Human Trafficking Cases in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the Years 2009-2019

Analytical Study

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Preface

Human trafficking is considered a stark violation of basic human rights and freedoms and one of the major international issues which have strained the international community in terms of prevention and protection of human trafficking victims. Human trafficking increased during the past three centuries due to poverty, unemployment, armed conflict, the collapse of some political regimes, technological advancement, and the dysfunction or improper enforcement of some legislations. Hence, it became with its various forms, one of the most important elements of organized international and transnational crimes, including exploitation in prostitution, all forms of sexual exploitation, forced or compulsory labor, removal and trade of organs, slavery, and modern slavery in the form of debt bondage (economic exploitation).

This study analyses the state of human trafficking in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the years 2009 - 2019 according to a procedural model prepared by the committee mandated with researching and analyzing human trafficking cases in Jordan. The following figure explains the stages of preparing this study.

The Methodological Framework of the Study

Figure (1) represents the stages of preparing the methodological framework of the study

Figure (1)

Stages of developing the metho-

dological framework of the study
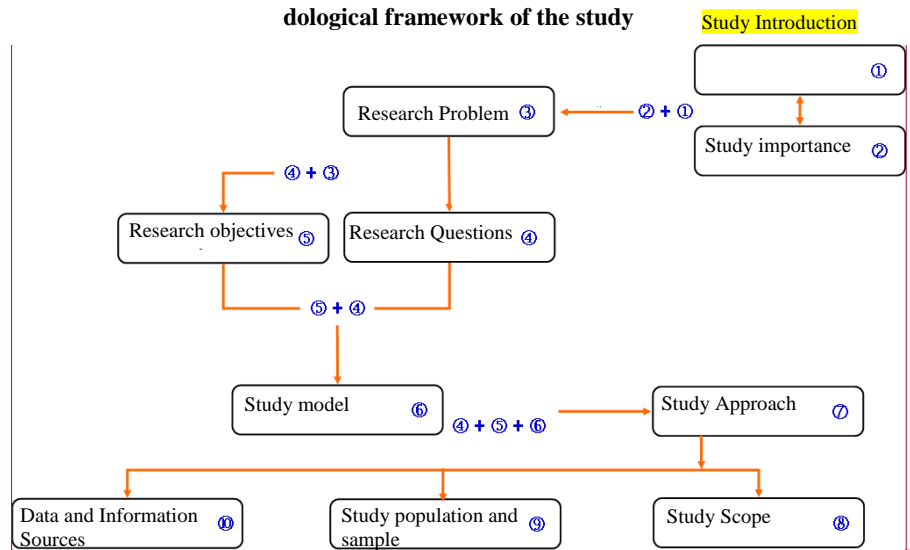
Introduction

Human trafficking☐ is becoming widely spread in most countries - like a tsunami straining many governments and countries in both the developed and developing world. Although many international and national bodies and institutions have endorsed anti-trafficking laws and procedures, the fact remains that human trafficking has grown more and more, becoming a straining reality for most countries and their governments. Many countries and international bodies have responded to human trafficking; for example, the UN prepared a guide to support international cooperation in combating human trafficking in Thailand's capital, Bangkok, in the period 18 to 25 April 2005. The convention concluded with a number of recommendations to limit human trafficking❶, including developing and sharing information and expertise in the field of human trafficking crimes at the international, regional and national levels; ❷ identifying human trafficking perpetrators, and the methods and means of protecting human trafficking victims; ❸ activating laws on human trafficking and taking necessary measures to enforce them; ❹ developing cooperation among countries and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to combat human trafficking; ❺ building the capacities of law enforcement and immigration forces in the field of combating human trafficking; ❻ and taking serious steps to help border forces take a more effective role in detecting and preventing human trafficking.

Countries of the European Union (EU) agreed on several measures to combat human trafficking crimes through the Schengen Agreement, which was signed by 30 countries. These measures included exchanging security and political information to tighten control over the borders, tracking and prosecuting traffickers and immigrants, in addition to establishing a European data bank to prevent human trafficking crimes.

