

anti trafficking review

Global Funding Information Sheet Anti-Trafficking Review

Prepared for *Anti-Trafficking Review* Issue 3, 'Following the Money:
Spending on Anti-Trafficking'

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Anti-trafficking funding and work has mushroomed since the 1990s. Lacking is analysis of those anti-trafficking funds - where they come from, who they go to, what they are meant to do, what they actually achieve and indeed whether they are needed.

Issue 3 of the Anti-Trafficking Review (www.antitraffickingreview.org) asked for contributions on the topic of funding in anti-trafficking. In preparation for this issue, we pulled together some sources of funding data with an aim to assist contributors, particularly time-strapped practitioners.

This document has two sections: Grant-making and Spending. The first lists information on funders and how much they have spent on anti-trafficking work, as defined by them. The second section on spending lists how much money has been spent on anti-trafficking projects, though there is some overlap as some organisations have not disaggregated their direct spending on projects and their indirect spending (or funding), which has gone to another organisation to carry out the work.

A supplementary excel sheet, in which we sum disparate figures from organizational websites, is also available (email the Editorial Team atr@gaatw.org).

This document is not a complete listing of all anti-trafficking funding globally. We welcome information about further data, as well as corrections to the data listed below (email the Editorial Team atr@gaatw.org). A note of thanks is due to Mike Dottridge, Amy Klopfenstein and Ki-Hwan (Mark) Kim for assistance in this data collection.

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Grant-making

Statutory funding

CANADA (DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE, AND FORMER CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY)

- “The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) provides program support to combat trafficking in persons internationally through the new Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (ACCBP), established in December 2009. The objective of the ACCBP is to enhance the capacity of key beneficiary States, government entities and international organizations through the provision of transfer payment assistance to prevent and respond to threats posed by international criminal activity, including trafficking in persons. The ACCBP disbursed [CAD] \$7.2 million [USD 6,664,978]* in 2009-2010 and, going forward, will increase its annual assistance to [CAD] \$15 million. DFAIT is also funding a trafficking project through the Human Security Program in the amount [CAD] \$257,778 [USD 238,463] from 2007-2010 to strengthen capacity of Latin American and Caribbean peacekeeping forces to recognize the crime of trafficking in persons and to contribute to its prevention on UN peacekeeping missions.
- “The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) supports the prevention of TIP and has recently funded anti-trafficking projects and programs in China, West Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia, with a core focus on prevention, protection and rehabilitation. At the multilateral level, CIDA provides core funding to UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNDP, UNHCR, ILO and the IOM to address issues such as TIP, commercial sexual exploitation of women and children, human rights, gender equality, children’s rights and protection, and migration issues.” See: <http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/tp/over-surv.html>
- CIDA’s project data is available at: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/CAR-530122033-M6W> As of March 2013, the CIDA Project Browser contains over 2,700 profiles, representing approximately 91% of CIDA’s current and recently completed projects. We searched for projects involving anti-trafficking. There were six included in the browser’s 2003-2013 data. Total money spent on the three projects where anti-trafficking was a main aim was CAD 9,088,613 [USD 8,407,622]. Total money spent on the three projects where anti-trafficking aims were tangential was CAD 25,411,799 [USD 23,508,257].
- Further, “since 2007, Public Safety Canada has provided approximately CAD 950,000 [USD 879,230] to enhance the capacity of community groups, provincial governments and international organizations to respond to trafficking in persons.” See: <http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/tp/2011/over-surv.html>

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

European Commission (EC) Home Affairs

The programme Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) awarded grant data for 2007-2011 available at the bottom of this page: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/security-and-safeguarding-liberties/prevention-of-and-fight-against-crime/index_en.htm

- The ISEC 2011 spreadsheet, for instance, lists trafficking projects in a general call, as well as some in a specifically THB call: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/pdf/isec/isec-grants-awarded-2011_en.pdf From our calculations, ISEC spent a total of EUR 6.5 million [USD 8,735,323] in 2011.
- The ISEC 2012 spreadsheet can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/pdf/isec/isec-grants-awarded-2012_en.pdf From our calculations, ISEC spent a total of EUR 5.67 million [USD 7,620,191] in 2012.

**all amounts converted to USD using www.xe.com on 28 July 2014, and rounded to nearest dollar. Underlined sentences highlight amounts of USD 1 million and over.*

Descriptions of these projects can be found in the Project Database, searching under the subject of 'THB': http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/financing/fundings/security-and-safeguarding-liberties/projects-database/index_en.htm#/c_

EC Development and Cooperation - EUROPEAID

Projects and funding awarded from 2007-2011 can be searched on this webpage, looking for 'trafficking' in the project title search function of both Grants and Contracts:

<http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/funding/beneficiaries/index.cfm?lang=en>

Note: We understand EuropeAid funding to include projects funded out of EuropeAid's subdivisions: European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR); Thematic Programme Migration and Asylum.

- According to our calculations, EuropeAid spent EUR 3.534 million [USD 4,748,756] in 2011 on anti-trafficking grants and contracts.
- 2007-2009 project summaries under the Migration heading of EuropeAid can be found here: [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_\(cfp_2007_2008+_direct_awards\)_for_publication.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/migration-asylum/documents/list_projects_selected_tp_2007_2008_2009_(cfp_2007_2008+_direct_awards)_for_publication.pdf)

DAPHNE III

DAPHNE III has given some money for anti-trafficking work. They did not give grants for this work in 2011. In 2012, DAPHNE III gave grants to anti-trafficking work totaling EUR 614,166 [USD 825,441]

http://ec.europa.eu/justice/newsroom/files/dap_2011-2012_summary_of_awarded_projects_en.doc

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)

- The IPA's 2011 annual report says that it spent EUR 1.7 million in 2011 on anti-trafficking projects. See p. 27 of the report: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2012/2011_ipa_annual_report_with_annex_new_en.pdf
- The 2012 IPA annual report does not indicate that anti-trafficking was funded: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2013/2012_ipa_annual_report_with_annex_new_en.pdf

*We calculate that in 2011 ISEC, EuropeAid and IPA together spent a total of EUR 11.1 million [USD 14,918,439]. (Note that we were able to find the most comprehensive information about 2011. DAPHNE III did not make grants to anti-trafficking projects in 2011, but did in 2012.)

JAPAN (JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY - JICA)

- The budget for JICA's three anti-trafficking projects are as follows. Please note that these are planned budgets and not the actual amount spent:
 - Thailand (March 2009-March 2014): JPY 370 million [USD 3,632,767]. Project on Strengthening MDT [multi-disciplinary team] for Protection of Trafficked Persons in Thailand.
 - Myanmar (June 2012-June 2015): JPY 170 million [USD 1,669,147]. Project on Capacity Improvement of Recovery and Reintegration Assistance for Trafficked Persons.
 - Vietnam (July 2012-July 2015): JPY 190 million [USD 1,865,617]. Project for the Establishment of Anti-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Hotline in Vietnam.

Source: JICA official, correspondence with *Anti-Trafficking Review* publisher.

NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs estimates their trafficking-related spending at approximately EUR 1.7 million [USD 2,284,878] in the period 2008-2014.

Source: Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs official, correspondence with Anti-Trafficking Review editors.

NEW ZEALAND (NEW ZEALAND AID)

- From 2006-11, New Zealand Aid funded the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP), giving USD 1,979,920. See UNIAP details on page 46.

NORWAY (The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation - NORAD)

NORAD has spent USD 109.4 million between 2004 and 2013. The following data is from correspondence with NORAD:

| Norwegian aid to combat trafficking*. 2004-2013 (USD) | |
|---|-------------------|
| Year | Money spent (USD) |
| 2004 | 3.6 million |
| 2005 | 4.3 million |
| 2006 | 7.3 million |
| 2007 | 9.7 million |
| 2008 | 7.6 million |
| 2009 | 21.7 million |
| 2010 | 16.0 million |
| 2011 | 12.4 million |
| 2012 | 12.8 million |
| 2013 | 14.1 million |
| Total | 109.4 million |

*based on *focus area* trafficking and searches for the word “traffick/traffick”

- “According to MFA [the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs]’s annual report on its efforts against trafficking in 2007, about 110 projects (192 annual agreements) had received or were planned for funding during the period 2000-2010. By 31 December 2009, the total funds allocated were approximately NOK 360 million (USD 60 million). The IOM is the largest single collaborating partner for MFA in its efforts to combat human trafficking. Between 2000 and 2010, IOM had received NOK 89 million (USD 15 million) from Norway to provide counter-trafficking projects around the globe. Other major collaboration partners include the UN and Norwegian NGOs.” See pp. 7-8 of the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation Evaluation of the International Organization for Migration and its Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking: www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/.../Evaluation-IOM-CT.pdf
- “The primary government-funded project received the equivalent of approximately [USD]420,000 in funding for trafficking victim care; this sum does not include the costs for majority of the aid given to victims by municipalities, including free medical care, nor the financial allocations to other trafficking NGO projects. The government allocated to the equivalent of approximately [USD]9 million to foreign anti-trafficking assistance [presumably in 2011].” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 273, emphasis added: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/192597.pdf>

SWEDEN (THE SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY - SIDA)

- Sida projects are searchable on their open aid website. The interface is not overly user-friendly

for the purpose of pulling out data specifically to anti-trafficking. A search for trafficking projects gives these results: <http://www.openaid.se/search/contribution/trafficking/1?locale=en> We have summed totals on the projects that had a main anti-trafficking component to give the following figures.

| Year | Money spent (USD) |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 2002 | 56,578 |
| 2003 | 534,159 |
| 2004 | 1,227,196 |
| 2005 | 1,253,274 |
| 2006 | 1,385,412 |
| 2007 | 883,954 |
| 2008 | 390,436 |
| 2009 | 898,632 |
| 2010 | 2,157,215 |
| 2011 | 887,514 |
| 2012 | 374,885 |
| | |
| Total 2002-2012 | 10,049,255 |

- **1999-2004 Period**

- “According to the Overview of Sida’s work Against Trafficking in Human Beings SEK 241,585,835 was donated during 1999-2004.” See p. 23 of: http://erc.undp.org/unwomen/resources/docs/genderequality/IOM_CT%20in%20Central%20Asia%20Sida%20final%20version%20_3_.pdf

- Projects that do not appear to be included in the open aid data found with the search for ‘trafficking’:

- Sida funded the United Nations Children’s Fund’s (UNICEF) Child Protection/Trafficking Programme in West Africa in 2003, 2004 and 2005, committing USD 1,000,292 to the project at the time of the evaluation: http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/wcaro_Eval_Sida-funded__trafficking_West_Africa.pdf
- (Note: It is unclear whether this project was listed in the Open Aid data, as the dates and geographical scope here are different from in the Open Aid data.) Sida funded anti-trafficking activities in Central Asia from 2001-2006 primarily through the International Organization on Migration (IOM). “Since 2001 [to the time of this 2006 evaluation] Sida has supported IOM’s anti-trafficking activities in Kazakhstan with SEK 3,650,000 [USD 535,613]... In addition, Sida is financing a second phase to a project in the Kyrgyz Republic ... Sida’s total contribution: SEK 5,555,000 [USD 815,212]. Sida has also been financing an educational prevention project including NGO capacity building in victim advocacy and migrant awareness with IOM in Tajikistan. Sida’s contribution was SEK 1,900,000 [USD 278,830], and the project period was October 2003-September 2005.” See pp. 23 and 57 for the evaluation: http://erc.undp.org/unwomen/resources/docs/genderequality/IOM_CT%20in%20Central%20Asia%20Sida%20final%20version%20_3_.pdf
- Capacity Building for Developing Migration Management Procedures and Policies (with an anti-trafficking aim), IOM primarily carrying out work in Moldova; Sida’s contribution 2005-2008: SEK 7,500,000 [1,100,700]. See p. 102: http://www.sida.se/Publications/Import/pdf/sv/Joint-Evaluation-of-impacts-of-assistance-to-Social-Sector-Reforms-in-Moldova---Final-report_3414.pdf
- Creating a protective environment for children and families in Moldova, Project funding

SEK 13,100,000 (USD 1,471,643.04 used according to the final report). UNICEF project 2006-2008. See p. 115: http://www.sida.se/Publications/Import/pdf/sv/Joint-Evaluation-of-impacts-of-assistance-to-Social-Sector-Reforms-in-Moldova---Final-report_3414.pdf

- The UN Development Fund (UNDP) fund for the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG). Total cost SEK 446.6 million [USD 65,543,036], Sida's contribution 17%; time period 2008-2011; see SIDA's 2011 annual report: <http://sidapublications.citat.se/interface/stream/mabstream.asp?filetype=1&orderlistmainid=3391&printfileid=3391&flex=4803269848111>

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (UAE)

- In 2007, the UAE gave USD 15 million to fund United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT); This makes up 97% of UN.GIFT's budget. See p. 40, In-depth evaluation of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), GLOS83, Independent Evaluation Unit, May 2011, available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/Indepth_evaluation_of_the_United_Nations_Global_Initiative_to_Fight_Human_Trafficking_2011.pdf Also see: <http://www.uae-embassy.org/uae/human-rights/human-trafficking?id=63>

UNITED KINGDOM (DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT - DFID)

DFID's anti-trafficking projects are searchable on this page: <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/search?query=anti-trafficking>

- In 2009-2010, DFID spent GBP 18,119 [USD 30,765] on a project in Malawi.
- From 2011 to 2013, DFID funded a pilot project in Southeast Asia, in which it expects to have spent a total of GBP 906,980 [USD 1,539,999; GAATW is a recipient.] This project continues from 2013 to 2017. The UK will provide GBP 9.75 million [USD 16,555,015] for a five-year programme to help prevent trafficking of women and girls from South Asia in the domestic work and garment sectors.
- Further DFID financed two phases of an International Labour Organization-International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 'TICW' project up until 2008. The second phase, lasting five years, started on 1 May 2003 and was set to run until 30 April 2008, with a budget of GBP 6,106,715 [USD 18,847,745].

