



# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



## Trafficking in persons: a global issue



# What do we know about the global situation?

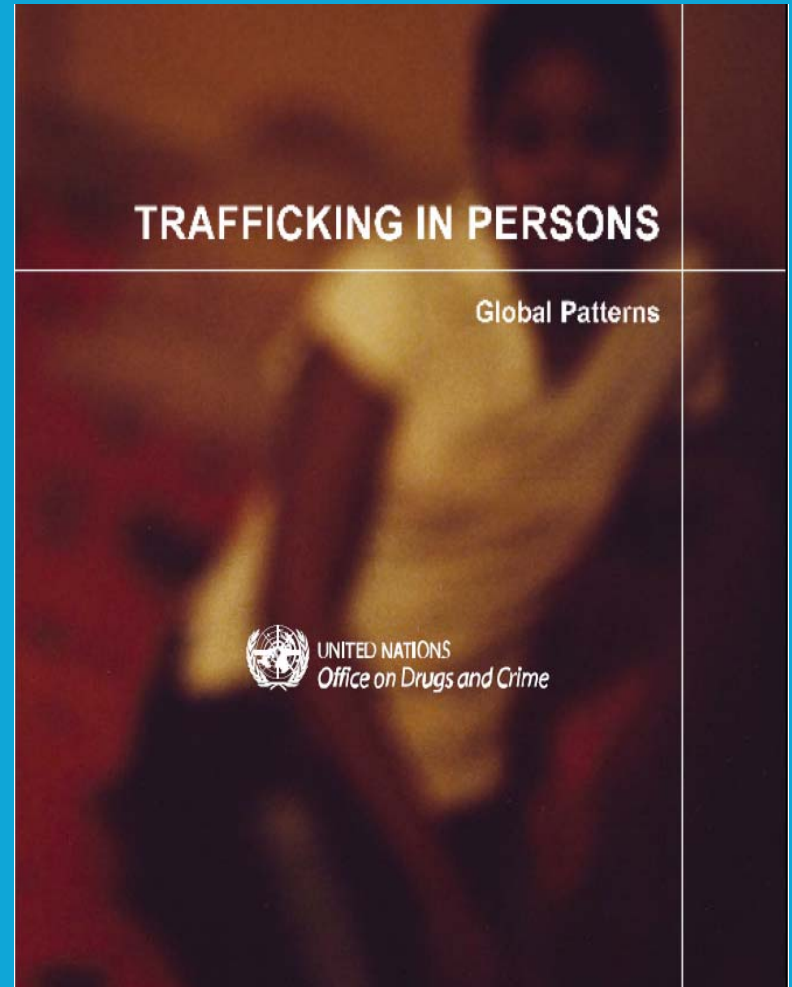
- The issue
  - Where does trafficking occur? Who is that traffics people? Who is victimised?
- The response
  - Which countries are acting against trafficking? What actions are governments taking? What are the key characteristics identified by governments of victims and offenders?
- The gaps
- What do governments still need to do?



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# 1. The act of human trafficking





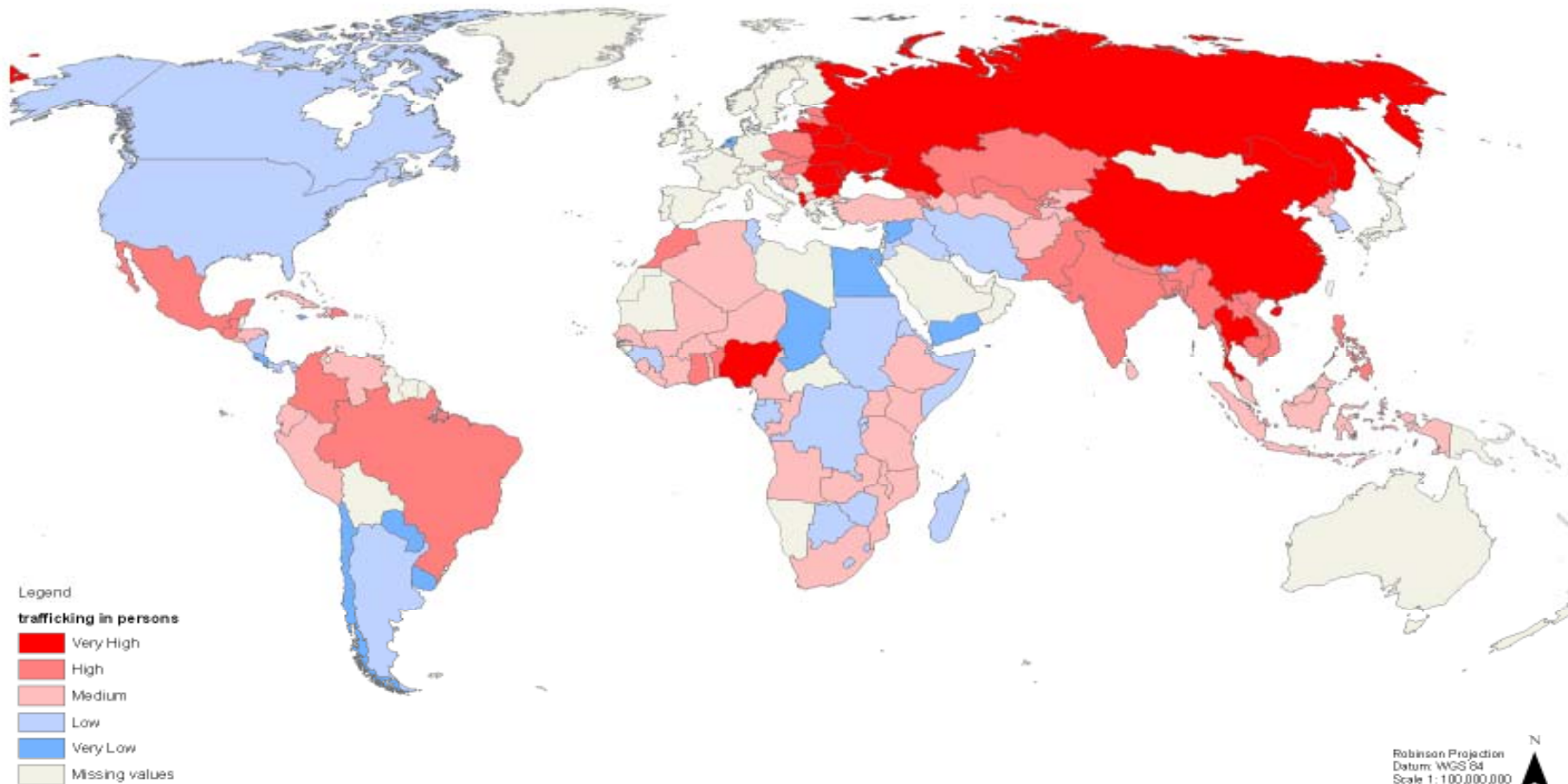
# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

- Thousands, if not millions of people are trafficked each year.
- UNODC Global Patterns report documents the trafficking of human beings from 127 countries to be exploited in 137 countries.



# Origin countries of trafficking in persons



Source: Human Trafficking database (2006)

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

# Origin countries of trafficking in persons

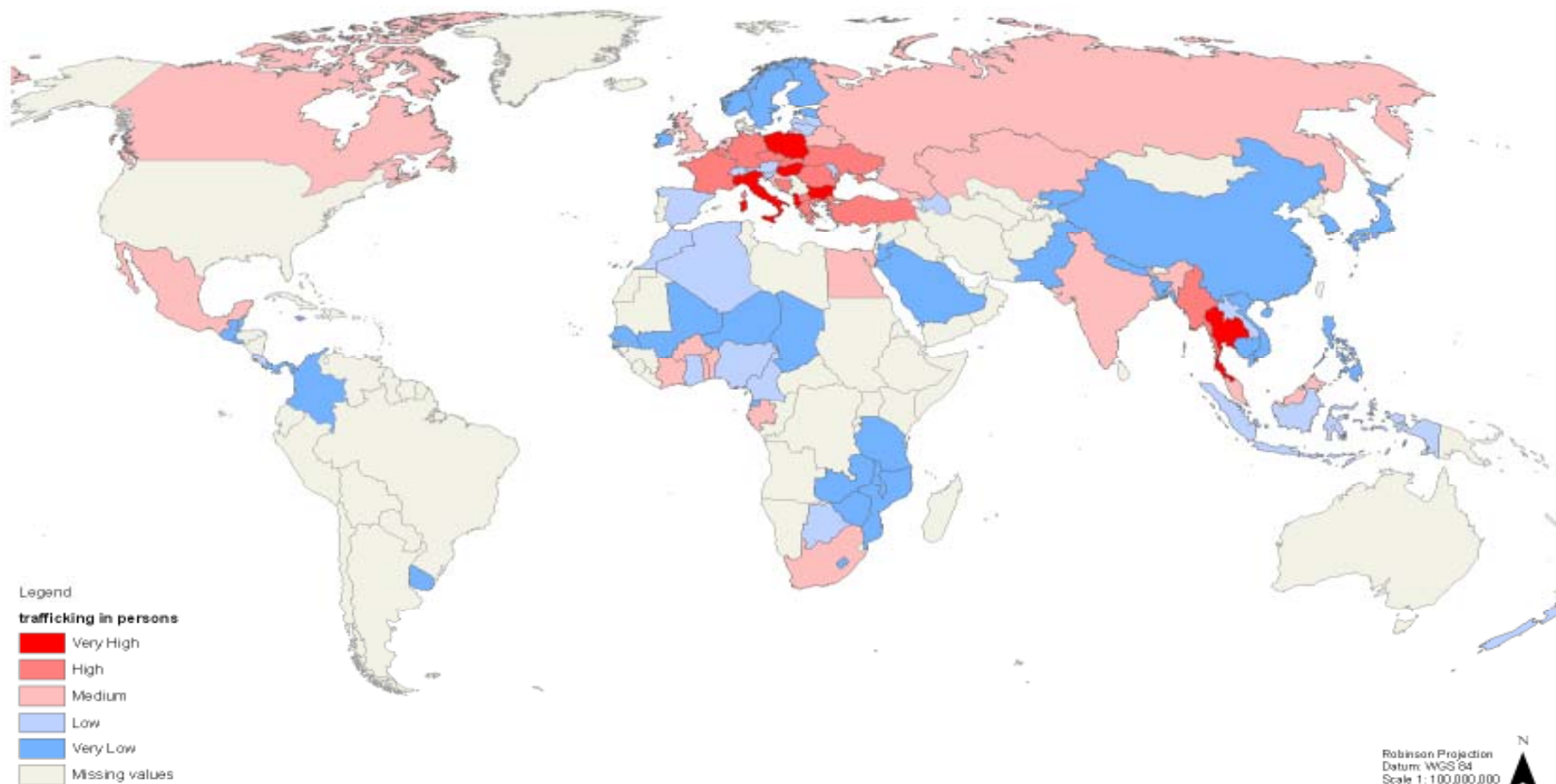
Map of origin countries of trafficking in persons in Asia



