

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice



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About the committee:

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 1992/L, upon request of General Assembly (GA) resolution 46/152, as one of its functional commissions. The Commission acts as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. ECOSOC provided for the CCPCJ's mandates and priorities in resolution 1992/22, which include improving international action to combat national and transnational crime and the efficiency and fairness of criminal justice administration systems. The CCPCJ also offers Member States a forum for exchanging expertise, experience and information in order to develop national and international strategies, and to identify priorities for combating crime.

In 2006, the GA adopted resolution 61/252, which further expanded the mandates of the CCPCJ to enable it to function as a governing body of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and to approve the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, which provides resources for technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice worldwide. The CCPCJ coordinates with other United Nations bodies that have specific mandates in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, and is the preparatory body to the United Nations Crime Congresses. Declarations adopted by the congresses are transmitted through the CCPCJ and the ECOSOC to the GA for endorsement. The CCPCJ implements the outcome of the congresses into concrete action through decisions and resolutions, many of which are recommended for adoption by the ECOSOC or, through the ECOSOC, by the GA.” (UNODC, 2015)

Topic A: Measures to prevent the uprising organ traffic from developed countries to countries in the ways of development .

What is organ trafficking?

Organ trafficking (also known as the “red” market) is a type of organized crime that involves the action of buying, selling or transplanting an organ illegally. For an organ to be considered “illegal”, the following characteristics should be met: the organ is sold by an intermediary who is not affiliated to any hospital, the transplant will be done in a non-health facility, the transplant is not in the records of the hospital or is registered under a nonexistent name, or the organ is sold or bought by someone under illicit circumstances.

According to the United Nations, there are three types of organ trafficking; the first one happens when traffickers deceive people to give up an organ; the second one is when the victims agree to sell formally or informally their organ, and are paid less than originally agreed. Thirdly, it happens to victims who are treated for ailment; in this case, it can be formally or informally, yet these people often have their organs removed without their knowledge or consent. Mostly homeless, illiterate, and migrant people are the ones who suffer the third type of organ trafficking.

Illegal market around the world

The most trafficked organs are the kidneys and the liver, since they are the easiest to transplant. Because the only solution to organ failure is a transplant, these two are the most common organs to be transplanted due to the bad health habits of people, which greatly damage them. In the case of the kidney, when the patient has terminal stage kidney disease, there are no solutions that can revert the condition aside of a kidney transplant. The main diseases that cause the organ to fail are hypertension, obesity and diabetes. In the case of the liver, the damage is due mainly to two diseases: cirrhosis and biliary atresia. Thanks to medical achievements, the kidney and the liver are easier to transplant, and the rate of success of the surgery is higher.

A report by Global Financial Integrity in 2013 estimated that illegal organ trade generates between \$600 million and \$1.2 billion in profits per year, with a span across many

countries. Additionally, the World Health Organization revealed that an approximate of ten thousand black market kidney operations take place annually. The uprising of this illicit market is due to the fact that the demand for organs is now higher than ever; since the organ supply is not enough to meet the high demand, people must wait several years in order to have a transplant.

The rise of the black market is caused by several conditions like the huge scandals of the malpractice by the professional medics, and the funeral and biomedical industries. There have been several cases where funeral homes have stolen bones, ligaments, skin, arterial valves, and other parts of the body for the creation of dental implants or knee replacements for their sale. There have also been cases where the organs are infected by a disease like cancer and then transplanted to other person who needs it, which in turn causes the latest person's death because they get infected from the organ. Another reason is corruption in the hospitals, which involves rich people jumping ahead of long queues of patients in the waiting list in order to get the organ first.

These are some of the reasons that discourage people to donate their organs, therefore lowering the supply of them, causing the demand for organs to rise. The organ donation culture takes a huge role in the low supply of organs: “when their loved ones die, 40% of Britons refuse to let the organs be removed, even if that is the express wish of the deceased. In Portugal, the refusal rate is only 6%” (Economist, 2008).