UNITED STATES (US DEPARTMENT OF STATE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS OFFICE)

2013 International Funding

Information on 2013 funding is available at: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/other/2013/215002.htm>

- In 2013 the US government spent nearly USD 19.4 million internationally on 35 projects. The US government concludes that: "Of our recently funded grants, nine projects are global in nature, one project is regional, and the remaining projects target 21 specific countries. Of our recently awarded grants, approximately 45 percent are being implemented by public international organizations; the remaining projects will be implemented by foreign and domestic NGOs [non-governmental organisations]." See: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/intprog/index.htm>

2012 International Funding

Information on 2012 funding is available at: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/other/2012/201451.htm>

- In 2012, the US government spent nearly USD 17.7 million internationally on 40 projects. The US government's disaggregated analysis concludes that: "Almost 90 percent of funded projects include a protection component and close to 60 percent provide direct services to victims. Sixty-five percent

of funded projects build capacity of local law enforcement and prosecutors to apprehend and prosecute traffickers; victim protection is a critical component of these as well. Seventy-five percent of projects address both labor and sex trafficking, ensuring a comprehensive response to all forms of trafficking.” See: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/intprog/index.htm>

2009-2011 Domestic and International Funding

- Funding spent on anti-trafficking programmes in the US from 2008 to 2011 can be found here: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/response/grants/index.htm> Using excel, we totaled the available data:
 - In the 2011 fiscal year (FY), total spending internationally and domestically was about USD 76,705,980.
 - In the 2010 fiscal year, total spending internationally and domestically was about USD 109,465,934.
 - In the 2009 fiscal year, total spending internationally and domestically was about USD 103,462,681. Of that, USD 83,740,272 was spent internationally.

- Figures on funding prior to 2008 can be found in the archive: <http://2001-2009.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/index.htm>

In the 2008 fiscal year, total spending internationally and domestically was about USD 97,453,691.

- Of that, USD 74,209,376 was spent internationally. The 2008 international spending by GTIP only information is here: <http://2001-2009.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/111540.htm> ; 2008 domestic spending summarised on p. 59 on 2009 *US Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report*: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/123360.pdf>
- In the 2007 fiscal year, total spending internationally and domestically was about USD 102,334,790. Calculated from details at: <http://2001-2009.state.gov/documents/organization/101403.pdf> ; 2007 domestic spending was about USD 23 million. Figure from p. 51 of 2008 US TIP Report: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105655.pdf>
- In the 2006 fiscal year, total spending internationally and domestically was about USD 102,372,585. 2006 domestic spending was about USD 28,704,000. Figures can be found in <http://2001-2009.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/83374.htm>

- Also see descriptive details in the annual US TIP report’s US country report, pp. 359-366: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/192598.pdf>
- Further see the Government Accountability Office (GAO) 2007 report which lists 2001-2006 total spending on p. 7 (rounded to nearest 10 thousand): <http://www.gao.gov/assets/270/264599.pdf>

| Fiscal year | Money spent (USD) |
|-------------|--|
| 2001 | 40,470,000 |
| 2002 | 66,660,000 |
| 2003 | 91,860,000 |
| 2004 | 80,000,000 (Domestic spending: USD 17.6 million) |
| 2005 | 93,850,000 |
| 2006 | 73,720,000 |

United Nations (UN) Initiatives and Funds

UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL INITIATIVE TO FIGHT HUMAN TRAFFICKING (UN.GIFT)

- UN.GIFT's small grants facility awarded USD 500,000 in 2010. See: http://www.ungift.org/docs/ungift/proposal_guidelines.pdf Information on grantees can be found here: <http://www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/en/civil-society/small-grants-facility.html>
- “Overall Project expenditure through the end of 2010 has been USD 13.46 million, out of a total project budget of USD 15.49 million. The final tranche of USD 1.3 million was collected in early 2011. The total budget includes original UAE funding as well as additional funds mobilized by the Project over the years (see section 4.2.8 Mobilization of Resources). Table 1 below shows the distribution of funds by output area and total overheads (general and administrative costs), which include project management costs, organizational overheads in the form of Programme Support Costs (PSC), and expenditures related to the evaluation.” See: p. 5, In-depth evaluation of the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), GLOS83, Independent Evaluation Unit, May 2011, available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/indepth-evaluations/Indepth_evaluation_of_the_United_Nations_Global_Initiative_to_Fight_Human_Trafficking_2011.pdf

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

The fund budgeted an estimated USD 1 million to disperse in 2011. See: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking-fund/Meetings-and-Decisions-of-the-Board.html>.

- Grantees are listed here: https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Fund/SGF_Projects_2011.pdf

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

- 2012 projects are listed here: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Slavery/2012Projects.pdf>
- The fund received (and presumably spent) USD 886,482 in 2009, USD 477,622 in 2010, and USD 457,034 in 2011, USD 497,000 in 2012. In 2011, 43% of this was given to projects aimed specifically at trafficking.

Corporations, Trusts and Foundations

ANDREW FORREST/AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN'S TRUST

- Australian mining philanthropist who through the Australian Children's Trust has “given USD 260 million to charitable causes committed to ending indigenous disparity, improving the lives of disadvantaged Australians, supporting the arts and education, and ending modern slavery around the world.” The campaign Walk Free is part of this, but funding numbers are not disaggregated. See the 2011 Australian Children's Trust Annual Report: <http://australianchildrenstrust.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/ACT-ANNUAL-REPORT-FINAL-low-res.pdf> (Note: this link has been suspended, May 2014).

ANTI-TRAFFICKING MONITORING GROUP (UK)

- **2009**
 - Blue Blindfold Campaign Launch: GBP 15,000 [USD 25,466].
- **2012**
 - Redistribution of Awareness and Education Toolkit 'Internal Trafficking': GBP 5,500
 - Contribution to the Mayor's Office Evaluation on the Multi-Agency Activities for the 2012

Olympics and Paralympics: GBP 4,000 [USD 6,791]

- National Campaign on Labour Trafficking conducted by Crimestoppers: GBP 30,000 [USD 50,932]

- **2013**

- Funding for NSPCC (UK children's charity) for awareness-raising activities for frontline professionals: GBP 10,000 [USD 16,978]
- Funding for Eaves for awareness-raising activities for frontline professionals: GBP 43,762 [USD 74,300]
- Funding for Stop the Traffic for awareness-raising activities for front-line professionals: GBP 20,512 [USD 34,826]
- Conference on Human Trafficking and UK Industry held on 18 March 2013: GBP 18,353 [USD 31,160]
- Re-draft and re-print of the Police Operational Handbook: GBP 4,669 [USD 7,927]

See: http://www.amnesty.org.uk/sites/default/files/atmg_hidden_in_plain_sight_oct_2013.pdf

FREEDOM FUND

- From 2014 to 2020, the fund aims to raise and spend US\$100 million or more to 'combat modern day slavery'. Three initial donors have each put USD 10 million into the fund: Humanity United, the Legatum Foundation and Walk Free Foundation. See: <http://www.humanityunited.org/blog/100-million-freedom-fund-combat-modern-day-slavery#.UlZbnlCmiAg>

GOLDMAN SACHS 10,000 WOMEN

- Joined with Humanity United and the US government to fund projects in 2013. The three partners will together spend USD 6 million. It is unclear how much Goldman Sachs or the US government will fund. Humanity United's share is reportedly 1.5 million USD. See: <http://philanthropy.com/blogs/the-giveaway/at-clinton-philanthropy-summit-obama-spotlights-human-trafficking/3354>

GOOGLE

2013 Google Impact Award

- "Polaris Project, La Strada International and Liberty Asia will use their [USD] 3 million Global Impact Award to establish a new global alliance that shares data and best practices between regional anti-trafficking organizations and helps to protect more victims from this crime. Google Ideas and Palantir Technologies will also support the development of this international database and response system." See: <http://www.google.com/giving/impact-awards.html>

December 2011 funding

- In 2011 Google gave USD 11.5 million to ten organisations (to free an estimated 12,000 people). See: <http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2397617,00.asp> It appears from Google's grant page (<http://www.google.com/giving/>) that Google's funding priorities have changed, and the company did not fund anti-trafficking in 2012.

HUMANITY UNITED

- In 2012, Humanity United committed to contributing USD 1.5 million to anti-trafficking in 2013 (to projects jointly funded by them, the US government and Goldman Sachs 10,000 Women) <http://philanthropy.com/blogs/the-giveaway/at-clinton-philanthropy-summit-obama-spotlights-human>

trafficking/3354

- Humanity United grouped several US anti-slavery non-profits under one umbrella - the Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking - and invested USD 8 million across all 12 of them. The year for this is unclear. <http://www.forbes.com/sites/clareoconnor/2012/11/08/inside-ebay-billionaire-pierre-omidyars-battle-to-end-human-trafficking/>
- Its 2011 progress report lists grants for trafficking among other themes. From our calculations, USD 5,129,712 was spent on trafficking or forced labour in 2011. See: <http://www.humanityunited.org/performance-report2011/>
- The 2012 progress report indicates spending that we calculated to total USD 6,210,255 on trafficking or forced labour issues in 2012. See the 2012 progress report for more information: <http://www.humanityunited.org/performance-report2012/investments.php>
- See the Freedom Fund below. In Sept 2013, Humanity United announced the group is putting US\$10million into the Freedom Fund.

KING BAUDOIN FOUNDATION

- KBF's website has links to funding data for 2009, 2010 and 2012. See: <http://www.kbs-frb.be/call.aspx?id=293255&langtype=1033> For 2012 we calculate that the organisation spent EUR 368,870 on anti-trafficking activities.

MICROSOFT

- In 2012, Microsoft distributed USD 185,000 among six academics to research the role of technology in human trafficking. See: <http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/collaboration/focus/education/human-trafficking-rfp.aspx>
- Microsoft Unlimited Potential Anti-Trafficking Program in Asia gave grants to six projects in 2006. The grants totaled over USD 1.45 million (USD 1,132,400 in cash and \$321,382 in software) and were given to Child and Police Project (CAP), India; Humanitarian Organisation for Migration Economics (HOME), Singapore; The Mirror Foundation, Thailand; PACT, Cambodia; Yayasan Mitra Kesehatan dan Kemanusiaan (YMKK), Indonesia; and Visayan Forum Foundation, Philippines. See the 2008 evaluation at: http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/gilmore_08_microsoft_0309.pdf

PARTNERSHIP FOR FREEDOM

- Partnership for Freedom's Reimagine: Opportunity challenge announced that two winners will receive a total of USD 1.77 million in 2014. The MGH Freedom Clinic, a project of the MGH Human Trafficking Initiative from the Department of Emergency Medicine's Division of Global Health and Human Rights, will receive US \$600,000 to establish a pioneering model of comprehensive primary and preventative health care services for trafficking survivors. The Safe Shelter Collaborative, collaboration between Polaris Project, New Jersey Department of Children and Families and Caravan Studios, will receive USD 1.17 million to dramatically increase access to appropriate supportive shelters for survivors of human trafficking. See: <http://www.partnershipforfreedom.org/winners-announced-for-the-partnership-for-freedoms-reimagine-opportunity-innovation-challenge/>

SARKISSIAN MASON

- A digital innovation agency, Sarkissian Mason, offered a USD 100,000 grant to a non-profit working in anti-trafficking in 2012. See: <http://charity.sarkissianmason.com/>

Spending

Government Spending on Anti-Trafficking Work by Country

The following figures refer to USD as quoted in the US TIP Report.

ALBANIA

2011: “[T]he Albanian government disbursed funding to NGOs for the provision of shelter services to trafficking victims, providing the equivalent of approximately [USD] 9,775 to three NGOs...” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 64.

2012: “The government provided the equivalent of approximately [USD]7,280 to NGO shelters...The government reported that it allocated the equivalent of approximately [USD] 280,952 for social services for adult victims of trafficking; however, it did not release information on how much of this was spent on these services.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 68.

2013: “The state-run shelter received the equivalent of approximately \$182,000 in government funding. It provided limited services, but worked in collaboration with NGOs to meet the needs of victims. The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$50,000 to NGO shelters strictly for food expenses, but failed to disburse these funds. The government allocated and disbursed the equivalent of approximately \$10,000 in financial support to 30 victims of trafficking.”; “the government designated a separate budget for the national anti-trafficking coordinator’s office of the equivalent of approximately \$50,000.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 71.

ARMENIA

2011: “The government continued to provide the equivalent of approximately \$17,000 to an NGO-run shelter, which assisted 31 female victims of trafficking in 2011... The government spent the equivalent of almost all of the \$23,000 devoted in the budgets of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and Ministry of Youth and Sport Affairs to further increase public awareness of human trafficking.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 72.

2012: “The government continued to provide the equivalent of approximately \$16,000 to an NGO-run, long-term shelter, which assisted 26 female victims of trafficking in 2012... The government spent the equivalent of approximately \$21,000 of dedicated funds in the budgets of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Youth and Sport Affairs to further increase public awareness of human trafficking.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 76.

2013: “The government spent the equivalent of approximately \$72,000 for assistance and counseling of children leaving child care institutions as well as the equivalent of approximately \$6,800 for scholarships and lump sum assistance.”; “The government spent the equivalent of approximately \$19,400, the same amount as the previous year, to increase public awareness of human trafficking, funding public service announcements, which included messages aimed at reducing demand for commercial sex acts; a television program on trafficking; and targeting youth in 15 cities across Armenia with seminars and role-playing scenarios.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 79.

AUSTRALIA

2011: “In 2011, the government increased funding for its victim support program by 26 percent - to the equivalent of approximately \$1.1 million - to meet increased needs among identified trafficking victims... The government continued to provide the equivalent of \$600,000 a year to fund the Australian Institute of Criminology to analyze human trafficking trends in Australia and the region, as well as four NGOs to provide pro bono legal services to trafficking victims, direct support for victims, and raise community awareness of trafficking. The Ministry for Home Affairs and Justice awarded the equivalent of more than \$500,000 from confiscated criminal assets to fund five NGOs to implement projects to raise awareness of labor trafficking among vulnerable groups”. *US TIP Report 2012*, pp. 74-5, emphasis added.

