

Efforts of Countering Human Trafficking in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia "A Sociological Study"

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Abstract

The study aimed to determine the reality of the organizational, planning, developmental and media efforts exerted in combating human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In line with the type of study, the researcher relied on the sample social survey method, which is one of the most appropriate methods for descriptive studies. The study population is represented by officials in the Department of Combating Trafficking in Persons at the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development and shelter centers in the regions of the Kingdom. The sample in study was a simple random sample of officials and it was a sample of (90) individuals.

The results of the study confirmed the importance of the organizational efforts exerted in combating crimes of trafficking in persons in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through: Clarity of strategic plans aimed at combating crimes of trafficking in persons, and identifying the causes leading to the spread of these crimes, in addition to the importance of local organizations benefiting from international organizations concerned with combating these crimes, and the importance of the planning efforts exerted in combating the crimes of trafficking in persons in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This was achieved through: the coordination between the programs to combat trafficking in persons locally, regionally and internationally, while encouraging the participation of the various sectors of the state in combating these crimes, and planning to protect persons from human exploitation and ensure their reintegration in society, with the importance of the developmental efforts exerted in combating the crimes of trafficking in persons in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This was done through developing the developmental capabilities of community members, activating the role of local communities in combating trafficking in persons, with the need to activate the role of civil society institutions to combat these crimes, in addition to the importance of media efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by organizing awareness campaigns to increase community awareness of the dangers of human trafficking crimes, and highlighting good practices in the field of protecting victims of these crimes.

Keywords: *efforts - combating - crimes of human trafficking - social study - Saudi Arabia.*

Introduction

There is no doubt that human trafficking is a form of organized international crime, costs billions of dollars, and constitutes modern-day slavery. After all, human trafficking is a serious crime and a flagrant violation of human rights, affecting thousands of men, women, and

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children who fall prey to the hands of traffickers, both in their countries and abroad. Every country in the world is affected by the phenomenon of human trafficking, whether that country is the origin, transit point or destination for victims. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols provide assistance to states in their efforts to implement the Protocol to prevent Human Trafficking and punish Traffickers in Persons.

Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Recovery Protocol defines trafficking in persons in its various forms, which include the recruitment, transportation, transfer or harboring of persons for the purpose of exploitation or the detention of persons by means of the threat or use of force or any form of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, deception or blackmail, abuse of power, taking advantage of a position of weakness, or giving money or benefits out of control over another person for the purpose of exploitation. Minimum exploitation includes the exploitation of persons in prostitution networks and other forms of sexual exploitation, free labour, forced labor, work as servants, slavery or practices similar to slavery, or the enslavement of persons for the purpose of physical use and the removal of organs.

The United Nations General Assembly recognized July 30 as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons in its resolution (192/68) (Al-Nomani, 2020).

The 2020 UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, the fifth of its kind commissioned by the General Assembly, is issued within the framework of the 2010 UN Global Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons. The report draws on data from 148 countries and explores issues of concern. Especially in the current crisis, including the impact of social and economic factors, the drivers of child trafficking and forced labor, and human traffickers' use of the Internet.

Problem of the Study:

Human trafficking is considered one of the forms of slavery in the modern era, and is a flagrant violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The crime of human trafficking is a phenomenon that is not limited to a specific country, but rather extends to include many different countries, which forms and patterns differ from one country to another. According to the state's view of the concept of human trafficking, and the extent of its respect for human rights, the legislator has shown us the forms of human trafficking; for example, trafficking in women and children for the purposes of prostitution, sexual exploitation, sale of human organs, forced labor, exploitation of domestic servants, and sale of children; for the purpose of adoption, forced marriage, sex tourism, exploitation of children in armed conflicts, sexual exploitation of children, exploitation of children in begging, ill-exploitation of illegal immigrants, and exploitation of street children, and this crime has taken on the character of organized crime. (Al-Hawawsha, 2016: 1)

It is known that human trafficking is a criminal act that takes many different and various forms due to the mobility it entails and the ability to adapt according to circumstances, and because, like many other forms of heinous criminal activities, it is an activity that is constantly changing. Hence, it requires international, regional and national efforts in order to prevent, suppress and eliminate it. Studies and reports indicate that this serious problem is increasing. US State Department reports indicate that there are approximately 800-900 thousand people being trafficked annually, and that 80% of those trafficked are women and children, whose weakness and need to improve their economic and living conditions are exploited inhumanely. (Hisham, 2020)

The reports also confirm the great danger resulting from this global problem, as it has become a threat to the lives of millions of people due to sexual exploitation, forced labor in tough and harsh work, and doing such work without pay, or in exchange for a small wage that is completely incompatible with the nature of the work they are assigned to do.

Therefore, the crime of trafficking in persons is considered a cross-border organized crime, which is based on recruiting, transporting, harboring and receiving people by means of the

threat of force, or other forms of coercion, kidnapping, or fraud and deception for the purpose of exploitation, including sexual exploitation or exploitation of the labor force for the purpose of benefiting from them. Trafficking in persons is one of the heinous violations of human rights, because it robs people of their freedoms and destroys their dignity. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia occupies an advanced position in the index for combating crimes of trafficking in persons, thanks to the great efforts that have been reflected in the legal structure in the field of protection against trafficking in persons. However, there remains a need for learning about the reality of this problem, and the forms and methods of practices that may be involved in the crime of trafficking in persons, and for learning about the efforts exerted to combat these crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. (Abdul Hafez, 2021).

