

The Tripartite Trafficking

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Abstract

Present day human trafficking is said to thrive as a result of the enabling environment given to traffickers with three main attributes, firstly, a reservoir of poverty-driven communities, then a group or bunch of vulnerable persons and lastly, a little paid attention to human trafficking by governments. There is not much information related to trafficking tripartite activities in women and children for sexual exploitation, the study is a descriptive research with in-depth investigation rationally using secondary documents in trying to identify why human trafficking occurs in the contemporary globalized world. In addition, the findings show most of the basic components of human trafficking are in threefold and there is little information to this end. Thus, the study succinctly provides human trafficking definition, the main causes, characteristics, types, stages, categories and approaches all made up in three distinct parts.

Keywords Human Trafficking, Tripartite Trafficking, Governments, Approaches

1.0 Introduction

The worst and dreaded human activities in the 21st century are said to be triple in number, namely: trafficking in drugs, human trafficking and arms or gun trafficking (Van Impe, 2000). It is expected that the mathematics will soon change when human trafficking will topples

drugs and becomes the leading global crime in the next few years time unless concerted and committed efforts are put in place (Bales, 2005; Thachuk, 2007), especially the angle of exploitation in women and girls for sexual exploitation that is central to this study. Bales and Cornell asserted that people in modern-day slavery are in the tripartite situation: firstly, a chain or hold in the situation that they can hardly run away. Secondly, they do not have any means or option to make a choice on their own as a result of complete control and, thirdly and lastly, any attempt to fight or exercise or find your own freedom is followed by a severe beating, violence, and torture, which sometimes lead to the death of victim of sexual exploitation (Bales & Cornell, 2008). Furthermore, human trafficking thrives in the world we are living in as a result of the enabling environment given to traffickers with three main attributes, firstly a reservoir of poverty-driven communities, then a group or bunch of vulnerable persons and little-paid attention by governments. In addition, Craig et al see modern-day slavery in three aspects that revolve around the following. First of all, it is a serious economic exploitation. Secondly, the lack of a human right framework and, thirdly, the total control of the human by another human. They argue further that violence must not take place before it is called slavery. It is the nature of work that shows either it is trafficking or not. Where working or housing conditions for human trafficking victims are not conducive, then definitely it is contemporary slavery. The victims' rights to movement and to liberty are controlled either through confiscation or holding documents that include international passport, visa, and other valid travel documents. Violence, threat, and intimidation are as well exercised to control victim (Craig, Gaus, Wilkinson, Skrivankova, & McQuade, 2007). In achieving this, the study contribute to the body of knowledge by providing the essential features of trafficking in three dimensions as well as recommend tripartite salient measures to the International community through a concerted and collaborative mechanism, couple with policies and programs that are fully result-oriented. This article is unique and one of its kind as it attempts to explain how trafficking specifically the sexual exploitation of young women and girls activities, the very basics, are mostly threefold. To do and prove so, the subsequent sections of the paper provide a human trafficking definition, the main causes, types, stages, characteristics, categories, differences and its approaches.

2.0 Literature Review

According to Zimmerman during the last two decades, we have witnessed an unprecedented human trafficking where people were tightly enslaved. Nowadays, the slave-like condition of victims does not mean complete or will last the whole lifetime but takes quite a number of years. The main concern about modern-day slavery is not just the slave-like condition but the hostile or forceful kind of control through which the victims pass through. Human trafficking takes place in quite a number of labor sectors like manufacturing, hotel, restaurant, construction, entertainment, domestic service and sweatshop, sexual services and agricultural work. It can also take the form of international adoption, exploitation or forced surrogate pregnancies and the sales of human organs. Majority of the victims that constitute fifty-six percent are women and girls (Zimmerman, 2011). Thus, Zimmerman failed to give the basic components and characteristics, and approaches of trafficking but elaborate further on the percentage, several years of exploitation and the places of the trafficking on women and children. People that are disadvantaged socially, economically and politically are most prone to be victims of human trafficking. The results also says God-given dignity, morality and integrity must not be allowed or tolerated to be altered by traffickers, call for the total elimination through advocacy and activism. Thus, it reveals a group of criminals at

international and national levels, a cartel kind of organization with globalization as a major factor contributing to international trafficking (Rotman, 2000). In this manner the findings is weak rather than call for activism there is need for better understanding of the key attributes that is the threefold definition, main causes, and types of countries, in relation to trafficking in women and children.