2012: “The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$1.2 million to fund its victim support program...The Australian Agency for International Development continued to fund anti-trafficking activities in the Asia-Pacific region, and the prime minister announced the equivalent of approximately \$52.5 million in new funding for the third phase of a criminal justice assistance project in the ASEAN region.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 79-80, emphasis added.

2013: “The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$1 million to fund its victim support program.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 82, emphasis added.

AUSTRIA

2011: “The Austrian government continued to fund a specialized anti-trafficking NGO that provided shelter, housing, and services in Vienna to female trafficking victims; victims provided such shelter were not detained involuntarily. The government provided the equivalent of \$744,000 to this NGO in 2011, compared with the equivalent of \$840,000 in 2010.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 77.

2012: “The government funded a specialized anti-trafficking NGO that provided housing, psycho-social, and legal services in Vienna to female trafficking victims; victims provided such shelter were not detained involuntarily. The government did not provide specialized services for male trafficking victims in 2012. The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$815,000 to this NGO in 2012, compared with the equivalent to approximately \$744,000 in 2011.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 81.

2013: “The government provided this NGO the equivalent of approximately \$732,000 in 2013, which was slightly more than in the previous year.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 84, emphasis added.

AZERBAIJAN

2011: “The government provided the equivalent of \$62,000 in assistance to NGOs working on trafficking issues in 2011, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$56,700 provided in 2010. Additionally, the MIA recognized the work of 10 NGOs involved in anti-trafficking issues, awarding each organization the equivalent of \$1,200.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 78.

2012: “Thirty-five of these [human trafficking] victims were provided with a one-time subsidy payment in the equivalent of approximately \$500, an increase from the equivalent of approximately \$250 in 2011.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 83 (amounting to a total of \$17,500 in financial aid).

2013: “Fifty victims, including two sex trafficking victims from Uzbekistan, received a stipend equivalent of approximately \$510, and 13 received some form of financial compensation from the

Victim's Assistance Fund." *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 86.

BAHAMAS

2011: "The government designated a domestic violence NGO as a "focal point" for female human trafficking victims and provided the NGO with the equivalent of \$25,000 to cover its primary mission as well as human trafficking services." *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 79.

2012: "[T]he government established a fund equivalent to approximately \$100,000 for the care of trafficking victims." *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 85.

2013: "The government reported spending the equivalent of approximately \$28,000 on trafficking victim care including housing, medical, psychological, and legal assistance."; "The government provided financial stipends to two trafficking victims in the amount equivalent of approximately \$750 and \$600, respectively, during the reporting period." *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 88.

BELARUS

2012: "The government provided the equivalent to approximately \$12,300 to its international anti-trafficking training center, which, with the collaboration of NGOs and international organizations, trained over 175 Belarusian and foreign government law enforcement officials on investigating human trafficking cases." *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 91.

"The government reported providing the equivalent of at least approximately \$28,200 for victim reintegration. This was an improvement from 2011, when the government did not report any funding for victim reintegration". *US TIP Report 2013*, p.92.

2013: "The interior ministry estimated that state institutions provided the equivalent of approximately \$112,000 in victim services and prevention campaigns in 2013. Additionally, five oblasts (provinces) estimated that public institutions provided the equivalent of approximately \$17,000 for victim services and prevention campaigns, compared to the equivalent of approximately \$27,800 in 2012." *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 95.

BELIZE

2011: "The government spent approximately \$125,000 in 2011 in services for trafficking victims." *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 88.

2012: "The government spent the equivalent of approximately \$96,500 in 2012 to provide services for trafficking victims, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$125,000 in 2011." *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 95.

2013: "The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$103,125 for victim care in 2013 through placements in safe houses, including NGO-run domestic violence shelters." *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 98.

BENIN

2011: "The government reported that it used a general fund for all victims of sexual violence - funding

in the amount of \$46,000 - to assist trafficking victims. However, country experts report the government did not provide sufficient funds to NGOs providing critical and comprehensive care to trafficking victims in 2011. Additionally, the government failed to provide any funding for the care and assistance of foreign trafficking victims in 2011; NGOs assisting seven foreign victims funded the assistance for these victims.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 92.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

2012: “The government allocated the equivalent of \$100,000 to implement the national strategy and action plan in 2013: equivalent to approximately \$69,000 for assistance to foreign trafficking victims, and the equivalent to approximately \$46,000 for assistance to domestic trafficking victims, making the anti-trafficking budget a regular budget line item, and providing more assistance to NGOs... The government funded a grant equivalent to approximately \$6,700 for an NGO anti-trafficking public awareness campaign, targeted to young people seeking employment outside of the country.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 101.

2013: “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$7,000 for activities associated with the 2013 European anti-trafficking day.”; “The government adopted a new national action plan for 2013-2015. The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$133,000 to implement the national strategy and action plan in 2014, compared with \$100,000 in 2013.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 105.

BRAZIL

2012: “Authorities continued to prosecute and convict trafficking offenders, continued funding for 16 anti-trafficking offices, and increased awareness on trafficking in persons by launching well-publicized media campaigns about trafficking warning signs. The government also launched a national anti-trafficking plan and committed to spend the equivalent of approximately \$2.9 million to implement it by 2014.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p.104, emphasis added.

2013: “The government reported that rescued workers were due the equivalent of approximately \$3.2 million in back-pay in 2013.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 109, emphasis added.

BULGARIA

2011: “The government spent \$27,000 in 2011 on victim assistance programs... The government spent approximately \$37,000 in 2011 on prevention activities” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 100-1.

2012: “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$59,300 for victim assistance to the two state-run shelters in 2012, a large increase from the equivalent of approximately \$27,000 spent in 2011... The inter-ministerial coordinating body, the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, spent the equivalent to approximately \$87,600 on prevention campaigns, training, and international visits, a large increase from the equivalent to approximately \$37,000 spent in 2011.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 109.

2013: “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$82,700 for victim assistance to the two state-run shelters in 2013, an increase from the equivalent of approximately \$62,500 allocated in 2012 and \$29,100 allocated in 2011.”; “The inter-ministerial coordinating body, the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, spent the equivalent of approximately \$109,600 on prevention campaigns, training, conferences, and administrative expenses, an increase from the

equivalent of approximately \$93,879 spent in 2012.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 112, emphasis added.

BURKINA FASO

2011: “To complement funding from UNICEF and other donors, the government allocated \$20,000 to assist the police border patrol’s anti-trafficking activities and to provide ongoing funding for the transit centers.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 102.

2012: “To complement funding from other donors, the government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$14,000 to support protection activities, including funding for these transit centers.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 110.

2013: “[T]he government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$20,000 to support protection activities, including funding for these transit centers; this is an increase from 2012, when the government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$14,000.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 113.

BURMA

2011: “The government in March 2012 established a Human Trafficking Fund to support improved assistance to victims of trafficking, and in 2011 it disbursed a total of \$5,400 to 16 victims in compensation from the seized property of traffickers. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 104.

2012: “In 2012, the government disbursed to several victims the equivalent to approximately \$2,000 total from the seized property of traffickers.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 113.

2013: “The Ministry of Home Affairs created a specialized division with a dedicated one-year budget in the equivalent of approximately \$780,000 to lead anti-trafficking law enforcement activities.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 114.

BURUNDI

2012: “[T]he government established a center to assist victims of crime where they receive basic counseling and medical services; the government provided the equivalent of approximately \$102,000, in addition to support from UNICEF, UNDP, the UN Population Fund, the UN Development Fund for Women, and the World Food Program.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 115.

2013: “The Ministry of National Solidarity provided funding to some local NGOs to assist victims of gender-based violence and trafficking, while the Ministry of Health provided vouchers for hospital care to an unspecified number of trafficking victims.” *Note: the exact amount is not shown in this report. *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 118.

CABO VERDE

2013: “The Cabo Verdean court awarded damages to the victims in these cases totaling the equivalent of approximately \$3,425.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 120.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

2011: “The government provided approximately \$70,000 to two multi-purpose shelters for children in Bangui - a 27 percent increase over its 2010 financial contribution - and allocated an operating budget of

\$146,500 for these shelters in its 2012 budget, a 109 percent increase.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 115.

CANADA

2012: The government “committed the equivalent of approximately \$25.8 million from federal entities for anti-trafficking efforts over the next four years.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 122, emphasis added.

CHILE

2011: “The National Service for Minors (SENAME) provided services to child victims of sex trafficking through its national network of 16 walk-in centers for children subjected to commercial sexual exploitation, and reported assisting 1,168 child victims in 2011, some of whom were likely trafficking victims. SENAME had a budget of approximately \$2.6 million in 2011 for these NGO-administered centers”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 117, emphasis added.

2012: “[P]rosecutors reported spending the equivalent of approximately \$8,000 to assist trafficking victims... the government funded a NGO-administered shelter housing 15 foreign victims during the reporting period, including two forced labor victims. This open shelter facilitated health, migration, and employment services, and the government spent the equivalent of approximately \$68,000 for the shelter in 2012 and received additional funding from a private company... The National Service for Minors (SENAME) provided services to child victims of sex trafficking through its national network of 16 walk-in centers for children subjected to commercial sexual exploitation—including boys—and reported spending the equivalent to approximately \$2.8 million in 2012 for these NGO-administered programs.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 128, emphasis added.

2013: “Of the 164 victims reported by prosecutors, eight were referred to government-funded shelters, while 69 potential victims received direct assistance from the public prosecutor’s office or an NGO that received the equivalent of approximately \$14,000 from the office to assist victims.”; “...the government spent the equivalent of approximately \$182,000 for the shelter in 2013. The National Service for Minors (SENAME) provided services to child victims of sex trafficking through its national network of 16 walk-in centers for children subjected to commercial sexual exploitation— including boys—and spent the equivalent of approximately \$2.9 million in 2013 for these NGO-administered programs.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 131, emphasis added.

COLOMBIA

2011: “The government reported providing an international organization with the equivalent of approximately \$22,000 in funding for short-term victim services, to be dispersed through Colombian COMOROS 123 NGOs, as well as a separate amount of the equivalent of \$28,000 for emergency assistance to transnational trafficking victims abroad.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 122-3.

2012: “In November 2012, an NGO opened a dedicated emergency shelter for adult male and female trafficking victims in the capital, and the Colombian government provided the equivalent of approximately \$22,000 in funding to support the shelter, which assisted 11 victims referred by officials during the year. The government reported providing an international organization with the approximate equivalent of an additional \$20,000 in funding for emergency victim services, to be dispersed through Colombian NGOs.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 132.

2013: “[T]he Colombian government provided the equivalent of approximately \$74,000 in funding to support the shelter, which provided temporary shelter to 46 Colombian victims exploited abroad during the year.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 136.

COMOROS

2012: “In 2012 the government provided the equivalent of approximately \$12,000 to three UNICEF-supported NGO-run centers for abused children...” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 134.

2013: “In 2013, the government provided the equivalent of approximately \$7,200 in salary support for staff of three UNICEF-supported, NGO-run centers for abused children...” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 138.

CONGO

2011: “In September 2011, the government - through an inter-ministerial commission - signed a bilateral agreement with the Government of Benin, and in February 2012 finalized a joint action plan with a joint budget of the equivalent of \$819,760 to be supported by both governments in partnership with UNICEF; this agreement serves to support the investigation and extradition of alleged trafficking offenders. The government made minimal efforts to prevent trafficking during the year. The MSA, in cooperation with UNICEF, led and funded the implementation of a 2011-2013 Action Plan to Fight Child Trafficking; the government provided approximately the equivalent of \$255,000 - in addition to its funding of victim protection efforts during the year - and UNICEF contributed the equivalent of \$762,000 to the plan’s implementation... The government began development of a 2012-2014 Action Plan, but decreased the line item in the budget - from the equivalent of \$100,000 to \$20,000 - for the MSA’s anti-trafficking work in the 2012 budget”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 129.

2012: “The MSA continued its oversight of the implementation of the 2011-2013 Action Plan to Fight Child Trafficking and began drafting a plan covering 2013 to 2015. The government more than doubled its anti-trafficking budget from the approximate equivalent of \$180,000 in 2011-2012 to \$428,000 in 2012-2013.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 139.

2013: “The government allocated foster families the equivalent of approximately \$10 per child per day to ensure the victims’ basic needs were met.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 143.

COSTA RICA

2011: “The government relied on NGOs and religious organizations to provide specialized care for trafficking victims and provided approximately \$200,000 in funding to two NGOs to provide some services to adults and children in prostitution.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 130.

2013: “[T]he government budgeted funds for an NGO to build a dedicated shelter and established a fund that collected the equivalent of approximately \$1.4 million earmarked in part for assistance to trafficking victims.”; “The government relied on NGOs and religious organizations to provide specialized care for trafficking victims and provided the equivalent of approximately \$134,000 to one NGO to provide services to adults and children in prostitution. In October 2013, Costa Rica’s Congress approved an additional allocation of the equivalent of approximately \$230,000 to buy land for this NGO to build a dedicated trafficking shelter.”; “The coalition met on a quarterly basis and included civil society actors. The fund to fight human trafficking and smuggling—financed primarily by the country departure tax equivalent of approximately \$1.00 per traveler—was established in 2013 and collected the equivalent

of approximately \$1.5 million in revenue. The government did not use these funds during the reporting period, but earmarked these funds for future trafficking victim assistance efforts.” *US TIP Report 2014*, pp. 144-145, emphasis added.

