

SECTION 108 OF THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT, AS AMENDED⁵

(a) Minimum standards

For purposes of this chapter, the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking applicable to the government of a country of origin, transit, or destination for victims of severe forms of trafficking are the following:

- (1) The government of the country should prohibit severe forms of trafficking in persons and punish acts of such trafficking.
- (2) For the knowing commission of any act of sex trafficking involving force, fraud, coercion, or in which the victim of sex trafficking is a child incapable of giving meaningful consent, or of trafficking which includes rape or kidnapping or which causes a death, the government of the country should prescribe punishment commensurate with that for grave crimes, such as forcible sexual assault.
- (3) For the knowing commission of any act of a severe form of trafficking in persons, the government of the country should prescribe punishment that is sufficiently stringent to deter and that adequately reflects the heinous nature of the offense.
- (4) The government of the country should make serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons.

(b) Criteria

In determinations under subsection (a)(4) of this section, the following factors should be considered as indicia of serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons:

- (1) Whether the government of the country vigorously investigates and prosecutes acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons, and convicts and sentences persons responsible for such acts, that take place wholly or partly within the territory of the country, including, as appropriate, requiring incarceration of individuals convicted of such acts. For purposes of the preceding sentence, suspended or significantly reduced sentences for convictions of principal actors in cases of severe forms of trafficking in persons shall be considered, on a case-by-case basis, whether to be considered an indicator of serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons. After reasonable requests from the Department of State for data regarding investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences, a government which does not provide such data, consistent with a demonstrably increasing capacity of such government to obtain such data, shall be presumed not to have vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted or sentenced such acts.
- (2) Whether the government of the country protects victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons and encourages their assistance in the investigation and prosecution of such trafficking, including provisions for legal alternatives to their removal to countries in which they would face retribution or hardship, and ensures that victims are not inappropriately incarcerated, fined, or otherwise penalized solely for unlawful acts as a direct result of being trafficked, including by providing training to law enforcement and immigration officials regarding the identification and treatment of trafficking victims using approaches that focus on the needs of the victims.
- (3) Whether the government of the country has adopted measures to prevent severe forms of trafficking in persons, such as measures to inform and educate the public, including potential victims, about the causes and consequences of severe forms of trafficking in persons, measures to establish the identity of local populations, including birth registration, citizenship, and nationality, measures to ensure that its nationals who are deployed abroad as part of a diplomatic, peacekeeping, or other similar mission do not engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons or exploit victims of such trafficking, a transparent system for remediating or punishing such public officials as a deterrent, measures to prevent the use of forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards, effective bilateral, multilateral, or regional information sharing and cooperation arrangements with other countries, and effective policies or laws regulating foreign labor recruiters and holding them civilly and criminally liable for fraudulent recruiting.

⁵This section reproduces section 108 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Div. A, Pub. L. No. 106-386) as amended by the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-425) and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017 (Pub. L. 115-427), on January 8 and 9, 2019, respectively.

- (4) Whether the government of the country cooperates with other governments in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of trafficking in persons and has entered into bilateral, multilateral, or regional law enforcement cooperation and coordination arrangements with other countries.
- (5) Whether the government of the country extradites persons charged with acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons on substantially the same terms and to substantially the same extent as persons charged with other serious crimes (or, to the extent such extradition would be inconsistent with the laws of such country or with international agreements to which the country is a party, whether the government is taking all appropriate measures to modify or replace such laws and treaties so as to permit such extradition).
- (6) Whether the government of the country monitors immigration and emigration patterns for evidence of severe forms of trafficking in persons and whether law enforcement agencies of the country respond to any such evidence in a manner that is consistent with the vigorous investigation and prosecution of acts of such trafficking, as well as with the protection of human rights of victims and the internationally recognized human right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's own country.
- (7) Whether the government of the country vigorously investigates, prosecutes, convicts, and sentences public officials, including diplomats and soldiers, who participate in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons, including nationals of the country who are deployed abroad as part of a diplomatic, peacekeeping, or other similar mission who engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons or exploit victims of such trafficking, and takes all appropriate measures against officials who condone or enable such trafficking. A government's failure to appropriately address public allegations against such public officials, especially once such officials have returned to their home countries, shall be considered inaction under these criteria. After reasonable requests from the Department of State for data regarding such investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences, a government which does not provide such data, consistent with a demonstrably increasing capacity of such government to obtain such data, shall be presumed not to have vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted, or sentenced such acts.
- (8) Whether the percentage of victims of severe forms of trafficking in the country that are non-citizens of such countries is insignificant.
- (9) Whether the government has entered into effective, transparent partnerships, cooperative arrangements, or agreements that have resulted in concrete and measurable outcomes with -
 - (A) domestic civil society organizations, private sector entities, or international nongovernmental organizations, or into multilateral or regional arrangements or agreements, to assist the government's efforts to prevent trafficking, protect victims, and punish traffickers; or
 - (B) the United States toward agreed goals and objectives in the collective fight against trafficking.
- (10) Whether the government of the country, consistent with the capacity of such government, systematically monitors its efforts to satisfy the criteria described in paragraphs (1) through (8) and makes available publicly a periodic assessment of such efforts.
- (11) Whether the government of the country achieves appreciable progress in eliminating severe forms of trafficking when compared to the assessment in the previous year.
- (12) Whether the government of the country has made serious and sustained efforts to reduce the demand for -
 - (A) commercial sex acts; and
 - (B) participation in international sex tourism by nationals of the country.