All of the above requires identifying the organizational, planning, developmental and media efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Based on the above, the problem of the study is determined in the following question:

What are the exerted efforts to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

Significance of the Study:

(1) Theoretical Significance:

- 1.The phenomenon of trafficking in persons has become one of the phenomena that is troubling the international community at the present time, and this problem has become one of the manifestations of serious human rights violations.
- 2.The issue of human trafficking represents a social, security, political, economic, media issue, etc., that requires the concerted efforts and cooperation of all scientific disciplines in order to confront it in a planned scientific manner.
- 3.Victims of human trafficking and their families in Saudi society (whether citizens or residents) represent a group that needs support and social assistance in order to confront the bad psychological, social, and economic conditions to which they may be exposed.

(2) Practical Significance:

- 1.The results of the current study may help officials identify the reality of the organizational, planning, development, and media efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 2.The current study may contribute to activating the organizational, planning, development and media efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
3. Marketing the outcomes of the current study may help victims of human trafficking claim their rights, and help social workers defend these victims and connect them to the required sources of support and assistance.

Objectives of the Study:

1. Determine the reality of the organizational efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
2. Determine the reality of the planning efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
3. Determine the reality of the development efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
4. Determine the reality of the media efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Study Questions:

1. What is the reality of the organizational efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?
2. What is the reality of the planning efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?
3. What is the reality of the development efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?
4. What is the reality of the media efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

Study Concepts:

Control Concept:

Fight the enemy: confront him in war. Fight matters: undertake them himself. Fight for him: defend. Struggle. (The Leading Lexicon, 2022)

The concept “Control procedurally” is defined in the current study as:

A group of efforts, programs and activities (organizational, planning, developmental and media) aimed at reducing the spread of human trafficking crimes in the regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, protecting members of society from the negative effects of these crimes, preventing them from falling into them in the future, and treating the victims of these crimes psychologically and socially.

The Concept of Human Trafficking Crimes:

Trafficking in persons is defined as a violation of human rights, including the rights to physical and mental integrity, the right to life, liberty, security of person, dignity, freedom from slavery, freedom of movement, health, privacy, and safe housing. (Amnesty International, 2022)

Human trafficking can be defined in accordance with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, as: the recruitment, transportation, harboring, or receiving of persons through means of threats, use of force, or other methods of coercion, kidnapping, forgery, deception, abuse of power or a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or services to obtain a person's consent to be controlled by another person in order to exploit him or her. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of persons for prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, or forced labor or services, slavery, or practices similar to slavery, or compulsory hard labor or removal of organs. (Article 3, 2000)

Procedural Human trafficking crimes are defined in the current study as:

Sexual exploitation, coercion into labor or services, slavery, or practices similar to slavery, forced hard labor or forced organ removal for some poor or vulnerable groups in Saudi society.

Literature review and framework of the study:

Literature review:

Abdulmutallab's (2006) study aimed to explain the current situation of the phenomenon of human trafficking at the international, regional and local levels, to find out the reasons and causes of human trafficking, and to learn about international and local efforts to reduce this growing phenomenon. The study concluded with the importance of effective international

cooperation to develop practical mechanisms to confront human trafficking in framework for combating international organized crime.

The Shiha's (2016) study indicated that combating crimes is considered the distinctive feature of the state's sovereignty over its territory. The state has absolute freedom to take all measures on its territory in the event that the persons pursued on its territory are nationals, as well as the presence of all evidence under its physical control, but this absolute authority is sometimes diminished. This is in the event that the persons being prosecuted or the evidence are located outside the country, leading to a confrontation with the other state sovereignty.

Almikhlaifi's (2017) study aimed to shed light on ancient and modern actions at the same time, as those actions target vulnerable groups in human society that suffer from poverty, unemployment, hunger, and displacement from the homeland as a result of the circumstances that society is going through. Hence, the human right to life, human dignity, the safety of its members, and the right to freedom and work became a subject for those actions, which are called human trafficking crimes.

Alnomani's (2020) study aimed to reveal international and regional efforts to combat human trafficking. He addressed several demands, in which he reviewed the international conventions and agreements related to combating human trafficking crimes. It addressed the efforts of the United Nations and its agencies in combating human trafficking. The results of the study confirmed that human trafficking is incompatible with morals, customs and religions, which confronting it is a necessity as one of the most important pillars in order improve modern civil societies.

Abdelmajeed's (2020) study is a paper entitled Coronavirus and the Future of the Crime of Human Trafficking. The study showed that the collapse of the prostitution sector, like other sectors, was due to the closure of clubs and nightclubs, and the increased trend towards ethical production.

There is a decrease in the popularity of human trafficking due to the continued operation of brothels, deprivation from care and support, and fear of increasing debt. The article concluded by noting that the economic repercussions of the pandemic are deepening. The international community should expect that millions more may fall into the prostitution trade in the wake of the crisis, so the international community must reconsider social protection for women.

Alsadiq's (2021) study aimed to review the phenomenon of human trafficking in the Red Sea Basin countries, study the reasons for its spread, determine its resulting effects, and analyzing its repercussions on the security of the Red Sea Basin countries. The results of the study confirmed that there are health impacts represented by the transmission of infectious diseases, which affects the health security of the country. The study recommended the need for coordination and cooperation between all Red Sea countries to combat this phenomenon, and the need to spread awareness of the danger of illegal immigration and its consequences.

Alajaji's (2021) study aimed to find solutions or preventive measures that help reduce the crime of trafficking in persons, whether in the legislative, security, technical, social, or media fields. These measures are needed since the technical development, and social and economic variables have produced methods that may help in committing trafficking crimes. This requires development efforts to find a proposed vision for some measures that contribute to reducing these crimes and preventing their spread.