Human trafficking is also a major issue of the labor market and societal lack of success or breakdown that is borne out of the modern-day globalized world. Migrant workers are always vulnerable in the country they are working as migrants with several discriminatory employment policies and programs on the account of nationality, race, religion, gender, origin or ethnicity. The study shows prostitution is illegal, asserting the question if it is free will then there should be many women in prostitution but it is the other way round (Lansink, 2006). The study found men and women trafficked in agriculture, construction, domestic work, debt bondage and prostitution. Consequently, it is critical to know that, despite the fact that inquiries exist about the level of human trafficking, till now it remains unaddressed. The number of victims remain largely unknown, varied or mere estimates or done to suit agencies needs or preferences. More than 70% of the victims of human trafficking are females and up to 50% are children, signifying gender dimension to the mayhem. At the same time, majority of the victims that constitute 70% are mainly trafficked with the end goal of prostitution and a lot are children and women as young as possible (Hodge & Lietz, 2007). In this manner, this study attempt to give factual figure of the women and children in sexual exploitation but remains silent or unable to address the root causes in a distinct three parts or dimensions of the human trafficking.

The result shows human trafficking as an organized crime with low risk and high profit as well as a fast-growing criminal network. Recommended at the macro level, the formulation of strict and stringent policies internationally and as well as at country levels. At the mezzo level, the community needs to collaborate to educate, identify and react to trafficking through the aid of social workers. While at the micro level social workers deal with identifying cases of human trafficking, assisting women as a remedy and direct practical action. Thus, there is need for strict laws to curtail trafficking in young women but it will be better first and foremost if the primary issues of why slaves are now cheap?, the dealings of modern day slaves by traffickers, states as source, transiting and destination and understanding all the tripartite activities of traffickers that is the main focus of this article will address the lingering problems of human trafficking.

The finding shows most of research in human trafficking that focuses on prostitution are largely carried out by persons working as activists, NGO's and with government. It gave three dimensions of human trafficking. Abolitionism, criminal justice and transnational feminism or sex workers rights. The abolitionist see prostitution as nowadays slave like and they stand firm on intensified border control both national and internal and that it is only through regulations and surveillance that human trafficking or traffickers be traced, punished and victims saved (Davydova, 2013). On the other hand the criminal justice approach which is part and parcel of UN Palermo protocol dealing with human trafficking focus most specifically on trying to uncover underground activities, border controls and illegal immigration rather than prostitution. For transnational feminism victims or prostitutes have the right to work as means to earn a living but to be controlled, checkmated and regulated to some certain extent. The result is significant as it attempt to give three activities of traffickers regards exploitation of young women but failed to the look comprehensively to the tripartite trafficking that made

the study to agree to prostitution as right of women instead of the dangers, harms and general universal ills as reported significantly by this piece.

Accordingly, Haour-Knipe and Rector mentioned that women face tripartite mental and physical harm. First and foremost, they are being isolated, taken away from their families, friends and people in general. Secondly, they are locked or closed in rooms or apartments as a secrecy and chained like slaves so as not to run away or report from the trap of traffickers and, thirdly, unfortunately and regrettably Haour-Knipe and Rector says there is absolutely no movement for whatever reason. Victims do not have the right or opportunity on their own to go out or act independently (Haour-Knipe & Rector, 1996). However, this article elaborated on the three kinds of harms experienced by women but it would have been wise, systematic and correlated if all the tripartite happenings vis-à-vis exploitation of young women and children are brought together as done by this insightful article.

3.0 Methodology

This article is a secondary research study to investigate the human trafficking tripartite dimension internationally. The study focuses on a detailed scholarly literature from different sources and countries, so as to have a comprehensive and true nature of the current human trafficking activities that revolve threefold. In this article, the study uses descriptive analysis as Lipede stated due to the concealed and secret nature of trafficking in human. To this end, this article relies solely on literature from the secondary sources that include journals, books, internet and official government websites for the data collection and analysis (Stebbins, 2001). This type of research tries to investigate in an effort to understand and reveal rationally the social, political, economic and contemporary phenomenon vis-à-vis human trafficking (Blommaert & Bulcaen, 2000; Yin, 1994).

