

The  
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presents the

## **2015 Schloss Elmau G7 Summit Final Compliance Report**

9 June 2015 to 6 May 2016

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*“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”*

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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## 11. Human Rights: Migrants

“[We reaffirm our commitment to] combat the trafficking of migrants”

*G7 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration*

### Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.75		

### Background

The flow of migrants fleeing war torn areas, oppressive regimes and humanitarian conflicts is not a new issue facing the global community. The recent influx of migrants from Syria and growing public attention to human trafficking has again highlighted the need to create a better system for dealing with migrants and displaced people.<sup>465</sup>

Migration crises, such as that arising from strife in Syria, are prime targets for traffickers. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons defines human trafficking as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.”<sup>466</sup>

In 2014, G7 members committed to support countries bearing the burden of Syrian refugee inflows.<sup>467</sup> Since the 2014 Brussels Summit, the outflow of migrants from Syria has reached a critical number, and tragedies in the Mediterranean Sea and Bay of Bengal have created demand to address migrant safety. G7 leaders have expanded their commitment beyond Syria in an attempt to focus on all migrants and prevent the additional human rights violations traffickers perpetrate.<sup>468</sup>

G7 leaders called upon states not only to respond to migrant crises, but also to take preventive action to address the causes of migrant crises, and continue to support the development needs of middle-income countries supporting refugees.<sup>469</sup>

<sup>465</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit. 8 June 2015. Access date: 14 January 2016.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

<sup>466</sup> Human Trafficking, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Access date: 6 January 2016.

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>

<sup>467</sup> G7 Brussels Summit Declaration. 5 June 2014. Access date: 15 January 2016.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

<sup>468</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit. 8 June 2015. Access date: 14 January 2016.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

<sup>469</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, G7 Research Group. 8 June 2015. Access date: 14 January 2016.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

**Commitment Features**

G7 members have committed to strengthening the protocols for detecting and preventing human trafficking, addressing the root causes of the migrant crises and supporting middle-income countries that receive an influx of refugees.<sup>470</sup>

The first part of this commitment is inherently transnational, and therefore includes building stronger multilateral responses to trafficking to decrease human suffering. Moreover, countries need to cooperate to be able to create policies that create a safe passage for migrants fleeing, and detect and prevent traffickers who have the intention to harm and exploit refugee’s fragile position.

G7 leaders have acknowledged the need to prevent crises that force millions to flee before they break out. Beyond political turmoil, G7 leaders have also identified other humanitarian conflicts, oppressive regimes, and dire economic and ecological situations as issues that need to be addressed to prevent continual influxes of displaced people.<sup>471</sup> This part of the commitment follows guidelines in the Responsibility to Protect that burdens capable states to intervene on humanitarian grounds to stop the potential suffering of a population.<sup>472</sup> This could include development programs, peacekeeping missions, economic assistance, and other humanitarian projects that focus on improving living conditions, stabilizing regimes, and preventing failed states. Again, this part of the commitment will likely require cooperation by G7 countries to better address the root causes of migrant crises.

Finally, G7 leaders have committed to supporting middle-income countries that have become a safe haven for millions of refugees. The 2015–2016 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan created in response to the Syria crisis outlines the Syrian crises can have potentially detrimental impacts on host countries, including “exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities; overstressing basic social services such as health, water, sanitation and education; aggravating unemployment; and diminishing trade and investment.”<sup>473</sup> Since their commitment to support countries bearing the burden of Syrian migrants at the 2014 Brussels conference, G7 leaders have expanded their commitment to any middle-income country that houses a large number of displaced people.<sup>474</sup> Full commitment could include, but is not limited to, support initiatives that allow these countries to better deal with migrants, such as housing programs or education and language training.

**Scoring Guidelines**

-1	G7 member NEITHER takes action to prevent trafficking NOR takes action to support countries that have a large influx of displaced people.
0	G7 member takes action to limit human trafficking OR takes action to support countries that receive a large influx of displaced people.
+1	G7 member takes action to prevent trafficking AND to support countries that have a large influx of displaced people.