An odd mix of champions
Organ donor rates per 1 million population
Selected countries, 2007

	Live	Cadaveric
Iran	22.9	2.3
United States	20.8	26.6
Canada	16.5	14.8
Pakistan	15.5*	0.0
Sweden†	13.9	14.5
Britain	13.6	13.0
Australia	13.0	9.0
Israel	10.6	7.7
Greece†	7.9	5.8
France†	4.0	25.3
Spain†	3.6	34.3
Italy†	2.1	20.9
Uruguay	1.8	18.0
Ireland	1.2	20.2

Sources: Transplant Procurement Management, Barcelona; *The Economist* *2006 †Countries with presumed consent

Fig1.1 This chart shows the organ donor rates per 1 million population. Live refers when donations are from live donors and cadaveric from people that are deceased that gave consent to donate their organs.

The most relevant markets are found in China, Thailand, Vietnam, United States of America, India, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Romania, Palestine, Egypt, Pakistan, Philippines, Colombia, and Bangladesh. These developing countries are the source of organs requested in more developed and wealthy countries such as Australia, Canada, Iran, Israel, Japan, and Korea.

The Kidney World Order

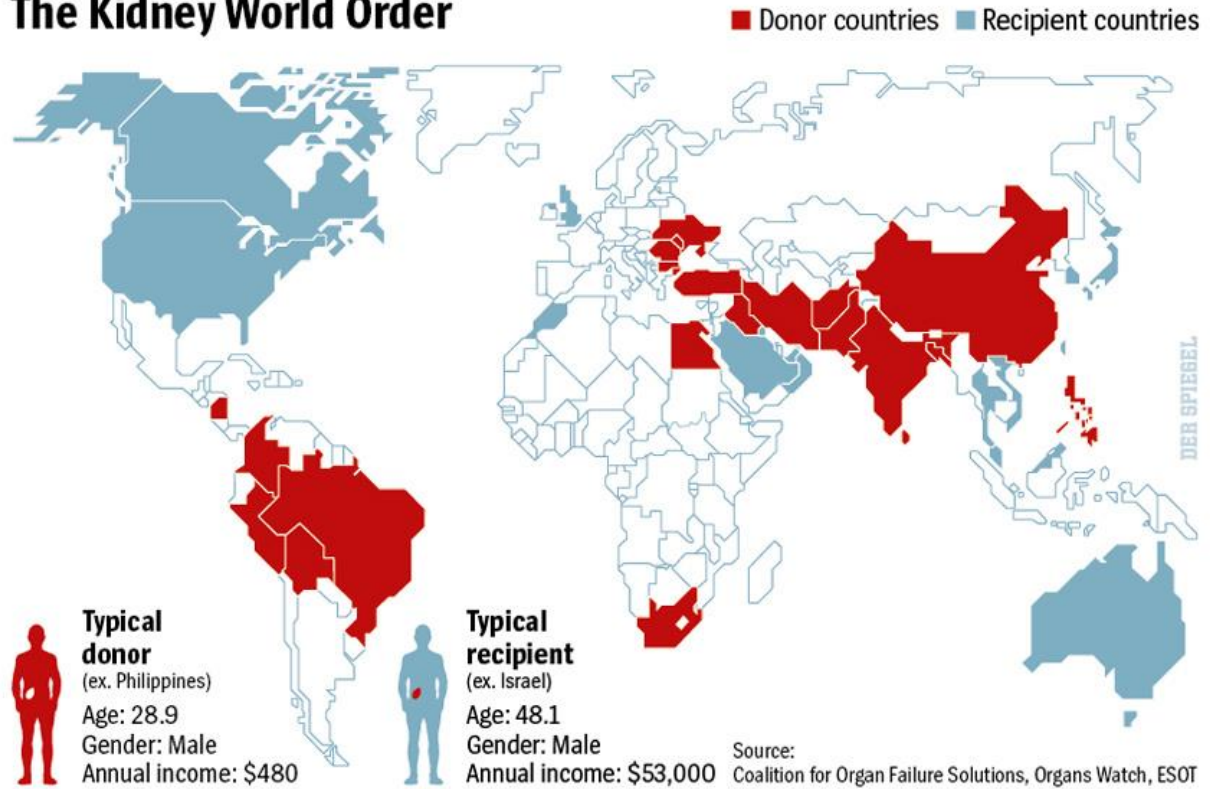


Fig.1.2 This infographic shows how developed countries are the ones who require organs and countries in ways of development are the ones who donate the organs.

