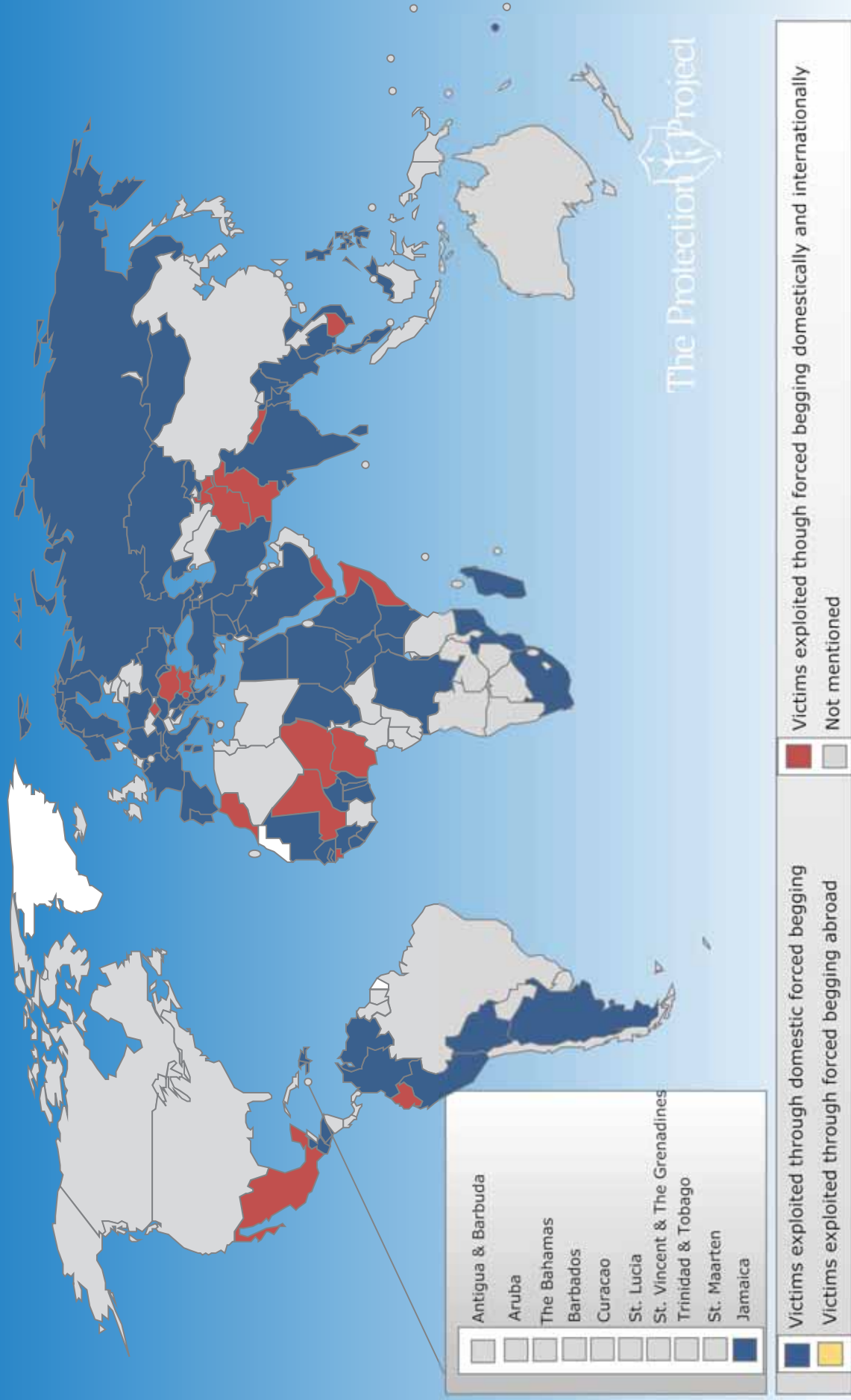
Trafficking for the purpose of domestic servitude is a form of forced labor that is present in 136 of 188 countries included in the 2013 TIP Report.



The column chart outlines the routes of trafficking for domestic servitude in these 136 countries.



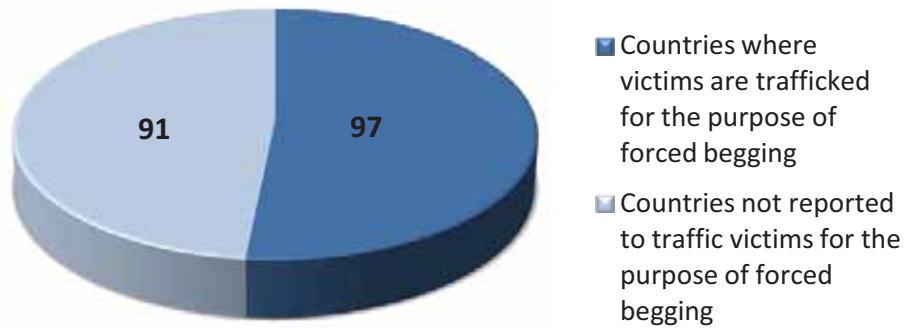
Trafficking for the Purpose of Forced Begging



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

2.e. Trafficking for the Purpose of Forced Begging

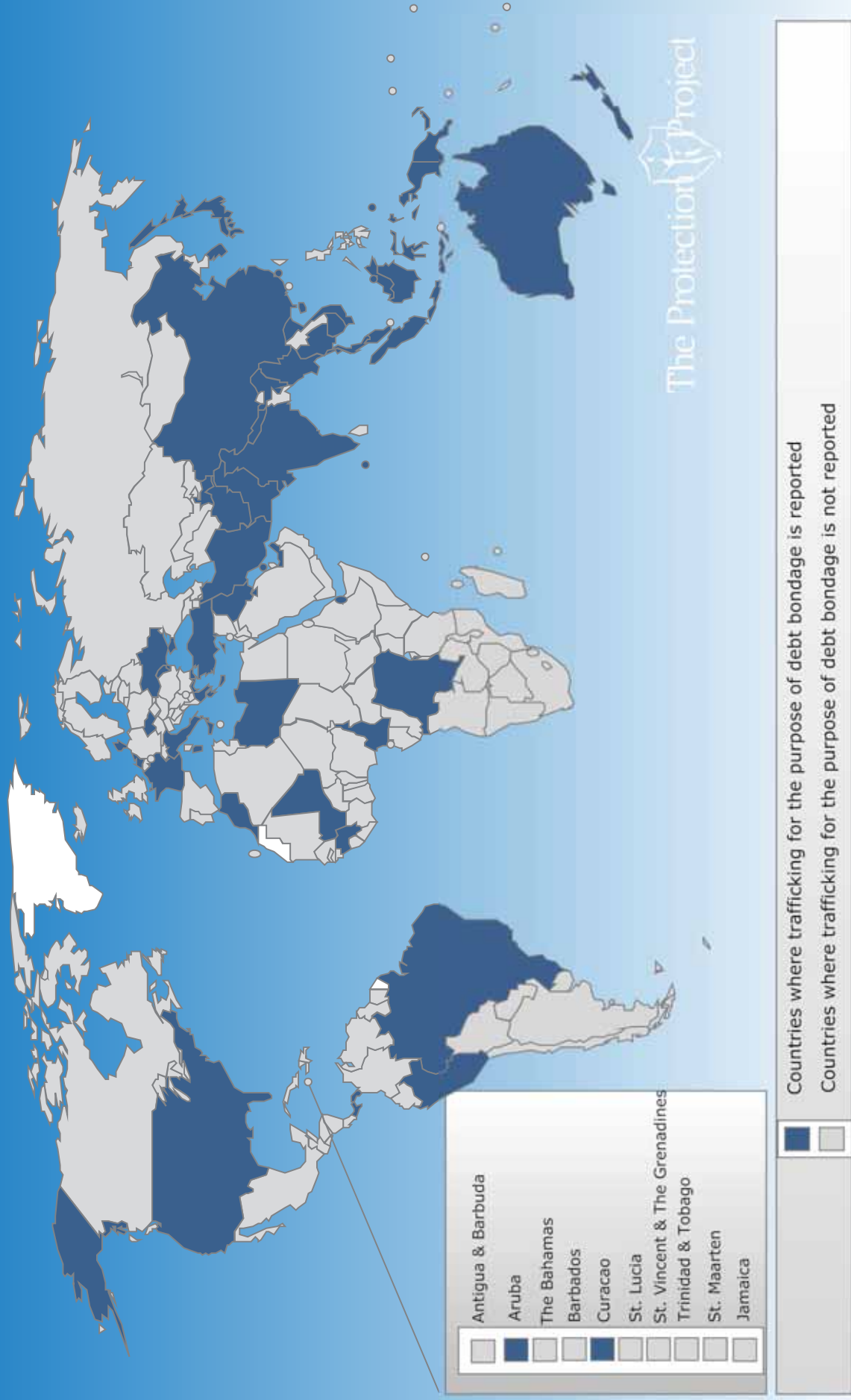
Trafficking for the purpose of forced begging occurs in 97 of the 188 countries that are listed in the 2013 TIP Report.



The column chart outlines the routes of trafficking for forced begging as it occurs in the 97 countries cited in the 2013 TIP Report.



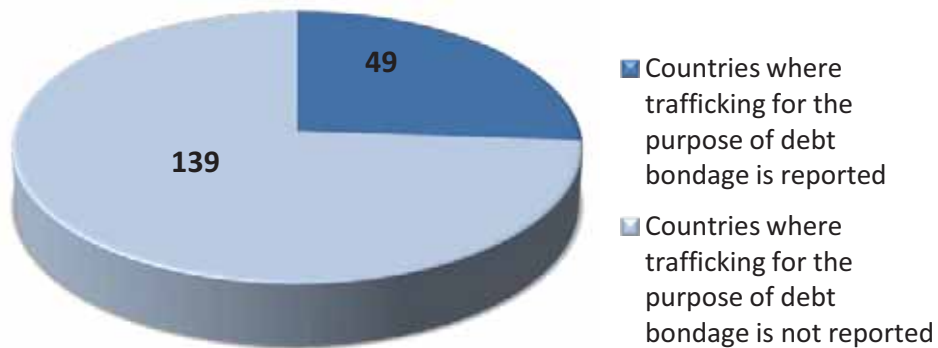
Trafficking for the Purpose of Debt Bondage



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

2.f. Trafficking for the Purpose of Debt Bondage

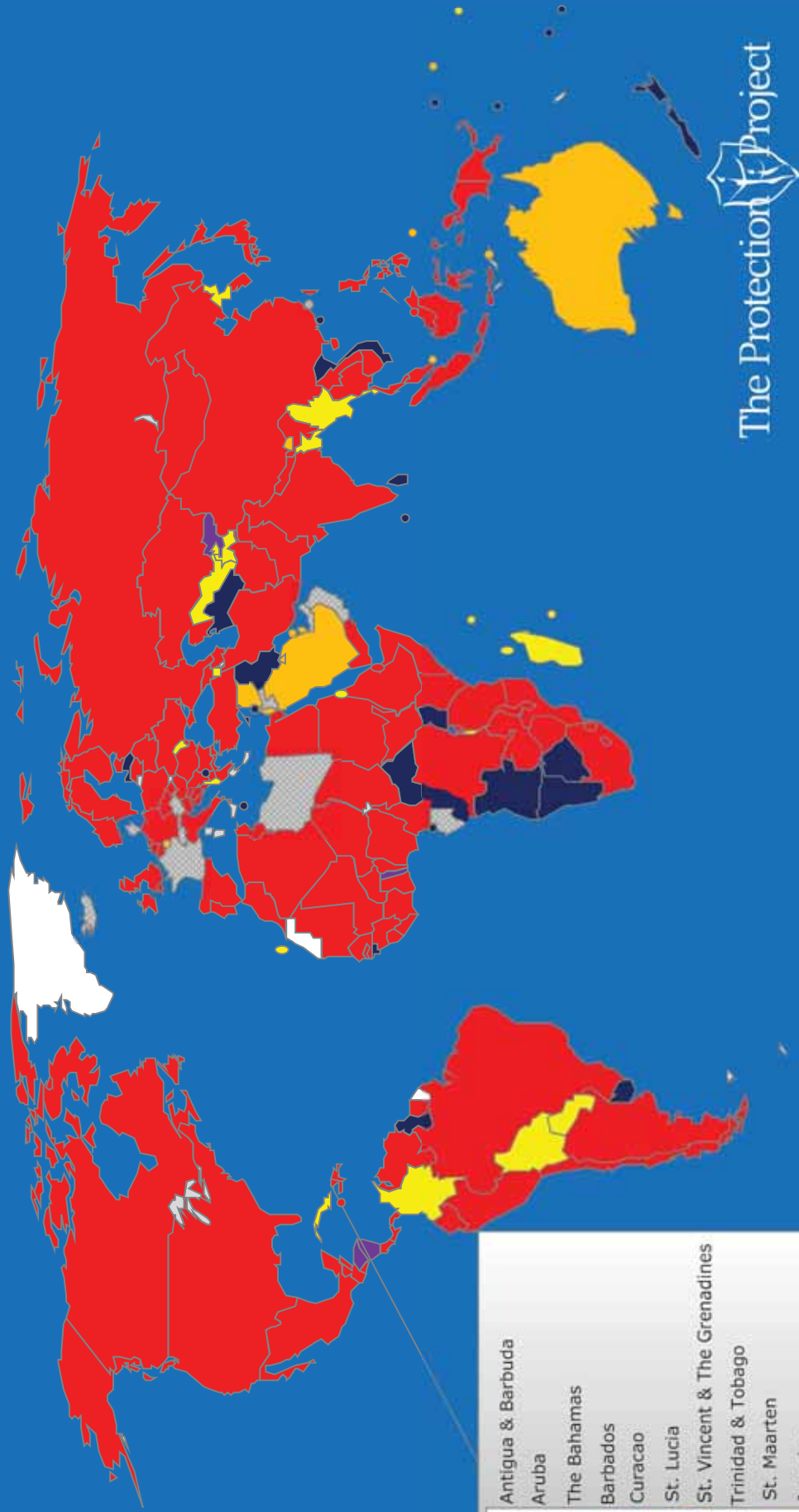
Trafficking for the purpose of debt bondage or peonage is present in 49 of the 188 countries included in the 2013 TIP Report. This section observes victims that face confiscation of their travel documents, inflated debts forced by employers or labor agencies, abuse, confinement, and inhuman working conditions. For instance, some recruiters work for Indonesia-based international labor recruitment companies called PJTIKIs that work like trafficking rings. These companies lead both male and female workers into debt bondage. As a result, the victims face withholding of documents and threats of violence to remain working for these labor agencies.



3. SEX TRAFFICKING



Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation



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

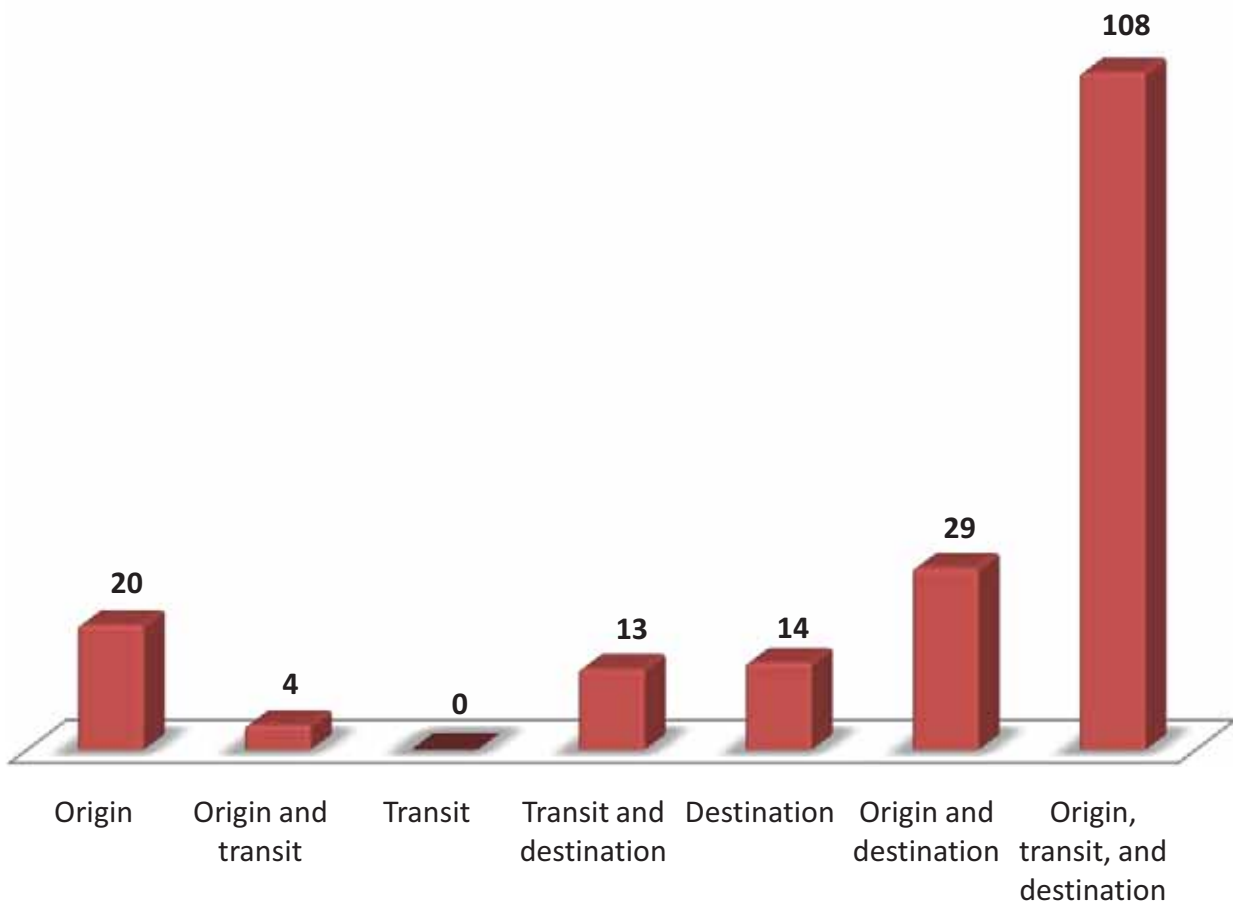
Countries of origin and destination
 Countries of transit and destination
 Countries of origin, transit and destination

Countries of origin
 Countries of destination
 Countries of origin and transit

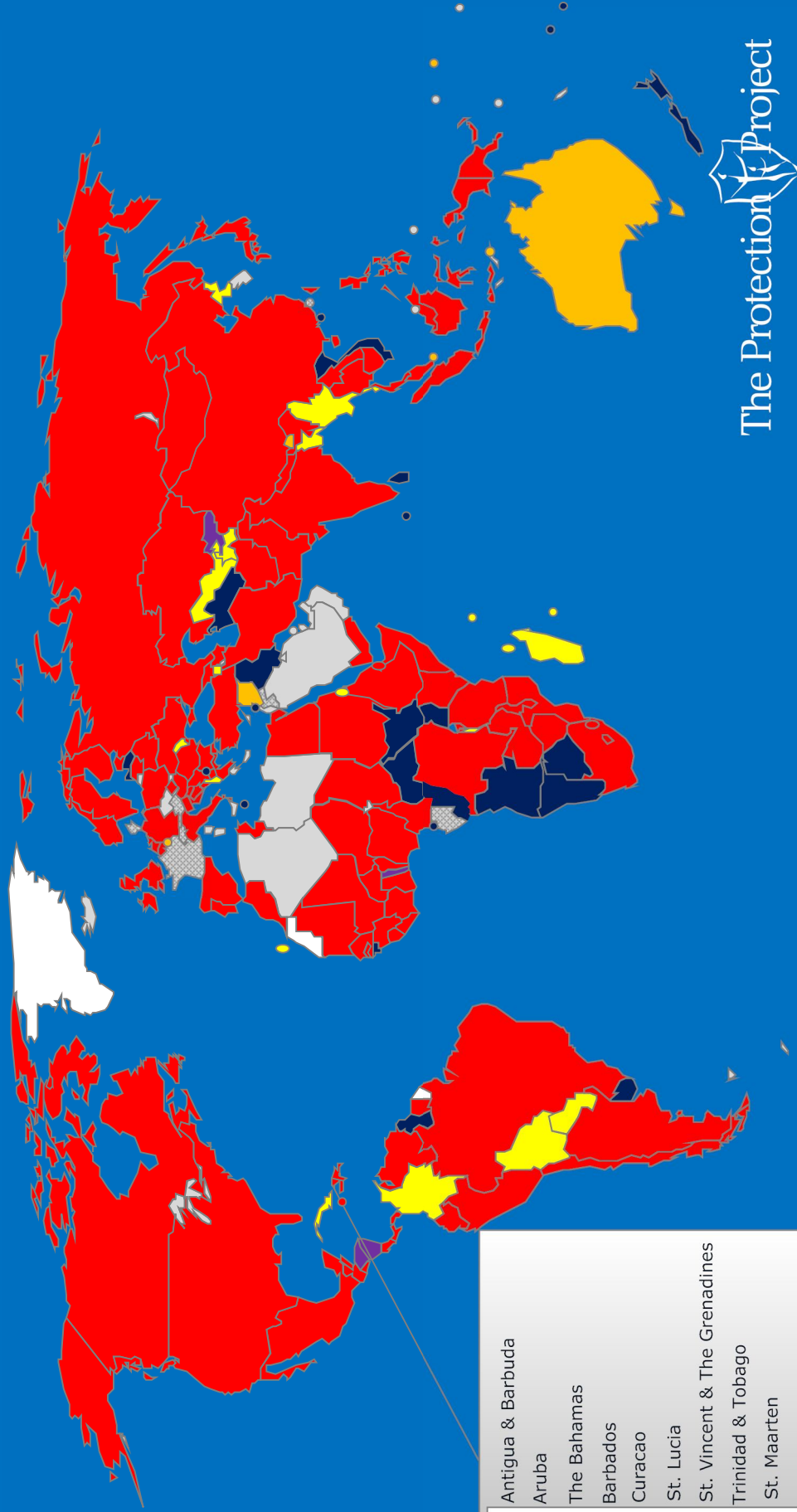
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

3. a. Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation occurs in all 188 countries included in the 2013 TIP Report. The column chart below summarizes the routes of trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation through three categories: countries of origin, transit, and destination.



Occurrence and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children



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

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

- Countries of origin and destination
- Countries of transit and destination
- Countries of origin, transit and destination

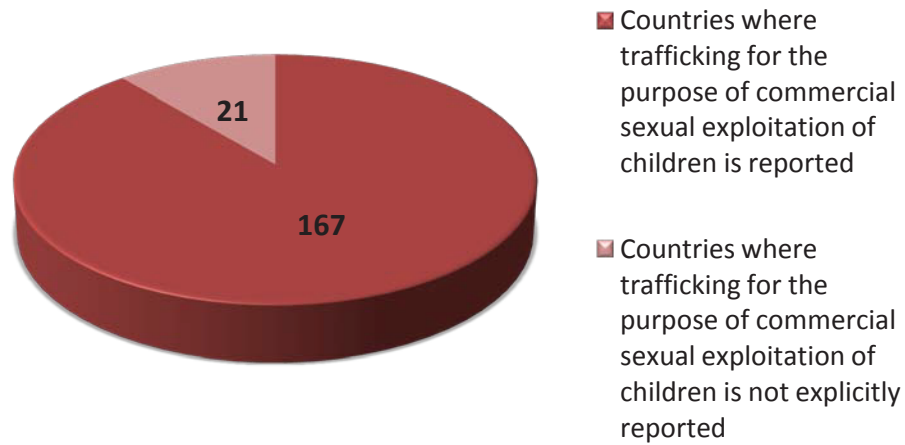
Not mentioned



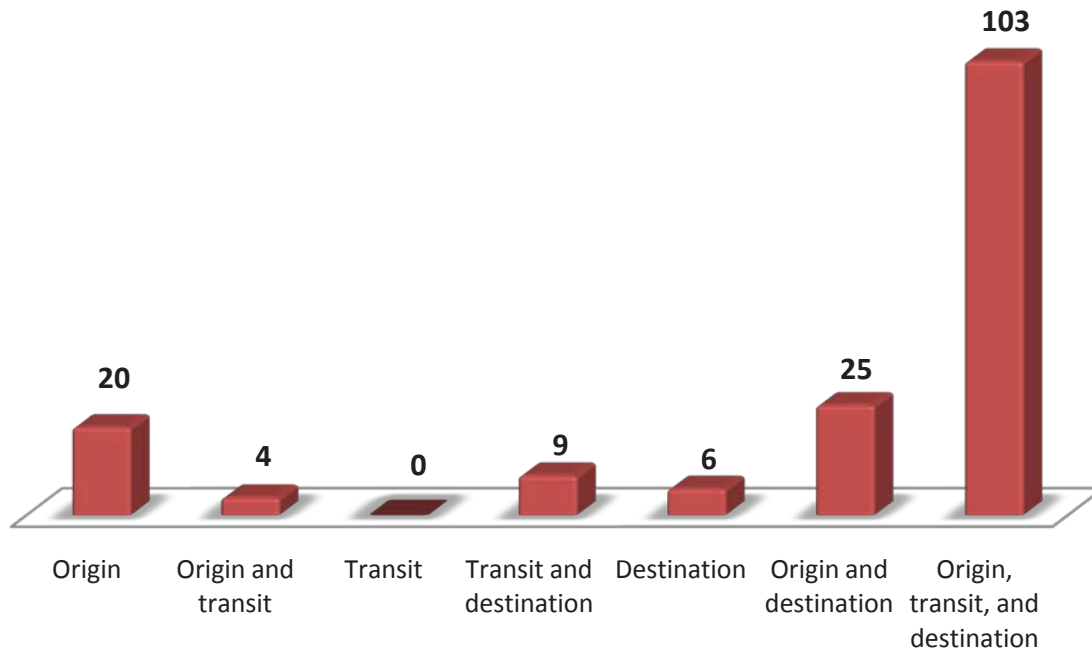
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

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

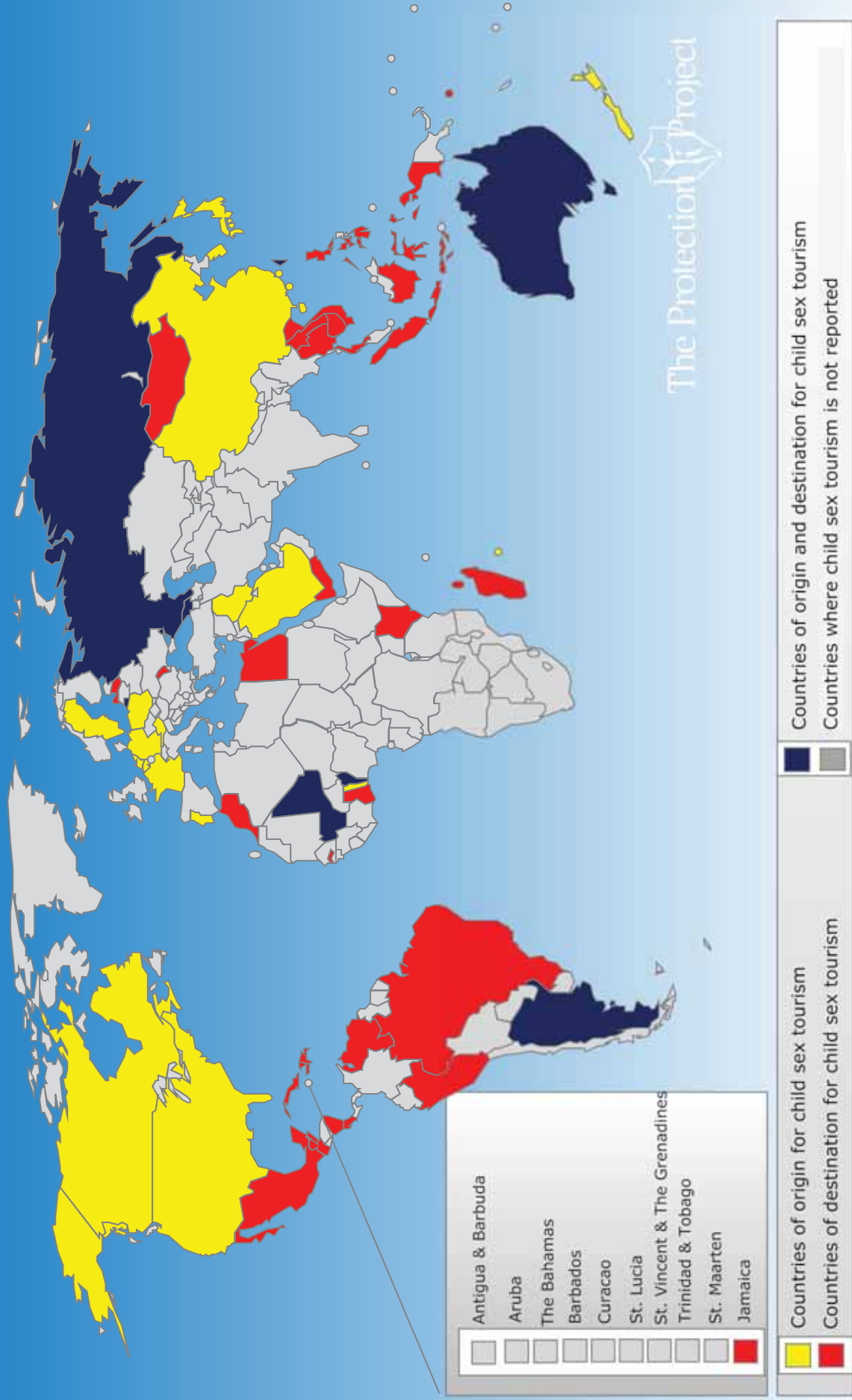
Out of 188 countries in the 2013 TIP Report, 167 countries reported trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation of children.



