

# HUMAN TRAFFICKING AS AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE: PREVENTION AND CONTROL STRATEGIES

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[www.unodc.org](http://www.unodc.org)

18 April 2006, NICFS New Delhi



- **Slavery may have been abolished in most countries in the 1800s, but it still exists in the world today in different forms.**
- **United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, Protocol on Trafficking:**  
*“...the purchasing, transfer, harbouring or receiving of persons by threatening, use of force, fraud, abuse of power or position for the purpose of exploitation...”*
- **Sexual, Labour, forced Marriage, Organ Transplant, Camel Jockey**



12 million African slaves  
moved to America in 400  
Years

30 million trafficked  
Women in South East Asia  
in the last 10 years

Profits \$8 Billion

Risks Less



Globalisation

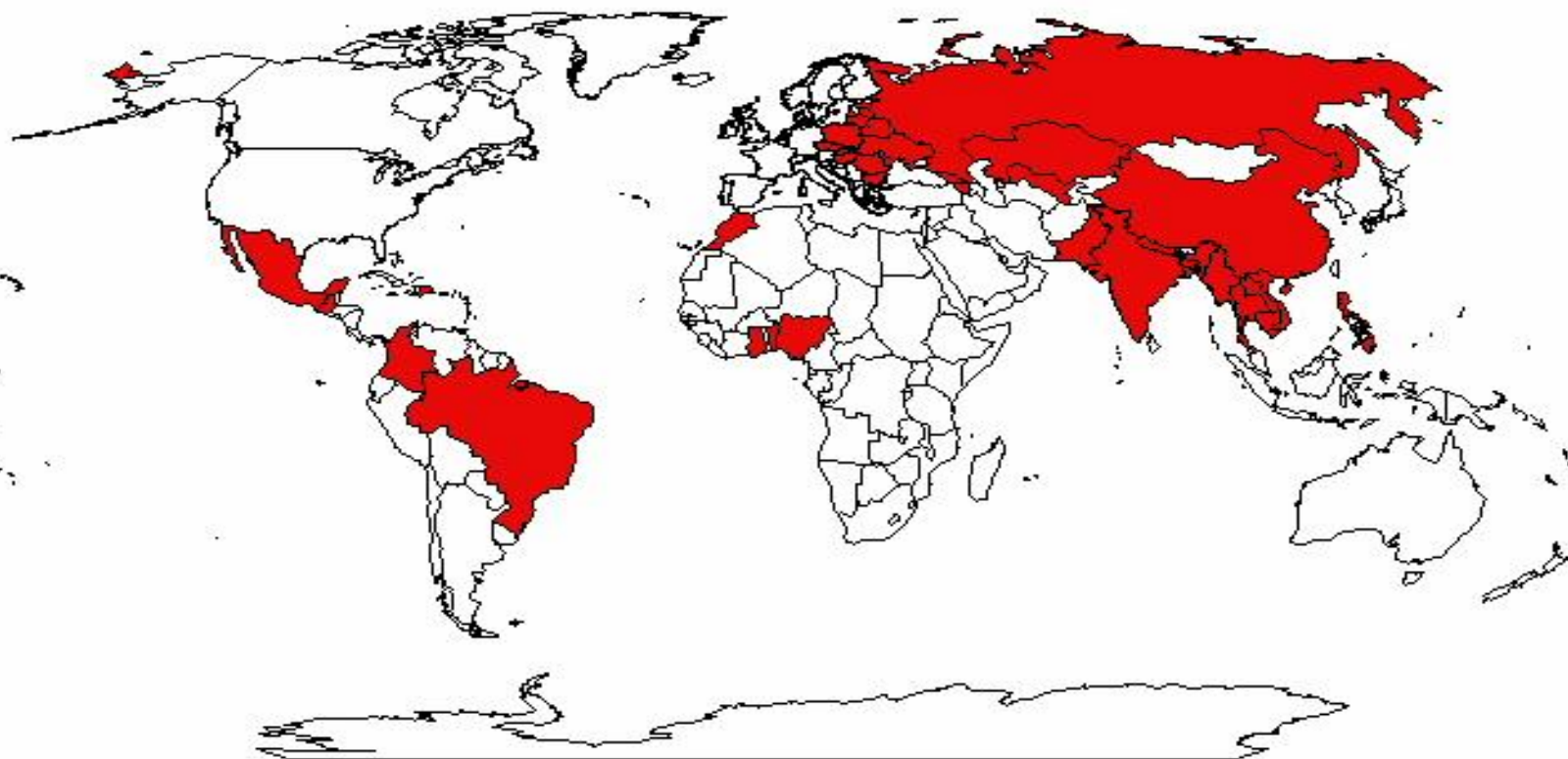