Actors involved in human trafficking

When talking about organ trafficking, several myths have surged, particularly involving the circumstances of the crime. Myths such as victims waking up in a bathtub full of ice, with a scar on their back through where a kidney, or another major organ, was removed. However, the truth is almost always much more systematized and cruel. For instance, it sometimes involves people in need of money who are bribed or paid less for their organs, and who, in most cases, do not receive proper medical care.

Several actors are involved in organ trafficking. First, the recruiters look for people who are willing to buy or sell an organ. People who wish to purchase due to health problems are normally wealthy people from developed countries; due to the low supply of organs, they have to find illegal ways to get the necessary organ. The sellers, who have very low incomes, and live in countries in ways of development, are often people desperate to get money, and therefore, are easily convinced by the recruiter. Then, these recruiters arrange the deal with

both parties. Illegally accessing private medical records is also another important part, since said recruiters need to know whether the parties involved are biologically compatible to carry out the transplant, which suggests that said recruiters could work or have inside access within a hospital. Later, transportation for the buyer and the seller is often arranged by a travel agency where they place them in nearby hotels. The most important part throughout the whole process is reaching doctors and medical staff who are willing to participate in the transplant of the organ, since professionals are absolutely needed to carry out the task. A hospital is important for both performing the transplant and for the organ to be considered as legal in eyes of the law (organ laundering). Organ laundering happens when the organ is received in an illegal way by buying it or stealing it, but is registered as legal in the hospital records by giving a false name and record from where the organ was taken.

Illegal Market in China

The Chinese illegal organ market is one of the largest in the world, where profits amount up to US\$1 billion per year only in this country. A situation that causes the rise of organ demand is that China has one of the lowest donation rates in the world; this is represented in a 0.6% of donations per million people compared to 37% per million in Spain. It is important to mention that while the country has a national organ bank, its officials often commit acts of corruption, and the people who need a transplant have to wait longer than in other parts of the world.

In order to satisfy the demand, China decided to harvest organs from prisoners on death row or with a high probability of dying soon. Allegedly, families of prisoners give their consent to the donation of the organs, but reality is utterly different. Organs are extracted from prisoners for donation, and sometimes said process is used as an execution method. It is believed that prisoners are shot non-lethally in an execution ground; then, the surgery is immediately performed to remove the organs, and finally the prisoner is labeled as deceased.

Illegal Market in Pakistan and India

Organ transplantations save thousands of patients throughout the world every year. Unfortunately, the procedure endangers the lives of organ donors due to the exploitative organ trade which remains in developing countries. Every year, people from Europe, Middle East, United States, and Australia visit countries such as India, Pakistan, China, Egypt, Philippines, searching for poor donors willing to give one of their kidneys in exchange of financial compensation; this is known as “transplant tourism”. According to the World Health Organization (hereinafter referred as WHO), approximately 10 per cent of the 63,000 kidney transplants that occur annually around the world involve donors from developing countries who have no relation to the recipients. Additionally, the donors do not receive proper medical care after the procedure, which can cause negative effects for their health, such as infections or other life-threatening situations.

Pakistan is one of the places where "transplant tourism" occurs commonly. According to WHO estimates, Pakistan is visited by around 1,500 transplant tourists every year, second only to China. Pakistan did not have any law to combat the human organ trade until very recently. The laws were a response to complaints which stated that people with low incomes were forced to sell their kidneys to middlemen for very reduced amounts of money. The creation of said laws also responded to the fact that several hospitals were discovered to be tied to the organ trafficking illegal market.