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* The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

The UN also concluded the most important international convention (The Palermo Convention) on human trafficking to reinforce cooperation in the field of preventing organized crime (human trafficking). The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons was signed under Resolution No. (25) on 15 November 2000 to maximize efforts against organized crime. One of the major articles of the Convention and the Protocol against human trafficking stipulated the ☞incrimination of human trafficking☜ through the following measures: ❶ State Parties shall develop strategies and programs to prevent human trafficking; ❷ State Parties shall conduct studies and research and develop campaigns and social initiatives to prevent human trafficking; ❸ State Parties shall cooperate with NGOs to prevent human trafficking; ❹ State Parties shall cooperate in sharing information about human trafficking perpetrators and the types of travel documents they use, and tracking them; ❺ State Parties shall reinforce control over the borders to prevent and detect human trafficking; ❻ Reinforcing cooperation among border control authorities; and ❼ Ensuring the safety and security of travel documents, identification documents, and entry permits.

In an effort to enhance cooperation in the Arab world, the League of Arab States (LAS) endorsed the Arab Convention against Transnational Organized Crime through its ministers of interior and justice in its headquarters of General Secretariat of the LAS on 12/12/2010. The convention entered into force on 5/10/2013. In light of Jordan's commitment to human rights and anti-trafficking international conventions in addition to its endorsement of a national law to prevent human trafficking and its subsequent establishment of structures and strategies aiming at protecting migrants and combating human trafficking, the need arose to evaluate its commitments, and an important priority of this evaluation is to explore the extent of legal protection provision and enforcement of effective national policies to fight human trafficking.

Importance of the Study

The importance of the study generally stems from the urgent need to explore currently dominant human trafficking crimes, forms and constituents in light of the currently deteriorating political, economic, social and security conditions.

The study's importance also lies in the fact that it discusses and analyses the effectiveness of procedures followed by concerned authorities (police, public prosecution, and courts) in Jordan against human trafficking crimes, and the consistency and effectiveness of Jordanian legislations in enforcing deterrent laws.

Hence, the study would hopefully be beneficial to the following bodies:

☞ The Executive Authority (Anti-Human Trafficking Unit), which is in charge of enforcing the law: through recommendations regarding cooperation among authorities for the purposes of prevention and awareness.

☞ The Judiciary (public prosecution and competent courts) which is concerned with applying and activating national laws, especially the Anti-Human Trafficking Law; activating international conventions according to their precedence to national legislations; and prioritizing international conventions as long as they don't contradict with national Jordanian legislations.

☞ Legislative Authority: by listing international standards and conventions related to human trafficking, to achieve alignment between Jordan's international commitments and amend legislations to become consistent with current facts.

The Research Problem

The research problem can be summarized as follows: The percentage of court decisions of conviction and punishment in human trafficking cases referred from the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit and the Public Prosecution Office is relatively low. Only few of the cases referred by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit and Public Prosecution Office to competent courts in Jordan are deemed as human trafficking crimes, while the majority is deemed as crimes stipulated in other laws. Based on the above, the research problem can be formulated in the following main question:

What are the causes that prevent the disposition of cases referred by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit in Jordan to the public prosecution and competent courts in accordance with the Anti-Human Trafficking Law?

The Research Questions

☞ How many human trafficking cases did the police force, public prosecution and courts address in the years 2009- 2019?

☞ What are the forms of exploitation that were committed in human trafficking cases that the police force, public prosecution and courts addressed in the period 2009-2019?

☞ How many human trafficking victims did the police, prosecution and court address in 2009 – 2019; along with their disaggregation according to (geographic location, gender, age, educational level, social status, nationality, and relation to traffickers)?

☞ How many human trafficking perpetrators did the police, prosecution and court address in 2009 – 2019; along with their disaggregation according to (geographic location, gender, age, educational level, social status, nationality, and relation to the victim)?

☞ What are the causes of not issuing final judgments in many human trafficking cases referred by the police and public prosecution to courts in the years 2009 - 2019?

Objectives of the Study

The study generally aims to identify the causes that prevent the disposition of cases referred by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit in Jordan to public prosecution and competent courts in accordance with the Anti-Human Trafficking Law. This will be achieved by achieving the following objectives:

1. Determining the number of human trafficking cases that the police force, public prosecution and courts addressed in the period in 2009- 2019?

2. Determining the forms of exploitation that were committed in human trafficking cases that the police force, public prosecution and courts addressed in the period 2009- 2019?