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



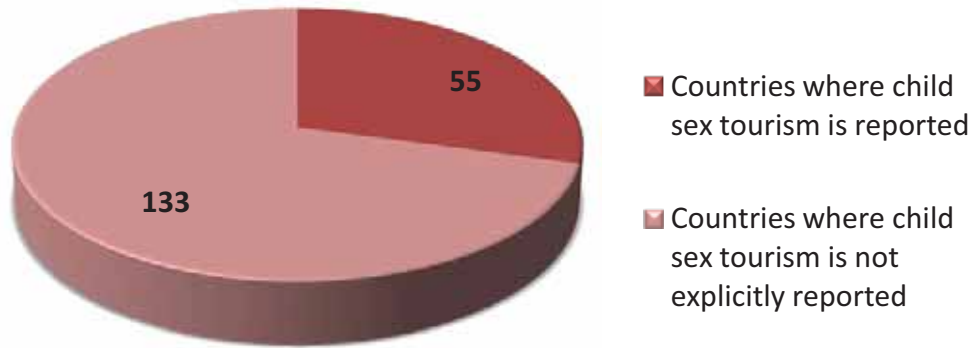
Occurrence and Routes of Child Sex Tourism



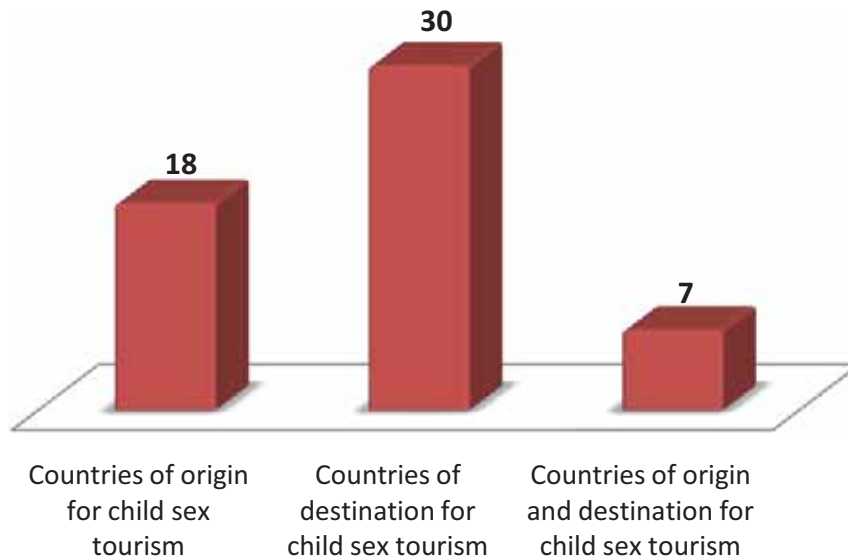
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

3. c. Occurrence and Routes of Child Sex Tourism

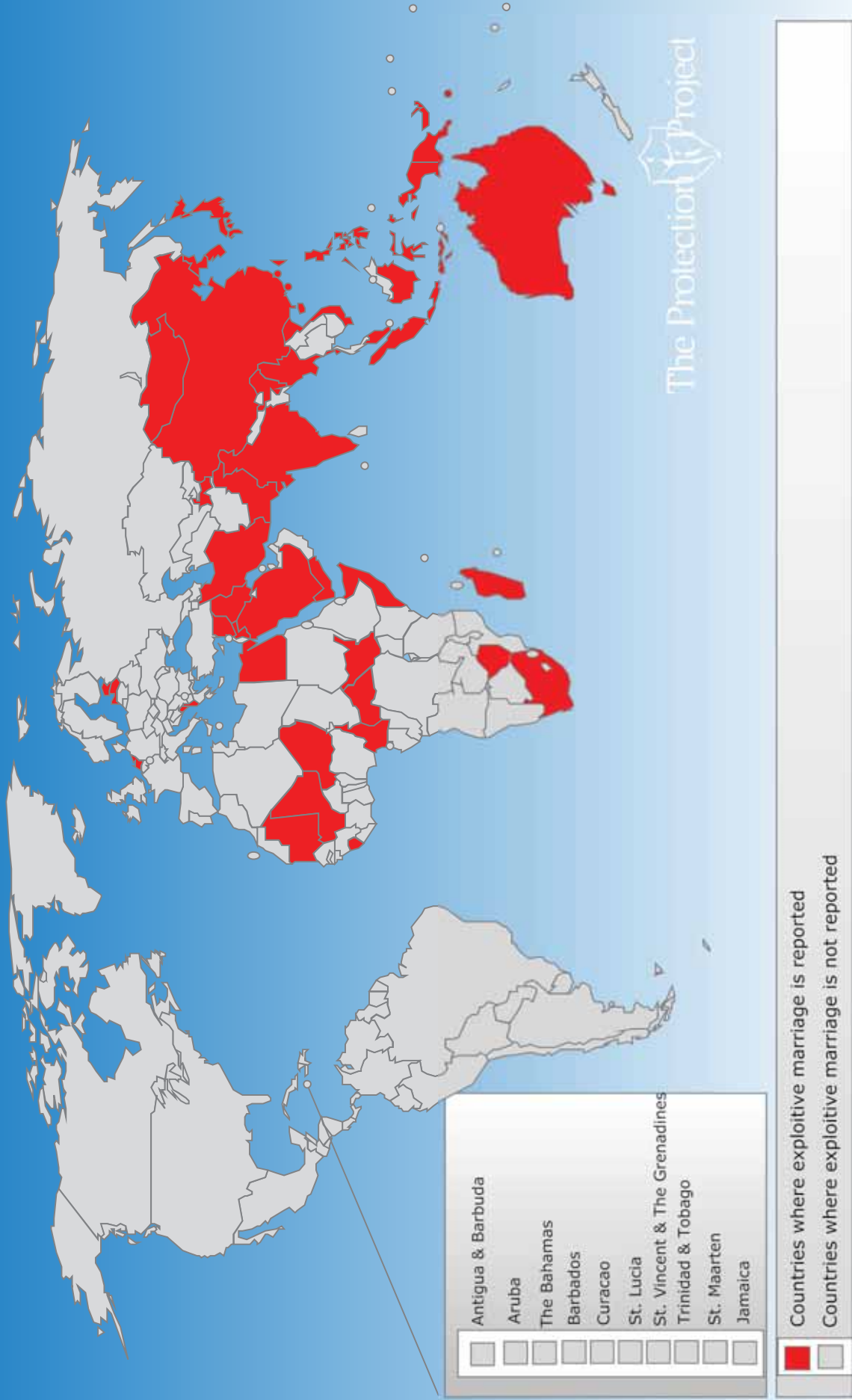
Of the 188 countries in the 2013 TIP Report, 55 reported instances of child sex tourism.



Child sex tourists originated from 18 countries. Thirty countries were destinations for child sex tourists. Seven countries were both origin and destination countries.



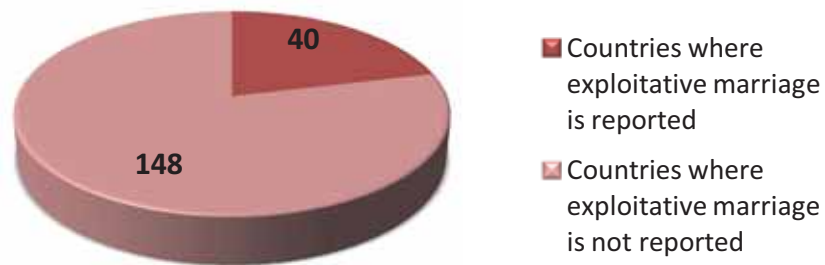
Trafficking for the Purpose of Marriage



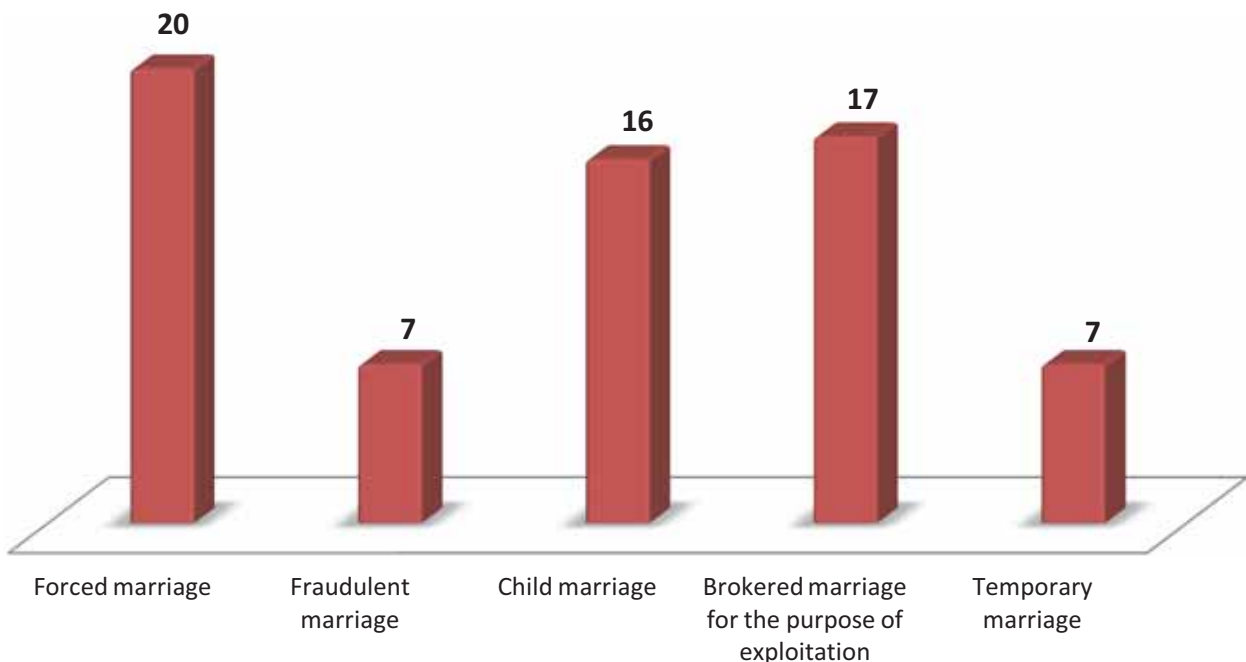
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

3. d. Trafficking for the Purpose of Marriage

In 40 of the 188 countries included in the 2013 TIP Report, women and/or children were trafficked for the purpose of exploitation in marriage.



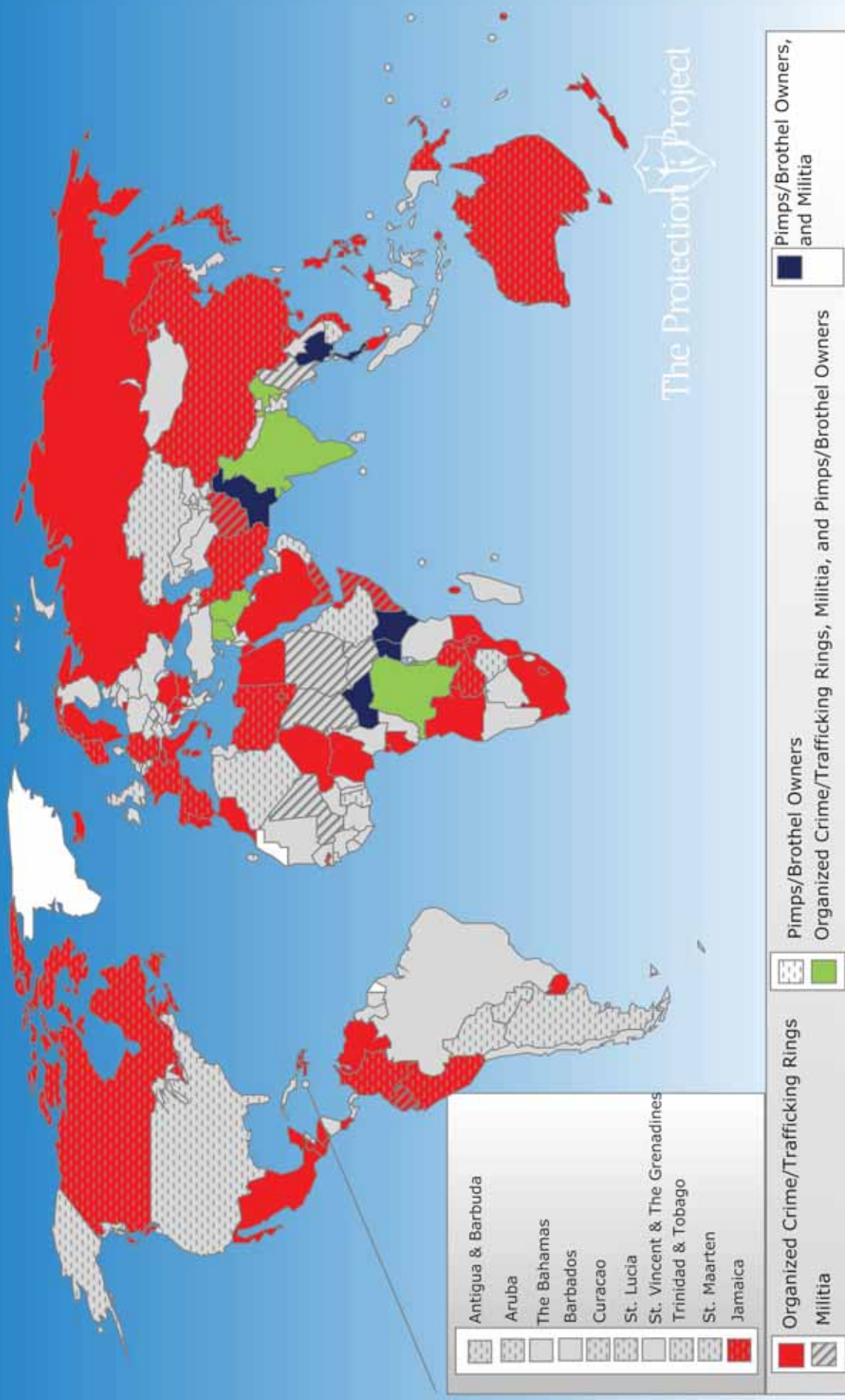
The following column chart examines the different ways marriage is exploited in these 40 countries. Each category was counted individually, so the multiple listing of countries is possible. These marriages are primarily used for the purpose of sexual and/or labor exploitation. Women are victims of forced, fraudulent, fraudulently brokered, and temporary marriages. Children may also become victims of exploitative marriage. For example, girls forced into marriage are often subjected to domestic servitude and sexual slavery in the Central African Republic or sold by their parents and marriage brokers in Egypt.



4. CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO THE TRAFFICKING INFRASTRUCTURE



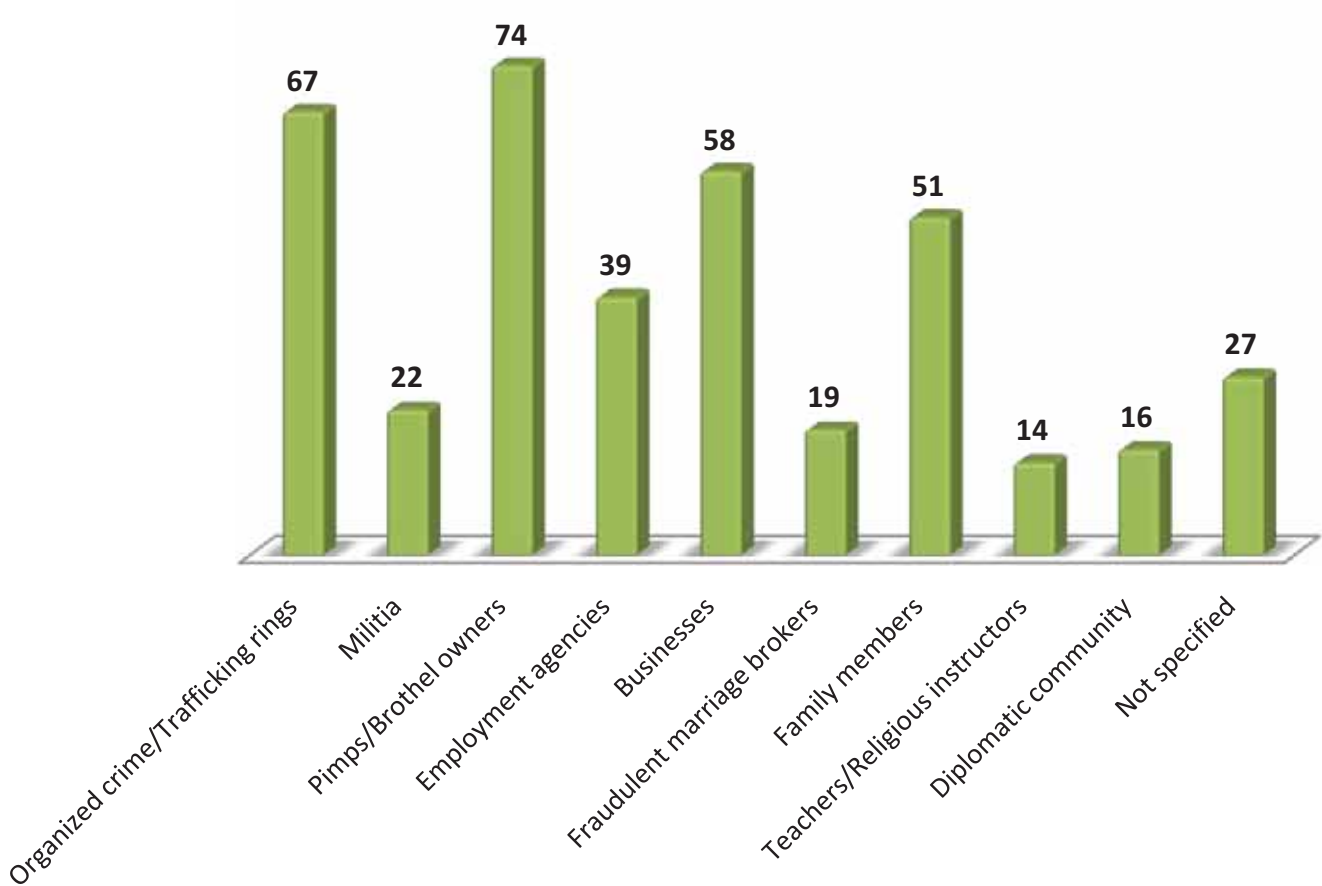
Profile of the Trafficker: Criminal and Military Involvement



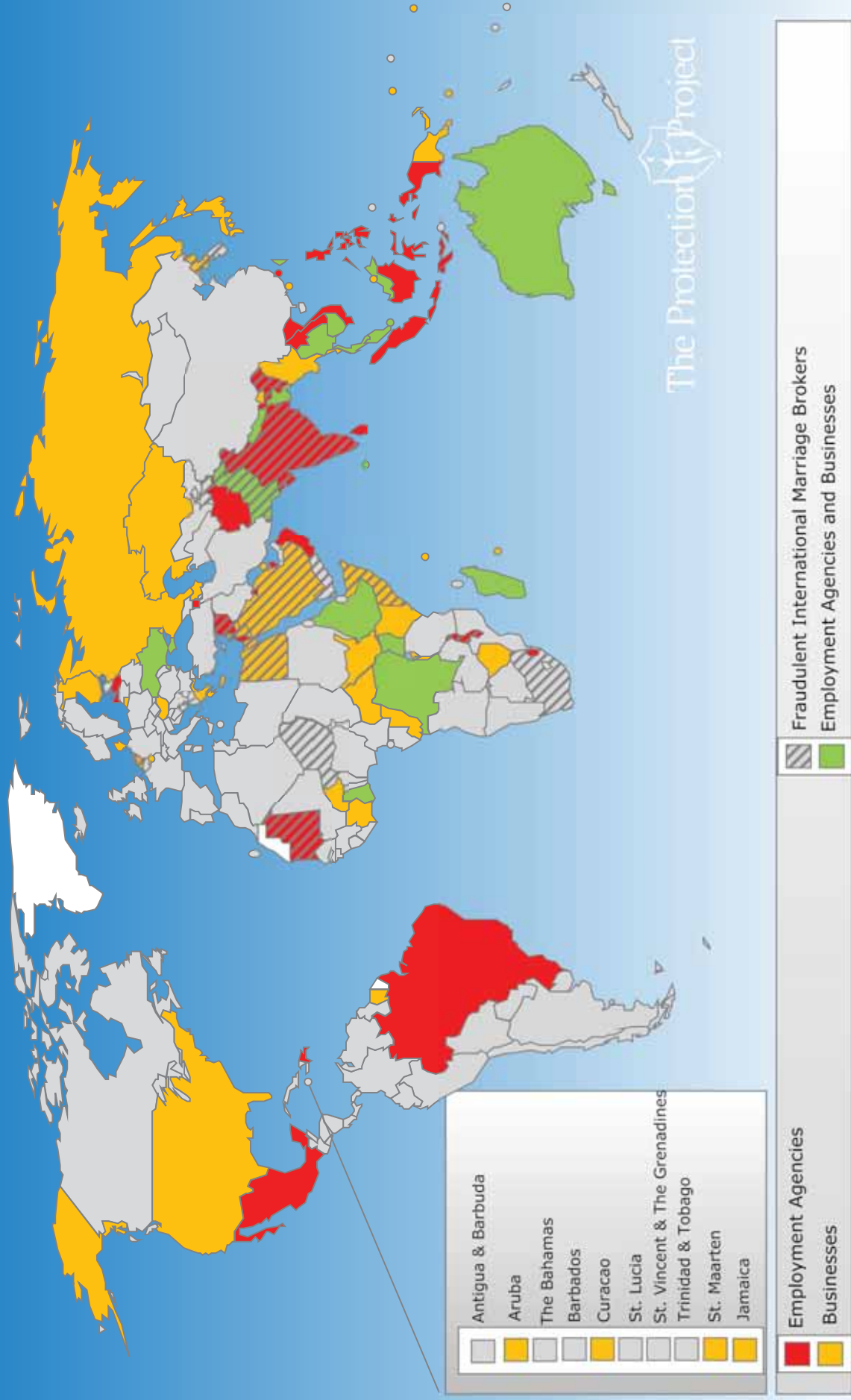
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

4.a. The Profile of the Trafficker

This chart summarizes the different profiles of traffickers included in the 2013 TIP Report. For example, trafficking techniques in Bangladesh include the fraudulent recruitment of migrant workers, where one type of job and conditions are promised, but upon arrival the job, employer, salary, and conditions are changed. Workers often face restrictions of movement, withholding of passports, threats of force, physical and sexual abuse, and threats of detention or deportation at the hands of their employer. The TIP Report notes that in Jamaica poor families send their children to live with better off families or local crime lords in hopes of a better life, but instead these children often fall prey to labor or sex trafficking. Each category in this chart was counted individually, so the multiple listing of countries is possible.

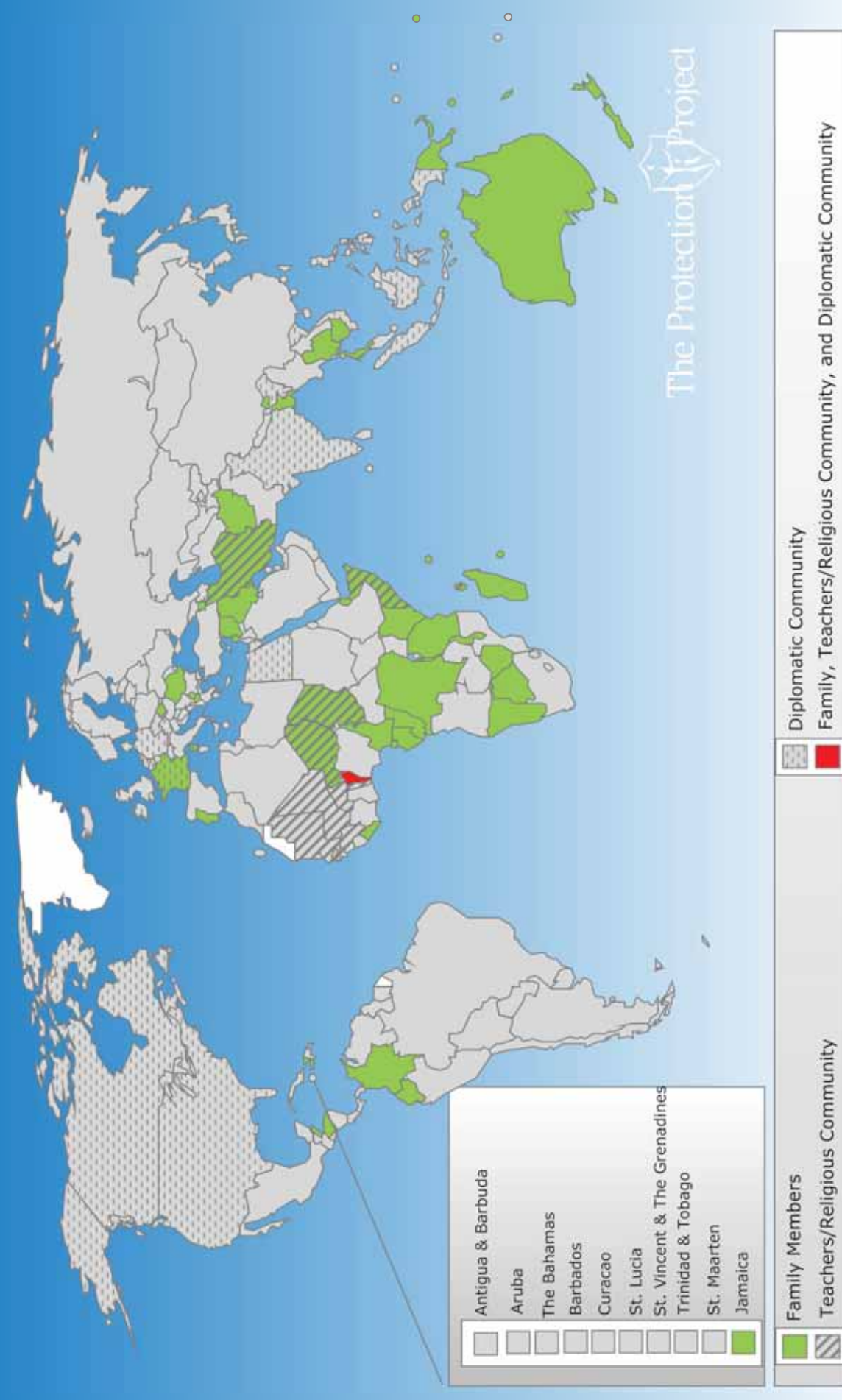


Profile of the Trafficker: Private Sector Involvement



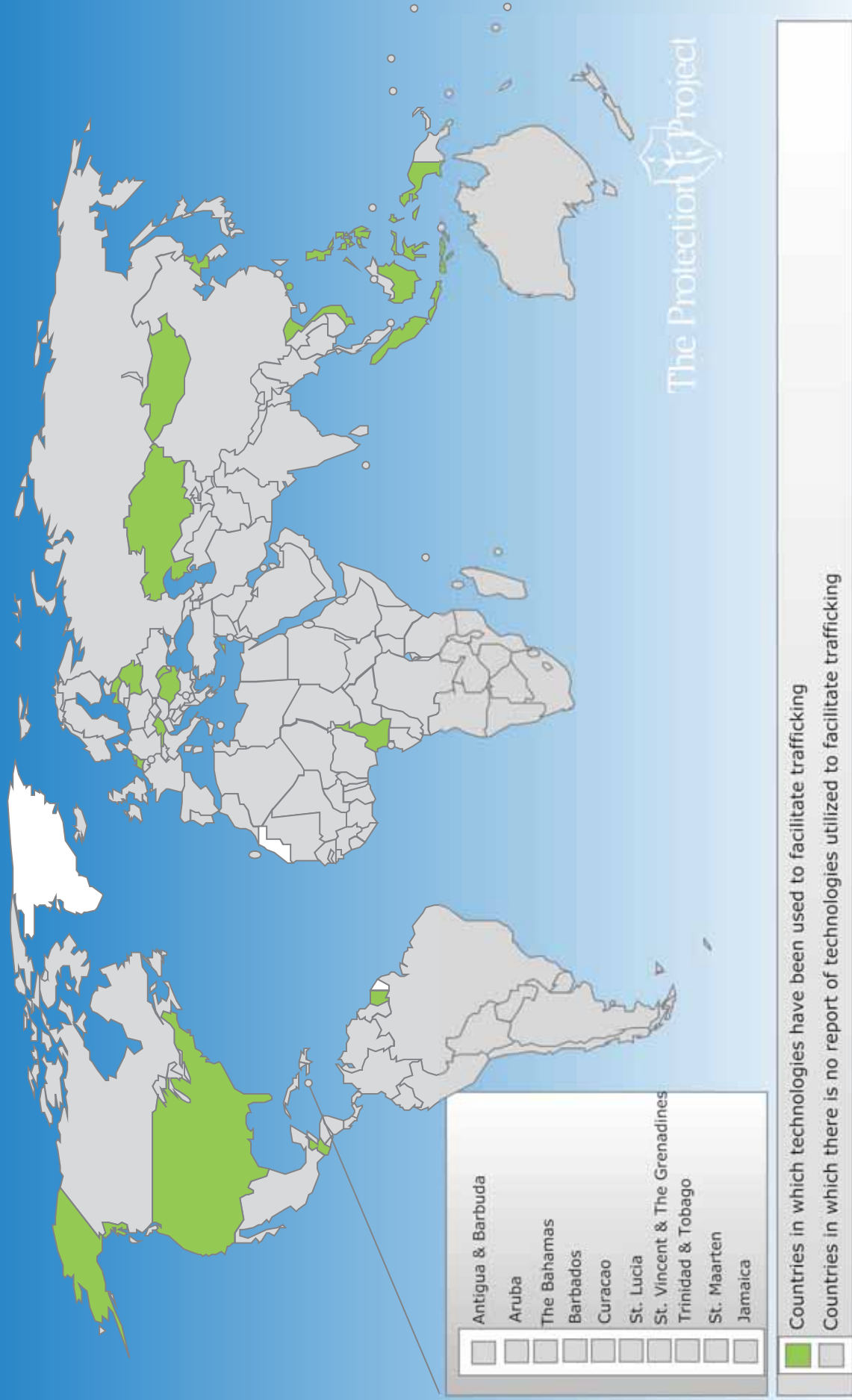
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