The McCrary's (2021) study highlighted the crime of human trafficking for exploitation in organ removal. The study made it clear that, on the one hand, this crime will only deepen the suffering of the victims who are subjected to this form of exploitation. On the other hand, it will not achieve progress in combating human trafficking for the purpose of organ removal in general, knowing that there is nothing that encourages the victims to resort to justice and get rid of what they may be exposed to and to be treated fairly.

Ghoneim's (2021) study addressed the issue of human trafficking in some Arab International legislation, and aimed to gain insight into the motives and reasons behind the phenomenon of human trafficking, and to clarify the images and forms of human trafficking. The study concluded that the causes and motives of the crime of human trafficking have multiplied as a result of technological development and the modern information revolution that countries have witnessed. With the beginning of the twenty-first century, these motives are often linked to the environment in which individuals live in, which pushes them either to join human trafficking gangs or to be one of the victims.

The Algarqar's (2021) study also shed light on the crime of human trafficking and the mechanisms to combat it in Moroccan criminal legislation. The study revealed that, after signing the UN Protocol in Palermo to combat the crime of human trafficking, Morocco did not hesitate for a moment to issue an internal law concerned with combating human trafficking.

Muhammad's (2021) study showed that the phenomenon of human trafficking is a form of contemporary slavery, a flagrant violation of human rights and basic freedoms, and an international phenomenon, not limited to a specific country, and differs in its forms and patterns from one country to another according to the country's view of its concept. This has led to the emergence of the role of international organizations and the need To increase international cooperation and conclude international, bilateral, regional or collective agreements in order to limit the spread of this hideous phenomenon.

The Aishat's (2021) study also aimed to study the crime of human trafficking, which is the contemporary form of the crime of slavery practiced against humanity since ancient times, and a form of slavery and servitude to which humans were exposed in past times. The study concluded at the end that the crime of human trafficking is one of the most serious crimes. the largest illegal trade that threatens human security; This calls for international cooperation to combat it, by preparing a clearly defined strategy that takes into account the nature and seriousness of the crime.

Makhlouf's (2022) study showed that the crime of trafficking in persons is one of the most serious crimes facing humanity throughout the ages because of its assault on human rights and basic freedoms. The study clarified the legal mechanisms taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia since it is one of the largest pivotal countries in the Middle East and has the largest percentage of expatriate workers, by reviewing these mechanisms at the level of Saudi regulations on the one hand, and at the level of international law on the other hand. The research concludes by explaining the extent of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's success in combating this crime, and what are the legislative shortcomings that must be addressed to enhance the Kingdom's position in this frame.

Kharm's (2022) study also indicated that the world today suffers from the most dangerous form of human destruction, which is represented by the crime of trafficking in persons. The study stressed the necessity of establishing funds to care for victims of crimes of trafficking in persons in a way that ensures the provision of material assistance to them through which witness protection is provided. Islamic law preceded international conventions and statutory legislation by compensating victims of crime against an unknown person or in the event of the perpetrator's inability to compensate.

Ibrahim's (2022) study addressed the issue of administrative control of social media platforms as a preventive measure to combat human trafficking crimes, which take multiple forms and may occur through fraud, coercion, force, or exploitation. For various purposes, such as slave labour, involuntary slavery, human organ trade, or sex trade, it is carried out through social media platforms as a virtual community parallel to the real community.

Muhammad's (2022) study showed that the crime of trafficking in persons is one of the most dangerous crimes committed against humans, as this crime affects human dignity and rights. Its forms include: forced labor, sexual exploitation, or forms similar to slavery and servitude.

The seriousness of these crimes increases if they target people with disabilities. Therefore, this topic was the subject of research to shed light on the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to protect this category from trafficking in persons. Both at the local level by reviewing the internal regulations that provide protection for people with disabilities from trafficking in persons, as well as the administrative authorities concerned with their protection; Or at the international level, through the international agreements to which the Kingdom has joined.

In the same context, Ahmed's (2022) study explained that the crime of trafficking in human organs is among the most serious crimes that affect the sanctity of the human body. Therefore, intervention must be taken in order to provide the necessary protection for this sanctity, in accordance with international agreements and the rules of Islamic Sharia. It is not allowed for the human body to be the subject of any agreement. except for the purpose of its safety and maintenance,

The Almasarwa's (2022) study also showed that if the crime of trafficking in persons is considered one of the crimes that is extremely dangerous to the interests of the individual and society in general, then this crime has forms in which it takes on a greater seriousness and greater effects, and at the forefront of these forms are the crimes of trafficking in persons for medical purposes. The study concluded that it is necessary Including a legislative amendment to expand the scope of crimes of trafficking in persons for medical purposes, in addition to the need to tighten the penalties resulting from them, especially in cases that result in the death of the victim.

Comment on Literature Review:

-Areas of agreement between the current study and Literature review:

The current study agreed with previous studies in dealing with an important research issue, which is (trafficking in persons).

Differences between the current study and Literature review:

The current study differed from previous studies in that it dealt with a different topic that had not been previously studied: Efforts to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a "social study."

How the current study benefits from Literature review:

The researcher benefited from previous studies in identifying and formulating its independent and dependent variables, formulating the study problem and its theoretical and applied importance, as well as defining its objectives, questions and research idea. The researcher also benefited from previous studies in defining its limits and methodological procedures. Discussed and analyzed.

Framework of the study:

Stages of Human Trafficking:

The human trafficking process goes through a number of stages:

1. Pre-departure stage:

This stage begins before the individual enters into a trafficking situation. This stage constitutes an exposure of the individual that makes him a victim of being trafficked by human trafficking gangs. The health and physical condition of the individual upon departure is affected. There are three factors that affect this stage: (U.S. Department of State, 2000).

- The individual's personal history, especially of violence and sexual abuse.
- The status of health services in the country of the trafficked person.
- Epidemiological and socio-economic conditions of the trafficked country.