3. Determining the number of human trafficking victims that the police, prosecution and court addressed in 2009 – 2019; along with their

disaggregation according to (geographic location, gender, age, educational level, social status, nationality, and relation to traffickers)?

4. Determining the number of human trafficking perpetrators that the police, prosecution and court addressed in 2009 – 2019; along with their disaggregation according to (geographic location, gender, nationality, and relation to victims).

5. Determining the causes of not issuing verdicts of conviction in many human trafficking cases referred by the police and public prosecution to courts in the years 2009 - 2019.

The Study Approach

To achieve the study's objectives, the study adopted the descriptive analytical approach because it's suitable with the epistemological method of exploring the issue of the research problem, then analyzing, explaining, and evaluating it based on established scientific methodical foundations. The mechanism of this approach was implemented by describing the human trafficking crime, its components, causes and forms. In addition, the study used the content analysis method, which is based on analyzing content in an objective, quantitative and organized manner; and exploring the drivers and objectives of the analyzed content by categorizing the features of referred cases.

Scope of the Study

The study scope covers human trafficking cases referred from the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit and public prosecution to courts in the years 2009 - 2019.

Study Population and Sample

The study population and sample are composed of the number of cases registered in all Anti-Human Trafficking units in the Kingdom for the years 2009-2019, which reached a total of (224) cases; (185) of which were handled by the public prosecution and (162) were referred to competent courts.

Data and Information Resources

Data and information were sourced from official documents related to human trafficking cases, and statistics available from the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, Public Prosecution Office and competent courts in the Kingdom.

The Epistemological and Intellectual Framework of the Study

Figure (2) shows that epistemological and intellectual framework of the study

Figure (2)

The epistemological and intellectual framework of the study

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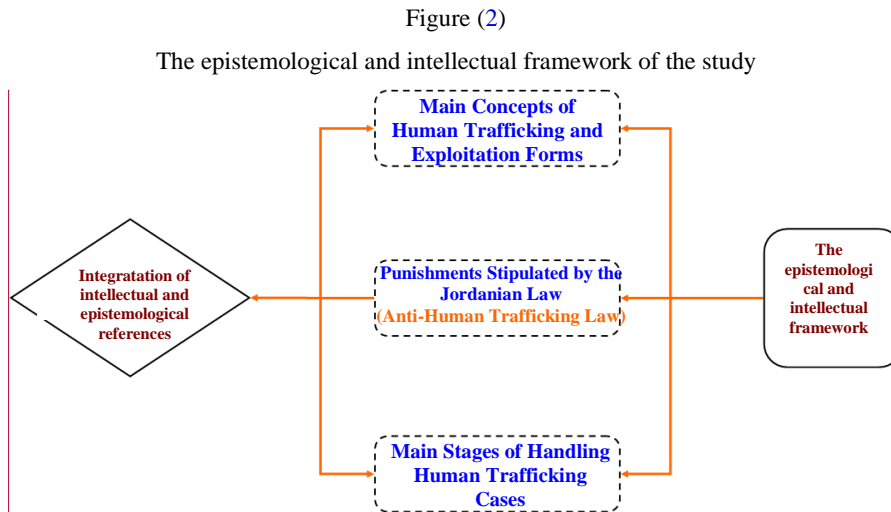
Main Concepts of Human Trafficking and Forms of Exploitation

Human Trafficking is a crime against humanity and a violation and degradation of human dignity. This crime is of a special nature because its commodity is a special group of people who suffer from special conditions (e.g. extreme poverty, lack of employment opportunities, regional conflicts, economic disparities, political instability, armed conflicts, lack of social security, etc.). These people are considered an easy prey to traffickers who lure them with false promises or coercive or manipulative tactics, such as deception, terrorism, pretending love, threats, and use of force among others. Due to the gravity of this crime, the United Nations General Assembly and its committees and organizations gave it special attention as shown in many agreements, conventions and guidelines; such as the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic of 1904, the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic of 1910, the Protocol of 1949 which amended and updated both the 1904 and the 1910 treaties, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children of 1921, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age of 1933, the Protocol of 1947 amending the 1921 and 1933 Conventions, the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1950, the 1926 Slavery Convention, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, the Convention Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labor No. 29 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) for the year 1930, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography of 2000, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families of 1990, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized

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Crime, in addition to the guidelines regarding human rights and human trafficking in order to control this issue and preserve people's dignity so they'd become effective members and leaders of their community towards growth and prosperity.

