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"Traffico di umani e uso di sostanze psicotrope"

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Definitions and categories:

Migrants (in conformity
with immigration law)

Illegal migrants
(violation of immigration law)

Smuggled migrants
(voluntary basis)

Human trafficking victims
(without their consent - slavery)



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covert nature of the crime, the invisibility of victims and high levels of under-reporting

27 million – Number of people in modern-day slavery across the world
(Kevin Bales of *Free the Slaves*, 2008)

4 to 27 million trafficked (Trafficking in Persons Report:TIP)

800,000 – Number of people trafficked across international borders every year
(U.S. Department of State, 2008)

50% – Percent of transnational victims are children
(U.S. Department of Justice, 2008).

80% – Percent of transnational victims who are women and girls.
(U.S. Department of State, 2007)



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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's
Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2009)

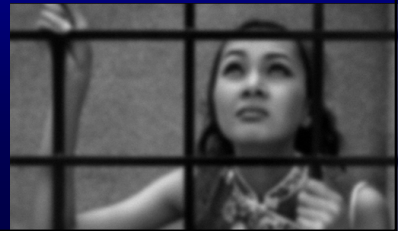
the majority of trafficking victims
are women and children
who make up 88% of all victims

- 66% women
- 13% girls
- 9 % boys
- 12% men



UNICEF:
more than one third of victims of
human trafficking come from,
pass through or end up in South-East Asia.

ILO:
1.2 million children
are trafficked
every year
for labor and sexual
exploitation.



104 countries with laws that do not prevent
victims' deportation.

1.8 human trafficking victims
per 1000 people in the world

3 out of 1000 victims of human trafficking in Asia

70% of women trafficked are in the commercial
sex industry while the remaining 30% are trafficked
into forced labor

human trafficking is tied with

- 1) drug dealing
- 2) illegal arms trade

as the second largest criminal
industry in the world

The average price of individual
slaves is less than a new
cell phone or about \$90

What do you see
when you look at
your fellow man?

some people see a profit.

Help Stop Human Trafficking Now. There are more people being bought and sold at this moment than in the entire 300-year history of the Atlantic Slave Trade.

Mexican drug cartels have branched out from their traditional business of narcotics trafficking and are now playing a central role in the multibillion-dollar-a-year business of illegal immigrant smuggling

2009

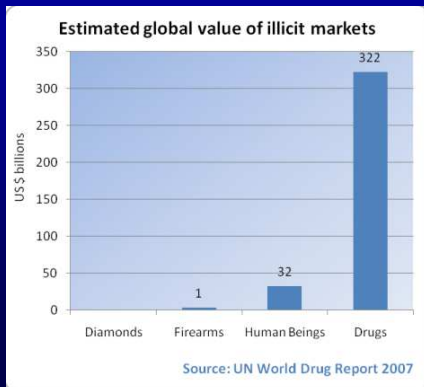


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profits [from illicit drugs] accrue to a wide range of actors, from poor rural farmers to affluent urban dealers. But, in many instances, the single most profitable sector of the market is the process of transporting the drugs internationally. The funds raised by trafficking groups can be used to underwrite other criminal activity and even political insurgency.

”

— *World Drug Report 2007*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (p.170)

