

## RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Country	UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress & Punish Trafficking in Persons		ILO Convention 182, Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor	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 Convention 105, Abolition of Forced Labour
	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a), or Acceptance (A)	Ratification	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)	Ratification	Ratification
Afghanistan			X		X(a)		X(a)		X
Albania	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Algeria	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Angola			X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Antigua & Barbuda		X	X	X	X			X	X
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bahamas	X	X	X					X	X
Bahrain		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Bangladesh			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X		X					X	X
Belarus	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Belgium	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belize		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Benin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X
Bosnia & Herzegovina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Botswana	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Brazil	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brunei			X		X(a)				
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burma		X(a)						X	
Burundi	X		X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Cambodia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cameroon	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Canada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Central African Rep.		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X
Chad		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China (PRC)		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X		
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Comoros			X		X(a)			X	X
Congo, Rep. of	X		X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X

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Congo (DRC)		X(a)	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cote d'Ivoire			X					X	X
Croatia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cuba				X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czech Republic	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Denmark	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic	X	X	X		X(a)	X		X	X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea	X	X	X		X(a)			X	X
Eritrea					X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Estonia	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Ethiopia			X			X		X	X
Fiji			X	X		X		X	X
Finland	X	X(A)	X	X		X	X	X	X
France	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon		X(a)	X	X	X	X		X	X
Gambia, The	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Georgia	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana			X	X		X		X	X
Greece	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea		X(a)	X					X	X
Guinea-Bissau	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Guyana		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Haiti	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Honduras		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Iran			X		X(a)	X		X	X

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Iraq		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Ireland	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Israel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Italy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Japan	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Jordan		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kazakhstan		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kenya		X(a)	X	X		X	X	X	X
Kiribati		X(a)	X					X	X
Korea (DPRK)									
Korea, Rep. Of	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Kuwait		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Kyrgyz Republic	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Laos		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	
Latvia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Lesotho	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liberia		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X
Libya	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Lithuania	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Macedonia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Madagascar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malawi		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malaysia		X(a)	X					X	
Maldives, The				X	X	X	X		
Mali	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Malta	X	X	X	X	X(a)	X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands									
Mauritania		X(a)	X		X			X	X
Mauritius		X(a)	X	X		X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (FSM)				X		X			
Moldova	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mongolia		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Montenegro		X(a)	X	X	X(a)		X	X	X

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Morocco		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Namibia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nepal			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands, The	X	X(A)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Nicaragua		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Niger	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oman		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Pakistan			X	X		X		X	X
Palau									
Panama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea			X					X	X
Paraguay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Romania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russia	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Rwanda	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
St. Lucia			X					X	X
St. Vincent & the Gren.	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X		X(a)			X	X
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Serbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seychelles	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Sierra Leone	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Singapore			X			X	X	X	
Slovak Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands				X		X		X	
Somalia						X		X	X
South Africa	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X

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Spain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan			X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Suriname		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X
Swaziland	X		X					X	X
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Syria	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Tajikistan		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Tanzania	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Thailand	X		X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Timor-Leste		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	
Togo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tonga									
Trinidad & Tobago	X	X	X					X	X
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Uganda	X		X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates		X(a)	X					X	X
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Venezuela	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vietnam			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Yemen			X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Zambia		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X
Zimbabwe			X					X	X

# BONDED LABOUR: SLAVES WITHOUT CHAINS?



AN EXHIBITION  
ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

2-10 DECEMBER 2010

## TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT: MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

*Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, Div. A of Pub. L. No. 106-386, § 108, as amended.*

