**How to Prevent Human Trafficking**

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**Introduction**

Human trafficking entails transporting, harboring, or receiving individuals for sexual exploitation or forced labor. This practice has been deemed a violation of the human rights articulated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Human trafficking has become a global challenge since the abolition of slavery. United Nations has continued to advocate for the prevention of human trafficking since it causes human suffering. Sexual exploitation and harsh capturing methods by human traffickers inspire the suffering of human beings. In other cases, victims of human trafficking end up dying due to torture and exposure to toxic environments. Incidences of death are common among non-cooperative individuals who fail to adhere to the directives offered by human traffickers. Excessive human suffering has led to a global war against human trafficking. U.N. member countries have welcomed the move to stop human trafficking as it compromises human dignity. The fight against human trafficking can be accomplished through public awareness initiatives, partnerships, and enhanced cyber surveillance.

**Public Awareness Initiatives**

Public awareness is among the top mechanisms that can be used to combat human trafficking across the world. To stop human trafficking, government agencies and non-governmental organizations should conduct public awareness campaigns (Piotrowicz et al., 2018). Public awareness campaigns should be concentrated in risky zones such as urban centers and border points. Awareness campaigns enhance effective interaction between anti-human trafficking agencies and citizens. Public awareness opens an excellent opportunity for educating the public about the dangers and signs of human trafficking (Piotrowicz et al., 2018). Through public awareness programs, members get adequate information about the risks of human trafficking. Good awareness about the dangers of human trafficking improves the state of war against human trafficking. This information inspires citizens to volunteer information regarding human trafficking to relevant authorities. Piotrowicz et al. (2018) claim that public awareness programs also encourage sharing of tactics employed by human traffickers. Public sharing of tactics used by human traffickers enables citizens to detect incidences of human trafficking in society. This knowledge promotes effective resistance against human trafficking traps by citizens.

**Partnerships**

To combat global human trafficking, agencies should also consider pursuing partnership programs. Human trafficking is a complex issue that requires intense operations to unveil its root causes and prevention mechanism. The war against human trafficking can be effectively accomplished through partnership programs (Mace et al., 2012). In this case, different organizations must partner and share ideologies regarding human trafficking. The UN.GIFT (United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking) is the key agency responsible for the global war against human trafficking. This organization partners with various agencies such as law enforcement, border patrol, and political leaders to combat human trafficking. U.N.GIFT partnership mechanism has been vital for evaluating the critical causes of human trafficking (Mace et al., 2012). Effective mitigation of human trafficking requires an intense partnership among countries. Collaboration among U.N. members can be effective in unveiling human trafficking culprits. Reporting of people engaged in human trafficking by U.N member states stimulates the development of anti-human trafficking culture across the globe. Combined efforts by different countries make it hard for human traffickers to maintain their human trafficking operations.

**Enhanced Cyber Surveillance**

Effective prevention of human trafficking also requires improved cyber surveillance by government agencies and other relevant authorities. Human traffickers commonly use the internet as the primary avenue for recruiting people (Morehouse, 2009). Internet use for human trafficking has become a new mechanism as most people have embraced digital communication. Social media avenues such as Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter are commonly used to lure young individuals. The internet use for human trafficking has gone unnoticed as most people fail to recognize the intent of strange social media pages and communication. To prevent the online luring of people by human traffickers, human trafficking agencies should embark on strict cyber surveillance (Morehouse, 2009). These operations involve closely monitoring social media sites to identify signs of human trafficking. Close internet monitoring influences adequate information gathering, as most traffickers use internet forums for communication and logistical planning. This mechanism enables the smooth capturing and prosecution of human traffickers across the globe.

**Conclusion**

As revealed in the essay, effective prevention of human trafficking requires improved public awareness, partnerships, improved cyber surveillance, and the creation of response teams. Public awareness programs are crucial for informing citizens about the signs of human trafficking. Through awareness initiatives, the local community acquires skills for evading human traffickers. Cyber surveillance also plays a crucial role in identifying human trafficking recruiters on social media avenues. Close monitoring of internet communication inspires smooth identification and prosecution of human traffickers. Effective implementation of these initiatives would result in a significant reduction of this menace.

**References**

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