Source: Human Trafficking database (2006)

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

# Transit countries of trafficking in persons



Source: Human Trafficking database (2006)

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



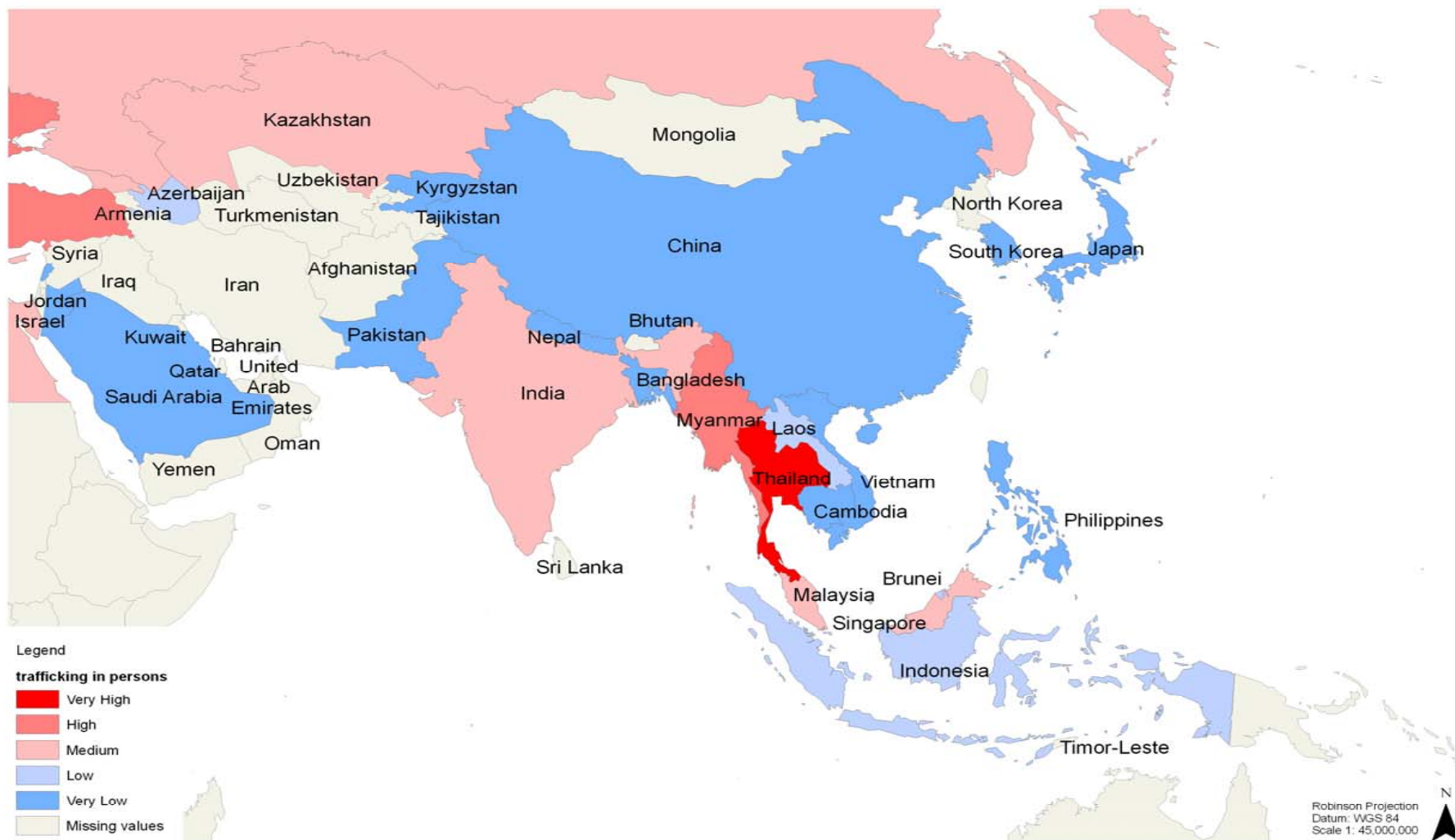


# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Transit countries of trafficking in persons

Map of transit countries of trafficking in persons in Asia

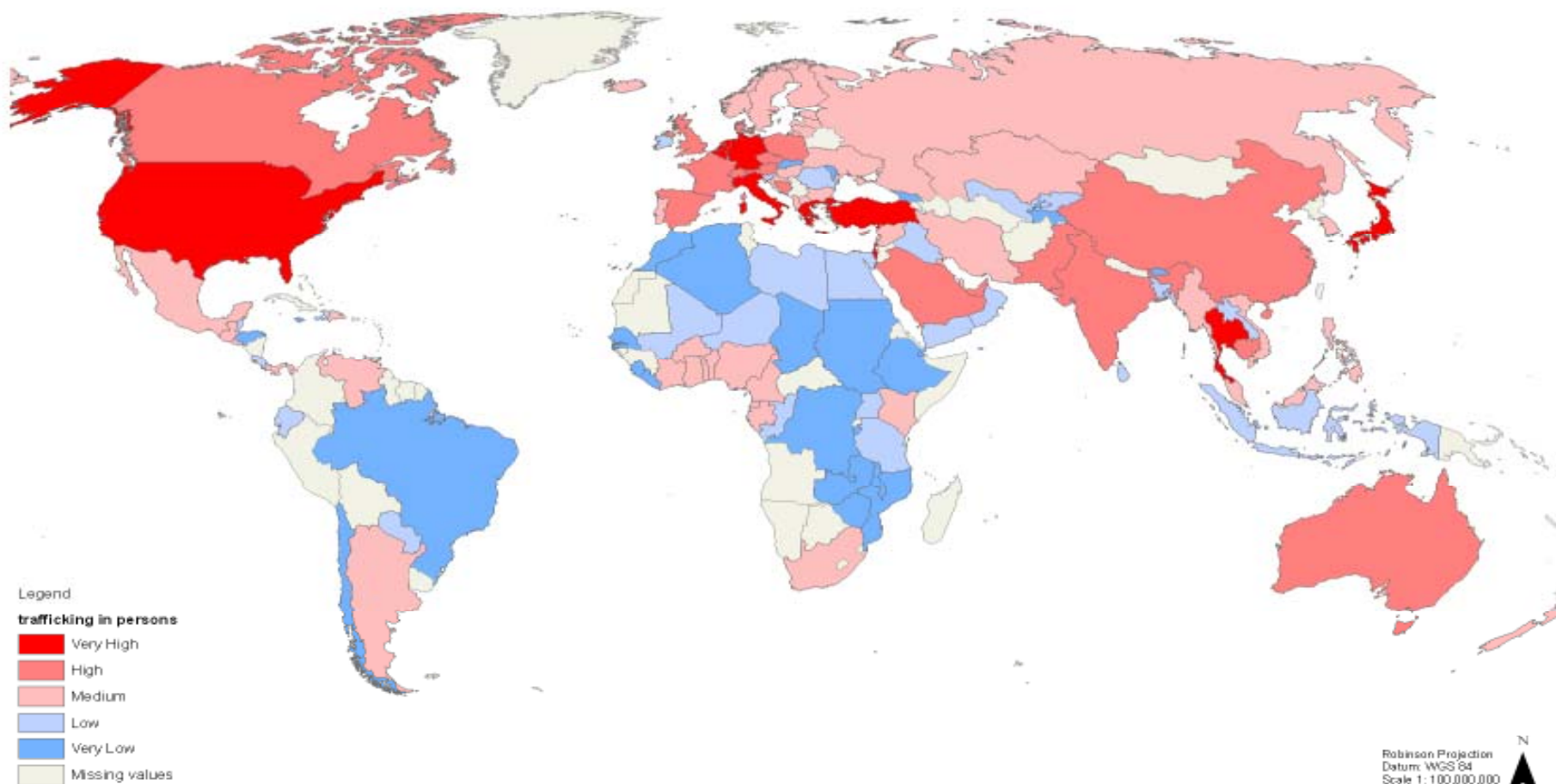


Source: Human Trafficking database (2006)

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



# Destination countries of trafficking in persons



Source: Human Trafficking database (2006)

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

# Destination countries of trafficking in persons

Map of destination countries of trafficking in persons in Asia



Source: Human Trafficking database (2006)