An unsurprisingly similar situation is what people in India go through. Every year, around 100,000 Indians are in need of an organ donation, which means that the demand drives an illegal supply; also, a small percentage of organs are sold to transplant tourists. Indian regulations state that, in order to receive a donation, the person must know it has proven impossible to keep those institutions free of corruption. Whenever the recipient is in need of an organ that they cannot obtain through legal means, they approach brokers, who are the ones that convince people in difficult economic conditions to donate an organ in exchange of money. Unfortunately, donors are not paid a fair share of what the procedure actually costs, and they often face health issues later due to poor medical care.

International Organized Crime

Organized crime happens in every corner of the globe. It is considered to happen when a group of three or more people is not randomly formed, and whose principal aim is to commit a crime (or several) in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or material benefit. There are groups of organized crime involved in activities such as trafficking in drugs or weapons. Organized crime produces different types of damage to individuals, damage on communities, businesses, institutions, and democracy. Their actions are considered a crime because there are against peaceful coexistence and social stability. It is through criminal organizations that organ trafficking becomes possible.

Human rights serve two purposes: they are the foundation of the integral development of the person and on the other hand, provide the solid foundation of the organization, balance, and social control, so equality and freedom are the two key concepts of human dignity. Organized crime violates human rights through actions such as torture, deprivation of liberty, sexual assaults, mutilation, kidnapping, organ trafficking, rape, and murder.

According to a 2006 EUROPOL report, the Balkans are currently the center of human trafficking in Europe. One clear destination for trafficked victims of sexual exploitation and organ trafficking is the Netherlands, which is one of the leading countries in Europe in the prosecution of human trafficking. In 2004, fifty-five Bulgarian and forty-five Romanians were identified as victims in the Netherlands, while fourteen Bulgarians and twenty-three Romanians were identified as traffickers. The dominant victim group was Dutch, however, and the dominant trafficker nationality was Turkish.

However, organ trafficking also happens in America. Around 121,272 Americans were waiting for an organ, while some of them received organs from their families or another donor, 12.08% of the demanders obtained the organs illegally.

Conclusion

Organ trafficking is a problem that will continue to develop if the appropriate measures are not taken to counter it. The legal supply of organs must be improved, since there is a significant amount of demand and not enough supply. The awareness of organ donation must be increased since there is not enough information about how to donate and organ, who can donate an organ, what are the consequences of it, and which is the process to

become a potential donor. The culture of organ donation is rather lacking even in the most developed countries.

Another important factor is the socioeconomic situation of countries in ways of development. The most economically vulnerable sectors of the population are forced to contribute to the red market due to their urgent need for money. The situation is only worsened because these people do not get proper medical treatment afterwards or do not know how (or mostly cannot afford) to follow a healthier life later.

An additional problem is the corruption in hospitals (mostly private ones), that perform illegal transplants within their facilities. Policies have to be made or improved in order to properly sanction these activities. Nowadays, there is little to no regulation about this matter in hospitals, and likewise, the laws regarding this issue are full of loopholes in many countries (which allows for transplant tourism to happen). Also, often cases like this are simply ignored or not even properly legally followed through and investigated.

As explained, organ trafficking is a crime that is often considered as a “myth”, which means the population is not well informed. The reason why this crime is less well-known is because the media does not inform as much about it as it does about other problems. It is also a more sensible topic, but this does not justify the lack of concern by governments.

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Glossary

A

- **Afford:** Having enough money, time, etc to do something
- **Arrange:** Fix a meeting or place something in advance

B

- **Bribe:** To force someone to make or to do something by giving him money or something he/she wants.
- **Brokers:** People who seek other people to recruit them and invest in them
- **Black Market:** An illegal traffic where people can buy, sell and rent things that in many cases are illegal.

C

- **Coexistence:** The state of living or existing at the same time as other thing
- **Compensation:** Award someone by giving them money because they suffer a loss in something
- **Consent** When you give permission to someone to do something

D

- **Deprivation** : The damaging lack of a necessity

E

- **Endorsement:** The act of approving or supporting an initiative
- **Exploitative** Treating someone unfairly in order to gain an advantage

F

- **Foundation** : A foundation is the support of a basis or principle

H

- **Harvest:** To collect or obtain a resource for further use

I

- **Intermediary :** A person who acts as a link between two or more people
- **Illicit:** Something that is forbidden and illegal by the law

M

- **Mandate:** A commission by which a party is entrusted to perform a service

L

- **Label:** A classifying phrase applied to a person or a thing

P

- **Policymaking:** The process of formulating policies
- **Profit:** A financial gain or an advantage or a benefit

Q

- **Queue:** A sequence of people waiting their turn to be attended

R

- **Regulation:** A rule or directive made and maintained by an authority

S

- **Span:** The amount of space that something cover

U

- **Utterly:** Absolutely

Topic B: Measures to prevent human trafficking in Latin American countries with focus on sexual exploitation and forced labor.

