SEX TRAFFICKING

The influence of cultures, socio-economic structures and law & order on sex trade in Asia

Saanya Dua
Bemidji State University
According to International Labor Organization (ILO), Forced Labor Statistics Fact sheet of 2007:

An estimated 2.5 million people are in forced labor (including sexual exploitation) at any given time as a result of trafficking.

Of these:

- 1.4 million – 56% are in Asia and the Pacific region.
What is Trafficking?

According to Article 3, ‘Trafficking in persons’ is: “recruitment, transportation or transfer of persons; by use of force; of giving or receiving of payments to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation.”
In my research, I have 13 countries used as case studies.

Study how countries on an individual basis tackle the problem of trafficking by providing country narratives.

Main Countries: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Compare and Contrast: Central Asian countries, UK & USA.
Trafficking around the world

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Reported trafficking origins
- Very high
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very low
- Not reported

SOURCE: UNODC (2005)
Government’s role is absolutely crucial in helping prevent trafficking. By implementing and enforcing laws that protect the rights of women and children, and by abolishing socio-economic, political and cultural disparities and providing provisions for the well-being of women and children the government can eventually eliminate trafficking.
Roots of the Problem

Many factors are at the root of the problem in Asia:

- Lack of employment opportunities
- Low social status (more common for girls)
- Low levels of education and general awareness
- Socio-cultural norms and circumstances that disadvantage them. Such as gender and minority discrimination
- Political uprisings (child soldiers)
- Poverty
- Widespread demand for cheap labor and sex.
- Government systems and the political regimes.
Main Source

- 2012 Trafficking in Persons Report from U.S. Department of State
- Protection, Prosecution and Prevention country narratives, Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) minimum standards
- Tier placements 1, 2 & 3.
- Other articles and interviews.
Data

- International Migration Organization (IOM)
- World Fact book
- United Nations
- World Health Organization
- International Labor Organization
Bangladesh

- Victims of fraud
- Children kidnapped, high risk
- 2.7% prostitutes in India, majority under 18.
India

- Destination country
- 2 year olds bought. (50-200$)
- High supply zones
Nepal

- Busiest “Slave Traffic” Area
- Maiti Nepal and other NGO’s
- HIV/AIDS victims
- Political conflicts
- 54% cases have unknown recruiters, 46% known. (IOM data)
Pakistan

- Important Destination Country
- Increase in trafficking due to flooding and deteriorating security.
- Orphaned girls sold as ‘wives’.

![Graph showing Pakistan Tier Ranking by Year](image)
Sri Lanka

- Favored destination of pedophile sex tourists
- Initiation of girls into prostitution, accepted under religion.
- Made stricter laws in recent times.

![Sri Lanka Tier Ranking by Year]
International Efforts

- UN Convention of Suppression of Traffic in Persons and Exploitation of Other (1949)
- Abolition of slavery signed by SAARC countries.
- IOM, ILO giving help to surviving victims.
### Cases assisted by IOM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Trafficking cases assisted from 2000 to 2010</th>
<th>Trafficking cases assisted in 2010</th>
<th>Trafficking cases assisted in 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>293.00</td>
<td>107.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
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<td>15.00</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>2844.00</td>
<td>248.00</td>
<td>204.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13 cases studied

![Bar chart showing mean trafficking cases assisted from 2000 to 2010 by tier placement (tier 1, tier 2, tier 2 watchlist) and regime type (No, Yes).]
Effects of corruption control

The graph shows the relationship between the number of trafficking cases assisted by IOM from 2000 to 2010 and the control of corruption in 2011 for various countries. The correlation coefficient $R^2$ Linear is 0.080.
Effects of rule of law