The intellectual theoretical part of the framework discussed the concept of human trafficking as mentioned in the Protocol, then the same concept as mentioned in Jordanian laws, and finally, the forms of exploitation.

One: The Concept of Human Trafficking as Mentioned in the Protocol

One of the most controversial issues regarding human trafficking crimes, is the identification of the list of activities that should be incriminated, forms of criminal behavior and actions which compose such activities, in addition to defining the legal description of these crimes; which in turn led to more controversy regarding the applicability of other penal codes on these crimes. In order to end this controversy resulting from the lack of penal codes that apply to these forms of crimes despite their danger on human beings, the General Assembly of the United Nations laid the cornerstone of a penal code that achieves the highest level of protection from human trafficking crimes and provides general deterrence for individuals from perpetrating such offenses.

Therefore, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, which included 41 articles; then upon its conviction that completing the Convention with international protocols to prevent and control human trafficking especially of women and children would be beneficial in preventing such crimes, it issued the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which is composed of 20 articles that stipulate taking effective measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and follow a comprehensive international approach in source, transit, and destination countries to suppress trafficking, punish traffickers and protect victims using methods such as protecting their internationally endorsed human rights. This protocol supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and is interpreted together with the Convention,

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and the provisions of the convention apply to the Protocol unless otherwise provided therein; i.e., the provisions of the Protocol are completely related to the Convention's terms.

"Trafficking in persons" was defined in Article 3-A of the 2000 Protocol as:

> The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

The Protocol also stipulates in the same article, paragraph C that:

> The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in this article.

Based on the abovementioned concepts, it becomes evident that "trafficking in persons" consists of:

❑ Actions that involve: ❶ Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploitation; ❷Attracting, transfer, harboring, or receipt of people persons under 18 for the purpose of exploitation.

❑ The means used to commit such actions include: ❶ Threat of use of power or use thereof or any other form of coercion. ❷ Abduction, fraud, deception, or the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability. ❸ Giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person. ❹The use of these methods is not required with people under 18 for the action to be considered trafficking of persons.

❐ Purposes of exploitation include the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

Punishments Stipulated in the Jordanian Anti-Human Trafficking Law

On 1/3/2009, the Jordanian Anti-Human Trafficking Law No. 9 for the year 2009 was published in the Official Gazette No. 4952 and stipulated the following punishments:

First: Punishment of Persons:

✒Article (8) of Law stipulates that a person who commits any of the crimes provided for in Item (1) of Paragraph (A), Article (3) of this Law shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period no less than six months, a fine of an amount not less than JD1,000 and not more than JD5,000, or to both.

✒Article (9) provides that the punishment shall be temporary imprisonment with hard labor for a period not less than ten years and a fine not less that JD5,000 and not more than JD20,000 for anyone:

(A) Transporting, moving, harboring or receiving persons under the age of 18 for the purpose of exploitation even if not using threat or use of force or any other means.

(B) Committing any of the human trafficking crimes in any of the following cases:

❶If the person who committed the crime has established, organized, managed, joined or participated in an organized crime group.

❷If any of the victims was a female or a disabled person.

❸If the crime is committed by prostitution or any form of sexual abuse or removal of organs.

❹If the crime is committed using a weapon or by threatening to use it.

❺If the victim contracts an incurable disease due to committing any of the crimes stipulated in this Law.

❻If the perpetrator is the victim's spouse, ascendant, descendant, custodian or guardian.

❼If the perpetrator is a public officer or assigned to a public duty and committed the crime by abusing his/ her position or duty.

❽If the crime is transnational. The Law determined that a crime is deemed transnational in paragraph (c) of Article (3) if the crime is:

1. Committed in more than one country.

2. Committed in a country but the preparation, planning and supervision takes place in another country.

3. Committed in any country through an organized criminal group engaged in criminal activities in more than one country.

4. Committed in a country and its effects extend to another.

Two: Punishment of Employees:

✎Any person who in virtue of his/ her position comes to his/ her knowledge that there is an intent to commit one of the crimes described in Article (9) of this Law or that one of those crimes has been committed and does not report it to the authorities shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period that shall not exceed six months.