The third article of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons indicates that human trafficking is “Trafficking in Persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.”

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, “Trafficking in persons is a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights”. Thousands of men, women and children fall into the hands of traffickers every year, let it be in their own countries or abroad, since almost every country in the world is affected by this crime (whether as a country of origin, transit or destination for victims).

Human trafficking is the second largest criminal enterprise in the world after drug smuggling and arms dealing. According to some estimates, 80% of trafficking involves sexual exploitation, and 19% involves labor exploitation. The United States’ State Department, offers an statistic showing that approximately 600,00 to 800,000 people are trafficked across international borders every year, from which 80% are female.. An estimated 13 million children are enslaved around the world today (a situation scientifically proven to lead them to develop psychological problems and self-destructive behaviour such as abuse of substances, prostitution, or further engaging in illicit activities, either by turning into the perpetrator or being victimized again through various violent crimes).

Several countries are currently heavily involved in human trafficking, such as Thailand (characterized particularly by child prostitution), China (where women are offered false jobs abroad later to be forced to work for free, mainly in Chinese establishments), India, Pakistan, Haiti (characterized by slavery), Brazil, and Bangladesh.

Elements of human trafficking

Given the definition of human trafficking in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, there are three main components:

- The Act (what is done): recruitment, transport, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons.
- The Means (how it is done): threat of use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payment or benefits to a person in control of the victim.
- The Purpose (why it is done): for the purpose of exploitation, that includes exploiting the prostitution of others, forced labour, sexual exploitation, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs.

Forced Labor

Forced labor refers to situations where people are coerced to work through violence, intimidation or threat of penalty, or through more subtle means such as retention of identity papers, accumulated debt or threat of deportation. This compulsory labor also involves imposed work or services which people have not voluntarily offered themselves for.

It must be noted that contemporary forms of slavery, forced labor and human trafficking are similar terms, but not the same in the legal aspect. However, a great majority of situations regarding human trafficking and slavery are considered forced labour according to the International Labour Organization.

The different types of forced labor are as follows:

- *Bonded labor* happens when people work to repay large sums of money owed to an employer. Such debts are generally excessive, which means entire families work generation after generation to pay them; this is often the case in certain regions of Asia.

- *Involuntary servitude* involves people from low-income towns recruited to work in major cities, where they remain under threat of physical abuse or even deportation. They are often in captivity by the employer.
- *Domestic servitude* is when domestic employees are forced to work through coercion, physical, sexual or emotional abuse.

According to the International Labour Organization, the regions with the highest number of victims per thousand inhabitants are central and south-eastern Europe (non EU) and the Commonwealth of Independent States with 4.2 victims per 1,000 inhabitants. Africa bears similar numbers with 4 victims per 1,000 inhabitants, followed by the Middle East, Asia Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean all with approximately 3 victims per 1,000 inhabitants.

The high prevalence in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States is due to the fact that the population is lower than in, for instance, Asia, and reports of sexual exploitation, trafficking for labor and state-imposed forced labour are numerous in this part of the world. This means as well that Asia has the highest absolute numbers, followed by Latin America and Africa. Action against forced labour must be intensified particularly in Asia, since more than half of all forced labour victims (approximately 11 million people) are there.

Forced labor in the United States of America

Forced labor is a serious problem in the United States. Victims come from diverse ethnic and racial groups; most are trafficked from approximately 35 different countries and, through force, coercion, and fraud, labour against their will in this country. The largest number of victims comes from China, Mexico, and Vietnam; some of the victims may be even born and raised in the United States, but find themselves forced into servitude through fraudulent or deceptive means.