4.0 Tripartite Human Trafficking Definition: The Act, The Means and The Purpose

The United Nations Palermo Protocol defines human trafficking as:

[The Act] “The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, **[Means]** 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, **[Purpose]** 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 labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs” (UNODC, 2000).

Moreover, the definition is partitioned into three sections. The act which represents or relates to a criminal act, the means which is the method through which traffickers devise to perpetuate their dastardly act and the purpose through which victims end up finding themselves in the exploitation industries for traffickers to achieve their goal. In this manner, the human trafficking definition is a fundamental principle of the Palermo protocol. It is a ground-breaking or the long-awaited filled gap for the international community. It is contributing greatly to the fight against human trafficking menace (Bravo, 2014). As countries ratify and signed the Palermo protocol, it is needful and useful to countries in order to assist in administrative and legislative measures to make sure there are significant and coherent mechanisms by states to ensure a harmonious background for research and statistical purposes along this line. Human trafficking definition is very important, especially as it set the pace from the angle of international dimension, though it has been argued that it is not

comprehensive with some lacunas amongst experts and governments. But the definition did set the ball rolling by calling upon signatory countries to take measures domestically in an effort to effectively and efficiently end human trafficking (Bales, 2007b).

5.0 The Three Main Causes of Human Trafficking

According to a renowned human trafficking authority, a scholar and an expert in the person of Kevin Bales, there are three distinct causes of modern-day slavery. Firstly, the double increase in the number of the world population or population explosion in the span of a 50-year time from just 2 billion to more than 6 billion persons (Bales, 2012). Secondly, the unprecedented transformation in economic and social aspects of life has led to relatively two distinct kinds of countries or people, those that have gained too much money or resources out of the other halves and those countries with severe or extreme poverty and the poor countries seem to be at the receiving end of trafficking. Lastly, corruption mainly by the state apparatus known to be saddled or active or the frontrunner in the war against the human trafficking menace, namely the police. But the police and other agencies of government do connive with traffickers in perpetrating trafficking. Present modern-day slavery signifies lack of political and social readiness on the part of governments with little economic and political will to protect the citizenry from the current dastardly acts and actions from the traffickers (Bales, 2005, 2007a).

6.0 The Three Types of Human Trafficking

The present-day human trafficking involves the movement of persons who are coerced, forced, threatened and deceived primarily either as forced labor or sexual exploitation, according to US Department of States 2004. On the contrary, it has been reported thousands and millions of persons are into human trafficking. This is as a result of the three different types of human trafficking that exist as a modern-day slavery, as claimed by Forte. The three kinds of human trafficking are labor trafficking, sex trafficking, and migrant smuggling. Forte sees sex trafficking as a kind of trafficking in persons that have mainly targeted children and women into the sex industry (Forte, 2006). Victims of sexual exploitation are coerced into selling sex through prostitution, pornography, live sex shows, stripping, escort services or massage parlors. He mentioned seventy percent of all international human trafficking persons are forced into sexual exploitation and fifty percent of the said victims are children. The second type of human trafficking is labor trafficking, which is practically used in order to control and use humans to work in agricultural or construction work, as maids and sweatshop and laborers, as fact-finding from Forte stated. The third and final type of human trafficking is called migrant smuggling. Forte defined it as the process or state through which smugglers aid or assist migrants with the persons permission, that is, the migrant agree willingly on his/her own to cross a country's border into another country where the deal ends immediately after the passage between the migrant and the smuggler (Forte, 2006).

