



RESEARCH GUIDE SOUTH AMERICA

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ARGENTINA • BOLIVIA • BRAZIL CHILE • COLOMBIA • ECUADOR GUYANA • PARAGUAY • PERU SURINAME • URUGUAY VENEZUELA • BOUVET ISLAND FALKLAND ISLANDS • FRENCH GUIANA • SOUTH GEORGIA THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

This research guide follows the regional division defined by the United Nations Statistics Division

Intergovernmental organizations include Organization of American States (OAS), Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Pacific Alliance, Southern Common Market (Mercosur), Bolivarian Alliance for the People of Our America (ALBA), and Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)

MAJOR FORMS OF TRAFFICKING:

- Migrant smuggling/ trafficking
- Forced labor/ forced domestic work
- Child labor/ child labor trafficking
- Child soldiers (Colombia)
- Sexual exploitation/ sex trafficking
- Sex tourism
- Commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents

SPECIFIC TERMINOLOGY:

Migrant Smuggling: The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime defines smuggling as the “facilitation, for financial or other material gain, of irregular entry into a country where the migrant is not a national or resident.” Smuggling is distinct from trafficking as the participant has given their consent to be transported. However, migrants

who originally agreed to be smuggled can be exploited and trafficked against their will during their journey. Migrants' increased vulnerability to trafficking during transport makes the line between human trafficking and migrant smuggling harder to define. Smuggled migrants are often held in debt bondage or sold on to traffickers on arrival in the destination country. South American countries, particularly Brazil, serves as both an origin, transitory site, and destination for migrant smuggling.

Trata de personas y explotación sexual de niñas, niños, y adolescentes (ESNNA): The commercial sexual exploitation of children is the exploitation of minors for sexual or erotic purposes in exchange for money, gifts, or benefit. In South America, ESNNA is



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particularly pervasive in the field of tourism and travel. Children are frequently exploited in resort and tourist areas by local intermediaries and Western European, Canadian, and American tourists. Commercial sexual exploitation of children also occurs online through the Internet or the use of ICT (information and communications technology).

Debt bondage: The term “debt bondage,” also known as bonded labor or debt slavery, refers when an individual is forced to work in order to pay off a debt. Migrants who travel within and across national borders in order to find work are particularly vulnerable to debt bondage due to a lack of official identity documents. As the ILO finds, this lack of official documentation renders workers “‘invisible’ to national authorities and mak[es] it virtually impossible for them to denounce forced labour abuse and seek remedial action.” For example, in Brazil, many young, illiterate men without documentation are trafficked by “gatos,” intermediaries who recruit workers from urban centers to work in remote ranches or logging camps. Upon arrival, workers are often left in debt bondage in order to pay for the transportation costs or accumulated debts for their housing and food. Similar practices are seen in Paraguay, the Chaco region of Bolivia, and the Amazon basin of Peru. Indigenous people in remote areas of South America are particularly vulnerable to coercive practices leading to labor exploitation and debt bondage.

Criadazgo system: The Spanish term “criadazgo” refers to the practice of child domestic servitude in Paraguay. In 2016, the Equal Times reported an estimated 47,000 children serve as domestic laborers in the criadazgo system. Under the criadazgo system, wealthy families informally adopt children from impoverished families in rural areas to work as domestic laborers or “criaditas” (“little maids” in Spanish). UNICEF has criticized the “criadazgo” system as it prevents these children from receiving an education, forces them to labor for little to no compensation, and puts them at particularly high risk for abuse and sexual exploitation.

Forced/Exploitative Begging: This recently identified form of trafficking occurs across the globe. Regionally it is connected mainly to Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru. Victims are forced to beg through threat of severe violence or torture. With many migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers passing through or resettling across South America there remains a large number of victims to exploit as forced beggars, including children.

Narco-terrorism: Narcoterrorism is the involvement of terrorist organizations and insurgent groups in drug trafficking. Traffickers, terrorists, and insurgents may cooperate to a limited extent and are alleged to use funds obtained from drug trafficking to exert military, political, and economic pressure against the countries in which they operate. Through this method, these groups use the criminal networks of each other to fulfill their own specific objectives. Narcoterrorism has a relationship with human trafficking, particularly in Peru. Narcoterrorists are documented to use force and coercion to subject children and adults to forced labor in agriculture, cultivating or transporting illicit narcotics, and domestic servitude, as well as to carry out terrorist activities, and at times recruit children using force and coercion to serve as combatants or guards.

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Irregular Migration: Movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or destination. This type of migration can render migrants vulnerable to abuse, trafficking and exploitation as a result of the migrants' irregular status. The irregular routes that are used are often

precarious and can be deadly. Additionally, irregular migrants may have arrived in a state through regular pathways but become an irregular migrant for reasons, such as denied asylum claims, becoming a victim of trafficking, etc. Please also refer to the note below on the Irregular Migration.

MAJOR TRAFFICKING ROUTES:

- Uruguay/Brazil → Spain, Italy, and Portugal
- **South America → Western Europe**
- **Brazil → Caribbean (transit to Europe)**
- **Venezuela → Caribbean/Brazil**
- **Colombia/Venezuela → Mexico/United States/Canada**

Note on Irregular Migration from the International Organization on Migration (IOM): Although a universally accepted definition of irregular migration does not exist, the term is generally used to identify persons moving outside regular migration channels.

The fact that they migrate irregularly does not relieve States from the obligation to protect their rights. Moreover, categories of migrants who may not have any other choice but to use irregular migration channels can also include refugees, victims of trafficking, or unaccompanied migrant children. The fact that they use irregular migration pathways does not imply that States are not, in some circumstances, obliged to provide them with some forms of protection under international law, including access to international protection for asylum seekers fleeing persecution, conflicts or generalized violence. In addition, refugees are protected under international law against being penalized for unauthorized entry or stay if they have traveled from a place where they were at risk (Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (adopted 28 July 1951, entered into force 22 April 1954) 189 UNTS 137, Art. 31(1)).



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TIP REPORT:

The U.S. State Department releases an annual [Trafficking in Persons Report \(TIP\)](#), which ranks countries on a three-tier system based on their efforts to combat human trafficking. TIP Reports can be found on the [State Department's website](#) and the [HTS database](#). Rankings for 2022 are listed below, followed by more detailed descriptions broken down by country, with strategic information pulled from the 2022 TIP Report.