✎Any person who deliberately holds, hides, or disposes of an asset that is acquired because of committing any of the crimes provided for under this Law shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period that shall not exceed one year, a fine not be less than JD200 and not more than JD1,000, or both.

Three: Punishment of a Juristic Person

✎Any juristic person committing any of the crimes provided for under this Law shall be sentenced to a fine not less than JD1,0000 and not more than JD50,000 without prejudice to the criminal responsibility of its representative who commits the crime.

✎In addition to the penalties stipulated in this law, the court may issue and order to completely or partially stop the juristic person from operating for a period not less than one month and not more the one year if it commits any of the crimes stipulated in articles (8) and (9) of this Law.

✎In any of the crimes provided for under Articles (8) and (9) this Law is repeated, the court may decide to strike off the registration of a juristic person or dissolution of the same. The court may, if provided that he/ she personally committed any of those crimes, refrain the chairman and the members of the juristic person's board of directors or the

directors committee as the case may be, or its director or any of its shareholders/ partners from acquiring shares or being involved in the management of any other juristic person having the same objectives.

✎ Closing the place of business. Article (12) paragraph (b) of the Law granted the Public Prosecutor the authority to close a business place in which the owner of this business, its directors, or any of its employees committed any of the crimes provided for under this Law for no more than six months, provided that such an order is ratified by the Attorney General.

Four: Confiscation of Assets Acquired from Human Trafficking Crimes

The Law stipulates in Article (14) that the court may decide to seize any assets acquired by committing any of the crimes stipulated in the Law.

Processing human trafficking cases goes through several stages as shown below:

⤲ The evidence-gathering stage

Procedures in this stage are similar to those for other crimes. "Evidence gathering" refers to a "group of pre-trial procedures the precede the institution of criminal proceedings and aim to gather information regarding the committed crime enabling the investigating authority to decide if it's admissible to undertake criminal proceedings" (Husni, 1995: 378). In the evidence gathering stage the judicial police take necessary measures to expose human trafficking crimes and their perpetrators based on reports from different parties, institutions, and collaborators in addition to complaints from human trafficking victims; verify that the crime occurred; search for the perpetrators; inspect evidence; hear witnesses; investigate and gather information and evidence; and collect elements that could represent a foundation to start a preliminary investigation in human trafficking crimes. All of these procedures are documented in a report called the evidence gathering report.

⤲The public prosecution and preliminary investigation stage

The public prosecution is linked to the case through a complaint, referral from the judicial police, or official letter from concerned entities. Judicial police officers are obliged to immediately inform the public prosecutor as soon as it comes to their knowledge that a serious crime was committed and follow his/ her orders, and the public prosecutor is mandated with investigating the crimes and prosecuting the perpetrators.

The public prosecutor takes legal action in the crimes that come to his knowledge; starting with an investigation and gathering evidence until the defendant is identified and questioned regarding the crime he/ she is accused with. Through the investigation the prosecutor verifies the defendant's identity, reads the charge he/ she is charged with, and asks for his/ her response to the charge.

✣Acting upon investigation at the Public Prosecution Office

If it becomes evident to the prosecutor that a crime was actually committed and that there is sufficient evidence to refer the defendant to court, the prosecutor may decide to accuse the defendant of committing the crime and prosecute him/ her in front of the competent court, then send the lawsuit file to the Attorney General. If: ❶The Attorney General finds that the accusation is valid, he decides to indict the defendant with the crime and returns the lawsuit file to the public prosecutor to submit it to the competent court for trial; ❷The Attorney General finds that further investigation is needed, he/ she returns the file to the public prosecutor to conduct further investigation; ❸The Attorney General finds that the act doesn't constitute a crime, that there is no evidence that the defendant committed the crime, evidence is not sufficient, or the offense is prescribed by statute of limitations or death or general amnesty, the Attorney General decides to revoke the public prosecutor's decision and ban the trial of the defendant in the first three cases, and dismisses the case and orders the defendant's release if detained unless the defendant is detained for other reasons; ❹The Attorney General finds that the act constitutes a misdemeanor not a felony, he/ she revokes the public prosecutor's decision in terms of description, accuses the defendant of committing a misdemeanor and returns the file to the public prosecutor to submit it to the competent court for trial.