It has been found that most of the reasons that motivate individuals to engage in human trafficking crimes are financial savings, a sense of danger, ill-treatment, and promises of love and marriage. The majority of trafficked women also have a history of violence or abuse. All these circumstances at the individual level or the general social level affect the decision of the individual to engage in the trafficking process.

2. Travel and transformation stage:

This stage begins when the person agrees or is forced to leave, whether or not they are aware that they have been trafficked. This stage ends when the person reaches the final arrival station. It may require various movements before arriving at the final station. The person can be re-trafficked, and this is where the illegal activities and the geographical movement of the traffickers begin. Both perpetrators and traffickers face the possibility of arrest at some point during this stage. Their lives may also be at risk, especially when crossing the borders of other countries illegally. This stage is accompanied by feelings of anxiety, frustration, and violence. Dangerous travel and transportation conditions constitute another risk factor for trafficked persons. In addition to what individuals suffer from sleep problems, lack of sleep and food, and the difference in the new environment from their original environment. Upon arrival, females are often raped, ill-treated, beaten and forced to have sex by a number of traffickers before entering the labor market.

3. Arrival stage:

It is the stage of starting work and exploiting traffickers to work in the fields specified for them, where the exploitation process begins. Trafficked persons are exposed to several forms of danger: physical abuse and physical violence, sexual and mental abuse (humiliation, threats, lying, deception, emotional selection, sudden accidents, suicide attempts), drug and alcohol misuse, public health, economic problems, legal security, environmental safety, And health services.

4. The stage of seizure, interpretation, and criminal evidence:

This stage represents the arrival of trafficked persons to the relevant government authorities such as the police, immigration or border security due to legal violations, often related to residency or immigration laws. There are a number of issues that appear at this stage, including: the methods of communication of the authorities with trafficked persons, the authorities' awareness of the problems of ill-treatment and exploitation of trafficked persons, conditions of detention, expulsion, deportation and voluntary return procedures for trafficked persons, cooperation with the Public Prosecutor, trial, asylum and shelters.

5. The stage of integration, re-trafficking and re-integration:

This stage includes the consequences and risks related to the personal security of the individual being an illegal immigrant to trafficked individuals and transnationals. In addition, the individual and this case suffer from linguistic, ethnic, social and economic obstacles that prevent him from obtaining appropriate health services. This stage also involves risks associated with the integration and reintegration of trafficked persons, as integration includes a long-term, multidimensional process of integration of the person in the country of arrival or his country of origin after return, and this is only done if the individual achieves a kind of adaptation and an acceptable level of cultural, social and economic life. And he realized that he was accepted in the society in which he lived. This requires adaptation at the individual and societal levels. (Zimmerman, et al., 2003).

Types of trafficking in persons: (Alsadiq, 2021)

1. Human trafficking for forced criminal activities:

This type of trafficking allows criminal networks to profit from a variety of illegal activities without taking any risks. Victims are forced to perform a range of illegal activities, which in turn generate revenue.

These activities can include theft, drug cultivation, selling counterfeit goods, or forced begging. Victims often have quotas and can face harsh punishment if they do not perform adequately.

2. Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation:

This prevalent form of trafficking affects every region of the world, whether as a source country, transit country or destination country. Women and children from developing countries, and from vulnerable segments of society in developed countries, are lured by promises of decent work, to leave their homes and travel to what they see as a better life.

Victims are often provided with forged travel documents and an organized network is used to transport them to the country of destination, where they find themselves forced into sexual exploitation, detained in inhuman conditions and constant terror.

3. Human trafficking for organ removal:

In many countries, waiting lists for transplants are very long, and criminals have seized this opportunity to exploit the desperation of patients and potential donors. The health of the victims, and even their lives, is at risk as the operations can be carried out in secret conditions without medical supervision.

It is likely that an aging population and an increase in the incidence of diabetes in many developed countries may increase the requirements for transplantation and make this crime more profitable.

smuggling of migrants:

The problem of migrant smuggling is closely related to human trafficking, as many migrants can fall victim to forced labor throughout their journey. Smugglers may force migrants to work in inhumane conditions to pay for their illegal passage across borders.

Methodology

(1) Type of study and methodology used:

The current study falls within the classifications of descriptive studies, which aim to report the characteristics of a phenomenon that is predominantly specific, which is the efforts to combat crimes of trafficking in persons in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a social study. In line with the type of study, the researcher relied on the sample social survey method, which is one of the most appropriate methods for descriptive studies.

(2) Study population and sample:

The study population is represented by officials in the Department of Combating Trafficking in Persons at the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development and shelter centers in the regions of the Kingdom. single.

(3) Data Collection Tools:

The study relied on a questionnaire tool for officials of the Department of Combating Trafficking in Persons at the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development and shelter centers in the regions of the Kingdom. as follows:

Description of the questionnaire: The questionnaire consists of (40) statements that measure efforts to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a social study, in addition to a set of variables expressing the demographic characteristics of the study sample. Each statement of the questionnaire was given a graded weight according to the three-point Likert scale (agree - to some extent - disagree). Only one degree, and the general arithmetic mean was calculated according to the following gradation:

Table (1) shows the gradation of the questionnaire according to the three-point Likert scale

Class	the level
1 to less than 1.67	weak
From 1.67 to less than 2.32	middle
From 2.32 to less than 3	high

Questionnaire validity: Honesty is one of the important characteristics in judging the validity of the study tool (questionnaire).

(1) The veracity of the arbitrators: The researcher presented the questionnaire in its initial form to (5) faculty members at the Department of Sociology and Social Work at Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University in Riyadh, in order to reveal the extent of the veracity of the questionnaire paragraphs in terms of: (the extent of the appropriateness of the phrases to the dimension that I put in it the suitability of the statement for the characteristic it measures, the soundness and clarity of the linguistic formulation of the paragraphs.