TIP REPORT 2022

- Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Guyana, are classified as Tier 1. Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam and Uruguay are at Tier 2. Venezuela is the only country at Tier 3
- The European territories of Bouvet Island, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands are **not included or mentioned in the TIP Report**

COUNTRY BREAKDOWN:

Argentina: Argentina remained on Tier 1 in 2022. Their efforts to combat trafficking included prosecuting and convicting more traffickers, including a complicit official; awarding restitution to 35 victims in three cases; and increased identification of trafficking victims. However, the government did not allocate a dedicated budget to anti-trafficking efforts and did not have dedicated shelters for male victims. Official complicity in trafficking crimes remained a concern. The

national anti-trafficking law considers force, fraud, or coercion to be aggravating factors rather than being seen as key elements of the crime.

Traffickers exploit victims from other Latin American and Caribbean countries in Argentina, particularly the Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Brazil. Transgender Argentines are exploited in sex trafficking within the country. Adults and children from Argentina, particularly the northern provinces; Bolivia; Paraguay; Peru; and other countries are exploited in forced labor. Traffickers exploit victims in forced labor in the garment sector; ranching; agriculture, including the cultivation and harvest of olives, onions, and lettuce; forestry; street vending; charcoal and brick production; domestic work; and small businesses. Traffickers exploit victims from the PRC and South Korea, with victims from the PRC working in supermarkets are especially vulnerable to debt bondage.

Bolivia: Taking into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its anti-trafficking capacity, the government demonstrated overall increasing efforts compared with the previous reporting period allowing it to remain on Tier 2. Government efforts included increasing trafficking investigations, convicting more traffickers, identifying more victims, and increasing training for law enforcement officers and prosecutors to combat human trafficking. Authorities adopted a new victim identification protocol and referral system



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mechanism and trained department officials on its use. However, authorities prosecuted fewer traffickers, specialized services for all victims nationwide remained scarce, and efforts to address forced labor were negligible.

Traffickers exploit Bolivian adults and children in sex trafficking and forced labor within the country and abroad. To a more limited extent, traffickers exploited women from neighboring countries, including Brazil, Colombia, and Paraguay, in sex trafficking in Bolivia. Traffickers exploit an increasing number of Venezuelan victims in sex trafficking and forced labor within the country. In 2021, authorities reported a notable surge in the number of Venezuelan and Haitian victims of sex trafficking and forced labor in the country. Traffickers subject some migrants from The Gambia, Venezuela, Chile, and the Caribbean traveling to or through Bolivia to sex trafficking and forced labor.

Traffickers exploited children in sex tourism in rural Indigenous communities in the north of the La Paz department, in and around the city of Rurrenabaque, and in tourist areas in the departments of La Paz and Beni, openly advertising to tourists speaking Hebrew and Arabic. Rural and poor Bolivians, most of whom are Indigenous, and LGBTQI+ youth are particularly at risk for sex and labor trafficking. Bolivian women and girls are exploited in sex trafficking within Bolivia and neighboring countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Panama, and Peru.

Within the country, traffickers exploit Bolivian adults and children in forced labor in domestic work, mining, ranching, and agriculture. Forced criminality continues to be a problem; media outlets reported cases of children forced to commit crimes, such as robbery and drug production, and others exploited in forced begging. Traffickers exploit Bolivians in forced labor in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile in sweatshops, agriculture, brick-making, domestic work, textile factories, and the informal sector.

Traffickers continue to use social media as the primary recruitment tool, luring vulnerable individuals with fraudulent employment opportunities and then exploiting them in forced labor or sex trafficking.

Brazil: The Government of Brazil did not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but has made significant efforts to do so. The government demonstrated overall increasing efforts compared with the previous reporting period, keeping it on Tier 2. These efforts included investigating and prosecuting more traffickers, identifying more trafficking victims, and continuing to issue regular updates to its public registry of slave labor offenders (the “dirty list”).

However, the government did not report any final trafficking convictions, and officials continued to punish most labor traffickers with administrative penalties instead of prison, which neither served as an effective deterrent nor provided justice for victims. The government reported limited efforts to combat sex trafficking or to identify sex trafficking victims among highly vulnerable populations, such as children and LGBTQI+ persons; some officials demonstrated a flawed understanding of the human trafficking



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crime, leaving victims vulnerable to penalization for unlawful acts traffickers compelled them to commit. Victim protection mechanisms, including shelter services, remained inadequate and varied substantially by state.

Traffickers exploit women and children from Brazil and from other South American countries, especially Paraguay, in sex trafficking in Brazil. Gangs and organized criminal groups have subjected women and girls to sex trafficking in the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. Traffickers also exploit Brazilian women in sex trafficking abroad, especially in Western Europe and the People's Republic of China (PRC). Traffickers lure Brazilian women abroad with false promises to exploit them in sex trafficking; traffickers have feigned offers of successful music careers to entice Brazilian women to travel to South Korea, where they are forced into commercial sex. Traffickers have exploited Brazilian men and transgender women in sex trafficking in Spain and Italy. Transgender women are one of the most vulnerable populations in Brazil. Traffickers deceive transgender Brazilian women with offers of gender reassignment surgery, planning to exploit them in sex trafficking when they are unable to repay the cost of the procedure.

Child sex tourism remains a problem, particularly in resort and coastal areas; many child sex tourists are from Europe and the United States. Migrants—especially Bolivian, Filipino, Haitian, Paraguayan, and PRC national migrants—and people living near any of Brazil's border areas are vulnerable to trafficking. Traffickers have exploited PRC women in sex trafficking in Rio de Janeiro. Venezuelan migrants were highly vulnerable to sex trafficking and forced labor in Brazil. Traffickers recruit Venezuelans—those living in Brazil and those still in Venezuela—via online advertisements and social media platforms offering fraudulent job opportunities and later exploiting them in sex trafficking in major cities like Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Most identified trafficking victims are people of color, and many are Afro-Brazilian or otherwise of African descent; 63 percent of trafficking victims served at NETPs in 2020 identified as Black or Brown. Traffickers exploit Brazilian men—notably Afro-Brazilian men—and, to a lesser extent, women and children, in situations that could amount to labor trafficking in both rural areas (including in ranching, agriculture, charcoal production, salt industries, logging, and mining) and cities (construction, factories, restaurants, and hospitality). Traffickers exploit adults and children from other countries—including Bolivia, Paraguay, Haiti, and the PRC—in forced labor and debt-based coercion in many sectors, including construction, the textile industry (particularly in Sao Paulo), and small businesses. Traffickers exploit Brazilians in forced labor for some producers of sugar, coffee, garlic, charcoal, and carnauba wax.

