



# SEX TRAFFICKING

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

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# Statistics

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?

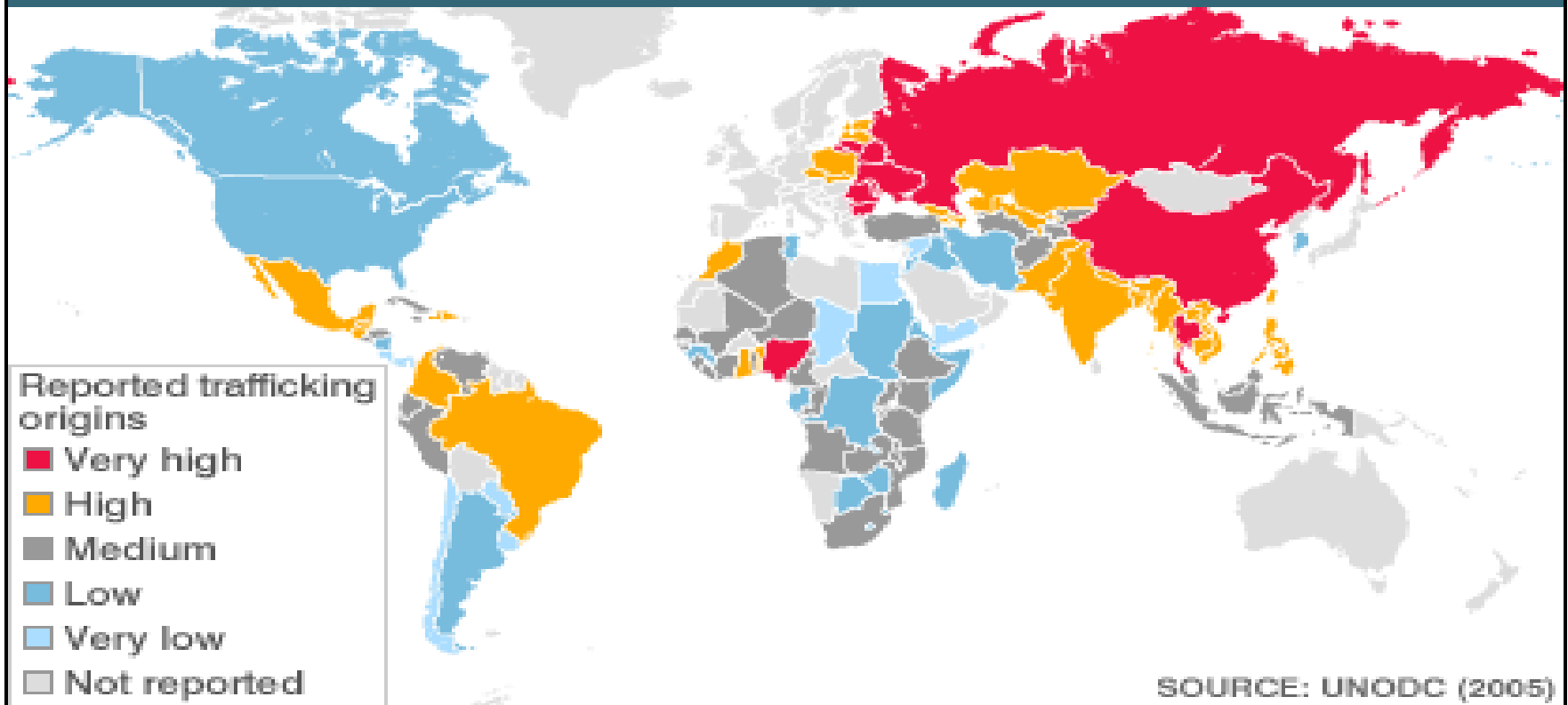
- According to Article 3, 'Trafficking in persons' is: "recruitment, transportation or transfer of persons; by use of force; of giving or receiving of payments to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation."

# Case studies

- 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





# Hypothesis

- *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.