### (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 as 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 the capacity of such government to obtain such data, shall be presumed not to have vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted, or sentenced such acts. During the periods prior to the annual report submitted on June 1, 2004, and on June 1, 2005, and the periods afterwards until September 30 of each such year, the Secretary of State may disregard the presumption contained in the preceding sentence if the government has provided some data to the Department of State regarding such acts and the Secretary has determined that the government is making a good faith effort to collect such data.
- (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 peacekeeping or other similar mission do not engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons or exploit victims of such trafficking, and measures to prevent the use of forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards.
- (4) Whether the government of the country cooperates with other governments in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of trafficking in persons.
- (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 who participate in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons, including nationals of the country who are deployed abroad as part of a 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 such trafficking. 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 its resources shall be presumed not to have vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted, or sentenced such acts. During the periods prior to the annual report submitted on June 1, 2004, and on June 1, 2005, and the periods afterwards until September 30 of each such year, the Secretary of State may disregard the presumption contained in the preceding sentence if the government has provided some data to the Department of State regarding such acts and the Secretary has determined that the government is making a good faith effort to collect such data.
- (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 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.
- (10) Whether the government of the country achieves appreciable progress in eliminating severe forms of trafficking when compared to the assessment in the previous year.
- (11) 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.



*In the streets of Jakarta, Indonesia, very young children are often used for entertainment or begging.*



## STOPPING HUMAN TRAFFICKING, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, AND ABUSE BY INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPERS

In response to a Congressional mandate, 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 (UN)

The UN implements its 2003 zero-tolerance policy “Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse” (ST/SGB/2003/13) through a series of reforms that apply to approximately 99,000 UN uniformed personnel (troops, military observers, and police), UN international and national staff members, contractors, consultants, and UN volunteers serving in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions.

#### Prevention

- The UN requires peacekeeping personnel (civilian, police, and military) to sign a code of conduct on sexual exploitation and abuse that forbids sex with minors regardless of the local age of consent, sex with persons in prostitution, and offering favors or goods in exchange for sexual favors.
- The UN’s model memorandum of understanding (MOU) (GA resolution 61/267 B) includes provisions for addressing sexual exploitation and abuse by uniformed personnel. These provisions are also applicable to MOUs signed prior to July 2007.
- Many UN peacekeeping missions have prevention measures such as “off-limits premises and areas,” curfews, and telephone hotlines, and require mission personnel to wear uniforms at all times.
- The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) is working with troop-contributing countries (TCCs) to increase the number of women deployed to UN peacekeeping missions. In 2010, the number of women totaled 3,332 or 3.33 percent of the total number of personnel deployed overseas, compared with 1,016 women in 2005. The presence of female personnel may foster greater adherence to the zero-tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and abuse.
- The DPKO has training modules for different levels of personnel to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. The Department provides these modules to TCCs for pre-deployment training, but it is not able to verify if the training has been completed. The UN does provide training, however, for all personnel upon arrival at UN missions. Mission personnel are made aware of the standards of conduct and the zero-tolerance policy and are trained in prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Civilian managers and military commanders are responsible for ensuring implementation of the UN’s programs and policies to eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse. The heads of UN missions evaluate civilian managers on their implementation of the UN zero-tolerance policy.

#### Victim Assistance

- The UN’s victim assistance strategy (GA resolution 62/214) authorizes UN missions to provide victims with medical treatment, counseling, social support, legal services, or material care. Children born as a result of sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers are also eligible to receive this assistance.
- All UN Missions have established victim assistance mechanisms. However, there is no data yet available on the number of alleged or confirmed victims receiving assistance through these mechanisms.

#### Investigations

- The Department of Field Support has a Conduct and Discipline unit at UN headquarters and conduct and discipline teams (CDTs) at 14 peacekeeping missions. These teams inform local communities of the UN’s zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and procedures for reporting abuse. They also receive complaints, carry out initial assessments of allegations, and determine whether specific allegations should be reported to the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) as serious offenses warranting full OIOS investigations. CDTs also train UN peacekeepers and civilian mission staff on combating sexual harassment, exploitation, abuse, and other types of misconduct.
- The OIOS characterizes allegations as either Category 1 or Category 2 offenses. The OIOS is responsible for investigating all Category 1 allegations, including sexual exploitation and abuse. The TCC handles allegations against military contingents. Less serious allegations are handled by the peacekeeping mission itself.
- In 2010, there were 85 sexual exploitation and abuse allegations against UN peacekeeping personnel compared with 112 allegations in 2009. The majority of the allegations affected the UN missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Haiti and Sudan. Thirty of the allegations in 2010 involved children under 18 years of age, and in 17 other cases the age could not be determined.
- Also in 2010, the UN completed 44 investigations and deemed 22 of them credible; 62 cases were still pending investigation. No comprehensive information is available on the number of cases of disciplinary action such as suspension, dismissal, censure, demotion, and referral to employers.
- The UN reports that in 2010 it followed up 74 times with affected TCCs concerning the outcomes of disciplinary actions but only received 29 responses.