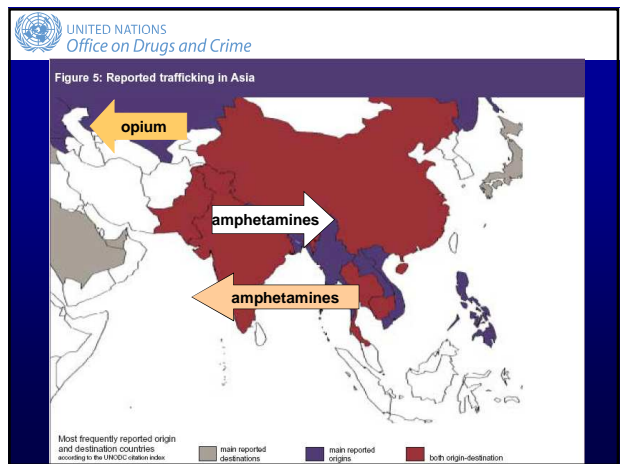
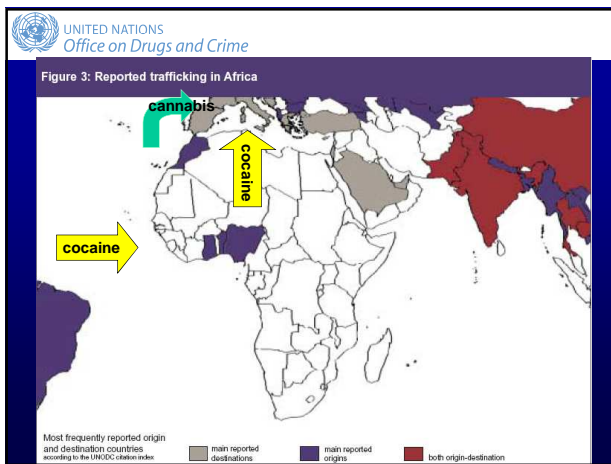
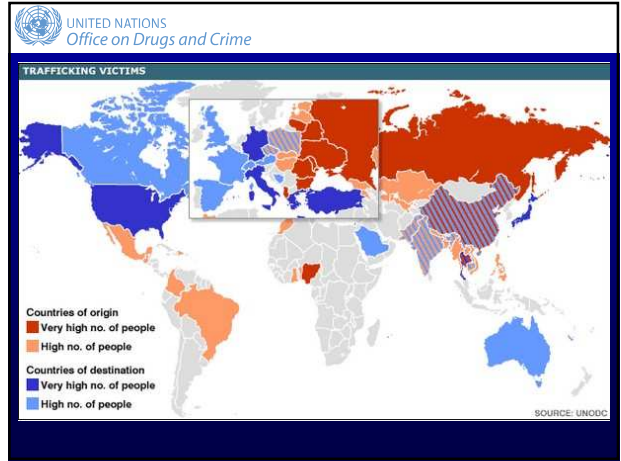
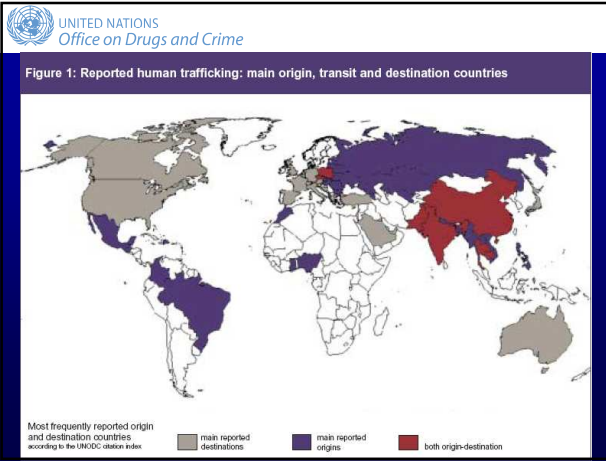


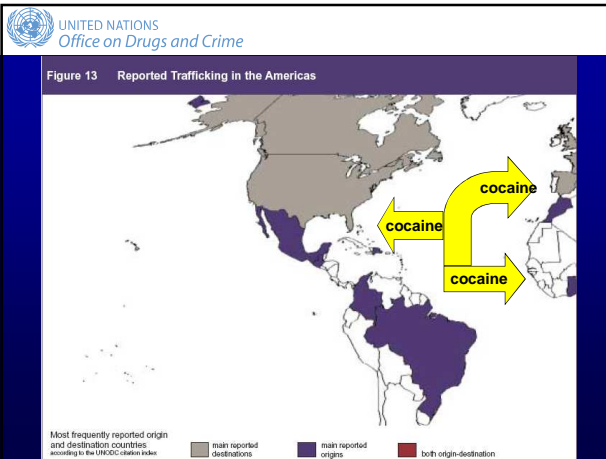
Modern human slavery, termed human trafficking, comes in several forms

- sex trafficking
the sale of women and children into prostitution
- labor trafficking is the sale of men, women, and children into hard labor for which they receive little or no compensation
- child soldiering
- war brides
- organ removal