7.0 The Three Stages of Human Trafficking

The concept of human trafficking can be viewed in any of the three stages that are basically what is referred to as the trafficking process or stages, namely: the recruiters, the transporters and the exploiters. Thus, this could be argued that traffickers are criminal networks that fall within any of the said three stages (Bruinsma & Bernasco, 2004). In addition, most human trafficking activities must have passed through these processes that are full of deception, coercion and exploitation. These are:

7.1 Recruiters

This is the initial stage or the first stage in human trafficking; according to UNESCO's finding, traffickers are criminal networks that are ruthless and harmful to the level that they can do whatever possible to remain hidden. They are strong because they operate in a cartel-like organization, very hard to penetrate and even amongst themselves they cheat one another and the strong survives. They have their own language to communicate even if together with other people. They use language and signs difficult for any to understand or know what they are talking about (UNESCO, 2004). Thus, the dirty job of the recruiter is to source for women who will be trafficked, used and abused as sexual slaves. Not only that, it means also collaborating with other women who are in continued search for victims within different communities to be lured with false promises that all will be good in terms of decent jobs and earn a living as well as freedom of their own to go to school and do things as they wish (Anuforum, 2014). Consequently, after finding trafficked persons, the job of the recruiter is now over but not over for the trafficking persons. Rather, they channel children and women to the transporters.

7.2 Transporters

This is the middle level of the human trafficking process. As the name suggests, transporters are those responsible for the mobility of the trafficked persons to be moved out of the country. Not only that, they are saddled with the job of getting original or false documents for trafficked persons to be able to use. They include an international passport, a visa that is either forged or a real one and other relevant travel documents. Transporters also move trafficked persons, transporting them from their host community to the country of transit and border of the trafficked country. They sometimes meet at the airport and receive trafficked persons from recruiters. Transporters do provide trafficked persons temporal accommodation; in this regard, transporters act as coordinators and middle agents within the cartel of trafficking between recruiters and exploiters (Içduygu & Toktas, 2002). Thus, trafficked person are at this stage handed over to the exploiters.

7.3 Exploiters

This is the last stage. The most dangerous and damaging stage of trafficking in human is the state of exploitation. The responsibility of the exploiters involves receiving victims from transporters. Exploiters find accommodation and pimp or dress women to the test of sex selling. This is where women are told what to do. This is the stage they are forced into sex work, documents are seized, movement controlled and sex work stated. Women are told they have to pay back huge amounts of money to regain their freedom and the only option towards that is through prostitution. They are now forcefully and formally introduced to existing victims to guide and be told what to do and how they are to do it. Those that try to run or resist are beaten and locked in room for days. Some are tortured and some end up dying (Oluwabuyi, 2015). In some cases, the threat to harm the family members of victims has forced them to succumb. Sometimes a second oath of secrecy is again administered to women forced into prostitution, indicating any attempt to reveal or report the name of the exploiters the victim will go mad or die. In some cases parts of a victim's body have been taken and used for the oath of secrecy (Elabor-Idemudia, 2003).

8.0 The Three Approaches to Human Trafficking

The major paradigm shift by the international community could be argued to be based on three approaches that include the human rights, the labor rights and law enforcement approaches. Whether we view human trafficking in the said 3 approaches, each does have its strengths and weaknesses. The main issues are the parties involved who will be held accountable, who engage at the systemic level and what part is meant for victim acts and their utmost concern. These are:

8.1 The Law Enforcement Approach

The most significant of this approach is its provision for trial and prosecuting traffickers. It gives the opportunity for fund allocation in the fight against trafficking. In general, the prevention of crime both internationally and nationally not only in terms of the money or resources to be needed but it also act in terms of enforcement mechanisms and personnel that are much higher and better than for human rights and labor approaches, respectively. The approach investigates how countries treat and respond to issues of the sexual exploitation of trafficked persons. While a lot of countries banned prostitution in its entirety, others differ to criminalize, but a kind of regulated or legalized prostitution still stand. Because of these distinctions of opinion with trafficking, the debate is ongoing whether sex trafficking should be part of human trafficking definition or not (Bruch, 2004). A major setback of the approach relates to organized criminals group and how the approach deals with individual perpetrators or offenders. It failed to take cognizance of government officials or the state in tolerating or committing trafficking. Proponents asserted most of the occurrences and perpetrators of trafficking are mainly due to the connivance of officials in government, such as border patrol officers and the police (Chuang, 1998). Thus, complicity by government officials is so open and the system is reflected and agreed, as it is a government policy.