(2) Construct validity: It is expressed by the ability of each statement in the questionnaire to contribute to the total score, and this is expressed statistically by the correlation coefficient of the statement with the total score of the questionnaire, regardless of the functional meaning of this correlation. The validity of the statements was calculated by using the criterion of the correlation coefficient of the appropriate statements. In calculating the validity of the study tool, we relied on the binary validity method, which aims to determine the extent of the internal consistency of the study tool through the internal Pearson coefficient between the score of each statement and the total score of the rest of the statements in the questionnaire paragraphs to which it belongs to measure the validity of the statements included in the study tool. Meaning the validity of the content as well as the consistency between the total score of the questionnaire, as shown in the following table:

Table (2) shows the Pearson correlation coefficients for the questionnaire statements

number Phrase	Correlation coefficient	number Phrase	Correlation coefficient	number Phrase	Correlation coefficient	number Phrase	Correlation coefficient
1	0.57**	11	0.80**	21	0.75**	31	0.79**
2	0.86**	12	0.77**	22	0.79*	32	0.80**
3	0.59**	13	0.82**	23	0.65**	33	0.66*
4	0.90**	14	0.75**	24	0.83**	34	0.67**
5	0.59**	15	0.71**	25	0.61**	35	0.80**
6	0.85*	16	0.90**	26	0.73**	36	0.75**
7	0.81**	17	0.83**	27	0.68**	37	0.59**
8	0.83**	18	0.77**	28	0.73**	38	0.78**
9	0.91**	19	0.90**	29	0.61*	39	0.65**
10	0.77**	20	0.75**	30	0.85**	40	0.87**

It is clear from the results of the previous table: All questionnaire statements are associated with the total score of the questionnaire with positive, statistically significant correlations at the level of (0.05, 0.01), which means that all questionnaire statements have a high degree of validity, and this gives an indication of high internal consistency coefficients, as well as It indicates high, sufficient validity indicators that can be trusted in the application of the study.

Reliability of the questionnaire: Reliability was calculated using Cronbach's alpha equation, as shown in the following table:

Table (3) shows Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the stability of the resolution

S	sections	Number of phrases	Alpha value
1	Organizational efforts	10	0.64
2	planning efforts	10	0.88
3	development efforts	10	0.71
4	media efforts	10	0.69
Total		40	0,73

It is clear from the results of Table No. (4) that the values of Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the reliability of the questionnaire's axes ranged between (0.64-0.88), while the reliability coefficient of the questionnaire as a whole reached (0.73), all of which are high values that indicate the stability of the questionnaire.

(iv) Statistical Methods Used:

To achieve the objectives of the study and analyze the collected data, many appropriate statistical methods were used using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

After the data was coded and entered into the computer, and to determine the length of cells for the triangular scale (lower and upper limits), the range was calculated ($3 - 1 = 2$), then divided by the number of cells of the scale to obtain the correct cell length, i.e. ($2/3 = 0.66$). After that, this value was added to the lowest value in the scale (or the beginning of the scale, which is the correct one) in order to determine the upper limit of this cell, and thus the length of the cells became as follows:

- From 1 to 1.66 represents (disagreeable response) towards each statement.
- From 1.67 to 2.33 represents (the response is somewhat ok) towards each statement.
- From 2.34 to 3.00 represents (the response is ok) towards each statement.

Then the following statistic was calculated:

1. Pearson correlation coefficient to measure the validity of internal consistency.
2. Cronbach's alpha coefficient to measure stability.
3. Frequencies, percentages, and arithmetic average to determine individuals' responses to the items and axes of the study tool.
4. The standard deviation of the order of the phrases is in favor of the least dispersed one when the arithmetic means are equal.

Eighth: Discussion and interpretation of the results of the study:

(1) Results related to the primary data of the study sample:

Table (4) shows the distribution of the study sample according to gender

S	SEX	REPETITION	%
1	male	59	65.6%
2	female	30	34.4%
Total		90	100%

It is clear from the results of the previous table that:

Distribution of the study sample of workers at the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Shelter Centers, according to gender: males came in first place with a percentage of (65.6%) and females in second place with a percentage of (34.4%). This

is due to the nature of the work of the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the shelter centers, and the great efforts it requires, which are more appropriate for males.

Table (5) shows the distribution of the study sample according to academic qualification

S	ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION	REPETITION	%
1	Bachelor's	32	35.6%
2	Master's	24	26.7%
3	Ph.D	22	24.4%
4	other remember	12	13.3%
Total		90	100%

It is clear from the results of the previous table that:

The distribution of the study sample from the employees of the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the shelter centers, according to the academic qualification, came in the first rank with a bachelor's degree (35.6%), in the second rank a master's degree with (26.7%) and in the third rank a doctorate with a percentage of (24.4%)) and in the fourth and final ranking, others are mentioned at a rate of (13.3%). This may be explained by the high educational qualifications of the majority of the study sample, given the nature of work in this field, and the requirements it requires of people with awareness, skills, experience, and decision-making ability.

Table (6) shows the distribution of the study sample according to the Workplace

S	WORKPLACE	REPETITION	%
1	General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons	10	11.1%
2	accommodation centers	80	88.9%
Total		90	100%

It is clear from the results of the previous table that:

The distribution of the study sample among the Workplace of the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the shelters, according to the place of work. The workers in the shelters came in the first place with a percentage of (88.9%), and in the second place the workers in the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons with a rate of (11.1%). This is because the majority of workers in shelter centers, due to their multiplicity and spread across the regions of the Kingdom.