SECTION 110(b) OF THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT, AS AMENDED⁶

(b) Reports to Congress

(1) Annual report

Not later than June 1 of each year, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the anti-trafficking efforts of the United States and foreign governments according to the minimum standards and criteria enumerated in section 7106 of this title, and the nature and scope of trafficking in persons in each country and analysis of the trend lines for individual governmental efforts. The report shall, to the extent concurrent reporting data is available, cover efforts and activities taking place during the period between April 1 of the year preceding the report and March 31 of the year in which the report is made, and should include—

- (A) a list of those countries, if any, to which the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking are applicable and whose governments fully comply with such standards based only on concrete actions taken by the country that are recorded during the reporting period;
- (B) a list of those countries, if any, to which the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking are applicable and whose governments do not yet fully comply with such standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance based only on concrete actions taken by the country (excluding any commitments by the country to take additional future steps during the next year) that are recorded during the reporting period;
- (C) a list of those countries, if any, to which the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking are applicable and whose governments do not fully comply with such standards and are not making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance;
- (D) information on the measures taken by the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and, as appropriate, other multilateral organizations in which the United States participates, to prevent the involvement of the organization's employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping forces in trafficking in persons or the exploitation of victims of trafficking;
- (E) reporting and analysis on the emergence or shifting of global patterns in human trafficking, including data on the number of victims trafficked to, through, or from major source and destination countries, disaggregated by nationality, gender, and age, to the extent possible;
- (F) emerging issues in human trafficking;
- (G) a section entitled “Promising Practices in the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons” to highlight effective practices and use of innovation and technology in prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnerships, including by foreign governments, the private sector, and domestic civil society actors; and
- (H) for each country included in a different list than the country had been placed in the previous annual report, a detailed explanation of how the concrete actions (or lack of such actions) undertaken (or not undertaken) by the country during the previous reporting period contributed to such change, including a clear linkage between such actions and the minimum standards enumerated in section 7106 of this title.

(2) Special watch list

(A) Submission of list

Not later than the date on which the determinations described in subsections (c) and (d) are submitted to the appropriate congressional committees in accordance with such subsections, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of countries that the Secretary determines requires special scrutiny during the following year. The list shall be composed of the following countries:

- (i) Countries that have been listed pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) in the current annual report and were listed pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) in the previous annual report.
- (ii) Countries that have been listed pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) pursuant to the current annual report and were listed pursuant to paragraph (1)(C) in the previous annual report.
- (iii) Countries that have been listed pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) pursuant to the current annual report, where—
 - (l) the estimated number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly

⁶This section reproduces section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Div. A, Pub. L. No. 106-386), as amended by the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-425) and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017 (Pub. L. 115-427) on January 8 and 9, 2019, respectively.

- increasing and the country is not taking proportional concrete actions; or
- (II) 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, prosecutions and convictions of trafficking crimes, increased assistance to victims, and decreasing evidence of complicity in severe forms of trafficking by government officials.