Profile of the Trafficker: Community Involvement



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

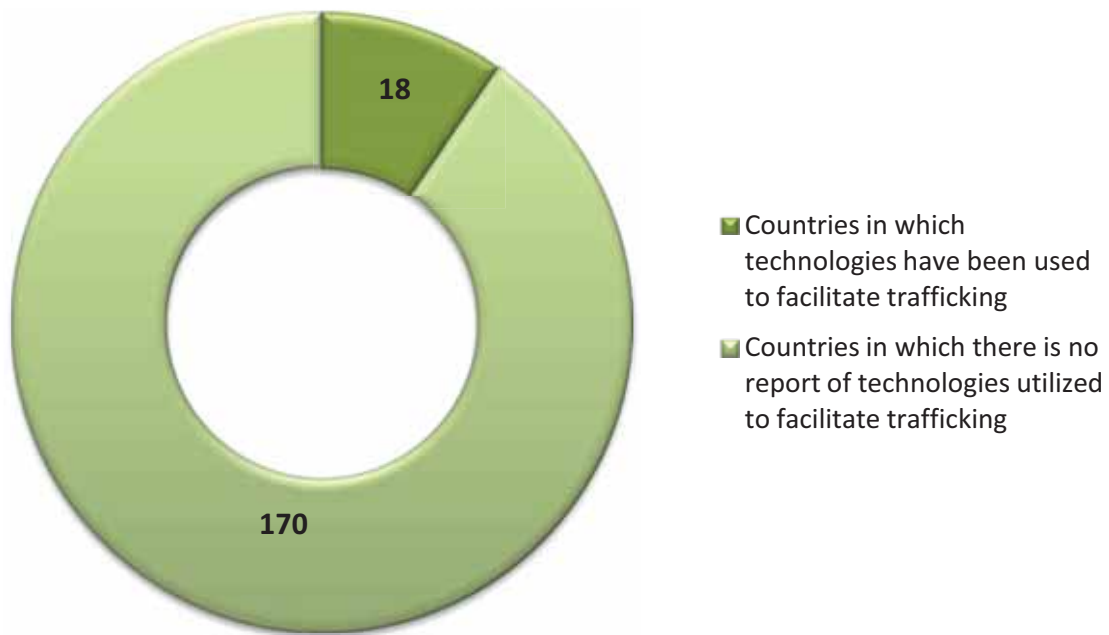
Technology and Trafficking in Persons



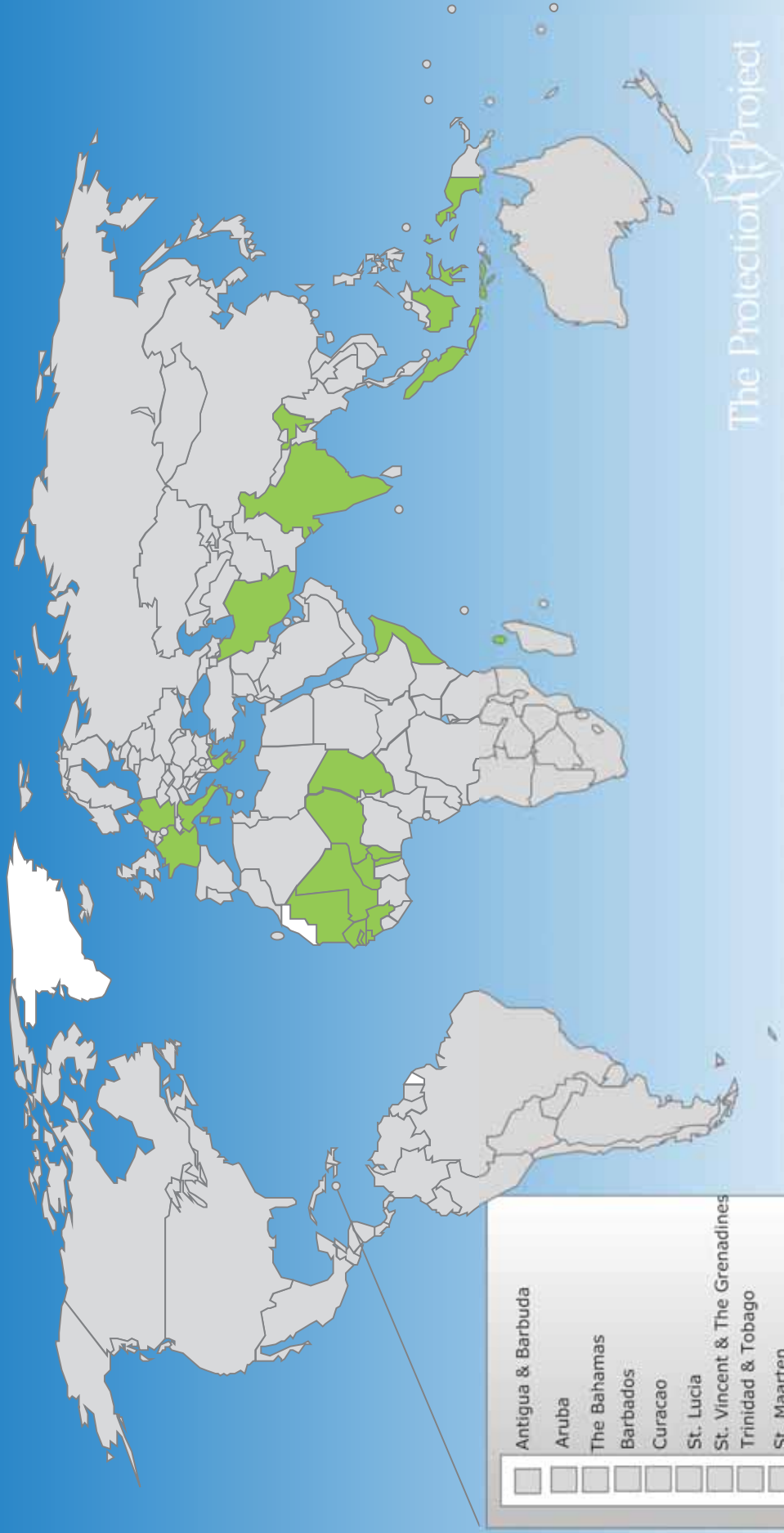
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

4.b. Technology and Trafficking in Persons

This chart summarizes the incidence of new technologies used by traffickers as recorded by the 2013 TIP Report. In 18 countries, traffickers are explicitly mentioned as utilizing new technologies in trafficking operations. Such technologies include the use of social media and online websites. The 2013 TIP Report states that in Indonesia, there has been a growth in the number of university and high school students utilizing social media websites to recruit and offer other students, including those under the age of 18, for commercial sex. In Mongolia, traffickers have been increasingly using social networking sites and online advertisements in the place of fraudulent ads in newspapers and on television to recruit victims. For the purpose of this chart, all reported forms of trafficking are included.



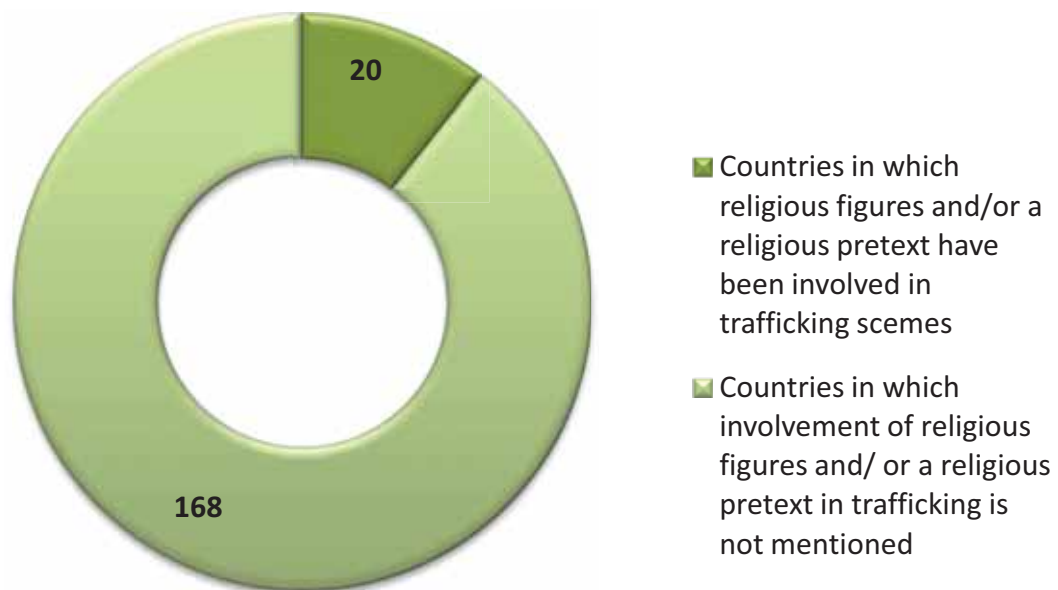
Religion and Trafficking in Persons



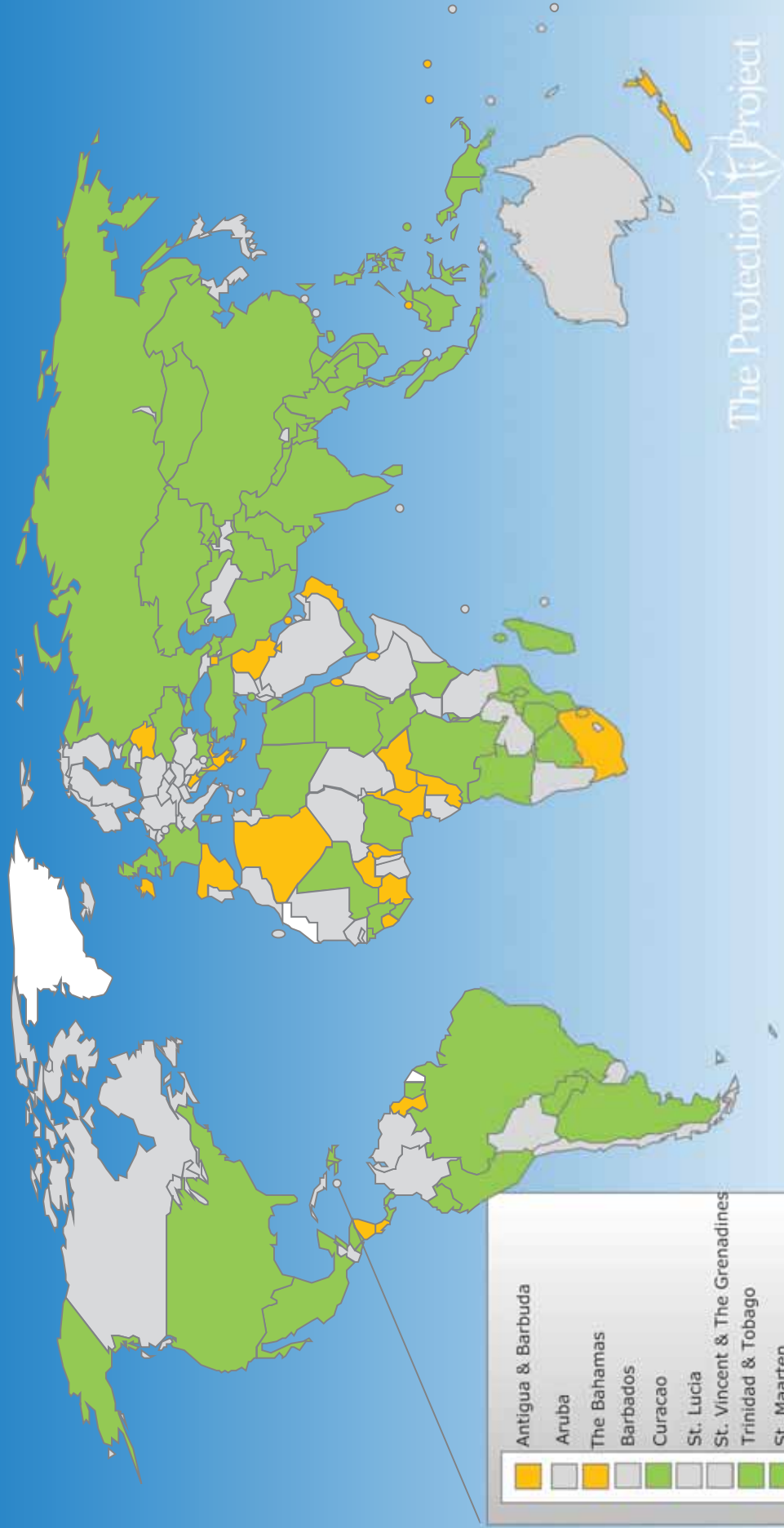
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

4.c. Religion and Trafficking in Persons

This chart reports on the presence of religion as a factor in the trafficking of persons. In 20 of the reported countries, religious figures and/or religious pretext have been involved in trafficking schemes. For example, the 2013 TIP Report states that in Mauritania, some boys who attend Koranic schools are subjected to forced begging by corrupt imams and are often deprived of food and live in harsh conditions. In other instances the Report notes that Nigerian children in Italy are subjected to labor trafficking through debt bondage and voodoo rituals. For the purpose of this chart, all reported forms of trafficking are included.



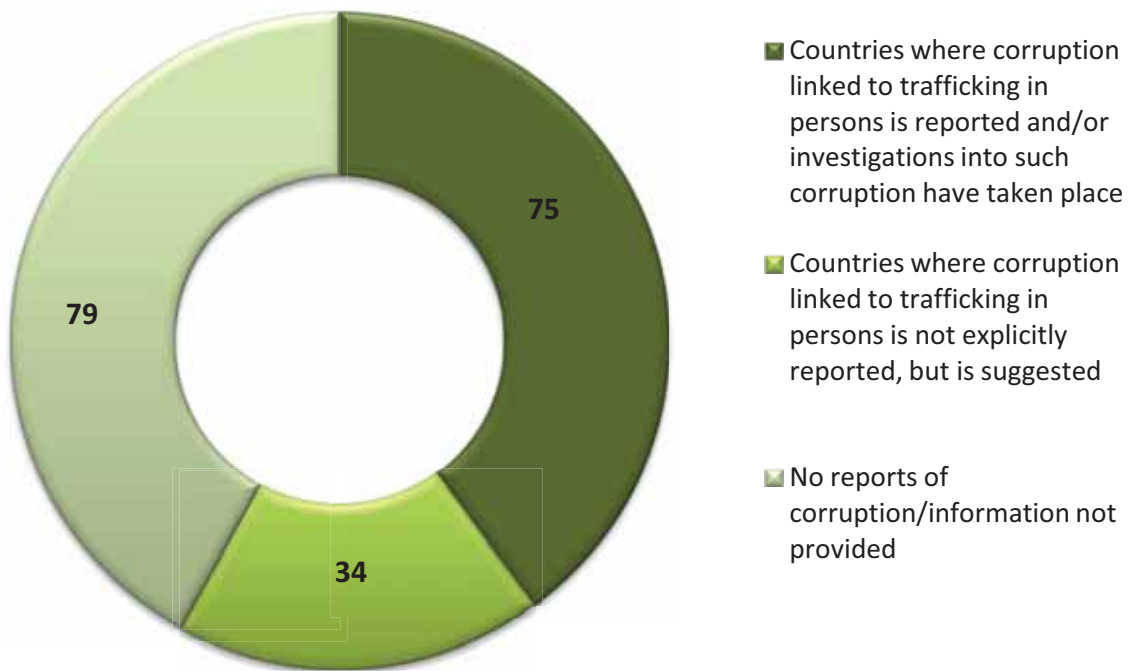
Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

4.d. Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons

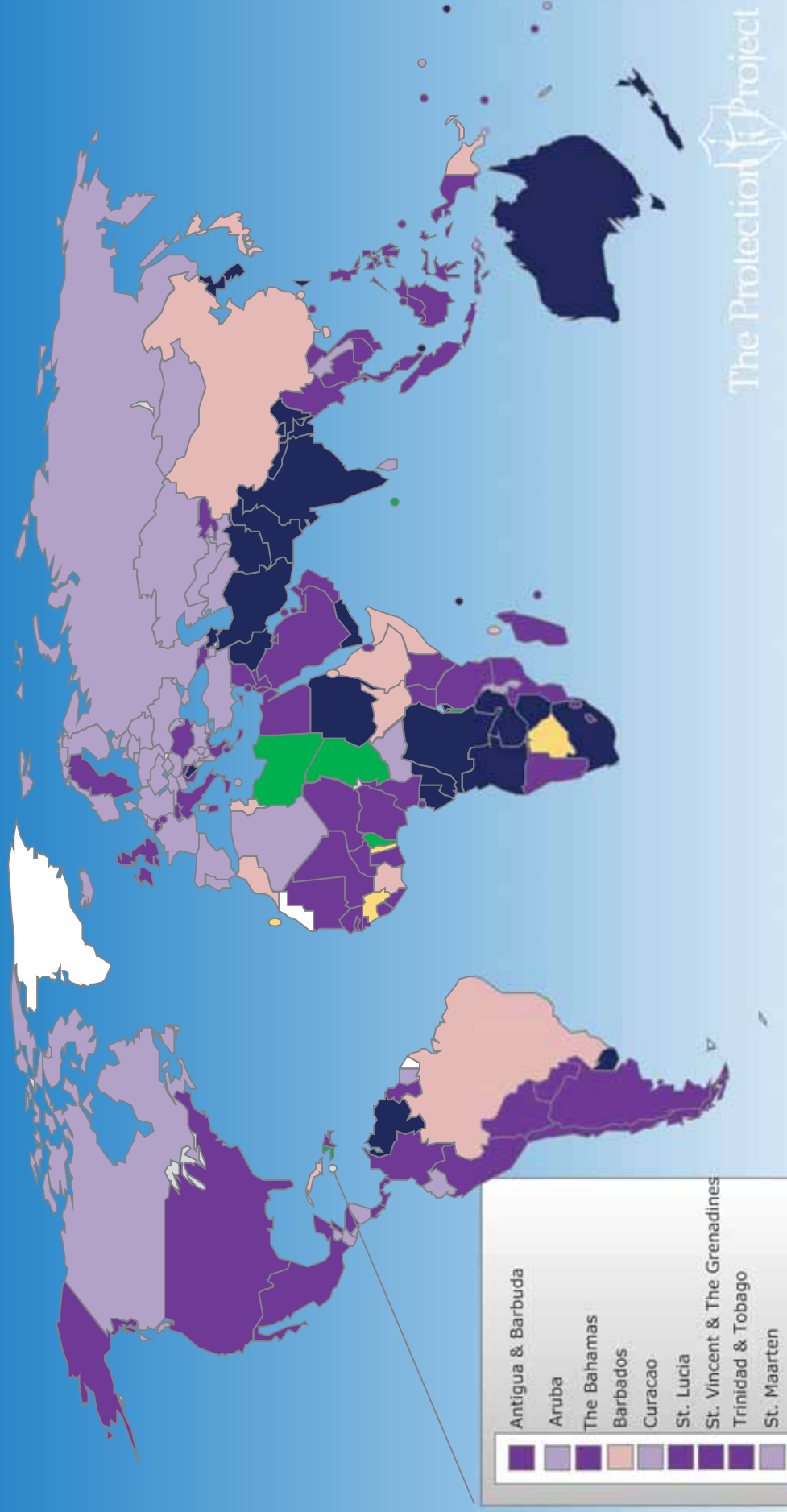
This chart displays the incidence of corruption as stated by the 2013 TIP Report. There are instances of corrupt activities linked to trafficking in persons in 75 of the 188 countries included in the TIP Report. In 34 countries, corruption is not specifically reported but is suggested. The Report provides examples in which officials accepted or extorted bribes, assisted in the transport of trafficking victims across borders, and tolerated child prostitution and other human trafficking activities in commercial sex sites.



5. GOVERNMENT RESPONSES TO TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS



Types of Anti-Trafficking Legislation



Antigua & Barbuda	Green
Aruba	Red
The Bahamas	Yellow
Barbados	Light Purple
Curacao	Dark Purple
St. Lucia	Light Purple
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	Dark Purple
Trinidad & Tobago	Light Purple
St. Maarten	Dark Purple
Jamaica	Dark Purple

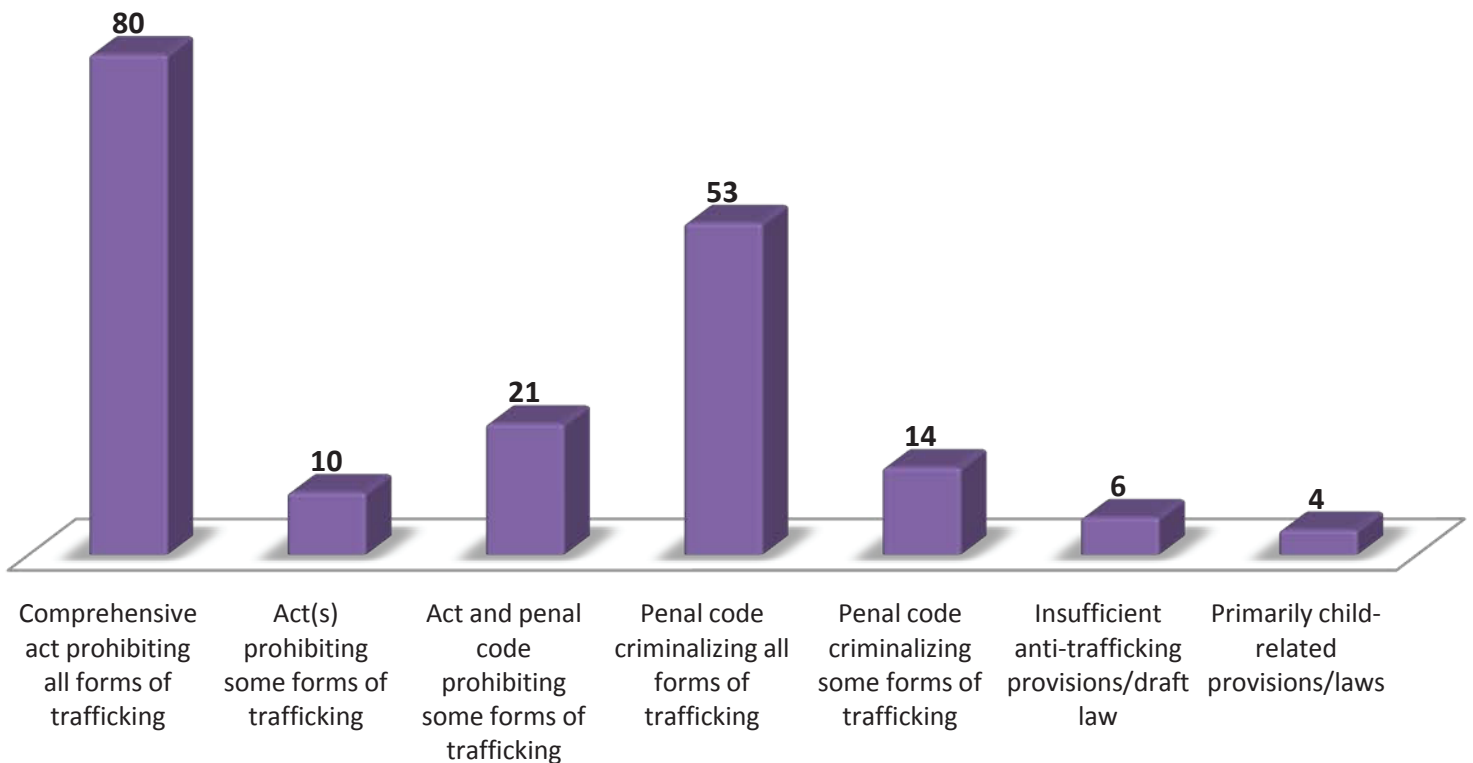
Comprehensive anti-trafficking act	Green
Penal code criminalizes all forms of trafficking	Red
Act(s) prohibiting some forms of trafficking	Yellow
Insufficient anti-trafficking provisions/draft law	Light Purple
Act and/or penal code prohibiting some forms of trafficking	Dark Purple
Primary child-related provisions/laws	Dark Purple

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

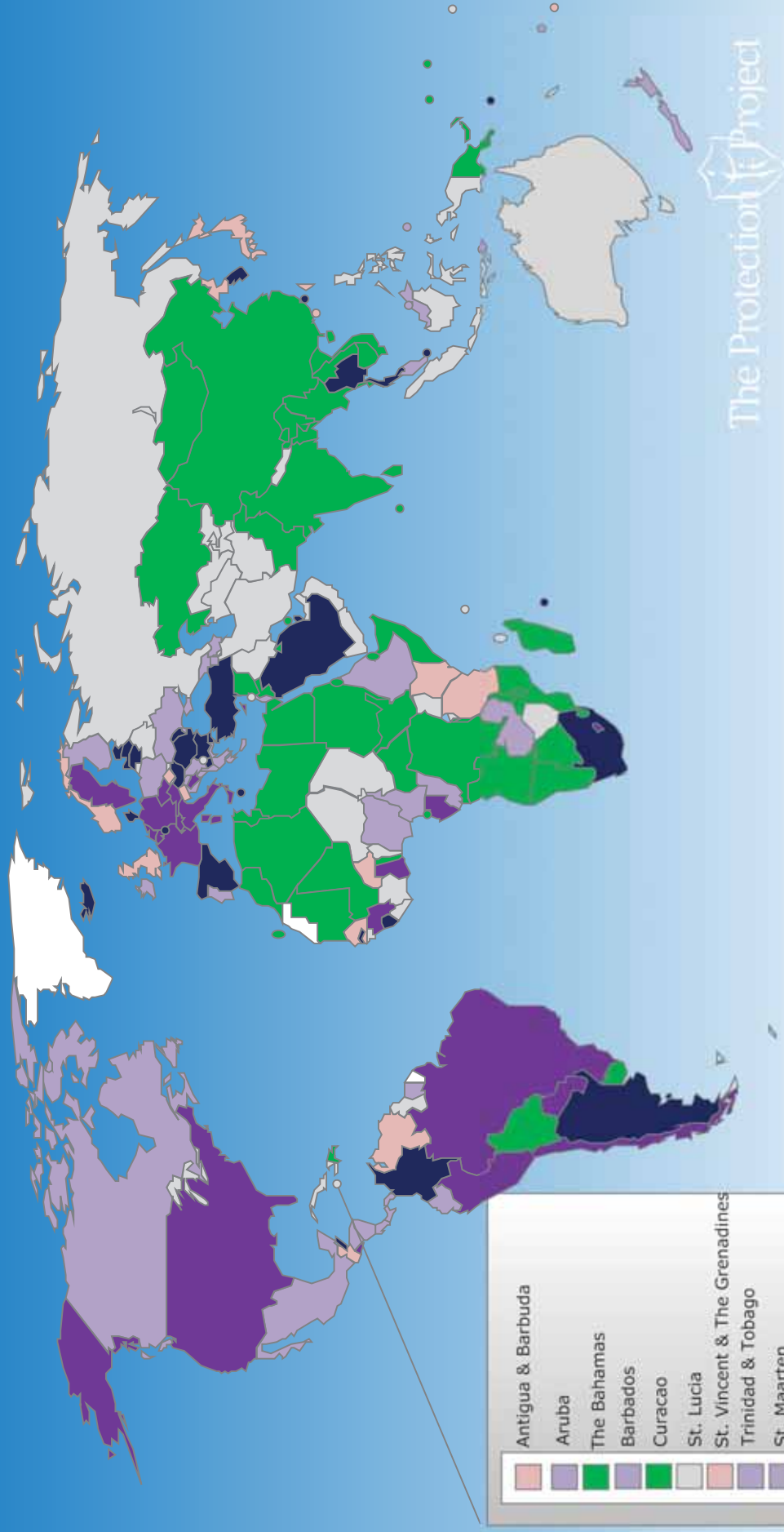
5.a. Types of Anti-Trafficking Legislation