Communication

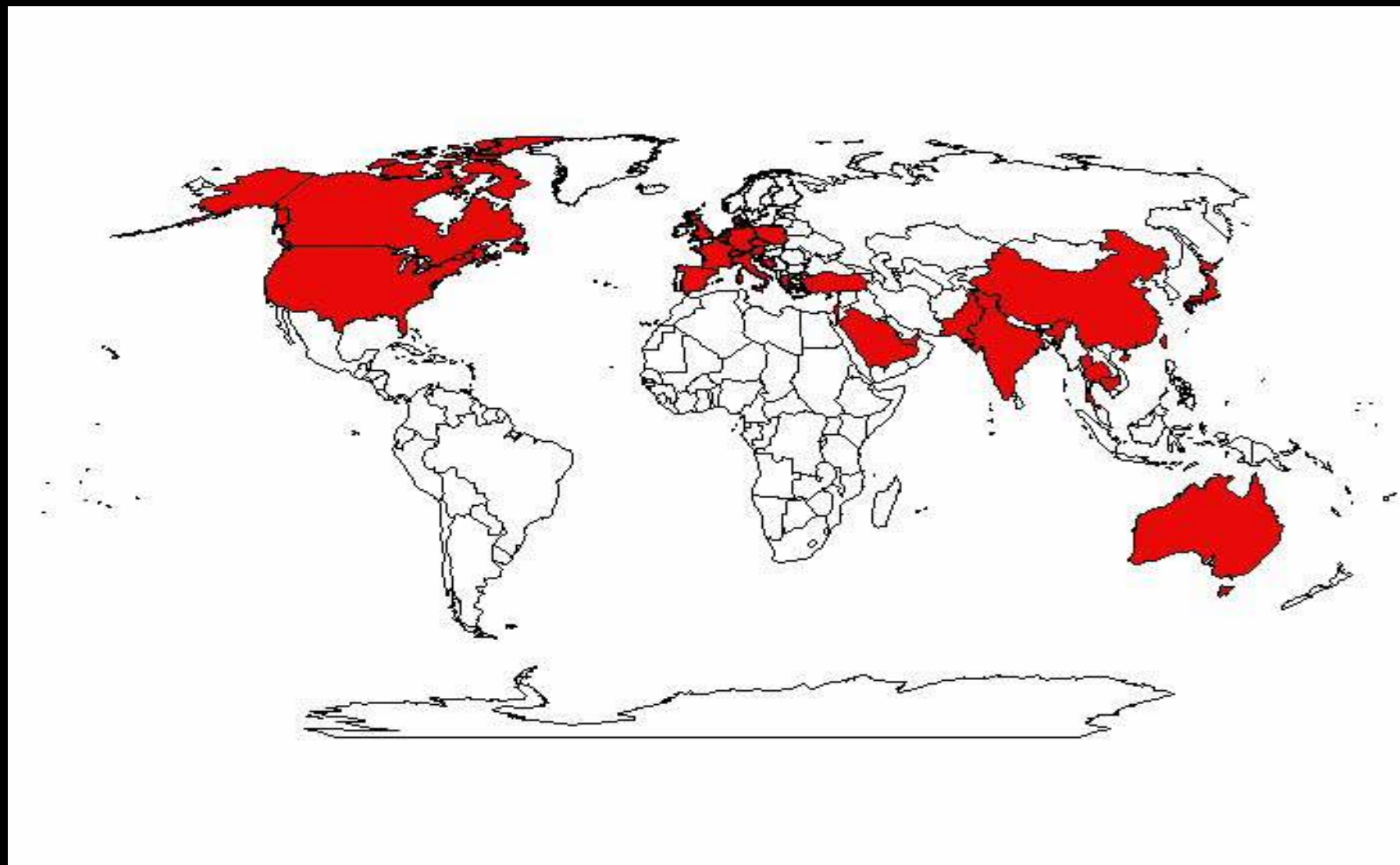
Poverty

Migration

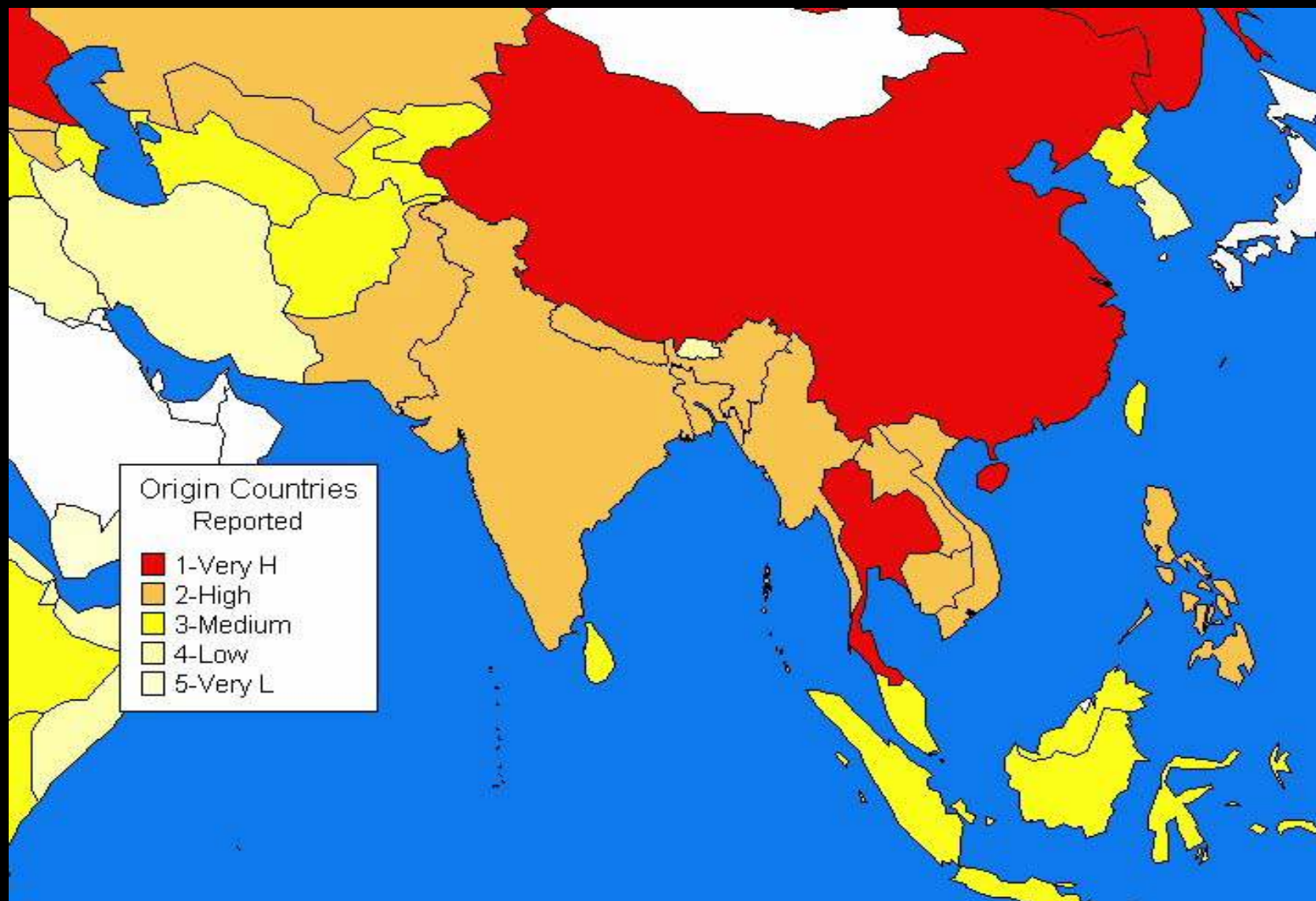
Status of Women

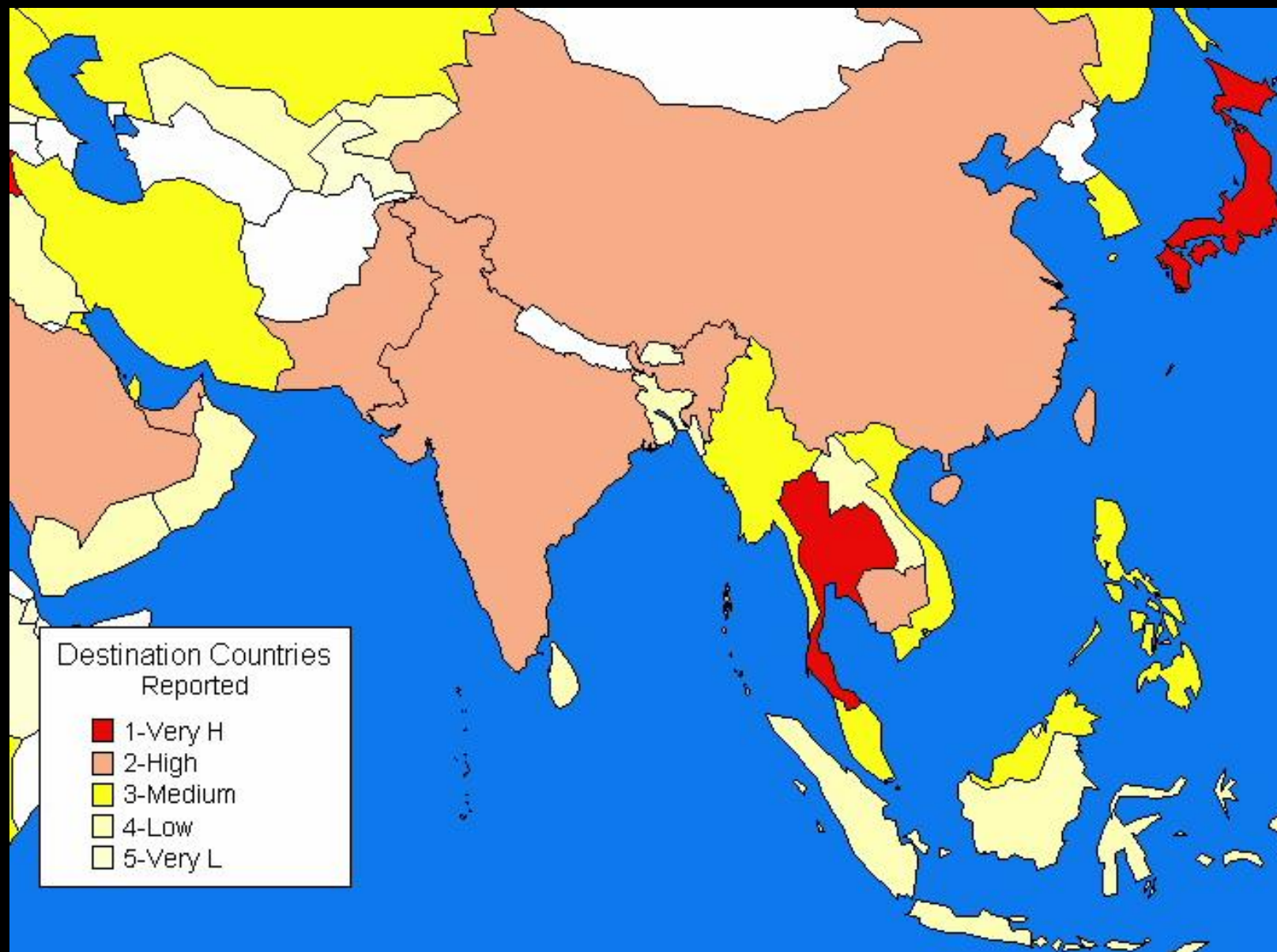
















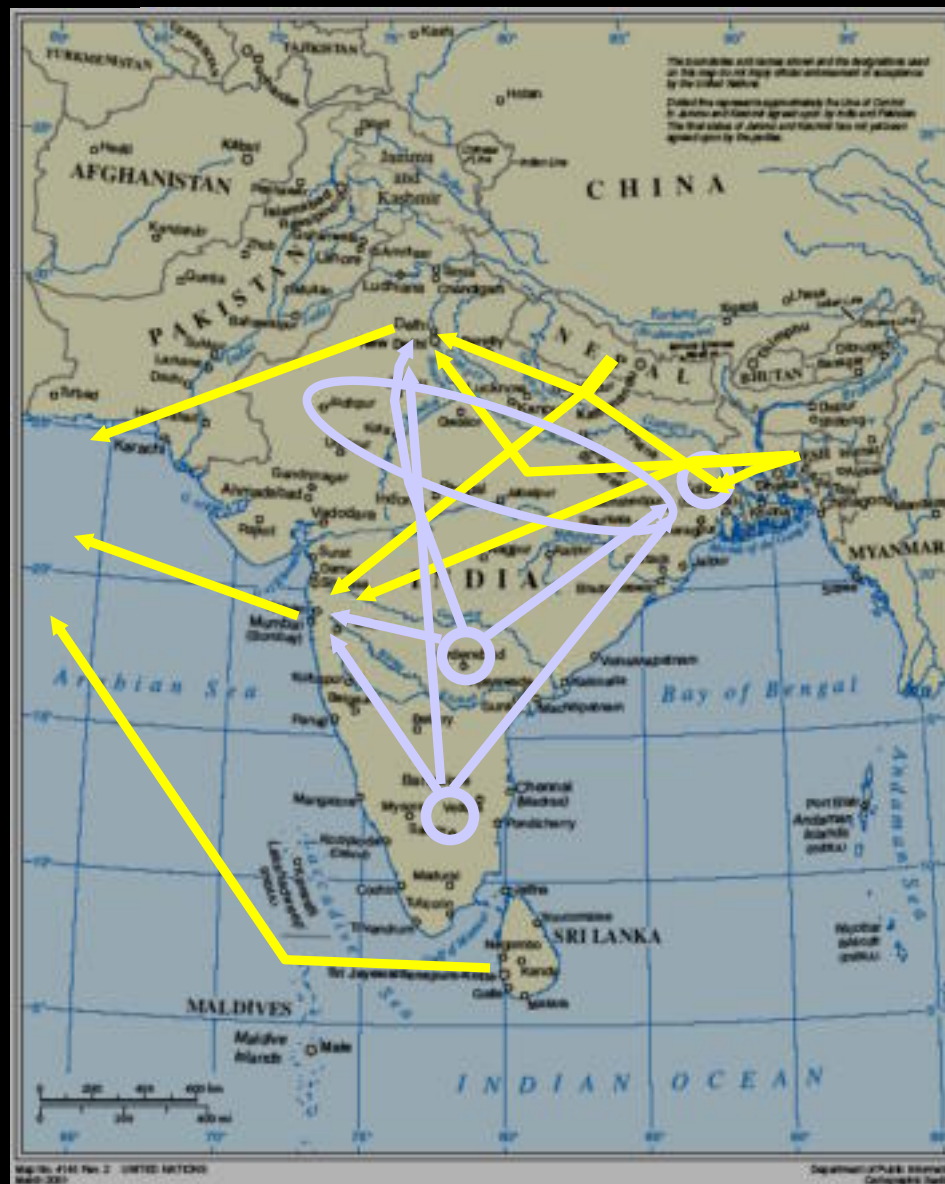
**NEPAL into India =  
200,000 est.  
11,000 per year**

