

## 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(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
Cape Verde	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	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

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Congo, Rep. of	X		X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
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(a)		X(a)	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	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(a)			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

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Iran			X		X(a)	X		X	X
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	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	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(a)		X(a)	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(a)			X	X
Mauritius		X(a)	X	X		X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (FSM)		X(a)		X		X			
Moldova	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mongolia		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Montenegro		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
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	X
Nicaragua		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Niger	X	X	X	X	X		X(a)	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	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		X	X
St. Vincent & the Gren.	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X		X(a)		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	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

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South Africa	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
South Sudan									
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(a)			X	X

# WARNING NOTICE

# HUMAN TRAFFICKERS OPERATE HERE

Human trafficking is a serious problem in this area. Children, women and men are being brought here and forced to work as slave labour in the sex industry, domestic servitude, street crime and in the production of drugs. They are mentally and physically abused, deprived of their basic human rights and allowed little or no contact with the outside world.

This is why a local community group has been established. We need to make it harder for traffickers to hide their activities and their victims. For more information or to get involved, visit [www.stophetraffik.org](http://www.stophetraffik.org)

**IF YOU THINK YOU MIGHT HAVE SEEN EVIDENCE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING  
IN THE AREA, PLEASE REPORT IT TO CRIMESTOPPERS ON 0800 555 111**

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

## 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.

Two boys in Ghana prepared to cast a net into Lake Volta. From the shores of Central America to the South Pacific, enslavement on the seas is growing problem within the world's fishing fleet.





# 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)

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The United Nations continues to implement its 2003 zero-tolerance policy “Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse” (ST/SGB/2003/13), which applies to approximately 120,000 uniformed personnel (troops, military observers, and police), international and national staff members, contractors, consultants, and volunteers serving in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions around the world. During the reporting period, there were 60 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse against UN peacekeeping personnel, compared with 85 such allegations in 2010. The majority of the allegations affected the UN missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Liberia, Haiti and Sudan. Twenty-two allegations involved children under 18 years of age, and in 14 other cases the age could not be determined. The UN completed 23 investigations and deemed 10 of the allegations credible; 56 cases were still under investigation in 2011. 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 2011 it followed up 60 times with affected Troop Contributing Countries, but only received 26 responses concerning the outcomes of disciplinary actions. In late 2011, the Conduct and Discipline Unit at UN Headquarters launched a review of current practices and procedures in peacekeeping missions to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse; there is no information on when the review will be completed. While all UN Missions have established victim assistance mechanisms, there is no data available on the number of alleged or confirmed victims receiving assistance through these mechanisms during the reporting period.

## NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

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The North Atlantic Treaty Organization’s anti-trafficking policy was adopted in 2004 and updated in 2007. Provisions include 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. 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 2011. NATO has six ongoing missions involving the deployment more than 135,000 troops. During the reporting period, there were no reports of NATO personnel or units engaging in or facilitating human trafficking.

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

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The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe’s Code of Conduct for Staff and Mission Members 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, the organization’s human resources department issued guidance reiterating the high standards of behavior expected for all OSCE officials in mission areas, as well as for OSCE staff attending conferences and other official events. During the reporting period there were no reports of OSCE personnel engaging in or facilitating human trafficking.

**Make the Call, Save Lives.  
1-888-373-7888**

# Everyday Heroes Needed



**Truckers are the eyes and ears of our nation's highways. Young girls forced into sexual slavery need your help. If you see a minor working the lot or suspect pimp control, call 1-888-373-7888 and report what you know.**



[www.truckersagainsttrafficking.com](http://www.truckersagainsttrafficking.com)

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

Organization	Framework Document Relevant to TIP	TIP Focal Point
<p><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></p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org">www.ilo.org</a>  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/Byregion/Global/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/Byregion/Global/lang--en/index.htm</a></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:                      -C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930                      -C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957                      -C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999                      -C189 Domestic Workers Convention, &amp; 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><b>African Union (AU)</b>  <a href="http://www.africa-union.org/">www.africa-union.org/</a></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><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>	<p>ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children, 2004</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><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>	<p>Agreement on the Cooperation of the CIS Member States in Combatting 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>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><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>	<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>	<p>UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP)</p>
<p><b>Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)</b>  <a href="http://www.cbss.org/Civil-Security-and-the-Human-Dimension/creating-a-safe-and-secure-region">www.cbss.org/Civil-Security-and-the-Human-Dimension/creating-a-safe-and-secure-region</a>  <a href="http://www.childcentre.info/egcc/">www.childcentre.info/egcc/</a></p>	<p>A Vision for the Baltic Sea region by 2020, CBSS Summit 2010</p> <p>Expert Group for Cooperation on Children at Risk: Priority paper, 2011 - 2013</p>	<p>Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings with Focus on Adults (TF-THB)</p> <p>Expert Group on Children at Risk</p>
<p><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>	<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>

