

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

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## Abstract

The study aimed to identify the reality of the organizational, planning, and developmental and media efforts exerted to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The researcher relied, in accordance with the type of study, on the social survey method with a sample. The study community was represented by officials in the Department of Combating Human Trafficking at the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development and shelter centers in the regions of the Kingdom. The study sample was a simple random sample of officials and the study sample amounted to (90) individuals. The results of the study confirmed the importance of the organizational efforts exerted to combat human trafficking crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the clarity of strategic plans aimed at combating human trafficking crimes, 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. This was achieved by various sectors of the state in combating these crimes, through developing the developmental capabilities of community members, and activating the role of local communities in combating human trafficking, in addition to the importance of media efforts exerted 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.

## 1. 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 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, 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.

## 2. Research Problem

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. 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). 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 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, and for learning about the efforts exerted to combat these crimes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. (Abdul Hafez, 2021). 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?

### 2.1. Research 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?

## 2.2. Significance

### 2.2.1 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 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.

### 2.2.2 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.

### 2.2.3 Research Objectives

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.

## 2.2.4 Study Concepts

### 2.2.4.1 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, and 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 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.

## 3. 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 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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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, This requires development efforts to find a proposed vision for some measures that contribute to reducing these crimes and preventing their spread.

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

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.

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.

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 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.

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 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.

### 3.1. Comment on Literature Review:

Areas of agreement between the current study and Literature review:

1. The current study agreed with previous studies in dealing with an important research issue, which is (trafficking in persons).
2. Differences between the current study and Literature review:
3. 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."
4. How the current study benefits from Literature review:
5. 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.

### 3.2. Framework of the study:

#### 3.2.1. 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.

##### 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.

##### 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.

##### 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.

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 transnational's. Which he lived? This requires adaptation at the individual and societal levels. (Zimmerman, et al., 2003).

4. 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

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. 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 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).

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). (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 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: Pearson correlation coefficient to measure the validity of internal consistency. Cronbach's alpha coefficient to measure stability. Frequencies, percentages, and arithmetic average to determine individuals' responses to the items and axes of the study tool. 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:

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 tabling 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 tabling that:

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, (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) (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.

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). The phrase (3) (government agencies' control over business owners and their practices) with an arithmetic mean (2.31) and a standard deviation (0.56). 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: 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 various sectors of the state in combating trafficking in persons	70	12	8	2.69	0.66	2
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: 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). 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). 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). 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). 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 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: the statement (8) (developing the developmental capabilities of community members) with an arithmetic mean (2.74) and a standard deviation (0.92). Statement (2) (activating the role of local communities in combating trafficking in persons), with a mean (2.73) and standard deviation (0.79). 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). 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). 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.

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 human trafficking crimes	70	9	11	2.66	0.56	4
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: 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). 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). Statement (1) (defaming people

who exploit victims of human trafficking), with an arithmetic mean (2.69) and a standard deviation (0.88). 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). 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). 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). 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. 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.

## 5. Conclusions

Clarity of strategic plans directed at combating human trafficking crimes, and identifying the causes leading to the spread of human trafficking crimes. Local organizations benefit from international organizations concerned with combating human trafficking crimes. Coordination and integration between all institutions concerned with combating human trafficking crimes. Diversity of mechanisms aimed at combating human trafficking crimes. Coordination between anti-human trafficking programs locally, regionally and internationally. Participation of various state sectors in combating human trafficking. Planning to protect people from human exploitation and reintegrate them into their communities. Transferring successful international experiences in combating human trafficking crimes. Strengthening the efforts of the network of organizations to combat human trafficking crimes. Developing the development capabilities of community members. Activating the role of local communities in combating human trafficking. Activating the role of civil society organizations to combat human trafficking crimes. Enabling expatriate workers and their families to know their rights and protect them from any exploitation. Increasing the participation of community members in development efforts to combat human trafficking crimes. Organizing awareness campaigns to raise community awareness of the dangers of human trafficking crimes. And highlighting good practices in the field of protecting victims of human trafficking crimes. Exposing people who exploit victims of human trafficking. Activating the role of new media in combating human trafficking crimes. Organizing campaigns to raise awareness among young people about the dangers of human trafficking crimes.

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