A Feminist Perspective on Human Trafficking of Women and Girls

"Human trafficking" is the term that is used today for modern-day slavery. Like African slaves in past centuries, many people from around the world are being held captive and forced to work. Some people are physically beaten to make them work. A few others are sold into slavery. Some are kidnapped. But most people are tricked into becoming a slave. They are given false promises of money, new jobs, educations, and better lives. Then the promises are broken. The victims of human trafficking are trapped. Human trafficking is taking place in almost every country of the world. In fact, there is a good chance that modern-day slaves live not too far from where you live. According to a 2008 report from the U.S. State Department, human trafficking is one of the greatest human rights challenges of this century, both here and abroad.

 Trafficking in human beings – N° 3 – human rights and transnational criminal law, developments in law and practices

Technical Assistance (financed by the Poverty Reduction Cooperation Fund) for Preventing the Trafficking of Women and Children and Promoting Safe Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion

The Author Bright Mills is a publisher, a media practitioner, and an IT engineer, who has been following the trend of human trafficking, the modern-day slavery of the twenty-first century criminal industry. He is deeply committed to putting an end to modern-day slavery. His aim is to create awareness about the illicit criminal industry that have lured trafficked victims and subjected them to forced labor and sexual exploitation. His publication emphasizes the activities of human trafficking and some measures to be taken in order to prevent the criminal acts and prosecute traffickers. The Book Human trafficking is the modern-day form of slavery in the twenty-first century happening across the globe. Approximately 600,000 to 800,000 victims annually are trafficked across international borders worldwide, and between 18,000 and 50,000 of those victims are trafficked into the United States. This estimates include women, men, and children. Traffickers take the advantage of poverty, war, political instability, high rates of unemployment, and natural disasters to exploit impoverished and vulnerable individuals seeking a better life, luring them into forced labor and sexual exploitation. Traffickers generate about $22 billion annually from their criminal industry.

Das Arbeitslager der Schweizer Radiokameraden im Blisthal 1934-1935

Millions of men, women and children are victims of human trafficking for sexual, forced labor and other forms of exploitation worldwide. The human and economic costs of this take an immense toll on individuals and communities. By conservative estimates, the cost of trafficking in terms of unpaid wages and recruiting fees is over $20 billion. The costs to human capital are probably impossible to quantify. The problem of trafficking cuts across a range of development issues, from poverty to social inclusion, to justice and rule of law issues, and thus has relevance for practitioners throughout the development community. This note provides a brief overview on the issues of human trafficking, which can be used as a quick reference for the task team leaders, sector managers, directors, and their clients at the World Bank Group. This note will first provide a definition of human trafficking and the scope of the problem, and then summarize the regional trends of trafficking patterns. This is followed by a discussion of the key actors in the anti-trafficking movement and the role played by development partners in preventing human trafficking. The final section offers some potential orientations for the World Bank Group to further engage this issue in its operations.

An Examination of Poverty and Corruption as Significant Casual Factors in Predicting Prevalent Human Trafficking

Human Trafficking

War, poverty, and famine; political, social, and economic change; and the deep seated views and rituals rooted in a culture's history and traditions all contribute to the widespread and growing trafficking of women and children. The multilayered complexity, myriad contributing factors, enormous amount of money involved, and sheer magnitude of the problem render it impossible to solve with the fractured and isolated measures of individual organizations and countries. Only complete cooperation and collaboration at all levels can establish the most proactive and self-sustaining approach to reduce this global crime. Gathering knowledge and experience from more than 40 countries, Global Trafficking in Women and Children clearly demonstrates the scale and spread of the problem, providing a powerful analysis of the
circumstances that contribute to the abuse and victimization of women and children as well as the international policies and strategies used to combat this crime. Divided into two parts, the book begins with an introduction to the definition, nature, and scope of human trafficking. It discusses several social theories as well as evident environmental influences. It also examines measures to control and prevent human trafficking from stricter laws and monetary aid, to global community and law enforcement collaboration. Part 2 consists of case studies, drawing examples from a range of countries involved in every stage in the process, and highlighting the unique characteristics of human trafficking in each. Chapters include the prevalence of child pornography in Japan, child abduction in China, bonded child labor in India, and child soldiering in Congo (Zaire) and other African countries. The final chapters discuss law enforcement in the US and UK, community policing in Australia, and the cooperative national plan in place in Croatia.

