

Original Article

Human Trafficking and Terrorism are Two Terrible Problems that the World is Currently Confronting

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Abstract: Like prostitution, the history of human trafficking is lengthy and illustrious. For enormous sums of money, humans have been put up for auction. The drug cartels' financial gain from people trafficking is also widely known. After then, terrorist groups receive funding from the drug lords to be used for their own objectives. A multidisciplinary approach to combat human trafficking is not only recommended, but also required, as the mode of operation used by the perpetrators becomes more intricate and nuanced as the crime progresses. There have been numerous reports in recent years, particularly in the OSCE zone, linking human trafficking to terrorism. The moral and legal foundations that direct the fight against terrorism and human trafficking are critically examined in this study in order to acquire a deeper understanding of how these two distinct and complicated crimes overlap. Included in the discussion are the ways in which anti-trafficking instruments can be employed to counter terrorism, thereby helping to identify and safeguard trafficking victims and apprehend those accountable? Additionally, the intrinsically exploitative character of terrorist groups is examined from the perspective of human trafficking, employing illustrative instances that demonstrate aspects of trafficking.

Keywords: Human Trafficking, Terrorism, Globe, Issue, Kidnapping.

I. INTRODUCTION

Both acts of terrorism and human trafficking have devastating effects on society. This paper's goal is to analyze the connections between these two types of criminal activity and then provide strategies for dealing with them. To begin, know that acts of terrorism and people trafficking are inherently wrong because they compromise basic human rights. "Any acts of unlawful violence meant to influence the government or frighten the public and undertaken by people or organizations who seek to sow fear in society" is how the United Nations defines terrorism. Human trafficking is defined as "the act of transferring a person from one area to another, frequently across an international border, with the intent to exploit them" by the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Raymond, 2002). Equally common to both types of crime is the use of identical techniques. Terrorists and traffickers alike frequently use fear to gain their victims' attention and cooperation (Teiner, 2020). Many victims of human trafficking have been found to have encountered or seen violence throughout their journey. Terrorists typically threaten violence against the public if their demands are not satisfied, sowing widespread fear in the process (Nahida Ali, Dr. Safi Ullah Khan Marwat & Malik, 2023).

The degree of complexity used by terrorist organizations and people traffickers in their criminal enterprises is another area in which the two are comparable. Human trafficking is a very intricate crime that is typically carried out by well-organized criminal syndicates. These organizations are able to function globally because of their proficiency in facilitating the movement of individuals across international boundaries, frequently employing sophisticated techniques like forged passports and hidden passageways (A. Malik et al., 2023). Extremely sophisticated tools are used by terrorists to commit their acts. Terrorists are now better able to coordinate their efforts and share information while remaining anonymous thanks to technology developments over the past decade (Z. U. A. Malik et al., 2019). False information or propaganda is used by both terrorist groups and human traffickers to obtain public support, which is a third parallel between the two. Particularly in nations with high unemployment rates, it has been observed that some traffickers have used fake job advertisements as a way of recruiting victims. Terrorists use the same method to recruit new members and get money for their actions: they talk about their group on social media and in other places (Dumagol, 2009).

The capacity to disrupt economies is another way in which terrorism and human trafficking are comparable. According to research by the International Organization for Migration, the yearly direct costs of human trafficking are estimated to be \$32



billion USD, with indirect costs of almost \$99 billion USD (IOM)(Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2004). Human trafficking has been shown to be one of the fastest expanding illegal industries in the world. Terrorists may use economic destruction as a means of drawing the attention of politicians and the public. Infrastructure assaults, economic disruption, and public threats all fall under this category.

A. Trafficking Acts Used By Terrorist Groups

Below, we take a look at the many methods of human trafficking used by terrorist groups to recruit, move, and provide safe haven for children and other vulnerable people. The examples used here shed light on how terrorist organizations employ trafficking as part of their overall plan. The internet, social media, chat rooms, family and neighborhood meeting places, places of worship, (fake) friendships or connections, etc. are just some of the sites where recruiting might occur. Multiple of these methods are often used in tandem in the "successful" recruitment and control of a person. To achieve their aims, terrorists obviously use human trafficking and other forms of brutality. However, despite military defeats and the loss of sovereignty over large swaths of land, some terrorist organizations persist in using enslavement, rape, and sexual servitude to subjugate communities and disseminate their ideologies. Victims of violence and forced recruitment are often labeled "affiliates" instead of receiving help. Their openness to recruitment, radicalization, and trafficking is heightened by their fragility, which is mostly caused by social rejection(Avdan & Omelicheva, 2021). Together, these factors increase the likelihood of more acts of violence, which might force residents to abandon their homes or even lead to the destruction of entire neighborhoods.