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

2011: “The government... allocated the equivalent of \$206,000 to build two shelters for victims of child trafficking... The seven-person Anti-Trafficking Unit within the National Police did not receive anti-trafficking training during the reporting period; however, the government did provide it with new offices and the equivalent of \$1,356 towards investigations... [the government] resurrected efforts begun under the previous administration to build two shelters for child victims - including trafficking victims - by allocating the equivalent of \$206,000 for construction of the shelters... The Ministry of Labor provided the equivalent of approximately \$20,000 for awareness posters... The Ivorian government budgeted the equivalent of \$12,000,000 to fight worst the forms of child labor and child trafficking over the next three years.” *US TIP Report 2012*, pp. 130-2.

2012: “[T]he government did not provide adequate care to victims of trafficking, providing only the equivalent of approximately \$6,600 for victim care and relying almost exclusively on services provided by NGOs and international partners... [the government also worked] to implement the 2012-2014 National Action Plan on Child Labor and Trafficking, which was officially launched in March 2012. The government committed the equivalent of approximately \$7,229,400 towards the implementation of this action plan in 2012.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 142, emphasis added.

2013: “The committees continued to meet regularly to implement the 2012-2014 National Action Plan on Child Labor and Trafficking; the government provided the equivalent of approximately \$10.8 million for implementation of this action plan in 2013.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 146-7, emphasis added.

CROATIA

2011: “The Croatian government provided the equivalent of \$70,381 to fund the shelters in 2011, level with the \$68,759 provided in 2010. Foreign victims were offered the same standard of care as domestic victims, including medical care, education, legal assistance, psychological care, and assistance finding employment. The Croatian government provided the equivalent of an additional \$125,490 in funding for care services, a help line, health care, education, professional training, and legal aid... The government provided \$27,000 to NGOs for prevention efforts”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 133.

2012: “The Croatian government provided the equivalent of approximately \$70,000 to fund the shelters in 2012, level with the amount it provided for shelter care in 2011... The government’s Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities provided the equivalent of approximately \$47,900 for victim assistance, professional training, and the anti-trafficking hotline. The Ministry of Interior spent an estimated equivalent of approximately \$870,000 on victim assistance, investigations, and travel.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 144.

2013: “The Croatian government provided the equivalent of approximately \$73,000 to fund the shelters in 2013, level with the amount it provided for shelter care in 2012.”; “The government’s Office for Human Rights provided the equivalent of approximately \$48,000 for victim assistance, professional training, and the anti-trafficking hotline.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 148.

CYPRUS

2011: “The government allocated the equivalent of \$409,336 for the continued operation of its trafficking shelter in 2011... The government provided a total of the equivalent of \$300,360 in rent subsidies and monthly allowances to 39 other victims who chose to stay in private apartments or hotels. The government provided the equivalent of \$7,390 to an NGO to conduct an anti-trafficking awareness campaign during the reporting period.” *US TIP Report 2012*, pp. 137-8.

2012: “The government spent the equivalent of approximately \$353,700 in 2012 to operate the trafficking shelter, compared with \$416,500 in 2011. The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$318,600 in public assistance to victims of trafficking who chose to stay in private apartments and were entitled to a rent subsidy and monthly allowance. This was an increase from the equivalent of approximately \$300,300 provided in 2011... The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$107,800 for the multidisciplinary group to cover the cost of information campaigns, participation in international trainings, hosting international experts in Cyprus, funding for NGOs, and implementation of some actions under the national action plan.” *US TIP Report 2013*, pp. 147-8.

2013: “The government spent the equivalent of approximately \$275,000 to operate the trafficking shelter, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$353,700 in 2012. The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$358,400 in public assistance to victims of trafficking who chose to stay in private apartments and were entitled to a rent subsidy and monthly allowance, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$318,600 in 2012.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 153.

CZECH REPUBLIC

2011: “The government reduced its victim protection funding this year by approximately twenty percent, providing the equivalent of approximately \$250,000 to three NGOs specializing in trafficking in persons, a decrease from the \$305,600 provided to NGOs in 2010. However, overall program funding was increased, as NGOs received EU matching funds for trafficking victim care based on funding from the Czech government and other international organizations. The Ministry of Interior provided the equivalent of approximately \$190,000 for trafficking prevention projects and support for trafficking victims who had entered into the Program... The government also allocated the equivalent of \$189,500 for NGO-run prevention activities”. *US TIP Report 2012*, pp. 139-40.

2012: “The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MLSA) provided the equivalent of approximately \$251,400 in 2012 to NGOs providing care for trafficking victims regardless of victims’ participation with law enforcement... the MOI [Ministry of the Interior] disbursed the equivalent of approximately only \$30,000; this marked a decline from 2011, when the MOI allocated the equivalent of approximately \$189,500 to NGOs for victim assistance and trafficking prevention projects.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 150.

2013: “The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MLSA) provided the equivalent of approximately \$245,900 in 2013 to NGOs providing care for trafficking victims, about the same amount as 2012.”; “As in 2012, the MOI allocated the equivalent of approximately \$101,500 to NGOs for victim assistance and trafficking prevention projects.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 155.

DENMARK

2012: “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$15.5 million to fund activities under the national action plan for 2011 to 2014. During the reporting period, the government designated the

equivalent of an additional \$680,000 to fund victim identification, prepared return, and public awareness prevention activities in 2013 and 2014. The Government of Denmark also supported the third phase of a program against human trafficking in Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine with a budget of the equivalent of approximately \$2.7 million during the reporting period.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 152, emphasis added.

2013: “The government designated the equivalent of approximately \$680,000 to fund victim identification, prepared return, and public awareness activities in 2013 and 2014 as part of its 2011-2014 national action plan, and allocated the equivalent of approximately \$1.9 million to fund activities in 2015.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 158, emphasis added.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

2011: “The government reported it spent the equivalent of over \$112,000 on trafficking-specific training during the reporting period”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p, 144.

ECUADOR

2012: “The Ecuadorian government increased funding for specialized victim services in 2012 and provided \$662,170 in funding to four NGOs that cared for over 130 victims of sex and labor trafficking during the year.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 156.

ESTONIA

2011: “In total, the government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$158,000 for victim assistance during the reporting period, an increase from \$142,630 in 2010... The government provided an NGO with the equivalent of \$42,148 to operate an anti-trafficking hotline...”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 153.

2012: “In 2012, the government provided the equivalent of approximately \$148,600 to the two shelters for trafficking victims, as well as equivalent of approximately \$43,600 to support the anti-trafficking hotline.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p.165.

2013: “In 2013, the MSA provided the equivalent of approximately \$125,800 to two shelters for trafficking victims, compared to the equivalent of approximately \$153,200 in 2012. In addition, the Social Security Board was allotted the equivalent of approximately \$92,600 to pay for medical expenses and substitute homes; however, it disbursed only the equivalent of approximately \$6,100.”; “The government provided an NGO with the equivalent of approximately \$89,500 to operate an anti-trafficking hotline.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 171.

ETHIOPIA

2013: “The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Women, Children, and Youth Affairs provided blankets, food, and the approximate equivalent of \$12,000 to a local NGO that assisted 87 severely traumatized trafficking victims identified among this population...”; “... the government contributed the equivalent of approximately \$2.5 million towards repatriation costs...” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 174, emphasis added.

FIJI

2013: “The Ministry of Women, Social Welfare, and Poverty Alleviation, however, provided the equivalent of approximately \$10,000 to a local NGO shelter to provide food for victims of child trafficking.”; “The Ministry of Women, Social Welfare, and Poverty Alleviation provided the equivalent of approximately \$10,000 for an NGO to host a national conference in November 2013 to raise awareness on

trafficking.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 175.

FINLAND

2011: “In 2011, the government asylum reception centers reported that they spent \$1,535,738 on the care of trafficking victims and for the operating expenses.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 158, emphasis added.

2012: “In 2012, the government asylum reception center reported spending the equivalent of approximately \$1,807,200 on the care of trafficking victims and operating expenses.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 169, emphasis added.

2013: “In 2013, although the reception center reported spending the equivalent of approximately \$1,201,500 on the care of trafficking victims and operating expenses, a decrease from \$1,933,400 in 2012, the government fully funded victim protection efforts for trafficking victims.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 176, emphasis added.

FRANCE

2012: “While French authorities did not report overall funding allocations to NGOs for victims of trafficking, the central government, municipal governments, and the city of Paris provided at least the equivalent of approximately \$3 million to NGOs for victim assistance in 2012.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 171, emphasis added.

2013: “Ac.Sé [National Network for the Assistance and Protection of Human Trafficking Victims] received the equivalent of approximately \$275,000 from central government funding sources in 2013; regional and local governments provided additional funding.”; “While French authorities did not report overall funding allocations to NGOs for victims of trafficking, the central government, municipal governments, and the city of Paris provided at least the equivalent of approximately \$3.2 million to NGOs for victim assistance in 2013.”; “Trafficking victims were eligible to receive restitution through the Crime Victims Compensation Program; the equivalent of approximately \$310,411 was allocated to trafficking victims in 2013 from this fund.” *US TIP Report 2014*, pp. 178-9, emphasis added.

GABON

2011: “It provided the equivalent of approximately \$270,000 to support four centers offering shelter, medical care, education, and psychosocial services to orphans and vulnerable children, including child trafficking victims, in Libreville and Port Gentil.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 162.

2012: “In 2012, it provided an unknown amount of funding to support five centers that offered shelter, medical care, education, and psycho-social services to orphans and vulnerable children, including child trafficking victims, in Libreville and Port Gentil; the government has allocated approximately the equivalent of \$272,700 to the operation of these shelters in 2013.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 173.

GAMBIA

2011: “The Ministry of Social Welfare operated a 24-hour multi-purpose hotline and allocated the equivalent of \$11,500 toward running a shelter and drop-in center... In December 2011, the Ministry of Justice launched the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons with four staff members and a budget the equivalent of \$8,474”. *US TIP Report 2012*, pp. 163-4.

2012: “The Department of Social Welfare and the Department of Education launched a program that provided financial support and resources to 12 Koranic schools on the condition that their students are not forced to beg; over 1,000 children benefitted from the program during the reporting period, and reports indicate that the number of Koranic students who were previously subjected to forced begging or street selling has decreased dramatically since the launch of the program. The Gambian government contributed the equivalent of approximately \$3,000 each month during the reporting period to fund the program.” *US TIP Report 2013*, pp.174-5.

2013: “The Department of Social Welfare (DSW) allocated the equivalent of approximately \$11,500 to operating a shelter for trafficking victims, abandoned children, and victims of domestic violence, as well as a drop-in center for street children; no trafficking victims were cared for in these facilities during the reporting period.”; “The National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (NAAPTIP)—the coordinating body for governmental anti-trafficking efforts—met monthly and continued to receive modest funding of the equivalent of approximately \$33,000 from the government.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 181.

GEORGIA

2011: “During the year, the government increased funding for state-provided victim services by nearly 50 percent, including by allocating the equivalent of \$302,000 to two government-run shelters for trafficking victims, an increase from the \$127,000 allotted in the previous year.” *USTIP Report 2012*, p. 165.

2012: “Five trafficking victims received financial assistance from the government in 2012, consisting of a onetime payment in an amount equivalent to approximately \$650 each compared with six victims who received such support in 2011.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 176.

2013: “Twenty-nine trafficking victims received financial assistance from the government during the reporting period, consisting of a one-time payment in an amount equivalent of approximately \$650 each, an increase from five victims who received such support in the previous reporting period.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 183.

GREECE

2011: “The government worked on increasing international partnerships and allocated the equivalent of \$28,000 to an international project aimed to develop common guidelines on trafficking victim identification, collaborating with the governments of France, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Romania, and Spain.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 171.

GUATEMALA

2012: “The government provided two NGOs with total funding equivalent to approximately \$660,000 during the year, some of which was used to provide services to trafficking victims; this represents an increase in funding from the previous year.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 183.

2013: “One NGO shelter provided specialized services to 66 child sex trafficking victims. The government provided this NGO with total funding equivalent of approximately \$452,000 during the year, which represents a significant increase in funding from the previous year.”; “SVET received the equivalent of approximately \$1 million in funding in 2013, a significant increase from 2012 when it received the

equivalent of approximately \$640,000.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 191, emphasis added.

GUINEA-BISSAU

2011: “During the last year, the central government contributed the equivalent of \$16,000 to an NGO that operated two multi-purpose shelters...” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 175.

2012: “During the last year, the central government contributed the equivalent of approximately \$10,000 to an NGO that operated two multi-purpose shelters that provided care for an unknown number of victims...” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 186.

2013: “During the last year, the transitional government contributed the equivalent of approximately \$10,000 to an NGO that operated two multi-purpose shelters that provided care for an unknown number of victims; these facilities were severely underfunded and understaffed.”; “This plan also obligates the government to contribute to anti-trafficking efforts from its general funds each year; however, with the exception of the equivalent of approximately \$10,000 allocated to the aforementioned NGO.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 194.

GUYANA

2011: “The government estimated that it spent the equivalent of approximately \$7,500 toward trafficking victim assistance during the reporting period.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 176.

2012: “Guyana had a shelter for victims of domestic violence in the capital that reportedly also provided assistance to 10 female trafficking victims during the reporting period. The shelter received a government subsidy of the equivalent of approximately \$50,000.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 187.

2013: “An NGO operated a shelter for victims of domestic violence, as well as a ‘safe home’ for children in the capital that reportedly provided assistance to trafficking victims during the reporting period. The shelter received a government subsidy of the equivalent of approximately \$14,800. The government also paid the equivalent of approximately \$1,452 for alternative accommodation for three victims.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 195.

HONDURAS

2012: “The government gave the equivalent of approximately \$45,000 to one NGO that provides services to vulnerable children and that runs the country’s only specialized shelter for girl victims of commercial sexual exploitation.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 190.

2013: “The government gave the equivalent of approximately \$38,000 to an NGO that provides services to vulnerable children and that operated the country’s only specialized shelter for girl victims of sexual abuse and sex trafficking.”; “In March 2014, the government assigned the equivalent of approximately \$200,000 to the interagency commission, fulfilling its legal responsibility to fund the commission.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 198.