8.2 The Labor Approach

Human trafficking and labor are many a times mixed together, especially relating to the International Labor Organization (ILO). While ILO is not directly involved in human trafficking, the labor approach does not give individuals the room to complain on their capacity but they allow employers, associations, workers and governments to do so. This is said to give the ILO the three multiple roles of its specialized bodies. They include workers, employers and the representatives of governments. It is within the labor powers to conduct a thorough investigation about complaints and come out with decisive decisions on the issue, including proffering solutions and recommendations that address the issue at hand. It has helped in digging the relations between human trafficking and forced labor for adults and children and a significant rise on its activities is being recorded on labor issues in relations to trafficking (Bruch, 2004). A major step is the taking into account that sex trafficking is an international labor concern. The approach concerns how to eliminate prostitution, especially the targeted children, recognizing abusive situation and the significance of focusing on such abuse on the flight of the trafficked persons. The labor approach does not differentiate between forced and voluntary prostitution. According to the approach, both constitute coercion on children as prostitutes. The labor approach envisages to go further beyond sex trafficking to the main forms of various forced labor as its main focus in the areas, such as sweatshop labor, domestic work, working in other informal sectors or migrant labor. Part of its disadvantage or weakness lies in the inability to deal with the particular situation of the victims of prostitution or sex trafficking, as the approach's central conduct focus on government and organized labor and

employers. Thus, it may unlikely be insufficient to treat and deal with the activities of criminal groups or severe abuses that are not within its framework of employment and labor issue. Another short-fall coming from the labor approach (Piotrowicz, 2008) does not fall into the jurisdiction of the approach and can't address them. Lastly, it does not have enough powers to hold any government accountable and responsible in relation to human trafficking.

8.3 The Human Rights Approach

Initially and formally it was conceived that trafficking in human is not a human rights issue, but as a happening that infringes the human rights of traffic victims. It was as a result of the recent activities of advocacy that the attention later turned to give due consideration as a problem of women's human right violations. The approach in relations to human trafficking does not directly state human trafficking as its main focal area in the current human right framework. Due to insufficiency in the structure of the system and human rights law, which is surrounded and linked between the issue of gender as unique that arises as a result of human rights violation, because of the need to address gender imbalance, attention is required to be given to trafficked persons significance, as they are marginalized and devalued. Thus, the just framework addressing trafficking in human is the convention on the elimination of discrimination against women (CEDAW), which explains that all the kinds of trafficking in women constitute a violation of their fundamental rights.

One of the main significant aspects of the approach is its power to hold the state responsible on how they handle their citizens and non-citizens within their territory or country. It also relates to the wide exacerbation of government officials' complicity that makes it possible for the government to be held accountable. The approach's main concentration relies on an individual or person of human trafficking violation and proffers solutions as a holder of right not just as a victim (Bruch, 2004). In terms of its weakness is that the approach does not take into account several factors of violations and conditions that led to the first instances of human trafficking. This is so as it did not look into the acts and activities of traffickers and rather focuses on the violation of trafficked women as victims. It is said to ignore or has been silent on the victims that are directly trafficked persons whose rights have been violated during, before and after the process of trafficking. The rights include though are not inclusive the right to work and, education, the right of not to be discriminated, and liberty of movement, the right to inhuman and degrading treatment, the right to security, to health and so on (Donnelly, 2013). A real approach has to have a complete and comprehensive response to realities and to this end none of the aforementioned is without pitfalls and we are yet to have that approach.

9.0 The Three Characteristics of Human Trafficking

Jobs that are difficult, dirty and dangerous, popularly known as 3D job (the acronym also means degrading, dangerous and dirty), also translated as difficult, demeaning and dirty (Mahmoud & Trebesch, 2010). These kinds of jobs are mostly turned down by the local labor force, as it is really harmful and dangerous work. Employers of trafficked victims earn more money and make profit as a result of exploitation in this regard. While in the case of migrants, if they are paid, then the wage is much lower than that of the domestic worker. In fact, employers in this domain even prefer migrants because they know they are in desperate need of a job and take whatever work comes there way as a means of survival as long as they will have the capacity to have some cash to feed on and send to their loved ones (Chuang, 2006). Sometimes as a result of the exploitation with no option in the destination country, they must

take the job to earn little as a means of survival. That's why most employers in this job industry call them workers that are cooperative and very flexible. This is because, in terms of work on what to do, they tend to give their best and are known to be very hardworking. Migrants of 3d jobs are known also for staying more than the required working hours in many cases until they have finished the assigned task even if the actual time specified has elapsed. Finally, they do not quit jobs soon; hardly migrants leave the job despite all odds. In fact, economic and geographic evidences show that migrants bring more benefit and profit than loss or harm in the exploitative destination countries.