**BANGLADESH into  
India = 300,000  
est.**

**INDIA:  
Est. 2-3 million  
people trafficked**

**Intra-INDIA  
trafficking = 90%  
of trafficked  
people**

**At any one time  
up to 20,000 girls  
are being  
transported  
within India for  
trafficking**



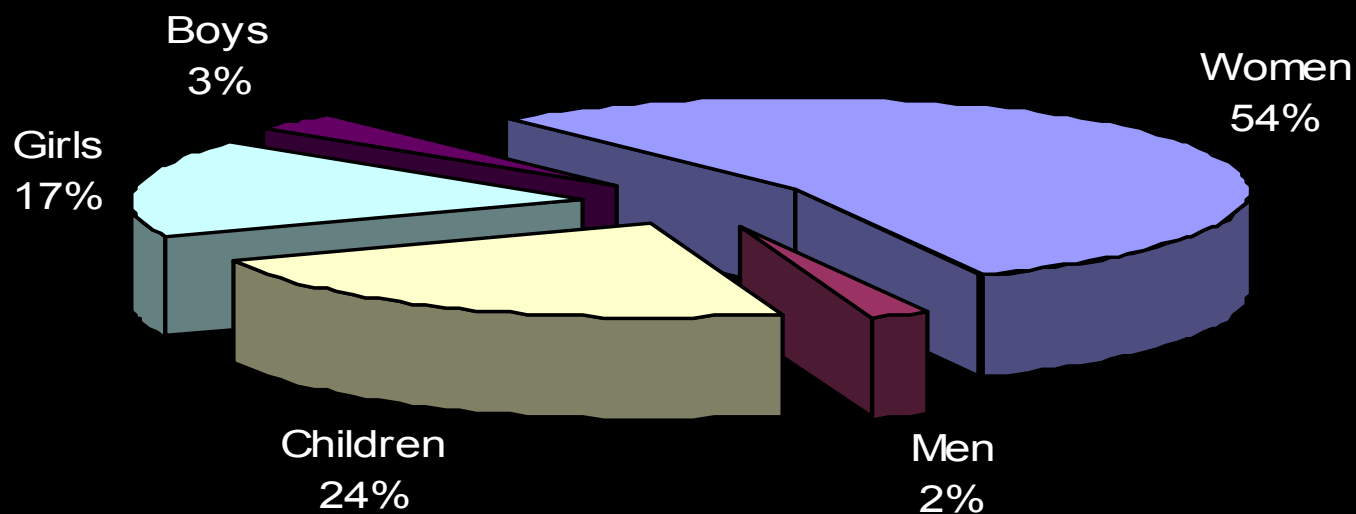
**International  
trafficking**

**Source areas**

**Internal  
trafficking with  
in India**



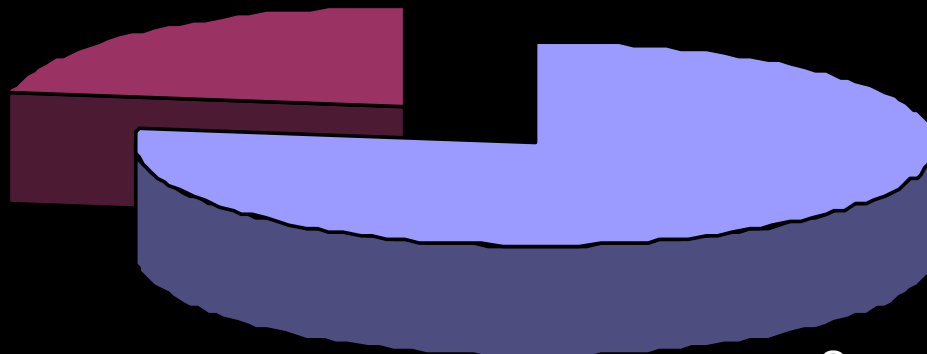
## Profile of trafficking victims





## Type Type of exploitation

Labor Expl.  
23%



Sexual Expl.  
77%

# INTEGRATED APPROACH

**PREVENTION**

**P-P-P MODEL**



**PROTECTION**

**PROSECUTION**

Saturday, October 18, 2003  
Hindustan Times, Lucknow



Some of the six women, who were arrested in connection with flesh trade from a push Delhi hotel, trying to cover their faces at ChandraSekhari police station in New Delhi on Friday.

## THE PIONEER

LUCKNOW WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 29, 2003

# Poor father sells child in Bengal

ANAND KUMAR

POVERTY allegedly drove a father to sell his five-year-old son for Rs. 20,000 in a West Bengal town, but police are trying to find out if it was part of any organised racket. The "sale" in the town of Barasat, about 30 km from here, came to light Monday night when the boy fell unconscious while being taken away by a 60-year-old woman who had "bought" him.

Police official Basant Singh told reporters Tuesday that the boy fainted outside a youth club in the town and was revived by some local residents. The boy later told them that he did not know the woman, Purni Das, who

was taking him away.

People became suspicious and began questioning the woman, who first claimed she was a distant relative of the boy, but later confessed that she had paid Rs 20,000 to the boy's father.

"The local people then informed police officials and brought the boy's father from his home," investigating officer Sandipati Panja said.

The father, Santosh Das, told police that acute poverty had forced him to sell Gopal, his son from his first wife, who had left him for another man. Santosh married after that and had three children from his second wife. "I work in a laundry and it is very difficult for me to take care of my second

wife and our three children," he told police officials.

He said he had to sell Gopal to take care of "the woman who has stayed with me".

Police held the woman and the father for further questioning after finding inconsistencies in their claims about why the child was sold.

The boy spent the night at the local police station and was sent to a government home. "He can go back home only if a family member files an appeal with the authorities for his custody," said Shishu Mandal from the Barasat police. He added that they were trying to find out if any organised human trafficking racket was at work in the region.

हिन्दुस्तान

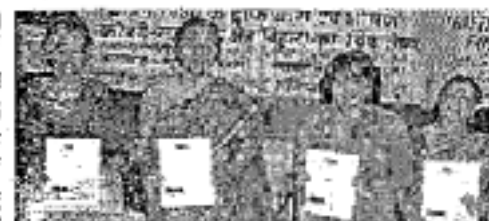
PATNA  
15 MARCH  
2004

# सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बढ़ा बालिकाओं का व्यापार

● बालिकाओं की ट्रेफिकिंग और शोषण पर कार्यशाला

पटना (हि.प्र.)

सूचे के सीमावर्ती इलाके कोशी महानदी क्षेत्र में लड़कियों को ट्रेफिकिंग व एक खतरनाक स्थिति में पहुंच चुकी है। इस इलाके के 58 गांवों में ट्रेफिकिंग के 204 मामले



पुलिस लोकप्रियता के बीके पर उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि

रजने आए हैं जिनमें 173 बालिकाओं के जड़े थे। इन इलाकों की कम उम्र लड़कियों का व्यापार इसलिए होता है क्योंकि लोग मानते हैं कि कम उम्र लड़कियों से बोन संबंध बनाने से एड्स का खतरा नहीं होगा।

बाल व्यापार के सभी महलों को समाप्त कर इसका व्यापक रोक लगाने की जरूरत है। स्थानीय ए.एन. सिन्हा समाज अध्यापन संस्थान में भूमिका निभा रहा नवोदय बालिकाओं की ट्रेफिकिंग और शोषण विध्वंस कार्यक्रम में पत्रकारों को यह आम राय प्यारी। संस्था के निदेशक अरुण कुमार ने पिछले दिनों कोशी महानदी क्षेत्र में बाल व्यापार पर किए गए सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित अपनी रिपोर्ट