Traffickers exploit Brazilian women and children, as well as girls from other countries in the region, in forced labor for domestic servitude. Traffickers exploit Brazilians in forced labor in other countries, including in Europe. Traffickers force Brazilian and foreign



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victims, especially from Bolivia, South Africa, and Venezuela, to engage in criminal activity, including drug trafficking, in Brazil and neighboring countries. NGOs and officials report some police officers ignore the exploitation of children in sex trafficking, patronize brothels, and rob and assault women in commercial sex, impeding identification of sex trafficking victims.

Chile: The Government of Chile fully met the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, continuing to demonstrate serious and sustained efforts during the reporting period, placing it on Tier 1. Government efforts included awarding restitution to three trafficking victims, amending the penal code to increase the maximum penalty for trafficking crimes, contracting an NGO to oversee services for child trafficking victims during a period of bureaucratic transition, and issuing residency permits to 16 trafficking victims. Although the government meets the minimum standards, Chilean courts issued lenient sentences to convicted traffickers, resulting in a pattern of suspended sentences that could undercut nationwide efforts to fight trafficking. Victim services provision remained uneven, with limited access to care for male victims and victims outside the capital.

Chilean women and children are exploited in sex trafficking within the country, as are women and girls from Asia and other Latin American countries, particularly Colombia. Government reporting indicates Bolivian, Colombian, Paraguayan, and Thai migrants are especially vulnerable to trafficking. Children staying in child protection centers are at risk of potential abuse, including trafficking. Some traffickers may recruit children staying in child protection centers.

Traffickers exploit adults and children—primarily from other Latin American countries, as well as Asia—in forced labor in Chile in mining; agriculture; construction; street vending; the hospitality, restaurant, and garment sectors; and domestic service. Traffickers subject Chinese and Haitian immigrants to sex trafficking and forced labor and Colombian women to sex trafficking. Chilean authorities identified a significant number of children involved in illicit activities, including drug trafficking and theft; some of these children may have been trafficking victims. Traffickers subject Chilean men to labor trafficking in Peru and Chilean women to sex trafficking in Argentina, as well as other countries. Foreign traffickers worked in tandem with Chilean traffickers to exploit victims. Most convicted traffickers were Chilean, Ecuadorian, or Bolivian citizens; men and women were equally represented among convicted traffickers. Police often frequent brothels in small towns, and labor inspectors in rural areas maintain relationships with local businesses, dissuading potential trafficking victims from reporting exploitation and fueling perceptions of complicity.

Officials recognize growing migrant communities, especially irregular Venezuelan migrants, as increasingly at risk of trafficking. Migrants' vulnerability to trafficking increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, with more than 30 percent experiencing job loss with limited alternatives amid regional movement restrictions. Due to the pandemic,



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the government closed national borders to non-resident foreign nationals from March 2020 until October 2021; land borders remained closed through December 2021. With official crossings closed, officials continued to detect large numbers of irregular migrants entering Chile, primarily Venezuelans via northern land borders. Stricter immigration laws also contributed to heightened vulnerability in migrant populations, especially Venezuelans.

Under its new immigration framework, effective April 2021 but retroactive to the March 2020 border closure, the government did not permit irregular migrants or those entering the country on a tourist visa to alter their residency status in-country; undocumented migrants present in Chile before March 2020 could regularize their status, reducing their vulnerability to trafficking, via a special dispensation through January 2022. Civil society actors and government officials both expressed concern the confluence of increased irregular arrivals and the new regulations would increase migrants' vulnerability to trafficking. The same immigration reform law included a provision to expressly prohibit the deportation of identified trafficking victims.

Colombia: The Government of Colombia fully met the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government continues to demonstrate serious and sustained efforts during the reporting period and remained on Tier 1. These efforts included increasing investigations, identifying more victims, adopting a new victim identification protocol for labor inspectors, and improving the existing centralized system for victim referral. In addition, the government announced the creation of a special law enforcement unit for the investigation of forced recruitment of child soldiers and increased prevention efforts to mitigate child sex tourism.

Although the government meets the minimum standards, trafficking convictions decreased significantly, and authorities did not criminally prosecute or convict cases of official complicity. Proactive victim identification efforts were generally insufficient, particularly among migrants, and services for forced labor and adult victims were inadequate. The government did not make efforts to criminally investigate, prosecute, and convict cases of forced labor, resulting in impunity for labor traffickers and leaving unidentified victims without protection in critical sectors.

Traffickers exploit Colombian adults and children in sex trafficking and forced labor in Colombia and Latin America, Asia, and Europe. Traffickers exploit Colombians in Israel and the United Arab Emirates, mainly Dubai. According to a Colombian government agency, in 2019, nearly 55 percent of transnational trafficking cases with a Colombia nexus involved Colombian victims exploited in trafficking in Turkey. Traffickers lured victims with fraudulent employment opportunities later to exploit them in sex trafficking and forced labor. Groups at high risk for trafficking include displaced Venezuelans, LGBTQI+ individuals, Afro-Colombians, members of Indigenous communities, individuals with disabilities, internally displaced persons, and those living in areas where illegal armed groups and criminal organizations are active.



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Groups at high risk for trafficking include displaced Venezuelans, LGBTQI+ individuals, Afro-Colombians, members of Indigenous communities, individuals with disabilities, internally displaced persons, and those living in areas where illegal armed groups and criminal organizations are active.