*Lead Analyst: Amelia Cook*

<sup>470</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, G7 Research Group, 8 June 2015. Access date: 14 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

<sup>471</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, G7 Research Group, 8 June 2015. Access date: 14 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

<sup>472</sup> The Responsibility to Protect, Office of the Special Advisor on the Prevention of Genocide, 16 April 2015. Access date: 15 January 2016. <http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/responsibility.shtml>

<sup>473</sup> Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2015-.2016 In Response to the Syria Crisis, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva) 19 December 2014. Access date: 15 January 2015. <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/3RP--Report--Overview.pdf>.

<sup>474</sup> Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, G7 Research Group, 8 June 2015. Access date: 14 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen policies aimed at detecting and preventing migrant trafficking. Canada has supported efforts to address the root causes of the migrant crisis, and has offered support to countries receiving a large influx of displaced people.

In response to the ongoing vulnerability of migrant women to human traffickers, Status of Women Canada collaborated with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to deliver training on human trafficking to officials in law enforcement, the justice system, and border and immigration services.<sup>475</sup> Canada ratified two supplementary protocols in addition to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.<sup>476</sup>

On 31 January 2016, Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs Stéphane Dion welcomed the launch of Syrian peace negotiations between the Syrian opposition and the Assad regime, convened by the United Nations Special Envoy for Syria.<sup>477</sup> However, Canada is not one of the 17 countries and three organizations known as the International Syria Support Group (ISSG). The ISSG has been involved in international negotiations to resolve the Syrian conflict since October 2015. While not a participant, Canada endorsed the negotiations by supporting UN Security Council Resolution 2254, and has asserted that the Syrian conflict must be resolved through political and diplomatic means.<sup>478</sup>

Canada has committed CAD233.3 million to support development projects in the Middle East region, with the objective of strengthening government services and infrastructure stressed by the influx of displaced people. It has specifically committed to developing health, education, and the delivery of basic service, and has assisted with Jordan's development challenges in particular.<sup>479</sup>

In November 2015, the Canadian government announced CAD100 million in funding to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to be distributed at the country level. Canada donated CAD13 million to Syria, CAD22 million to Jordan, CAD30 million to Lebanon, CAD15 million to Turkey, CAD5 million to Iraq, CAD3 million to Egypt, CAD2 million to Europe and another CAD10 million to assist UNHCR's resettlement process.<sup>480</sup> Canadian Minister of International Development Marie-Claude Bibeau pledged that Canada will continue to support the UNHCR as well as fragile states affected by the crisis.<sup>481</sup>

In addition to supporting other countries that have received a large influx of displaced people, Canada has itself committed to resettling 25,000 Syrian refugees.<sup>482</sup> Canada resettles refugees in part to alleviate the

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<sup>475</sup> Public Safety Canada: National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, Government of Canada, 3 December 2015. Access date: 1 February 2016. <http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/ntnl-ctn-pln-cmbt/index-eng.aspx#toc-01.2>

<sup>476</sup> Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling, Global Affairs Canada, 28 May 2015. Access date: 1 February 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/human-traf-personne.aspx?lang=eng>

<sup>477</sup> Canada welcomes launch of UN-led peace process to end Syrian conflict, Government of Canada, 31 January 2016. Access date: 1 February 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1030639>

<sup>478</sup> Canada welcomes adoption of UN Security Council Resolution endorsing process to end Syrian conflict, Global Affairs Canada, 19 December 2015. Access date: 1 February 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2015/12/19a.aspx?lang=eng>

<sup>479</sup> Canada's response to the conflict in Syria, Global Affairs Canada. Access date: 2 February 2016. [http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/humanitarian\\_response-situations\\_crises/syria-syrie.aspx?lang=eng](http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/humanitarian_response-situations_crises/syria-syrie.aspx?lang=eng)