रखी। कार्यक्रम को संबोधित करते हुए दिल्ली से आई कैमेल एण्डर चाइल्ड ट्रेफिकिंग की संदेश ईनाली ने कई उदाहरणों के साथ कहा कि बाल व्यापार के मामले में हमारे पास कानून की कमी है। महिला विकास निगम की निदेशक सुरेन्द्र सिन्हा ने भूमिका बिहार की रिपोर्ट पर बालिकाओं की सुरक्षा पर चिंता जताई। कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता डा. भूपेन्द्र कलश्री ने की। ज्ञात सखा प्रमुख सनत सिन्हा ने कहा कि उन्होंने कोशी क्षेत्र में अध्ययन किया है उस इलाकों की गरीब लड़कियों को बेवशवृति के बाद पेशवा और व्यापारियों को जिदगी बचर करनी पड़ी है। कार्यक्रम का संचालन शिवनाथराय ने किया।





सिद्धार्थनगर : एसएसबी जवान के नापाक घड़यंत्र से बर्ची मासूम लड़कियां।

## मासूम लड़कियों को घटना की गंभीरता का अंदाजा तक नहीं

सहारा न्यूज ब्यूरो

सिद्धार्थनगर, 10 फरवरी। एसएसबी जवान कुलदीप के साजिश की शिकार हुई ग्राम बगही की चारों लड़कियां नाबालिग हैं, उनकी मासूमियत का अंदाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि उन्हें मामले की भयावहता का एहसास जरा भी नहीं है। घटना से संबंधित लड़कियां

लड़कियों ने बताया कि कुलदीप नाम का जवान अक्सर गांव में आता था। वह उन्हें अच्छा काम दिलाने की बातें करता था। चूंकि वे सभी गरीब हैं इसलिए उन्हें यह सब अच्छा लगा और वे बाहर जाने के लिए तैयार हो गईं।

घटना के दिन कुलदीप ने उन्हें बड़नी रेलवे स्टेशन पर बैठा दिया, जहां से एक दूसरा आदमी, जिन्हें वे नहीं जानती हैं, उन्हें ट्रेन पर बिठाकर

पहुंचाया गया, जहां एक पुल बन रहा था। बहुत देर बाद वहां एक दूसरा आदमी पहुंचा, जो लड़कियों को कहीं और चलने को कहा। उनके ना-नुकूर करने पर उसने गुड़िया का हाथ पकड़ लिया। इस पर वे सभी डर गईं और रोने लगीं। रोने की आवाज सुनकर पुल पर काम कर रहे लोग आ गए तो वे लोग भाग लिए। गुड़िया के पिता दिल्ली में ही तार बनाने वाली कंपनी में काम करते हैं। उनके माता-पिता



- Vishal Jeet v Union of India 1990
  - Asked governments to set up advisory committees to make suggestions for the eradication of child prostitution
  - Asked the central government to evolve schemes to ensure proper care and protection to victim girls and children  
(Gaurav Jain v Union of India 1997)
  
- Prerna v State of Maharashtra 2000
  - No Magistrate can exercise jurisdiction over any person under 18.
  - The Magistrate must transfer the case to the Juvenile Justice Board if the person is a juvenile in conflict with the law, or to the Child Welfare Committee if he is a child in need of care and protection





- Sakshi v Union of India 2004
  - Expanded use of *in camera* trial to cases other than rape
  - Victims and witnesses to be kept away from accused during trial by use of screen etc
  - Questions in cross on behalf of accused relating to incident must be given in writing to the trial judge
- Zahira v State of Gujarat 2004
  - Victim and Witness protection
- CEHAT v Union of India 2003
  - Was instrumental in bringing into focus the issue of female foeticide
  - Monitored the poor implementation of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act 1994





- Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum v Union of India 1994
  - Legal Representation for victims of rape from police station itself
  - Compensation through Criminal Injuries Compensation Board
  - Anonymity of Victims be maintained
- State of Punjab v Gurmit Singh 1996
  - In Camera trials are mandatory in rape cases
- Balwant Singh v State of Punjab 1987
  - Mere absence of injury does not prove that no resistance was offered by the rape victim
- State of Andhra Pradesh v Gangula Satya Murthy 1996
  - Courts to focus on the broader probabilities of a rape case and not be swayed by minor contradictions or insignificant discrepancies