(B) Interim assessment

Not later than February 1st of each year, the Secretary of State shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees an assessment of the progress that each country on the special watch list described in subparagraph (A) has made since April 1 of the previous year.

(C) Relation of special watch list to annual trafficking in persons report

A determination that a country shall not be placed on the special watch list described in subparagraph (A) shall not affect in any way the determination to be made in the following year as to whether a country is complying with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking or whether a country is making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with such standards.

(D) Countries on special watch list for 2 consecutive years

(i) In general

Except as provided under clause (ii), a country that is included on the special watch list described in subparagraph (A) for 2 consecutive years after December 23, 2008, shall be included on the list of countries described in paragraph (1)(C).

(ii) Exercise of waiver authority

The President may waive the application of clause (i) for up to 1 year if the President determines, and reports credible evidence to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, that such a waiver is justified because—

- (I) the country has a written plan to begin making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking;
- (II) the plan, if implemented, would constitute making such significant efforts; and
- (III) the country is devoting sufficient resources to implement the plan.

(E) Congressional notice

Not later than 30 days after notifying Congress of each country determined to have met the requirements under subclauses (I) through (III) of subparagraph (D)(ii), the Secretary of State shall—

- (i) provide a detailed description of the credible information supporting such determination on a publicly available website maintained by the Department of State; and
- (ii) offer to brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on any written plan submitted by the country under subparagraph (D)(ii)(I), with an opportunity to review the written plan.

(F) Special rule for certain countries on special watch list that are downgraded and reinstated on special watch list

Notwithstanding subparagraphs (D) and (E), a country may not be included on the special watch list described in subparagraph (A)(iii) for more than 1 consecutive year after the country—

- (i) was included on the special watch list described in subparagraph (A)(iii) for—
 - (I) 2 consecutive years after December 23, 2008; and
 - (II) any additional years after such date of enactment as a result of the President exercising the waiver authority under subparagraph (D)(ii); and
- (ii) was subsequently included on the list of countries described in paragraph (1)(C).

(3) Significant efforts

(A) In general

In determinations under paragraph (1) or (2) as to whether the government of a country is making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, the Secretary of State shall consider—

- (i) the extent to which the country is a country of origin, transit, or destination for severe forms of trafficking;
 - (ii) the extent of noncompliance with the minimum standards by the government and, particularly, the extent to which officials or employees of the government have participated in, facilitated, condoned, or are otherwise complicit in severe forms of trafficking;
 - (iii) what measures are reasonable to bring the government into compliance with the minimum standards in light of the resources and capabilities of the government.
- (B) Proof of failure to make significant efforts

(B) Proof of failure to make significant efforts

In addition to the considerations described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of subparagraph (A), in determinations under paragraph (1)(C) as to whether the government of a country is not making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, the Secretary of State shall consider, as proof of failure to make significant efforts, a government policy or pattern of—

- (i) trafficking;
- (ii) trafficking in government-funded programs;
- (iii) forced labor (in government-affiliated medical services, agriculture, forestry, mining, construction, or other sectors);
- (iv) sexual slavery in government camps, compounds, or outposts; or
- (v) employing or recruiting child soldiers.

(D)⁷ the extent to which the government of the country is devoting sufficient budgetary resources—

- (i) to investigate and prosecute acts of severe trafficking in persons;
- (ii) to convict and sentence persons responsible for such acts; and
- (iii) to obtain restitution for victims of human trafficking;

(E) the extent to which the government of the country is devoting sufficient budgetary resources—

- (i) to protect and support victims of trafficking in persons; and
- (ii) to prevent severe forms of trafficking in persons; and

(F) the extent to which the government of the country has consulted with domestic and international civil society organizations that resulted in concrete actions to improve the provision of services to victims of trafficking in persons.

(4) Action plans for countries upgraded to tier 2 watchlist

(A) In general

Not later than 180 days after the release of the annual Trafficking in Persons Report, the Secretary of State, acting through the Ambassador-at-Large of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking and the Assistant Secretary of the appropriate regional bureau, in consultation with appropriate officials from the government of each country described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii), and with the assistance of the United States Ambassador or Charge d’Affaires in each country, shall—

- (i) prepare an action plan for each country upgraded from Tier 3 to Tier 2 Watchlist to further improve such country's tier ranking under this subsection; and
- (ii) present the relevant action plan to the government of each such country.