Table (7) shows the distribution of the research sample according to job title

S	Job title	Repetition	%
1	Center Manager	16	17.8%
2	Director of the Department	17	18.9%
3	Head of the Department	26	28.9%
4	Shelter employee	31	34.4%
Total		90	100%

It is clear from the results of the previous table that:

Distribution of the study sample from the employees of the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the shelter centers, according to the job level. 18.9%), and in fourth and last place is center director with a rate of (17.8%). This result is commensurate with the nature and number of job titles in the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and shelter centers in the Kingdom.

Table (8) shows the distribution of the study sample according to the number of years of work experience

S	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	REPETITION	%
1	Less than 5 years	4	4.5%
2	From 5 to less than 10 years old	10	11.1%
3	From 10 to less than 15 years old	36	40.0%
4	From 15 years and over	40	44.4%
Total		90	100%

It is clear from the results of the previous table that:

Distribution of the study sample of workers at the General Administration for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Shelter Centers, according to the number of years of experience in the field of work. Those with experience (from 15 years or more) ranked first with a percentage of (44.4%), and in second place were those with experience (from 10 to less than 15). One year) with a rate of (40.0%), in the third rank (from 5 to less than 10 years) with a rate of (11.1%), and in the fourth and final rank (less than 5 years) with a rate of (4.5). This may be explained by the fact that the majority of the study sample has high experience in the field of work, given the nature of work in the field of combating human trafficking crimes and the need for a great deal of experience.

(3) Results related to answering the study's questions:

Answer to the first question:

What is the reality of the organizational efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

Table (9) shows the reality of the organizational efforts made to combat trafficking crimes of people in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

S	PHRASE	OK	TO SOME EXTENT	NOT AGREE	SMA	S.D	RANKING
1	Developing legislation to confront the phenomenon of human trafficking	55	19	16	2.43	0.89	6
2	Diversity of mechanisms aimed at combating human trafficking crimes	60	11	19	2.46	0.67	5
3	Government agencies' oversight of business owners and their practices	49	20	21	2.31	0.56	9
4	Developing judicial and administrative procedures related to human trafficking crimes	53	17	20	2.37	0.74	7

5	Local organizations benefit from international organizations concerned with combating human trafficking crimes	61	15	14	2.52	0.66	3
6	Coordination and integration between all institutions concerned with combating human trafficking crimes	57	19	14	2.48	0.79	4
7	Clarity of strategic plans directed at combating human trafficking crimes	64	11	15	2.54	0.57	1
8	The comprehensiveness of the legislation established to combat the crimes of trafficking in persons	51	13	26	2.28	0.80	10
9	Identifying the reasons leading to the spread of human trafficking crimes	62	14	14	2.53	0.78	2
10	Organizing specialized training programs for those concerned with combating human trafficking crimes	50	21	19	2.34	0.73	8

It is clear from the results of the previous table that:

The reality of the organizational efforts exerted in combating human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is as follows:

-In the first place, the phrase (7) (clarity of strategic plans aimed at combating human trafficking crimes) with an arithmetic mean (2.54) and a standard deviation (0.57).

-In the second order, phrase (9) (determining the causes leading to the spread of human trafficking crimes) with an arithmetic mean (2.53) and a standard deviation (0.78).

-In the third order, the phrase (5) (the benefit of local organizations from international organizations concerned with combating crimes of trafficking in persons) with an arithmetic mean (2.52) and a standard deviation (0.66).

-In the fourth order, phrase (6) (coordination and integration between all institutions concerned with combating human trafficking crimes) with an arithmetic mean (2.48) and a standard deviation (0.79).

-In the fifth order, phrase (2) (diversity of mechanisms aimed at combating human trafficking crimes) with an arithmetic mean (2.46) and a standard deviation (0.67).

-In the sixth order, the phrase (1) (developing legislation to confront the phenomenon of trafficking in persons) with an arithmetic mean (2.43) and a standard deviation (0.89).

-In the seventh rank, phrase (4) (development of judicial and administrative procedures related to crimes of trafficking in persons) with an arithmetic mean (2.37) and a standard deviation (0.74).

-In the eighth order, phrase (10) (organizing specialized training programs for those concerned with combating human trafficking crimes) with an arithmetic mean (2.34) and a standard deviation (0.73).

-In the ninth order, the phrase (3) (government agencies' control over business owners and their practices) with an arithmetic mean (2.31) and a standard deviation (0.56).

-In the tenth order, phrase (8) (comprehensiveness of legislation established to combat human trafficking crimes) with an arithmetic mean (2.28) and a standard deviation (0.80).

It is clear from this the importance of the organizational efforts exerted in combating crimes of trafficking in persons in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through: Clarity of strategic plans aimed at combating crimes of trafficking in persons, and identification of the causes leading to the spread of these crimes, in addition to the importance of local organizations benefiting from international organizations concerned with combating these crimes. With the need for clear coordination and integration between all concerned institutions and the diversity of mechanisms that aim to combat it. This is confirmed by the results of the Al-Masarwa 2022 study, with the need to include a legislative amendment to expand the scope of human trafficking crimes for medical purposes, in addition to the need to tighten the penalties resulting from them, especially in cases that result in the death of the victim.

