

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

The chart below shows the Ratification, Accession (a), or Acceptance (A) of relevant international conventions for those countries that have ratified, acceded to, or accepted any such conventions between April 2016 and March 2017. A complete list that includes all of the countries covered by the 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report is available at: <http://www.state.gov/tipreport>

Country	UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Armed Conflict	ILO Convention 29, Forced Labour	ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention*	ILO Convention 105, Abolition of Forced Labour	ILO Convention 182, Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor	ILO Convention 189, Domestic Workers
	Ratification, Accession (a), or Acceptance (A)	Ratification, Accession (a), or Acceptance (A)	Ratification, Accession (a), or Acceptance (A)	Ratification	Ratification	Ratification	Ratification	Ratification
Argentina	2002	2003	2002	1950	2016	1960	2001	2014
Brunei	—	2006(a)	2016(a)	—	—	—	2008	—
Cyprus	2003	2006	2010	1960	2017	1960	2000	—
Czechia	2014	2013	2001	1993	2016	1996	2001	—
Estonia	2004	2004	2014	1996	2016	1996	2001	—
Finland	2006(A)	2012	2002	1936	2017	1960	2000	2015
France	2002	2003	2003	1937	2016	1960	2001	—
Guinea	2004(a)	2011(a)	2016(a)	1959	—	1961	2003	—
Jamaica	2003	2011	2002	1962	—	1962	2003	2016
Maldives	2016(a)	2002	2004	2013	—	2013	2013	—
Mali	2002	2002(a)	2002	1960	2016	1962	2000	—
Pakistan	—	2011	2016	1957	—	1960	2001	—
Panama	2004	2001	2001	1966	2016	1966	2000	2015
Poland	2003	2005	2005	1958	2017	1958	2002	—

* ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention entered into force November 9, 2016

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

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

	UNITED NATIONS	OSCE	NATO
TOTAL NUMBER OF PEACEKEEPING AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL	107,574	2,870	17,748
TOTAL NUMBER OF MISSIONS	16	15	2
PREVENTION POLICY	"Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse" (SEA) (2003)	"Code of Conduct for Staff and Mission Members"	"NATO Policy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" (2004 and 2007)
LEAD OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Office of Field Support	Office of Human Resources	NATO Political Affairs and Security Policy Division (PASP)
PREVENTION TRAINING	Pre-deployment and at mission, including a new E-learning program	Pre-deployment	Pre-deployment and at mission "NATO Guidance for the development of training and educational programmes to support the policy on combating the trafficking in human beings" (2004)
NUMBER OF ALLEGATIONS IN 2016	165 [civilian (68), military (93), police (7)] 103 allegations were reported against personnel of 14 UN peacekeeping and special political missions. The majority of the allegations were in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo. There were 62 allegations reported against UN staff members and related personnel not associated with peacekeeping operations and special political missions as well as against non-UN forces under a Security Council Mandate. 46% of the total allegations involved child victims under 18 years of age.	No reported allegations	No reported allegations - NATO relies on contributing countries to report allegations.
NEW INITIATIVES	The new UN Secretary General released a four-pronged strategy to improve the UN's system-wide response to sexual exploitation and abuse (A/71/818). Implementation is underway for a model complaint mechanism for complainants and victims. A Trust Fund in Support of Victims of SEA has been created and terms of reference developed. Member states have agreed to transfer of payments withheld for confirmed SEA cases by UN personnel to the Trust Fund mentioned above.		
LINKS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	https://conduct.unmissions.org/	http://www.osce.org/what/trafficking	http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_50315.htm

MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

ORGANIZATIONS AND SELECTED LINKS OF INTEREST	FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT RELEVANT TO TIP	TIP FOCAL POINT
<p>United Nations (UN) www.un.org</p> <p>United Nations Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs): -http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/</p> <p>United Nations Security Council (UNSC): -https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12647.doc.htm -https://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc12165.doc.htm</p> <p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): www.unodc.org https://www.unodc.org/cld/en/v3/htms/index.html (Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal) http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2017/Case_Digest_Evidential_Issues_in_Trafficking.pdf</p> <p>United Nations Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights : www.ohchr.org</p> <p>International Labour Organization (ILO) : www.ilo.org http://www.alliance87.org/ http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/informationresources/ILOPublications/Byregion/Global/lang--en/index.htm</p>	<p>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (A/RES/55/25) (2000)</p> <p>United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (A/RES/64/293) (2010)</p> <p>ILO Conventions:</p> <p>-C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930</p> <p>-P029 Protocol of 2014 and Recommendation R203, supplementing the Forced Labour Convention, 1930</p> <p>-C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957</p> <p>-C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999</p> <p>-C189 Domestic Workers Convention, and its Recommendation R201, 2011</p>	<p>Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography</p>
<p>African Union (AU) www.africa-union.org/</p>	<p>Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children (2006)</p> <p>AU Commission Initiative against Trafficking Campaign (AU.COMMIT)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) www.asean.org</p> <p>ACTIP and the ASEAN Plan of Action : http://www.asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/ACTIP.pdf http://www.asean.org/storage/2015/12/APA-FINAL.pdf</p>	<p>ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children, 2004</p> <p>ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2015)</p> <p>ASEAN Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2015)</p>	<p>ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime</p>
<p>Bali Regional Ministerial Conference On People Smuggling, Trafficking In Persons And Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process) www.baliprocess.net</p> <p>Bali Process Policy Guides : http://www.baliprocess.net/regional-support-office/policy-guides/ http://www.baliprocess.net/regional-support-office/policy-guides-on-identification-and-protection-of-victims-of-trafficking/</p>	<p>Co Chairs' Statements of the first (2002), second (2003), third (2009), fourth (2011), fifth (2013), and sixth (2016)</p> <p>Bali Regional Ministerial Conference On People Smuggling, Trafficking In Persons And Related Transnational Crime</p>	<p>Bali Process Working Group on Trafficking in Persons</p>
<p>Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) www.cis.minsk.by/ (in Russian only)</p>	<p>Agreement on the Cooperation of the CIS Member States in Combating Trafficking in Persons, Human Organs and Tissues (2005)</p> <p>Program of Cooperation between the CIS Member States against Trafficking in Persons for 2014–2018</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) http://un-act.org/</p> <p>-Victim Identification and Referral Mechanisms: Common Guidelines for the Greater Mekong Sub-region : http://un-act.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/COMMIT_Guidelines_on_Victim_ID_Referrals.pdf</p> <p>-Supporting the Reintegration of Trafficked Persons: A Guidebook for the Greater Mekong Sub-Region : http://un-act.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Final-Reintegration-Guidebook-3.pdf</p>	<p>COMMIT Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation Against Trafficking in Greater Mekong Sub-Region (2004)</p> <p>COMMIT 3rd Sub-Regional Plan of Action (COMMIT SPAMII, 2011-2013)</p>	<p>United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons</p> <p>Regional COMMIT Task Force (TF)</p>

ORGANIZATIONS AND SELECTED LINKS OF INTEREST	FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT RELEVANT TO TIP	TIP FOCAL POINT
<p>Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) http://www.cbss.org/civil-security-the-human-dimension/tfthb/ www.childcentre.info/egcc/ http://www.cbss.org/guidelines-labour-exploitation-baltic-sea-region/</p>	<p>A Vision for the Baltic Sea region by 2020, CBSS Summit 2010</p> <p>Human Trafficking 2016 – Baltic Sea Round-up Report</p>	<p>Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings (TF-THB)</p> <p>Expert Group on Children at Risk</p>
<p>Council of Europe (COE) http://www.coe.int http://www.coe.int/en/web/anti-human-trafficking http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/Docs/Publications/default_en.asp</p>	<p>COE Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005)</p>	<p>Group of Experts on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA)</p>
<p>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) www.ecowas.int</p> <p>Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) www.ceeac-eccas.org/</p>	<p>Declaration on the Fight against Trafficking in Persons, 2001</p> <p>ECOWAS Initial Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons (2002-2003), extended until 2011</p> <p>Joint ECOWAS/ECCAS Regional Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2006-2008)</p>	<p>Anti-Trafficking Unit</p>
<p>European Union (EU) http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/index.action</p>	<p>Brussels Declaration on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, 2002</p> <p>Directive on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting Victims</p>	<p>European Union Anti-Trafficking Coordinator</p>
<p>League of Arab States (LAS) http://www.arableagueonline.org/category/arab-league/</p>	<p>Arab Framework Act on Combating Trafficking in Persons (2008)</p> <p>Arab Initiative to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2010</p> <p>Comprehensive Arab Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (CASCTHB), Council of Arab Ministers of Justice Resolution 15/2/2012</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Organization of American States (OAS) www.oas.org/en/default.asp www.oas.org/dsp/english/cpo_trata.asp</p>	<p>Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2010-2012 (AG/RES. 2551 (XL-0/10))</p> <p>Second Work Plan against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2015-2018 (RTP-IV/doc.4/14 rev. 1)</p>	<p>Coordinator Against Trafficking in Persons</p>
<p>Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)</p>	<p>Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, 2008</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) http://www.osce.org/secretariat/trafficking</p> <p>Handbook - How to prevent human trafficking for domestic servitude in diplomatic households and protect private domestic workers: http://www.osce.org/handbook/domesticservitude</p> <p>OSCE Alliance against Trafficking in Persons: http://www.osce.org/secretariat/107221</p>	<p>OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003)</p> <p>Platform for Action Against Human Trafficking (2007)</p> <p>Decision No. 1107 Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Decision No. 1107, 6 December 2013</p>	<p>Special Representative and Coordinator on Trafficking in Human Beings</p>
<p>Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) (Puebla Group) www.rcmvs.org</p> <p>Regional Guidelines for Special Protection in Cases of the Repatriation of Child Victims of Trafficking : http://www.rcmvs.org/Publicaciones/Publicaciones.htm</p>	<p>Regional Conference on Migration Plan of Action</p>	<p>The Liaison Officers Network to Combat Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons</p>
<p>Southern African Development Community (SADC) www.sadc.int/</p>	<p>SADC Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially women and Children (2009-2019)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) www.saarc-sec.org/</p> <p>http://saarc-sec.org/digital_library/detail_menu/saarc-convention-on-preventing-and-combating-trafficking-in-women-and-children-for-prostitution</p>	<p>SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, 2002</p>	<p>Regional Task Force</p>