According to the TIP Report 2013:

- 80 countries have a comprehensive anti-trafficking statute prohibiting all forms of trafficking
- 10 countries have an anti-trafficking statute(s) prohibiting some forms of trafficking
- 21 countries have anti-trafficking statute(s) and penal code prohibiting some forms of trafficking
- 53 countries have provisions in their penal code criminalizing all forms of trafficking
- 14 countries have provisions in their penal code criminalizing some forms of trafficking
- 6 countries have insufficient provisions in their statute(s) or their penal code, but have a draft law or are in the process of drafting new legislation
- 4 countries have some anti-trafficking provisions in their laws, which are primarily child-related



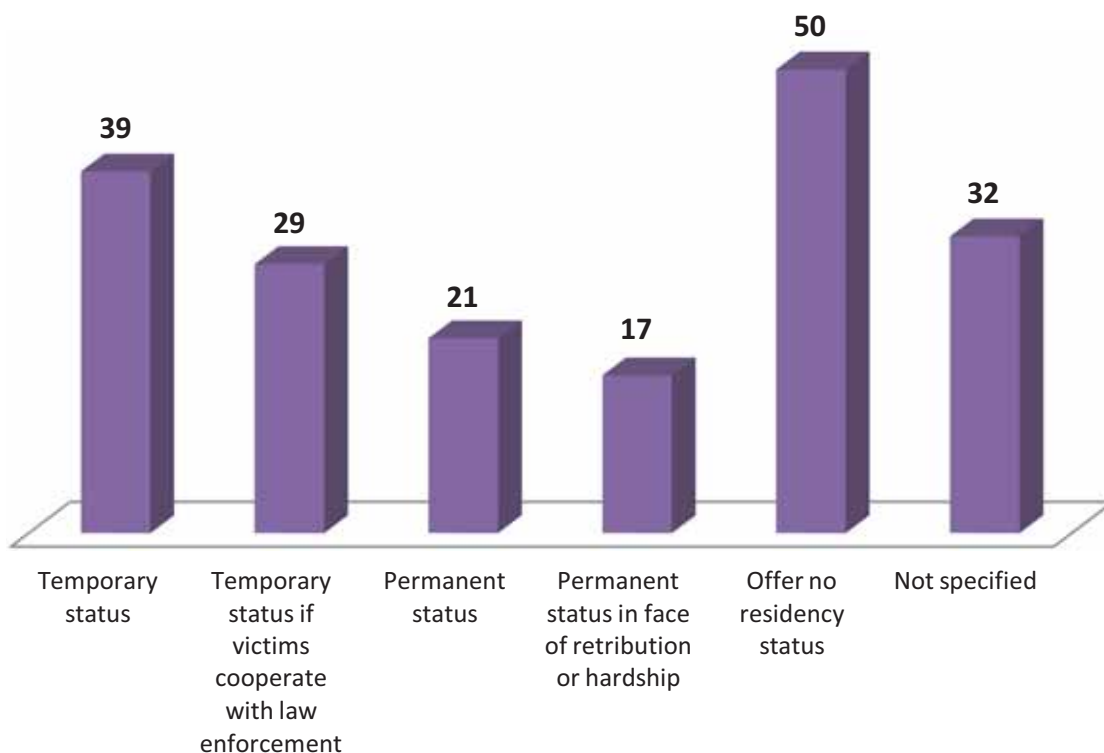
Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking



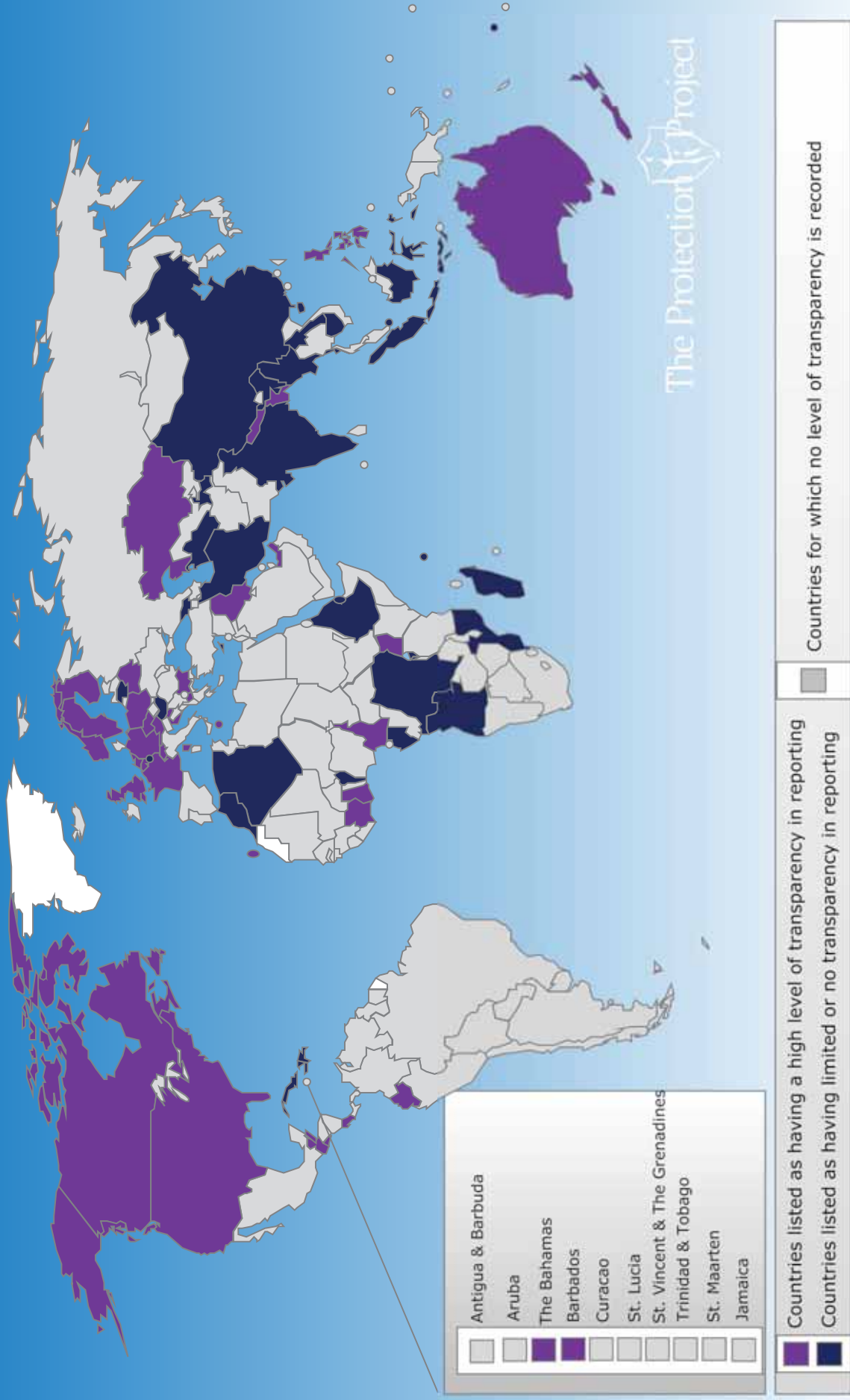
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

5.b. Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking

The following column chart summarizes the TIP Report 2013 country information relating to immigration and residency policies toward victims of trafficking. Thirty-nine countries offer temporary status to victims of trafficking and 29 countries offer such status if victims cooperate with law enforcement by testifying in court cases or facilitating the investigation process. Countries listed as offering permanent status (21) do not necessarily automatically offer this status to victims of trafficking; sometimes the status may be contingent upon the successful prosecution and conviction of victims' traffickers. These same countries offer temporary status if victims do not qualify for permanent status. It should also be noted that permanent status does not equate with truly "permanent" rights to stay in the country, as legal requirements may entail a review of the victim's circumstances after some years of residency, in addition to fulfilling other conditions such as law-abiding behavior, or enrollment in an educational institution, or participation in the workforce. Seventeen countries only provide permanent status to victims in face of retribution or hardship upon their removal; if this requirement is not met those victims may receive temporary status or no status at all.



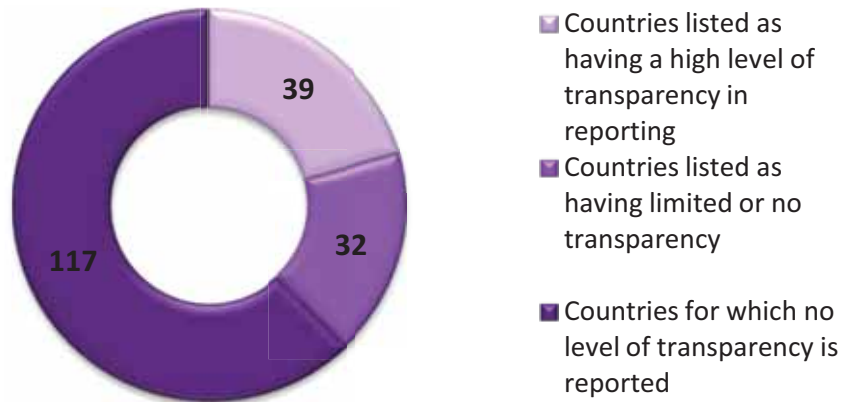
Existence of Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms



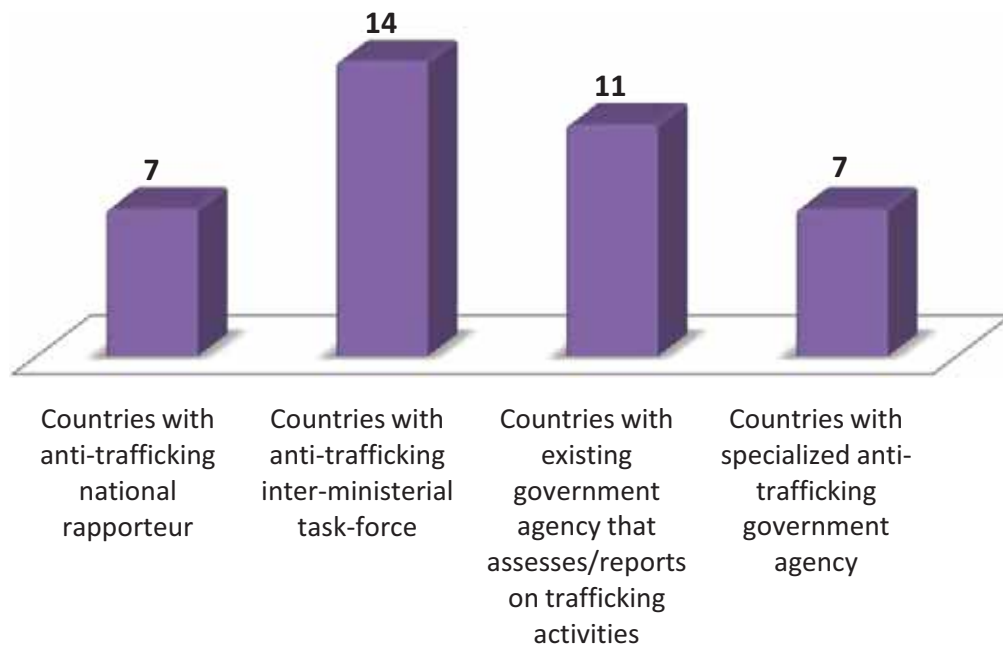
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

5.c. Existence of Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms

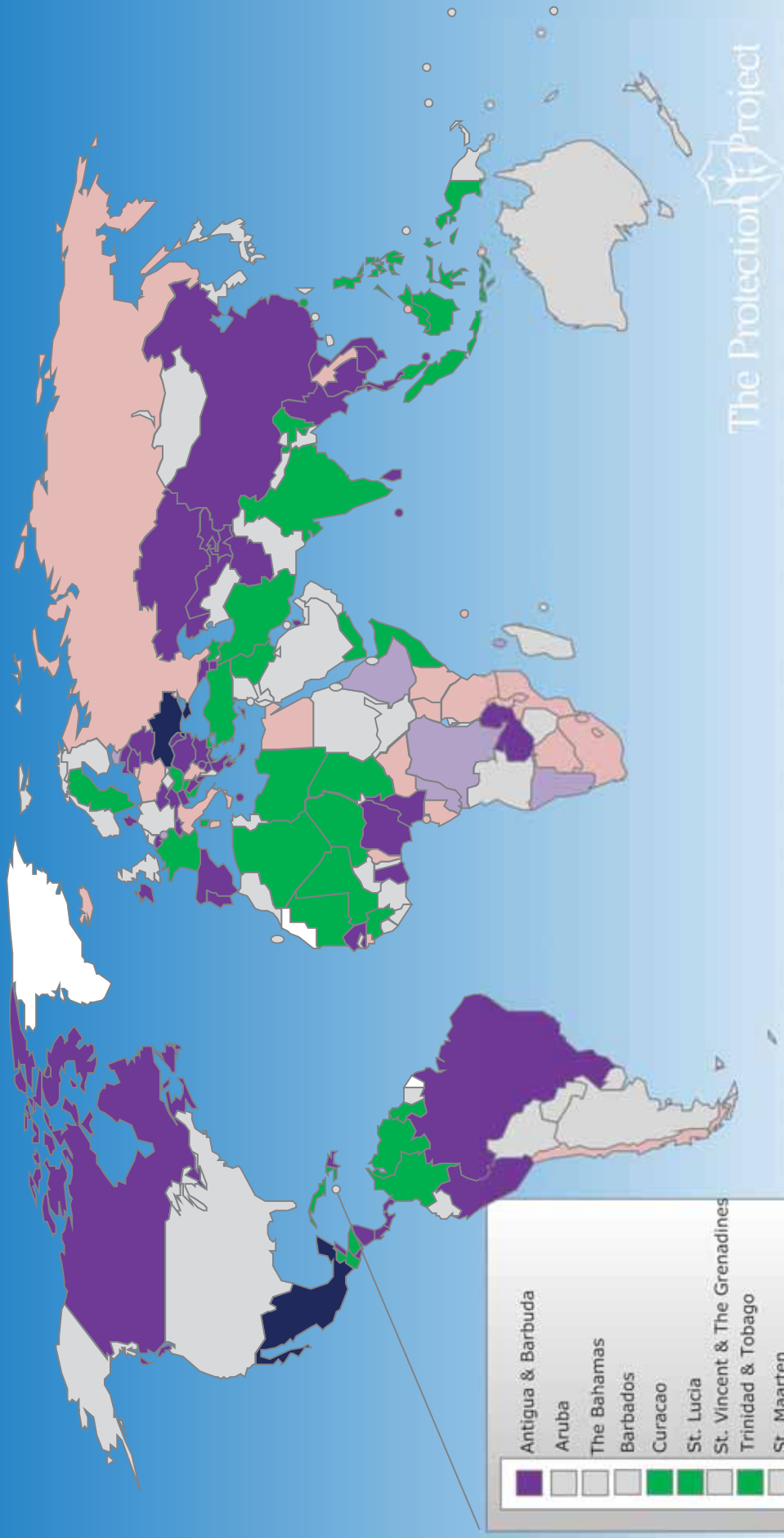
The TIP Report 2013 records each country's level of transparency in monitoring and reporting on their anti-trafficking activities.



States have adopted different mechanisms to monitor and report on the government's anti-trafficking activities. Countries (39) employ independent national rapporteurs, task-forces composed of members of different government agencies, existing agencies whose mandate is expanded to cover anti-trafficking activities, and government agencies that address trafficking in persons specifically.



National Plans of Action

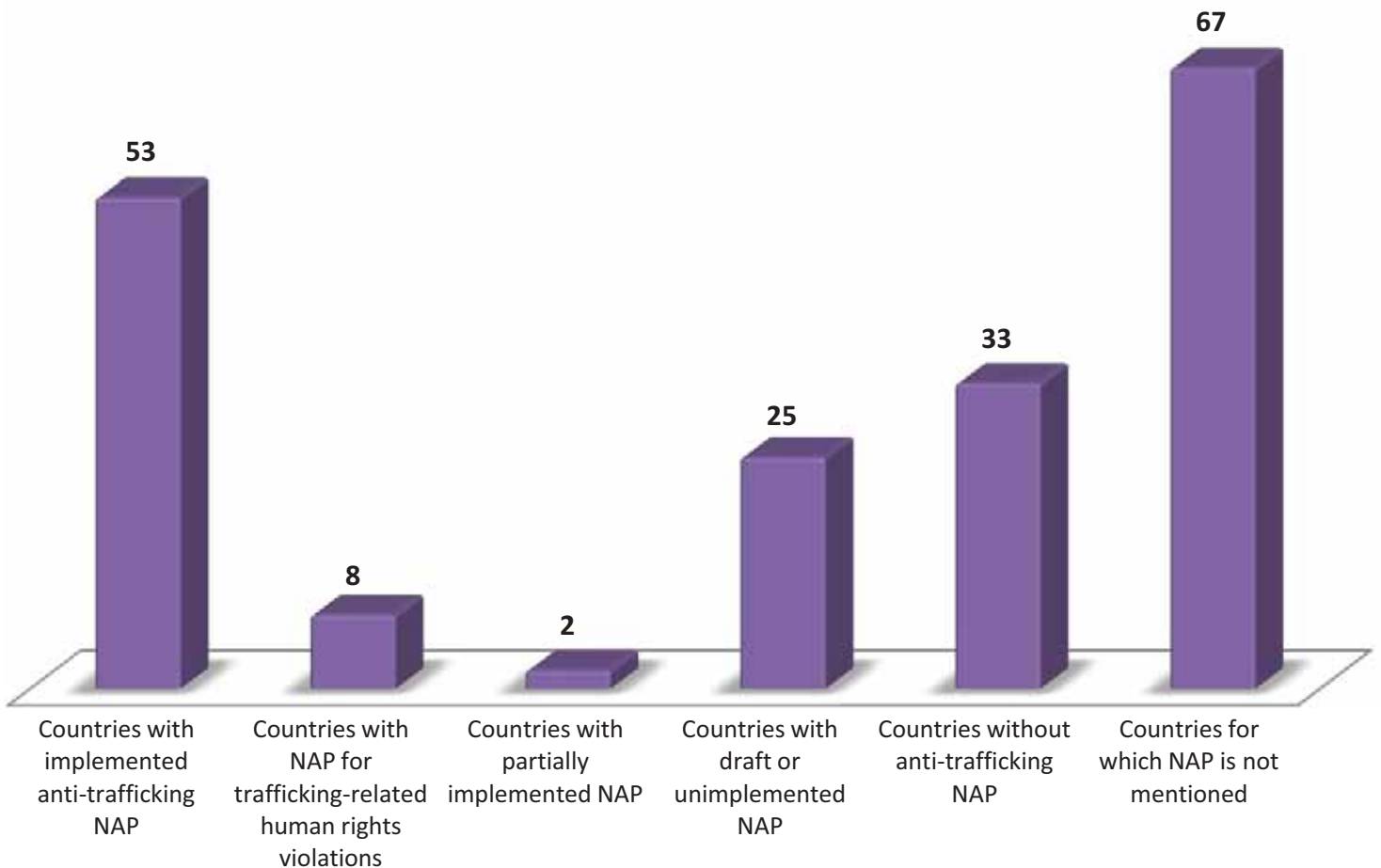


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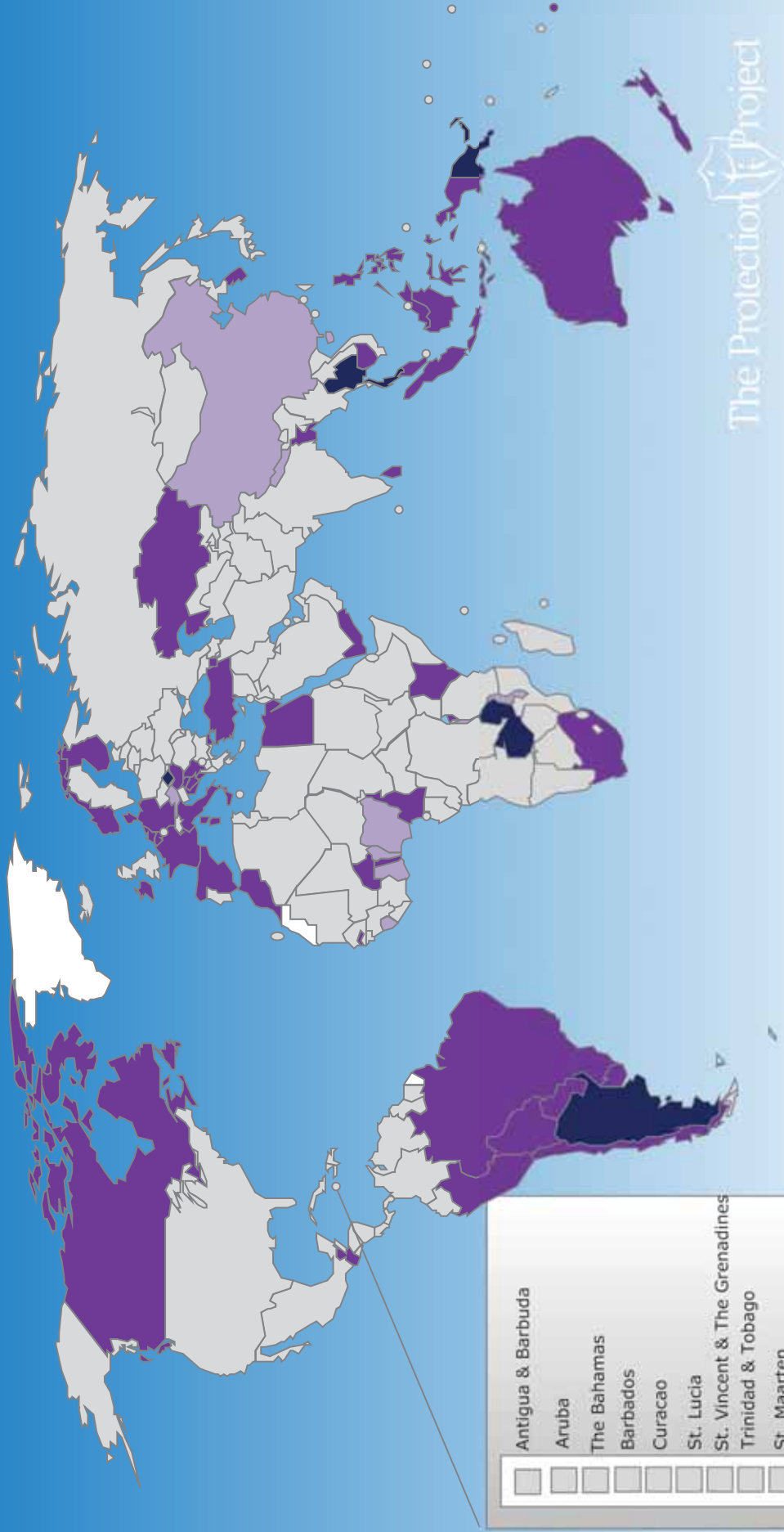
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

5.d. National Plans of Action

Fifty-three countries are reported as having a national action plan (NAP) to combat trafficking in persons. Eight countries are identified as having national action plans that target human rights violations related to trafficking in persons, such as child labor, sexual exploitation, or gender-based violence.



Training of Peacekeeping Forces



The Protection Project

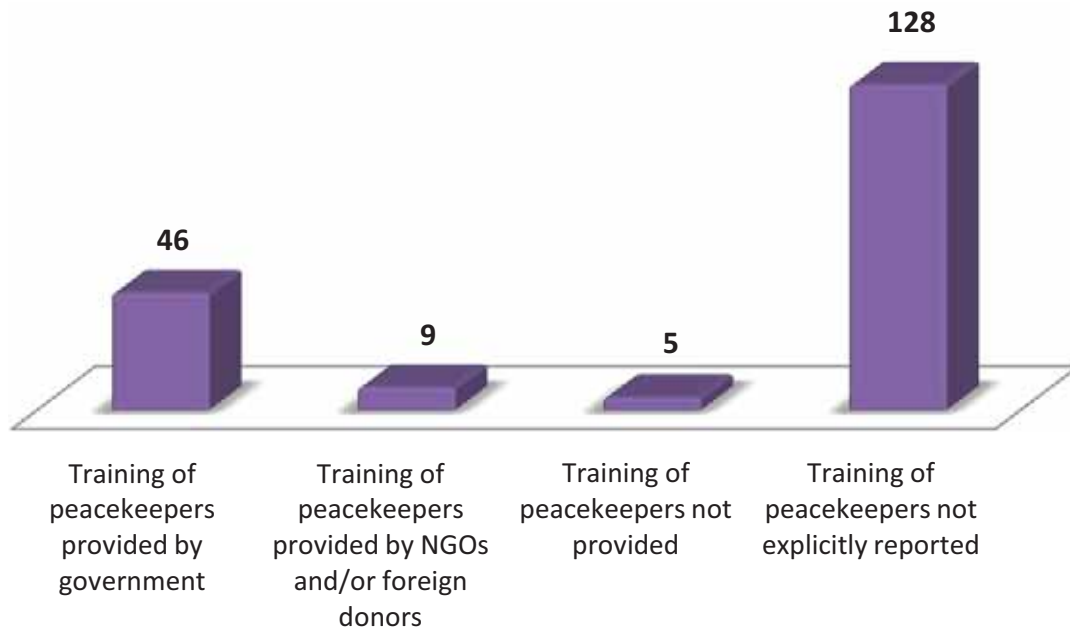
- Antigua & Barbuda
- Aruba
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Curacao
- St. Lucia
- St. Vincent & The Grenadines
- Trinidad & Tobago
- St. Maarten
- Jamaica

	Training of peacekeepers provided by government		Training of peacekeepers not provided
	Training of peacekeepers provided by NGOs and/or foreign donors		Training of peacekeepers not explicitly reported

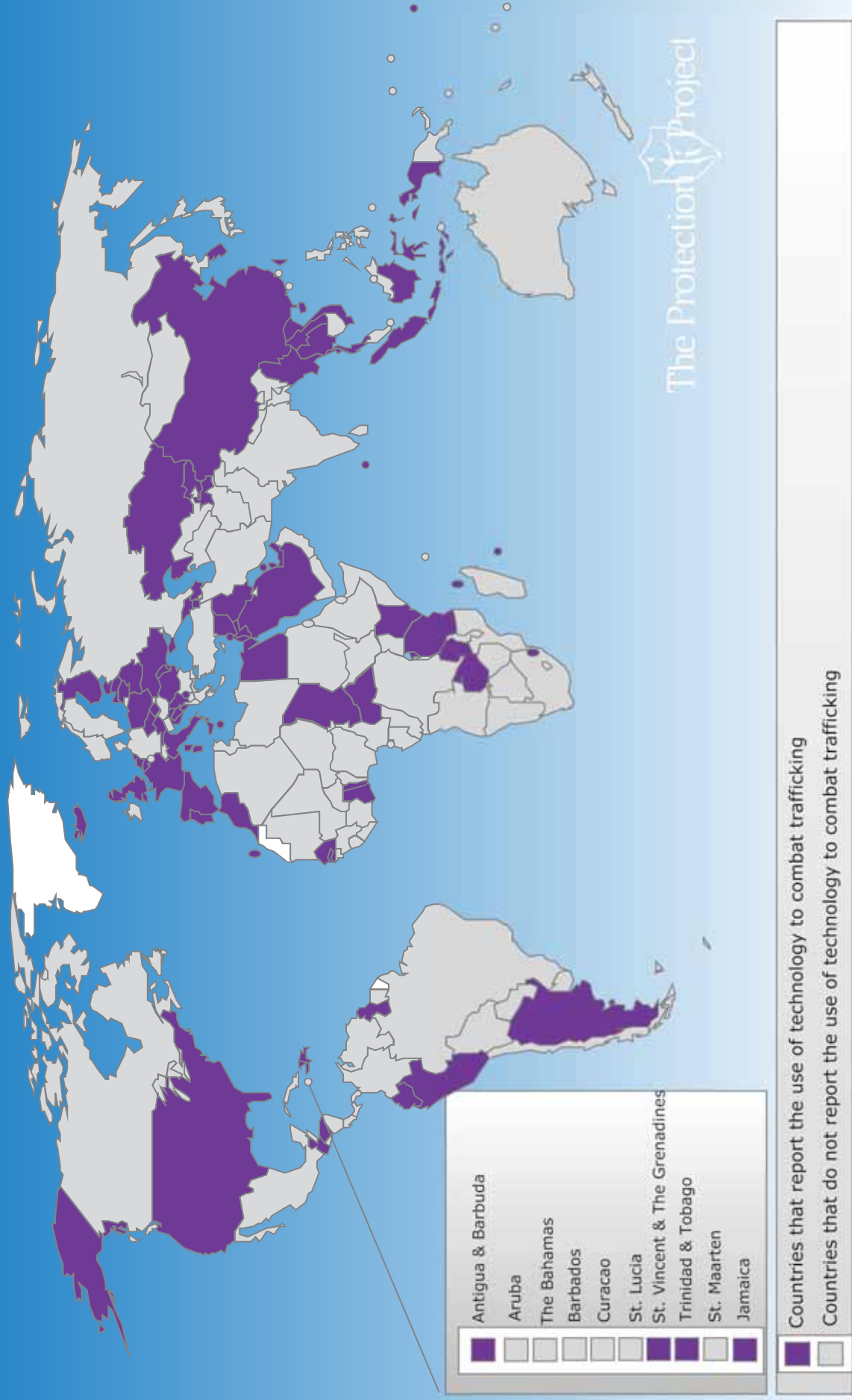
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

5.e. Training of Peacekeeping Forces

The following chart summarizes efforts to train peacekeepers on anti-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. Forty-six countries trained their peacekeeping troops on preventing and combating trafficking in persons prior to their deployment on international peacekeeping missions. In nine countries, NGOs and/or foreign donors contributed to government efforts or conducted the training themselves. No training was provided in five countries, and 128 countries did not report on whether peacekeeping troops were trained or not.