Sex trafficking of Colombian women and children occurs within the country and around the world. Colombian women and children are victims of sex trafficking within Colombia in areas with tourism and large extractive industries. Transgender Colombians and Colombian men in commercial sex are vulnerable to sex trafficking within Colombia and Europe. Traffickers exploit Colombian nationals in forced labor, mainly in mining to extract coal, alluvial gold, and emeralds; agriculture in coffee harvesting and palm production; begging in urban areas; and domestic service. Traffickers exploit Colombian children working in the informal sector and street vending in forced labor. Illegal armed groups, particularly in the departments of Choco, Norte de Santander, Córdoba, Nariño, and Cauca, forcibly recruit children, including Venezuelan, indigenous, and Afro-Colombian youth, to serve as combatants and informants, to harvest illicit crops, and to exploit in sex trafficking. Women, children, and adolescents who separate from the ranks of illegal armed groups are vulnerable to trafficking.

Traffickers recruit vulnerable women and girls in dire economic circumstances, mostly Colombians and displaced Venezuelans, into “webcam modeling,” a phenomenon that grew due to the pandemic. In some cases, traffickers drugged women and girls using fear and coercion through debt and extortion to force victims to perform live streaming sex acts. Government officials and civil society organizations have expressed concern about the burgeoning webcam industry and its ties to sex trafficking. Displaced Venezuelans, including women, children, transgender individuals, and undocumented migrants, were the most vulnerable to sex trafficking and forced labor. Traffickers target impoverished women and girls to exploit them in sex trafficking; this vulnerable population represented 80 percent of sex trafficking cases.

Ecuador: The Government of Ecuador did not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so. The government demonstrated overall increasing efforts compared with the previous reporting period, remaining on Tier 2. These efforts included increasing prosecutions and convictions of traffickers, investigating forced labor cases, prosecuting three individuals in a high-profile case involving forced labor allegations, and coordinating with foreign governments to repatriate victims and bring traffickers to justice. However, authorities continued to make insufficient efforts to prosecute or convict labor traffickers. The government did not fund civil society organizations in a timely and consistent manner, which left victims vulnerable to re-trafficking and also led to the closure of a critically important shelter for victims in the witness protection program. In addition, specialized services for all victims remained unavailable in most of the country, including adults who made up the majority of the victims identified human traffickers exploit domestic and fn irregular status, and later exploit them into sex trafficking and forced labor.



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Human traffickers exploit domestic and foreign victims in Ecuador, and traffickers exploit victims from Ecuador abroad. Traffickers exploit Ecuadorian adults and children in sex trafficking and forced labor within the country, including in domestic service; begging; banana, abaca hemp, and palm plantations; floriculture; shrimp farming; fishing; sweatshops; street vending; mining; and other areas of the informal economy.

Sex trafficking is most prevalent in coastal provinces, including El Oro, Guayas, Manabí, Los Rios, and northern border provinces including Carchi, Esmeraldas, Loja, and Sucumbíos. Sixty percent of child female sex trafficking victims, whom one of the specialized shelters identified and assisted, originate from Quevedo, Los Rios province. Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorians, Colombian refugees, and Venezuelan migrants are particularly vulnerable to trafficking. Women, children, LGBTQI+ individuals, refugees, and migrants continue to be the most at risk for sex trafficking; Indigenous persons and People's Republic of China national workers are vulnerable to forced labor. Traffickers promising a better life to migrants from South and Central America, the Caribbean, and to a lesser extent, Africa and Asia, confiscate documents, impose debts, and threaten or force migrants into commercial sex upon the victims' arrival in Ecuador. Traffickers exploit Colombian, Peruvian, Venezuelan, and to a lesser extent, Central American women and girls in sex trafficking and domestic servitude and forced begging. Traffickers increasingly use social media networks to recruit and groom individuals to later exploit them in sex and labor trafficking.

Traffickers use Ecuador as a transit route for trafficking victims from Colombia, Venezuela, and the Caribbean to other South American countries and Europe. Traffickers recruit children from impoverished indigenous families under false promises of employment and subject them to forced begging, domestic servitude, or forced labor in sweatshops and street and commercial vending in Ecuador and other South American countries. Ecuadorian children are subjected to forced labor in illicit activities, such as drug trafficking and robbery. Traffickers exploit Ecuadorian adults and children in sex trafficking and forced labor abroad, including in the United States and other South American countries, particularly Chile and Colombia. Traffickers exploit Ecuadorian children in sex trafficking and forced labor in Chile, Colombia, Peru, and to a lesser degree in Argentina, Spain, and Suriname. Some Ecuadorian trafficking victims are initially smuggled and later exploited in commercial sex or forced labor in third countries, including forced criminality in drug trafficking.

Allegedly, some corrupt Ecuadorian officials have alerted traffickers to law enforcement operations or labor inspections, and some local authorities assisted traffickers in procuring falsified identity documents, resulting in victims' lack of confidence in the police and a reluctance to report potential cases. Colombian illegal armed groups target and forcibly recruit Ecuadorian children living along the northern border. Traffickers lure vulnerable, displaced Venezuelans with fraudulent employment opportunities, particularly those in irregular status, and later exploit them into sex trafficking and forced labor.



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Guyana: The Government of Guyana fully met the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, remaining on Tier 1. These efforts included identifying more victims and referring them to services, increasing investigations and prosecutions, drafting and funding a National Action Plan (NAP) for 2021-2025 with input from survivors, training diplomats, and conducting a campaign to inform migrants of the Spanish-language hotline. Although the government met the minimum standards, it did not convict any traffickers for the first time in four years. It did not formally approve standard operating procedures (SOPs) to identify victims, provide sufficient security for trafficking victims at shelters, provide enough GUYANA 262 Spanish-language interpreters, identify any victims among the vulnerable Haitian population, or adequately oversee recruitment agencies.

Traffickers exploit victims in labor trafficking in mining, agriculture, forestry, domestic service, and in shops. The government reported 78 percent of traffickers in 2020 were men, predominantly Guyanese; 14 percent of traffickers were from Venezuela, while less than 3 percent were Dominican and Haitian. NGOs reported traffickers are often middle-aged men who own or operate nightclubs. Some traffickers are also family members of the victims. Migrants, young people from rural and Indigenous communities, children, and those without education are the most at risk for human trafficking. Women and children from Guyana, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Suriname, and Venezuela become sex trafficking victims in mining communities in the interior and urban areas.