Further information on the UN’s sexual exploitation and abuse prevention measures is available at <http://cdu.unlb.org/AboutCDU.aspx> and [www.un.org/en/pseataforce/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/pseataforce/index.shtml)

## NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

NATO has measures in place prohibiting its personnel from engaging in human trafficking. There are no known reports of any NATO personnel or units engaging in or facilitating human trafficking. NATO has six ongoing missions involving more than 135,000 troops.

- In 2004, NATO Allies and Partners adopted an anti-trafficking policy. Provisions included training for personnel of NATO-led missions, support for host country law enforcement in anti-trafficking investigations, guidelines prohibiting contractors from engaging in trafficking, and evaluations of implementation of efforts as part of ongoing reviews. In 2007, an ongoing review resulted in additional provisions, including a commitment to improve witness protection in theatres of operation.
- Under that policy, military and civilian personnel deployed under NATO-led operations who violate NATO's zero-tolerance policy would be subject to prosecution and punishment under their national legislation. NATO relies on its Allies and Partners' troops or other sources to inform NATO of any allegations. Senior NATO commanders can also request for the repatriation of any offenders.
- NATO policy further provides that for each of its operations, specific policy provisions articulate the roles and responsibilities of NATO forces with respect to combating the trafficking of human beings. NATO mission personnel are instructed to support the responsible host-country authorities, including local law enforcement officials, in their efforts on human trafficking cases.
- While training and raising awareness among Allied forces are national responsibilities, NATO offers a number of courses for military personnel of both NATO and Partner countries at NATO's training facilities.
- Since 2007, NATO's Assistant Secretary General for Defense Policy and Planning has served as the Senior Coordinator on Counter-Trafficking in Human Beings. However, this is a collateral-duty position and there is no information on any new anti-trafficking activities in 2010.

Further information on NATO's human trafficking prevention measures is available at <http://www.nato.int/issues/trafficking/>.

## ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)

The OSCE has measures in place to prevent personnel from engaging in human trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse. There are no known reports of OSCE personnel engaging in or facilitating human trafficking. The OSCE has 18 field missions and 2,887 personnel. The OSCE Secretary-General is responsible for overseeing OSCE efforts to prevent misconduct by personnel.

- The OSCE's Code of Conduct for Staff and Mission Members (Appendix 1 to Permanent Council 550/Corr.1, 27 June 2003) prescribes general conduct of officials and staff while on mission, with specific instruction on preventing human trafficking. In a direct response to the OSCE Action Plan (Permanent Council 557/2003), the OSCE Department for Human Resources issued Staff Instruction No. 11/2004 in order to Prevent the Promotion and Facilitation of Trafficking in Human Beings, reiterating the high standards of behavior for all OSCE officials in mission areas, as well as for OSCE staff attending conferences and other official events.
- The Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings is finalizing a two-part background paper on 1) the implementation and enforcement of codes of conduct in the private sector to reduce demand for the services of or goods produced by people who have been trafficked, and 2) the use of codes of conduct by military, peacekeeping, and international organizations in conflict areas to combat trafficking in human beings. The first part of the background paper would contribute to the preparation of the 2011 *Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons'* high-level conference focused on labor exploitation.
- The OSCE Ministerial Council Decision 16/05 "Ensuring the Highest Standards of Conduct and Accountability of Persons Serving International Forces and Missions" calls on participating states to prevent human trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse and, as necessary, to discipline its personnel.
- The OSCE Ministerial Council Decision 15/06 "Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children" directs executive structures to incorporate the issue of child sexual exploitation in code of conduct trainings and awareness-raising materials for OSCE officials. The general orientation training for OSCE personnel includes an optional training component on sexual exploitation and trafficking in human beings.
- The OSCE Ministerial Council Decision 11/08 "Enhancing Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Human Beings through a Comprehensive Approach" directs participating states to include human trafficking policies and consequences in pre-deployment instruction for military and civilian personnel. The OSCE is working in partnership with other international organizations such as NATO to help participating States implement "peace forum training" which includes human trafficking policies instruction for military and civilian personnel and for OSCE contractors.
- The OSCE provides these documents to all personnel, including locally-hired mission staff, during orientation trainings. Officials and staff are subject to disciplinary action including dismissal. But OSCE member States and Partners are responsible for taking legal action against nationals participating in missions who violate the policy. Field mission personnel are instructed to refer victims to local NGOs for legal or social services and to cooperate with local law enforcement officials on human trafficking cases.

