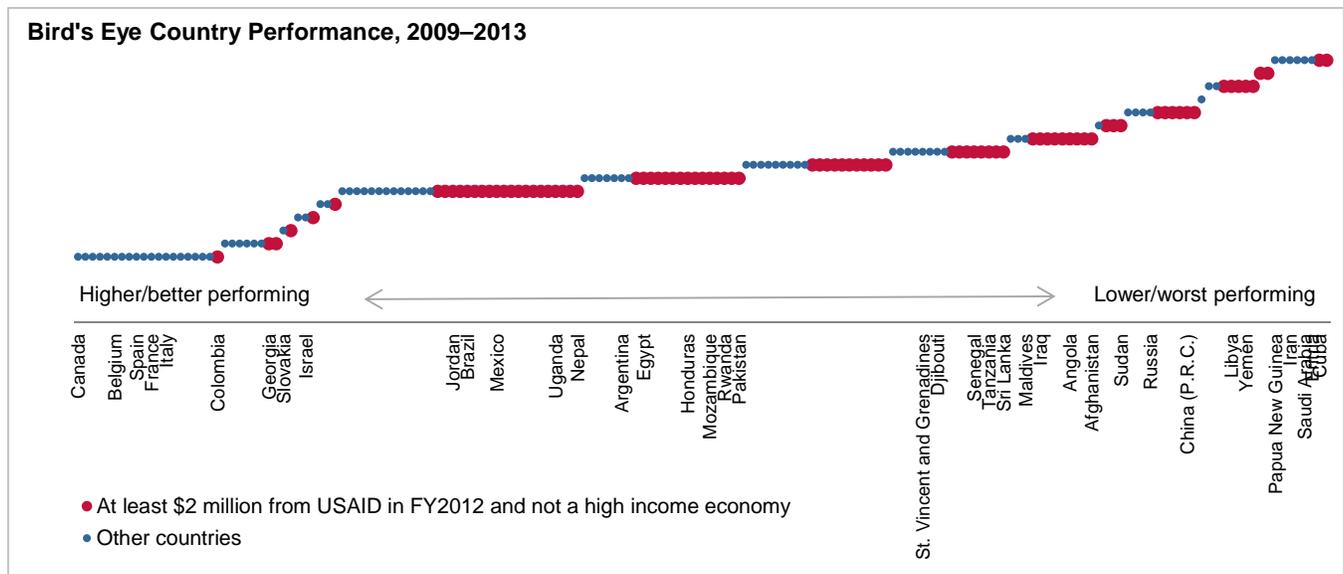


What is the *Trafficking in Persons* Report?

The *Trafficking in Persons* (TIP) report is an annual report issued by the U.S. State Department’s Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. The TIP report presents a global outlook of the nature and scope of trafficking in persons and the broad range of foreign government actions to confront and eliminate it. The report places each government into ranks—called tiers—based on their perceived efforts to acknowledge and combat human trafficking. Tiers classifications are described in detail in the ‘Tier Placement’ section on page four. The main goals of the TIP report and of the U.S. Government’s anti-human trafficking policy are to free trafficking victims, prevent trafficking, and bring traffickers to justice. According to the TIP report, “Trafficking in Persons” is the act of recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a person for compelled labor or commercial sex acts through the use of force, fraud, or coercion.

2013 Trafficking in Person Report

The TIP report 2013 is the 13th in a series of annual reports that ranks 187 countries. Between 2009 and 2013, Canada, Colombia, South Korea, New Zealand, and most of the west European countries had the best performance. For the same year span, the worst performers were Cuba, Zimbabwe, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, and Eritrea. Performance scores, in the chart below, were calculated by converting the tiers to numeric values. Depending on the assignment of tier, countries received a value of one to four. The performance score between 2009 and 2013 is the sum of the country values for the last five years. Only countries with data for all five years are included in the performance.



Through the rest of the snapshot, we will only focus on 90 countries that received at least \$2 million in USAID assistance in fiscal year 2012 and are not considered high income countries using World Bank GNI per capita data for 2012, herein referred to as USAID-assisted countries.

Best and Worst Performers of USAID-Assisted Countries

Colombia, Georgia, and Macedonia were the best performers in the TIP reports between 2009 and 2013. Conversely, Zimbabwe, Cuba, and Congo (Kinshasa) were the worst performers.

According to the 2013 TIP report, the government of Colombia (Tier I) fully complies with TVPA minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking. Also, the Colombian government continues to undertake law enforcement efforts and awareness campaigns, and prosecuting transnational sex trafficking cases. Despite being a Tier I country for the last five years, Colombia is still a source country for women and children exposed to sex trafficking in the LAC, Asia, and Western Europe regions. Colombian trafficking in persons victims are found in conditions of forced labor in mining, agriculture, and domestic service. High risk groups for internal trafficking in Colombia are:

- a) internally displaced persons,
- b) Afro-Colombians,
- c) indigenous communities, and
- d) relatives of members of criminal organizations.

Macedonia fully complies with TVPA minimum standards and been a Tier I country since 2011. The government of Macedonia continues to vigorously prosecute of trafficking offenders, including public officials alleged to be complicit in trafficking. However, Macedonia still has trafficking victims who are children (ethnic Roma) and forced to beg by their families.

Performance of USAID-Assisted Countries, 2009–2013

Country	Region	Performance Score, 2009–2013	2013 Placement
Best Performers			
Colombia	LAC	5	Tier 1
Georgia	EE	6	Tier 2
Macedonia	EE	6	Tier 1
Nigeria	AFR	7	Tier 2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EE	8	Tier 2
Armenia	EE	9	Tier 1
Worst Performers			
Zimbabwe	AFR	20	Tier 3
Cuba	LAC	20	Tier 3
Congo (Kinshasa)	AFR	19	Tier 3
Mauritania	AFR	19	Tier 3
Central African Republic	AFR	18	Tier 3
Yemen	ME	18	Tier 3
Syria	ME	18	Tier 3
Libya	ME	18	Tier 3
Burma (Myanmar)	Asia	18	Tier 2 Watch List
China (P.R.C.)	Asia	16	Tier 3

SOURCE: State Department, *Trafficking in Persons Report*.