Organization	Framework Document Relevant to TIP	TIP Focal Point
<p><b>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</b> www.ecowas.int</p> <p><b>Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)</b> 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>	Anti-Trafficking Unit
<p><b>European Union (EU)</b> 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>	European Union Anti-Trafficking Coordinator
<p><b>League of Arab States (LAS)</b> www.arableagueonline.org/las/index.jsp (in Arabic only)</p>	<p>Arab Framework Act on Combating Trafficking in Persons (2008)</p> <p>Arab Initiative to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2010</p>	N/A
<p><b>Organization of American States (OAS)</b> 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-O/10))</p>	Coordinator Against Trafficking in Persons
<p><b>Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC)</b> http://www.comcec.org/TR/Yeni_Site_Dokumanlar/ana_dokumanlar/IKT_Sarti.pdf</p>	<p>Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, 2008</p>	N/A
<p><b>Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)</b> www.osce.org/ www.osce.org/cthb</p>	<p>OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, 2003</p> <p>Platform for Action Against Human Trafficking, 2007</p>	Special Representative and Co-ordinator on Trafficking in Human Beings
<p><b>Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) (Puebla Group)</b> www.rcmvs.org/</p>	<p>Regional Conference on Migration Plan of Action</p>	N/A
<p><b>Southern African Development Community (SADC)</b> www.sadc.int/ www.sadc.int/index/browse/page/531</p>	<p>SADC Regional Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons, 2009-2019</p>	N/A
<p><b>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)</b> www.saarc-sec.org/ http://www.saarc-sec.org/userfiles/conv-trafficking.pdf</p>	<p>SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, 2002</p>	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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# A decisão de viajar é sua:

AS CONSEQUÊNCIAS TAMBÉM!

Seus direitos viajam com  
você aonde quer que você vá!

CAMPANHA DE PREVENÇÃO AO TRÁFICO DE PESSOAS

PARA MAIS INFORMAÇÕES: **Ligue 180** (para mulheres, com informações sobre migrações) **Ligue 100** (para denunciar violações de direitos humanos)



## A CLOSING NOTE



To us and to many readers, names like Prum and Yusril seem as distant as their rural Cambodian and Indonesian homelands, and we may seem equally distant to them. Yet this Report ties these men inextricably to us, for their enslavement aboard fishing vessels represents a part of the international fishing industry that has for too long gone overlooked. In Yusril's case, his enslavement met the demand for cheap fish exports to the U.S. market – exported to otherwise reputable retail chains that sell slave-caught seafood just blocks from this office. Yet what's so remarkable is just how unremarkable these experiences are to thousands of Burmese, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Vietnamese men who are the expendable fodder for this global fishing industry every day. Two fathers who only wanted to support their families, they found slavery instead. They and others like them suffer hellish conditions for years confined on boats – sometimes witnessing others thrown overboard when too weak to work further. As this Report has shown in recent years, when they do escape, they find themselves on unfamiliar shores, from Central America and West Africa to the South Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

Avoiding responsibility or turning away because abuse happened farther than 12-kilometers from shore does not honor Prum and Yusril's suffering. The zones of impunity that their experiences highlight are not found only on the open water, but onshore as well. The zone of impunity is not just created by a toxic nexus of corruption and collusion, but also when consumers and businesses fail to act. Keeping product chains free of slavery is not just a moral imperative; it's smart business. Identifying slavery in seafood product chains helps reward responsible buyers while holding the unscrupulous accountable.

When slaveryfootprint.org asks you the question "How many slaves work for you?", remember that these are not statistics, but people with hopes and dreams and courage. They are Prum and Yusril. We dedicate this Report to them and to the thousands of others they represent.

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Slavery Footprint



# How many slaves work for you?

[slaveryfootprint.org](http://slaveryfootprint.org)







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