For further information on the OSCE's human trafficking prevention measures please go to <http://www.osce.org/what/trafficking>.

## INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Organization	Framework Documents Relevant to TIP	TIP Focal Point
<b>United Nations</b> <a href="http://www.un.org">www.un.org</a> <a href="http://www.unodc.org">www.unodc.org</a> <a href="http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/themes.htm">www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/themes.htm</a> <a href="http://www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/">www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/</a>	<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>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>
<b>African Union (AU)</b> <a href="http://www.au.int/">www.au.int/</a>	<p>Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children (2006) (Being updated for 2011-2013)</p>	N/A
<b>Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN)</b> <a href="http://www.aseansec.org">www.aseansec.org</a> <a href="http://www.aseansec.org/4966.htm">www.aseansec.org/4966.htm</a>	<p>ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children (2004)</p> <p>ASEAN Trafficking in Persons Handbook on International Cooperation (2010)</p>	N/A
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)</b> <a href="http://www.cis.minsk.by/">www.cis.minsk.by/</a> <a href="http://www.cis.minsk.by/page.php?id=18806">www.cis.minsk.by/page.php?id=18806</a> (in Russian only)	<p>Agreement on the Cooperation of the CIS Member States in Combating Trafficking in Persons, Human Organs and Tissues (2005)</p> <p>Programme of Cooperation of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in combating Human Trafficking (2011-2013)</p>	N/A
<b>Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT)</b> <a href="http://www.no-trafficking.org/index.html">www.no-trafficking.org/index.html</a>	<p>COMMIT Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation Against Trafficking in Greater Mekong Sub-Region (2004)</p> <p>Second COMMIT Sub-Regional Plan of Action (2008-2010)</p>	UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP)
<b>Council of Europe (COE)</b> <a href="http://www.coe.int">www.coe.int</a> <a href="http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/default_en.asp">www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/default_en.asp</a>	<p>COE Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005)</p>	Group of Experts on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA)
<b>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</b> <a href="http://www.ecowas.int">www.ecowas.int</a>  <b>Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)</b> <a href="http://www.ceeac-eccas.org/">www.ceeac-eccas.org/</a>	<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>	Anti-Trafficking Unit

Organization	Framework Documents Relevant to TIP	TIP Focal Point
<b>European Union (EU)</b> <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/index.action">http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/index.action</a>	Brussels Declaration on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (2002)  Directive on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting Victims (2011)	European Commission Anti-Trafficking Coordinator
<b>International Labour Organization (ILO)</b> <a href="http://www.ilo.org">www.ilo.org</a>	ILO Convention No. 29 on Forced Labour  ILO Convention No. 105 on Abolition of Forced Labour  ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour	N/A
<b>League of Arab States (LAS)</b> <a href="http://www.arableagueonline.org/las/index.jsp">www.arableagueonline.org/las/index.jsp</a> (in Arabic only)	Arab Framework Act on Combating Trafficking in Persons (2008)  Arab Initiative to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2010)	N/A
<b>Organization of American States (OAS)</b> <a href="http://www.oas.org/en/default.asp">www.oas.org/en/default.asp</a> <a href="http://www.oas.org/dsp/english/cpo_trata.asp">www.oas.org/dsp/english/cpo_trata.asp</a>	Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2010-2012 [AG/RES. 2551 (XL-O/10)]	Coordinator Against Trafficking in Persons
<b>Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)</b> <a href="http://www.osce.org/">www.osce.org/</a> <a href="http://www.osce.org/cthb">www.osce.org/cthb</a>	OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003)  Platform for Action Against Human Trafficking (2007)	Special Representative and Co-ordinator on Trafficking in Human Beings
<b>Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) (Puebla Group)</b> <a href="http://www.rcmvs.org/">www.rcmvs.org/</a>	Regional Conference on Migration Plan of Action	N/A
<b>Southern African Development Community (SADC)</b> <a href="http://www.sadc.int/">www.sadc.int/</a> <a href="http://www.sadc.int/index/browse/page/531">www.sadc.int/index/browse/page/531</a>	SADC Regional Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons (2009-2019)	N/A
<b>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)</b> <a href="http://www.saarc-sec.org/">www.saarc-sec.org/</a>	SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution (2002)	Regional Task Force

## GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

<b>ECCAS</b>	Economic Community of Central African States
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>ECPAT</b>	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>ILO-IPEC</b>	International Labour Organization, International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour
<b>INTERPOL</b>	International Criminal Police Organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OAS</b>	Organization of American States
<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>2000 UN TIP Protocol (Palermo Protocol)</b>	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

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**Ayuda a prevenir la  
desaparición y explotación  
de menores de edad.  
La Trata de Personas existe.**

**¡Protejamos a las niñas, niños y  
adolescentes del Perú!**



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Embajada del Reino de  
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Ministerio  
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DEFENSORÍA DEL PUEBLO

Mirada  
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Veeduría Ciudadana de la Trata de Personas,  
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CHS  
Alternativa

Capital Humano y Social

## A CLOSING NOTE FROM THE DRAFTERS OF THE REPORT



“Typically, servants needed to work for at least four years to pay off the debt, but it was not uncommon for them to die during the harsh conditions of bondage.”

- Smithsonian Magazine, March 2009

While some of the accounts in these pages are disquieting, they are but a faint echo of the daily suffering of trafficking victims. For every hero or survivor highlighted, millions more remain unacknowledged and unnamed. It is time for that to stop.

The child pictured above was killed at age 15. From his age, his ethnicity, and skeletal damage, forensic specialists say he was a European child whose short life was one of hard labor – an indentured servant at a time when both Africans and Europeans were held in servitude in the New World. He likely tried to block the blows that felled him, breaking his forearm in a classic defensive wound. Buried in a hastily scraped grave in a cellar and covered over with discarded trash, he died anonymously and unknown. It was 1665, and the winds of slavery were spreading across the Americas.

This child’s story speaks across the centuries, reminding us of the millions who have suffered alone, abused in places where government and society turn away from their cries.

And his story symbolizes the responsibility of governments to act. Not just to pass laws or discuss human trafficking as a diplomatic issue, but to *act*.

For his story is entwined with the first slavery laws in America. In 1661, concerned about the level of brutality, the colony of Virginia passed a law to bring transparency to slaves’ treatment by requiring deaths to be registered. But in the years that followed, abusive masters avoided the law by resorting to secret “cellar burials” like the one in this photo. Whether in 1661 or 2011, laws alone can only do so much. Words on a page cannot free slaves or bring their abusers to justice. It takes enforcement, protection of the vulnerable, and sustained political will. In short, it takes a government.

So as we close this year’s TIP Report, we are mindful of those on whose behalf we write. For those who deserve a real life, not an anonymous death – in honor of this child’s mute testimony from the grave – we must once and for all prevent the shadow of slavery from finding new victims.

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Special thanks to Lamya S. El-Shacke and the graphic services team at Global Publishing Solutions.



Much of the chocolate that finds its way into our shops and homes is made with cocoa from Ivory Coast plantations that use trafficked children. To find out what you can do to end this sickening practice visit [www.stophetraffik.org](http://www.stophetraffik.org)

**STOP THE TRAFFIK.**  
PEOPLE SHOULDN'T BE BOUGHT & SOLD





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