HUNGARY

2011: “While the government provided an amount equivalent to \$27,000 for the operation of an NGO shelter for victims of trafficking - which provided assistance to 24 Hungarian victims in 2011 - it failed to

renew its contract with this NGO once the year ended.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 182.

2012: The government provided the same amount (\$27,000) to the same NGO in 2012, and “[i]n 2012, the government provided another NGO with the approximate equivalent of \$105,000 to purchase and operate a second shelter exclusively for trafficking victims. Effective February 1, 2013, the new shelter can accommodate six female trafficking victims for up to a year.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 193.

2013: “The government reportedly provided legal support to four victims, accommodation to one victim, psychological support to five victims, financial support to 12 victims, and other forms of support to seven victims. General victim support services included providing information, securing psychological assistance, providing help for assertion of interest, legal aid, and a maximum of the equivalent of approximately \$380 in immediate financial assistance.”; “The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$26,400 to an NGO-run shelter in 2013, the same amount provided in 2012.”; “The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$25,300 to another NGO-run shelter to accommodate six female trafficking victims for up to a year.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 201.

ICELAND

2011: “The government granted the equivalent of \$79,100 to an NGO that opened a long-term shelter in September 2011 for women who were victims of trafficking or who have been in prostitution and are making an effort to transition to a different life. The shelter has a capacity for housing four to six women. The government allocated the equivalent of an additional \$345,000 to a domestic violence shelter that was available to house trafficking victims.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 183.

2012: “An investigative taskforce on organized crime and human trafficking held weekly meetings to share information on current cases, and the government provided the equivalent of approximately \$400,000 in 2012 and \$200,000 in 2013 to strengthen the operations of the taskforce and increase training... The government provided the approximate equivalent of approximately \$83,300 in 2012 to fund the NGO operations of a long-term shelter for sex trafficking victims and women exiting prostitution, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$79,100 provided in 2011...The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$345,700 in the 2013 state budget to the country’s only domestic violence shelter that is also available to victims of trafficking and the equivalent of approximately \$536,000 to the NGO that runs the long-term shelter for psychological and other services.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 194.

2013: “In 2014, the government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$600,000 to an organized crime taskforce, not specifically dedicated to trafficking, to continue investigating possible links between organized crime groups and human trafficking and prostitution, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$200,000 in 2013.”; “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$479,500 in the 2014 state budget to the domestic violence shelter, compared with \$345,700 in 2013. The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$610,300 to the NGO offering psychological and other services at the shelter, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$536,000 in 2013.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 203.

INDIA

2011: “The Ministry of Labor and Employment reported 865 bonded laborers rescued and the equivalent of almost \$170,000 distributed in government-mandated rehabilitation funds in 2010-11... The Ministry of

Women and Child Development (MWCD) allocated the equivalent of \$118 million for 2011-12 to fund 153 projects in 17 states under the Ujjawala program - which seeks to protect and rehabilitate female sex trafficking victims - and 58 new Swadhar projects - which help female victims of violence, including sex trafficking". *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 185, emphasis added.

2012: "The state governments of Assam and Andhra Pradesh were each given awards of approximately the equivalent of \$3,500..." *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 198.

INDONESIA

2011: "In West Java, the Council on Women's Empowerment and Family Planning reported that in 2011 the provincial government doubled its budget for assistance to trafficking victims to the equivalent of \$1,111 per victim. The West Java Center for Integrated Service for the Empowerment of Women and Children, which receives most of its funding from the provincial government, reported that in 2011 its budget for assistance to trafficking victims increased from the equivalent of \$833,000 to \$2.2 million. In Riau Islands province, the Child Welfare Commission reported a 50 percent increase in its budget for victim protection services in 2011..." *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 188, emphasis added.

2013: "The Ministry of Social Affairs provided financial assistance in the equivalent of approximately \$250 each to 3,650 victims of abuse overseas, an unknown number of whom were victims of trafficking, and a local agency in West Nusa Tenggara provided similar support to 120 victims." *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 208.

IRELAND

2011: "The government provided a total amount equivalent to \$412,000 to NGOs providing specialized services for victims of sex and labor trafficking and referred victims to these NGOs." *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 193.

2012: "In 2012, the government provided the equivalent of approximately \$1.1 million in combined funding for government-provided programs and services, inclusive of funding to NGOs for their direct services." *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 206, emphasis added.

2013: "The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$1 million in combined funding for government-provided programs and services and increased care facilities and victim support. It provided the equivalent of approximately \$240,000 to NGOs for victim protection and assistance, a decrease from previous years." *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 214, emphasis added.

ISRAEL

2011: "The government continued to fund and supervise the shelters and legal and medical services, allocating the equivalent of approximately \$811,000 in 2011 to fund the NGO-operated Atlas and Maagan facilities". *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 195.

ITALY

2011: "Government funding for victim assistance, primarily through the funding of NGOs by national, regional and local authorities, was the equivalent of approximately \$13 million in 2011." *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 197, emphasis added.

2012: “Despite dire economic circumstances and the Eurozone crisis, government funding for victim assistance remained stable at the equivalent of approximately \$10.4 million in 2012.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 2010, emphasis added.

2013: “The government significantly decreased the amount of funding it allocated for trafficking victim protection and assistance, from the equivalent of approximately \$11 million in 2012 to the equivalent of approximately \$4 million in 2013.”; “The government has reported the victim assistance budget for 2014 will be higher than it was in 2013. Matching funds and in-kind contributions of the equivalent of approximately \$973,000 were guaranteed by local authorities.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 218, emphasis added.

JAMAICA

2011: “The government reported spending the equivalent of approximately \$12,700 on services for trafficking victims including, shelter, counseling, clothing, and meals; this compares with the equivalent of \$176,470 that it spent on victim protection during the preceding year.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 198.

2012: “The government reported spending the equivalent of more than approximately \$131,000 on anti-trafficking measures and victim assistance and provided counseling, medical care, food, repatriation assistance, and translation services to the victims identified over the past year.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 211.

KAZAKHSTAN

2011: “The government provided at least the equivalent of \$42,000 in funding for the provision of food, shelter, clothing, transportation, and other services for all identified victims.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 204.

2012: “[T]he government provided at least the equivalent of approximately \$53,000 in funding for the provision of food, shelter, clothing, transportation, and other services for all identified victims in 2012, an increase compared with 2011... In 2012, the government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$14,000 to an NGO to operate and advertise the Ministry of Internal Affairs’ anti-trafficking hotline...the government gave funding in the equivalent of approximately \$17,000 to at least three NGOs for their implementation of prevention activities.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 217.

2013: “The government reportedly allocated at least the equivalent of approximately \$25,500 for direct victim assistance in 2013, including the equivalent of approximately \$17,500 for shelter assistance and the equivalent of approximately \$8,000 for victim assistance during investigations.”; “In 2013, the Ministry of Internal Affairs allocated the equivalent of approximately \$8,000 to 22 victims of trafficking, including five foreign victims, for temporary lodging, food, clothing, and miscellaneous expenses during the course of investigations.”; “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$84,400 to NGOs for prevention projects.” *US TIP Report 2014*, pp. 226-7.

KENYA

2011: “The Ministry of Immigration spent the equivalent of \$26,500 to return 60 abused migrant workers from Saudi Arabia in 2011.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 206.

2013: “In 2013, the Ministry of Devolution and State Planning provided the equivalent of approximately \$10,500 in funding for required pre-departure trainings.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 229.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (SOUTH KOREA)

2011: “In 2011, the government spent the equivalent of approximately \$16.9 million, mainly by providing financial support to NGOs offering shelter, counseling, medical and legal assistance, vocational training, educational programs, and rehabilitation services to a variety of persons in need, including sex trafficking victims”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 211, emphasis added.

KOSOVO

2011: “In 2011, the Kosovo government provided the equivalent of \$153,000 for trafficking victim assistance, down from the equivalent of \$216,234 provided for victim care in 2010.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 213.

2012: “The government spent the equivalent of approximately \$198,000 on assistance and protection for victims of trafficking, an increase from the equivalent of approximately \$153,000 spent in 2011, for medical care, counseling, and legal assistance provided through municipal social welfare centers under its constitutional obligation to decentralize services.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 225.

As per their National Strategy and Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings 2011-2014 , available at: <http://www.mpb-ks.org/repository/docs/TQNJAnglisht.pdf>, total costs over the four years are estimated at EUR 3,311,900 [USD 4,449,873]. Two-thirds of the total (EUR 2,100,000 [USD 2,821,513]) is allocated to the single item, “[b]uilding of a high level security shelter” and sums exceeding EUR 200,000 [USD 268,716] were allocated to only two other activities (“[e]quipping [law enforcement] officials dealing with investigation on THB with necessary tools and mechanisms to combat trafficking” - EUR 250,000; and “Provide sustainable financial support to shelters that provide services for vulnerable children to trafficking and child victims of trafficking” - EUR 250,000).

2013: “The government allocated a budget of the equivalent of approximately \$110,000 for the government-run high security shelter, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$84,600 in 2012. Six NGO shelters, including those serving domestic violence victims, and one victim assistance center, received the equivalent of approximately \$239,000, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$198,000 in 2012.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 235.

LAO

2011: “Government authorities funded the equivalent of an estimated \$31,000 for other trainings facilitated by the Lao Women’s Union”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 217.

LATVIA

2011: “For 2012, the Ministry of Welfare obligated the equivalent of approximately \$78,000 to a designated NGO to provide comprehensive services for victims of trafficking, an increase from the equivalent of approximately \$58,000 provided in 2011 and the equivalent of \$70,000 provided in 2010... The Riga City local government also spent the equivalent of approximately \$20,000 for anti-trafficking efforts”. *US TIP Report 2012*, pp. 218-9.

2012: “In 2012, the government authorized the equivalent of approximately \$126,000 for trafficking victim services, a significant increase from the equivalent of approximately \$58,000 in 2011.” *US TIP Report 2013*, pp. 231-2.

2013: “The government greatly increased its victim assistance program funds from the equivalent of approximately \$126,000 in 2012, to the equivalent of approximately \$132,000 in 2013, and to the equivalent of approximately \$213,000 in 2014.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 242.

LESOTHO

2011: “Although the government did not budget funding specifically for anti-trafficking efforts, it dedicated the equivalent of approximately \$125,000 to anti-trafficking trainings, sensitization efforts, and the printing of awareness materials”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 223.

LIBERIA

2013: “In March 2014, the government formally allocated the equivalent of approximately \$152,000 to fund implementation of the plan.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 248.

LITHUANIA

2011: “The government allocated the equivalent of \$60,000 to NGOs for trafficking victim assistance in 2011, a significant increase from the 2010 financial allocation of the equivalent to \$35,000. The government also provided in-kind support to NGOs caring for trafficking victims, including the use of government buildings.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 226.

2012: “The government spent the equivalent of approximately \$58,000 for anti-trafficking programs, the same amount as the previous year... Lithuania’s victim care facilities were primarily operated by NGOs with central government funding, and municipal authorities provided the approximate equivalent of an additional \$53,800 for such NGO care”. *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 240.

2013: “The central and municipal governments provided NGOs the equivalent of approximately \$114,600 for victim assistance programs, the same amount as the previous year.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 250.

LUXEMBOURG

2012: “The government reported it provided assistance to victims in partnership with NGOs; while it allocated an equivalent of more than \$14 million for general victim assistance, it did not provide a specific figure on assistance to victims of trafficking in 2012.” *US TIP report 2013*, p. 241.

2013: “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$15 million for general victim assistance, but did not provide a specific figure on assistance it gave to victims of trafficking in 2013.” *US TIP report 2014*, p. 252, emphasis added.

MACAU

2012: “Macau authorities designated 21 beds for female trafficking victims of any nationality at a shelter managed by SWB and allocated the equivalent of approximately \$250,400 to fund and support victim protection measures.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 243.

2013: “Macau’s Social Welfare Bureau (SWB) reported assisting and offering shelter to all identified victims in cooperation with local NGOs. Macau authorities designated 21 beds for female trafficking victims of any nationality at a shelter managed by SWB and allocated the equivalent of approximately \$375,480 to fund and support trafficking victim protection measures, an increase from \$250,000 in the previous year.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 253.

MACEDONIA

2011: “...The government provided a total funding the equivalent of \$14,000 to two NGOs providing victim services in this shelter... It provided the equivalent of \$14,000 to two anti-trafficking NGOs to implement anti-trafficking prevention campaigns primarily aimed at school children and college students.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 230-1.

2012: “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$7,000 each to five NGOs for direct assistance and prevention activities.” (USD 35,000 total.) *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 244.

2013: “The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$68,000 for the foreign victims’ center.”; “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$7,000 each to four NGOs for direct assistance and prevention activities, equal to funds provided in 2012.”; “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$112,000 from its state budget exclusively to trafficking victim protection and direct assistance.”; “The government adopted a budget of the equivalent of approximately \$346,000 for the 2013 national action plan goals, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$210,000 in 2012.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 254-5.

MADAGASCAR

2013: “The Ministry of Labor operated and provided the equivalent of approximately \$36,000 to the Manjarisoa Center in Antananarivo, which offered services to 30 victims of exploitative child labor and child sex trafficking; however, the government did not operate any shelters specifically for trafficking victims or provide support to NGO-run care facilities.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 257.

MALAYSIA

2012: “The government’s anti-trafficking expenditures for the current reporting period are unknown, but it reported allocating the equivalent of approximately \$300,000 to the Women’s Ministry for anti-trafficking work in its 2013 budget.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 251.

2013: “The government did not release detailed budget information on its victim protection efforts, but it reported allocating the equivalent of approximately \$1,221,000 to the Ministry of Home Affairs for anti-trafficking work and \$909,000 for the Women’s Ministry in its 2014 budget.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 262, emphasis added.

MALDIVES

2012: “In April 2012, the Department of Immigration and Emigration provided the equivalent of approximately \$2,500 in in-kind contributions to support a two-day conference organized by an international organization.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 253.