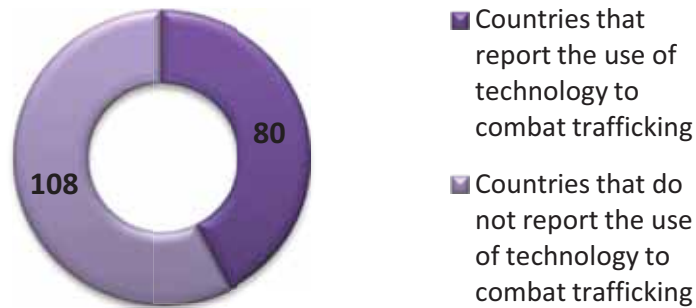
Use of Technology to Combat Trafficking in Persons



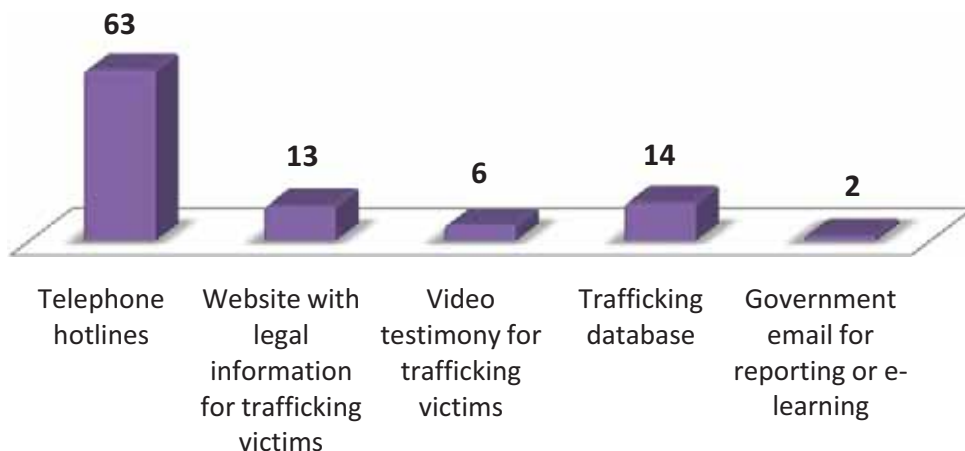
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

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

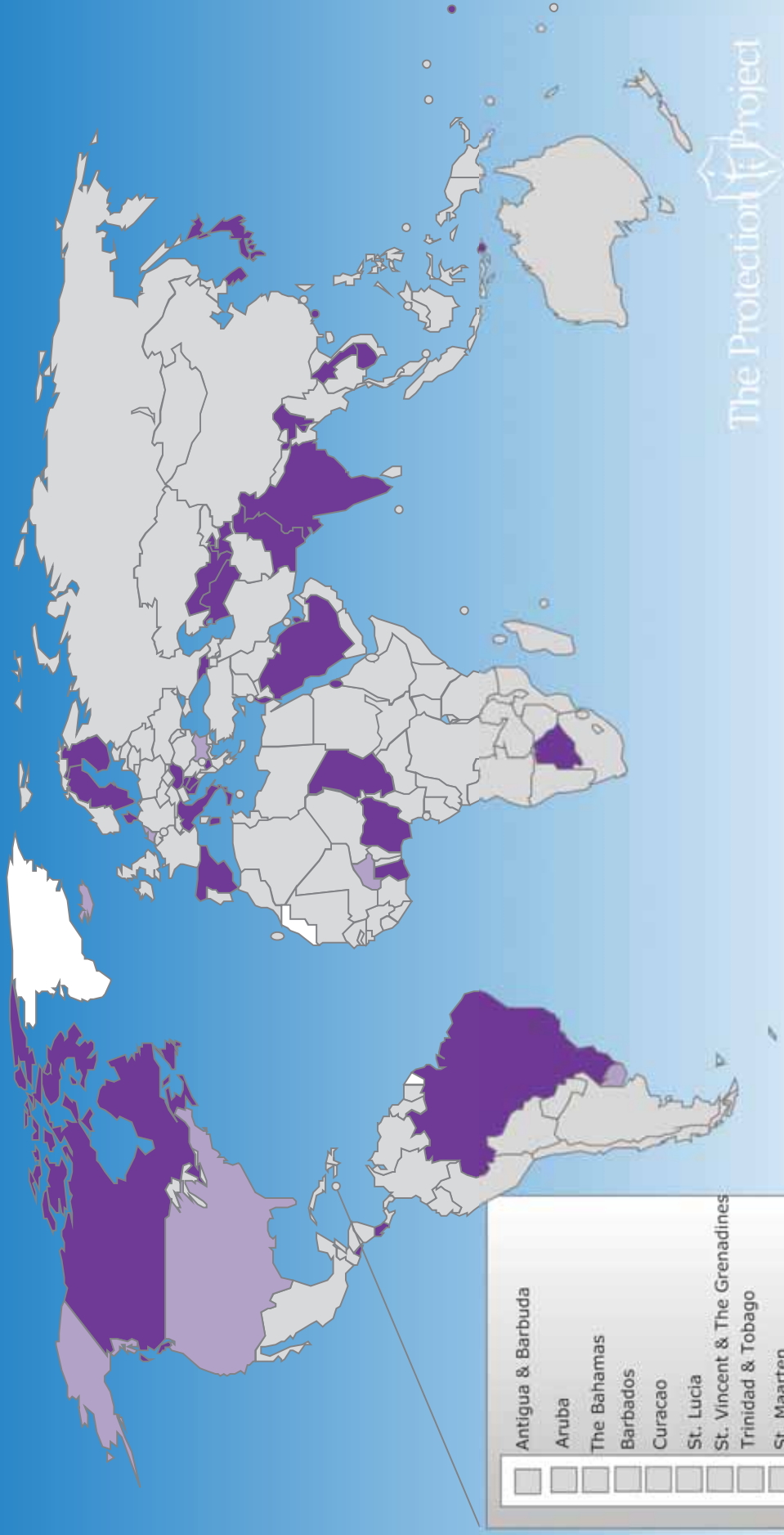
Eighty countries listed in the 2013 TIP Report are using technology to combat trafficking in persons. Such technologies include the use of telephone hotlines, websites providing legal information for victims, video testimony of victims in order to facilitate their participation in the prosecution of traffickers without requiring victims to experience the trauma of facing their traffickers, a trafficking database tracking previous convictions of traffickers, and email as a means of reporting or e-learning initiatives to train government staff in identifying instances of human trafficking. Although almost half of all countries provide a telephone hotline, the effectiveness of each hotline depends on public awareness and how often calls are responded to, is thereby contingent upon staffing and hours of hotline operation.



The following chart records the number of countries (80) that use these different types of technology to combat trafficking in persons. Some countries are counted multiple times, simply because they utilize many forms of technology.



Demand Reduction Programs



The Protection Project

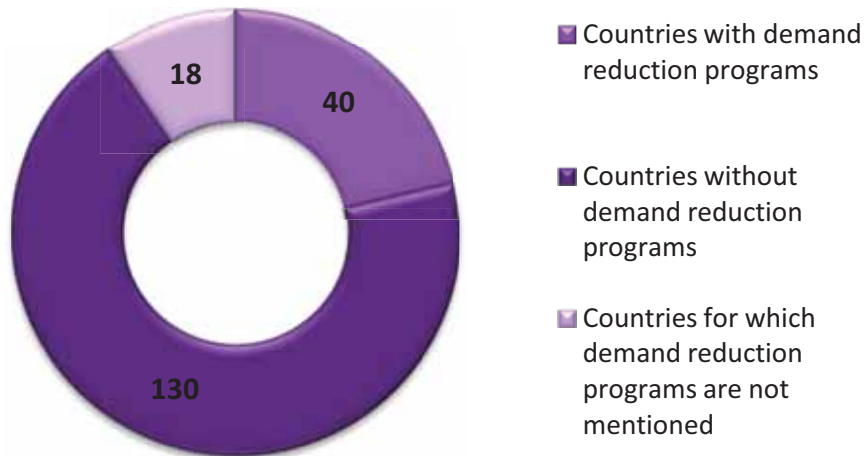
- Antigua & Barbuda
- Aruba
- The Bahamas
- Barbados
- Curacao
- St. Lucia
- St. Vincent & The Grenadines
- Trinidad & Tobago
- St. Maarten
- Jamaica

Countries with demand reduction programs for commercial sexual exploitation only
 Countries with demand reduction programs for both commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor
 Countries for which demand reduction programs are not mentioned

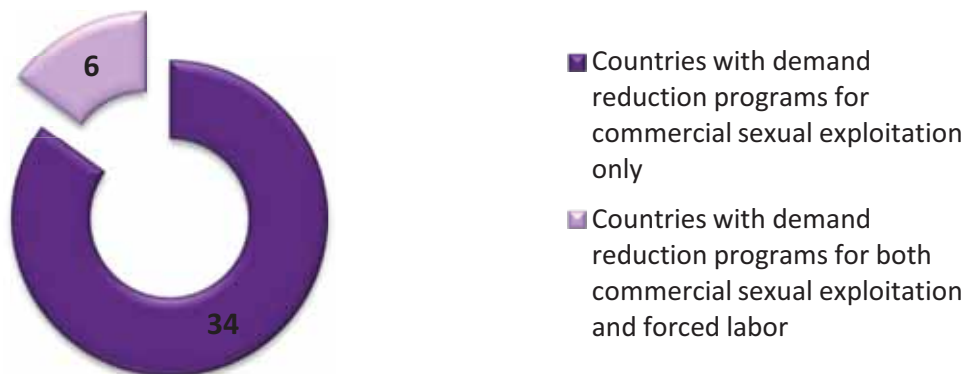
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

5.g. Demand Reduction Programs

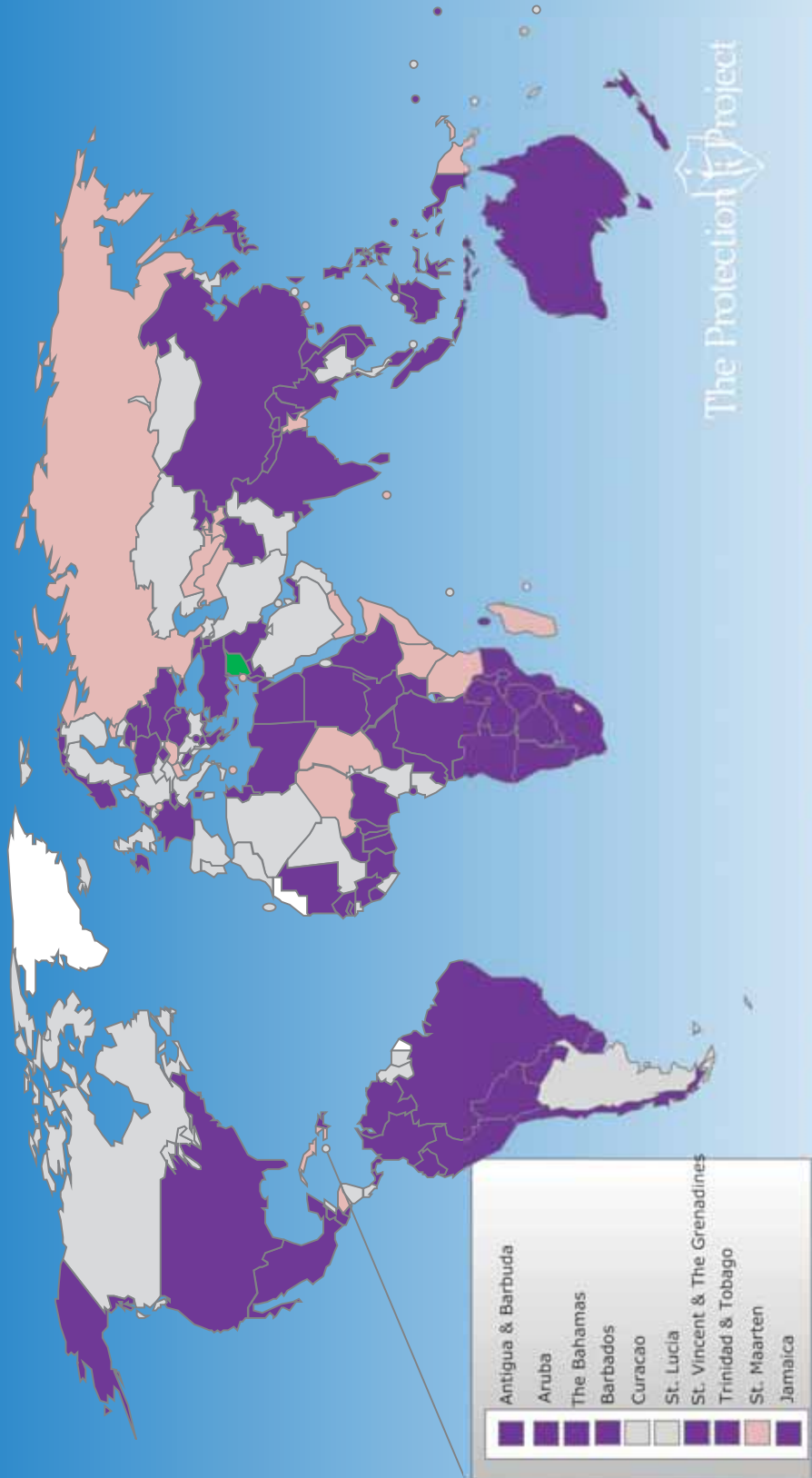
The TIP Report notes that 40 countries have demand reduction programs, whereas 130 countries are specifically recorded as not having any such programs. For instance, the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade continued to distribute a publication warning Canadians traveling abroad about penalties under Canada’s child sex tourism law with every new Canadian passport issued.



While the majority of demand reduction programs (34) target commercial sexual exploitation only, some countries are attempting to decrease the demand for forced labor. For example, addressing the demand for commercial sex acts and forced labor, Uruguayan authorities prosecuted some citizens for paying children for commercial sexual acts and enforced labor laws in cases involving Bolivian domestic workers working irregularly in Montevideo.



International, Bilateral, and Multilateral Cooperation



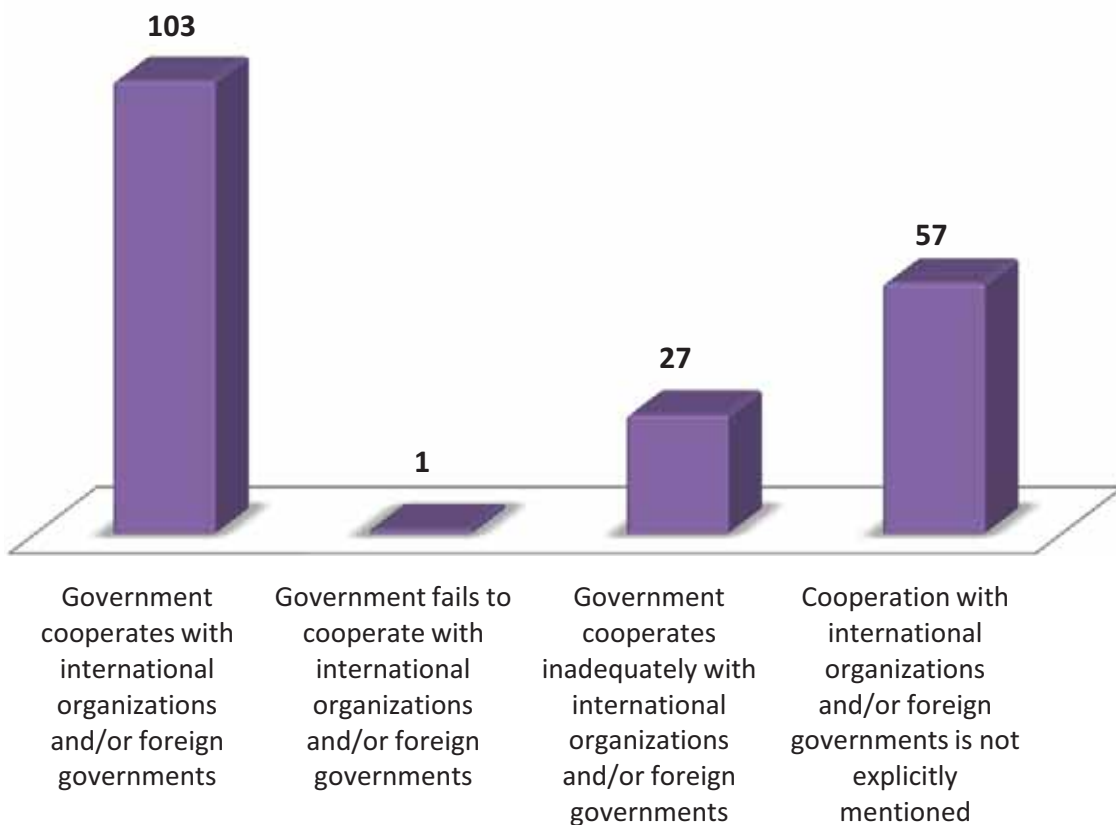
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	Government cooperates with international organizations and/or foreign governments
	Government cooperates inadequately with international organizations and/or foreign governments
	Government fails to cooperate with international organizations and/or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

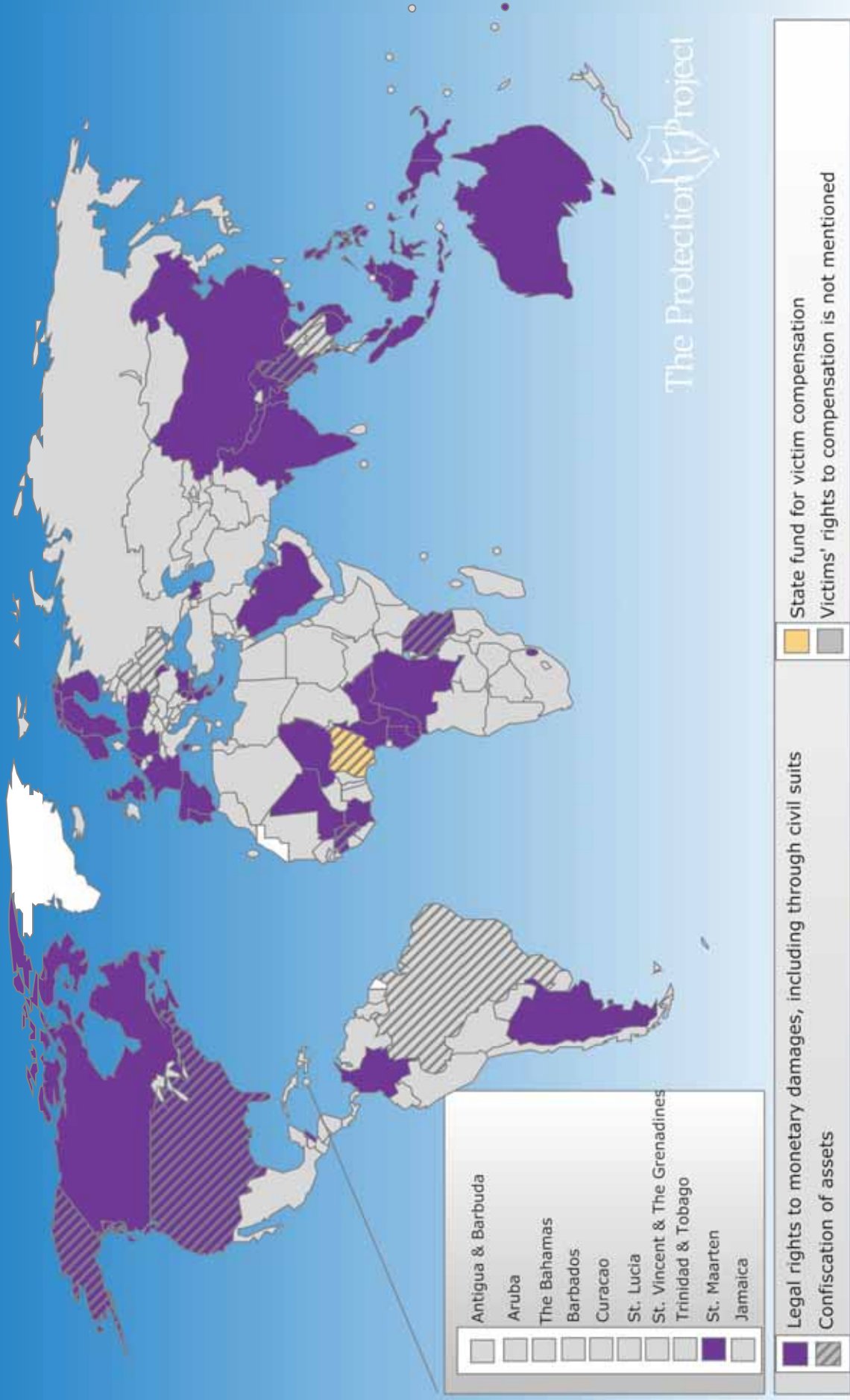
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2015

5.h. International, Bilateral, and Multilateral Cooperation

International, bilateral, and multilateral cooperation between different countries and with international organizations is reported in 103 countries. According to the 2013 TIP Report, the Ghanaian government, with support from international organizations and NGOs, conducted anti-trafficking information and education campaigns throughout the country, including sensitization programs in the Volta Region and cocoa-producing communities. In Syria, the government failed to cooperate with international organizations. Cooperation between international organizations and governments is stated to be inadequate in 27 countries. In the remaining countries, no cooperation with international organizations and/or foreign governments is explicitly mentioned.



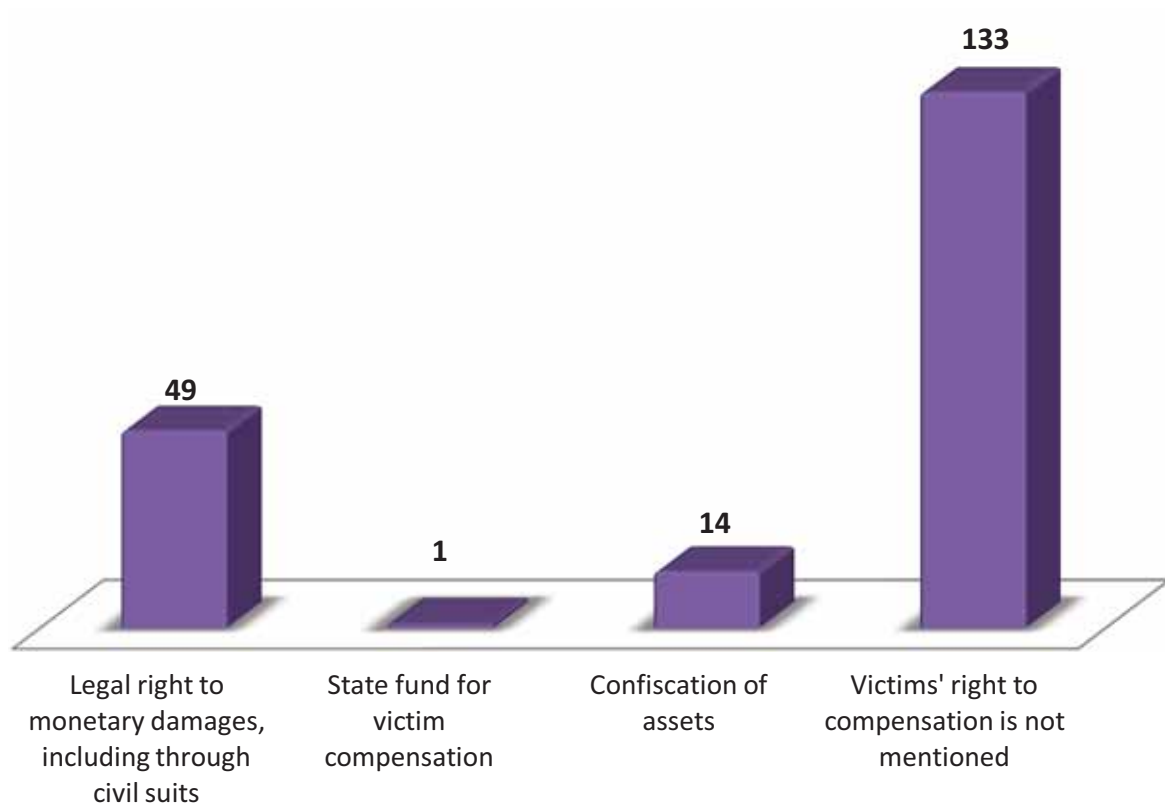
Victims' Rights to Compensation



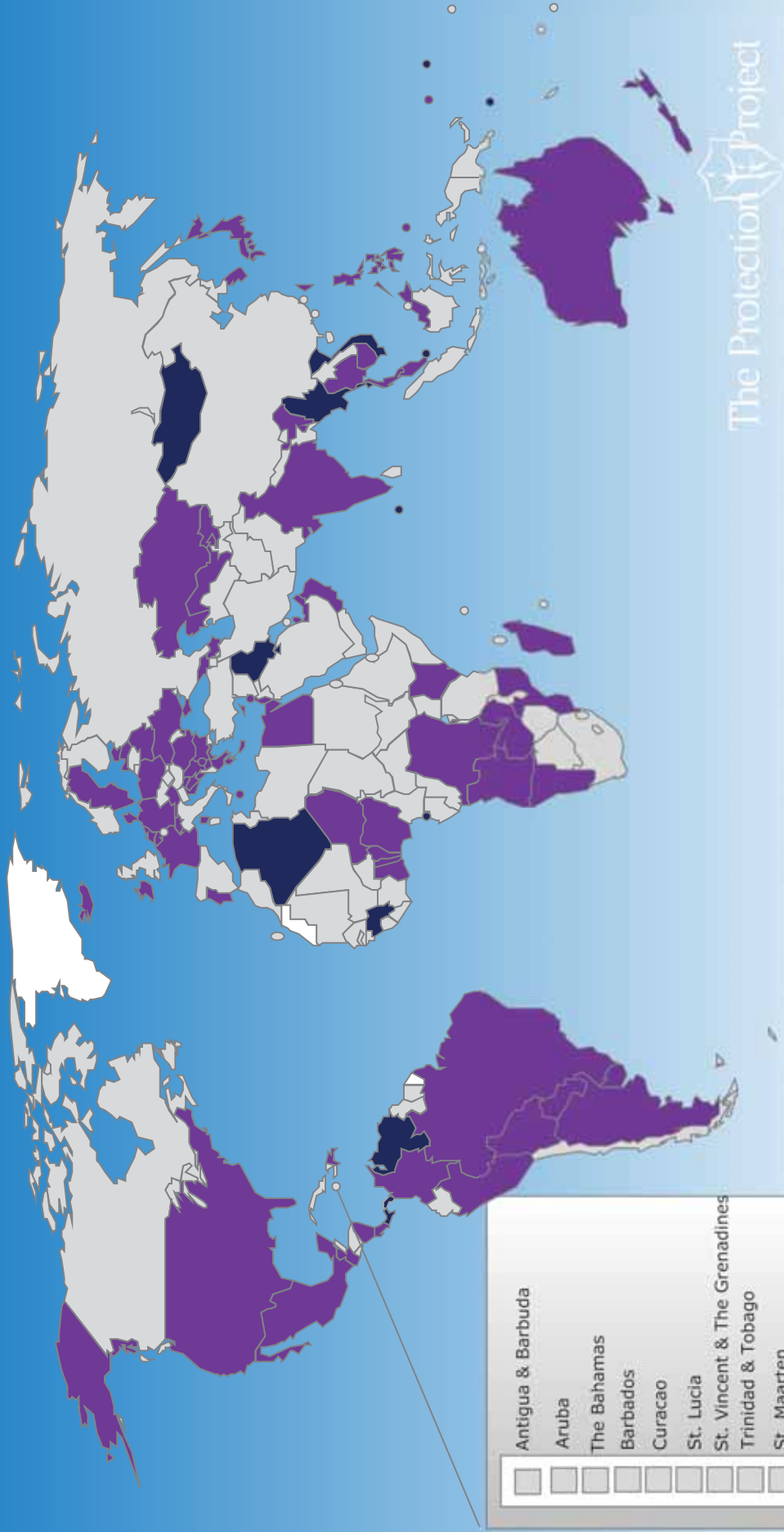
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

5.i. Victims' Right to Compensation

Forty-nine 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 (reported by 14 countries), or, as in the cases of Nigeria, a state fund specifically for victim compensation. For example, in March 2013, the Constitutional Court of Colombia ordered members of a family that kept a child in domestic servitude from 1963 to 1975 to pay the victim compensation for physical and psychological damages. 133 countries did not report on the availability of compensation for victims.