Human Trafficking in Medieval Europe

"In South Africa, women and children make up the vast majority of the human trafficking chain whether for sexual exploitation or other forms of forced labour. This is a result of push factors that are rooted in poverty, inequality, discrimination and a lack of economic opportunity that provoke survival strategies exposing the most vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Pull factors include the huge economic differentials that make South Africa an alluring destination"—Unesco website.

Legal Responses to Trafficking in Women for Sexual Exploitation in the European Union

This study takes a hard look at human trafficking in the northern region of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) in the context of rapid economic and social change. The Lao PDR is made up of close to 49 main ethnic groups and up to 160 subgroups. Rapid economic growth and infrastructure development have differing effects on different ethnicities; increased out-migration and mobility for some, social disruption for others when the integrity of cultural roles and norms is compromised. Some ethnic groups adapt; others become more vulnerable to migration and human trafficking activities. Relocation, whether voluntary or involuntary, appears to increase the risk of cultural disruption and migration, often leading to trafficking. The study uses ethnicity and social conditions to understand what motivates migration and creates vulnerability, making a strong case for greater attention to culture and ethnicity when designing development policy and programs. It provides analysis and recommendations aimed at mitigating the increased vulnerability of ethnic groups to trafficking on account of loss of traditional livelihoods and cultural norms. It suggests that the key lies not only in providing an enabling environment for government agencies to trust local knowledge but also in getting the government to set good examples and earn the trust of villagers, especially members of ethnic minorities.

Infringement of Women's Rights in Romania and Other Former Communist Countries

Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2020 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Public International Law and Human Rights, grade: A, City University of New York City College (CCNY), course: Quantitative methods, language: English, abstract: Human trafficking is a global problem which was denounced by the international community as human rights abuse and determined to be as a modern form of a slavery. This article studies the push factors of human trafficking victims from Eastern Europe and Central Asia during the period of 2014 – 2017. The study provides a literature review, a regression analysis of variables that robustly explains trafficking such as income level due to the fact that people undertake risky migration, so they want to change their life for better.

Human Trafficking in the Russian Federation

Human Trafficking and the Feminization of Poverty

This book focuses on human trafficking in Europe for labour and sexual exploitation. It includes empirical work on trafficking throughout Europe, identifying underlying causes in globalization, migration policies and gender inequality. It questions whether European responses - from policy makers or civil society are adequate.

Poverty, Gender and Human Trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa

This thesis reviews the transnational problem of human trafficking, a form of slavery. Women and children are trafficked within and between countries at an alarming rate and it has become a prime agenda for the Bush Administration and the Department of State to call for action and solutions to. This thesis opens with a defining of this problem and overview of the scope of the problem on a global scale. It reviews social, political and economic factors which play a role. It describes laws enacted and police responses and describes what research has been conducted to get a grasp of what is involved and what might be done. This author decided to explore factors that other researchers have suggested are compelling factors in victimization. This research hypothesis for this thesis explores the economic factors. Comparisons are made between countries of origin where victims originate from and destination countries where they are trafficked to. The research findings reveal some significant differences in economic factors exist between the origin and destination countries. The findings lend support in why victims feel compelled to seek entrance to countries like the U.S. and Australia or U.K. and might be easy prey for traffickers. This author makes it clear that the research here does not mean that this is why they are victimized. Further research with victim surveys and victim interviews will be helpful. Furthermore, it will be valuable to conduct more exploration of the economic factors, but more accurate data sources are needed. It is recommended that countries attempt to establish more standardized criteria for reporting economic data.

Human Trafficking and Security in Southern Africa

Brings social, economic and political elements to the policy discussion as well as strategic interventions regarding the fight against "trafficking" (the recruitment and transportation of human beings through deception and coercion for the purposes of exploitation). Trafficking, generally, occurs from poorer to more prosperous countries and regions; however, it is not necessarily the poorest regions or communities which are most vulnerable to trafficking, and so this volume seeks to identify the factors which explain where and why vulnerability increases.—Publisher description.