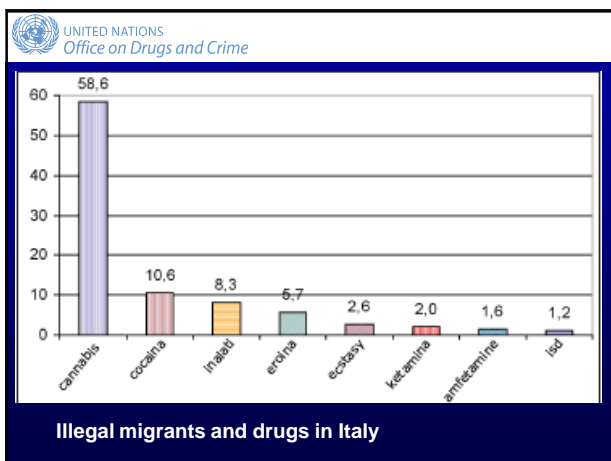


Barrows and Finger, 2008





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- Illicit drugs trafficking financing
 - illegal smuggling of migrants or human trafficking
 - Same routes for illicit drugs and human smuggling/trafficking
 - Same means of transportation (fast boats, cars, containers)
 - Migrants used as couriers
 - Migrants used as pushers
 - Drugs used by victims of human trafficking before being trafficked
 - Illicit drugs used to obtain behavioural control of victims of human trafficking
 - Psychoactive substances taken for coping with chronic stress and instability
 - Psychoactive substances taken for self-medication



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Expectations

- Forget their problems 43%
- Not to feel depressed 32%
- Cope with work overload 17%
- To be part of the group 17%
- Availability of drugs 17%
- To control/inhibit behavior 6%

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separation from family and community

immigration stress acculturation problems

depression social isolation

Haasen and Sardashti, 2000

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East Europe illegal migrants:

depressive disorders
adjustment disorders
brief depressive reactions
somatoform disorders
alcoholism
drug dependence



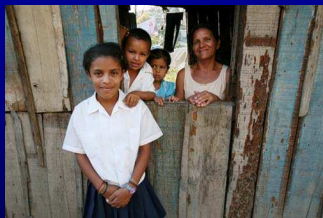
Kornischka et al., 2008

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Latinos illegal migrants in rural regions of the United States

5 stressor domains:

legality and logistics
social isolation
work conditions
family problem
substance abuse



18.4% of participants had impairing levels of anxiety,
41.6% met criteria for depression,
37.6% answered yes to 2 or more questions on the CAGE

Hiott et al., 2008

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Rural-urban migration/trafficking in Thailand

10.9%
illicit drug use

24.3%
hazardous and
harmful drinking



Jirapramukpitak et al., 2008

war survivors who had experienced at least 1 war-related stressor (combat, torture, internal displacement, refugee experience, siege, and/or aerial bombardment) from former Yugoslavia

22%: current posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

33%: lifetime posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

10%: current major depression

High rate of substance abuse: more than 35%

Başoglu et al. 2005

child soldiers are often drugged by their captors:
to make them 'brave'
to dull them into submission
to help quell fear
to cope with hunger and loneliness
to de-sensitize them against the violent acts



UNICEF, 2010

Mental health among former child soldiers in Nepal

53.2% for depression

46.1% for anxiety

55.3% for PTSD

39.0% for psychological difficulties

62.4% for function impairment

66% for substance abuse



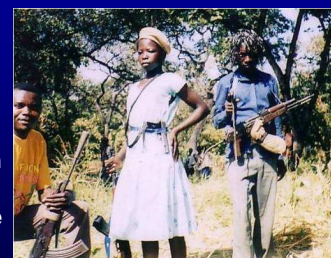
Kohrt et al., 2008

Association of combatant status and sexual violence with health and mental health outcomes in post-conflict Liberia

In the Liberian adult household-based population

40% MDD,
44% PTSD,
8% social dysfunction

35% substance abuse



Johnson et al., 2008

The sex trade is intimately linked to

**drug trafficking,
people trafficking
and drug use**

A lot of poor segments of the population, especially young women, particularly in highland areas become susceptible to drug use and sex trade, and as result are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS (UNODC, Vietnam).