✣The Trial Stage:

☛Misdemeanors

Conciliation courts

Conciliation courts hear cases according to their jurisdictions in all offenses and misdemeanors that the law doesn't assign other courts to hear. The conciliation judge hears criminal cases within his/ her jurisdiction based on the following:

1. The victim's compliant in crimes in which prosecution is based on the complaint.

2 Civil action associated with complaint in offenses where prosecution is dependent on a complaint by the injured party.

3 Complaints, civil action, or judicial police reports in cases of offenses the punishment of which don't exceed imprisonment for two years regardless if it's paired with fines or not.

4 Referral or decision of the public prosecutor as stipulated in Article 51 of the Criminal Procedure Law.

The law doesn't stipulate the presence of the public prosecution in conciliation courts, as the complainant or his/ her representatives can take the role of the public prosecution in terms of naming and presenting evidence, questioning witnesses, providing evidence of the defense, and requesting medical examination if necessary.

Court of Instance

Courts of instance hear the following:

🖉Misdemeanors falling under their jurisdiction stipulated in the law and referred by the public prosecutor or his representative.

🖉All felonies for which no other courts are assigned.

🖉Misdemeanors that are concurrent with referred felonies in the indictment decision.

No person shall be presented to the court of instance unless the prosecutor decided to present him/ her for trial.

Upon trial, the court issues a decision if it's proven that the defendant committed the offense, and decides the punishment and civil reparation in the same sentence. The court orders a conviction when the act is proven, innocence if the evidence is lacking or insufficient, and non-liability if the act doesn't constitute a crime or require punishment. At the same time, it orders civil reparation from the complainant to the defendant if it's proven that the lawsuit was maliciously filed against the defendant.

Felonies

No person shall be presented to trial in criminal cases unless the public prosecutor or representative issues a decision of indictment. The indictment should include the name of the indicted person, the date of his/ her arrest, the type of crime attributed to him/ her, the date of its occurrence, details of the charge and legal articles upon which the indictment is based, and the name of the person upon which the crime was committed. The prosecution representative shall attend the court sessions and the pronouncement of the sentence.

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Upon trial:

❶The court decides to criminalize the defendant when the act is proven, exonerate the defendant when evidence is lacking or insufficient, or decide non-liability if the act does not constitute a crime or does not require punishment; or

❷The court decides to incriminate the defendant and hear the prosecution, complainant, and defendant or his/ her lawyer; then pronounce the punishment and civil reparations.

✏The appeal and cessation stage

Appeals are accepted according to the following: ❶ Sentences issued by any court of instance in its capacity as a criminal or instance court. ❷ Sentences issued to stop criminal proceedings. Sentences to refuse stopping criminal proceedings can only be appealed with the sentence issued in the lawsuit. ❸Sentences or decisions for which a special article in other laws allows appeals.

Cessation is accepted in the following cases: ❶All criminal sentences issued by the court of appeal. ❷Decisions of banning prosecution issued by the public prosecutor in criminal cases. ❸Decisions and sentences issued by other courts the laws of which allow cessation.

Analysis of Data and Statistics

Figure (3) shows the analysis of case data

Figure (3)

Case data analysis

- No. of human trafficking cases and exploitation forms
- No. of human trafficking victims and perpetrators
- Reasons of not rendering final decisions
- Achieving objectives of the study and giving recommendations
- Analysing Case Data
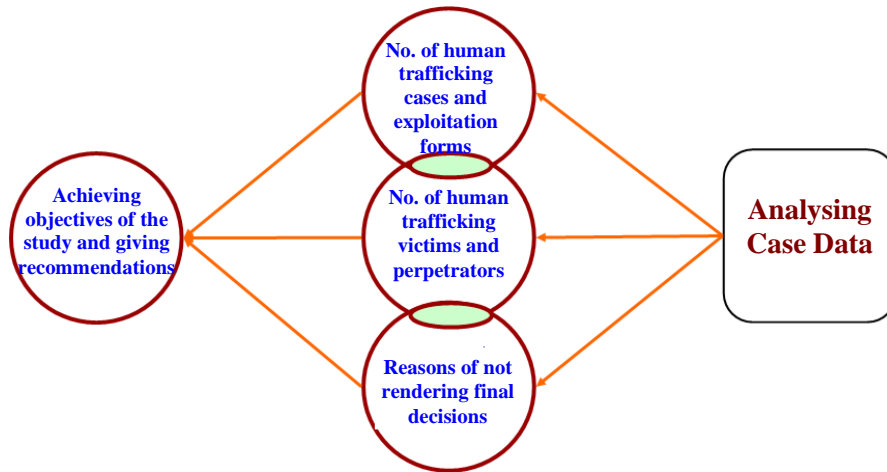
Cases that were handled by the police (Anti-Human Trafficking Unit)