Global Trafficking in Women and Children
Radhika's Story is a moving, first-hand account by a survivor of human trafficking. A chilling portrayal of the illegal and sordid underworld of trafficking in human organs, this title presents an incredible story of triumph over evil in the modern world. A seemingly innocent sip of Coca-Cola, drunk by a desperately thirsty 16-year-old girl, leads to the first of Radhika Phuyal's human trafficking experiences. The birth of her first son, Rohan, signifies the next horrific episode in Radhika's life - she is trafficked again. Living in India, separated from her son and forced to have sex with more than 20 men a day, Radhika refuses to accept her lot. Desperate to be reunited with her child, she finds the strength to escape her horrific life and rescue her son, changing their lives forever. Journalist Sharon Hendry tells Radhika's horrifying yet inspiring story. She highlights the pervasive nature of human trafficking in the 21st century, while demonstrating what a mother's love for a child can achieve when the odds are stacked dangerously against them both.

Human Trafficking in South Africa

This publication explains the significance of “referral systems” in the context of trafficking and migration. It defines a referral system as a support network of agencies and individuals specifically developed to provide support and services for a particular purpose, with an intentionally targeted informational communication network and various mediums for access to information. The lack of coordinated information collection and consequent lack of understanding of the nature of the issue are well-identified obstacles to responding to the specific and ever-growing problems of trafficking and unsafe migration. This publication argues that the working concept of referral systems should not be underestimated as an information-gathering tool to aid antitrafficking policy.

The Significance of Referral Systems as a Response to Human Trafficking and Unsafe Migration

"Victims of Trafficking": the Feminisation of Poverty and Migration in the Gendered Narratives of Human Trafficking

An urgent call-to-action in support of ending violence against the world's poor reveals how in addition to hunger and disease, impoverish populations have become increasingly subject to assault, forced labor and other physical abuses, outlining recommendations for implementing workable solutions and overcoming corruption.

Human Trafficking and Education

The last few decades have seen a huge increase in attention paid to the trafficking of human beings, often referred to as modern-day slavery. International and national policies and protocols have been developed and billions of dollars spent to combat the issue and protect trafficking victims. Yet it continues to flourish and human beings, in both the Global North and the Global South, continue to be degraded to the level of commodities and smuggled across borders for profit. Drawing upon feminist and human rights approaches to trafficking, this book links the worlds of policy, protocols, and social structures to the lived experience and conditions of trafficked people. Recognizing that trafficking for sex, labor, and body parts often overlaps in a broader context shaped by poverty, violence, and shrinking access to rights, the authors offer a more thoroughgoing account of this social problem. Only with such an integrated approach can we understand the exploitative conditions that make people vulnerable to trafficking, and the progress – as well as gaps – in initiatives seeking to address it.

Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children, in Africa

In the post-Cold War era, economic globalization has resulted in the buying and selling of human beings. Poverty, social instability, lawlessness, gender biases, and ethnic hostility have entrapped millions in the world of modern day slavery, with the result that human trafficking is one of the fastest growing criminal industries in the world. Every year, men, women, and children from across the globe are transported within or across borders for the purpose of forced labor and sexual exploitation. Despite the plethora of journalistic articles written on human trafficking there is a need for more rigorous academic analysis of the phenomenon. Although groups from many different ideologies have embraced policies to end human trafficking, there are still many gaps and unanswered questions, particularly with regard to the amount of, and nature of the phenomenon. This book provides an insight into the complexity of human trafficking by addressing both how the scope of globalization impacts the sex industry and forced labor, and how vulnerability is a growing cause of human trafficking, affecting traditional diasporic and migratory patterns. This book was originally published as a special issue of the Journal of Intercultural Studies.

Radhika's Story

The phenomenon of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation, which in the last decade has changed from a marginal 'non-issue' to a legitimate concern in many parts of the world, has become familiar through newspaper coverage, and now, finally, legislators and law enforcement agencies have begun to act. In Europe many EU Member States now have (or are developing) at least some sort of anti-trafficking policies (with some of them in the forefront of global anti-trafficking efforts). Moreover, the EU itself has become markedly more active with regard to curbing trafficking in human beings, as part of its migration control and police and judicial co-operation functions. However, even co-ordinated efforts such as those being worked on by the EU tend to produce only short-term 'cures' to a problem that is in truth global and structural in its nature. Fundamentally, the problem is not necessarily even significantly reduced - through policing and migration control measures alone. Too often there is little debate on broader measures which might be targeted to address the 'root causes' of trafficking, such as poverty, under-development, general lack of economic and migration opportunities and, above all, gender inequality. Against this background, this book deals with present efforts to control trafficking in women for sexual exploitation. In doing so it examines claims that what is needed effectively to prevent and tackle trafficking is a 'comprehensive' approach, and at the very least one that is far more wide-ranging and coherent than what exists today, and also analyses the assertion that destination countries, and more specifically Member States of the EU, could and perhaps should, take more action against trafficking through regional co-operation, particularly in the framework of the EU, rather than as individual Member States. The book will be of interest to a wide range of scholars in EU law, human rights, comparative law, sociology, feminist theory and politics, as well as policy-makers, practitioners and NGO activists in various European countries.