B. The "Act" Element of Trafficking in Persons

The UN Trafficking Protocol defines "act" as both the "final situation of trafficking" (such as forced labor of migrant workers after lawful migration) and the "maintenance of such an individual in a condition of exploitation" (e.g., harboring a person to restrict movement). As a consequence, "the idea of trafficking may be extended to cases of exploitation when there was no antecedent procedure," as the authors put it (Horning et al., 2014). A second situation where trafficking may have occurred without any provocation was the sudden shift from legally permissible to illegally exploitative practices in the workplace. Human traffickers have long exploited terrorist organizations' misleading recruitment tactics to lure young women and girls into sexual slavery in the OSCE area and beyond with the promise of a good job or a romantic relationship(Firmo-Fontan, 2004).

C. Illustrative Example

In 2015, ISIL recruited a 15-year-old student from a Western European nation after a guy tricked her into a love connection on Facebook, leading to her converting her religion to Islam. Despite her academic success, she was miserable there. She was socialized with the aid of YouTube movies depicting a happy family strolling through parks and baking bread together(Binetti, 2015). She ran away in 2016 to join a terrorist group, marrying a man she met in Syria. She seems to have been compelled to spend most of her time in Syria working as a domestic worker for her husband, who was killed in action only five months after their wedding. She was reportedly surrounded by combat when she arrived, frightened by the aircraft and drones that flew over the house where she lived with other women in Mosul, and forced to carry the bodies of newborn infants. Mosul's Special Forces captured her a year later. Although "she was presumably" (paraphrased) "part of a brigade that verified that ladies on the streets were clothed according to the regulations of the caliphate," the media provides no indication that she was involved in violent activities. Those who weren't reportedly received on-the-spot canings by brigade members. She was arrested in Baghdad, Iraq, and sent to a juvenile detention facility in late 2017. She was 17 at the time. After being found guilty of terrorism-related charges in an Iraqi court, she was given a six-year prison term. The above scenario is an illustration of a recruiting project targeting OSCE areas. The above scenario exemplifies dishonesty (exploitation).

There has been a dramatic increase in the use of technology by terrorist groups and violent extremists to recruit, hide, and manipulate young and impressionable members of society. These groups have used modern forms of communication technology, especially social media and smartphone apps, to attract, engage with, and eventually recruit both youngsters and adults.

D. To Intimidate Populations and Decimate Communities

These headings are indented. The text follows immediately after the heading, on the same line after the period. Here, we'll compare and contrast terrorism with human trafficking, using examples from both fields. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant's (ISIL) genocide against the Yazidi people is a prime example of how human trafficking activities may be used as part of a larger strategy of ethnic cleansing. They wanted to wipe out the Yazidis because they saw us as unbelievers; therefore, that was their ultimate goal(Van Schaack, 2018). Before the August 2014 attack on Mount Sinjar (Nineveh Governorate, Iraq), the Yazidi

were one of the most vulnerable religious communities in the world. This mostly Kurdish-speaking population formerly spanned a huge swath of land that today includes eastern Turkey, the northern Syrian Arab Republic, northern Iraq, and western Iran. Since ancient times, they have been wrongly labelled as "devil worshippers" because of their non-Abrahamic faith. In reality, the cornerstone of their faith is a synthesis of tenets from the three major "religions of the book" (Judaism, Christianity, and Islam), plus a number of other, less well-known faiths that may have their origins in Iran. Since the Ottoman Empire, Yazidis have been the subject of targeted assassinations, with the number of victims reaching a climax in 2007 when a series of bus hijackings and vehicle bombings by accused Al-Qaida terrorists left scores dead or injured. The persecution campaign initiated by ISIL on August 3, 2014, was, however, the most brutal and well-coordinated phase of brutality against them in their history. ISIL brutally oppressed the Yazidi population, regardless of age or gender, carrying out killings and kidnappings against both children and adults. The cruelty demonstrated a deliberate plan to target and destroy a whole community. The discovery of many mass graves in Sinjar (retaken from ISIL) that contain the remains of dozens of Yazidi men, women, and children lends credence to these findings.