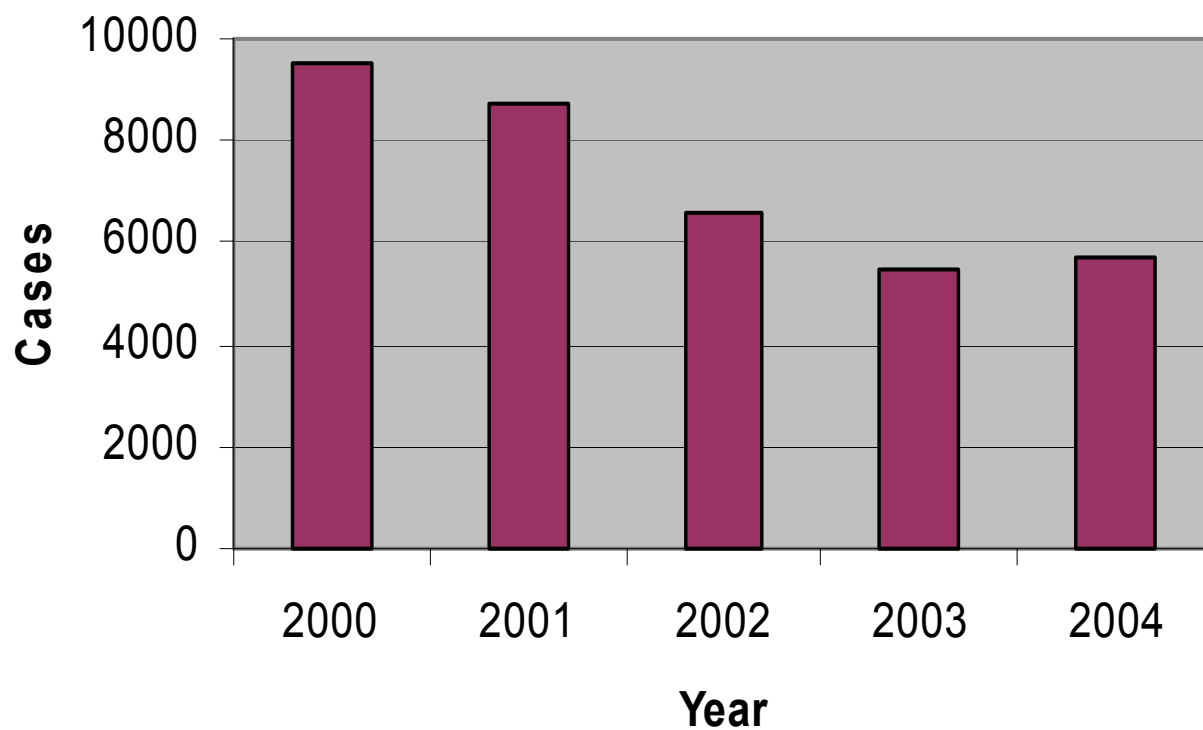


## STATES:

1	ANDHRA PRADESH	405
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0
3	ASSAM	28
4	BIHAR	24
5	CHHATTISGARH	9
6	GOA	28
7	GUJARAT	33
8	HARYANA	62
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	11
11	JHARKHAND	3
12	KARNATAKA	1170
13	KERALA	168
14	MADHYA PRADESH	23
15	MAHARASHTRA	309
16	MANIPUR	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0
18	MIZORAM	5
19	NAGALAND	4
20	ORISSA	22
21	PUNJAB	32

22	RAJASTHAN	79
23	SIKKIM	1
24	TAMIL NADU	3022
25	TRIPURA	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	44
27	UTTARANCHAL	4
28	WEST BENGAL	121
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>5611</b>
	<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>	
29	A & N ISLANDS	0
30	CHANDIGARH	9
31	D & N HAVELI	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	1
33	DELHI	123
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0
35	PONDICHERRY	4
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>137</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>5748</b>







# Newspaper advertisements

- Exclusive – Massage for total relaxation at your place  
**26741410/9820442439/9820160885- Alex.**
- ELITE Massage Serve Full body massage by elite Decent, Foreigner M/F. **Captain: 9821610169.**
- 3 & 5 STAR ROYAL GUEST Full range of World Class Beauty Service by Elite, Decent, Pretty Indian & Foreigner M/F. **2830727 STEVE: 9821610169.**
- EXCLUSIVE Massage 24 Hrs by expert M/F available at UR place, 4Full relaxation Alex **9820330499/26763527.**
- DESTINATION feel urself in Heaven thru oil Massage by decent M/F. **SAM 9821922260.**
- Rejuvi Escorts service full body / soul- thru oil massage @ ur place M/F. **“Rose” 9821894799, 022-33557796.**
- FULL range of world-class beauty service by young, decent educated pretty, M/F masseurs (24 hrs) **Shehrin 9821610168.**



UNITED NATIONS  
*Office on Drugs and Crime*

## STING OPERATION: PURCHASING A GIRL





## FLAT: where “madam” keeps 10-15 girls













## The Failed States Index Rankings

Rank	Total	Country
1	112.3	Sudan
2	110.1	Dem. Rep. of the Congo
3	109.2	Ivory Coast
4	109.0	Iraq
5	108.9	Zimbabwe
6	105.9	Chad
6	105.9	Somalia
8	104.6	Haiti
9	103.1	Pakistan
10	99.8	Afghanistan
11	99.0	Guinea
11	99.0	Liberia
13	97.5	Central African Republic
14	97.3	North Korea
15	96.7	Burundi
16	96.6	Yemen
16	96.6	Sierra Leone
18	96.5	Burma
19	96.3	Bangladesh
20	95.4	Nepal
21	94.5	Uganda
22	94.4	Nigeria
22	94.4	Uzbekistan
24	92.9	Rwanda
25	92.4	Sri Lanka
26	91.9	Ethiopia
27	91.8	Colombia

## Indicators of Instability

Demographic Pressures	Refugees and Displaced Persons	Group Grievance	Human Flight	Uneven Development	Economy	Delegitimization of State	Public Services	Human Rights	Security Apparatus	Factionalized Elites	External Intervention
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## The Failed States Index

By *FOREIGN POLICY* & the *Fund for Peace*

[May/June 2006](#)

27	91.8	Colombia
28	90.3	Kirgizstan
29	89.8	Malawi
30	89.7	Burkina Faso
31	89.5	Egypt
32	89.2	Indonesia
33	88.6	Syria
33	88.6	Kenya
35	88.5	Bosnia and Herzegovina
36	88.4	Cameroon
37	88.3	Angola
37	88.3	Togo
39	87.9	Bhutan
39	87.9	Laos
41	87.8	Mauritania
42	87.7	Tajikistan
43	87.1	Russia
44	87.0	Niger
45	86.1	Turkmenistan
46	85.4	Guinea-Bissau
47	85.0	Cambodia
47	85.0	Dominican Republic
49	84.6	Papua New Guinea
50	84.5	Belarus
51	84.3	Guatemala
52	84.0	Equatorial Guinea
52	84.0	Iran
54	83.9	Eritrea
55	83.8	Serbia and Montenegro
56	82.9	Bolivia
57	82.5	China
57	82.5	Moldova
59	82.4	Nicaragua
60	82.2	Georgia

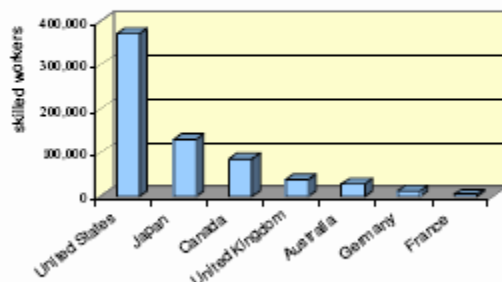






## Highly skilled workers

The United States (1999: 370,000 persons), Japan (2000: 129,000) and Canada (2000: 86,200) experienced the largest annual inflows of highly skilled workers among the world's high-income countries. The United Kingdom (2000: 39,000), Australia (1999-2000: 30,000), and Germany (2000-2001: 11,800) followed.