Answer to the second question:

What is the reality of the planning efforts exerted in combating human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

Table (10) shows the reality of the planning efforts made to combat crimes

Trafficking in persons in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

S	PHRASE	OK	TO SOME EXTENT	NOT AGREE	SMA	S.D	RANKING
1	Developing laws and legislations that deter crimes of human trafficking	62	14	14	2.53	0.76	7
2	Planning effective programs and activities to combat human trafficking crimes	54	19	17	2.41	0.84	9
3	The participation of victims of human trafficking crimes in making decisions to confront this phenomenon	61	17	12	2.54	0.90	6
4	Evaluation of plans aimed at combating human trafficking crimes	57	13	20	2.41	0.69	8
5	Transferring successful international experiences in the field of combating human trafficking crimes	66	18	6	2,67	0,74	4
6	Planning to protect people from situations of human exploitation and reintegrate them into their communities	68	14	8	2.67	0.71	3
7	Follow-up plans aimed at combating human trafficking crimes	54	11	25	2.32	0.68	10
8	The participation of the	70	12	8	2.69	0.66	2

	various sectors of the state in combating trafficking in persons						
9	Coordinating programs to combat human trafficking locally, regionally and internationally	69	15	6	2.70	0.59	1
10	Strengthening the efforts of the Network of Organizations to Combat Trafficking in Persons	64	22	4	2.67	0.82	5

It is clear from the results of the previous table that:

The reality of the planning efforts exerted in combating human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is as follows:

-In the first place, phrase (9) (coordination between anti-trafficking programs in persons locally, regionally and internationally) with an arithmetic mean (2.70) and a standard deviation (0.59).

-In the second order, phrase (8) (participation of the various sectors of the state in combating trafficking in persons) with an arithmetic mean (2.69) and a standard deviation (0.66).

-In the third order, phrase (6) (planning to protect people from conditions of human exploitation and reintegrate them into their societies) with an arithmetic mean (2.67) and a standard deviation (0.71).

-In the fourth order, the phrase (5) (the transfer of successful international experiences in the field of combating crimes of trafficking in persons) with an arithmetic mean (2.76) and a standard deviation (0.74).

-In the fifth order, the phrase (10) (strengthening the efforts of the network of organizations to combat crimes of trafficking in persons) with an arithmetic mean (2.67) and a standard deviation (0.82).

-In the sixth order, the phrase (3) (participation of victims of human trafficking crimes in making decisions to confront this phenomenon) with an arithmetic mean (2.54) and a standard deviation (0.90).

-In the seventh rank, phrase (1) (development of laws and legislations that deter crimes of human trafficking) with an arithmetic mean (2.53) and a standard deviation (0.76).

-In the eighth order, phrase (4) (evaluation of plans aimed at combating crimes of trafficking in persons) with an arithmetic mean (2.41) and a standard deviation (0.69).

-In the ninth order, the phrase (2) (planning programs and effective activities to combat crimes of trafficking in persons) with an arithmetic mean (2.41) and a standard deviation (0.84).

-In the tenth place is phrase (7) (following up on plans directed at combating human trafficking crimes), with a mean of (2.32) and a standard deviation of (0.68).

This demonstrates the importance of the planning efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through: coordination between programs to combat human trafficking locally, regionally, and internationally, while encouraging the participation of various state sectors in combating these crimes, and planning to protect people from conditions of human exploitation and return... Integrating them into their communities, and the importance of benefiting from transferring successful international experiences in the field of combating these crimes, while strengthening the efforts of the network of organizations to

combat human trafficking crimes. This is confirmed by the results of Abdul Muttalib's 2006 study and the importance of effective international cooperation to develop practical mechanisms to confront trafficking in persons within the framework of combating international organized crime.

Answer to the third question:

What is the reality of the development efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

Table (11) shows the reality of the development efforts exerted in combating trafficking crimes of people in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

S	PHRASE	OK	TO SOME EXTENT	NOT AGREE	SMA	S.D	RANKING
1	Enabling expatriate workers and their families to know their rights and protecting them from any exploitation	71	11	8	2.70	0.65	4
2	Activating the role of local communities in combating human trafficking	75	6	9	2.73	0.79	2
3	Increasing the participation of community members in development efforts to combat human trafficking crimes	69	14	7	2.69	0.68	5
4	Combating unemployment among youth	67	12	11	2.62	0.70	8
5	Achieving social justice among all segments of society	55	19	16	2.43	0.85	10
6	Improving the living standards of marginalized groups in society	61	23	6	2.61	0.76	9
7	Monitoring the developmental factors leading to the spread of human trafficking crimes	67	18	5	2.69	0.58	6
8	Developing the developmental capabilities of community members	73	11	6	2.74	0.92	1
9	Developing community members' awareness of the dangers of human trafficking crimes	65	17	8	2.63	0.78	7
10	Activating the role of civil society organizations to combat human trafficking crimes	74	8	8	2.73	0.54	3

It is clear from the results of the previous table that:

The reality of the development efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia? They are, in order, as follows:

-In first place is the statement (8) (developing the developmental capabilities of community members) with an arithmetic mean (2.74) and a standard deviation (0.92).

-In second place is statement (2) (activating the role of local communities in combating trafficking in persons), with a mean (2.73) and standard deviation (0.79).

-In third place is the statement (10) (activating the role of civil society institutions to combat crimes of human trafficking), with a mean of (2.73) and a standard deviation of (0.54).

-In fourth place is the phrase (1) (enabling expatriate workers and their families to know their rights and protecting them from any exploitation), with a mean (2.70) and standard deviation (0.65).

-In fifth place is statement (3) (increasing the participation of community members in development efforts to combat human trafficking crimes), with an arithmetic mean (2.69) and a standard deviation (0.68).

-In sixth place is statement (7) (monitoring the developmental factors leading to the spread of human trafficking crimes), with an arithmetic mean (2.69) and a standard deviation (0.58).

-In seventh place is phrase (9) (developing community members' awareness of the dangers of human trafficking crimes) with a mean of (2.63) and a standard deviation of (0.78).

-In eighth place is phrase (4) (combat the phenomenon of unemployment among youth), with an arithmetic mean (2.62) and a standard deviation (0.70).