2013: “Authorities reported spending the equivalent of approximately \$1,400 to shelter trafficking victims during the reporting period.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 264.

MALI

2011: “In 2011, the Ministry for Women, Children, and the Family appropriated the equivalent of \$100,000 to support regional multipurpose welcome centers and family placement services for abused or trafficked children.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 240.

MALTA

2011: “The government allocated significant funds toward the action plan - the equivalent of approximately \$132,000 in 2011 and the equivalent of approximately \$198,000 in 2012. In no prior year has the government assigned a line-item budget for trafficking. The government enhanced transparency by issuing quarterly reports about its anti-trafficking activities.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 242.

2012: “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$195,000 toward its anti-trafficking activities in 2012, compared to approximately \$130,000 in 2011.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 256.

2013: “The government reduced its budget for trafficking programs to the approximate equivalent of \$61,900 in 2013 from \$206,200 in 2012.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 267.

MAURITANIA

2011: “The government’s the equivalent of \$3.4 million Program to Eradicate the Effects of Slavery (PESE) did not function during the reporting period after the former human rights commissioner was arrested in 2010 and the commissariat’s financial director and the PESE coordinator were arrested on corruption charges in May 2011.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 245.

2012: “In a positive development, the government’s Program to Eradicate the Effects of Slavery for the first time provided funding, in the equivalent of \$15,000, to an NGO for the provision of direct support to five former slaves.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 259.

MAURITIUS

2011: “In 2011, the MOGE provided the equivalent of \$89,965 to fund the operation of an NGO-run drop-in center for sexually abused children - a 246 percent increase over 2010 funding - that provided counseling to girls engaged in prostitution and advertised its services through a toll-free number and community outreach. The center counseled seven victims of child prostitution during the reporting period. In 2011, the MOGE broke ground on the construction of a residential center at Grande Riviere North West - at a cost equivalent to \$804,195 - to provide care for victims of child prostitution; it is expected to be operational by June 2012.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 246.

2012: “CDU officials referred an unknown number of abused and exploited children to two NGOs running multipurpose shelters for care; the government provided the equivalent of approximately \$200 per month for each child that the shelters accepted... In 2012, the MOGE provided the equivalent of approximately \$59,000 to fund the operation of an NGO-run drop-in center for sexually abused children that provided counseling to girls in prostitution, and advertised its services through a toll-free number and community outreach; the center counseled two victims of child prostitution during the reporting

period. The MOGE completed construction of a residential center at Grande Riviere North West - at a cost equivalent to approximately \$772,000 - to provide care for victims of child prostitution; however, the center was not yet operational during the reporting period.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 260.

MEXICO

2011: “[T]he government reduced the budget for the National Program to Prevent and Combat Trafficking to the equivalent of \$313,000 from the equivalent of \$4.2 million for budgetary reasons”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 249.

2012: “FEVIMTRA continued to operate a high-security shelter in Mexico City dedicated to female victims of sex trafficking and other violence, as well as women whose family members had disappeared or been murdered. Authorities reported spending the equivalent of approximately \$100,000 to operate the shelter during the year.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 263.

MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF

2013: “[T]he government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$75,000 to draft and enact a national plan of action to combat trafficking...”; “The FSM government provided the equivalent of approximately \$190,000 to IOM and the Chuuk state government to establish a second Migrant Resource Center.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 275.

MOLDOVA

2011: “In 2011, the government allocated the equivalent of \$67,000 to a primary shelter operated jointly by the government and IOM for repatriated and internal adult and child victims of trafficking, compared with the equivalent of \$48,000 in 2010... The national government provided the equivalent of an additional \$154,947 to four regional rehabilitation centers that provided trafficking victims with long-term assistance. The government provided cash benefits to 65 victims in 2011, up from 63 in 2010. Increasingly, local governments also provided assistance to trafficking victims and people vulnerable to trafficking through limited funding, specialized personnel, and rent-free facilities and utilities given to NGOs and shelters. For instance, the city of Balti allocated the equivalent of over \$45,155 to a crisis center that provides care to a variety of people in need, including victims of trafficking.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 252.

2012: “In 2012, the government continued to fund a specialized short-term rehabilitation and protection center in Chisinau and increased the state’s budget contribution by approximately 40 percent to provide the equivalent of approximately \$93,000, compared to the equivalent of approximately \$67,000 provided in 2011. In addition, the government funded five regional centers in coordination with NGOs and city governments. This network of care provided medium- and long-term assistance, reintegration, and vocational training. The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$302,200 to fund shelters for victims of trafficking and domestic violence and the equivalent of approximately \$9,000 for repatriation services.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 266.

2013: “The anti-trafficking center had a budget of the equivalent of approximately \$299,570 with a staff of 35 police officers in Chisinau and eight officers in regional divisions.”; “The government spent the equivalent of approximately \$9,000 in 2013 to repatriate victims, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$5,000 in 2012. ... In 2013, the government continued to fully fund a specialized short-term rehabilitation and protection center in Chisinau of the equivalent of approximately \$104,000,

compared with the equivalent of approximately \$93,000 in 2012. ... The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$373,000 to fund seven shelters for victims of trafficking and domestic violence, an increase from the equivalent of approximately \$302,200 in 2012... [T]he government committed the equivalent of approximately \$130,000 to opening six additional rooms around the country.”; “In 2013, three victims were awarded compensation ranging from the equivalent of approximately \$300 to \$2,300.” *US TIP Report 2014*, pp. 276-7.

MONGOLIA

2011: “The entire government budget for crime victim protection services was the equivalent of \$16,000 in 2011.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p 253.

2012: “Two NGOs, funded largely by foreign donors and given the equivalent of approximately \$5,000 to \$8,000 by the Mongolian government, provided the country’s only protective services for trafficking victims, both male and female.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 268.

2013: “The Mongolian government provided the Gender Equality Center, an NGO that provided protective services to victims, the equivalent of approximately \$4,000; this represents a decrease from the equivalent of approximately \$5,000 to \$8,000 the government provided two NGOs working on victim protection in 2012. The National Center against Violence (NCAV) reported receiving the equivalent of approximately \$42,500 from the Ministry of Population Development and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Justice to renovate one of the NCAV’s domestic violence shelters, which could be used for trafficking victims.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 278.

MONTENEGRO

2011: “The national coordinator fully funded an NGO shelter, providing the equivalent of \$52,224 for a range of services, including housing, medical, and psychological care to trafficking victims. During the previous year, the government provided the equivalent of \$152,000. The drop in funding was attributed to a change in the funding structure, which resulted in the operational costs of the shelter being covered directly under the budget of the Ministry of Internal Affairs”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 255.

2012: “The national office for combating trafficking had a budget of the equivalent of approximately \$182,000; approximately half of this funding was allotted for the shelter’s operations, an increase from the equivalent of approximately \$52,200 spent on the shelter in 2011... The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$3,900 to an NGO to operate the [24-hour national] hotline.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 269.

2013: “The government allocated a budget of the equivalent of approximately \$227,000 to the anti-trafficking office, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$182,000 in 2012. Approximately half of the funding was directly allocated to anti-trafficking efforts, including trainings and education, the operation of the shelter for victims, salaries for shelter staff, and the SOS hotline.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 280.

MOROCCO

2011: “In 2011, the MOEPT allocated the equivalent of \$187,500 to child labor prevention programs conducted by Moroccan NGOs focusing on awareness-raising and rescuing children.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 257.

2012: “In 2012, the MOEPT continued to allocate the equivalent of approximately \$187,500 to nine Moroccan NGOs focusing on child labor issues, and the Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family, and Social Development provided the equivalent of approximately \$2 million to NGOs focusing on women and child welfare.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 271.

NEPAL

2011: “The Ministry of Labor’s Committee to Hear the Issue of Undocumented Workers established a up to the equivalent of a \$125,000 fund to assist exploited undocumented workers, which could include trafficking victims”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 261.

2012: “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$2,300 to mark the sixth annual national anti-trafficking day...” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 277.

2013: “The government disbursed the equivalent of approximately \$36,100 to these shelters to offer medical treatment, legal services, education, food, and clothing; however, most of the funds the government allocated for protection efforts remained unspent because the NCCHT did not receive sufficient requests for money for protection and rehabilitation efforts.”; “The MWCSW allocated the equivalent of approximately \$3,000 to the Nepali consulate in Kolkata to assist in repatriating victims.”; “the inter-ministerial National Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (NCCHT) met regularly; continued to develop, but did not finalize, a national action plan; and prepared a public report on the government’s anti-trafficking efforts. The NCCHT provided each of the 75 District Committees for Controlling Human Trafficking (DCCHT) between the equivalent of approximately \$420 and \$570 for awareness campaigns, meetings expenses, and emergency victim services.”; “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$2,700 to mark the annual national anti-trafficking day, and officials held several events throughout the year to raise awareness.” *US TIP Report 2014*, pp. 288-289.

NICARAGUA

2011: “new government-run shelter opened in Managua in 2011, which cost up to the equivalent of \$100,000”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 267.

NIGER

2012: “The Ministry of Justice allocated the equivalent of approximately \$32,000 to fund three workshops held by the CNLTP in December 2012 and March 2013 to train 695 law enforcement officials, community leaders, and civil society on the provisions of the country’s anti-trafficking law and policies.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 285.

NIGERIA

2011: “It reported spending about one-fifth of its operational budget, or the equivalent of \$671,000, on victim protection during 2011. [You could extrapolate from this that the total budget might be 5 x 671,000 = 3,355,000.]... During the reporting period the equivalent of \$21,500 was disbursed to 45 victims, although not necessarily in equal amounts and for purposes ranging from medical costs to school tuition.” *US TIP Report 2012*, pp. 271-2, emphasis added.

2012: “In 2012, the Government of Nigeria allocated the equivalent of approximately \$11.9 million to NAPTIP [National Agency for the Prohibition of traffic in Persons], a slight increase from the 2011 budget,

and an additional equivalent of approximately \$160,000 to help evacuate Nigerian victims of trafficking who were stranded in Cote d'Ivoire. State governments also contributed the equivalent of approximately \$15,900 in additional funds to support NAPTIP efforts during the reporting period... Overall, NAPTIP spent roughly one-fifth of its operational budget, or the equivalent of approximately \$666,000, on victim protection and assistance during 2012." *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 286, emphasis added.

2013: "[T]he Government of Nigeria allocated the equivalent of approximately \$11.2 million to NAPTIP, a slight decrease from the 2012 budget of \$11.9 million. NAPTIP spent roughly one-fourth of its operational budget, or the equivalent of approximately \$453,000, on victim protection and assistance during the reporting period. State governments also contributed the equivalent of approximately \$149,000 to support NAPTIP's efforts during the reporting period, and an additional \$2.4 million to support state anti-trafficking efforts."; "NAPTIP paid a monthly stipend of the equivalent of approximately \$2,500 to a local NGO-run shelter and provided limited funding, in-kind donations, and services to NGOs and other organizations that afforded protective services to trafficking victims."; "During the reporting period the equivalent of approximately \$20,000 was disbursed among 47 victims for purposes ranging from vocational training to school tuition, although not necessarily in equal amounts." *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 298, emphasis added.

NORWAY

2011: "The primary government-funded project received the equivalent of approximately \$420,000 in funding for trafficking victim care; this sum does not include the costs for majority of the aid given to victims by municipalities, including free medical care, nor the financial allocations to other trafficking NGO projects. The government allocated to the equivalent of approximately \$9 million to foreign anti-trafficking assistance." *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 273, emphasis added.

2012: "The primary government-funded project received the equivalent of approximately \$440,000 in funding for trafficking victim care;" *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 288.

2013: "The primary government-funded project received the equivalent of approximately \$418,400 in funding for trafficking victim care, compared to the equivalent of approximately \$401,700 in 2012." *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 300.

PARAGUAY

2013: "The government decreased the women's ministry anti-trafficking budget by roughly 23 percent from 2012 levels, to the equivalent of approximately \$598,000." *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 310.

PERU

2013: "The Ministry of Interior more than doubled its budget for prevention activities from the equivalent of approximately \$142,000 in 2013 to the equivalent of approximately \$355,400 for 2014." *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 313.

PHILIPPINES

2011: "The government significantly increased funding of the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) from the equivalent of approximately \$230,000 in 2010 to the equivalent of \$1.5 million in 2011.... In 2011, the government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$577,000 to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to fund the Recovery and Reintegration Program for

Trafficked Persons, which it began implementing in June 2011. In 2011, the government significantly increased its budget allocation to the Assistance-to-Nationals program, administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), to the equivalent of \$9.86 million to assist Filipinos in situations of distress overseas, including trafficking.” *US TIP Report 2012*, pp. 285-7, emphasis added.

2012: “The government sustained its levels of funding for the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) at the equivalent of approximately \$1.2 million in 2012 and continued efforts to implement anti-trafficking laws and policies at the national, regional, and provincial levels... In 2012, the government allocated equivalent of approximately \$615,000 to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to fund the Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons”. *US TIP Report 2013*, pp. 301-2.

2013: “The government nearly doubled its funding for the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) to the equivalent of approximately \$2.4 million in 2013 and continued efforts to implement anti-trafficking laws and policies at the national, regional, and provincial levels.”; “The government sustained funding, the equivalent of approximately \$550,000, to the DSWD to fund the Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons.” *US TIP Report 2014*, pp. 314-5, emphasis added.

POLAND

2011: “In 2011, the government sustained previous funding for victim assistance, allocating the equivalent of approximately \$250,000 for victim assistance.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 288.

2012: “In 2012, the government sustained previous funding for victim assistance, allocating the equivalent of approximately \$250,000...” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 304.

2013: “The government increased funding for victim assistance, allocating the equivalent of approximately \$329,400 in 2013, compared to the equivalent of approximately \$256,300 in 2012.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 317.

PORTUGAL

2011: “In 2011, the government sustained previous funding for victim assistance, allocating the equivalent of approximately \$250,000 for victim assistance”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 291.