(B) Contents

Each action plan prepared under this paragraph—

- (i) shall include specific concrete actions to be taken by the country to substantively address deficiencies preventing the country from meeting Tier 2 standards, based on credible information; and
- (ii) should be focused on short-term and multi-year goals.

(C) Briefings

The Ambassador-at-Large of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking and all appropriate regional Assistant Secretaries shall make themselves available to brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on the implementation of each action plan prepared under this paragraph.

(D) Savings provision

Nothing in this paragraph may be construed as modifying—

- (i) minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking under section 7106 of this title; or
- (ii) the actions against governments failing to meet minimum standards under this section or the criteria for placement on the Special Watch List under paragraph (2).

⁷ So in original. No subpar. (C) has been enacted.

SECTION 404(2) OF THE CHILD SOLDIERS PREVENTION ACT, AS AMENDED⁸

(2) Child soldier

Consistent with the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child, the term “child soldier”—

(A) means—

- (i) any person under 18 years of age who takes a direct part in hostilities as a member of governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces;
- (ii) any person under 18 years of age who has been compulsorily recruited into governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces;
- (iii) any person under 15 years of age who has been voluntarily recruited into governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces; or
- (iv) any person under 18 years of age who has been recruited or used in hostilities by armed forces distinct from the armed forces of a state; and

(B) includes any person described in clause (ii), (iii), or (iv) of subparagraph (A) who is serving in any capacity, including in a support role such as a cook, porter, messenger, medic, guard, or sex slave.

⁸This section reproduces section 402(2) of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (Title IV of Pub. L. 110-457), as amended by the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-425) on January 8, 2019.

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 2018 and March 2019. A complete list that includes all of the countries covered by the 2019 Trafficking in Persons Report is available at: <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/conventions/index.htm>

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 (1930), entered into force in 1932	ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, entered in to force November 9, 2016	ILO Convention 105, Abolition of Forced Labour (1957)	ILO Convention 182, Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor	ILO Convention 189, Domestic Workers (2011), entered into force September 5, 2013
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2002	2002	2003	1993	2018 (will enter into force on August 2019)	2000	2001	—
Cook Islands	—	—	—	2015	—	2015	2018 (will enter into force on August 2019)	—
Djibouti	2005	2011	2011	1978	2018	1978	2005	—
Grenada	2004	2012	2012	1979	—	1979	2003	2018 (will enter into force on November 2019)
Ireland	2010	—	2002	1931	2019 (will enter into force on February 2020)	1958	1999	2014
Israel	2008	2008	2005	1955	2018 (will enter into force on October 2019)	1958	2005	—
Malta	2003	2010	2002	1965	2019 (will enter into force on February 2020)	1965	2001	—
Marshall Islands	—	2019	—	—	—	—	2019 (will go into force March 2020)	—
Mozambique	2006	2003	2004	2003	2018 (will enter into force on June 2019)	1977	2003	—
Peru	2002	2002	2002	1960	—	1960	2002	2018 (will enter into force on November 2019)
Russian Federation	2004	2013	2008	1956	2019 (will enter into force on January 2020)	1998	2003	—
South Sudan	—	2018	2018	2012	—	2012	2012	—
Thailand	2013	2006	2006	1969	2018 (will enter into force on June 2019)	1969	2001	—