Furthermore, as migrants continue to flow and travel abroad for opportunities, left mostly with 3D jobs, the end result means they pick these jobs that locals will not take. Employers underpay migrants to produce goods and services cheaply that translate to be a controlled labor force that is less likely to leave since they are without options and buyers of the goods and services will as well have the said goods very cheap. Sometimes referred to as dehumanizing, degrading and dangerous, in fact the citizenry in major countries have failed to engage in such kinds of work because they are usually exploitative, controlled and little or no payment. Therefore, the most feasible option is migrants who are seeking for jobs (Anderson & Davidson, 2003). Thus, sighting examples vis-à-vis the dangerous and dehumanizing job, it is reported one out of three persons from Moldova is said to be a migrant. In China, there are a lot of migrants such that the figure stands to be in the millions. In general, according to ILO's statistics, in the year 2015 there were more than 150 million migrants globally (ILO, 2015). This means criminal networks are presently at the scene of action, converting dozens, hundreds and millions of migrants into sex and other forms of human trafficking. As the current activities unfold, new tactics are at play to make more money than ever before through a slavery-like kind of exploitation of the migrants. Thus, the present 'Global Capitalism' is a kind or sort of carefully planned capitalism that allows capital, goods and services to move freely but does not allow labor to move freely. It is rationally controlled (Jordan, 2004). While the restriction allowed, criminal networks maneuver people who are desperate to escape from violence, poverty, civil war and the like. Migrants end up into the hands of the human trafficking ring, a well known situation by the destination countries governments but pretending to be free and clean as regard to the migration of migrants, as they are coerced, threatened and forced into human trafficking exploitations (Chuang, 2006).

10.0 The Three Categories of Human Trafficking Countries

Modern-day slavery is so rampant that almost all the countries of the world exist within the continuum of source, transit and destination countries (Ismail, Ariffin, & Cheok, 2014). While some states serve as sources alone, some are source and transit nations and more are countries of source, transit and destination. Thus, source countries are largely or majority are developing states of the third world with civil unrest, poverty, unemployment and other factors well known as the push factors. The transit countries are those countries that are tested by criminal networks to be accessible with porous borders, corrupt officials and little or no risk in crossing with trafficked persons. Destination countries are mostly the developed countries with high or demand of immigrants for cheap labor and demand for sexual gratification and as well as corrupt officials. These factors are popularly known as the pull factors flourishing and aiding the victimization of women and children. Thus, the figure below shows tripartite source, transit and destination countries.

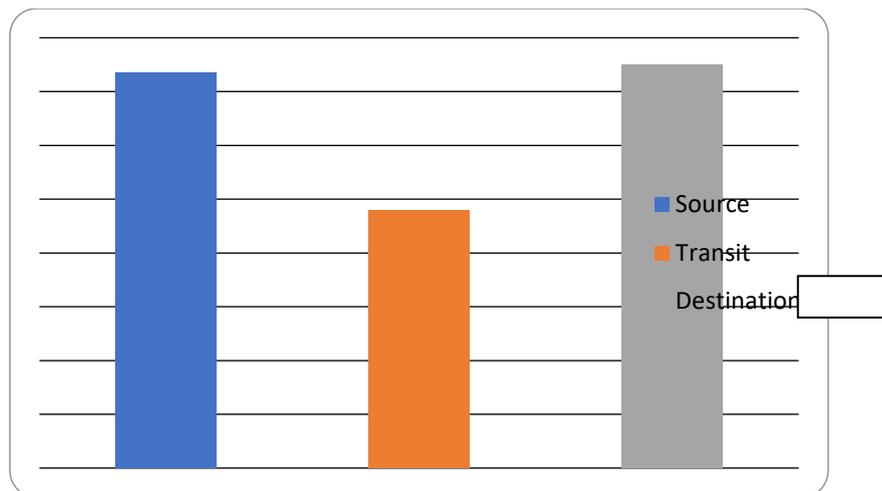


Figure 1.1 Tripartite Source, Transit and Destination Countries
Prepared by Author, Source: Kangaspunta, 2003