One: General description of the numbers and percentages of cases

The number of cases that were handled by various police units in the years 2009- 2019 reached 224 cases according to data and statistics of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the Public Security Directorate. They are as follows:

Table (1)

Frequency distribution of case types, according to data from the Control and Operations Directorate

Case type	Frequency	Percentage
Selling human organs (kidneys)	36	16.1%
Selling children	3	2.1%
Prostitution	13	5.8%
Forced marriage	3	1.3%
Sexual exploitation	14	6.3%
Forced labor (begging)	1	0.4%
Forced labor (domestic sector)	125	55.8%
Forced labor (agriculture sector)	12	5.4%
Forced labor (industrial sector)	5	2.2%
Forced labor (construction sector)	8	3.6%
Forced labor (nightclubs)	4	1.8%
Total	224	100%

Figure (4) shows the percentage of each of the studied cases

Figure (4)

Percentage of each of the studied cases
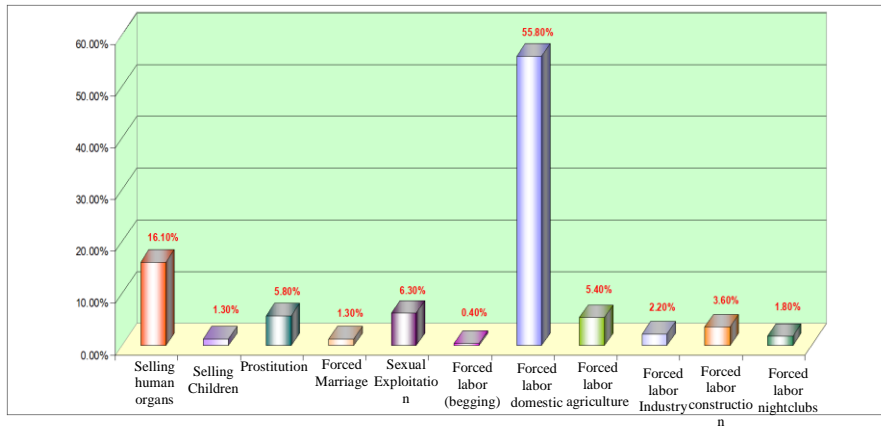
As shown in the figure above, cases of forced labor in the domestic sector came in the first place with a percentage of (55.8%) followed by organ selling cases (kidneys) at (16.1%). Sexual exploitation cases came third at (6.3%) followed by exploitation through prostitution in the fourth place at (5.8%). In the fifth place was forced labor cases in the agricultural sector at (5.4%), then forced labor in the construction sector in the sixth place at (3.6%). Forced labor in the industrial sector came in the seventh place at (2.2%), and in the eighth place was forced labor in nightclubs at (1.8%). Cases of selling children and forced marriage came in ninth at a percentage of (1.3%) each. Finally, cases of forced labor in begging came in the last place at (0.4%).

Two: General description of case numbers according to the year

Table (2) shows the numbers and percentages of cases in the years 2009 - 2019. It's shown that the highest number of cases was in 2014 while the year 2012 witnessed the least.