<sup>480</sup> Government of Canada announces funding for humanitarian assistance in Syria and neighboring countries, Global Affairs Canada Backgrounders, 26 November 2015. Access date: 2 February 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1022199>

<sup>481</sup> Canada announces \$100 million in funding to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Global Affairs Canada News Release, 26 November 2015. Access date: 2 February 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1022219>

<sup>482</sup> Canada's response to the conflict in Syria, Global Affairs Canada. Access date: 2 February 2016. [http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/humanitarian\\_response-situations\\_crises/syria-syrie.aspx?lang=eng](http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/humanitarian_response-situations_crises/syria-syrie.aspx?lang=eng)

burden for host countries and share the responsibility for displaced persons.<sup>483</sup> For these reasons, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Jerome Newton*

**France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen policies for detecting and preventing migrant trafficking, in addressing the root causes of the migrant crises, and in supporting middle-income countries that receive an influx of refugees.

On 25 August 2015, French President François Hollande announced continued support of Operation Barkhane, a collaboration between France and the African Union to reduce terrorism, and address the root causes of displaced persons originating from Africa. Moreover, France proposed creating funds around EUR1 million to enable young people to remain in their countries.<sup>484</sup>

On 28 September 2015, President Hollande announced that France was contributing EUR100 million to UN agencies for humanitarian assistance in countries neighbouring Syria, to cover the period from late 2015 through 2016.<sup>485</sup>

France has strengthened policies for combating the trafficking of migrants, addressed the root causes of displaced persons at the international level, and provided the necessary support for countries receiving refugees. Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Peter Fettes*

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support middle-income countries that are receiving an influx of displaced people, and made substantive efforts to prevent human trafficking.

The German government has taken several preventive human trafficking initiatives, including initiating the Alliance Against Human Trafficking for Labour Exploitation, complying with international standards under the Trafficking Protocol for the protection of victims of human trafficking, and being a signatory to the European Trafficking Convention.<sup>486</sup> Moreover, in addition to providing victims with the possibility of temporary residency, a network of government funded recovery centers have been implemented with provisions to address the unique needs of trafficking victims during investigations.

In terms of aiding middle-income countries Germany has provided assistance to many countries in the Middle East, and to countries in Europe to aid displaced Ukrainians. On 10 October 2015, Germany announced an additional EUR15 million would be made available to assist Ukrainian refugees. This funding will be predominately allocated to restore water supply and other damaged infrastructure, and provide care for people in great need.<sup>487</sup>

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<sup>483</sup> Resettling Refugees: Canada's Humanitarian Commitments, Library of Parliament Research Publications, Parliament of Canada, 1 April 2015. Access date: 2 February 2016. <http://www.parl.gc.ca/Content/LOP/ResearchPublications/2015-11-e.html>

<sup>484</sup> President Hollande outlines Foreign Policy, Embassy of France in London (London), 25 August 2015. Access date: 24 January 2016. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/President-Hollande-outlines-French-foreign-policy>

<sup>485</sup> General Debate of the 70th Session: France, General Assembly of the United Nations (New York) 28 September 2015. Access date: 24 January 2016. <http://gadebate.un.org/70/france>

<sup>486</sup> Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery, University of Massachusettes. Access date: 9 February 2016 <http://gvnet.com/humantrafficking/Germany.htm>

<sup>487</sup> BMZ Steps Up Cooperation With Eastern Ukraine. Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 2 October 2015. Access date: 9 February 2016. [http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2015/oktober/20151002\\_pm\\_078\\_BMZ-steps-up-cooperation-with-eastern-Ukraine-assistance-for-refugees/index.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2015/oktober/20151002_pm_078_BMZ-steps-up-cooperation-with-eastern-Ukraine-assistance-for-refugees/index.html)

On 5 February 2016, German Development Minister Gerd Müller announced that Germany will double the funding to build schools for displaced refugees abroad. Already Germany has helped 50,000 Syrian children in Iraq, 100,000 Syrian children in Lebanon, and 200, 000 Syrian children in Turkey have access to education through funding UNICEF school projects.<sup>488</sup>

Germany has also committed EUR98 million to help Jordan improve water supply and waste management infrastructure, in an effort to alleviate the pressure of refugees on Jordanian towns.<sup>489</sup> Germany will provide EUR30 million to UNICEF to improve the sanitation infrastructure in the Zaatari refugee camp.