2012: “The government continued to subsidize one NGO-run shelter in Porto that specialized in care for victims of trafficking and provided the equivalent of approximately \$136,630 to its operation in 2012, which was consistent with the level of support provided in 2011.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 306.

2013: “The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$145,000 for the female shelter, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$136,000 in 2012. The shelter for male victims opened in 2013, and victims received health services, vocational training, education, Portuguese language tutoring, and a reintegration plan. The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$84,000 for the male shelter.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 319.

QATAR

2010-2011: “[I]n late 2010, the Qatari government launched its “National Plan for Combating Human Trafficking for 2010-2015,” which the government continues to implement with a budgetary commitment the equivalent to \$6,487,195 in 2011.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 292, emphasis added.

2013: “The government reported spending the equivalent of approximately \$10.2 million on the QFCHT’s anti-trafficking efforts; the QFCHT conducted anti-trafficking awareness campaigns through various media outlets, published trafficking awareness and workers’ rights materials for foreign workers in multiple languages, and conducted a number of anti-trafficking awareness workshops for more than 400 migrant workers in Doha’s industrial area.” *US TIP report 2014*, p. 322, emphasis added.

RWANDA

2013: “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$400,000 to support 17 private or NGO-run child rehabilitation centers offering shelter, basic needs, and rehabilitative services to street children in 2013.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 328.

SAUDI ARABIA

2011: “The government’s annual budget for calendar year 2012 includes the equivalent of \$1 million for the permanent committee to combat trafficking”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 301, emphasis added.

2012-2013: “[T]he government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$3 million for the anti-trafficking secretariat in fiscal year 2013.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 320, emphasis added.

SENEGAL

2011: “The government did not provide protective services to victims except at one shelter for child victims, the Guinddy Center. The government appropriated the equivalent of approximately \$150,000 to the center to provide child victims of abuse with shelter, food, education, medical and psychological care, family mediation and reconciliation services, and vocational training.” *US TIP Report 2012*, pp. 303-4.

2012: “[T]he government appropriated the equivalent of approximately \$100,000 to the center in 2012 to provide child victims with shelter, food, medical and psychological care, family mediation and reconciliation services, and limited education and vocational training... [the government of Senegal] allocated the equivalent of approximately \$20,000 to the National Taskforce in 2012.” *US TIP Report 2013*, pp. 321-2.

2013: “[T]he government provided the equivalent of approximately \$73,000 to the center in 2013 to provide child victims with shelter, food, medical and psychological care, family mediation and reconciliation services, and limited education and vocational training. This funding was a decrease from the \$100,000 appropriated in 2012.”; “[The government] allocated the equivalent of approximately \$100,000 to the national taskforce in 2013, which was used to begin implementation of the 2012-2014 national action plan; this amount is a significant increase from the 2012 budget of \$20,000.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 336.

SERBIA

2011: “[I]n November 2011, the government provided a facility for its new victim protection agency

and urgent care center by innovatively using permanently seized criminal assets to acquire the building. The government relied on international donors to help finance the center's first year of operations. During the reporting period, the agency received the equivalent of \$46,811 from the City of Belgrade government for victim protection services. In March 2012, the Government of Serbia provided funding in the amount equivalent to \$54,651 to the agency, which was mandated to grant formal victim status and provide protection to victims". *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 305.

2012: "The government increased anti-trafficking funding to the equivalent of approximately \$81,400 in 2012 from the equivalent of approximately \$54,700 in 2011." *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 323.

2013: "In 2013, the government significantly increased funding of the center, allocating the equivalent of approximately \$210,000 for operations and salaries, compared with the equivalent of approximately \$81,400 in 2012; and allocated the equivalent of approximately \$256,000 for 2014. The government also dedicated to victims' health services the equivalent of approximately \$27,000 from the fines prosecutors' offices collected from dismissed cases."; "The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$18,000 to the NGO providing shelter to victims,"; "The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$70,000 to an NGO that assisted child victims and identified children who were at risk of becoming victims." *US TIP Report 2014*, pp. 337-8.

SIERRA LEONE

2013: "The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$4,650 to fund the Ministry of Social Welfare's protection efforts for trafficking victims during the last quarter of 2013."; "The Inter-Agency Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force... was allocated the equivalent of approximately \$20,000." *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 341.

SINGAPORE

2011: "The government reported allocating the equivalent of \$1.6 million to shelter and social services for crime victims during the year but did not dedicate exclusive resources to protecting trafficking victims". *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 310.

2012: "For the first time, the government allocated a budget specifically for anti-trafficking activities in the equivalent of approximately \$4.4 million for the period 2012-2015... Government funding for shelter and social services for crime victims increased from the equivalent of approximately \$1.6 million in 2011 to the equivalent of approximately \$2.6 million in 2012...In January 2013, the government announced a grant of the equivalent of approximately \$64,000 for matching funds to individuals or organizations to raise awareness of human trafficking, and it allocated the equivalent of approximately \$160,000 for three research projects on the scope of trafficking in Singapore, the experiences of sex trafficking victims, and international best practices for combating trafficking." *US TIP Report 2013*, pp. 327-9, emphasis added.

2013: "[T]he government announced a new grant in the equivalent of approximately \$64,000 for organizations to raise awareness of human trafficking." *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 343.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

2011: "In 2011, the Slovak government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$220,500 to NGOs for anti-trafficking activities, a decrease from the equivalent of \$298,000 in 2010. Only the equivalent of

\$120,000 of the allocated funds had been disbursed by the end of the year.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 312.

SLOVENIA

2011: “In 2011, the government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$138,000 for victim protection, an increase from \$120,000 in 2010”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 314.

2012: “In 2012, the government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$132,200 for victim protection, compared to the equivalent of approximately \$137,800 in 2011... The IDWG spent the equivalent of approximately \$15,700 on its anti-trafficking outreach campaign, which used television, radio, Internet, and in-person outreach programs to target potential trafficking victims, particularly young people.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 332.

2013: “In 2013, the government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$118,000 for victim protection, the same amount as 2012.”; “The IDWG provided NGOs with the equivalent of approximately \$29,100 to run awareness campaigns targeting potential trafficking victims, particularly young people and migrant workers.” *US TIP report 2014*, p. 346.

SOUTH AFRICA

2013: “The government spent the equivalent of approximately \$270,000 in trafficking awareness-raising and training initiatives during the 2012-2013 fiscal year.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 351.

SPAIN

2012: “The government funded its initial 2009 to 2012 national action plan against sex trafficking with the equivalent of approximately \$61 million. In 2012, the government allotted an additional \$8 million to fund the plan. The government’s approval in 2012 of an equivalent of approximately \$2.6 million in funding for NGO services and shelter for trafficking victims was reduced to equivalent of approximately \$1.9 million in 2013 as a part of government wide budget cuts.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 340, emphasis added.

2013: “The government allotted the equivalent of approximately \$2 million to NGOs providing shelter and services to victims for the interim period before a new national action plan is developed, compared with \$2.6 million in 2012.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 355, emphasis added.

SUDAN

2011: “In April 2011, the secretary general of the Secretariat for Sudanese Working Abroad visited the Shosha camp on the border between Tunisia and Libya to assess the wellbeing of Sudanese migrant workers who had fled the instability. By May 2011, the government spent the equivalent of \$11.77 million to evacuate at least 45,000 Sudanese migrant workers, some of whom may have been trafficking victims, to Khartoum; it is unclear to what extent the workers were screened for trafficking victimization.” *US TIP report 2012*, p. 325.

SWAZILAND

2013: “The government allocated the equivalent of approximately \$1,000 to a fund to pay for these [victim assistance] services.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 363, emphasis added.

SWITZERLAND

2011: “During the past two years, Switzerland has allocated the equivalent of \$1.5 million to support the code of conduct for the tourism industry aimed at reducing child sex tourism.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 332, emphasis added.

2013: “The federal government passed an ordinance in October 2013 creating a fund of approximately the equivalent of \$453,000 for NGOs to use for anti-trafficking prevention campaigns.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 366.

TANZANIA

2011: “Government officials occasionally provided food, counseling, and medical supplies - which NGOs estimated to be valued at \$50,000 - as well as assistance with family reunification to victims being sheltered at NGO-operated facilities... The mainland Ministry of Labor’s child labor unit, which received only the equivalent of \$29,000 from the 2011 national budget - a \$3,000 reduction from 2010”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 337.

2013: “In June 2013, to satisfy a 2008 U.S. court judgment levied against a Tanzanian diplomat who had been posted to the United States, the government facilitated the payment of \$170,000—a negotiated sum equivalent to back wages - to a victim of domestic servitude.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 372.

THAILAND

2011: “In 2011, the government allocated the equivalent of \$1.9 million to MSDHS to provide protective services to trafficking victims. The equivalent of an additional \$2.2 million was dedicated to an anti-trafficking fund; the majority of funds distributed from the fund during the year, the equivalent of approximately \$626,750, was used to finance anti-trafficking activities of government agencies and civil society organizations, while the sum equivalent to \$16,400 was distributed to 103 victims.” *US TIP Report 2012*, pp. 340-1, emphasis added.

2012: “In 2012, the Thai government disbursed the equivalent of approximately \$3.7 million for anti-trafficking activities, including the equivalent of approximately \$360,000 from its anti-trafficking fund.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 360, emphasis added.

2013: “The government disbursed the equivalent of approximately \$145,000 from its anti-trafficking fund to victims. These funds were allocated among 525 victims, including paying for the repatriation of 335 foreign victims. Seventy-five trafficking victims benefited from the government’s general crime victim compensation scheme, which disbursed the equivalent of approximately \$65,000 in 2013. The 2008 anti-trafficking law includes provisions for civil compensation for victims; the government filed petitions on behalf of 68 victims, and requested a total equivalent of approximately \$580,000, though there were no judgments allowing the disbursement of these funds during the year.”; “The government allotted the equivalent of approximately \$6.1 million to conduct anti-trafficking efforts. It conducted campaigns through the use of radio, television, billboards, and handouts to raise public awareness of the dangers of human trafficking throughout the country. Media reported that the government invested more than the equivalent of approximately \$400,000 in a communication strategy to improve the public image of its efforts to combat human trafficking.” *US TIP Report 2014*, pp. 375-6, emphasis added.

TIMOR-LESTE

2011: “During the year, the Ministry of Social Solidarity provided the equivalent of \$10,000 to partially fund a local NGO shelter for trafficking victims, but it subsequently discontinued this support, citing lack of use by victims, and the shelter closed due to lack of funds in December 2011... In November 2011, parliament approved an increase equivalent to \$67,000 in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ budget in order to fund an international anti-trafficking conference in Dili in 2012.” *US TIP Report 2012*, pp. 343-4.

2012: “During the year, the Ministry of Social Solidarity provided the equivalent of approximately \$15,000 to support a local NGO shelter for trafficking victims, though none were assisted because no victims were identified who needed such services.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 362.

2013: “The Ministry of Social Solidarity allocated the equivalent of approximately \$16,000 to support a local NGO shelter for trafficking victims, but these funds were repurposed for general anti-trafficking activities because no victims were formally identified by the government for the third consecutive year.”; “The government did not conduct any educational campaigns or workshops to increase awareness of trafficking, but provided the equivalent of approximately \$15,000 to a local NGO to provide anti-trafficking training and raise awareness of human trafficking issues in rural communities outside the capital.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 377-8.

TOGO

2011: “CNARSEVT received a budget allocation equivalent to \$101,000 for the year, which it used to fund administrative costs and victim protection efforts.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 345.

2012: “In 2012, CNARSEVT received a budget allocation equivalent to approximately \$60,500—a decrease from last year’s budget of \$101,000—which it used to fund administrative costs and victim protection efforts.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 364.

2013: “The government spent the equivalent of approximately \$61,770 on victim assistance and protection, a slight increase from the 2012 budget of \$60,500.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 379.

TONGA

2011: “The government provided a total equivalent to \$37,000 in funding from its national budget to two local NGOs during the reporting period for operations related to assisting women and children victims of crime.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 346.

2012: “The government provided a total equivalent to approximately \$42,600 in funding from its national budget to two local NGOs during the reporting period for operations related to assisting women and children victims of crime.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 365.

2013: “The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$28,460—compared to \$42,600 in 2012—in funding from its national budget to one local NGO during the reporting period for operations to assist women and children victims of crime.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 380.

TURKEY

2011: “[L]ocal authorities and the MFA provided a combined \$105,000 to the Istanbul shelter during the year... The government continued to provide the equivalent of \$150,000 in annual funding for the operation of its national IOM-run anti-trafficking (“157”) hotline”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 349.

2012: “The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$570,000 to fund NGOs but did not have a stable funding mechanism to support shelter and services to trafficking victims. Two of the three NGO-run shelters for trafficking victims closed during the reporting period as a result of insufficient funding, disrupting care and services for victims... The government provided the equivalent of approximately \$150,000 to fund the 157 helpline for trafficking victims and continued to publicize the number on television, the internet, and posters in airports.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 369.

UKRAINE

2012: “Planned funding for 2013 to 2015 includes the equivalent of approximately \$120,000 annually from the central state budget to combat trafficking in persons.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 375.

2013: “The planned funding for 2013 to 2015 included the equivalent of approximately \$120,000 annually from the central state budget for NGOs to combat trafficking in persons. The government disbursed the equivalent of approximately \$38,000 for one-time financial assistance to officially recognized victims.”; “Some victims were granted an equivalent of approximately \$2,380 in compensation by the court, which was more than they had generally been granted in previous years.”; “The government had a national action plan for 2012-2015 and allocated the equivalent of approximately \$63,000 from the state budget for its 2013 implementation and to develop an awareness campaign that will be finalized in 2014. NGOs reported receiving the equivalent of approximately \$15,000 from local administrations for prevention activities.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 391.