According to a study from the University of Berkeley in 2004, forced labor operations have been reported in at least ninety United States' cities. These operations tend to develop in states with large populations and immigrant communities, such as California, Florida, New York, and Texas. Forced labor is particularly prevalent in five sectors of the United States'

economy: prostitution and sex services (46%), domestic service (27%), agriculture (10%), sweatshop/factory (5%), and restaurant and hotel work (4%). Forced labor persists in these sectors due to low wages, lack of regulation and monitoring of working conditions, and a high demand for cheap labor. These conditions make it easier for unscrupulous employers and criminal networks to gain almost complete control over workers' lives.

Men comprise the biggest immigrant working force in the United States; however, it is important to notice the rise in numbers of women who travel illegally to the United States to work. Since potential employers consider them a weaker working force compared to men, women are mainly offered housekeeping jobs or, in a more worrisome scenario, escort jobs, which can lead sexual harassment, making these immigrant women subject to repetitive violent sexual behaviour or assault, which most of the times are perpetrated by the owners of the factories they work in, plantations or men familiar with the areas they work in.

What is sexual exploitation?

Sexual exploitation is the sexual abuse of a person through the exchange of sex or sexual acts for drugs, food, shelter, basics of life, protection, and/or money. It includes involving children and youth in the creation of pornography and sexually explicit websites. Sexual exploitation, along with gender-based discrimination and poverty are factors that can make women and children particularly vulnerable to traffickers.

Women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation suffer of extreme violations of their human rights, such as: the right to liberty, the right to dignity and security, the right to be free from cruel and inhuman treatment, the right to not be held in slavery or involuntary servitude, and the right to health.

Traffickers use numerous means to prevent the victims from escaping, which may range from physical restraint (locks and guards), physical or psychological violence, drugging, or by causing fear of the police, meaning that traffickers make the victims believe they are offenders as well.

Commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth includes:

- The payment for sexual or erotic activities to be carried out by underage people; not restricted to sexual relations, but also including any other form of sexual approach and sexual activity between the victim and the operator.
- Child and youth pornography comprises the activities of production, distribution, disclosure, importing, exporting, offering, sale or possession of material in which a person or the image of a person who is underage is used or features explicit sexual activities, real or simulated, or representation of their genitals for primarily sexual or erotic activities.

Human trafficking prevents victims from achieving physical, mental and social well-being. During the process of being trafficked itself, victims face several difficult situations which represent health hazards, such as drowning, freezing or suffocating. Sexual exploitation additional to human trafficking further endanger the victim's health. The main points of concern are as follows:

- **Violence:** The consequences of physical, psychological and sexual violence associated with human trafficking and sexual exploitation include depression, suicidal thoughts and attempts, and physical injuries (bruises, broken bones, head wounds, stab wounds, mouth and teeth injuries, or even death).
- **Reproductive health:** The involvement in the sex industry is closely associated with an increase on the risk of sexually transmitted infections (including HIV). Pregnancy and forced or unsafe abortions are also a main concern.
- **Access to health care:** The fear of detection and deportation stops undocumented victims from access to social services. Since access to health care is mostly restricted, victims of human trafficking have a high risk of complications arising from undiagnosed and untreated infection or injury.
- **Substance abuse:** Victims of sexual exploitation often turn to drugs or alcohol as a coping mechanism. However, both voluntary or forced use commonly eventually leads to addiction.

Sexual Exploitation in Brazil

With the naming of Brazil as host of the FIFA World Cup and the Olympic Games in 2014 and 2016 respectively, the spotlight was guided towards social life and how Brazilians would be capable of completing the necessary constructions for these international events in time. However, most importantly, with the international community paying close attention to Brazil, serious problems regarding social and economic conditions were exposed

According to the United States Department of State, Brazil is a large source and destination country for people subjected to sex trafficking and forced labour. Particularly Brazilian women and children are sexually exploited within the country, however, authorities report even higher rates of child prostitution in the North and Northeast regions. Brazilian women are also found in sex trafficking abroad, often in Western Europe and its neighboring countries, but also as far away as Japan.