In February 2016, the European Commission reached a financing deal in which it agreed to double its initial share of the fund EUR1 billion, while the 28 member states pay the remaining EUR2 billion.<sup>490</sup> Germany will contribute the largest sum with EUR427.5 million. The money is intended to directly benefit Syrian refugees in Turkey and to ensure their access to education and healthcare in particular.<sup>491</sup>

Germany has also been a leader in providing asylum for refugees, welcoming 800,000 asylum seekers this year alone.<sup>492</sup> Germany has pledged 35,000 more places for Syrian refugees through its humanitarian admission program and individual sponsorship; about 75 per cent of the EU total.<sup>493</sup>

Germany's compliance with international standards to prevent human trafficking, and its continued commitment to aid middle-income demonstrates their full compliance, and therefore receive a score of +1.

*Analyst: Genevieve Zingg*

### **Italy: 0**

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to prevent human trafficking by assisting middle-income countries that receive a large number of displaced people.

Although eight suspected traffickers were arrested in Italy following the death of 49 migrants off its coast in August 2015, Italy has taken no substantive measures to better address migrant smuggling.<sup>494</sup> It continues to be a transit country for many fleeing unstable countries, such as Syria or Libya, but the country has been unable to respond to the migrants and many still fall victim to trafficking.<sup>495</sup>

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<sup>488</sup> Schooling For All Refugee Children. Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 5 February 2016. Access date: 9 February 2016.

[http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/februar/160205\\_pm\\_012\\_Schooling-for-all-refugee-children-Minister-Mueller-meets-Malala/index.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/februar/160205_pm_012_Schooling-for-all-refugee-children-Minister-Mueller-meets-Malala/index.html)

<sup>489</sup> Jordan in the Fifth Year of the Syrian Crisis, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 12 November 2015. Access date: 09 February 2016.

[http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2015/november/20151112\\_pm\\_087\\_Jordan-in-the-fifth-year-of-the-Syrian-crisis-Germany-commits-further-funding/index.html](http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2015/november/20151112_pm_087_Jordan-in-the-fifth-year-of-the-Syrian-crisis-Germany-commits-further-funding/index.html)

<sup>490</sup> EU Strikes Deal on 3 Billion Euro Migration Fund For Turkey, Deutsche Welle, 3 February 2016. Access date: 19 February 2016.

<http://www.dw.com/en/eu-strikes-deal-on-3-billion-euro-migration-fund-for-turkey/a-19025768>

<sup>491</sup> EU strikes deal on 3 billion euro migration fund for turkey, Duetsche Welle (Berlin). Access date: 9 February 2016.

<http://www.dw.com/en/eu-strikes-deal-on-3-billion-euro-migration-fund-for-turkey/a-19025768>

<sup>492</sup> Syrian Refugee Crisis, CNN (New York) 8 September 2015. Access date: 9 February 2016.

<http://www.cnn.com/2015/09/08/world/gulf-states-syrian-refugee-crisis/>

<sup>493</sup> Syrian Refugee Crisis in Numbers, Amnesty International (New York) September 2015. Access date: 9 February 2016

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2015/09/syrias-refugee-crisis-in-numbers/>

<sup>494</sup> Italy: 8 suspected human traffickers arrested following the 49 migrants deaths, Euronews, 15 August 2015. Access date: 10 February 2016. <http://www.euronews.com/2015/08/18/italy-8-suspected-human-traffickers-arrested-following-49-migrant-deaths/>

<sup>495</sup> Italy 2015 Trafficking In Persons Report, U.S. State Department, Access date: 10 February 2015.