UNITED KINGDOM (UK)

2011: “During the year, the Scottish authorities provided the equivalent of \$1,182,456 to two NGOs to provide comprehensive services to trafficking victims identified in Scotland... The UK government established a new model of victim care under the anti-trafficking strategy it adopted in 2011. It provided approximately the equivalent of \$3.14 million to a central government contractor to coordinate provision of care for victims in 2011, an increase in comparison to the \$1.45 million previously provided on an annual basis to specialist NGO care providers.” *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 359, emphasis added.

2012: “The government continued to provide the equivalent of approximately \$3.1 million to a central government contractor to coordinate provision of care for victims in England and Wales in 2012...” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 380, emphasis added.

UNITED STATES (US)

2012: “HHS [US Department of Health and Human Services] awarded \$4.8 million in FY [fiscal year] 2012 to three NGOs for the provision of case-management services to foreign national victims through a nationwide network of NGO sub-recipients... During FY 2012, DOJ [US Department of Justice] competitively awarded new funding to 14 victim service organizations across the United States totaling approximately \$5.7 million, a decrease from \$6.7 million granted in FY 2011... In 2012, the DOS [Department of State] Return, Reintegration, and Family Reunification program for Victims of Trafficking

reunited 209 family members with trafficked persons in the United States and provided two victims with return assistance. The DOS Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration provided \$285,000 in 2013 to continue this program...” *US TIP Report 2013*, pp. 384-5, emphasis added.

2013: “HHS awarded \$4.5 million in FY 2013 to three NGOs for the provision of case-management services to foreign national victims through a nationwide network of NGO sub-recipients, a decrease from \$4.8 million in FY 2012.”; “ORR provided grant supplements to the three NGOs totaling \$350,000,”; “HHS provides services to individuals who are trafficking victims and who intersect with runaway and homeless youth and domestic violence programs, among others; and awarded approximately \$38 million for its Runaway and Homeless Youth Program for this purpose.”; “During FY 2013, OVC competitively awarded new funding to 19 victim service organizations across the United States, totaling approximately \$7.9 million, an increase from \$5.7 million in FY 2012.”; “In 2013, a government-funded program brought 240 family members to the United States to join identified victims of trafficking, an increase from 209 in FY 2012, and provided two survivors with assistance returning to their home countries. DOS provided \$813,000 in FY 2013 to support this program.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 400, emphasis added.

VIETNAM

2011: “In 2011, the government finalized and disseminated a five year (2011-2015) national action plan on human trafficking and announced the allocation of the equivalent of \$15 million to implement this plan, which covers all forms of trafficking and coordinates the government’s anti-trafficking responses through the National Steering Committee on Human Trafficking”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 371, emphasis added.

2012: The aforementioned plan is still active, and “[t]rafficking victims are eligible for a cash subsidy up to the equivalent of approximately \$50, paid through local authorities; the government did not provide statistics on the number of victims who received this benefit...” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 395.

2013: “[O]ne increased the maximum one-time government cash subsidy to trafficking victims to the equivalent of approximately \$70.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 410.

ZAMBIA

2011: “During the year, the government completed upgrades to one shelter and more than quadrupled the national anti-trafficking budget from the equivalent \$3 million to \$13 million... The government increased its anti-trafficking budget from the equivalent of \$3 million to \$13 million, which included the first-ever allocation of trafficking-specific funding to the Zambia Police Service’s Victims Support Unit (VSU)”. *US TIP Report 2012*, p. 376.

2012: “[The government of Zambia] doubled its anti-trafficking budget to the equivalent of approximately \$72,000.” *US TIP Report 2013*, p. 398.

2013: “For the second consecutive year, the government more than doubled both its anti-trafficking budget—to the equivalent of approximately \$180,000.” *US TIP Report 2014*, p. 413.

Miscellaneous organisations and agencies

ANTI-SLAVERY INTERNATIONAL

- Financial information can be found here: http://www.antislavery.org/english/what_we_do/antislavery_international_today/antislavery_international_pdf_documents.aspx
- According to their 2012 report http://www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2012/f/final_2011_12_accounts.pdf, Anti-Slavery spent GBP 1,803,569 in 2012 and GBP 2,057,560 in 2011.
- According to their 2013 report http://www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2013/f/1_final_accounts_2013.pdf, Anti-Slavery spent GBP 1,907,647 in 2013.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE (AND FORMER AUSTRALIAN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT) (AUSAID)

Asia Regional Trafficking In Persons (ARTIP) Project 2005-2011

- Between 1 Sept 2005 to 19 December 2011, AUSAID spent AUD 20,319,657 (with a contract to Cardno Emerging Markets (Australia) Pty Ltd totalling AUD 19,669,055 from 13 August 2006-13 August 2011.)
- In addition in-kind contributions from seven participating countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam) estimated at AUD 415,430 in total.
- See summary of funding in the final evaluation document, p. ii, and breakdown of some of the spending pp. 12-15: <http://www.usaid.gov/countries/eastasia/regional/Documents/asia-regional-trafficking-in-persons-report.pdf>

Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons Programme (AAPTIP) 2013-2017

- The AUSAID plans to spend AUD 50 million over a five-year period on the AAPTIP programme. See: <http://www.usaid.gov/HotTopics/Pages/Display.aspx?QID=882>

FREE THE SLAVES

- Financial information can be found here: <https://www.freetheslaves.net/SSLPage.aspx?pid=285>
- According to their 2011 report <http://www.freetheslaves.net/Document.Doc?id=279>, Free the Slaves spent USD 2,911,578 in 2011 and USD 3,313,455 in 2010.
- According to their 2012 report <http://ftsblog.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/FTS-2012-Audited-Financial-Statements-1.pdf>, Free the Slaves spent USD 2,502,055 in 2012.

GLOBAL ALLIANCE AGAINST TRAFFIC IN WOMEN (GAATW)

- Financial information can be found in annual reports here: http://www.gaaw.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=732&Itemid=90
- According to annual reports, GAATW spent THB 11,458,908 (USD 381,963) in 2012 and THB 12,083,983 (USD 402,799) in 2011. We used a 30THB=1USD exchange rate to convert figures to USD.

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION (IJM)

- As per their 2011 Annual Report (<http://www.ijm.org/sites/default/files/download/2011-independent-auditors-report.pdf>), IJM had the following expenses for the last few years (rounded to nearest 10 thousand):

| Year | Money spent (USD) |
|------|-------------------|
| 2011 | 28,140,000 |
| 2010 | 25,930,000 |
| 2009 | 22,660,000 |
| 2008 | 20,680,000 |
| 2007 | 16,470,000 |

- This does not include the spending of their four, independent partner offices: IJM Canada, IJM Germany, IJM Netherlands and IJM UK.
- According to the 2012 financial statement (<http://www.ijm.org/sites/default/files/download/2012-independent-auditors-report.pdf>), IJM had a net income of USD 38,714,709 and spent USD 33,141,967.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL)

- 2002-2011 “Since it became operational in early 2002, SAP-FL has received [USD] 15.7 million in core funding from three main donors: the UK Government (DFID); Irish Aid; and the Netherlands”. A Global Alliance Against Forced Labour And Trafficking In Persons: Key achievements of ILO’s Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour, 2001-2011, p. 2. The graph on p. 3 suggests that from 2002-2011 DFID gave USD 10.2 million; the Netherlands gave USD 1.8 million; and Irish Aid gave USD 3.7 million to the SAP-FL project. Irish Aid plans to spend a combined EUR 4.8 million on ILO Ending Forced Labour and Ending Forced Child Labour programmes between 2012 and 2015. See: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_203446.pdf

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)

IPEC’s 2011 Annual Report lists the following figures (<http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/download.action?nodePath=%2FPublications%2FIPEC+action+against+child+labour+2010-2011+Progress+and+future+priorities.pdf&fileName=IPEC+action+against+child+labour+2010-2011+Progress+and+future+priorities.pdf&fileType=pdf>):

- “Of the US\$ 45 million used for action programme activities during the biennium [2010-2011], US\$ 30 million or 66 per cent was devoted to service delivery to beneficiary children and families and related support. Of that, US\$ 19.3 million or 65 per cent was delivered by NGOs and the non-profit sector and US\$ 7.5 million or 25 per cent was delivered by public services.” p. 38
- “A total of 65 IPEC projects closed over the course of the biennium [2010-2011], with a total value of US\$ 86,983,400, while 32 new projects, with a combined value of US\$ 83.8 million were approved and opened.” p. 58

The 2012 annual report lists updated figures: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_21937/lang--en/index.htm

- “In 2012, a total of USD 28.5 million was contracted to implementing agencies. Of this amount USD 19.8 million or (69.1 per cent) was allocated for the provision of services directly to children and their families.” p. 68

- “In programme operation and implementation, during 2012, IPEC provided technical assistance and advisory services to 94 member States, plus Kosovo and maintained operational activities in 81 countries. IPEC’s share of the ILO’s total technical cooperation programme was 19.5 per cent in 2012. Total expenditures in 2012 reached USD 47.2 million”. p. ix

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

- “Since 1997, IOM has implemented a total of 757 counter-trafficking projects as part of their work on the broader area of migration. As at 6 January 2011, 110 of these projects were ongoing...Over the past four years, IOM’s counter-trafficking projects have accounted for between one and two percent of the organization’s overall budget. Their budget for counter-trafficking programmes for 2011 is [USD] 12,143,400. IOM’s primary donor is the U.S. Government, through the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking (GTIP), and the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) in the U.S. Department of State. Norway is one of several other countries who regularly provide support for IOM’s anti-trafficking initiatives. Others include Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Australia. IOM also regularly seeks countertrafficking funds through the European Commission, particularly by responding to specific calls for proposals on how to combat the trafficking of human beings.” pp. 8-9 of the NORAD Evaluation of the International Organization for Migration and its Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking: <http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/activities/ct/Evaluation-IOM-CT.pdf>
- IOM’s 2012 spending by donor and programme/project is listed in their 2012 financial report, Appendix 8, at: https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/About-IOM/governing-bodies/en/council/103/MC_2376.pdf We calculate that in 2012 IOM spent USD 29,605,164 on anti-trafficking projects. (However, its 2011 financial report lists some of the exact same figures for the exact same projects, so we are unsure whether the money reported in the 2012 report was all spent in 2012 or for projects that span a several year period.)

LA STRADA INTERNATIONAL

- Financial information can be found at this site: <http://lastradainternational.org/?main=informationlsi>. The 2010 Accounts and Audit Report (<http://lastradainternational.org/documents/LSI-Annual-accounts-and-audit-report-2010.pdf>) details that expenses in 2010 were EUR 862,458, and in 2009 were EUR 730,727. These figures are for the international office and do not include country offices.
- In 2011, La Strada received EUR 534,022 according to the 2012 annual report (<http://lastradainternational.org/dynamic/files/LSI%20Annual%20accounts%20and%20audit%20report%202012.pdf>). Their expenses were EUR 574,410 in 2011. In 2012, La Strada received EUR 591,885 and spent EUR 627,974.

MTV EXIT (END EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING)

MTV EXIT ASIA III (two years in duration (2010/11-2012/13). The evaluation report (<http://www.ausaid.gov.au/countries/eastasia/regional/Documents/mtv-exit-iii-review-report.pdf>) details the following: Total AUSAID spending: AUD 1.95 million; and total USAID spending: USD 4.6 million.

ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)/OFFICE FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS (ODIHR)

- For the period 1 August 2012 to 31 December 2015, ODIHR’s Human Rights and Anti-Trafficking Programme budget is EUR 1,050,000. See p. 1 of this document: <http://www.osce.org/odihr/94798>

POLARIS PROJECT

Expenses can be found on this website: <http://www.polarisproject.org/about-us/financial-information>

- The website lists 2011 expenses by functional class:
 - Total cash expenses = USD 3,004,916
 - Total expense budget = USD 4,008,166 (includes in-kind goods and services)
- 2012 expenses by functional class:
 - Total cash expenses = USD 3,679,339
 - Total expense budget = USD 4,444,875 (includes in-kind goods and services)

SOMALY MAM FOUNDATION

- Spending is listed on the organisation's website (<http://www.somaly.org/financials>) for the past few years:

| Year | Money spent (USD) |
|------|-------------------|
| 2012 | 2,313,096 |
| 2011 | 3,675,655 |
| 2010 | 3,442,726 |
| 2009 | 1,659,401 |

UNITED NATIONS INTER-AGENCY PROJECT ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING (UNIAP)

- Spending data for UNIAP's recent projects in Phase III from 2006-2013 has been collated in its March 2012 evaluation, found here: <http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/manageevaluation/viewevaluationdetail.html;jsessionid=5C9B3DE6FDE27B1CE16BB3B370E1795F?evalid=6290>
- Table 2 on p. 21 summarises funders, dates of funding and amounts given.
- Details from pp. 19 and 20: "An estimated funding requirement for Phase III of UNIAP up until the end of 2013 is USD 16 million of which USD 14.5 million has been committed to date [March 2012] by some 20 different donors... The principal donors supporting the major part of the project's work i.e. full project or COMMIT (objective 1) are New Zealand AID, Norway, Sida and AUSAID with contributions over Phase III amounting to USD 9,894,924. [From Table 2, this can be broken down as NZAid USD 1,979,920; Norway USD 3,901,006 (NOK 23.2 million), but they corrected this in the Annex saying that they spent USD 3,553,737 (NOK 19.8 million); Sida USD 2,750,000 (SEK 18 million on 29/2/12); AUSAID USD 1,263,998]. The US Government is also a significant donor to Phase III and contributes USD 2,395,000 overall which consists of USD 1,495,000 to research (objective 3) and special projects (objective 4) through USDOS G/TIP; and USD 900,000 for activities in Vietnam (USD 700,000 for objectives 3 and 4 and USD 200,000 for objective 1) through USAID. ANESVAD is the project's sixth main donor providing USD 960,990 (USD 273,238 for Non-COMMIT; and USD 687,752 for COMMIT). Remaining donors include CIDA/Search (USD 984,862), ADB (USD 500,000), Germany (USD 172,550), and others (USD 210, 844)."



Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