NOTE: Performance scores were calculated by enumerating the tiers to values. Tier 1 countries received a value of one, Tier 2 a value of two, Tier 2 Watch List a value of three, and Tier 3 a value of four. The performance score for 2009–2013 is the sum of the country values for the last five years

Unlike Macedonia and Colombia, Georgia does not fully comply with TVPA minimum standards and it was downgraded to Tier 2 after being a Tier 1 country since 2007. The 2013 TIP report recommends that Georgia employ more effective methods to detect potential trafficking cases such as ensuring that NGOs are remaining active partners in providing victim services and reintegration. Georgia is a source, transit, and destination country for women and girls subjected to sex trafficking.

Zimbabwe has been a Tier 3 country for the last five years and does not fully comply with TVPA minimum standards, although the government still shows interest in combating trafficking issues. For example, the deputy prime minister launched a national awareness campaign on trafficking in November 2012 to prosecute trafficking offenses and to protect victims. The Democratic Republic of Congo is one of the worst performers covered by the TIP report, with men and boys working as unlicensed and unpaid Congolese artisanal miners. These miners are reportedly being exploited in situations of debt bondage by businesspeople and supply dealers.

Lastly, Cuba has been a Tier 3 country since 2003 as the government does not fully comply with TVPA minimum standards. Cuba does not publicly provide accurate data about sex and labor trafficking victims, however the government does share information on its general approach to protection for children and youth, and has shown willingness to cooperate on a child sex tourism investigation.

Regional Comparison

Overall, USAID countries were predominantly clustered on Tier 2 (54.4 percent), followed by Tier 2 Watch List (28.9 percent), Tier 3 (12.2 percent), and Tier 1 (4.4 percent).

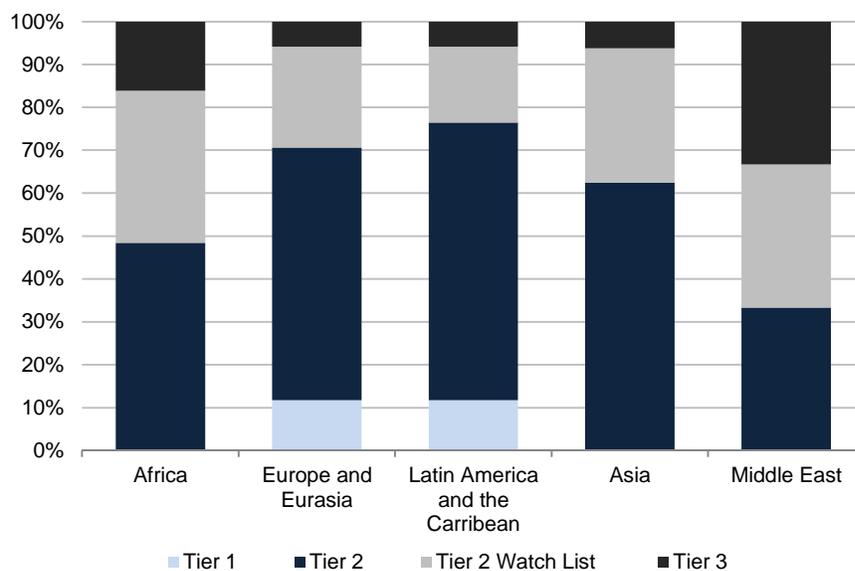
The Middle East (ME) region was the worst performer in the 2013 TIP report. No ME countries were placed in Tier 1. Libya, Syria, and Yemen were in Tier 3 in 2013.

Europe and Eurasia (EE) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) were the only two regions that had countries in Tier 1. Colombia and Nicaragua were the only two countries that were Tier 1 countries in LAC. In the EE region, Armenia and Macedonia were the only Tier 1 countries.

LAC had the highest percentage (65 percent) of countries in Tier 2 such as Bolivia, Brazil, and Costa Rica, followed by Asia (62 percent) and EE (59 percent). Most of the African countries (48 percent) are in the Tier 2 countries, like Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal.

Africa (AFR) had the highest percentage (35 percent) of countries on the Tier 2 Watch List, followed by ME (33 percent) and Asia (31 percent). In addition, AFR scored the highest (16 percent) after ME (33 percent) in countries in Tier 3.

Tiers Regional Distribution, 2013



SOURCE: State Department, *Trafficking in Persons Report*.

Tier Placement

The Department of State analyses are based on the extent of governments' efforts to reach compliance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPA) minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking (see <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/164236.htm>).

The Department of State classifies countries into the following tiers:

- **Tier 1:** Countries whose governments fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.
- **Tier 2:** Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.
- **Tier 2 Watch List:** Countries where governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.
- **Tier 3:** Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.

The Face of Modern Slavery

The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons at the Department of State identifies seven different aspects of modern slavery found below:

- Sex Trafficking,
- Child Sex Trafficking
- Forced Labor
- Bonded Labor or Debt Bondage
- Involuntary Domestic Servitude
- Forced Child Labor
- Unlawful Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers

Additional Information

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Trafficking in Persons Data: To access the entire Trafficking in Persons dataset, please visit the Economic and Social Database (ESDB) at <http://esdb.eads.usaidallnet.gov/>. The ESDB website also offers related datasets like Walk Free Foundation, Global Slavery Index. To access the full *Trafficking in Persons* report, visit <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/>.