An NGO reported in 2021 an increasing number of young, Indigenous girls are being taken from Bolivar state in Venezuela to Guyana, where traffickers exploit them in commercial sex. NGOs also reported trafficking networks operated by illegal armed groups known as “sindicatos” in Delta Amacuro state in Venezuela; NGOs reported these groups lead members of the Indigenous Warao community into Guyana to work long shifts in illegal mines with no medical care despite experiencing curable common health issues. Warao women are recruited to work as cooks in the mines but are often forced into commercial sex or exploited by illegal armed groups. While both sex trafficking and labor trafficking occur in remote interior mining communities, limited government presence in the country’s interior renders the full extent of trafficking there unknown. Traffickers exploit Guyanese nationals in sex and labor trafficking in Suriname, Uruguay, Jamaica, and other Caribbean countries.

Paraguay: The Government of Paraguay did not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so, therefore Paraguay remained on Tier 2. These efforts included identifying more than 150 trafficking victims; coordinating with foreign counterparts to arrest traffickers and identify victims; formalizing a screening protocol to identify child trafficking victims at international border crossings; and continuing to grow a grant program supporting trafficking survivors. However, the government did not meet the minimum standards in



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several key areas. The government did not establish the dedicated anti-trafficking agency or funding source required by law and reported limited efforts to implement the national action plan (NAP) to combat trafficking. Victim services remained inadequate; there were no shelter options for male victims, and due to capacity limitations and lack of funding, the government only provided shelter to a subset of female trafficking victims. Cooperation with civil society remained inconsistent, use of the identification protocol and referral mechanism was ad hoc, and the police anti-trafficking unit was under-resourced. The anti-trafficking law did not align with international law, which stymied efforts to effectively hold traffickers accountable.

The practice of compelling children to labor as domestic workers, *criadazgo*, is perhaps the most common form of trafficking in the country. Middle- and upper-income families in urban and rural areas take on children, almost exclusively from impoverished families, as domestic workers and provide varying compensation that may include room, board, money, a small stipend, or access to educational opportunities. An estimated 47,000 Paraguayan children work in situations of *criadazgo*; many of these children are highly vulnerable to sex and labor trafficking. Although *criadazgo* mainly affects young girls, boys are increasingly at risk; government sources estimate 30 percent of children in *criadazgo* are boys. Traffickers exploit children from rural areas in sex trafficking and forced labor in urban centers. Boys are often victims of forced labor in agriculture, domestic service, criminality, and in some cases as horse jockeys. Children engaged in street vending, begging, and working in agriculture, mining, brick making, and ranching are vulnerable to trafficking. Traffickers exploit Paraguayan children in forced labor in the cultivation and sale of illicit drugs. In the Chaco region, traffickers exploit adults and children in debt bondage.

Traffickers increasingly utilize social media to recruit victims. Indigenous persons are particularly vulnerable to trafficking. Traffickers exploit Paraguayan women and girls in sex trafficking within the country, including aboard ships and barges navigating the country's major waterways. Transgender Paraguayans are vulnerable to sex trafficking. Paraguayan victims of sex trafficking and forced labor have been identified in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, PRC, Colombia, Germany, Mexico, Spain, France, and other countries. Traffickers move female trafficking victims regionally and to Europe via transit countries including Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Spain. Traffickers also recruit Paraguayan women as couriers of illicit narcotics to Europe and Africa, where they subject them to sex trafficking. Foreign victims of sex and labor trafficking in Paraguay are mostly from other South American countries. The lack of regulatory measures, insufficient transnational cooperation, and fluidity of illicit goods and services contributed to increased trafficking risk in and around the Tri-Border Area between Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. Civil society and victims reported instances of officials—including police, border guards, judges, and public registry employees—facilitating sex trafficking, including by taking bribes from brothel owners in exchange for protection, extorting suspected traffickers to prevent arrest, and producing fraudulent identity documents



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Peru: The Government of Peru did not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so and remained on Tier 2. These efforts included prosecuting and convicting more traffickers, adopting the National Policy Against Human Trafficking and its Forms of Exploitation, and expanding the anti-trafficking hotline to accommodate Quechua speakers. The government adopted new guidelines for providing mental health care to child trafficking survivors and for introducing evidence of psychological trauma into court proceedings on trafficking cases. However, the government did not meet the minimum standards in several key areas. Services for adult victims, boys, LGBTQI+ individuals, and labor trafficking victims remained inadequate. Although authorities opened several investigations into public officials for alleged complicity in trafficking crimes, the government did not prosecute or convict any complicit officials. Government funding for combating trafficking was severely inadequate.

Traffickers exploit Peruvian and foreign women and girls, and to a lesser extent boys, in sex trafficking within the country; traffickers increasingly recruit victims through social media platforms, often through false employment offers or deceptive romantic relationships. Traffickers lure Peruvian, Venezuelan, and Bolivian women and girls to remote communities near mining and logging operations through false promises of lucrative employment opportunities then exploit them in sex trafficking after arrival. Tourists from the United States and Europe purchase sex from child trafficking victims in areas such as Cusco, Lima, and the Peruvian Amazon. In the Loreto region, criminal groups facilitate transportation of foreign tourists by boat to remote locations where traffickers exploit women and children in sex trafficking in venues on the Amazon River.

Pandemic-related travel restrictions halted most tourism to Peru in 2021; while the lack of tourism may have decreased some forms of trafficking, local NGOs report other forms of exploitation increased as traffickers shifted operations online. Traffickers exploit Peruvian and foreign adults and children in forced labor in the country, principally in illegal and legal gold mining and related activities, logging, agriculture, brick-making, unregistered factories, counterfeit operations, organized street begging, and domestic service. Traffickers subject Peruvians to forced labor in gold mines and service jobs in nearby makeshift camps; traffickers compel victims through deceptive recruitment, debt-based coercion, isolation and restricted freedom of movement, withholding of or non-payment of wages, and threats and use of physical violence. Traffickers subject children to forced labor in begging, street vending, domestic service, cocaine production and transportation, and other criminal activities. Local observers report the isolation and quarantine measures imposed to curb the pandemic brought greater public attention to abusive working conditions in domestic service.

Remaining members of the narcoterrorist organization Shining Path use force and coercion to subject children and adults to forced labor in agriculture, cultivating or transporting illicit narcotics, and domestic servitude, as well as to carry out terrorist activities, and at times recruit children using force and coercion to serve as combatants



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or guards. Indigenous Peruvians, many of whom live in remote areas with limited access to government services, are particularly vulnerable to trafficking.