10.1 The Source States

Reliable data show most victims are from Asia, Africa, and the former Soviet Union countries. Origin countries are those where the pull of victims usually emanates from. In Asia, the majority of the trafficked person origin countries are Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal and China. A lot of these victims are women and children trafficked purposely for sexual exploitation. Hughes reported young girls below the age of 18 years from Nepal and in some cases, girls are just 12 years old in the sex industry, in fact, Hynes attributed sexual slavery by Indians for the Nepalese as a serious case compared to any country or any part of the world. In Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, Mali and Ethiopia are largely source countries, Cole's findings reveal Nigerian women to be so easy to handle because victims are victimized using voodoo or charm that compel girls as prostitutes (Cole, 2006). Kangaspunta found 147 countries as main culprits of origin states in human trafficking. Amongst frequent source nations are Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Albania, Ukraine, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Czech, Thailand, Latvia, Poland, Lithuania and China. Though most countries in this regard are origin states, the post-Soviet nations are largely the ones producing the majority of human trafficking victims. In the early millennium year raids by the London police at brothel houses saw the majority of victims to be from Kosovo and Albania (Kangaspunta, 2003). In Japan trafficking has a double increase. There has been a massive increase in the number of visa seekers in the entertainment industry and approvals have been granted to many of those visa seekers. Majorities are from Eastern European countries; the vast majority is Russians between 15-29 years of age. The collapse of the Soviet Union had led and paved the way for criminals who took advantage of the women's economic problem to lure them into prostitution (Caldwell, Galster, Kanics, & Steinzor, 1999). The continent of America is no exception with a chunk of sexual exploitation coming from Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Columbia, and Ecuador. Latin America is popularly known as a hub for sexual exploitation. The vast majority have consented to travel abroad to earn a living and see no living but that of trafficking and exploitation into prostitution (Kangaspunta, 2003).

10.2 The transit Countries

Human traffickers mostly connived with corrupt officials who are at the border for patrol and checking valid documents for passage. At some point, traffickers move to borders that are

porous to avoid being detected, especially those they manage to know that there is relatively no risk in crossing, while most countries corrupt officials do collect bribe for easy passage and crossing. Kangaspunta reported a total of 96 countries of which Eastern and Central Europe are leading in this direction. Africans are not exempted with serious and chunk of victims in transit states of Nigeria, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Djibouti, Libya, Zimbabwe, Niger, Cameroon, Chad and Guinea (Kangaspunta, 2003). The vast majority of transit countries do have long kilometers of mountains and seacoasts that are many a time controlled by traffickers' usage because they are less likely to be patrolled by law enforcement officers. Therefore, it is to traffickers' advantage as many of these seacoast and mountain routes are changed often as they become known so as to avoid being detected and arrested.

10.3 The Destination Nations

These are the demand countries for the victims of sexual abuse. It is said the better a country is in terms of economic well-being the higher and greater amount of earnings and gains for the traffickers. A report by Kangaspunta sees 150 countries of trafficking destinations (Kangaspunta, 2003). The continued quest for sex and strikingly colorful or different women from the wealthy developed nation's men are solely responsible, according to Andrew, for the demand and sex industry. Destination states are financially buoyant; a great attention is needed to change how things are being done. Citizens in destination nations continue to demand for sex, making the sex industry a booming business thriving rapidly. There is the need for a well articulated policy to checkmate and regulate the actions of criminal rings. Victims are largely from Asia, Africa and Latin America and Eastern Europe (Andrews, 2004). Destination countries providing the highest number of trafficked women and children constitute most of Western Europe leading are Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. The persistent escalation in the amount of young women and children forced into the sex industry is one that needs utmost consideration and action in the United Kingdom. Japan is a net destination for victims from South East Asia, especially the recent rise of Thai women in Japan. There is a large percentage of Filipinos in Japan as well. Israel is an enabling ground for prostitutes, as it has no regulation regarding women trafficking; Israel is known and tagged as a perfect place for traffickers. The United States of America is not left behind with a high demand of immigrants into the sex trade industry that is on the increase (Caldwell, Galster, Kanics, Steinzor, & Williams, 1997).