STOPPING HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND 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	102,736 (including 6,114 women)	3,795	20,967
TOTAL NUMBER OF MISSIONS	14	16	3
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	Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance	Office of Human Resources	Women, Peace, and Security Office
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 2018	54 allegations were made against 92 military, police, and civilian personnel of 7 UN peacekeeping and special political missions. The majority of the allegations were in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, South Sudan, and Liberia. The allegations affected 94 victims of which 16 were children younger than 18 years of age.	No reported allegations	No reported allegations – NATO relies on contributing countries to report allegations.
NEW INITIATIVES	101 Countries (including the United States) signed the <i>Voluntary Compact with the Secretary General of the United Nations on the Commitment to Eliminate Sexual Exploitation and Abuse</i> . The UN Victims’ Rights Advocate (VRA), appointed in 2017, worked to resolve outstanding paternity and child support claims, and launched a centralized tracking tool for victim assistance, and a protocol for providing assistance to victims. VRAs were also established in high-incidence UN missions (Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Central African Republic, and Haiti). The VRAs initiated a pilot mapping project to identify both system-wide and local capacities to assist victims.	To ensure that no activities of the OSCE executive structures or field operations—including the purchasing of goods and services—contribute to any form of trafficking in human beings, the OSCE adopted contract provisions forbidding suppliers and their staff from engaging in human trafficking. The OSCE is now mapping its own supply chains to assess risk and building the capacities of OSCE personnel through guidance.	
LINKS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	https://conduct.unmissions.org/	http://www.osce.org/what/trafficking	http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/top-ics_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 Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) www.unodc.org</p> <p>Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal: https://www.unodc.org/cld/en/v3/htms/index.html</p> <p>UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons http://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html</p> <p>Countering Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Situations (2018) http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/publications.html</p> <p>UNODC Evidential Issues in Trafficking in Persons Cases: Case Digest http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2017/Case_Digest_Evidential_Issues_in_Trafficking.pdf</p> <p>Case Digest on Evidential Issues on Trafficking in Persons Cases (2017): https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2017/Case_Digest_Evidential_Issues_in_Trafficking.pdf</p> <p>Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC): https://www.unodc.org/cld/v3/sherloc/</p> <p>United Nations Security Council (UNSC) http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/2388 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 of the High Commissioner on Human Rights www.ohchr.org</p> <p>International Labour Organization (ILO) www.ilo.org http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/Byregion/Global/lang--en/index.htm http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:1:0</p>	<p>UN Convention and Protocol:</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>UNSC Resolutions:</p> <p>UNSC Resolution on Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Situations 2331 (2016) and 2388 (2017)</p> <p>ILO Conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -C29 Forced Labour Convention (1930) -P029 Protocol of 2014 and Recommendation R203, supplementing the Forced Labour Convention (1930) -C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (1957) -C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999) -C189 Domestic Workers Convention, and its Recommendation R201 (2011) 	<p>UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children</p> <p>UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery</p> <p>UN 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) http://ec.europa.eu/development/body/tmp_docs/2006/Action_plan_OUAGADOUGOU.pdf</p> <p>AU Commission Initiative against Trafficking Campaign (AU.COMMIT)</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Khartoum Process (EU/Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative)</p>	<p>Khartoum Declaration on AU-Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants</p> <p>Declaration of the Ministerial Conference of the Khartoum Process (2014)</p> <p>Valletta Summit Action Plan (2015)</p> <p>Valletta Summit Political Declaration (2015)</p> <p>EU-Africa Action Plan on Migration and Mobility (2014-2017)</p>	

ORGANIZATIONS AND SELECTED LINKS OF INTEREST	FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT RELEVANT TO TIP	TIP FOCAL POINT
<p>Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) www.asean.org</p> <p>ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP) and the ASEAN Plan of Action http://asean.org/asean-convention-against-trafficking-in-persons-especially-women-and-children/ 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) http://asean.org/storage/2012/05/APA-FINAL.pdf</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, Handbooks and Guides for first responders and officials: http://www.baliprocess.net/regional-support-office/resources/</p> <p>Policy Guides on Identification and Protection of Victims of Trafficking (2015): http://www.baliprocess.net/regional-support-office/policy-guides-on-identification-and-protection-of-victims-of-trafficking/</p> <p>Policy Guides on Criminalizing Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons (2014): http://www.baliprocess.net/regional-support-office/policy-guides/</p>	<p>Co Chairs' Statements of the first (2002), second (2003), third (2009), fourth (2011), fifth (2013), and sixth (2016)</p> <p>Declaration of the Seventh Ministerial Conference of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (2018)</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 SPAIII, 2011-2013)</p>	<p>United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons</p> <p>Regional COMMIT Task Force (TF)</p>
<p>Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) http://www.cbss.org/civil-security-the-human-dimension/tfthb/ www.childcentre.info/egcc/</p> <p>The Guidelines against Labour Exploitation in the Baltic Sea Region (2014): http://www.cbss.org/guidelines-labour-exploitation-baltic-sea-region/</p> <p>Guidelines to Prevent Abusive Recruitment, Exploitative Employment and Trafficking of Migrant Workers (2014): http://www.cbss.org/guidelines-prevent-abusive-recruitment-exploitative-employment-trafficking-migrant-workers-brief/</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>Task Force Against Trafficking in Human Beings</p>
<p>Council of Europe (COE) www.coe.int http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/</p> <p>HELP Online Training Course: https://www.coe.int/en/web/anti-human-trafficking/help-online-training-course</p> <p>8th General Report on GRETA's Activities (2018) https://www.coe.int/en/web/anti-human-trafficking/general-reports</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>Reports: https://www.coe.int/en/web/anti-human-trafficking/general-reports</p>