LGBTQI+ Peruvians are vulnerable to trafficking, including re-exploitation. Transgender individuals are at particularly high risk, and traffickers seek to exploit their need to finance gender-affirming medical care. Venezuelan migrants and refugees fleeing the humanitarian crisis in their country continued to enter Peru, with more than 1.32 million Venezuelans residing in Peru under permanent, temporary, or irregular migration status by the end of 2021. Venezuelan adults and children are vulnerable to sex and labor trafficking en route to or after arrival in Peru, often lured into exploitation through false employment offers.

Pandemic-mitigation measures increased risks among children who did not attend school in person during the year, especially LGBTQI+ children or others who ultimately fled abusive or difficult situations in their homes. Local experts report an increase in online sexual exploitation of children, in which traffickers sexually exploit children in live internet broadcasts in exchange for compensation. Illicit activity, including sex and labor trafficking, is common in regions of the country with limited permanent government presence, including remote mining and logging areas and the VRAEM. Illegal mining and logging operations fuel the demand for sex and labor trafficking in Peru. Traffickers exploit Peruvian women and children in sex trafficking in other countries, particularly within South America. Also, they exploit women and girls from neighboring countries in Peru.

NGOs and foreign authorities report traffickers exploit transgender Peruvians in sex trafficking in Argentina, Italy, and Sweden. Traffickers subject Peruvian adults and children to forced labor in other South American countries, the United States, and other countries. An NGO reported the increasing prevalence of human trafficking of children and young adults near Peru's border with Ecuador. NGOs and government officials reported that official complicity in trafficking crimes and widespread corruption in Peruvian law enforcement and judicial systems continue to hamper anti-trafficking efforts.

Suriname: The Government of Suriname did not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so and remained on Tier 2. These efforts included prosecuting more alleged traffickers and doing so for the first time since 2017, prosecuting three police officers for suspected complicity in trafficking crimes, identifying more victims, hiring additional officers for the Police Trafficking in Persons Unit (TIP Unit), implementing a formal victim identification and referral process, adopting a new National Action Plan (NAP), and expanding the interagency Trafficking in Persons Working Group (TIP Working Group). However, the government did not meet the minimum standards in several key areas. Authorities did not convict any traffickers, did not provide adequate services for victims, and did not sufficiently fund anti-trafficking efforts.



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Reported cases of trafficking in Suriname's remote jungle interior, which constitutes approximately 80 percent of the country, have increased in recent years; limited government presence in the interior renders the full scope of the problem unknown. Weak immigration policies, difficulty in controlling Suriname's borders, and the draw of the gold and timber trade have led to an influx of immigrants from different countries entering Suriname legally and remaining in country after their legal stay expires. These persons become particularly vulnerable to sex and labor trafficking. Traffickers target the increasing influx of migrants into Suriname, particularly those from Haiti and Venezuela, as well as those from Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Guyana. Migrant women and girls are especially at risk for sex trafficking in Suriname, including in brothels, massage parlors and hair salons, and illegal gold mining camps in Suriname's interior.

Individuals involved in commercial sex offered through newspaper ads and social media are also at risk for trafficking. Adult and child migrant workers in agriculture, retail shops, construction, and on fishing boats off Suriname's coast are at risk of trafficking, as are children working in agriculture, small construction, gold mines, and informal urban sectors. Given their irregular status, migrant groups avoid seeking assistance from the authorities for fear of criminalization or deportation, making them vulnerable to traffickers. In March 2020, authorities signed an agreement with the Cuban government to allow 120 Cuban medical workers to help combat the pandemic; 51 Cubans came to the country during the previous reporting period, joining approximately 50 already in the country. Cuban medical workers may have been forced to work by the Cuban government prior to their departure. PRC national-run associations, and allegedly some Hong Kong traffickers, recruit and exploit PRC national immigrants in sex and labor trafficking in the mining, service, and construction sectors.

Some Surinamese parents exploit their daughters in sex trafficking, a trend exacerbated by the pandemic. Traffickers may transport victims through routes in Suriname's interior that bypass official checkpoints. There are reports of corruption and local official complicity in trafficking crimes that may impede anti-trafficking efforts. While traffickers are predominantly male, authorities have also prosecuted and convicted women who trafficked individuals. Traffickers may exploit victims from the same migrant populations. In previous reporting periods, authorities could deport at-risk individuals who violated the terms of their stay before being screened for trafficking, but in the previous reporting period the government reported it stopped all deportations as part of its pandemic response measures unless the deportation involved persons suspected of committing a crime apart from having an irregular status. Trafficking across the eastern, western, and southern borders remained possible despite pandemic-related border closures. The pandemic exacerbated trafficking risks after the government shut down clubs and brothels in April 2020 and individuals engaged in commercial sex began to do so online, in private homes, or in more poorly protected clubs in the interior, making them vulnerable to trafficking. The pandemic increased the risk for lower-skilled individuals unable to find work.



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Uruguay: The Government of Uruguay did not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so, therefore Uruguay remained on Tier 2. These efforts included adopting and beginning to implement a new interinstitutional victim identification and referral protocol, designating an agency responsible for coordinating care for male trafficking victims, and investigating more alleged traffickers. However, the government did not meet the minimum standards in several key areas. Officials did not identify any adult male trafficking victims, the government did not provide adequate victim services or consistent access to shelters, and law enforcement officials did not proactively and systematically identify victims. The government devoted inadequate resources to combating labor trafficking and protecting labor trafficking victims. The government's national action plan (NAP) to combat trafficking expired without replacement.

Uruguayan women and girls—and, to a more limited extent, transgender adults and male adolescents—are exploited in sex trafficking within the country. Traffickers force Uruguayan women and LGBTQI+ individuals into commercial sex in Argentina, Brazil, Italy, and Spain. Traffickers exploit women from Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and to a lesser extent South American countries, in sex trafficking in Uruguay. Many victims are South American women of African descent. Foreign workers, mainly from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Paraguay, are exploited in forced labor in construction, domestic service, cleaning services, elder care, wholesale stores, textile industries, agriculture, fishing, and lumber processing.