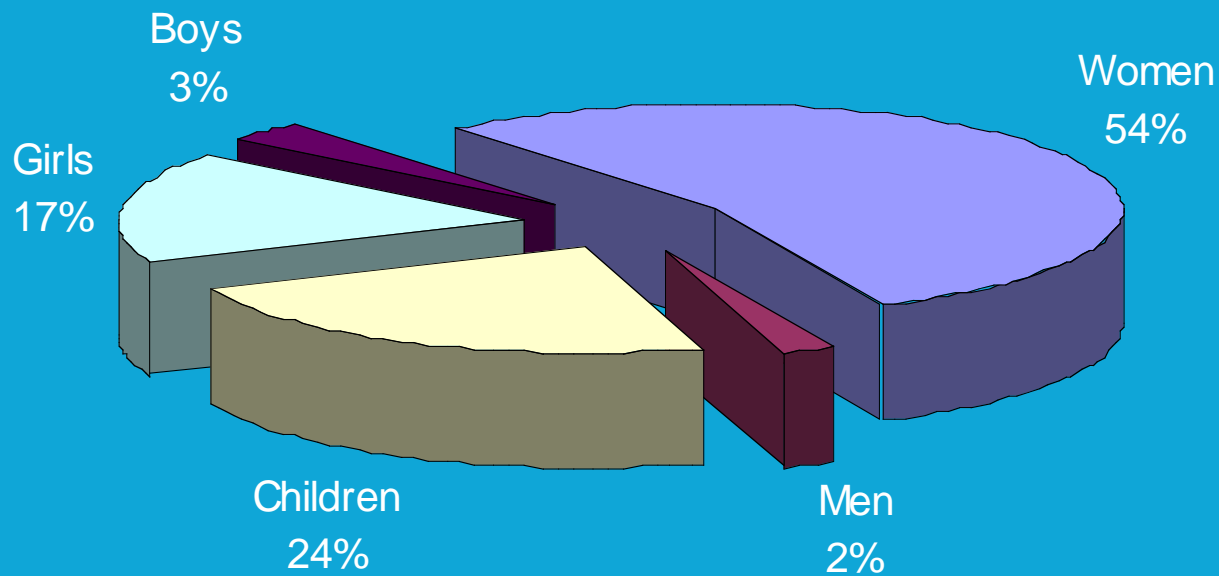
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



**UNODC**

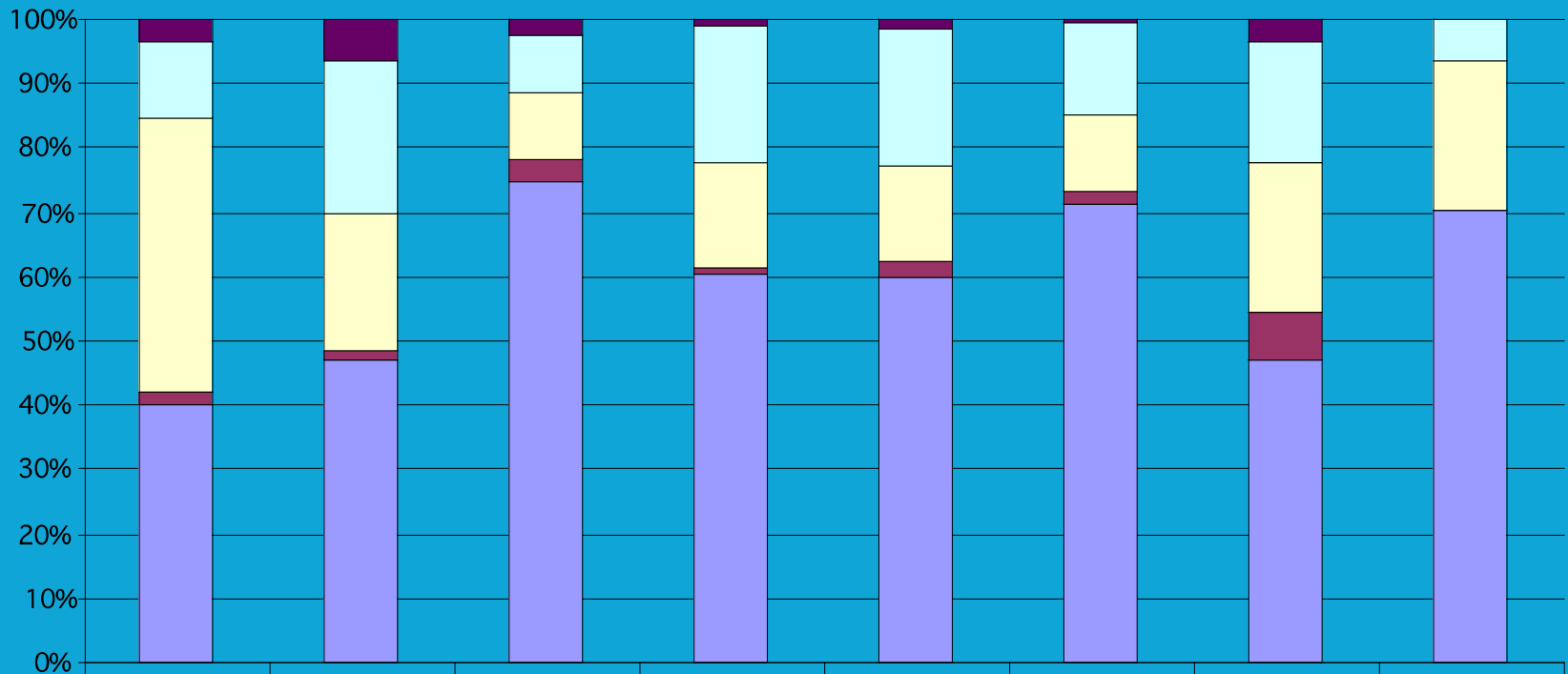
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# Profile of trafficking victims





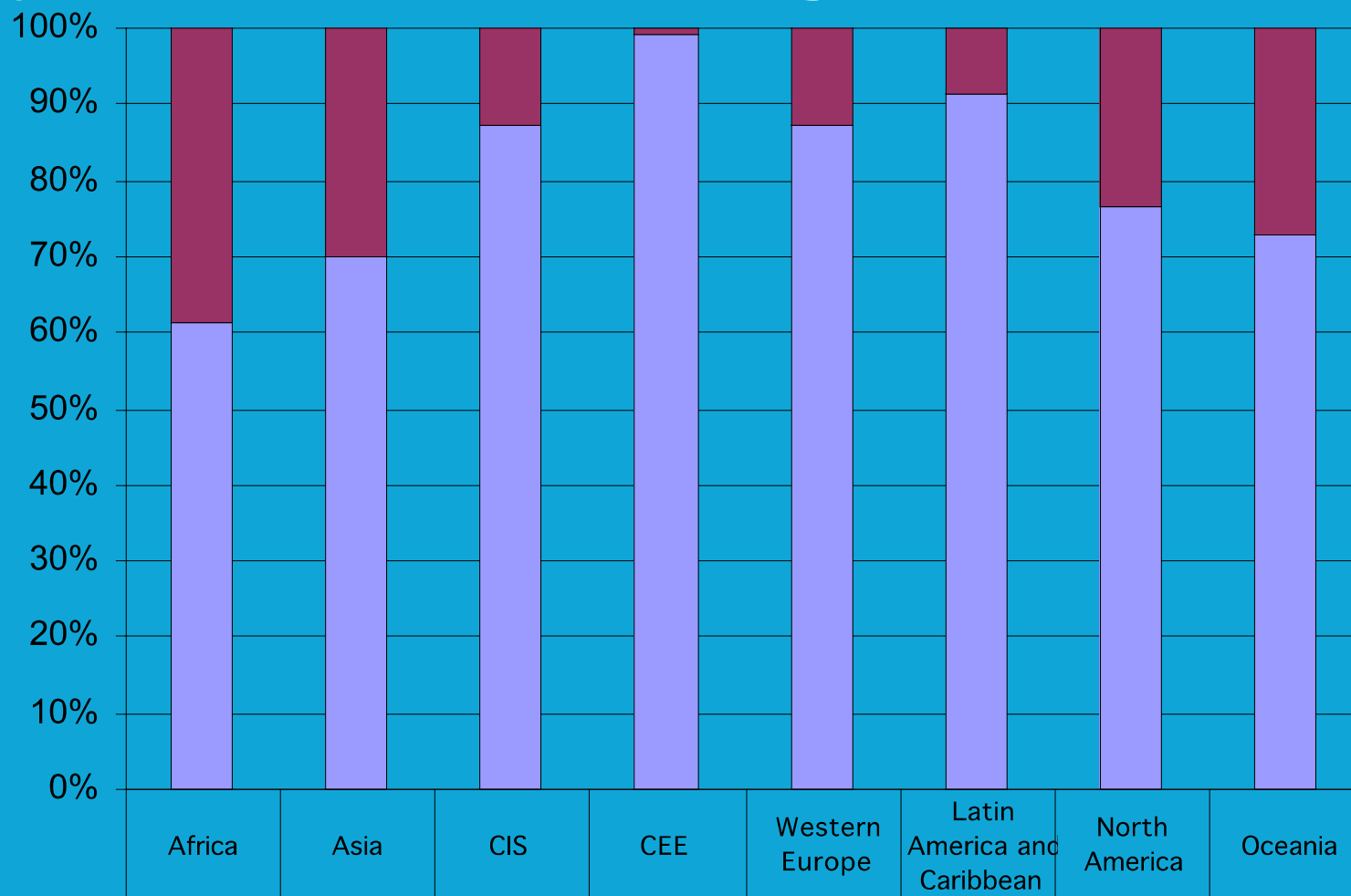
## Profile of the victims, regional



	Africa	Asia	CIS	CEE	Western Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania
%Boys	3.61%	6.26%	2.50%	1.01%	1.49%	0.54%	3.35%	0.00%
%Girls	11.98%	23.81%	8.83%	21.35%	21.46%	14.47%	19.08%	6.25%
%Children	42.42%	21.30%	10.43%	16.26%	14.65%	11.86%	23.21%	23.21%
%Men	1.88%	1.69%	3.52%	0.78%	2.31%	1.86%	7.48%	0.00%
%Women	40.12%	46.94%	74.71%	60.62%	60.09%	71.26%	46.88%	70.54%