## Irregular migration

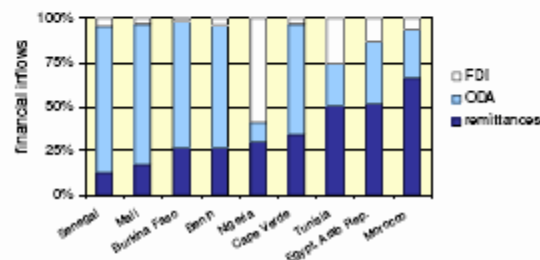
Irregular migration continues to be a complex phenomenon on which accurate and reliable data are not readily available. Some 700,000 to 2 million women and children are estimated to be trafficked across international borders each year. Approximately 500,000 persons enter the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand illegally every year. Estimates of persons entering countries of the European Union by irregular means vary from 120,000 to 500,000 annually. People smuggling is a very lucrative business generating billions of USD in revenues every year. The fees paid to migrant smugglers increase proportionally to the distance covered between country of origin and destination.

## Foreign labour force

Among OECD countries, the highest numbers of foreign workers in 1999 were found in the United States (16.68 million), Germany (3.57 million), Australia (2.37 million), France (1.53 million), and the United Kingdom (1.1 million). The proportion of foreign workers in the labour force is highest in Luxembourg (57.3%), Australia (24.6%), Switzerland (18.1%), the United States (11.7%), Austria (10.02%), Germany (8.75%), and France (5.8%).

## Migrant remittances

For developing countries, migrant remittances continue to be a major source of national income. Worldwide, India (USD 11.5 billion), Mexico (USD 6.5 billion) and Egypt (USD 3.7 billion) received the largest amounts of money from their diaspora. However, due to its often informal character, the total volume of remittances is difficult to establish. Over the last 20 years, annual official remittance flows to many African countries surpassed inflows of Official Development Assistance and Foreign Direct Investment. For example, as a proportion of total financial inflows, remittances amounted to 66% in Morocco, 51% in Egypt and Tunisia, 35% in Cape Verde, 30% in Nigeria, and 27% in Benin and Burkina Faso.



### Sources and Definitions

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IOM International Organization for Migration

## Migration Policy Issues

No. 2, March 2003

- International migrants
- Migrant stocks by world region
- Migrant stocks by country
- Immigration and emigration countries
- Highly skilled workers
- Irregular migration
- Foreign labour force
- Migrant remittances

## Facts and Figures on International Migration

*No country of the world remains unaffected by international migration flows. They are all either countries of origin, transit or destination for migrants, or all three simultaneously. Like other flows, whether financial, commercial, or flows of information or ideas, the rising tide of people crossing frontiers is among the most reliable indicators of the intensity of globalization.*

### International migrants

At the start of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, one out of every 35 persons worldwide is an international migrant. The total number of international migrants is estimated at some 175 million persons (2.9% of the world population). Some 48% of all international migrants are women. Over the last 35 years, the number of international migrants has more than doubled.

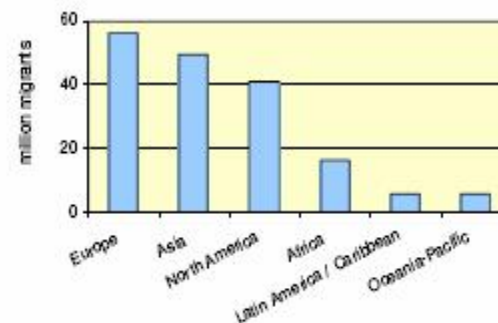


### Migrant stocks by country

The United States (35 million) and the Russian Federation (13.3 million) top the list of the 15 countries with the largest international migrant stocks in 2000. This list includes countries from all world regions: Germany (7.3 million), Ukraine (6.9 million), France (6.3 million), India (6.3 million), Canada (5.8 million), Saudi Arabia (5.3 million), Australia (4.7 million), Pakistan (4.2 million), United Kingdom (4.0 million), Kazakhstan (3.0 million), Côte d'Ivoire (2.3 million), Iran (2.3 million), Israel (2.3 million).

### Migrant stocks by world region

In total numbers, Europe (56.1 million), Asia (49.7 million) and North America (40.8 million) are the regions with the largest migrant stocks in 2000. The African migrant stock amounts to 16.2 million persons, representing 2.1% of the total population. The migrant stock in Latin America and the Caribbean totals 5.9 million people, representing 1.1% of the population. Oceania-Pacific topped the list of world regions with the largest proportion of migrants as compared to the total population (19.1%), followed by North America (13%), and Europe (7.7%).



### Immigration and emigration countries

While all of the 10 major emigration countries between 1970 and 1995 were to be found in the developing world, not all of the 10 major immigration countries were developed countries. Over this period, the leading net immigration countries were the United States (16.7 million immigrants), the Russian Federation (4.1 million), Saudi Arabia (3.4 million) and India (3.3 million). Mexico (6.0 million emigrants), Bangladesh (4.1 million), and Afghanistan (4.1 million) were the main emigration countries.