Cuban nationals working in Uruguay may be forced to work by the Cuban government. Sex traffickers exploit migrants, particularly women, from Cuba in border cities; sex traffickers may move victims city-to-city to avoid detection and prolong exploitation. From 2018 to 2020, 17 crew member deaths were associated with Taiwan-, People's Republic of China (PRC)-, and other foreign-flagged fishing vessels docked at the Montevideo port and in Uruguay's waters. Foreign workers aboard these vessels are subjected to abuses indicative of forced labor, including unpaid wages, confiscated identification documents, and physical abuse, and there are anecdotal reports of murder at sea. Citizens of other countries, including the PRC and the Dominican Republic, may transit Uruguay en route to other destinations, particularly Argentina, where some are exploited in trafficking. There is heightened vulnerability to trafficking in the interior of the country, where the government's monitoring and anti-trafficking efforts have limited reach; in particular, domestic workers employed in the interior of the country are at greater risk of trafficking.

Venezuela: The Venezuela did not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making any efforts to do so, even considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its anti-trafficking capacity; therefore Venezuela remained on Tier 3. Despite the lack of significant efforts, the regime representatives took some steps to address trafficking, including arresting some complicit individuals and issuing a decree for the development of the national action plan (NAP). However, regime



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representatives did not report assisting any victims or prosecuting or convicting any traffickers. Regime restrictions on the press and pandemic-related measures limited reporting. Maduro and regime representatives continued to provide support and maintained a permissive environment to non-state armed groups that recruited and used child soldiers for armed conflict and engaged in sex trafficking and forced labor while operating with impunity. Despite such reports, representatives did not make sufficient efforts to curb forced recruitment of children by non-state armed groups.

As the economic situation continues to spiral into critical deterioration, more than six million Venezuelans have fled Venezuela to neighboring countries. Traffickers exploit Venezuelan nationals in Aruba, The Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Macau, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Spain, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Venezuelan women and girls are particularly at risk of sex trafficking in Colombia, Ecuador, and Trinidad and Tobago. In 2021, traffickers lured women, including transgender women, to Spain and Germany with fraudulent employment opportunities and subjected them to forced surgical procedures before exploiting them in commercial sex. A civil society organization reported 517 victims were identified in 2020, of which 124 were children, 210 were identified domestically, 60 in Colombia and Guyana, 52 in Trinidad and Tobago, 39 in Spain, 32 in the Dominican Republic, and 26 in Mexico. Traffickers increasingly exploit Venezuelan men in forced labor in other countries, including Aruba and Curaçao.

Non-state armed groups, including Colombian illegal armed groups, especially near border regions, subject Venezuelans to forced criminality and use child soldiers. In 2019, the UN, foreign governments, media outlets, and credible NGOs reported Maduro regime representatives, including members of security forces and local representatives, including those near border regions, colluded with, tolerated, and allowed Colombian illegal armed groups to operate in Venezuelan territory with impunity, while also confronting groups at other times. These officials reportedly provided support and a permissive environment to non-state armed groups that recruited children for armed conflict and forced criminality. These non-state armed groups grew through the recruitment of child soldiers and engaged in sex trafficking and forced labor. They lured children in vulnerable conditions and dire economic circumstances with gifts and promises of basic sustenance for themselves and their families to later recruit them into their ranks. These groups recruited children to strengthen their operations and terrorize border communities in Venezuela and neighboring countries, especially Colombia, in areas with limited governance. An NGO reported non-state armed groups indoctrinated, recruited, and engaged children in five Venezuelan states using lectures, brochures, and school supply donations.

Reports have documented the presence of six dissident movements comprising FARC dissident combatants in at least seven of 24 Venezuelan states, including Amazonas, Apure, Bolívar, Guárico, Mérida, Táchira, and Zulia, five of which are border states. In



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2019, Colombian authorities estimated there were approximately 36 ELN camps located on the Venezuela side of the Colombia-Venezuela border. In 2021, the regime imprisoned a civil society activist under politically motivated pretexts after his organization denounced and documented the regime's support for non-state armed groups, including those that recruited children for armed conflict among other crimes. Members of the Maduro regime probably profit from such non-state armed groups' criminal and terrorist activities inside Venezuela, including human trafficking, and such funds likely contribute to their efforts to maintain their control.

In 2019 Armed Forces reportedly ordered members of the Army, National Guard, and militias present in four states along the Colombia-Venezuela border to avoid engaging unspecified allied groups in Venezuelan territory and encouraged the armed forces to aid and support their operations. These groups threaten to destabilize the region, as they grow their ranks exploiting children in sex trafficking, forced labor, and forced recruitment. According to NGOs, forced labor is a common punishment for violating rules imposed by armed groups. Illegal armed groups forced Venezuelans, including children, to work in mining areas and women and girls into sex trafficking. Traffickers subject Venezuelan women and girls, including some lured from poor interior regions to Caracas, Maracaibo, and Margarita Island, to sex trafficking and child sex tourism within the country. Traffickers, often relatives of the victims, exploit Venezuelan children in domestic servitude within the country. Regime representatives and international organizations have reported identifying sex and labor trafficking victims from South American, Caribbean, Asian, and African countries in Venezuela. Foreign nationals living in Venezuela subject Ecuadorians, Filipinos, and other foreign nationals to domestic servitude. Illegal gold mining operations exist in some of the country's most remote areas, including the Orinoco Mining Arc in Bolivar state, where traffickers exploit girls in sex trafficking, forcibly recruit youth to join armed criminal groups, and force children to work in the mines under dangerous conditions;

Approximately 45 percent of miners in Bolivar state were children and extremely vulnerable to trafficking. Armed groups exploit civilians and kidnapping victims in sex trafficking and forced labor, including farming, domestic service, and construction. Workers recruited from other areas of the country were victims of forced labor and manipulated through debt, threats of violence, and even death. In 2021, an NGO reported non-state armed groups operating near Delta Amacuro in Bolivar State led members of the Indigenous Warao community into Guyana to work long shifts in illegal mines with no medical care and under precarious conditions. Traffickers recruited Warao women to work as cooks in the mines and later subjected them to sex trafficking in Guyana. The Cuban government may be exploiting Cuban overseas workers, participating in its government-sponsored medical missions in Venezuela, in forced labor. NGOs reported an increased incidence of domestic servitude and sex trafficking within the country. According to civil society organizations, Venezuela has the highest rate in Latin America of people exploited in human trafficking with 5.6 per 1,000 people



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ANTI-TRAFFICKING LEGISLATION

Most of the countries in South America have defined anti-trafficking legislation specifically dedicated to clearly outlawing most forms of slavery and providing appropriate punishment. Every country in South America has signed or ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

The International Labor Organization's law database possesses anti-trafficking legislation under "forced labor" for Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Ecuador's 2014 Criminal Code includes several articles that define and criminalize trafficking, specifically Articles 91 and 92. Article 334 of Suriname's criminal code, which was most recently amended in 2020, criminalizes sex and labor trafficking and prescribes penalties for those found responsible.