Human Trafficking in Europe

Poverty and Conflicts: Implications for Trafficking in Human Beings in South East Europe
Focusing on the trafficking of women and girls from a feminist perspective, this book examines how social structures and gender influence human trafficking. While women and girls are not the only victims of trafficking, they tend to be disproportionately represented. Structural inequities – including poverty, gender-based violence, racism, class and caste-based discrimination and other forms of oppression and marginalization – place some individuals at substantially greater risk to be trafficked. The contributors explore topics including trauma-informed assessment of, and therapy with, survivors of human trafficking; issues facing children of trafficked women when they are reintegrated into their communities post-trafficking; the intersection of trafficking with racial and cultural oppression; critical aspects of international sex trafficking; and commercial sexual exploitation of children. The book concludes with a discussion of how human trafficking intersects with both intracountry adoption and brokered marriages. This book was originally published as a special issue of Women & Therapy.

**Human Trafficking**

Trafficking of persons is a modern-day form of slavery, threatening the dignity and security of millions of people throughout the world. Virtually every country in the world and every state of India is affected by this crime as a place of origin, transit or destination for victims. This book is an attempt to discuss various issues of human trafficking, including perspectives of various stakeholders. The book argues that crime cannot be dealt with only by applying piecemeal tactics. Instead, it will require an organised professional, multi-disciplinary and multi-agency approach, calling for concerted, collaborative and participatory efforts of all stakeholders. All the essays included in this book are original works delving deeply into various forms of human trafficking. They are organised into different themes such as sexual exploitation, child trafficking, trafficking outside India, legal aspects, state experiences and case studies.

**Human Trafficking**

Poverty, Agency, and Human Rights collects thirteen new essays that analyze how human agency relates to poverty and human rights respectively as well as how agency mediates issues concerning poverty and social and economic human rights. No other collection of philosophical papers focuses on the diverse ways poverty impacts the agency of the poor, the reasons why poverty alleviation schemes should also promote the agency of beneficiaries, and the fitness of the human rights regime to secure both economic development and free agency. The book is divided into four parts. Part 1 considers the diverse meanings of poverty both from the standpoint of the poor and from that of the relatively well-off. Part 2 examines morally appropriate responses to poverty on the part of persons who are better-off and powerful institutions. Part 3 identifies economic development strategies that secure the agency of the beneficiaries. Part 4 addresses the constraints poverty imposes on agency in the context of biomedical research, migration for work, and trafficking in persons.

**The Locust Effect**

Essay from the year 2013 in the subject Women Studies / Gender Studies, grade: 1, 1, University of Erfurt (Willy Brandt School of Public Policy), course: Human Rights, language: English, comment: Very good grade according to the German grade system, abstract: It is becoming clearer and clearer that the state's adoption of international human rights treaties does not generate the expected changes in human rights practice. The domestic reality of how human rights are practiced differs. The following paper analyses how Romania and other former Communist countries ended up a source of people subjected to human trafficking, why there is a big gap between the state's commitments of international treaties and the domestic practice by differentiating the social mechanisms which have a big influence: coercion, persuasion and acculturation and proposes recommendations. Romania, along with Ukraine, Moldova, Russia and others became a source and transit zone of people subjected to sex trafficking. Human trafficking is an important aspect to be discussed upon, it is as mentioned before a violation of human rights. Many people believe that the main cause of human trafficking is poverty and I will explain why poverty is not a primarily cause.