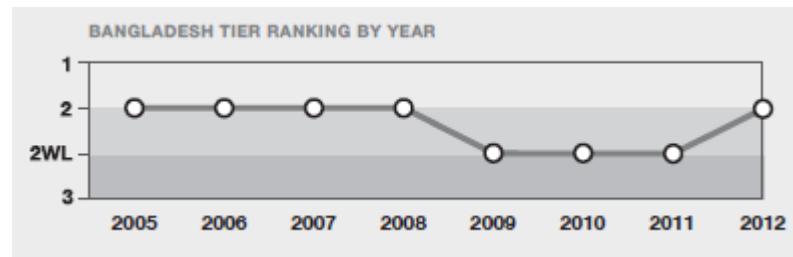


# Data

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

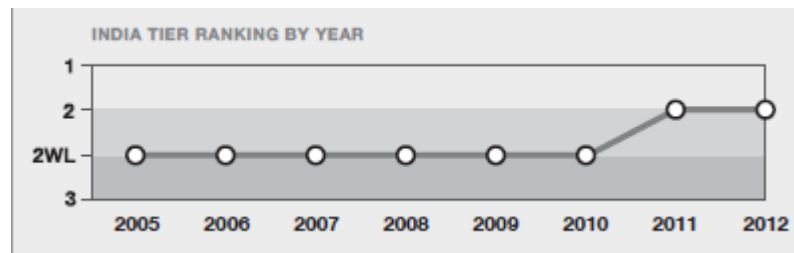
# Bangladesh

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



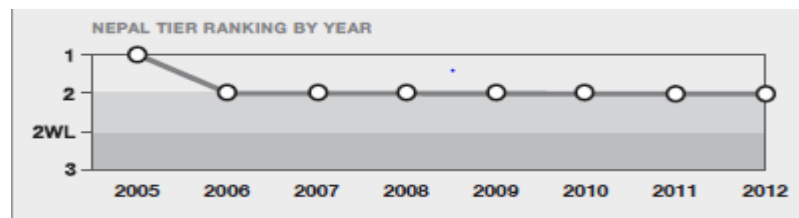
# India

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



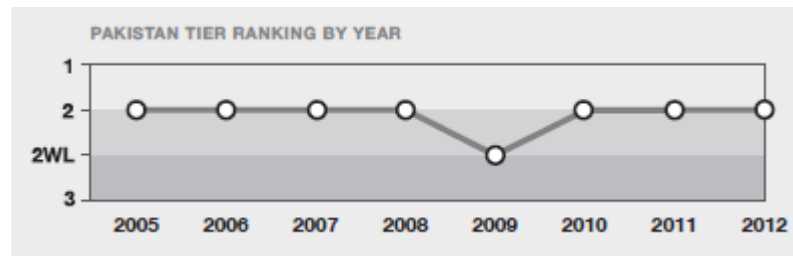
# Nepal

- 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

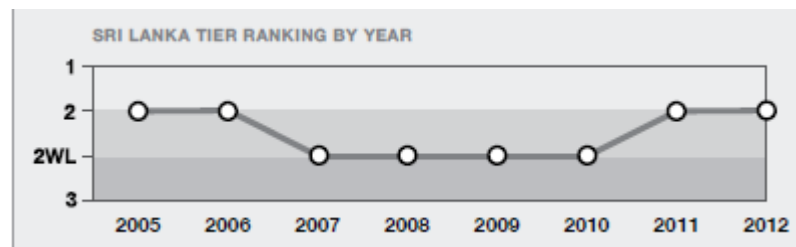
- Important Destination Country
- Increase in trafficking due to flooding and deteriorating security.
- Orphaned girls sold as 'wives'.