## Type of exploitation, Regional



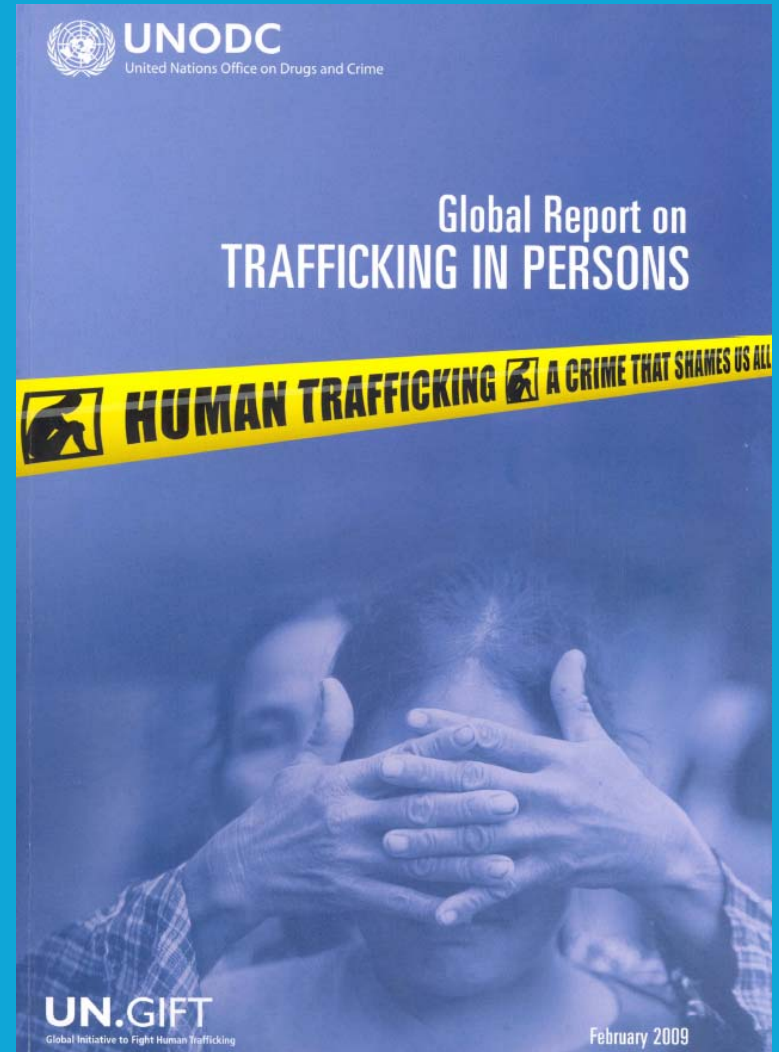
%Labour Expl.	38.48%	30.07%	12.71%	1.00%	12.76%	8.60%	23.51%	27.08%
%Sexual Expl.	61.52%	69.93%	87.29%	99.00%	87.24%	91.40%	76.49%	72.92%



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## 2. The response to trafficking in persons







**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# THE REPORT – Countries Covered

**Data collection**



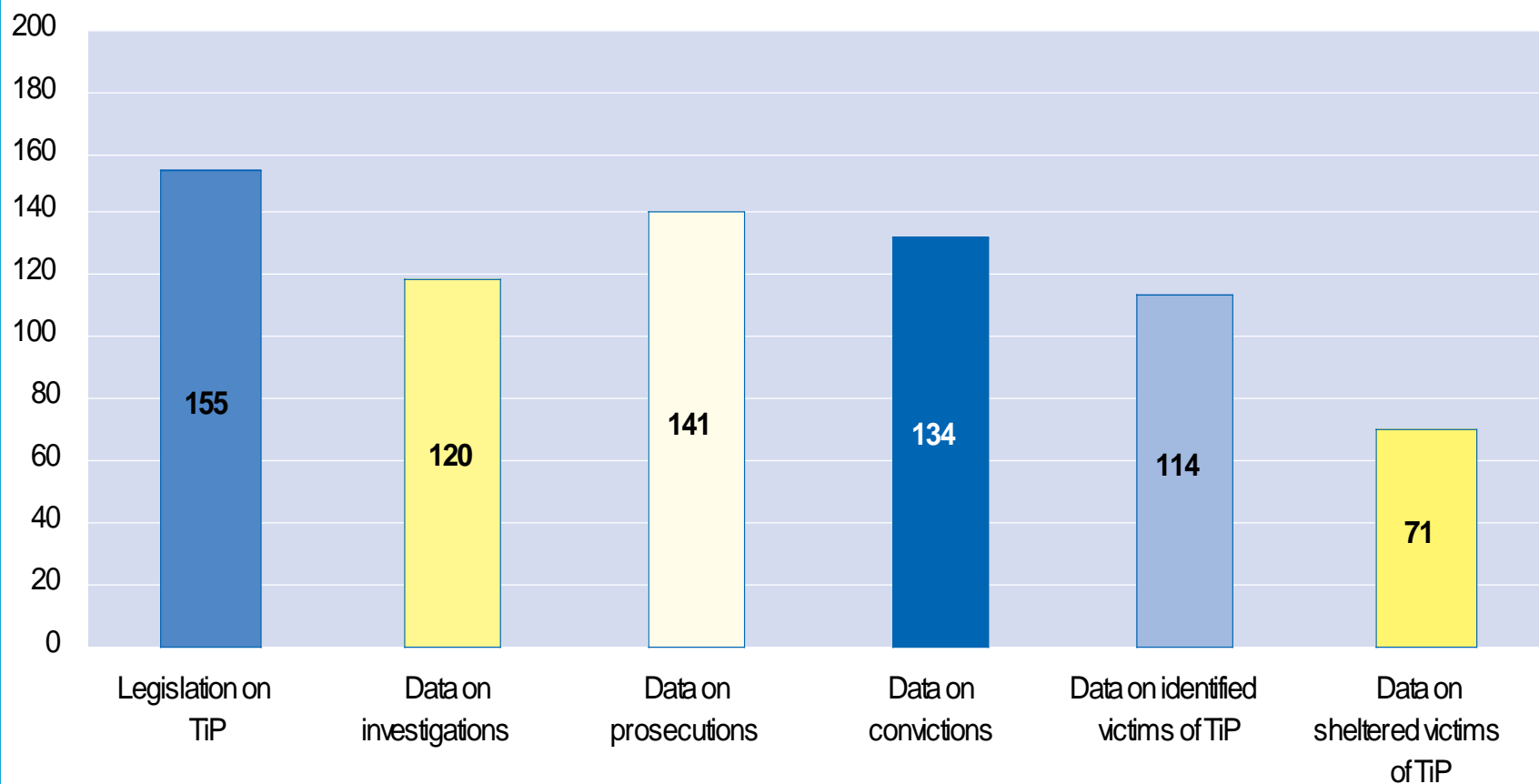
**155 countries and territories**



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# THE REPORT – Number of countries per topic



Source: UNODC/UN.GIFT



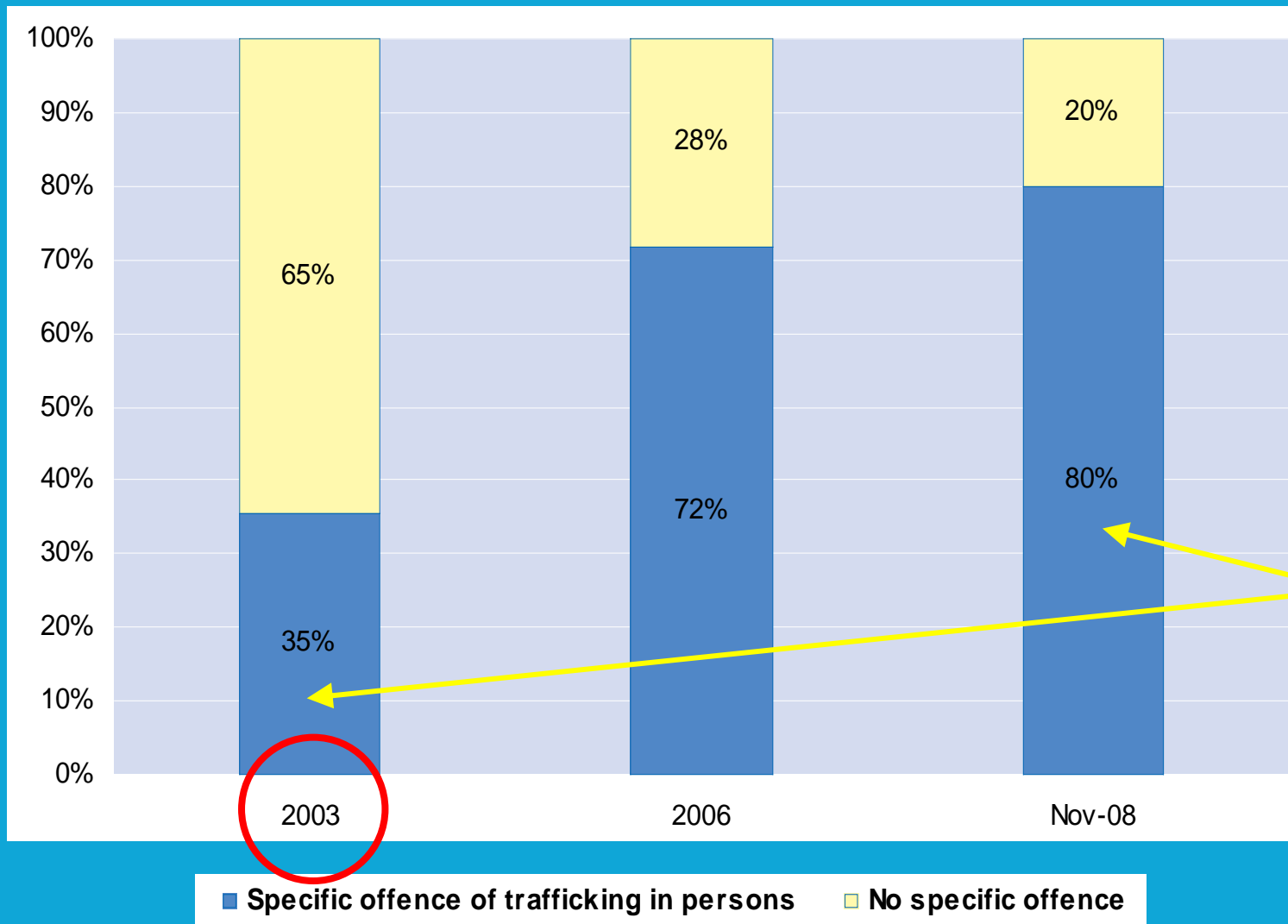
## KEY FINDINGS:

1. The impact of the UN TIP Protocol: the number of countries implementing laws has doubled.
2. Convictions are increasing. But impunity is immense.
3. Sexual exploitation is the most commonly-identified form of human trafficking.
4. Most offenders are citizens of the country where they were arrested.