Government Provision of Legal Aid



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

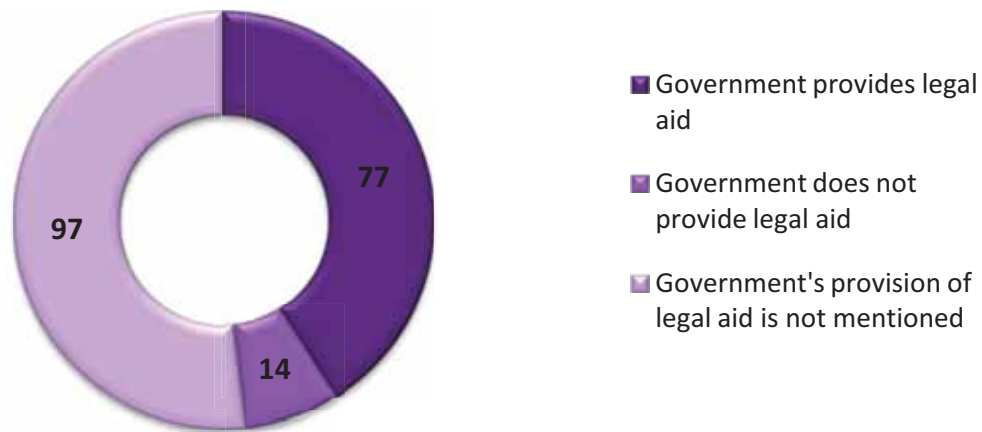
Government provides legal aid
 Government does not provide legal aid

Government's provision of legal aid is not mentioned

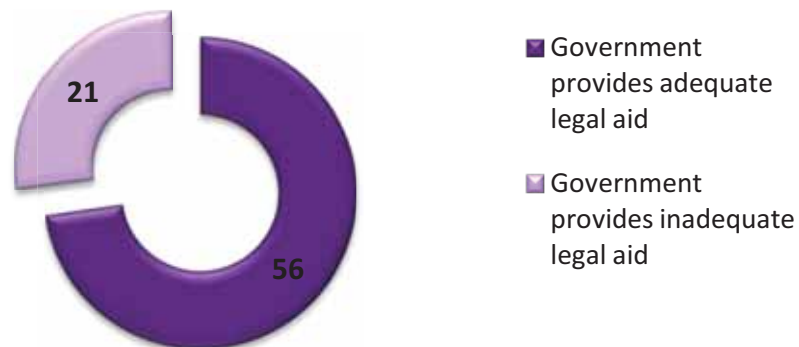
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

5.j. Government Provision of Legal Aid

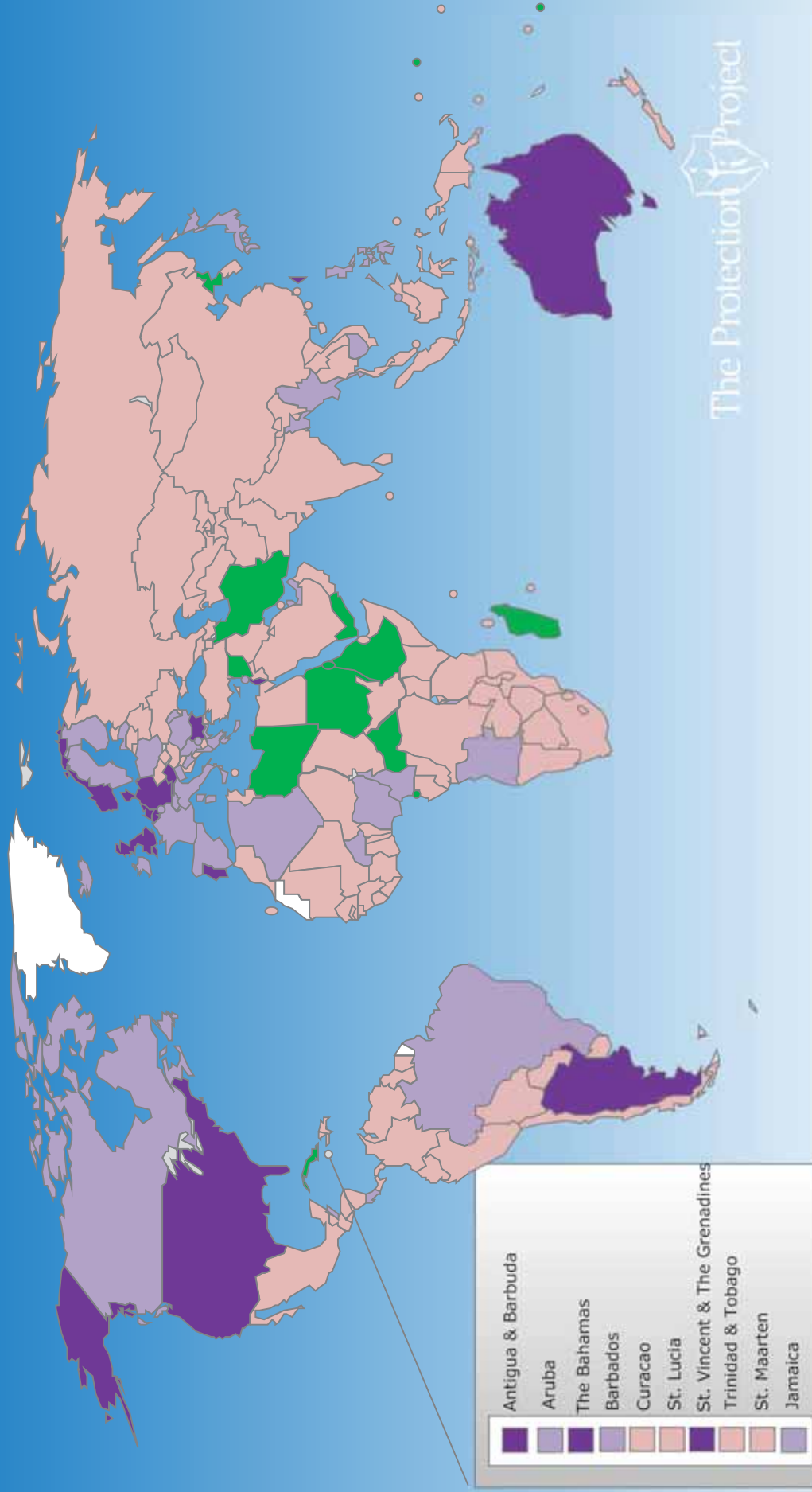
According to the 2013 TIP Report, 77 countries provided trafficking victims with direct access to legal aid, while 14 countries refused trafficking victims any legal assistance or referral. The Austrian government, for example, funded a specialized anti-trafficking NGO that provided housing, psycho-social, and legal services in Vienna to female trafficking victims. The government of the Dominican Republic reported that the Attorney General’s Office of Legal Representation of Victims provided pro bono orientation, assistance, and legal representation to low-income victims. The TIP Report presented 97 countries in which the provision of governmental legal aid was not mentioned.



This chart characterizes whether the legal services provided by the governments in the 77 countries were adequate or inadequate.



Victim Identification System



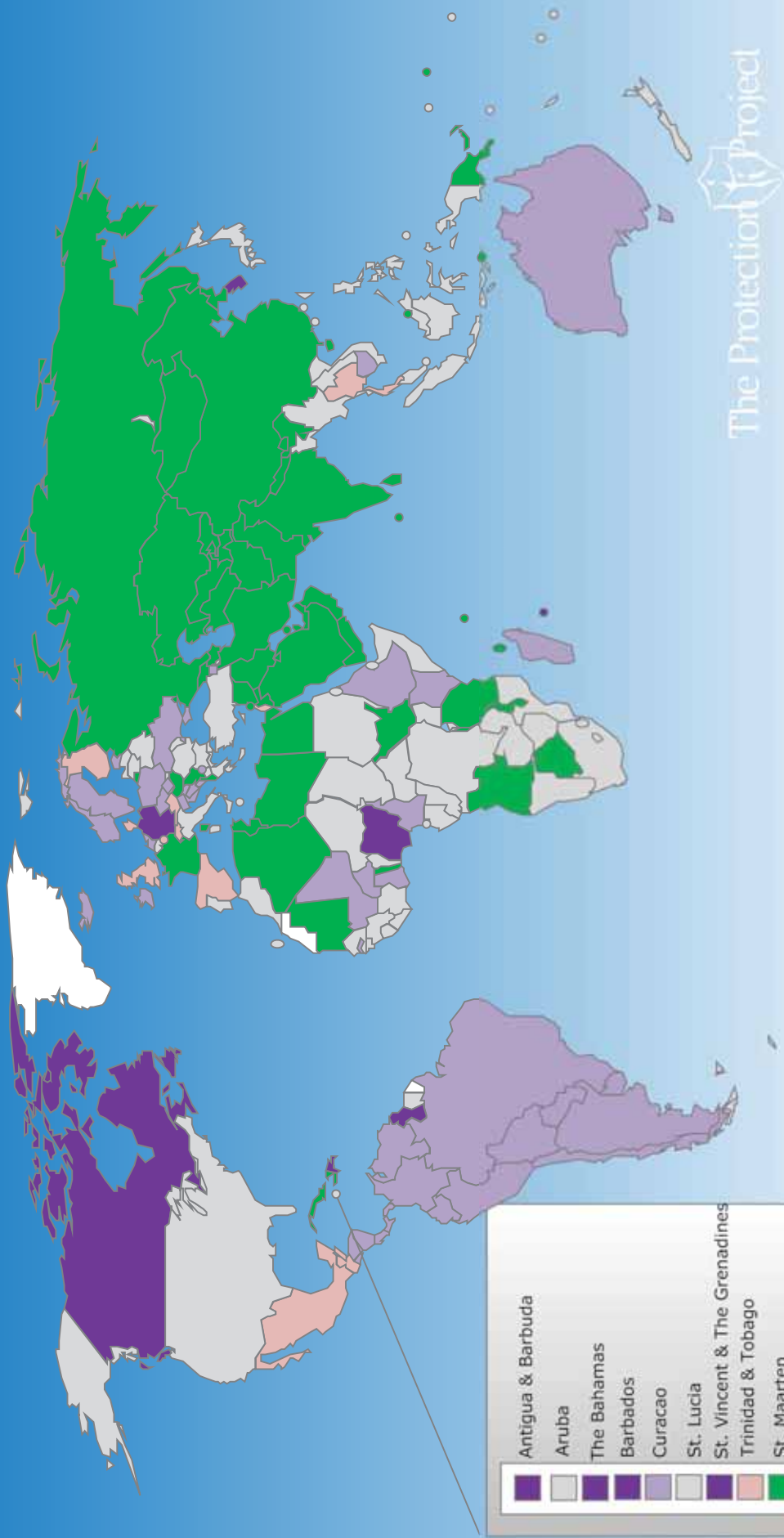
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

5.k. Victim Identification System

The lack effective victim identification mechanisms leaves potential trafficking victims within vulnerable populations, such as women exploited in prostitution or illegal laborers, susceptible to unwarranted arrest or punishment. The TIP Report 2013 lists 17 countries with strong formal, established, systematic, and proactive victim identification procedures. Forty-one countries have moderate and 116 countries have weak victim identification procedures. In 14 countries, victim identification procedures are not formally established. The Report identifies best practices in Israel, for example, where the government adopted new identification procedures in 2012 that require all prison staff to notify a social worker of suspected trafficking victims in detention, who were in turn required to inform the police and legal aid; these procedures significantly increased the number of victims identified in detention facilities. In the Bahamas, the government implemented a newly developed formal protocol to guide front-line responders step-by-step in how to identify human trafficking victims and refer them to available services, defining the role of key government and NGO entities involved in victim protection. Immediately after the government published the protocol, officials identified two adult trafficking victims – a positive development as the government had previously not reported any victim identifications.



Non-Punishment Principle



The Protection Project

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

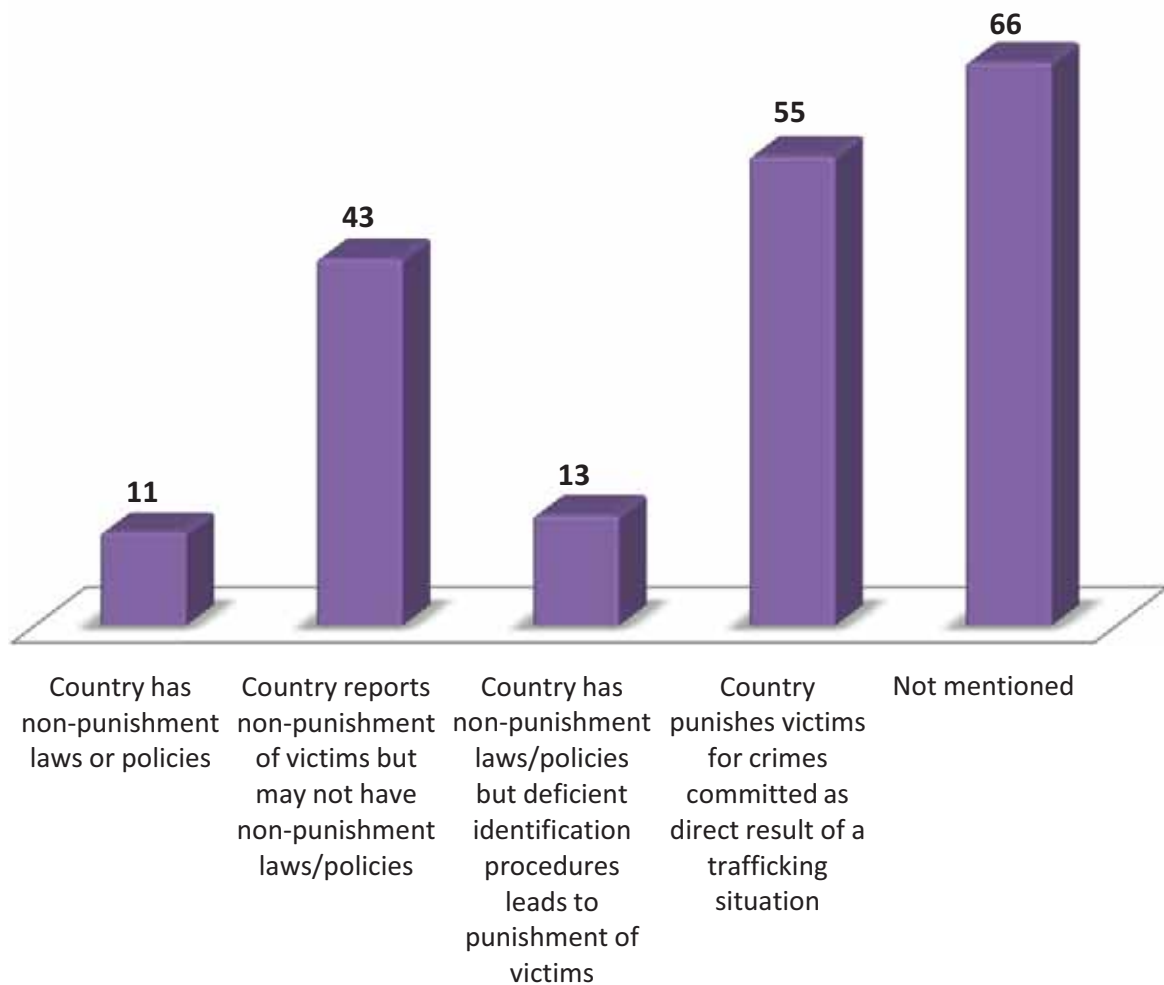
Country has non-punishment laws or policies
Country reports non-punishment of victims but may not have non-punishment laws/policies

Country punishes victims for crimes committed as direct result of a trafficking situation
Country has non-punishment laws/policies but deficient identification procedures
Not mentioned

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

5.1. Non-Punishment Principle

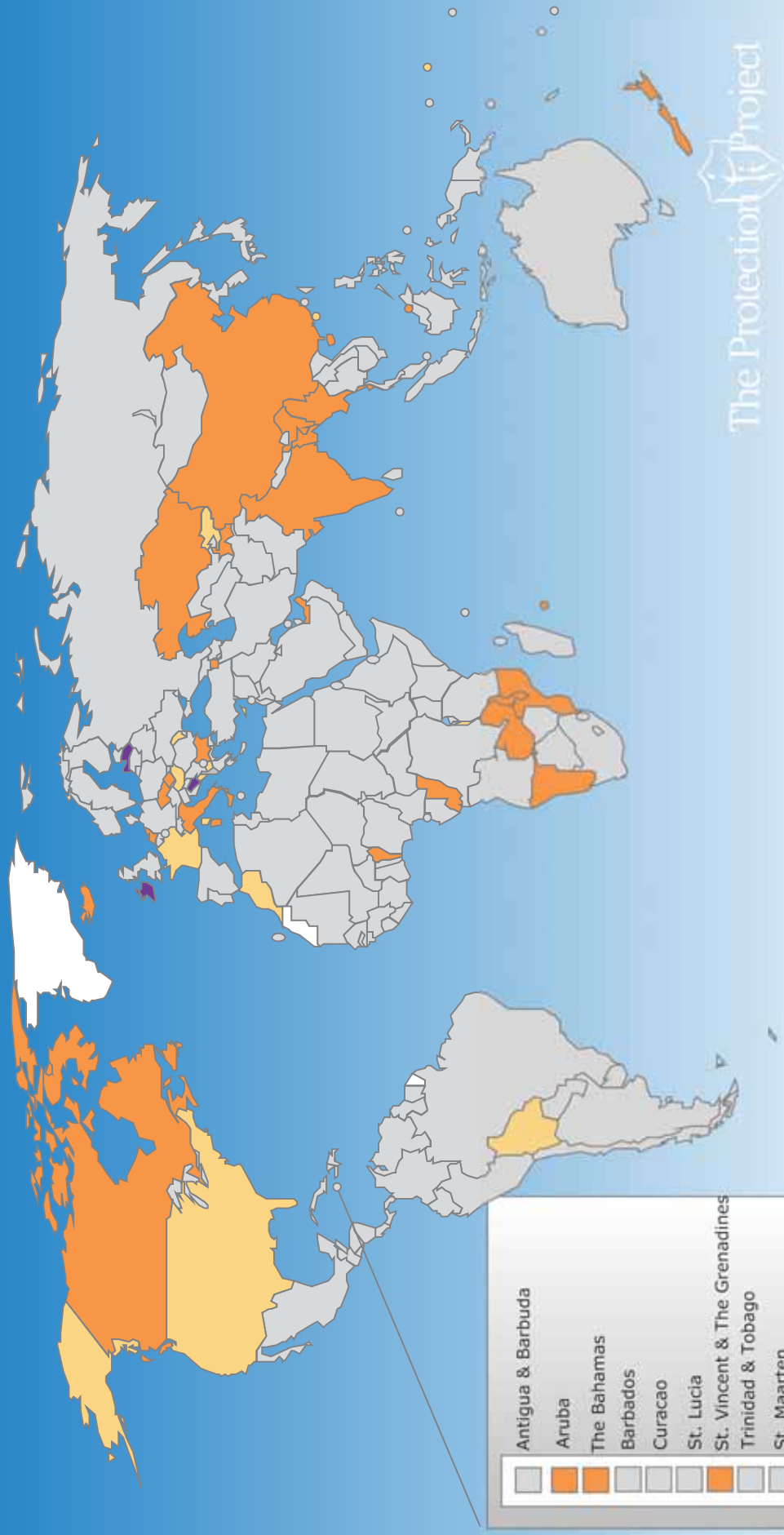
The 2013 TIP Report identified eleven countries as having implemented non-punishment laws and/or policies protecting victims from punishment and deportation. Thirteen countries have non-punishment laws or policies but the lack of victim identification procedures leads to the penalization of trafficking victims who remain unidentified during judicial proceedings. Fifty-five countries routinely arrest, detain, and penalize trafficking victims for crimes committed as a direct result of being trafficked, such as prostitution or work without a permit. Forty-three countries report that no trafficking victims were punished.



**6. THE ROLE OF NGOS AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF
CIVIL SOCIETY IN COMBATING TRAFFICKING
IN PERSONS**



Trafficking in Persons in Academic Curricula



The Protection Project

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

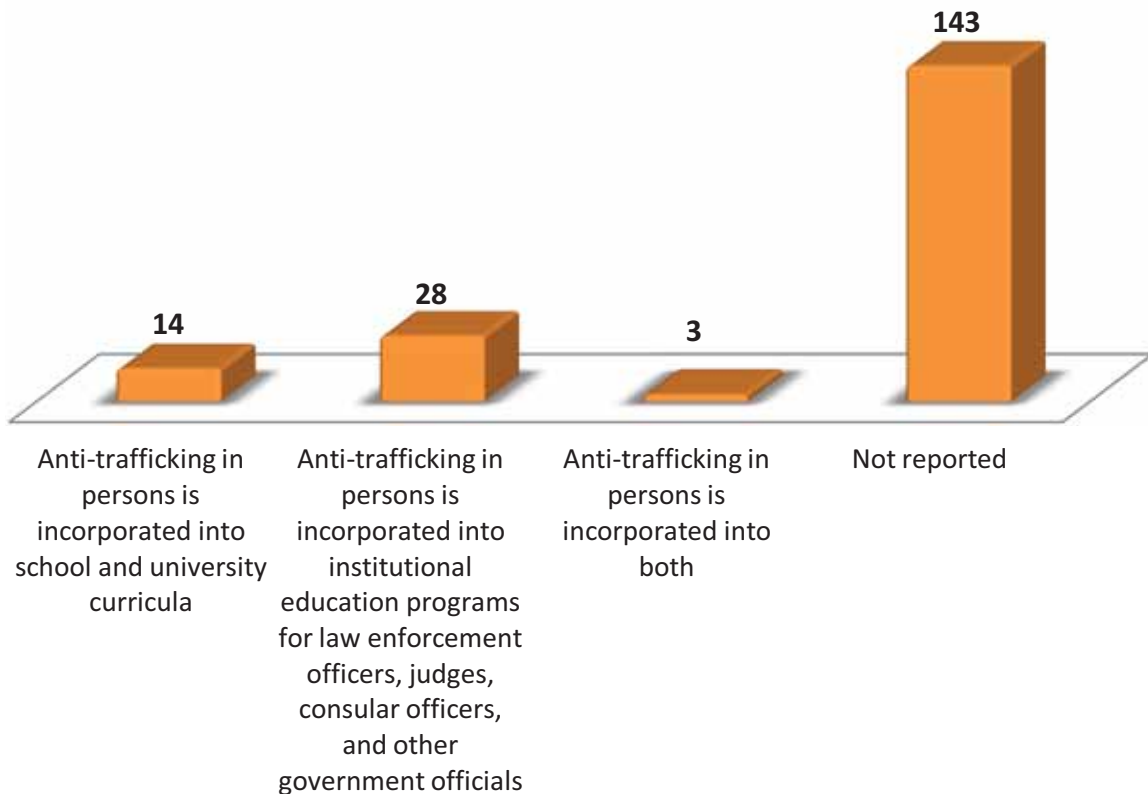
Anti-trafficking is incorporated into schools and universities
 Anti-trafficking is incorporated into institutional educational programs for law enforcement officers and government officials

Anti-trafficking is incorporated into schools, universities, and programs for law enforcement officers and government officials
 Not explicitly reported

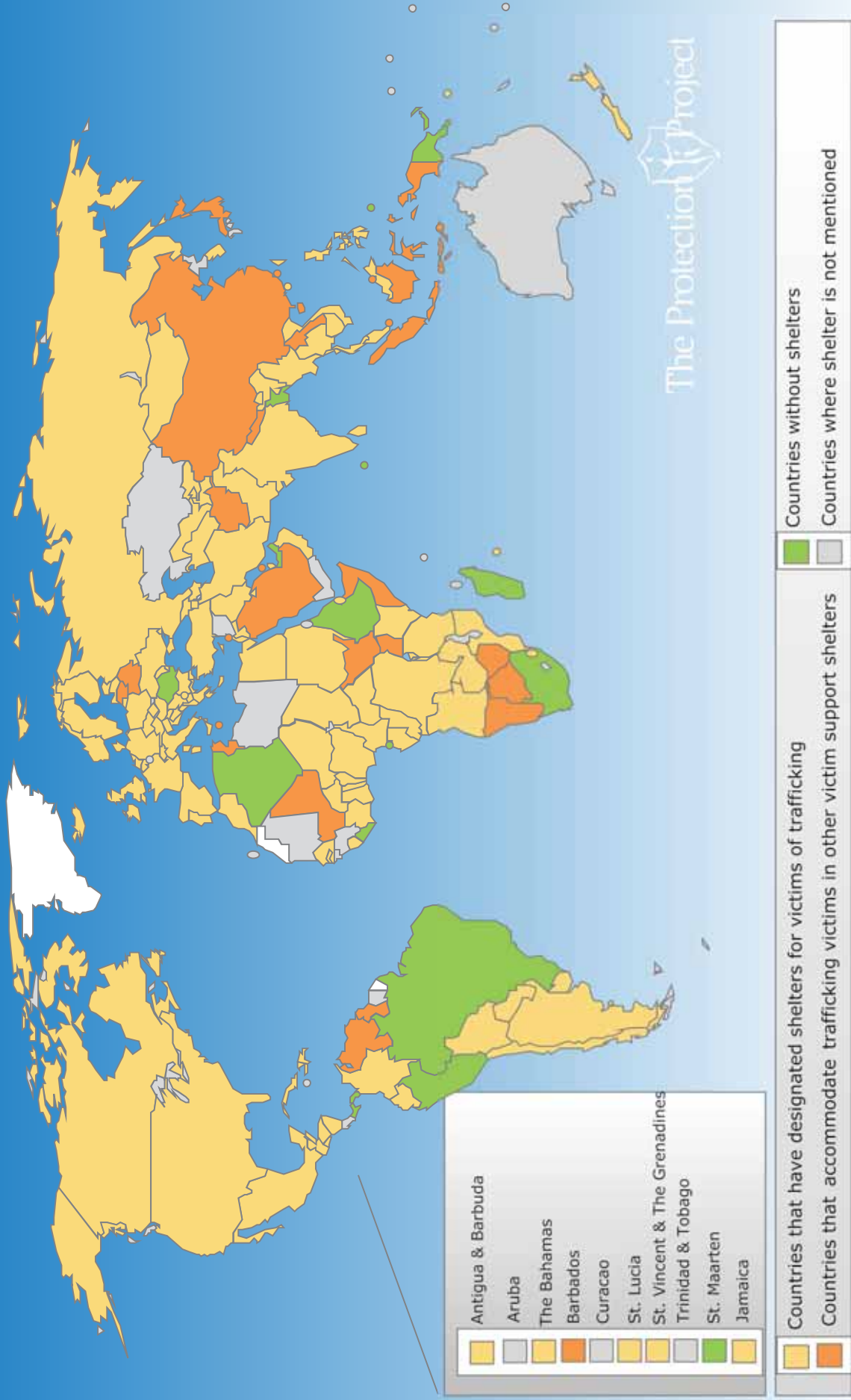
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

6.a. Trafficking in Persons in Academic Curricula

Of the 188 countries mentioned in the TIP Report 2013, 14 incorporated anti-trafficking in persons and/or related topics into primary, secondary, or higher education and 28 countries incorporated the topic into institutional education programs for law enforcement officers, judges, consular officers, and other government officials. Three countries incorporated such training in both forms of education programs. 143 countries did not provide such curricula or did not report on it. The Report identifies best practices. For example in Aruba, human trafficking awareness is incorporated into the police academy curriculum; in France, all tourism students are obligated to take course work on preventing child sex tourism.