In 1993, the National Parliament Inquiry into Child Prostitution stated that this problem was present around the country, where more than 500,000 children and adolescents are sexually exploited. Since there is no clear understanding of when, where, and how these practices were initiated, non-governmental organization such as Human Rights Hotline is one of the many NGOs that are currently fighting this problem.

Northern Triangle Region

The Northern Triangle Region, which includes countries such as Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, is characterized by a high index of violence, crime, sexual exploitation, human trafficking, and homicide. A report by the Council of Foreign Relations states organized crime is a legacy from decades of war between the government and political groups in Guatemala and El Salvador, of which the effects have also impacted neighboring Honduras.

Around 10% of the population of the Northern Triangle Region (approximately 3 million) have left the country to travel to the United States, an occurrence where Mexico holds high relevance, since it acts as a bridge between the Northern Triangle Region and the United States. Apprehensions of illegal migrants in Mexico have increased by 70%, while the United States' deportations number have now decreased more than half compared to the previous year, 2015.

The main reason for people to seek refuge in other countries is violence. Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras are ranked among the most violent countries in the world. Honduras has an homicide rate of 69 murders for every 100,000 people living in the region, while El Salvador, 61 for every 100,000, and Guatemala, 31 for every 100,000. This is caused by the proliferation of gangs, continuous production of narcotics, and high impunity rates.

Conclusion

The battle against human trafficking is a major challenge faced by a majority of countries in the world. Therefore it is important to undertake efforts to establish the gravity of the problem and combat the issue from the source to the destination. Statistics show that the problem has not decreased and it is highly unlikely that it will without the necessary effort to end it.

Human trafficking represents an activity of highly sophisticated criminal organizations and complex international crime networks, so it is necessary that regardless of conflicting priorities faced by member states, human trafficking is given a high priority and focus by the international community. The improvement of international cooperation and coordination, especially in the area of information exchange and operational cooperation between law enforcement institutions must be strengthened.

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Glossary

A

- **Authority.** *Usually, authorities. [plural]persons having the legal power to make and enforce the law; government*

- **Abduction.** *to carry off or lead away (a person) illegally and in secret or by force; to kidnap.*
- **Apprehension.** *Anticipation of adversity or misfortune; suspicion or fear of future trouble or evil.*

C

- **Coercion.** *The act of coercing; use of force or intimidation to obtain compliance; force or the power to use force in gaining compliance, as by a government or police force.*
- **Crime.** *An action considered harmful to the public good and legally prohibited.*
- **Commercialization.** *Stage in a product development process where the decision to order full-scale production and launch is made.*

D

- **Discrimination.** *Treatment or consideration of, or making a distinction in favor of or against, a person or thing based on the group, class, or category to which that person or thing belongs rather than on individual merit.*

E

- **Exploit.** *Make full use of a resource and benefit from it.*
- **Exploiter.** *Person who obtains a benefit with the commerce of people, animals, etc.*

G

- **Gang.** *A group of persons associated for some criminal purpose.*

H

- **Harassment.** *To disturb persistently; torment, as with troubles or cares; bother continually; pester; persecute. to trouble by repeated attacks, incursions, etc., as in war or hostilities;*

I

- **Immigrants.** *A person who migrates to another country, usually for permanent residence.*
- **Impunity.** *Exemption or immunity from punishment or recrimination.*
- **Illicit.** *Prohibited by the law.*

K

- **Kidnapping.** *To carry off (a person) by force or trickery, especially for use as a hostage or to get money; abduct.*

M

- **Marginalize.** *To relegate to the fringes, out of the mainstream; make seem unimportant.*
- **Monitoring.** *To supervise or watch closely; keep track of.*

P

- **Prostitution.** *The act or practice of engaging in sexual acts for money.*

S

- **Surveillance.** *Close observation or supervision maintained over a person, group, etc, esp one in custody or under suspicion.*

V

- **Vulnerable.** *Capable of being or easily being wounded or hurt physically or emotionally; open to or defenseless against criticism or moral attack.*