KEY ORGANIZATIONS

There are several helpful organizations that aid victims of human trafficking within South America, especially irregular migrants and children who face commercial sexual exploitation. The International Organization for Migration has worked in or with every country in South America. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela are all member states of the IOM.

Notable local organizations include:

- End Child Prostitution and Trafficking (ECPAT),
- the Colombian NGO Fundación Renacer, which focuses on the commercial sexual exploitation of children,
- the Ecuadoran NGO Alas de Colibrí Foundation,
- the Peruvian NGO Capital Humano y Social Alternativo,
- the Argentinian Maria de los Angeles Foundation,
- the Brazilian Comissão Pastoral da Terra, which combats modern-day labor slavery,
- the NGO Repórter Brasil, which traces forced labor's role in supply chains,
- and the Peruvian NGO, Movimento El Pozo, which works to eliminate commercial sexual exploitation.



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The Global Modern Slavery Directory and End Slavery Now's [Antislavery Directory](#) include other anti-trafficking organizations working in South America.

Several countries have instituted their own anti-trafficking national councils or committees. These include but are not limited to, Argentina's el Comité Ejecutivo de Lucha en contra de la [Trata y Explotación de Personas](#), Bolivia's Consejo Intersectorial [Impulsa Acciones contra la Trata Y Tráfico de Personas](#), Brazil's [Comitê Nacional de Enfrentamento ao Tráfico de Pessoas](#), and Uruguay's [Consejo Nacional de Prevención y Combate a la Trata y Explotación de Personas](#).

MAIN RESOURCES:

There are several standard worldwide publications that discuss human trafficking and modern-day slavery in South America including the [Global Slavery Index's 2018 report on the Americas](#), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's 2020 "[Global Report on Trafficking in Persons](#)," and the US Department of State's [2022 Trafficking in Persons Report](#). Other regional reports include:

- the International Labor Organization's report, "[Regional brief for the Americas, 2017 Global Estimates of Modern Slavery and Child Labour](#),"
- Polaris's research overview, "[Sex Trafficking in or from Latin America](#),"
- IOM's report, "[Día mundial contra la trata de personas](#),"
- ECPAT's report, "[Los Códigos De Conducta Para La Protección De Niños, Niñas Y Adolescentes En La Industria De Los Viajes Y El Turismo En Las Américas](#)," and regional report on Latin America, "[Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism](#),"
- ECPAT's report, "[The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Latin America](#),"
- Revista Latinoamericana de Estudios de Seguridad's article, "[La trata de personas en América Latina: una problemática de asistencia e identificación](#),"
- ENACT's [Global Organized Crime Index](#),
- the human trafficking in South America section of the [IOM's Migration Data Portal](#),
- UNODC's country profiles of [South America](#),
- UNODC's fact sheet, "[La trata de personas: la cruda realidad](#),"
- William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies' report, "[Human Trafficking Trends in the Western Hemisphere](#),"
- and the Congressional Research Service's specialist report, "[Trafficking in Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)."



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More specific country or region reports include but are certainly not limited to:

- ECPAT's country reports on [Argentina](#), [Bolivia](#), [Brazil](#), [Chile](#), [Colombia](#), and [Ecuador](#), [Paraguay](#), [Peru](#), and [Uruguay](#),
- the [Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative](#) report on Colombia,
- UNICEF's report on commercial sexual exploitation of children in the mining industry in Bolivia, "[Explotación sexual comercial de niñas, niños y adolescentes y sus rutas en zonas mineras y extractivas en territorios de los departamentos de La Paz, Oruro y Potosí](#),"
- Renacer's report on child sexual exploitation in Colombia, "[Explotación Y Abuso Sexual De Niñas, Niños Y Adolescentes En Línea: Perspectivas De Sobrevivientes En Colombia](#),"
- the International Centre for Migration Policy Development and Estratégias Nacional de Segurança Pública nas Fronteiras (ENAFRON)'s report on trafficking in the border areas of Brazil, "[Diagnóstico Sobre Tráfico De Pessoas Nas Áreas De Fronteira](#),"
- CHS Alternativo's briefing paper on online child sexual exploitation in Peru, "[Explotación Y Abuso Sexual De Niñas, Niños Y Adolescentes En Línea: Perspectivas de sobrevivientes en Perú](#),"
- Peruvian NGO Capital Humano y Social Alternativo's report, "[Buscando Justicia: Trata de Personas, Violencia y Explotación, 40 Testimonios](#),"
- ECPAT's special report on the use of piracy websites in Brazilian child exploitation, "[Análise De Publicidade De Website De Pirataria No Brasil E A Relação Com Materiais De Exploração Infantil](#),"
- Verité's report, "[Risk Analysis of Indicators of Forced Labor and Human Trafficking in Illegal Gold Mining in Peru](#),"
- ILO's reports on forced labor in [Argentina](#), on forced labor among indigenous peoples in Bolivia, Peru, and [Paraguay](#), on child labor in [Colombia](#), on child labor in mining and agriculture in [Suriname](#),
- Anti-Slavery International's report, "[Contemporary forms of slavery in Paraguay](#),"
- Arche Advisors report for The Coca-Cola Company, "[Forced Labor, Child Labor And Land Use In Paraguay's Sugar Industry](#),"
- Refugees International's report on sexual exploitation of women and girls in Venezuela, "[En Busca de Seguridad: Hacer Frente a la Explotación Sexual y la Trata de Mujeres y Niñas Venezolanas](#)."

For more resources on all forms of human trafficking and modern slavery, please visit [HumanTraffickingSearch.org](https://www.humantraffickingsearch.org) and select or enter specific search terms in the [Global Database](#).