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
EUROPOL	European Police Office
GRETA	Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
IDP	Internally displaced person
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO-IPEC	International Labour Organization, International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
2000 UN TIP PROTOCOL (PALERMO PROTOCOL)	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

NOTES: Local currencies have been converted to U.S. dollars (\$) using the currency exchange rates reported by the U.S. Department of the Treasury on December 31, 2016. The rates can be found here: <https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/fsreports/rpt/treasRptRateExch/itin-12-2016.pdf>

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Inside back cover: "The A21 Campaign"

A CLOSING NOTE

Governments hold a unique position in the fight against human trafficking, in that they have ultimate responsibility for punishing perpetrators, protecting victims, and preventing trafficking crimes. Using this “3P” paradigm, our office works diligently to evaluate the efforts of 187 governments and provide concrete recommendations on how each can combat modern slavery most effectively.

The obligation to hold traffickers accountable for their crimes is a key element of the Palermo Protocol, and a government’s efforts to prosecute signify its dedication to fighting human trafficking. High acquittal rates, suspended sentences, imposition of fines in lieu of incarceration, and weak prison terms are ineffective to deter future crimes. When authorities punish trafficking victims for crimes they were forced to commit, including prostitution and immigration violations, they hinder their own efforts to investigate and punish traffickers.

The burden on governments to respond to the crime with sufficiently deterrent penalties and to protect victims is heightened when their own officials engage in or facilitate trafficking crimes. Some judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement officials throughout the world accept bribes for reducing sentences of perpetrators, leaking information to suspects under investigation, or ignoring potential cases. Some state employees of publicly-run orphanages organize or overlook the sex trafficking of children in their care, while some officials at camps for refugees or IDPs exploit victims or ignore their protection responsibilities, leaving camp residents more vulnerable to exploitation and retaliation. Law enforcement officials who protect brothels for financial gain can be complicit in sex trafficking, while those who knowingly purchase commercial sex from sex trafficking victims are directly culpable. Some diplomats exploit their domestic workers, often avoiding penalties for trafficking crimes committed abroad. Globally, public officials complicit in or committing sex and labor trafficking crimes frequently avoid punishment. Governments must stop such complicity and look within their own ranks to hold offending officials criminally accountable.

Government-sponsored human trafficking represents the most egregious form of complicity. Government-compelled forced labor continues in some countries, including in agricultural programs, state-run detention facilities, drug rehabilitation centers, and government-to-government contracts for foreign workers. In regions across the world, militaries—including some government armies—forcibly recruit children to serve as soldiers or militia members or in service capacities such as porters and cooks. In sponsoring policies like these, governments not only harm the very people they are responsible for protecting, they also embolden human traffickers who know they will face no punishment for the crime.

The *Trafficking in Persons Report* includes data on the important work being done to uncover trafficking crimes and prosecute criminals. But pursuit of non-state actors is not enough. Governments with laws or policies that compel or sanction forced labor or other trafficking crimes must change their practices. All governments should review policies to ensure the fight against complicity is effective and root out corruption that often allows modern slavery to thrive. When governments end impunity of their own officials who facilitate human trafficking, other actors will see the importance of holding criminals—no matter their status in society—accountable. Each government bears that unique responsibility in the fight against modern slavery and must rise to this challenge.



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