## Finding 1: The “push” of the UN TIP Protocol

Percentage of countries that have introduced a specific offence on trafficking in persons into their legislation (N:155)



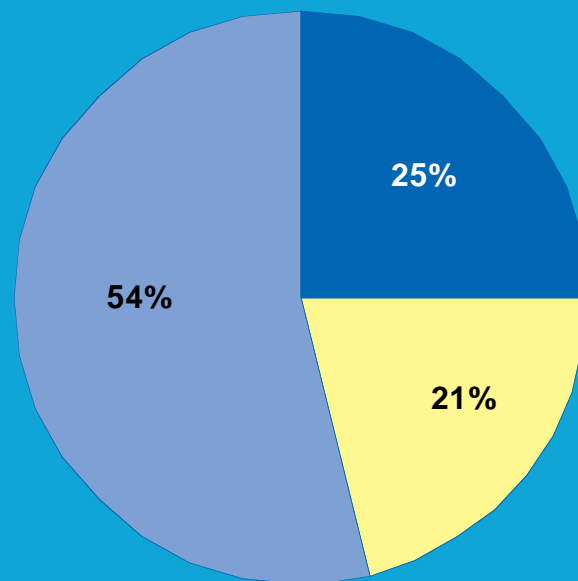
**Doubling of countries with TIP legislation**



## Finding 1: The “push” of the UN TIP Protocol

**OFFENCE IN FORCE:**  
Percentage of countries having a  
trafficking in persons offence in force in  
November 2008 (N:155)

25% of the countries\* have  
modified their TIP provisions  
in the last 2 years

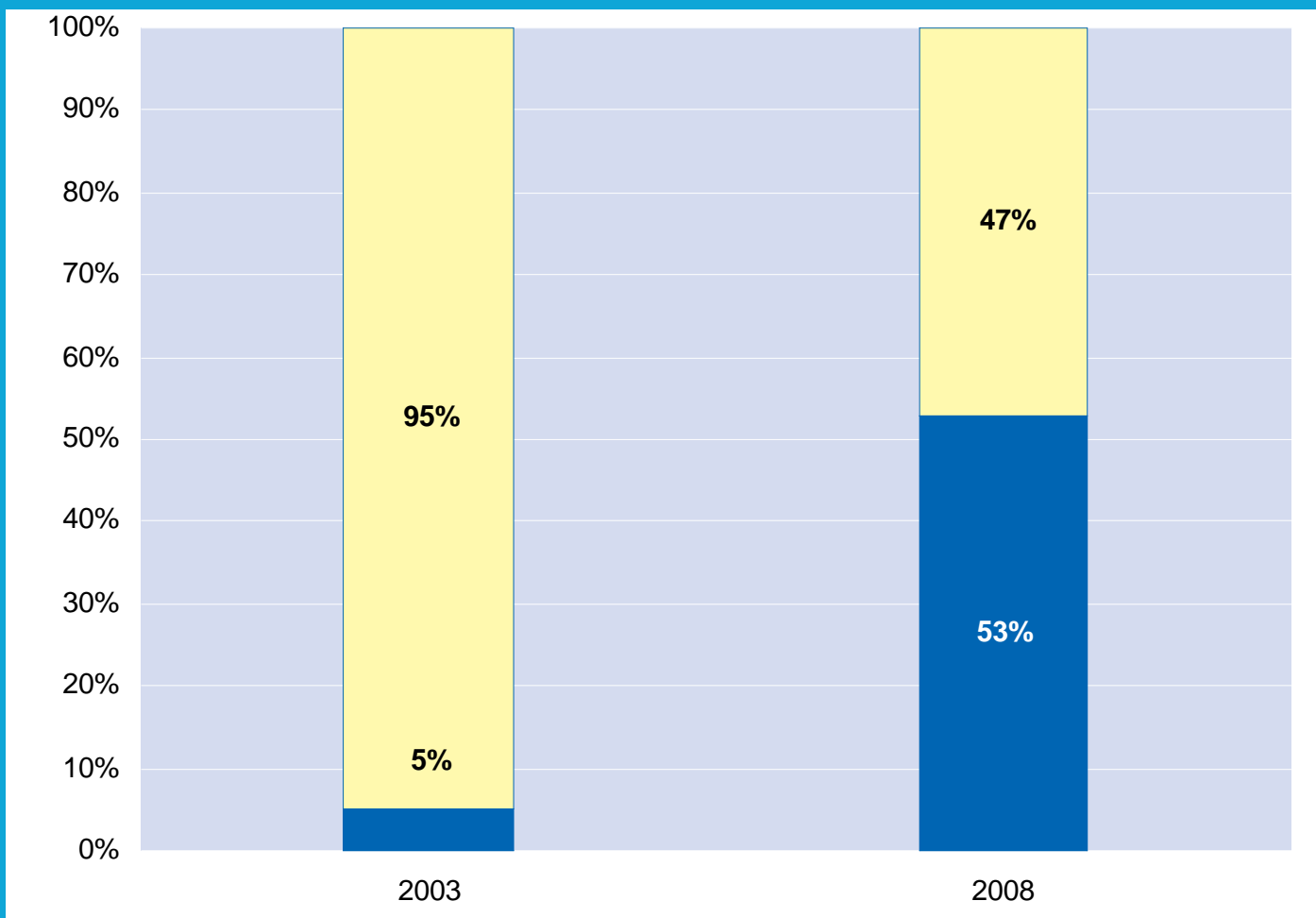


- No Offence in November 2008
- Offence established before 2006 and not modified
- Offence established or amended during the period Jan 06 - Nov 08



## Finding 1: The “push” of the UN Protocol

**NATIONAL ACTION PLANS: % of countries that adopted a national action plan on trafficking in persons offence before and after 2003 (N:155)**







## Finding 2: Convictions increasing but impunity massive

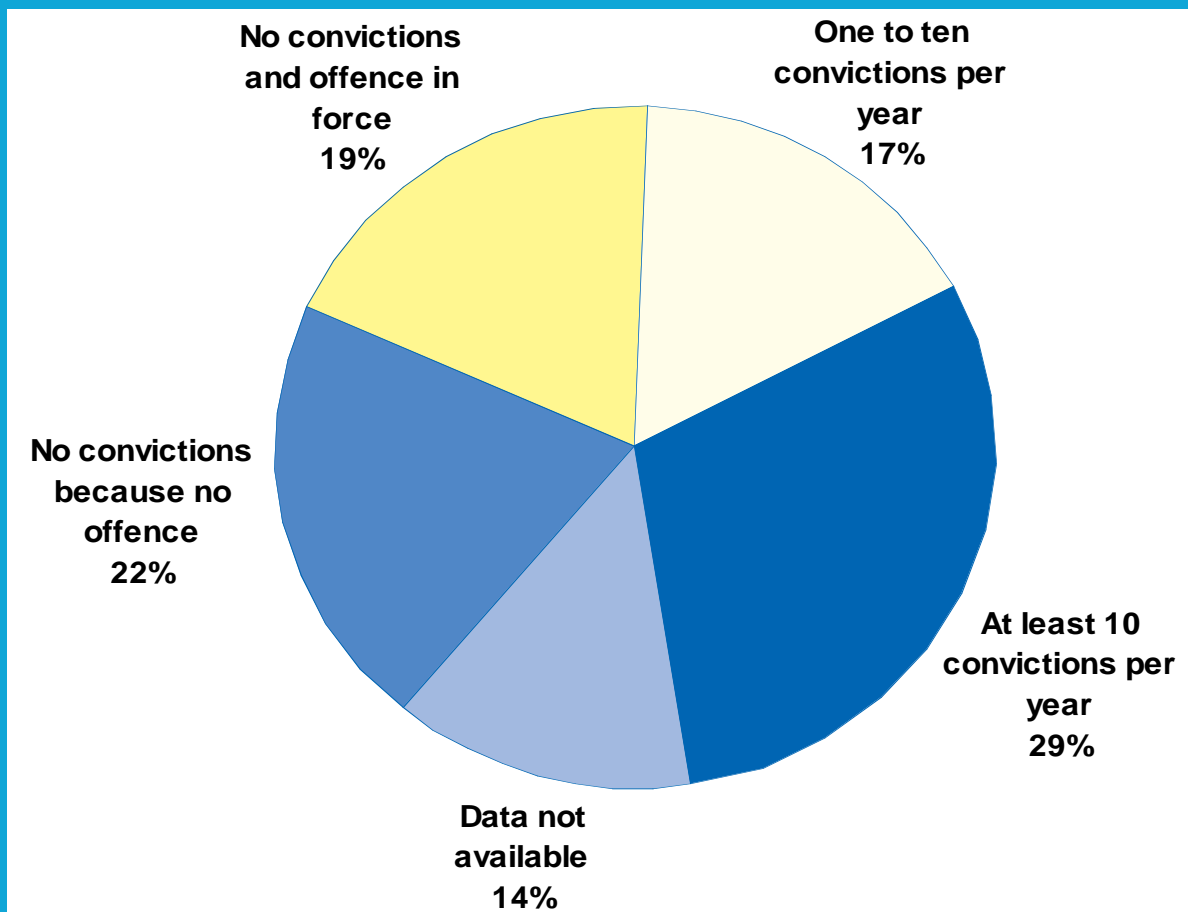
- Globally, the number of convictions is increasing.
- But not proportionally to the growing awareness (and probably size) of the problem.
- Most convictions occur in a few countries.
- To date, 2 out of 5 countries have never recorded a single conviction.
- Thus a large area of impunity remains.