<http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2015/243461.htm>

On 21 January 2016, the Italian government dropped its objection to an EU migration fund to Turkey and announced contributions to the EUR3 billion fund to help Turkey tackle the growing migrant crisis.<sup>496</sup>

Although Italy agreed to aid Turkey in its struggle to accommodate the influx of refugees, it has failed to prevent human trafficking domestically and internationally, and thus it receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Amelia Cook*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to prevent human trafficking by supporting middle-income countries that have a large influx of displaced people.

Although Japan continues to be a source, transit and destination for human trafficking, it has been slow to update national laws to better address human trafficking, and does not comply with minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.<sup>497</sup> Currently, there are major gaps in the national legislature that criminalize only some forms of human trafficking, and prevent proper prosecution of those conducting illegal trafficking.

Until recently, the government continued to implement the Industrial Trainee and Technical Internship Program, which produced many cases of male and female migrant workers subjected to forced labour. Although a reform bill has been submitted to the Diet that establishes the capacity to punish perpetrators, the government has not enacted national legislation that would aid in the prevention of human trafficking.<sup>498</sup> Japan continues to lag the other G7 countries in adequate legislature to prevent human trafficking.

On 23 December 2015, Japan committed USD2 million to support host communities, and Syrian refugees in Lebanon through an emergency fund set up by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).<sup>499</sup> The project aims to offset instability in Lebanon due to the influx of refugees, and aid other communities struggling to cope. USD1 million will be allocated to the Lebanon Communities Support Project, and the other USD1 million will support United Nation Human Rights Committee to continue running five community centres in Bakaa.<sup>500</sup> Seiichi Otsuka, the Japanese ambassador to Lebanon, said, "This emergency grant to [UN High Commission for Refugees] and UNDP will not only provide the most vulnerable people with necessary protection and support, but also stimulate the local economy by enhancing the capacity of host communities and increasing income generating opportunities. Japan will continue its support towards the countries affected by the humanitarian crisis."

Although Japan has aided middle income countries who are receiving an influx of refugees, it continues to lag in proper anti-human trafficking legislation and prevention programs, and thus receives a score of 0.

*Analyst: Amelia Cook*

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<sup>496</sup> Italy drops objection to EU migration fund to Turkey, Reuters. 02 February 2016. Access date: 10 February 2016. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-europe-migrants-turkey-italy-idUKKCN0VA30K>

<sup>497</sup> Japan 2015 Trafficking in Persons Report, U.S. Department of State (Washington) Access date: 1 February 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2015/243463.htm>

<sup>498</sup> Japan 2015 Trafficking in Persons Report, U.S. Department of State (Washington) Access date: 1 February 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2015/243463.htm>

<sup>499</sup> Japan Grants US\$2 million to support host communities and displaced Syrians in Lebanon, UNDP (New York) 23 December 2015. Access date: 1 February 2016.

<http://www.arabstates.undp.org/content/rbas/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2015/12/23/japan-grants-us-2-million-to-support-host-communities-and-displaced-syrians-in-lebanon/>

<sup>500</sup> Japan Grants US\$2 million to support host communities and displaced Syrians in Lebanon, UNDP (New York) 23 December 2015. Access date: 1 February 2016.

<http://www.arabstates.undp.org/content/rbas/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2015/12/23/japan-grants-us-2-million-to-support-host-communities-and-displaced-syrians-in-lebanon/>



### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitments to strengthening the protocols for detecting and preventing human trafficking, addressing the root causes of the migrant crises, and supporting middle-income countries that receive an influx of refugees.