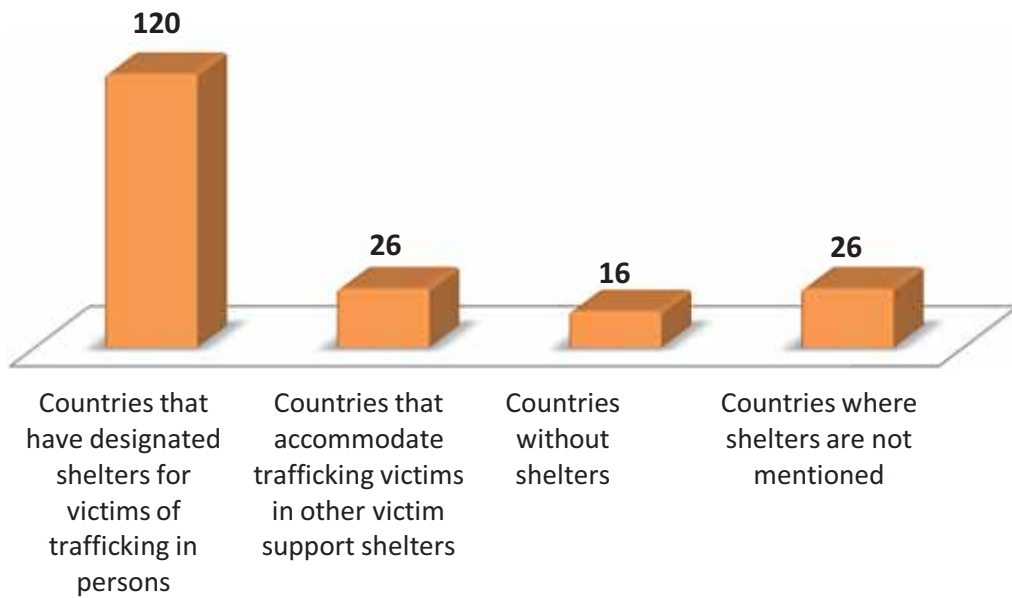
Provision of Shelters to Victims of Trafficking



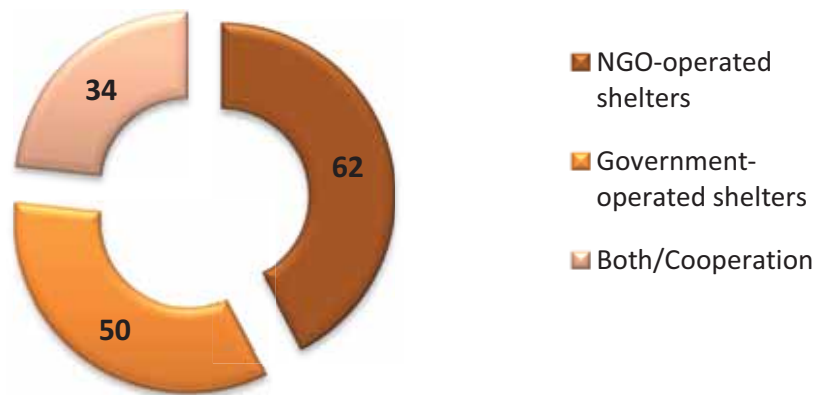
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

6.b. Provision of Shelters to Victims of Trafficking

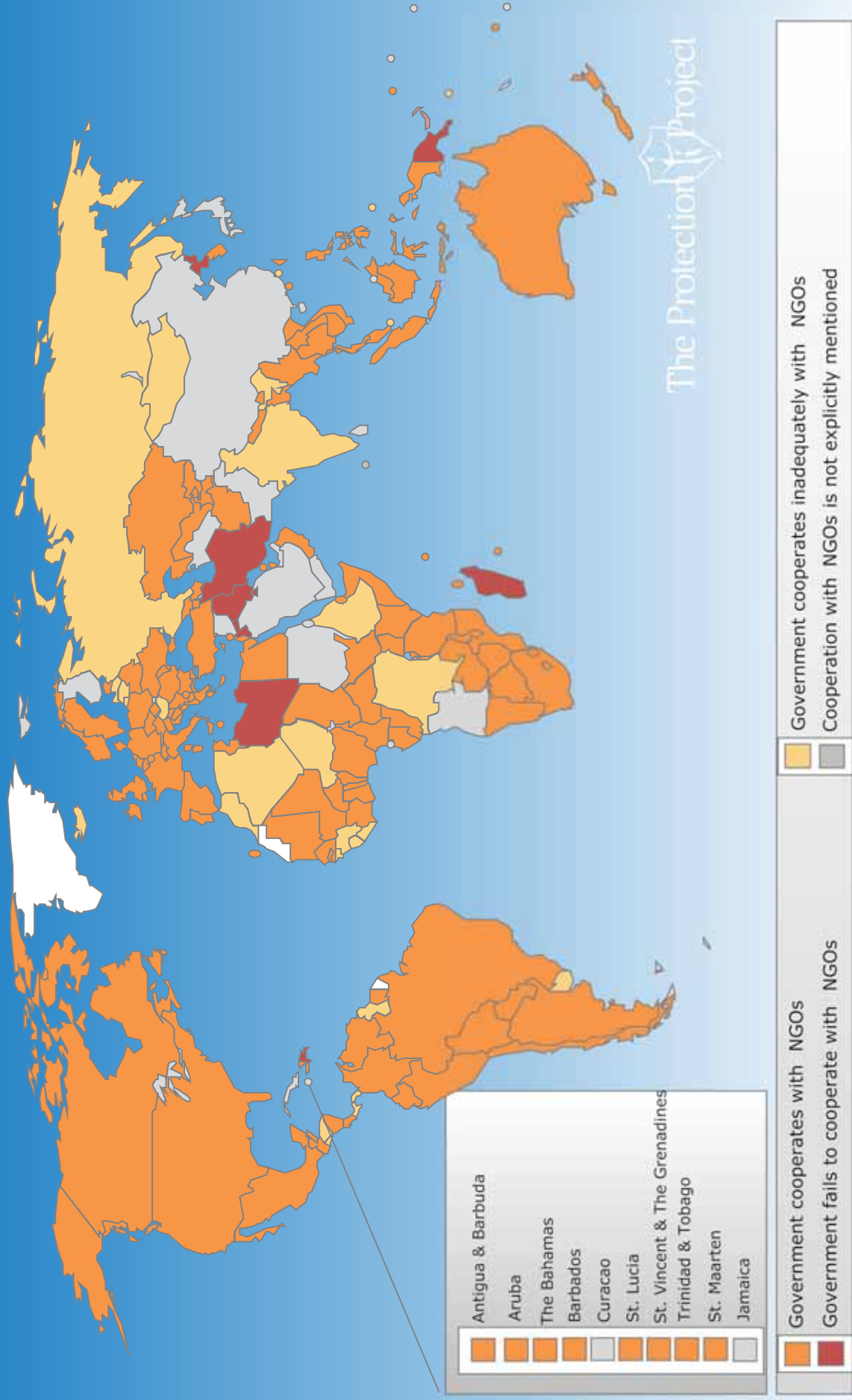
The 2013 TIP Report indicates that 146 countries provide shelter for victims of trafficking; of these, 120 countries provided trafficking victim-specific shelters and 26 accommodate trafficking victims in other support shelters.



This chart categorizes the types of organizations that provide shelters in the 146 countries. The TIP Report mentions that shelters may be inadequate and sometimes deprive the victims of their liberty.



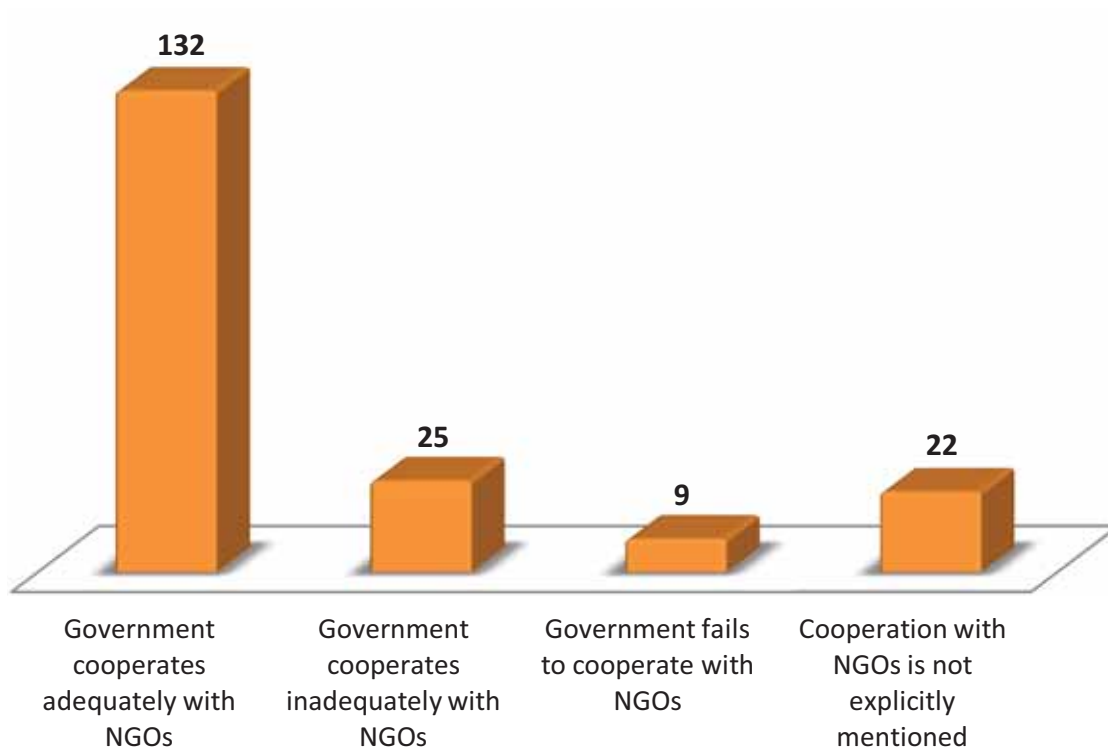
Cooperation among NGOs and Governments



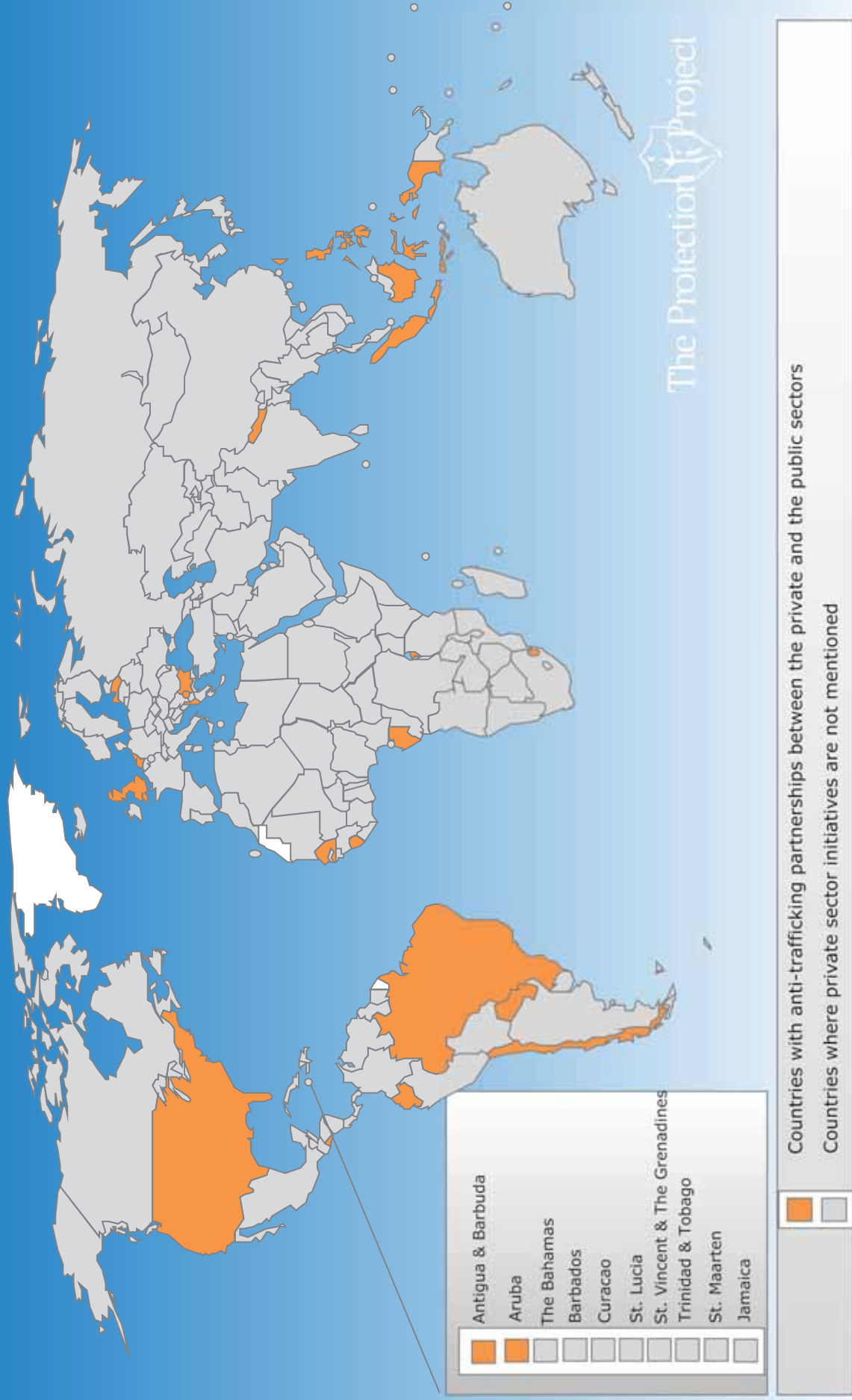
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

6.c. Cooperation among NGOs and Governments

Instances of cooperation between the government and NGOs to provide services to trafficking victims or raise awareness on the issue of trafficking in persons are mentioned in 157 countries. In 132 of these countries the government cooperates adequately with NGOs; in 25 countries the cooperation is reported to be inadequate. In nine countries the government fails to cooperate with NGOs or other civil society groups.



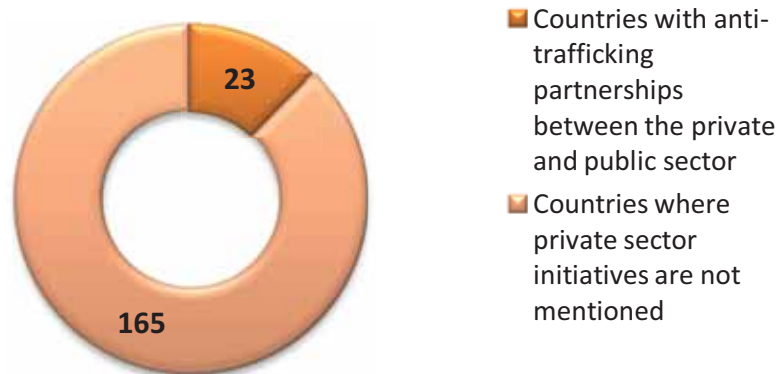
Private Sector Initiatives and Corporate Social Responsibility



Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

6.d. Private Sector Initiatives and Corporate Social Responsibility

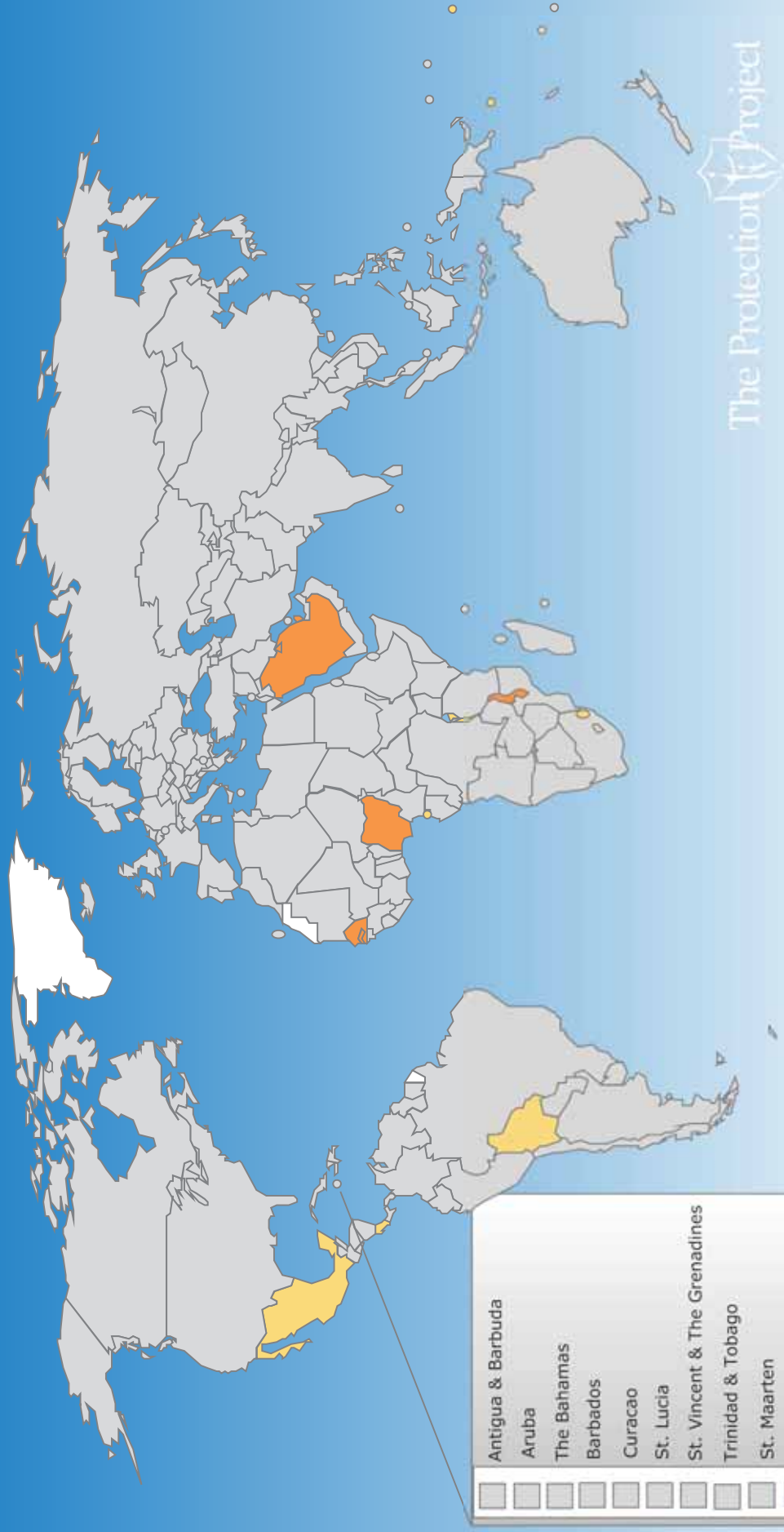
In 23 countries, anti-trafficking partnerships between the public and private sectors are mentioned. Through partnership and collaboration, the government and the private sector engaged or worked together to enhance anti-trafficking initiatives in the country. For example, the TIP Report 2013 notes that in Kosovo, the government provided tax incentives to businesses that employed victims of trafficking.



These public-private partnerships take various forms. In six countries, the public sector and private sector engaged in trainings or conferences to enhance anti-trafficking measures. In seven countries, the private sector provided funding for anti-trafficking measures. Some of the public-private partnerships mentioned did not fall into the aforementioned categories; for example, the TIP Report 2013 notes that in Aruba, the government has agreements with local NGOs and private sector accommodations for sheltering adult victims of trafficking. In some instances, multiple public-private partnerships are mentioned for one country.



Use of Religion to Combat Trafficking in Persons



The Protection Project

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

Countries in which faith-based institutions and/or religious figures have been engaged in prevention and advocacy efforts.

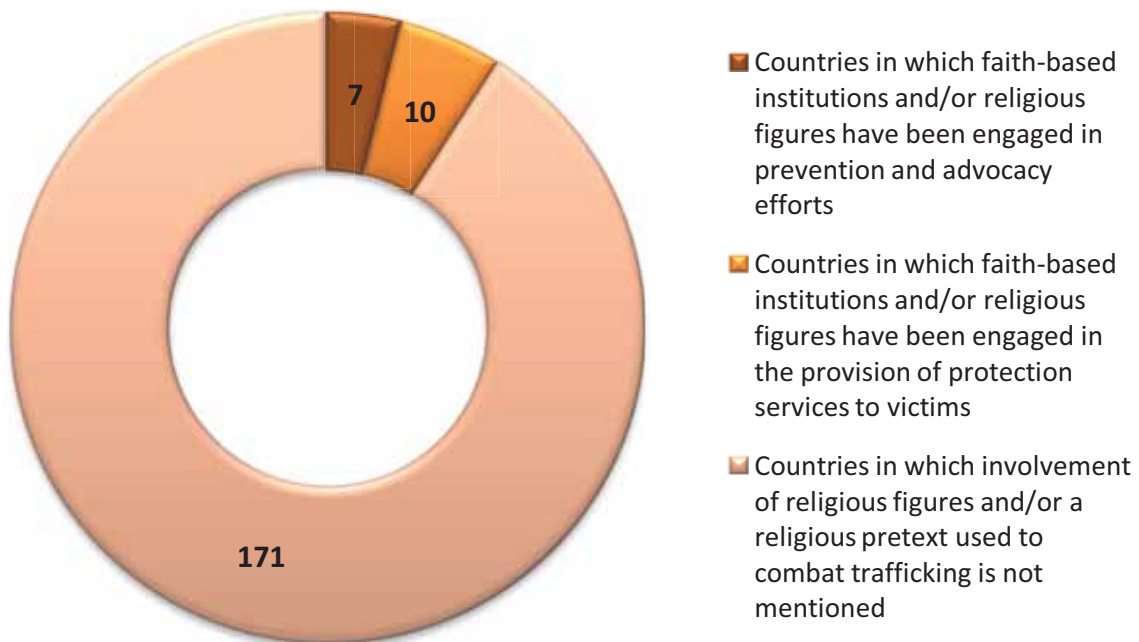
Countries in which faith-based institutions and/or religious figures have been engaged in the provision of protection and services to victims

Countries in which involvement of religious figures and/or a religious pretext used to combat trafficking is not mentioned

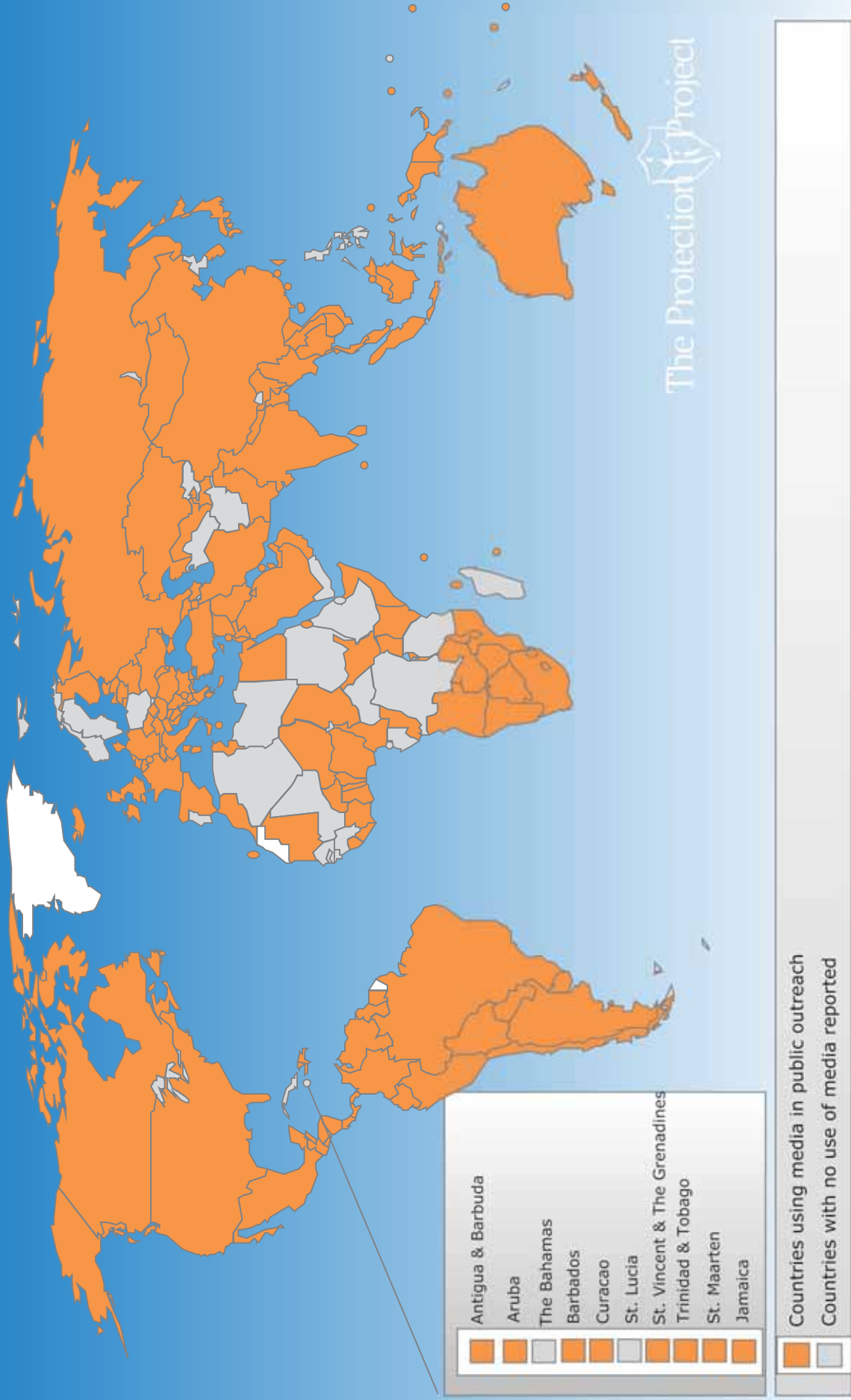
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

6.e. Use of Religion to Combat Trafficking in Persons

The TIP Report 2013 documents seven countries in which religious leaders and/or faith-based organizations are engaged in advocacy and prevention efforts and there are ten countries in which religious entities provide shelter and other protection services to trafficking victims. For example, the Department of Social Welfare and the Department of Education of The Gambia launched a program that provided financial support and resources to Koranic schools on the condition that their students are not forced to beg, reaching over 1,000 children; the number of Koranic students who were previously subjected to forced begging has decreased substantially since the launch of the program. The Report also notes that the government of Kuwait made an effort to reduce overseas child sex tourism by requiring some mosques to deliver Friday sermons on the danger of sex trafficking abroad and Islam's strict teachings against improper sexual relations.