## Finding 2: Convictions increasing but impunity massive

### IMPUNITY

Distribution of all countries according to the number of convictions recorded for the specific offence of trafficking in persons during the reporting period (N:155)





**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

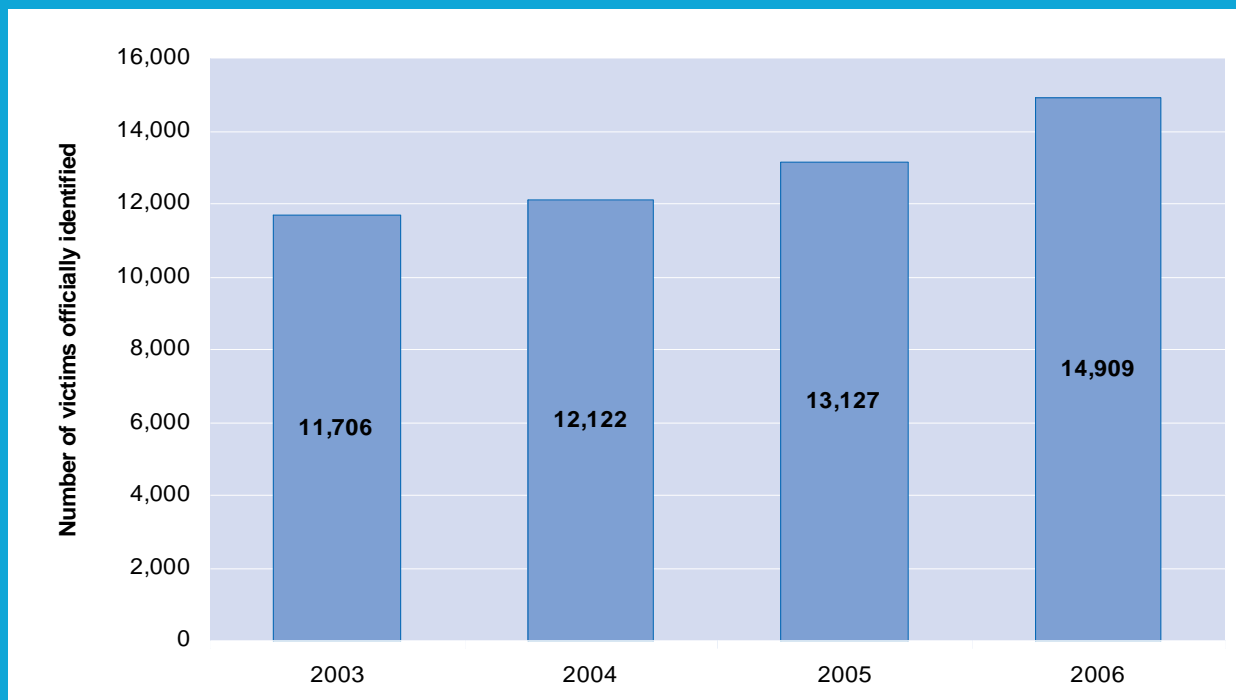
# Finding 2: Convictions increasing but impunity massive

## VICTIMS DETECTED

### TREND:

The capacity to detect victims has increased (+27% victims detected globally)

Total number of victims identified by State authorities in 71 selected countries

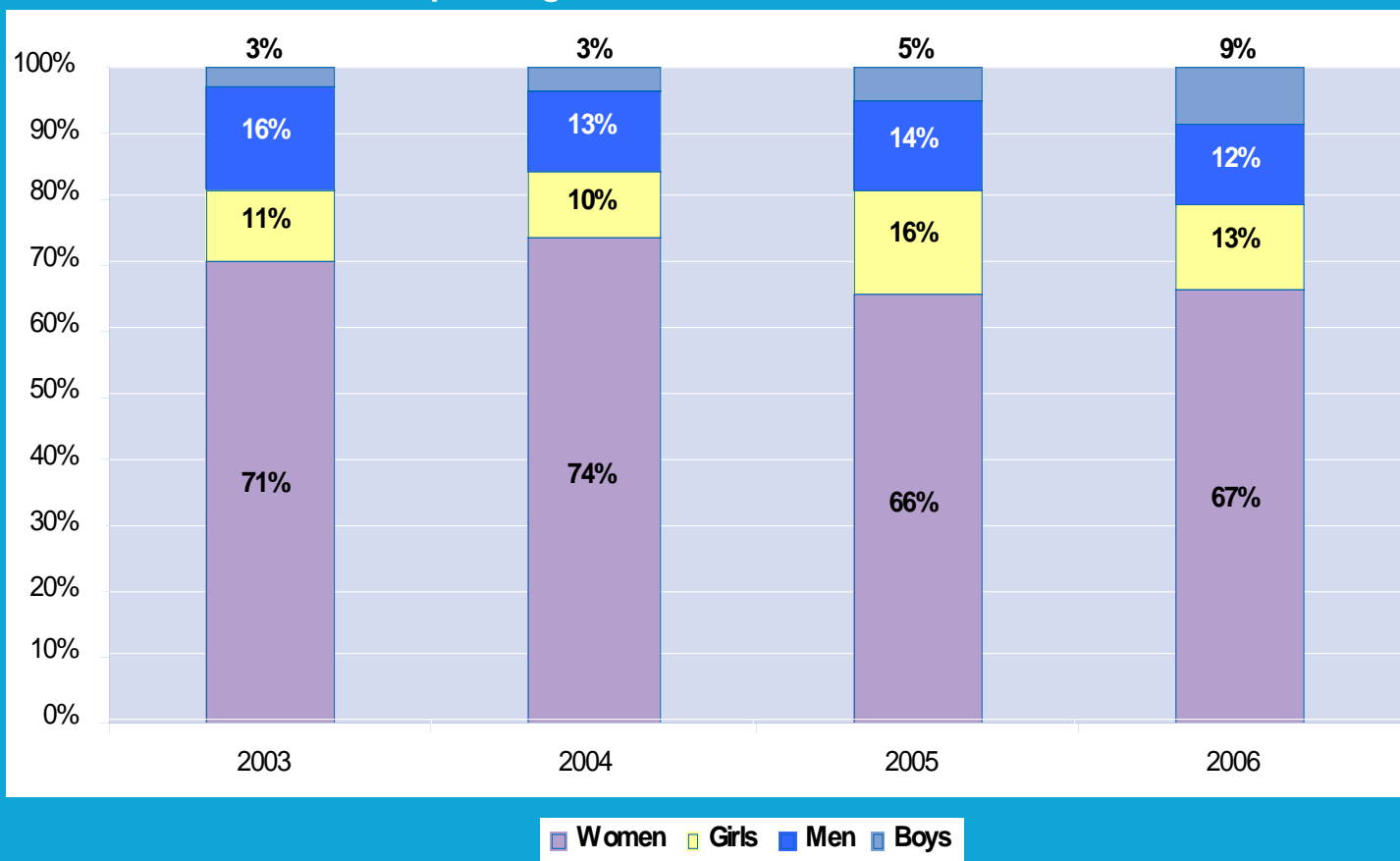




## Finding 3: Sexual exploitation deemed most common

### Profile of victims identified by State authorities

(Countries reporting: 2003=44, 2004=56, 2005=76, 2006=61)

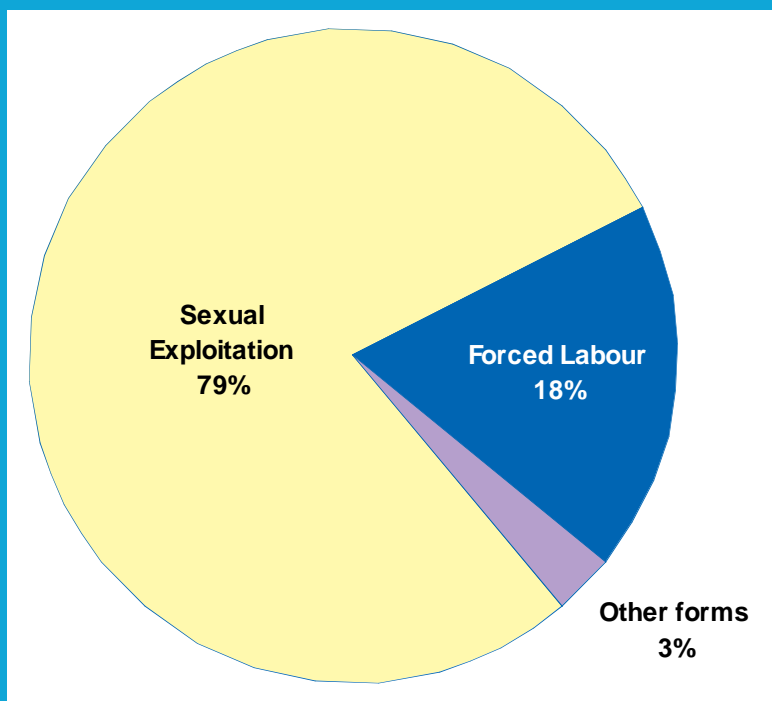


The profile of  
the victims:  
gender



## Finding 3: Sexual exploitation deemed most common

Distribution of victims identified by State authorities  
according to the form of exploitation  
(N:52 in 2006)



Source: UNODC/UN.GIFT

### TRENDS

1. Sexual exploitation was the most commonly identified form of human trafficking.
2. TIP for forced labour (generally men/boys) is likely under-detected.
3. Reasons: (a) FL laws more recent (b) police perspective (c) less visible than, e.g., prostitution.