The United Kingdom has fulfilled its commitment to create a safer passage for Syrian refugees. On 29 January 2014, the Home Secretary of the United Kingdom outlined the government's plan for the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Relocation (VPR) scheme.<sup>501</sup> This scheme aims to provide better protection for Syrian refugees during their journey to other countries. Furthermore, the UK confirmed that Syrian refugees will be granted housing and other costs from the official development assistance budget.<sup>502</sup>

The United Kingdom has accepted nearly 25,000 refugees since the start of the crisis.<sup>503</sup> Syrian refugees entering the country have been granted a status of "Humanitarian Protection." Under UK law, this status recognizes the serious risk of refugees returning to their country, allowing them to settle in the UK for approximately five years.

In line with financial commitments to supporting middle-income countries, the United Kingdom has committed nearly GBP1 billion to the Syrian relief effort, ranking them as the second highest aid donor. This cost is broken down into food, tents and medical care for people living in neighboring countries.<sup>504</sup>

The United Kingdom's compliance has earned it a score of +1.

*Analyst: Bardia Monavari*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment by supporting countries struggling with large influxes of displaced people and taking action to prevent human trafficking.

The US has deployed significant resources against human trafficking networks over cyberspace, including detection and prevention methods for businesses, individuals and law enforcement.<sup>505</sup> Moreover, it has helped several countries enact anti-trafficking legislation and train law enforcement officials, prosecutors and border guards on detecting, investigating and prosecuting traffickers, and it has provided millions of dollars in funding to international organizations targeting human trafficking.<sup>506</sup>

On 2 November 2015, the State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons funded USD18 million in grants and agreements to better combat human trafficking. This includes funding 27 non-governmental and international organizations that have projects to address prosecution, protection, and prevention of sex and labour trafficking globally in a wide range of countries.<sup>507</sup>

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<sup>501</sup> Vulnerable Person Relocation Scheme for Syrian Nationals, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 25 March 2014. Access date: 25 January 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/vulnerable-persons-relocation-scheme-for-syrian-nationals>.

<sup>502</sup> , Refugees Welcome? How UK and Germany Compare on Migration, The Guardian (London) Sept.-Oct. 2015. Access date: 25 January 2016. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/sep/02/refugees-welcome-uk-germany-compare-migration>.

<sup>503</sup> Migrant Crisis: What Is the UK Doing to Help?, BBC News (London) 16 December 2015. Access date: 25 January 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-34139960>.

<sup>504</sup> UK Support Offered to UN Refugee Agency, Government of the United Kingdom (London) 20 September 2015. Access date: 25 January 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-support-offered-to-un-refugee-agency>.

<sup>505</sup> 20 Ways You Can Help Fight Human Trafficking, U.S. Department of State Diplomacy in Action Access date: 2 February 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/id/help/>

<sup>506</sup> United States of America: Web Resource for Combating Human Trafficking. Access date: 2 February 2016. [http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/united\\_states\\_of\\_america](http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/united_states_of_america)

<sup>507</sup> Summary of Anti-Trafficking Projects Funded FY in 2015, US Department of State (Washington) 2015. Access date: 2 February 2016. <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/other/2015/249072.htm>

The United States has provided approximately USD75.5 million to Lebanon. The funding is intended to support both refugees and Lebanese host communities, and is meant to provide shelter, education, health care, cash assistance for emergency needs and basic relief items such as blankets, heaters and hygiene kits.<sup>508</sup> It has provided USD44 million to Jordan, USD29 million to Turkey, USD22 million to Iraq, and \$4 million to Egypt.<sup>509</sup> The US has also committed to resettle 10,000 Syrian refugees to alleviate the burden on neighboring countries in the Middle East and Europe.<sup>510</sup>

The United States therefore receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Genevieve Zingg*

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to combat trafficking of migrants and aiding middle-income countries that have large influx of displaced people.