-In ninth place is statement (6) (improving living standards for marginalized groups in society), with a mean (2.61) and standard deviation (0.76).

-In the tenth place is statement (5) (achieving social justice among all segments of society), with an arithmetic mean of (2.43) and a standard deviation of (0.85).

This demonstrates the importance of the development efforts made in combating human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through: developing the developmental capabilities of community members, activating the role of local communities in combating human trafficking, with the necessity of activating the role of civil society institutions to combat these crimes, and empowering expatriate workers and their families. To know their rights and protect them from any exploitation, and to encourage and support the participation of community members in development efforts to combat human trafficking crimes. This is what Al-Ajahi's 2021 study stressed on the need to make developmental efforts to find a proposed vision for some measures that contribute to reducing this crime and preventing its spread.

Answer to the fourth question:

What is the reality of media efforts exerted in combating human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

Table (12) shows the reality of media efforts made to combat trafficking crimes of people in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

S	PHRASE	OK	TO SOME EXTENT	NOT AGREE	SMA	S.D	RANKING
1	Defaming people who exploit victims of trafficking	65	22	3	2.69	0.88	3
2	Activating the role of the new media in order to combat	70	9	11	2.66	0.56	4

	human trafficking crimes						
3	Developing the awareness of individuals and families in order to avoid falling into exploitation crimes	67	15	8	2.66	0.78	6
4	Presenting successful models and supporting their role in combating human trafficking crimes	59	19	12	2.52	0.86	9
5	Organizing awareness campaigns to raise community awareness of the dangers of human trafficking crimes	66	22	2	2.71	0.75	1
6	Highlighting good practices in the field of protecting victims of human trafficking crimes	72	8	10	2.69	0.66	2
7	Organizing campaigns to educate young people about the dangers of human trafficking crimes	68	13	9	2.66	0.84	5
8	Activating the role of social media in combating human trafficking crimes	64	11	15	2.54	0.67	8
9	Paying attention to combating human trafficking crimes through children's programmes	49	30	11	2.42	0.58	10
10	Marketing programs to combat human trafficking crimes	60	20	10	2.56	0.82	7

It is clear from the results of the previous table that:

The reality of the media efforts made to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is as follows:

-In first place is statement (5) (organizing awareness campaigns to increase community awareness of the dangers of human trafficking crimes) with a mean (2.71) and standard deviation (0.75).

In second place is statement (6) (highlighting good practices in the field of protecting victims of human trafficking crimes), with a mean (2.69) and standard deviation (0.66).

-In third place is statement (1) (defaming people who exploit victims of human trafficking), with an arithmetic mean (2.69) and a standard deviation (0.88).

-In fourth place is statement (2) (activating the role of the new media in order to combat human trafficking crimes), with a mean (2.66) and standard deviation (0.56).

-In fifth place is statement (7) (organizing campaigns to educate young people about the dangers of human trafficking crimes), with a mean (2.66) and standard deviation (0.84).

-In sixth place is phrase (3) (developing the awareness of individuals and families in order to avoid falling into crimes of exploitation), with an arithmetic mean (2.66) and a standard deviation (0.78).

-In seventh place is phrase (10) (marketing programs to combat human trafficking crimes), with a mean of (2.56) and a standard deviation of (0.82).

-In eighth place is statement (8) (activating the role of social media in combating human trafficking crimes), with an arithmetic mean (2.54) and a standard deviation (0.67).

-In ninth place is phrase (4) (providing successful models and supporting their role in the field of combating human trafficking crimes), with an arithmetic mean (2.52) and a standard deviation (0.86).

-In the tenth place is statement (9) (interest in combating human trafficking crimes through children's programs), with a mean of (2.42) and a standard deviation of (0.58).

This demonstrates the importance of media efforts made in combating human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through: organizing awareness campaigns to increase community awareness of the dangers of human trafficking crimes, and highlighting good practices in the field of protecting victims of these crimes, with the need to defame people who exploit victims of human trafficking. Activating the role of new media in order to combat these crimes, and organizing campaigns to educate young people about the dangers of human trafficking crimes. This is confirmed by the results of the Ibrahim 2022 study that social media is used to trap victims of human trafficking crimes, which confirms the importance of the role of the media, especially new media, in combating these crimes.

Conclusions:

Organizational axis:

1. Clarity of strategic plans directed at combating human trafficking crimes.
2. Identify the reasons leading to the spread of human trafficking crimes.
3. Local organizations benefit from international organizations concerned with combating human trafficking crimes.
4. Coordination and integration between all institutions concerned with combating crimes of trafficking in persons.
5. Diversity of mechanisms aimed at combating human trafficking crimes

Schematic axis:

1. Coordination between programs to combat human trafficking locally, regionally and internationally.
2. Participation of various state sectors in combating trafficking in persons.
3. Planning to protect people from situations of human exploitation and reintegrate them into their communities.
4. Transferring successful international experiences in the field of combating human trafficking crimes.
5. Strengthening the efforts of the network of organizations to combat human trafficking crimes.

Development axis:

1. Developing the developmental capabilities of community members.
2. Activating the role of local communities in combating human trafficking.
3. Activating the role of civil society organizations to combat human trafficking crimes.
4. Enabling expatriate workers and their families to know their rights and protect them from any exploitation.

.5. Increase the participation of community members in development efforts to combat human trafficking crimes.

Media axis:

1. Organizing awareness campaigns to raise community awareness of the dangers of human trafficking crimes.
2. Highlighting good practices in the field of protecting victims of human trafficking crimes.
3. Defamation of persons who exploit victims of human trafficking.
4. Activate the role of the new media in order to combat human trafficking crimes.
5. Organizing campaigns to educate young people about the dangers of human trafficking crimes.

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