## Finding 4: Most offenders = citizens where arrested

### Offender profile: Nationality

- Generally offenders were citizens of the countries where they were arrested.
- This suggests that local criminal networks acquire the victims and sell them to criminal networks based in destination countries.

(Report p 10)





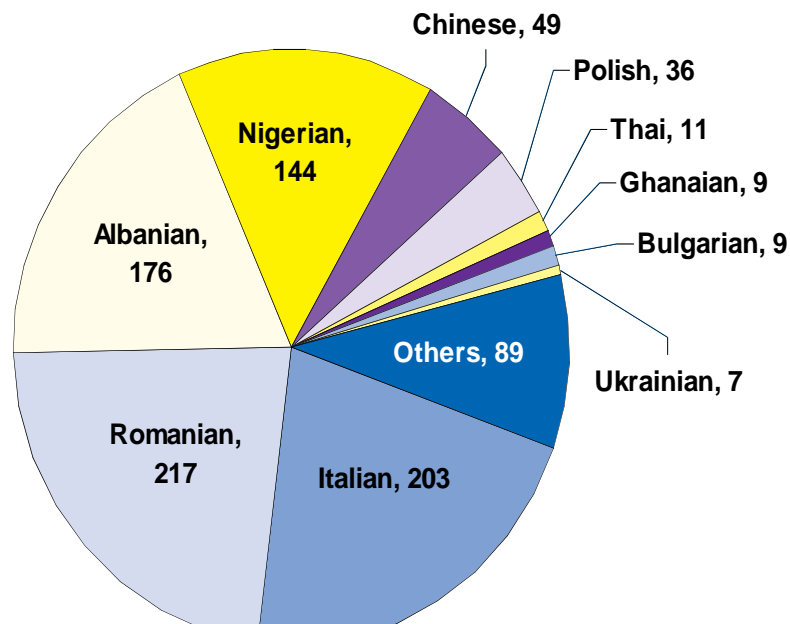
## Finding 4: Traffickers usually of same nationality

### Offender profile: Nationality

- Generally offenders are nationals of the countries where the trafficking took place.
- In Western & Central Europe and in the Middle East, the role of foreign offenders appear to be more significant than in other regions.



Persons under prosecution for trafficking in persons offences in Italy, by citizenship (2003-2007)



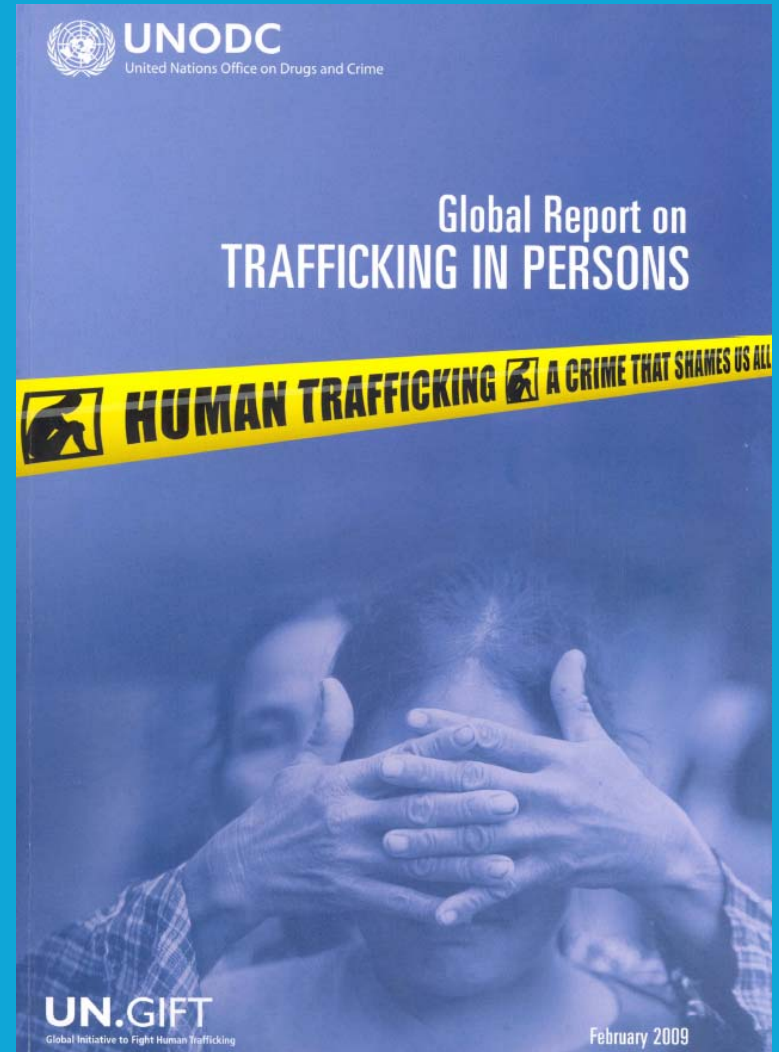
Source: National Anti-Mafia Bureau, Italy



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# 3. The gaps





## An International framework

- **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**
  - **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children**
  - Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air
  - Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition
- \* General Assembly Resolutions 55/25, 15 November 2000 and 55/255, 31 May 2001



## Purposes of the Trafficking Protocol

- to prevent and combat trafficking, ***paying particular attention to women and children*** (=person under 18 years of age)
- to protect and assist victims, with full respect to human rights
- to promote cooperation among State Parties



## Global Programme against Trafficking in Persons

- UNODC supports Member States to implement:

### The Trafficking in Persons Protocol

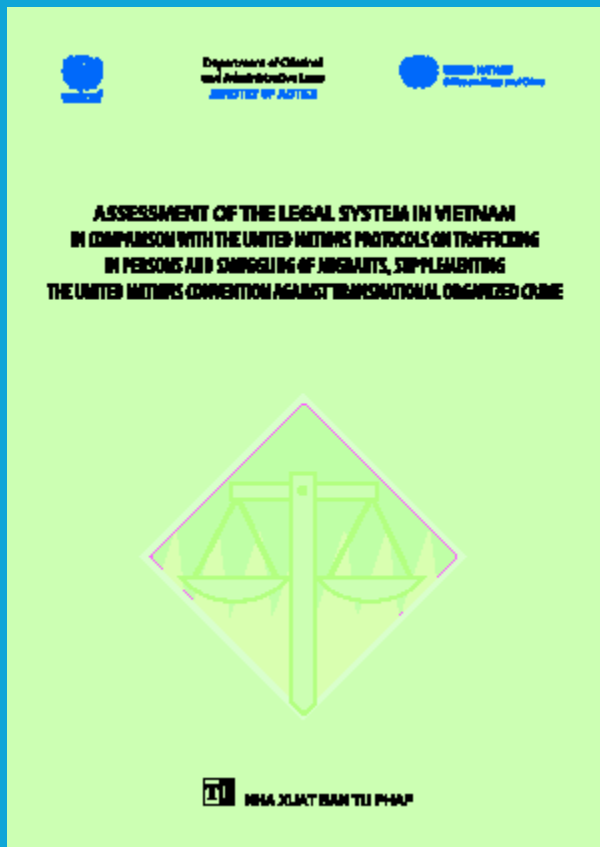
- to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children



# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Inadequate national legal frameworks