# Sri Lanka

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



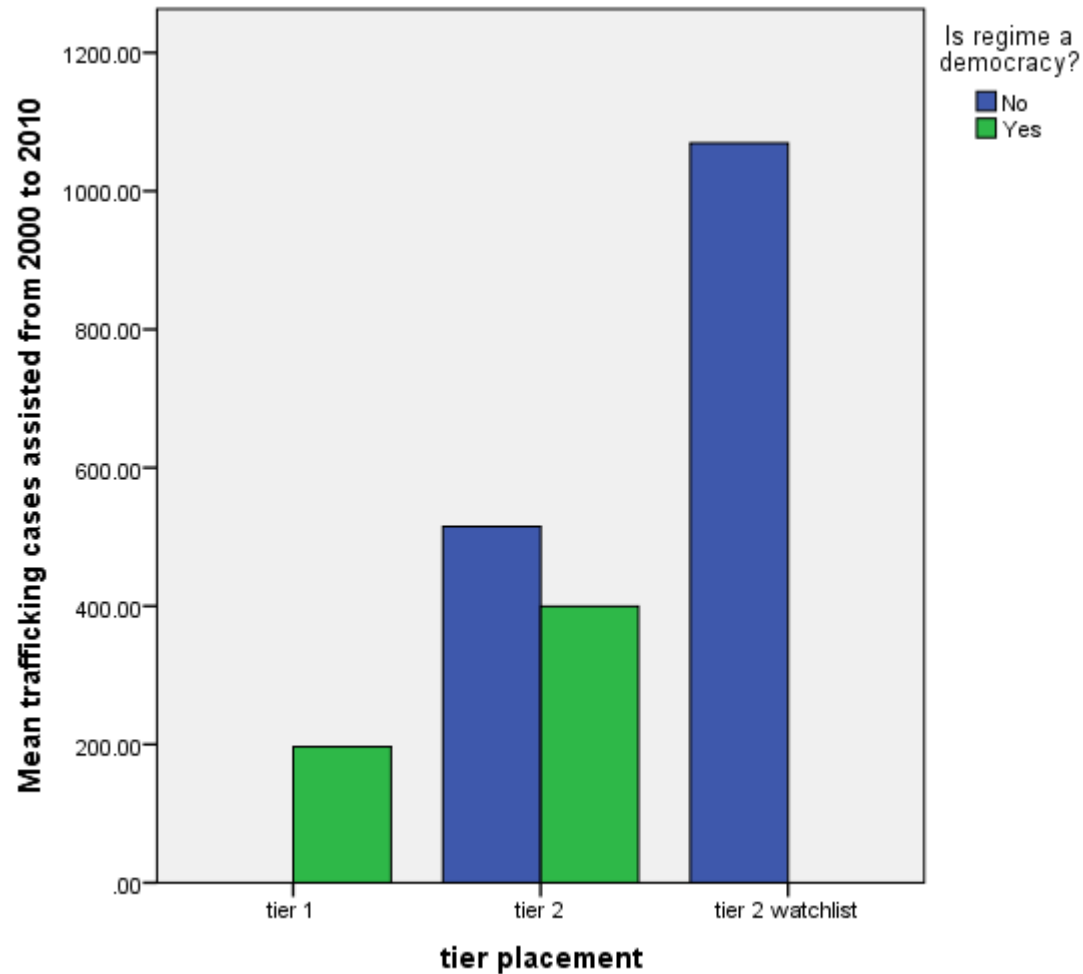
# International Efforts

- 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.