**Poverty and trafficking in human beings : a strategy for combating trafficking in human beings through Swedish international development cooperation**

This book investigates the links between human trafficking and national security in Southern Africa. Human trafficking violates borders, supports organised crime and corrupts border officials, and yet policymakers rarely view the persistence of human trafficking as a security issue. Adopting an expanded conceptualisation of security to encompass the individual as well as the state, Richard Obinna Iroanya lays the groundwork for understanding human trafficking as a security threat. He outlines the conditions and patterns of human trafficking globally before moving into detailed case studies of South Africa and Mozambique. Together, these case studies bring into focus the lives of the ‘hidden population’ in the region, with analysis and policy recommendations for combating a global phenomenon.

**Human Trafficking**

This paper examines human trafficking operations in the Russian Federation as well as the efforts of the Russian government, non-governmental organizations, and the International Organization for Migration to prevent trafficking, prosecute traffickers, and provide assistance to survivors of trafficking. Russia has made considerable efforts in the past nineteen years to become a key economic player on the global stage. However, government corruption and an economy propped up by corporations entangled in the buying, selling, and exploitation of human beings undermines the pursuit of Great Power status. Field research conducted in Moscow in 2009 revealed that government efforts to combat human trafficking in Russia currently fall short thereby perpetuating a cycle of human trafficking, corruption, organized crime, and poverty.

**Human Trafficking**

Global estimates of human trafficking range from 600,000 to four million victims each year with the majority being victims of sex trafficking. This strikingly large range belies the difficulty in gathering, defining, and accountability of sex-trafficking data. Victims of sex trafficking may be forced into pornography, prostitution for the military or militia, spousal prostitution, and prostitution for the sex-tourism industry. In response to the problem of sex trafficking, many nations have either misunderstood the definition or failed to comprehend the magnitude that have occurs within their borders. The United Nations has defined ‘human trafficking’ as ‘the recruitment, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by threat or use of force.’ Similarly, the U.S. State Department’s Trafficking Victims Protection Act 2000 describes severe forms of trafficking as: (a) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age; or (b) the recruitment,
Poverty and Trafficking in Human Beings: Legislationline

Push factors that impact human trafficking from Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Human Trafficking

Identifying Factors in Human Trafficking

Trafficking and the Global Sex Industry

Broken Lives

Trafficking in Humans

Poverty, Agency, and Human Rights

Human Trafficking

Identifying Factors in Human Trafficking

Trafficking and the Global Sex Industry

Broken Lives

Human Trafficking

Trafficking in Humans

Poverty, Agency, and Human Rights

Human Trafficking
Sex Trafficking

Trafficking and Prostitution Reconsidered

In this qualitative, ethnographic case study, I examine two Thai NGO shelters/schools working with human trafficking survivors and at-risk populations of children ages 5-18. The two NGOs had a residential component, meaning that children live at the shelter, and an educational component, meaning that children are taught academic and vocational skills. Education is a key intervention in the mission of both NGOs, and education is treated as a means of preventing human trafficking and protecting human trafficking survivors from returning to exploitative situations. The controversial definition of human trafficking and the continuum of vulnerability between at-risk populations and human trafficking victims are discussed. I explored the issues of statelessness and poverty through interviews with students, teachers and staff at the NGOs. I conducted observations in the NGO settings and in the broader Thai context by using ethnographic field notes. I described changes at the NGOs over time through a detailed account of specific aspects of the NGOs. I discussed NGO efforts to reduce the vulnerability of children, and the barriers that both children and NGOs face in vulnerability reduction efforts. Findings reflected the complex and multifaceted nature of vulnerability to human trafficking and other forms of exploitation for children in Southeast Asia. Finally, I discussed the interconnectedness of global issues of migration, statelessness, poverty within the local social context. The following are appended: (1) Pilot Study Report; (2) Photo-reference Index; (3) Interview Guides for the Dissertation Study; (4) Permission Forms for the Dissertation Study; (5) Letter of Consent from Mahidol University, Bangkok Thailand; (6) Letter of permission from NRCT to Conduct Dissertation Research; (7) Letter of Permission to Conduct Research at DEPDC; (8) Letter of Permission to Conduct Pilot Study Research; (9) IRB Continuing Review Amendment; and (10) IRB Application. (Contains 3 tables and 19 figures.).

Poverty, Gender and Human Trafficking in Sub-Saharan

This book provides a comprehensive overview of human trafficking in Cambodia and the mechanisms of poverty in Southeast Asia. By examining personal narratives, the author traces trafficked women's efforts to liberate themselves from the poverty trap with the aid of external supporting organizations.

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