ORGANIZATIONS AND SELECTED LINKS OF INTEREST	FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT RELEVANT TO TIP	TIP FOCAL POINT
<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>ECOWAS Initial Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons (2002-2003), extended until 2011 https://issafrica.org/acpst/uploads/Reading%20material-ECOWAS%20PoA%20CT.pdf</p> <p>ECOWAS Declaration on the Fight against Trafficking in Persons (2001) http://www.achpr.org/instruments/ecowas-declaration-against-trafficking-persons/</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>Directive 2011/36/EU on Combating and Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting its Victims https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32011L0036</p> <p>EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012-2016) https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/eu_strategy_towards_the_eradication_of_trafficking_in_human_beings_2012-2016_1.pdf</p>	<p>European Union Anti-Trafficking Coordinator</p>
<p>League of Arab States (LAS) http://arableague-us.org/wp/</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) http://www.oas.org/dsp/english/cpo_trata_dia_mundial.asp</p> <p>www.oas.org/dsp/english/cpo_trata.asp</p> <p>II Work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2015-2018: https://www.oas.org/ext/en/security/crime-prevention-network/Resources/Digital-Library/ii-work-plan-against-trafficking-in-persons-in-the-western-hemisphere-2015-2018</p>	<p>Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2010-2012 (AG/RES. 2551 (XL-O/10))</p> <p>Second Work Plan against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2015-2018 (RTP-IV/doc.4/14 rev. 1) http://scm.oas.org/IDMS/Redirectpage.aspx?class=XXXIX.4%20RTP-IV/doc.&classNum=4&lang=e</p> <p>Inter-American Declaration against Trafficking in Persons “Declaration of Brasilia” (2014)</p> <p>Hemispheric Efforts against Trafficking in Persons “Declaration of Mexico” (2018)</p>	<p>Coordinator Against Trafficking in Persons</p>
<p>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)</p> <p>The OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector: http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/OECD-Due-Diligence-Guidance-Garment-Footwear.pdf</p> <p>OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas: http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/mining.htm</p>		<p>OECD Task Force on Countering Illicit Trade</p>

ORGANIZATIONS AND SELECTED LINKS OF INTEREST	FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT RELEVANT TO TIP	TIP FOCAL POINT
<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 (2014): http://www.osce.org/handbook/domesticservitude</p> <p>OSCE Alliance against Trafficking in Persons: http://www.osce.org/secretariat/107221</p> <p>Model Guidelines on Government Measures to Prevent Trafficking for Labour Exploitation in Supply Chains: https://www.osce.org/secretariat/371771?download=true</p> <p>Uniform Guidelines for the Identification and Referral of Victims of Human Trafficking within the Migrant and Refugee Reception Framework in the OSCE Region: https://www.osce.org/secretariat/413123</p>	<p>OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003) https://www.osce.org/actionplan?download=true</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) https://www.osce.org/addendum?download=true</p> <p>OSCE Parliament Assembly Resolution on Responsibility To Combat Human Trafficking in Government Contracts For Goods And Services (2015)</p>	<p>Special Representative and Coordinator for 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 (2007): http://www.rcmvs.org/en</p>	<p>Regional Conference on Migration Plan of Action (updated in 2009)</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>Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons: Lessons from the SADC Region Booklet (2017): https://www.sadc.int/issues/gender/sadc-gender-and-development-monitor-2016/preventing-and-combating-trafficking-persons-lessons-sadc-region/</p>	<p>SADC Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially women and Children (2009-2019)</p>	<p>N/A</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 Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
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, and 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, 2018. The rates can be found here: <https://fiscal.treasury.gov/reports-statements/treasury-reporting-rates-exchange/historical.html>

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A Nigerian woman stands outside a migrant center in Italy. Traffickers fraudulently recruited her for a job in Europe only to exploit her in sex trafficking once she arrived in Italy.

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