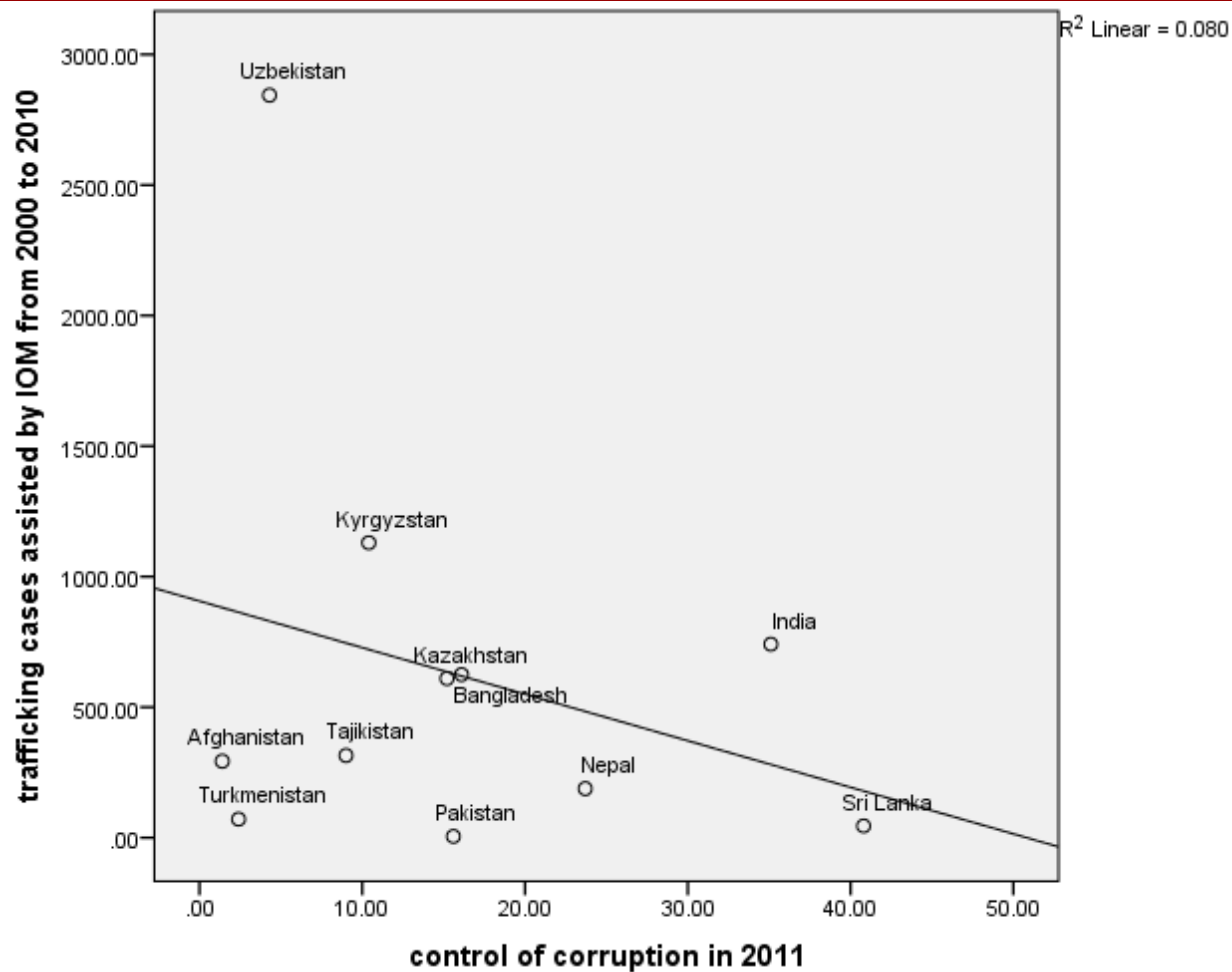
# Cases assisted by IOM

| Country        | Trafficking cases assisted from 2000 to 2010 | Trafficking cases assisted in 2010 | Trafficking cases assisted in 2011 |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Afghanistan    | 293.00                                       | 107.00                             | 199.00                             |
| Bangladesh     | 625.00                                       | 37.00                              | 15.00                              |
| India          | 741.00                                       | 15.00                              | 53.00                              |
| Kazakhstan     | 610.00                                       | 134.00                             | 141.00                             |
| Kyrgyzstan     | 1130.00                                      | 266.00                             | 202.00                             |
| Nepal          | 188.00                                       | 178.00                             | 113.00                             |
| Pakistan       | 5.00   | 2.00                               | 3.00                               |
| Sri Lanka      | 45.00  | 13.00                              | 7.00                               |
| Tajikistan     | 315.00                                       | 90.00                              | 62.00                              |
| Turkmenistan   | 71.00  | 38.00                              | 50.00                              |
| United Kingdom | 123.00                                       | 36.00                              | 13.00                              |
| United States  | 270.00                                       | 89.00                              | 65.00                              |
| Uzbekistan     | 2844.00                                      | 248.00                             | 204.00                             |

# 13 cases studied



# Effects of corruption control





# Effects of rule of law