11.0 The Three distinct differences between Ancient Slavery and Modern Human Trafficking

In general, slavery from past and present times concentrated on coerced control, economic exploitation and the loss of right or free will suffered by the trafficked persons. The manner through which this central exploitation is exercised depends largely according to political, social, cultural, religious, economic and legal conditions. Modern-day slavery comes across almost same kind of exploitation and total control from the 19th-century slavery. For a number of reasons, especially the rapid increase in the global population and the extreme poverty of most third world countries are part and parcel of the problems that gave birth to modern-day slavery (Bales, 2004). Slaves of the modern day are very cheap compared to the past slavery. Bales' finding found out a young healthy and able man in the country of Ivory Coast is as cheap as fifty American dollars (\$50), while in analogy to the year 1850 from South America, the same kind of person would cost at least one thousand American dollars (\$1000), based on the year 2003 estimates, the amount converted stands approximately to be \$38,500. In fact, in

another occasion the victims of nowadays slaves are said to cost as little or as cheap as \$10 (Bales, 2012). Modern-day slavery is slavery-like situation because a human controls another human without ownership or even purchasing the slave. These were common practices in the past slavery but not so presently. Criminals do manage to exercise authority or their powers over victims. Findings by Bale and Cornell vis-à-vis modern-day slavery reveal that people “cannot make any choices about anything in their lives, because, they are held under complete control that is backed by violence” (Bales & Cornell, 2008). Meaning victims have no right or their rights have been authoritatively seized or fully controlled. Secondly, the ownership of modern-day slavery could only last for a few months or few years. It’s for a just short duration while slavery in the ancient time was life ownership. Nevertheless, modern-day slavery is more dangerous and insecure. Victims are unsafe. This is so because there are no regards and concern for the slaves whether they are productive and efficient. There is not any need for a long time duration. A lot of slaves are out there, easy to find, easy to exploit. In fact, the longer they stay the more they cause the owner unnecessary expenses. Therefore, they are being discarded so as to avoid being detected and arrested and new slaves are being replaced immediately. Thirdly, and importantly modern-day slavery consists of almost all the countries of the world. This is because of the nature of the exploitation taking part in different countries in the connection and connivance of corrupt government officials with criminals in different sectors either in labor or sexual exploitation. On the contrary, ancient slavery consisted of a few nations through which most slaves were trafficked and exploited.

12.0 Conclusion

Human trafficking is modern-day slavery, as trafficked persons are chained or held in the situation that they can hardly run away. They also do not have any means or option to make a choice on their own as a result of complete control. Regrettably, any attempt (by the victim) to fight or exercise or find your own freedom is followed by a severe beating, violence, and torture, which sometimes lead to the death of a victim of sexual exploitation. Present-day human trafficking involves the movement of persons who are coerced, forced, threatened and deceived primarily either as forced labor or sexual exploitation. In addition, most human trafficking activities must have passed through the processes of recruitment, transportation, and exploitation that are full of deception and coercion. Thus, for a number of reasons, especially the rapid increase in the global population and the extreme poverty of the most third world countries are part and parcel of the problems that gave birth to modern-day slavery.

13.0 Recommendations

Despite government’s intervention with acts, actions, and activities to end human trafficking, there is continued countries tolerance. Indirectly, it means supporting human traffickers. To this end, multiple models of approaches do not seem to augur well in fighting the menace, as girls and women happen to be the majority at the receiving end. The International community should come clean with a firm and strong intolerance principle for countries to ponder even though some countries seem to see human trafficking as a job or the means to earn a living. The net outcome or loss is greater than the profit. Thus, the trend of globalization in this regard has given an edge to criminal networks to move trafficked persons freely and openly without thoroughly being noticed or captured, investigated and prosecuted. In the light of this, globalization is not the main culprit but to be strengthened through a concerted and collaborative mechanism by countries to ensure all the loopholes vis-à-vis migration, visa

issuance and border issues. Lastly and most importantly, government policies and programs are not fully result-oriented. Either they pursue immediate measures or are hurriedly prepared to join the committee of states with no complete and concrete short and long-term commitments to end modern-day slavery.

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