Mental health of female survivors of human trafficking in Nepal

Depression	87%	Sex workers: 97%
Anxiety		HIV positive 29.6%
PTSD		



Drug use 37%

Tsutsumi et al., 2008

**Posttraumatic stress disorder among
female street-based sex workers
in the greater Sydney area, Australia**

majority reporting multiple traumas that typically began in early childhood

child sexual abuse, adult sexual assault and work related violence were commonly reported

48% lifetime PTSD
33% current PTSD
22% depression
38% drug dependence

cocaine dependence in particular was associated with elevated rates of injecting risk and sexual risk behaviours.

Roxburgh et al., 2006

that childhood victimization had a significant and direct association with both adult cocaine dependence and sex trading



Vaddiparti et al., 2006



**The health of trafficked women:
a survey of women entering
post-trafficking services in Europe**

- pre-trafficking abuse (59%),
- physical or sexual violence while trafficked (95%)
- multiple post-trafficking physical and psychological problems (50%)
- susceptibility to **substance abuse** (60%)

Newly identified trafficked women require immediate attention to address post-trauma symptoms and adequate recovery time before making decisions about participating in prosecutorial or immigration proceedings or returning home

Zimmerman et al., 2008



- trafficked as minors (51.9%)
- by individuals previously known to them (59.7%)
- via promises of economic opportunity (55.0%)
- kidnapped via use of **drugs** or force (26.3%),
- from public settings (e.g., markets, train stations; 50.9%)
- public transportation (94.9%).
- family disruption (49.4%)
- violence involving husbands or family members (38.0%)

(Silverman et al., 2007)



Forced female sex workers in China

- dissatisfied with life
- abused alcohol**
- deceived or forced into commercial sex
- multiple stable sexual partners
- worried about an inability to make money
- substance abuse**
- psychological stress



Hong et al., 2007



Female Sex Workers in Mumbai, India.

having been trafficked into sex work is prevalent among this population and that such forced sex workers may face high levels of sexual violence, **alcohol/drug use**, and exposure to HIV infection in the first month of sex work

Silverman et al., 2011

cocaine and methamphetamine use linked with the sex trade and high-risk behaviors, such as unprotected sex



Shannon et al., 2011

32% of sex worker: lifetime crystal methamphetamine
24% of sex workers: last year crystal methamphetamine

Commercial sexual exploitation of minor girls under the age of 21 in Cameroon

The mean age of the victims was 16.6 years (range, 9-20 years)

The main reason given for entering prostitution was poverty

Many were from large families (mean, 7.1 children)

- 80% run away from home at least once due to problems in their families
- 25.8% severe corporal punishment
- 27.5% forced early marriage and intra-familial sexual abuse
- 43.4% of parents being aware of the activities of their daughters
- 10.6% of parents being opposed to it



Mbassa Menick et al., 2009

Vulnerability for substance abuse

the mechanism of the relationship between poverty and mental health problems

- low levels of education
- the experience of insecurity
- hopelessness
- rapid social change
- the risks of violence
- physical ill-health

the greater vulnerability of the poor to common mental disorders

Women are sent with the drugs and when they arrive in the UK and deliver them, the drug traffickers who sent them will put them to work as a prostitute



UNODC, 2007

Sex traffickers use a variety of methods to "condition" their victims

- starvation
- confinement
- beatings - physical abuse
- rape
- gang rape
- threats of violence to the victims and the victims' families
- forced drug use
- threat of shaming their victims by revealing their activities to their family

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Substance-related disorders are often found to be co-morbid in victims of human trafficking (International Organization for Migration, 2006; Zimmerman, 2003).



- 1) alcohol and drugs to help them deal with their situations
- 2) forced or coerced to use drugs or alcohol by traffickers

(Raymond et al., 2002; Zimmerman, 2003).

Hopelessness

Broken relationships

Helplessness

Separation from home

Low self-esteem

Sense of guilt

coping with stress using drugs and alcohol





NO
Simple repatriation
Bureaucratic approach
Administrative sanctions
Criminalization

YES
Cultural mediation
Outreach
Social protection
Police protection
Psychological/psychiatric
Intervention
Social integration
Repatriation program
Social cohesion

DETOXIFICATION

**DRUG DEPENDENCE
TREATMENT**

Forced labor: the role of

Law enforcement

Unions

Communities

Social services



Addiction Treatment Centers