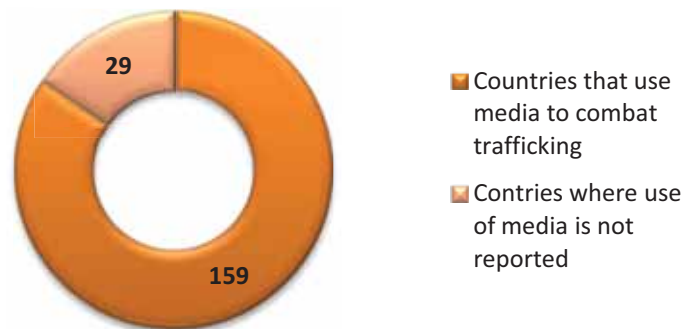
Use of Media to Combat Trafficking in Persons



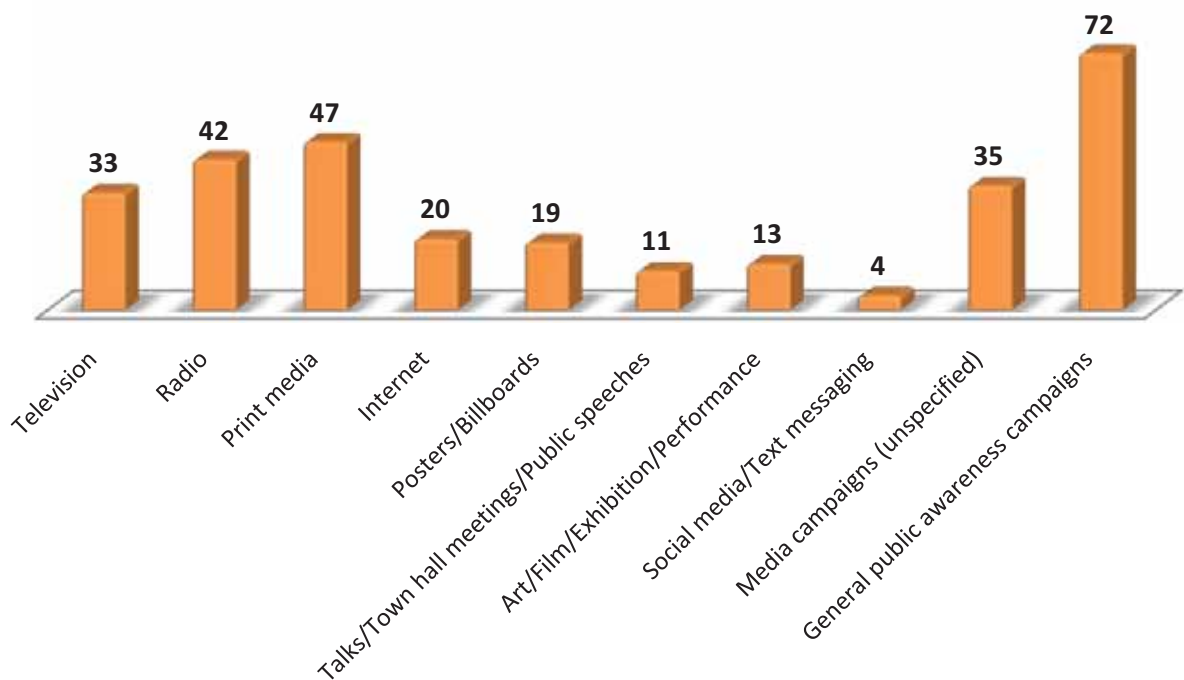
Source: U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Trafficking in Persons Report 2013

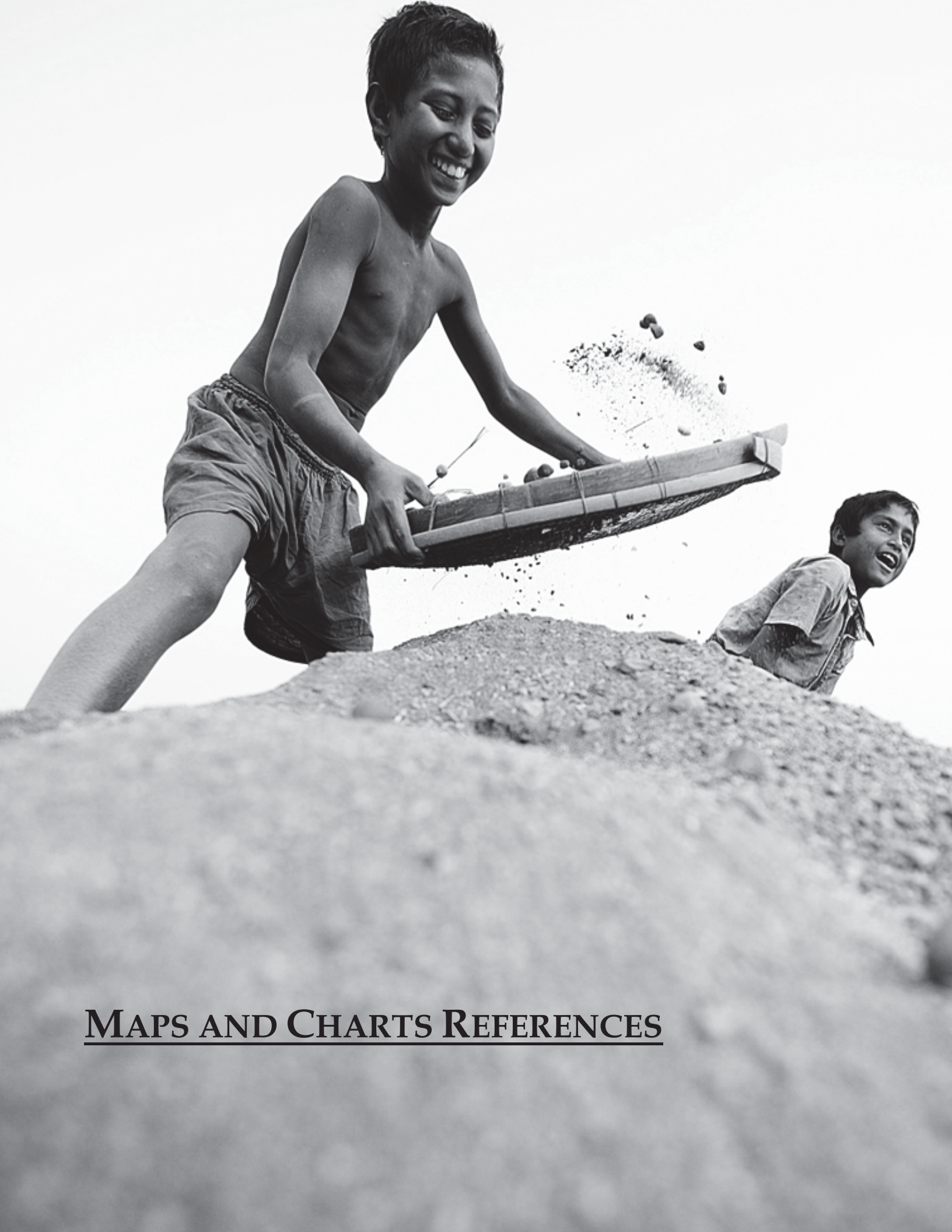
6.f. Use of Media to Combat Trafficking in Persons

159 of the 188 countries covered by the 2013 TIP Report are using the media as a tool to inform the public about the existence and danger of human trafficking. For example, a September 2012 nationwide awareness campaign in Cote D'Ivoire included TV and local radio information spots, 100 billboards, and the distribution of illustrated pamphlets to explain the new child anti-trafficking law and to educate the public on how to take action against the worst forms of child labor.



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

1a. TIP Report 2013 Tier Placement

Tier 1 (30)

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

Tier 2 (92)

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, The, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Macau, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Zambia.

Tier 2 Watch List (44)

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, The Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Morocco, Namibia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Seychelles, South Sudan, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Tier 3 (21)

Algeria, Central African Republic, China, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, North Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Special Case (1)

Somalia.

1.b. Movements in Tier Placement 2012-2013

Tier 1 = Tier 1 (29)

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, South Korea, Luxembourg, Macedonia,

Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States.

Tier 2 => Tier 1 (1)

Armenia.

Tier 1 => Tier 2 (0)

N/A.

Tier 2=Tier 2 (74)

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, St. Lucia, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Zambia.

Tier 2 Watch List => Tier 2 (12)

Azerbaijan, Bahamas, The, Republic of Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Iraq, Jamaica, Macau, Malawi, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone.

Tier 2 => Tier 2 Watch List (4)

Croatia, Lithuania, Mauritius, Georgia.

Tier 2 Watch List = Tier 2 Watch List (25)

Afghanistan, Angola, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Gambia, Haiti, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Micronesia, Namibia, Seychelles, South Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Venezuela.

Tier 3 => Tier 2 Watch List (1)

Madagascar.

Tier 2 Watch List => Tier 3 (18)

Albania, Cambodia, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Lesotho, Mali, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay.

Tier 3 = Tier 3 (16)

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

First Time Placement (4)

Bhutan, St. Maarten.

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 (21)

Albania, Armenia, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cuba, Eritrea, North Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Moldova, Paraguay, Seychelles, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Uzbekistan.

Countries of origin and transit of trafficking for The purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation (5)

Republic of Congo, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Togo.

Countries of transit and destination of trafficking for The purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation (13)

Antigua & Barbuda, Austria, France, Gabon, Hong Kong, Iceland, Jordan, Libya, Norway, Oman, Trinidad & Tobago, United Arab Emirates, Denmark.

Countries of destination of trafficking for The purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation (19)

Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Canada, Fiji, Israel, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Maldives, Micronesia, New Zealand, Palau, Qatar, St. Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sweden, Syria, Uruguay.

Countries of origin and destination of trafficking for The purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation (19)

Angola, Aruba, Barbados, Botswana, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Iraq, Kosovo, Lebanon, Macau, Malta, Namibia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Vietnam.

Countries of origin, transit, and destination of trafficking for The purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation (102)

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, The, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal,

Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Countries where trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation is not reported (9)

Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Switzerland.

2.b. Occurrence and Routes of Child Labor

Countries of origin for trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation (22)

Albania, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Cuba, Eritrea, Fiji, North Korea, Latvia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Moldova, Paraguay, Tajikistan, Tonga, Uzbekistan.

Countries of origin and transit for trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation (5)

Republic of Congo, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Togo.

Countries of destination for trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation (7)

Bhutan, Luxembourg, Maldives, Singapore, Sweden, Syria, Uruguay.

Countries of transit and destination for trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation (6)

Antigua & Barbuda, Austria, France, Gabon, Hong Kong, Jordan.

Countries of origin and destination for trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation (16)

Barbados, Botswana, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Kosovo, Lebanon, Macau, Namibia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Vietnam.

Countries of origin, transit, and destination for trafficking of children for forced labor and child labor exploitation (95)

Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, The, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, The, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India,

Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Countries where trafficking of children for The purpose of forced labor and labor exploitation is not explicitly mentioned (--)

2.c. Child Soldiers

Countries in which children are recruited by armed rebel groups only (9)

Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Ecuador, India, Kenya, Mali, Philippines, South Sudan.

Countries in which children are recruited by government armed forces only (2)

Burma, Somalia.

Countries in which children are recruited by both government armed forces and armed rebel groups (5)

Chad, Rwanda, Sudan, Syria, Yemen.

Countries in which no active recruitment yet present (1)

Uganda.

Countries where child recruitment is not explicitly mentioned (171)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, The, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua

New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, 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, Thailand, 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. Trafficking for The Purpose of Domestic Servitude

Countries where victims are exploited in internal domestic servitude (98)

Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, United States Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Countries from which victims are exploited in domestic servitude abroad (7)

Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Vietnam.

Countries in which victims are exploited in domestic servitude internally, and from which victims are exploited in domestic servitude abroad (31)

Afghanistan, Angola, Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

Countries which do not mention domestic servitude (52)

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, The, Bahrain, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, Guyana, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Suriname, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tonga, Turkey, Ukraine.

2.e. Trafficking for The Purpose of Forced Begging

Countries where victims are exploited in domestic forced begging (79)

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Chad, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela, Vietnam.

Countries from which victims are exploited in forced begging abroad (0)

Countries in which victims are exploited in forced begging domestically, and from which They are exploited in forced begging abroad (18)

Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ecuador, Guinea- Bissau, Kosovo, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Slovak Republic, Somalia, Tajikistan, Yemen.

Countries that did not mention forced begging domestically or abroad (91)

Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Australia, Bahamas, The, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Gabon, Guyana, Hong Kong, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, 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 (49)

Afghanistan, Aruba, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech

Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, France, Greece, Guinea, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States, Vietnam.

Countries where trafficking for The purpose of debt bondage is not reported (139)

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, The, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

3.a. Occurrences and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Origin (20)

Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Eritrea, Kiribati, North Korea, Madagascar, Mauritius, Moldova, Paraguay, Seychelles, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.

Origin and transit (4)

Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Togo.

Transit and destination (13)

Antigua & Barbuda, Austria, Denmark, France, Gabon, Hong Kong, Iceland, Jordan, Libya, Oman, Switzerland, Trinidad & Tobago, United Arab Emirates.

Destination (14)

Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Israel, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, St. Lucia, Syria, Timor-Leste.

Origin and destination (29)

Angola, Aruba, Barbados, Botswana, Central African Republic, Republic of The Congo, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Kosovo, Latvia, Lebanon, Macau, Maldives, Malta, Federated States of Micronesia, Namibia, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Toga, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam.

Origin, transit, and destination (108)

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, The, Belarus, 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, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

3.b. Occurrences and Routes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

Exploitation of children reported (167)

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, The, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, 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, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia,

Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, 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, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Not explicitly reported (21)

Algeria, Aruba, Bahrain, Brunei, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, South Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Oman, Palau, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Island, St. Lucia, United Arab Emirates.

Origin (20)

Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burundi, Burma, Cape Verde, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Eritrea, Kiribati, North Korea, Madagascar, Mauritius, Moldova, Paraguay, Seychelles, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.

Origin and transit (4)

Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Togo.

Transit (0)

N/A.

Transit and destination (9)

Antigua & Barbuda, Austria, Denmark, France, Gabon, Hong Kong, Jordan, Switzerland, Trinidad & Tobago.

Destination (6)

Australia, Bhutan, Luxembourg, Singapore, Syria, Timor-Leste.

Origin and destination (25)

Angola, Barbados, Botswana, Central African Republic, Republic Of The Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Kosovo, Latvia, Lebanon, Macau, Maldives, Malta, Namibia, New Zealand, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam.

Origin, transit, and destination (103)

Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, The, Belarus, 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, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal,

Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Internal only (0)

N/A.

3.c. Occurrences and Routes of Child Sex Tourism

Child sex tourism reported (55)

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, South Korea, Laos, Latvia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Thailand, Taiwan, Togo, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen.

Child sex tourism not reported (133)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bahamas, The, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Rep, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of The Congo (DRC), Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, St Vincent & The Grenadines, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Origin (18)

Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Germany, Iraq, Japan, South Korea, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Togo, United States.

Destination (30)

Belize, Brazil, Cambodia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Gambia, The, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Latvia, Madagascar, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen.

Origin and destination (7)

Argentina, Australia, Benin, Georgia, Mali, Russia, Taiwan.

3.d. Trafficking for The Purpose of Marriage

Forced marriage (20)

Burma, Central African Republic, China, India, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, North Korea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Zimbabwe.

Fraudulent marriage (7)

Cameroon, Estonia, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, Somalia, Taiwan.

Child marriage (16)

Albania, Burma, Central African Republic, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Jordan, North Korea, Madagascar, Mali, Montenegro, Niger, Pakistan, South Africa, South Sudan.

Brokered/arranged marriage for The purpose of exploitation (17)

Albania, Australia, China, Estonia, South Korea, Latvia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Montenegro, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Vietnam.

Temporary marriage (7)

Egypt, India, Iraq, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen.

Not reported (148)

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bahamas, The, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of The Congo (DRC), 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, Gabon, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,

Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, St Vincent & The Grenadines, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, 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.

Exploited marriage reported (40)

Albania, Australia, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Egypt, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, North Korea, South Korea, Latvia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

4.a. The Profile of The Trafficker

Countries where family members are human traffickers (51)

Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of The Congo (DRC), Republic of The Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kiribati, Kenya, Kosovo, Lebanon, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, New Zealand, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Romania, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Zimbabwe.

Countries where militia are human traffickers (22)

Afghanistan, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of The Congo(DRC), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen.

Countries where fraudulent marriage brokers are human traffickers (19)

Albania, Egypt, Estonia, India, Jordan, North Korea, South Korea, Lebanon, Malawi, Mauritania, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Syria, Tajikistan, Yemen.

Countries where diplomatic community is complicit in human trafficking (16)

Austria, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Netherlands, Philippines, Swaziland, United States, Vietnam.

Countries where pimps and brothel owners are human traffickers (74)

Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brunei, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of The Congo(DRC), Curacao, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gambia, The, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Macau, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad & Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Countries where teachers/religious instructors are human traffickers (14)

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

Countries where employment agencies are human traffickers (39)

Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of The Congo(DRC), Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam.

Countries where organized crime/trafficking rings are human traffickers (67)

Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, The, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Libya, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Timor-Leste, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia.

Countries where businesses are human traffickers (58)

Aruba, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of The Congo(DRC), Republic of The Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Curacao, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Rwanda,

St. Maarten, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Suriname, Taiwan, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, United States, Zimbabwe.

Countries where The human traffickers are not specified (27)

Bahamas, The, Barbados, Belarus, Chile, Croatia, Cuba, Georgia, Guyana, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malta, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan.

4.b. Technology and Trafficking in Persons

Countries where new technologies have been utilized in The trafficking of persons (18)

Austria, Belarus, Cameroon, Cyprus, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Latvia, Macau, Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, Philippines, Romania, Suriname, United States, Vietnam.

4.c. Religion and Trafficking in Persons

Countries in which religious figures and/or a religious pretext have been involved in trafficking schemes (20)

Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, France, Gambia, The, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, Togo.

Countries in which involvement of religious figures and/or religious pretext in trafficking is not mentioned (168)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, 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, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru,

Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, 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 (75)

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, China, Comoros, Democratic Republic of The Congo(DRC), Curacao, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, St. Maarten, Sudan, Suriname, Taiwan, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Countries where corruption is linked to trafficking in persons is not explicitly reported, but is suggested (34)

Albania, Algeria, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Bahamas, The, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of The Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Greece, Guyana, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kuwait, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Sierra Leone, Spain, South Africa, Swaziland.

No reports of corruption or information not provided (79)

Australia, Austria, Aruba, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, The Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

5.a. Types of Legislation

Countries with comprehensive anti-trafficking statute(s) prohibiting all forms of trafficking (80)

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, The, Bahrain, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, The ,Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Federated States of, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria ,Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam.

Countries with anti-trafficking statute(s) prohibiting some forms of trafficking (10)

Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Iran, Kiribati, Nepal, New Zealand, South Africa, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia.

Countries with anti-trafficking statute(s) and penal code prohibiting some forms of trafficking (21)

Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Republic of The Congo, Gabon, India, Iraq, North Korea, South Korea, Pakistan, Rwanda, Seychelles, Singapore, South Sudan, Sudan, Taiwan, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

Countries with provisions in penal code criminalizing all forms of trafficking (53)

Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Curacao, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, St. Maarten, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Countries with provisions in penal code criminalizing some forms of trafficking (14)

Barbados, Brazil, China, Comoros, Cote D'Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Hong Kong, Japan, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Tunisia, Somalia.

Countries with insufficient provisions in either statute or penal code, but draft law (6)

Benin, Burundi, Chad, Haiti, Libya, Maldives.

Countries with primarily child-related provisions/laws (4)

Botswana, Cape Verde, Guinea, Togo.

5.b. Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking

Countries with temporary status (39)

Albania, Armenia, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Brunei, Cameroon, Canada, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Palau, Panama, Poland, Portugal, St. Maarten, Serbia, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Trinidad & Tobago, Ukraine, Zambia.

Countries which offer temporary status if victims cooperate with law enforcement (29)

Argentina, Belize, Bulgaria, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Gambia, The, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, South Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Mauritius, Moldova, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda.

Countries which offer permanent status (21)

Austria, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Italy, Lesotho, Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, United States.

Countries which offer permanent status in face of retribution or hardship (17)

Antigua & Barbuda, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Japan, Kenya, North Korea, Macau, Norway, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tonga, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Countries which offer no residency status (50)

Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Curacao, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, India, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Federated States of, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay, Vietnam.

Countries which did not specify residency status (32)

Afghanistan, Australia, Belarus, Benin, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Niger, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Seychelles, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

5c. Existence of Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms

Countries listed as having a high level of transparency in reporting (39)

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, The, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Canada, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Macedonia, Malta, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States.

Countries listed as having limited or no transparency in reporting (32)

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burma, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, Singapore, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan.

Countries for which no level of transparency is reported (117)

Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Republic of The Congo, Curacao, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Gambia, The, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Countries with anti-trafficking national reporter (7)

Belarus, Belgium, Finland, Macedonia, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden.

Countries with anti-trafficking inter-ministerial task-force (14)

Bahamas, The, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Iraq, Nepal, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates.

Countries with existing government agency that assesses or reports on anti-trafficking activities (11)

Australia, Cape Verde, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Malta, Poland, Sweden, United States.

Countries with specialized anti-trafficking government agency (7)

Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Philippines, Uganda.

5.d. National Plans of Action

Countries with implemented anti-trafficking NAP (53)

Afghanistan, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Maldives, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia.

Countries with NAP for trafficking-related human rights violations (8)

Comoros, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Estonia, Ethiopia, Luxembourg, Namibia.

Countries with partially implemented NAP (2)

Mexico, Ukraine.

Countries with draft or unimplemented NAP (25)

Benin, Botswana, Brunei, Central African Republic, Chile, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda.

Countries without anti-trafficking NAP (33)

Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, France, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Philippines, St. Lucia, Somalia, Sweden, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Venezuela, Yemen.

Countries where NAP is not mentioned (67)

Angola, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Bahamas, The, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, The, Germany, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Macau, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Rwanda, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Taiwan, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia,

Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

5.e. Training of Peacekeeping Forces

Training of peacekeepers provided by government (46)

Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, The, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, Yemen.

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

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

Training of peacekeepers not provided (5)

Argentina, Papua New Guinea, Slovak Republic, Thailand, Zambia.

Training of peacekeepers not explicitly reported (128)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, The, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.

5.f. Use of Technology to Combat Trafficking

Countries that report the use of technology to combat trafficking (80)

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burma, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad,

China, Comoros, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, The, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Swaziland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam, Zambia.

Countries that have telephone hotlines (63)

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burma, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, The, Georgia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Swaziland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United States.

Countries that have a website to provide legal information for trafficking victims (13)

Bahrain, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Iraq, Portugal, South Korea, Lithuania, Malta, Spain, Tanzania, Ukraine, Vietnam.

Countries that provide video equipment for victims to testify (6)

Cape Verde, Guatemala, Kosovo, Latvia, Portugal, Serbia.

Countries that have a trafficking database (14)

Central African Republic, Chad, Ecuador, Egypt, Gambia, The, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Mauritius, Moldova, Peru, Slovak Republic, United Kingdom, Zambia.

Countries that use email for reporting or e-learning initiatives to educate government workers on identifying instances of human trafficking (2)

Lithuania, United Kingdom.

Countries that do not report the use of technology to combat trafficking (108)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Aruba, Australia, Bahamas, The, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Japan, North Korea, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi,

Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

5.g. Demand Reduction Programs

Countries with demand reduction programs (40)

Austria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, El Salvador, Eritrea, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, South Korea, Laos, Macau, Macedonia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan.

Countries without demand reduction programs (130)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, The, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Curacao, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, France, Gambia, The, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

5.h. International, Bilateral, and Multilateral Cooperation

Government cooperates with international organizations and/or foreign governments (103)

Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Bahamas, The , Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, The, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, North Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Libya, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Taiwan, Timor-Lest, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Government fails to cooperate with international organizations and/or foreign governments (1)

Syria.

Government cooperates inadequately with international organizations and/or foreign governments (27)

Bangladesh, Chad, Cuba, Estonia, Fiji, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Russia, St. Maarten, Slovenia, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

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

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Belize, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Croatia, Curacao, Czech Republic, Denmark, Eritrea, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hong Kong, Iceland, Iran, Italy, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Liberia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, St. Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Tonga, United Kingdom.

5.i. Victims' Right to Compensation

Countries with a legal right to monetary damages, including through civil suits (49)

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belize, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Nepal,

Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, St. Maarten, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Tanzania, Tonga, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam.

Countries with a state fund for victim compensation (1)

Nigeria.

Countries that confiscate assets of traffickers (14)

Belarus, Brazil, Burma, Estonia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Laos, Nigeria, Philippines, Slovenia, Tanzania, Thailand, Ukraine, United States.

Countries where victims' right to compensation is not mentioned (133)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, The, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

5.j. Government Provision of Legal Aid

Government provides legal aid (77)

Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Serbia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Togo, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zambia.

Government does not provide legal aid (14)

Algeria, Burma, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Iraq, Kuwait, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Panama, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Venezuela, Vietnam.

Government provision of legal aid is not explicitly mentioned (97)

Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Aruba, Bahamas, The, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Curacao, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, The, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kiribati, North Korea, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

5.k. Victim Identification System

Countries with strong formal victim identification procedures (17)

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, The, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Countries with moderate formal victim identification procedures (41)

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Aruba, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kosovo, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Moldova, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates.

Countries with weak formal victim identification procedures (116)

Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of The, Congo, Republic of The, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, The, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Macau, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Federated States of, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique,

Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Countries with no formal victim identification procedures (14)

Central African Republic, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iran, North Korea, Libya, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Sudan, Syria, Tonga, Yemen.

5.1. Non-Punishment Principle

Country has non-punishment laws or policies (11)

Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, The, Barbados, Canada, Dominican Republic, Germany, Guyana, South Korea, Mauritius, Nigeria , St. Vincent & The Grenadines.

Country reports non-punishment of victims but may not have non-punishment laws/policies (43)

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Curacao, Czech Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gambia , The, Ghana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Jamaica , Kenya, Kosovo, Madagascar, Mali, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland , Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Country has non-punishment laws/policies but deficient identification procedures lead to punishment of victims (13)

Austria, Belize, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, Israel, Luxembourg, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, United Kingdom.

Country punishes victims for crimes committed as direct result of a trafficking situation (55)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei, Burundi, China, Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, France, Georgia, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kuwait , Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russia, St. Maarten, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

Not mentioned (66)

Aruba, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burma, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of The, Congo, Republic of The, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Macau, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Micronesia, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Niger, Palau, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, St. Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, United States of America, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

6.a. Trafficking in Persons in Academic Curricula

Anti-trafficking in persons is incorporated into school and university curricula (14)

Bolivia, Burundi, Cyprus, France, Hungary, Israel, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Macau, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, United States.

Anti-trafficking in persons is incorporated into institutional education programs for law enforcement officers, judges, consular officers, and other government officials (28)

Armenia, Aruba, Bahamas, The, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, China, Congo, Republic of The, Czech Republic, Iceland, India, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Slovak Republic, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates, Zambia.

Anti-trafficking in persons is incorporated into both (3)

Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ireland, Latvia.

Not reported (143)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of The, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, Sudan, Suriname,

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

6.b. Provision of Shelters

Countries that have designated shelters for victims of trafficking in persons (120)

Albania, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, The, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of The Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Macau, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russia, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leon, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Southern Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vietnam, Zambia.

Countries that accommodate trafficking victims in other victim support shelters (26)

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, Brunei, China, Guyana, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mali, Malta, Namibia, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Countries without shelters (16)

Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Liberia, Madagascar, Maldives, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Romania, St. Maarten, South Africa, United Arab Emirates.

Countries where shelters are not mentioned (26)

Aruba, Australia, Cape Verde, Comoros, Costa Rica, Curacao, Eritrea, Fiji, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kiribati, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Mozambique, North Korea, Seychelles, Syria, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

6.c. Cooperation between NGOs and Governments

Government cooperates adequately with NGOs (132)

Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Republic of The, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, France, Gabon, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Republic of, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Island, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Government fails to cooperate with NGOs (9)

Papua New Guinea, Dominican Republic, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, North Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar.

Government cooperates inadequately with NGOs (25)

Algeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Panama, Russia, Sierra Leon, Singapore, Uruguay.

6.d. Private Sector

Countries with anti-trafficking partnerships between the private and public sector (23)

Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Indonesia, Kosovo, Latvia, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States.

Countries where private sector initiatives are not mentioned (165)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Costa

Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, The, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, St. Maarten, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Trainings and conferences (5)

Albania, El Salvador, Gabon, Philippines, Senegal.

Private funding (7)

Chile, Gabon, Indonesia, Latvia, Paraguay, Swaziland, United States.

Others (14)

Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ecuador, Gabon, Kosovo, Nepal, Netherlands, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States.

6.e. Religion to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Countries in which faith-based institutions and/or religious figures have been engaged in prevention and advocacy efforts (7)

Gambia, The, Kuwait, Malawi, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal.

Countries in which faith-based institutions and/or religious figures have been engaged in The provision of protection services to victims (10)

Bolivia, Burundi, Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea, Jamaica, Kiribati, Mexico, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Swaziland.

Countries in which involvement of religious figures and/or a religious pretext used to combat trafficking is not mentioned (171)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central

African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Republic of The Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, 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, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Bahamas, The, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

6.f. Use of Media to Combat Human Trafficking

Countries using media to combat trafficking in person (159)

Albania, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina-Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Republic of The, Costa Rica, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kosovo, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Macau, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, 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. Maarten, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Somalia.

Countries where use of media to combat trafficking in persons is not reported (29)

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahamas, The, Bhutan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, The, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, North Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Marshall Islands, Norway, St. Lucia, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Yemen.

Television (33)

Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Belarus, Bolivia, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Namibia, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, Uganda.

Radio (42)

Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, China Cote d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kosovo, Laos, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Slovenia, Taiwan, Togo, Uganda, United States, Uzbekistan, Venezuela.

Print media (47)

Angola, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chad, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Fiji, Finland, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Macau, Malaysia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates, United States, Vietnam.

Internet (20)

Bahrain, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Finland, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, South Korea, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, United States, Venezuela.

Posters/Billboards (19)

Antigua & Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Fiji, Georgia, Indonesia, Laos, Liberia, Montenegro, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Taiwan, Turkey, Vietnam.

Talks/Town hall meetings/Public speeches (11)

Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kosovo, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Slovenia, United States.

Art/Film/Exhibition/Performance (13)

Austria, Burkina Faso, Croatia, Hungary, India, Ireland, Laos, Lesotho, Moldova, Papua New Guinea, Romania, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Venezuela.

Social media/Text messaging (4)

China, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Trinidad & Tobago.

Media campaigns (unspecified) (35)

Albania, Armenia, Aruba, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, China, Curacao, Egypt, Eritrea, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Tonga, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uruguay, Vietnam, Venezuela.

General public awareness campaigns (72)

Antigua & Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Italy, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Latvia, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, St. Maarten, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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