

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Country	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)		Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)		
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
The 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
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
Congo (ROC)	X		X		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
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
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
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	X	X	X		X	X
The Gambia	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Georgia	X	X	X		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
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
Guyana		X(a)	X					X	X
Haiti	X		X	X		X		X	X
Honduras		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Hong Kong						X	X		
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India	X			X	X	X	X	X	X

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Indonesia	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Iran			X		X(a)			X	X
Iraq		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Ireland	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, North (DPRK)									
Korea, South (ROK)	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Kosovo									
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
Malaysia		X(a)	X					X	
Maldives				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
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			

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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
Morocco			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	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
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
Papau 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. Vincent & the Gren.	X		X		X(a)			X	X
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X					X	X
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Serbia	X	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
Somalia						X		X	X

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

What do you see  
when you look at  
your fellow man?



**some people see a profit.**

**Help Stop Human  
Trafficking Now.**

There are more people being bought and sold at  
this moment, than in the entire 300-year his-  
tory of the Atlantic Slave Trade.

The California-based Not For Sale Campaign called on artists around the world to help raise awareness of human trafficking. This poster was the contribution of one artist, whose goal was "to create a striking – almost shocking – image, that also communicated well the horrible concept of people being bought and sold like products."

## 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.





## 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 Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to prevent trafficking in persons or the exploitation of victims of trafficking.

### UNITED NATIONS (UN)

The United Nations adopted a zero-tolerance policy in 2003 and continues to implement a series of reforms to prevent UN military, police and civilian personnel from engaging in sexual exploitation and abuse while on UN peacekeeping and humanitarian missions. Below are highlights of key UN reforms with updates from 2009. The measures below apply to approximately 120,000 UN uniformed personnel (troops, military observers and police), UN international and national staff members, contractors, consultants, and UN volunteers serving in peacekeeping missions.

#### Prevention

- UN Staff Regulations classify sexual exploitation and abuse as a form of serious misconduct subject to disciplinary action, including summary dismissal.
- Consultants, individual contractors, volunteers, military observers and civilian police are legally bound by the standards of the Secretary-General's 2003 bulletin. All contracts and "letters of undertaking" include these standards.
- The UN's model memorandum of understanding (MOU) (GA resolution 61/267 B) includes provisions for addressing sexual exploitation and abuse by uniformed personnel. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) is also revising MOUs signed prior to July 2007 to include these provisions. Many UN peacekeeping missions have implemented "off-limits premises and areas," curfews, telephone hotlines, and have required mission personnel to wear uniforms at all times.
- The UN reports that its missions routinely inform the local population about the UN's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, including the status of allegations and the risk of making false allegations. The UN now has on its website statistics on allegations of misconduct and disposition of cases.
- The DPKO has three training modules for different levels of personnel to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. The Department provides these modules to the troop-contributing countries (TCCs) for pre-deployment training, but it is not able to verify if the training has been completed. Upon arrival at UN missions, the DPKO trains all personnel on the standards of conduct and the zero-tolerance policy as well as prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Revised pre-deployment training modules were released to TCCs in 2009.
- 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 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 received a victim-assistance guide prepared by a joint UN-NGO taskforce.

- Several UN missions have established or identified local networks to provide assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. Community-based reporting and complaints mechanisms have not been set up in most countries, making it difficult to identify victims. A lack of trust in the UN and the remoteness of villages where UN forces operate also hamper victim identification efforts.

#### 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 units 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. Less serious allegations are handled by the peacekeeping mission itself. CDTs also train UN peacekeepers and civilian mission staff on combating sexual harassment, exploitation, abuse, and other types of misconduct.
- The OIOS has launched a three-year pilot project, moving most OIOS investigators and support staff to regional hubs, in order to speed investigation of allegations, make the most effective use of resources, and reduce costs. OIOS investigators and staff remain in long-term assignments to missions where there are high rates of allegations of misconduct.
- There were 112 sexual exploitation and abuse allegations against UN peacekeeping personnel and 78 repatriations in 2009. During the same period, the UN completed 39 investigations into new and pending allegations and deemed 21 of them credible; investigations for 98 cases are still pending. No

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 2009, it followed up 82 times with affected TCCs concerning the outcomes of disciplinary actions but only received 14 responses.

Further information on the UN's sexual exploitation and abuse prevention measures is available at <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/CDT/index.html>.

## 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 with nearly 100,000 troops.

- In 2004, NATO Allies and Partners adopted an anti-human 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.
- 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's anti-trafficking coordinator relies on Allies and Partners or other sources to inform NATO of any allegations.
- 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 refer victims to local NGOs for legal or social services and to cooperate with local law enforcement officials on human trafficking cases.
- NATO has three anti-human trafficking awareness training modules for troops, commanders, and military police. These modules are available online and are offered at NATO's two training facilities.

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

## ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)

The OSCE has measures in place to prevent personnel from engaging in human trafficking, 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 2,870 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. The Secretariat is currently conducting a review of its code of conduct for OSCE personnel. "Codes of Conduct" will be the selected topic at the OSCE's annual *Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons Conference* in 2011.
- 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, 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 anti-trafficking prevention measures please go to <http://www.osce.org/activities/13029.html>.

## 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 Cooperation 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>UNIFEM</b>	United Nations Development Fund for 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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- HOW MUCH?

- 3 YEARS MINIMUM.



HAVING SEX WITH A MINOR IS PUNISHABLE BY PRISON.



[www.ecpat-france.org](http://www.ecpat-france.org)

## A CLOSING NOTE FROM THE DRAFTERS OF THE REPORT

This report is about people. It's about the strength of the human spirit – the drive for a better life, the capacity to survive the unthinkable, and the dignity that comes with self-determination. The progress the world has made in the past 10 years is a testament to survivors, who tell their truths and rebuild not only their own lives but a society that will never again require such unimaginable courage. These survivors guide our policy and stir our hearts to greater action. Yet we are also driven by accounts of lives unaffected by the 10 years of progress.

Malia, 28, was recruited from her rural Asian community for work in a textile factory in a far-away land. Her recruitment was covered by governmental agreements and involved an employment contract, a passport, and a work visa. One would assume that such legalities would provide sufficient protection from enslavement; the reality proved to be quite different.

Malia's experience was not unique. With hundreds of other Asian workers (mostly women, as they are considered most pliable), she suffered under clear conditions of modern slavery. Her passport was confiscated. She was coerced into accepting new and worse conditions of employment.

She was compelled to work very long hours in sub-human conditions. When she resisted, she was threatened with punishment and deportation.

What makes Malia's story stand out in our minds is how it ended. After one of her many 20-hour shifts, Malia struggled to walk back to the factory's dormitory in the early morning and did not see the truck that struck and killed her. She died far from her husband and two children. She was not identified as a victim of slavery. Her death was treated as an unfortunate casualty in the global mobilization of cheap, exploitable labor.

We dedicate this report to Malia and her family. Slavery in the 21st century is utterly unacceptable. But it is particularly outrageous when it occurs as a product of governmental labor agreements. Regardless of how they become enslaved, all victims of forced labor are protected by the UN's trafficking protocol and other international instruments. In the spirit of emancipation and with fierce urgency, we pledge to intensify our efforts to reinforce this message through international partnerships, so that Malia's memory will be honored and her story not repeated.



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Special thanks to David Allred, Pamela Mills, and the graphic services team at Global Publishing Solutions.