On 16 December 2015, the European Commission announced 16 new action programs, and approximately EUR300 million to address the roots causes of forced displacement and human trafficking.<sup>511</sup> These programs are aimed at the countries that compose the horn of Africa, and will receive EUR253 million through the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa to create more stability and build their capacity. Those who are fleeing political turmoil and violence are often at the greatest risk of human trafficking, and thus EUR40 million of this fund will be dedicated directly to preventing human trafficking and illegal smuggling of migrants. Other programs include facilitating the safe return of refugees to stable areas of Somalia, and improving integration of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda.<sup>512</sup>

The EU has also expressed its continued commitment to addressing root causes of forced displacement, protection and asylum, prevention of migrant smuggling and human trafficking through implementation of the Khartoum and Rabat processes, which are frameworks for cooperation and political dialogue between the EU and its African partners.<sup>513</sup>

On 29 May 2015 the EU Trust Fund launched its first response to the Syrian refugee crisis by committing EUR40 million to provide aid for 400,000 Syrian refugees in Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and Iraq. Federica Mogherini, High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice President of the European Commission, stated, “this Trust Fund is another illustration of the EU’s commitment to help the victims of this crisis of unprecedented magnitude in Syria and the neighbouring countries. Our objective is to contribute to a strategic de-escalation of violence in Syria and to help build resilience in the region more generally, in order to alleviate the suffering of the people and create a basis for a sustainable and inclusive political process.”<sup>514</sup> Moreover, Johannes Hahn, Commissioner for European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement

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<sup>508</sup> New U.S. Humanitarian Assistance to Respond to Syria Crisis, U.S. Department of State Diplomacy in Action, 21 September 2015. Access date: 2 February 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2015/09/247115.htm>

<sup>509</sup> New U.S. Humanitarian Assistance to Respond to Syria Crisis, U.S. Department of State Diplomacy in Action, 21 September 2015. Access date: 2 February 2016. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2015/09/247115.htm>

<sup>510</sup> Obama still plans to accept 10,000 Syrian refugees despite Paris terrorist attacks, The Washington Times, 15 November 2015. Access date: 2 February 2016. <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/nov/15/obama-still-plans-to-accept-10000-syrian-refugees-/?page=all>

<sup>511</sup> EU Commission Press Release, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access date: 10 February 2016. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-15-6337\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6337_en.htm)

<sup>512</sup> EU Commission Press Release, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access date: 10 February 2016. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-15-6337\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6337_en.htm)

<sup>513</sup> EU Commission Press Release, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access date: 10 February 2016. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-15-6337\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6337_en.htm)

<sup>514</sup> EU Commission Press Release, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access date: 10 February 2016. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-15-6337\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6337_en.htm)

Negotiations, explained that providing funding for Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey to alleviate pressure of 4 million refugees is “the most affective means to turn despair and illegal trafficking into hope and resilience.”<sup>515</sup>

The funding will go towards additional education for Syrian children in host countries, continuing education for university level young adults, psychological support, and work opportunities for unemployed and disillusioned youth. The focus of these programs is not only to help transition refugees, but also create opportunities for them to improve their livelihoods through scholarships and providing school supplies.<sup>516</sup>

Werner Hoyer, President of the European Investment Bank, whose shareholders are the 28 governments of the EU, called for an ambitious response to the refugee crisis and committed to a coordinated response that works closely with their partners. The European Investment Bank plans to lend over EUR15 billion over the course of the next five years to ten Mediterranean partner countries and Turkey to alleviate pressure on water supply, schools, health care, and job opportunities in these destination countries.<sup>517</sup>

The EU therefore receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Amelia Cook*

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<sup>515</sup> EU Commission Press Release, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access date: 10 February 2016. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-15-6337\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6337_en.htm)

<sup>516</sup> EU Commission Press Release, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access date: 10 February 2016. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-15-6337\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6337_en.htm)

<sup>517</sup> Syrian refugee crisis: the EU's bank calls for an ambitious response, The European Investment Bank, 4 February 2015. Access date: 10 February 2016. <http://www.eib.org/infocentre/press/releases/all/2016/2016-030-syrian-refugee-crisis-the-eus-bank-calls-for-an-ambitious-response.htm>