They forced the Yazidi to convert and abandon all of their religious practices and customs (i.e., to repudiate their cultural identity). ISIL forces destroyed or looted several Yazidi buildings and shrines. In regions controlled by ISIL, families of captives were often torn apart and sent to other temporary detention centers. Women and girls were subjected to a variety of traumatic experiences, including rape, sexual slavery, and incarceration, in an effort to break them emotionally and physically so that they could never return to their previous lifestyles.

To number six, members of ISIL regularly participated in open slave markets where they purchased, sold, and traded young women and girls. Also, they held virtual slave sales, using a safe programmed to disseminate photos of captives alongside data on the captives' gender, marital status, location, and asking price. Under compulsion, young boys were conscripted, given new identities, sent to military academies, and eventually used as human shields. Only children who had not yet reached puberty were allowed to live with their moms.

E. Kidnapping for Ransom, Terrorism and Human Trafficking

Terrorists frequently resort to kidnapping for ransom (KFR) as a means of raising panic and funding their operations. Many terrorist organizations, including the Islamic State (ISIS), the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), Al Qaeda in the Levant (AL Qaeda), Boko Haram, and others, continue to profit from KFR (Aslam, 2020). However, the focus of this section is not on KFR as a direct source of finance for terrorism but rather on its link to people trafficking by terrorists (Romaniuk, 2014). Kidnapping women and girls regularly blur the line between human trafficking and kidnapping for ransom (KFR), as witnessed especially in the case of ISIL. Terrorists "using human trafficking as a way to acquire ransom money" is also acknowledged by FATF (Koseli et al., 2021).

F. Ending Human Trafficking: Building a Better World and Partnerships for Sustainable Security and Human Dignity

To be successful in today's globalized society, we must be as well-connected and organized as the criminal underworld. From people smuggling in Asia and Europe to narco corruption in the Americas to gun and animal trafficking in Africa, transnational criminal organizations have global reach. Human trafficking is a wicked form of black-market trade that has major implications for human rights. Along with wreaking havoc on local communities and endangering ordinary people, it funds a global network of criminal gangs and terrorist groups responsible for promoting lawlessness and causing widespread harm. In theory, the human-security perspective allows us to compare the costs, perpetrators, and impacts of people trafficking across regions of the world (Lagon, 2015). In spite of regional variations, the costs, agents, and political ramifications of human trafficking have been shown to be consistent throughout regions. Several authors, including Shelley, Makarenko, and Cornell, have provided proof of this. Differences in protection for human beings at the countries of origin, transit, and final destination provide the greatest summary of these trends. As a result, the human-security perspective provides a very useful paradigm for researching the myriad ways in which human trafficking affects society at local, regional, national, and global scales. The human-security approach provides a theoretical framework for thinking about the effects of human smuggling on all involved governments, including their moral fiber, ability to uphold the rule of law, public health, and public order, and therefore their capability to defend their citizens. For this volume's goals of generating or sustaining human security, the rule of law, social peace, and a non-discriminatory welfare state capable of providing health care, social services, and educational opportunities to all citizens are required (Pati, 2012).

Human trafficking is defined by international law as the commission of a specific "act" via a specific "means" with the specific intention or belief that the activity would result in exploitation ("purpose"). Wherever this definition uses the word "means," including the word "assent," it is immaterial whether or not the speaker approves of those methods. Victims of trafficking in children are those who exhibit the signs of having been subjected to exploitation by the actions of those who were aware of the danger they were in and took deliberate steps to avoid detection. This is extremely important for figuring out whether or not underage recruits to terrorist groups are legal. " Because a child cannot agree to their own exploitation even if they are aware of it, it is not essential to establish "means," such as actual deceit or "grooming," as is the case with adult trafficking(Kaltiso et al., 2021).

II. CONCLUSION

The findings of this study suggest that terrorist groups recruit, transport, transfer, harbor, and receive adults and children for the purpose of using them for forced labor, forced conscription, sexual exploitation, and occasionally organ harvesting or financial exploitation like ransom. These groups also use other coercive methods, such as threats of violence, kidnapping, fraud, and deception. International law states that individuals who attempt human trafficking or are fully involved in it shall be subject to the same punishments as those who really carry it out. Participation in trafficking also occurs when an individual plans or guides another individual to commit a trafficking offense.

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