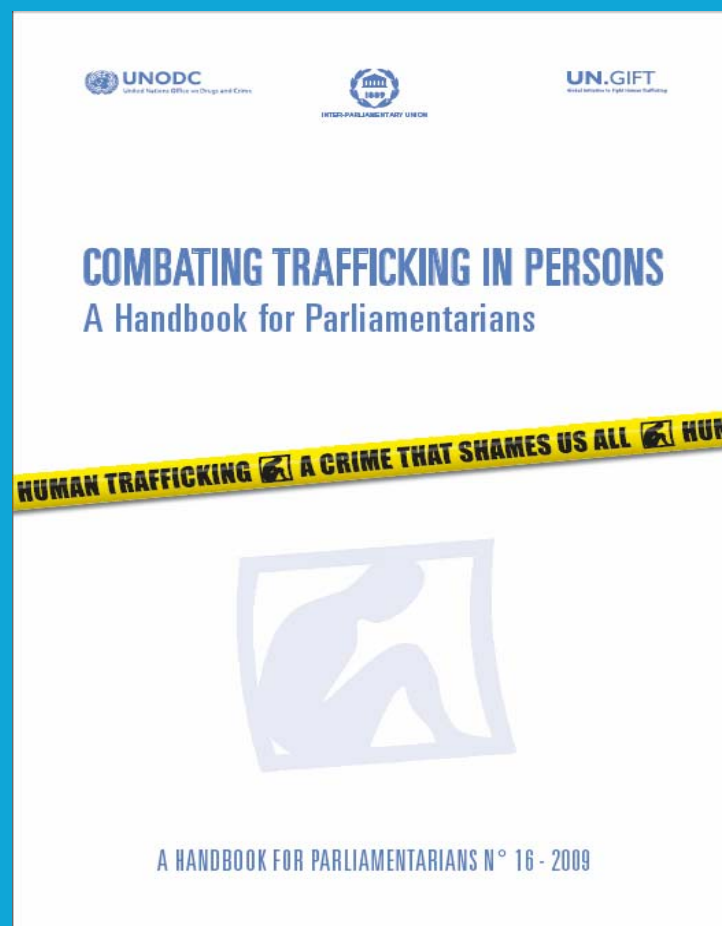
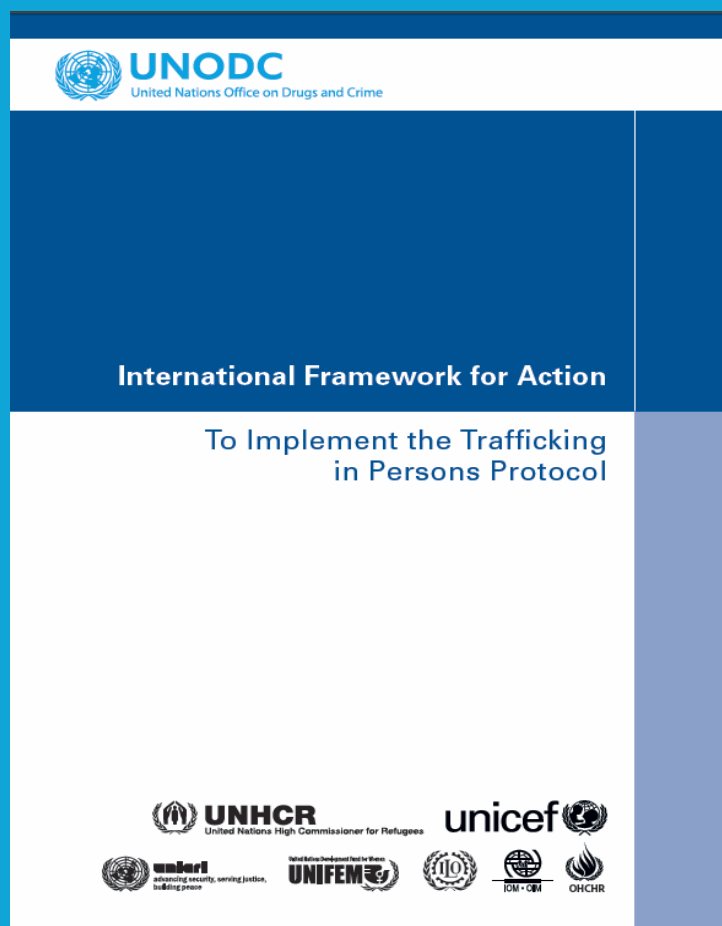




# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Insufficient planning & policy coordination

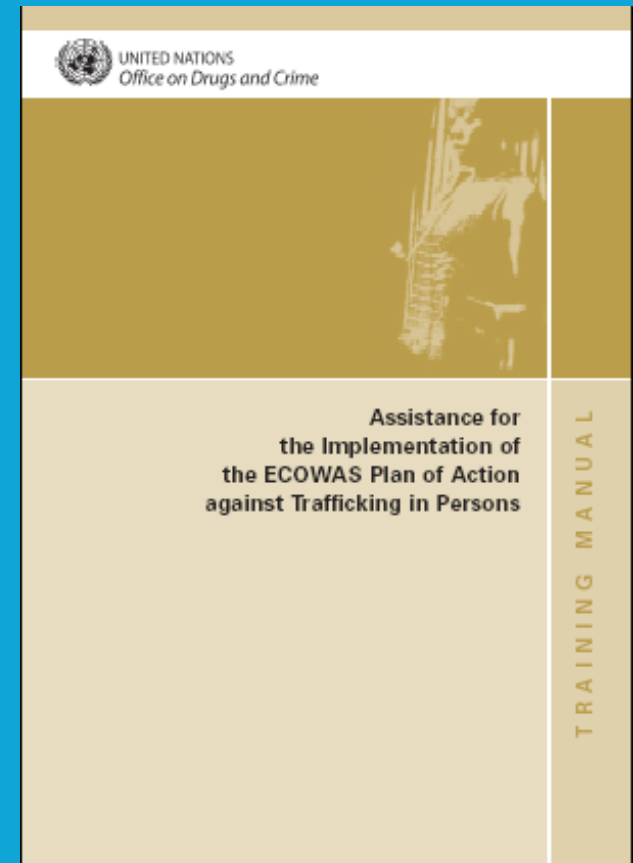




**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# Limited criminal justice capacity and expertise





**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Limited assistance & protection for victims





# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Lack of prevention & non targeted awareness-raising

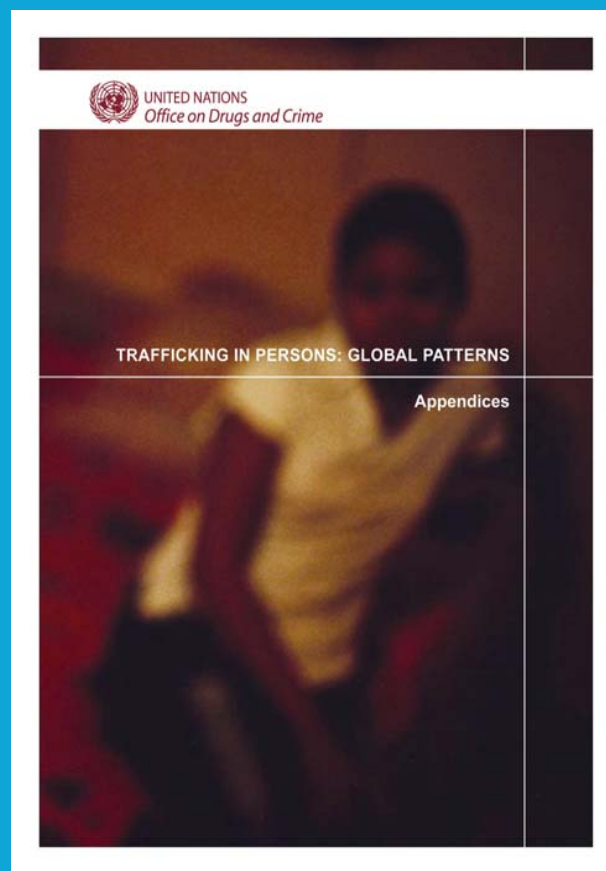
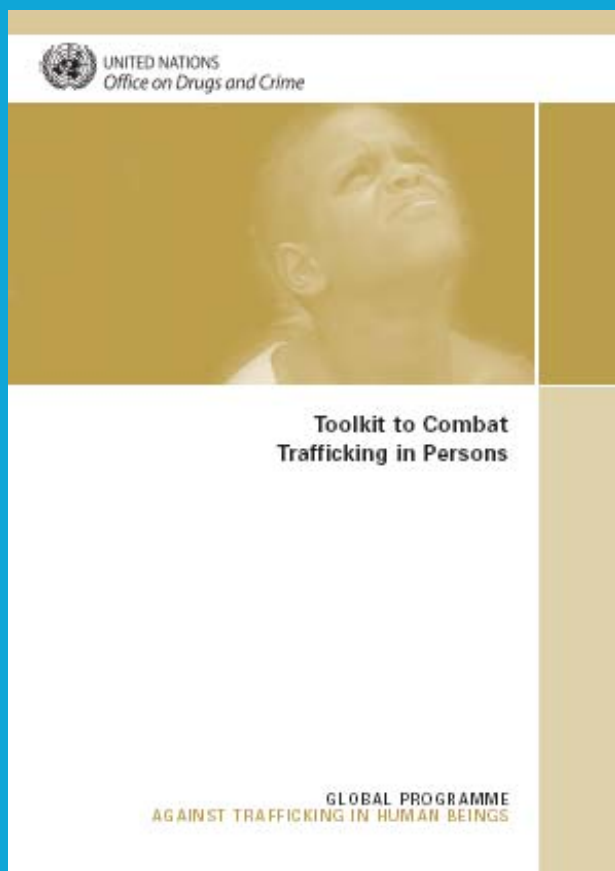




# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Lack of data at all levels

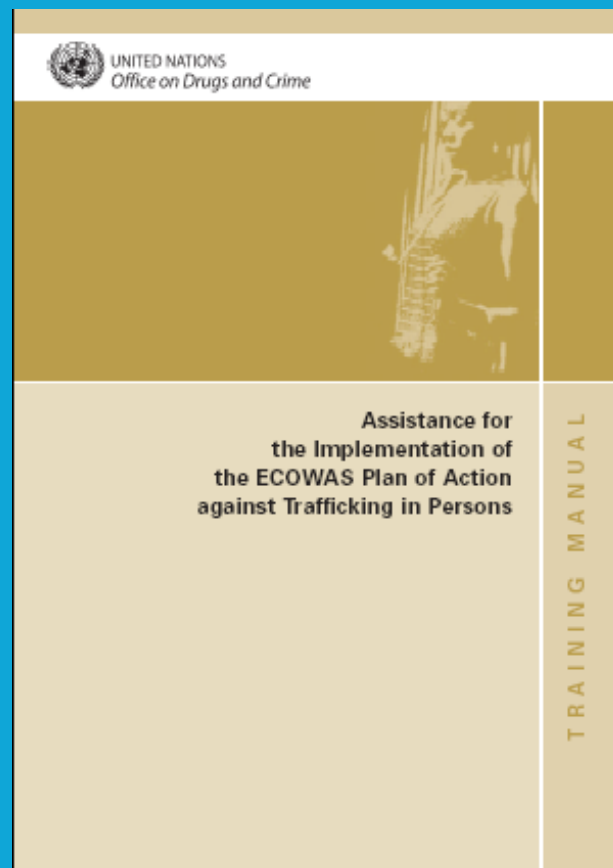




# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Limited cross-border cooperation







**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# A hope for 2012....



...for all States to implement the Protocol...

...for Japan to sign & ratify the UN Convention & Trafficking in Persons Protocol



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Thank you!

Anti-Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Unit

UNODC

P.O. Box 500, 1400 Vienna

Austria

Tel. (+43-1) 26060-5687

Fax. (+43-1) 26060-5983

Email: [ahtmsu@unodc.org](mailto:ahtmsu@unodc.org)