Table (2): Frequency distribution of case numbers according to year, as per the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit statistics

Year	No. of Cases	Percentage
2009	11	4.9
2010	24	10 7
2011	14	6.3
2012	7	3.1
2013	19	8.5
2014	36	16.1
2015	24	10.7
2016	31	13.8
2017	23	10.3
2018	22	9.8
2019	13	5.8
Total	224	100%

Three: Geographic distribution of case numbers according to regions and police directorates

(A) Geographic distribution of case numbers according to regions

Table (3) shows the numbers and percentages of cases according to regions in the years 2009 - 2019. It's shown that 2014 witnessed the highest number of cases while the year 2012 witnessed the least. The highest number of cases was in the Capital Region at (168) cases representing 75% of the cases, while the least number of cases was in the Badia Region with (2) cases representing (9%) of the cases.

Table (3)

Geographic distribution of case according to regions

Distribution \ Year	Year																							
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		Total	
Region	No	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Capital	7	63.63	15	62.5	10	71.43	6	85.70	17	89.47	29	80.56	20	83.33	26	83.87	16	69.57	12	54.55	10	76.92	168	75
North	1	9.09	2	8.33	0	0	1	14.30	0	0	2	5.55	0	0	2	6.45	4	17.39	2	9.09	0	0	14	6.3
Middle	2	18.19	7	29.17	3	21.43	0	0	1	5.265	3	8.34	1	4.17	2	6.45	3	13.04	4	18.18	2	15.39	28	12.5
South	0	0	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	0	0	2	5.55	3	12.5	1	3.23	0	0	4	18.18	1	7.69	12	5.4
Badia	1	9.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5.265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.9
Total	11	100	24	100	14	100	7	100	19	100	36	100	24	100	31	100	23	100	22	100	13	100	224	100

(B) Geographic distribution of case types according to region

Table (4) shows the geographic distribution of case types according to regions. The table shows that the highest percentage of cases according to region and type was for forced labor (domestic sector) in the Capital Region at (87.2%), while the lowest percentage was for forced labor (domestic sector) in the Badia Region at (8%). Table (5) shows the distribution of case types according to regions.

Figure (5)

Distribution of case types according to regions
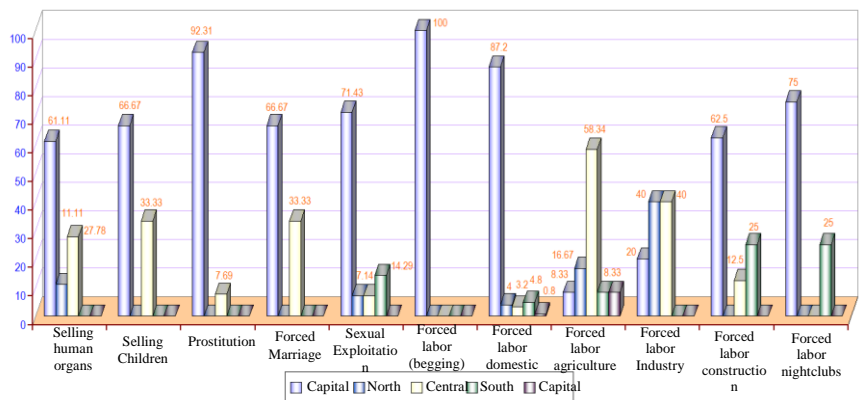
Table (4)

Geographic distribution of case types according to regions

Year																								
Distribution \ Case	Selling human organs (kidneys)		Selling children		Prostitution		Forced marriage		Sexual exploitation		Forced labor (begging)		Forced labor (domestic)		Forced labor (agriculture)		Forced labor (industrial)		Forced labor (construction)		Forced labor (nightclubs)		Total	
Region	No	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Capital	22	61.11	2	66.67	12	92.31	2	66.67	10	71.43	1	100	109	87.2	1	8.33	1	20	5	62.5	3	75	168	75
North	4	11.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	5	4	2	16.67	2	40	0	0	0	0	14	6.3
Middle	10	27.78	1	33.33	1	7.69	1	33.33	1	7.14	0	0	4	3.2	7	58.34	2	40	1	12.5	0	0	28	12.5
South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14.29	0	0	6	4.8	1	8.33	0	0	2	25	1	25	12	5.4
Badia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.8	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.9
Total	36	100	3	100	13	100	3	100	14	100	1	100	125	100	12	100	5	100	8	100	4	100	224	100

(C) Geographic distribution of case numbers according to directorates

Table (5) shows the numbers and percentages of cases according to directorates. The table shows that the directorates of the Capital Region had the highest number of cases, with the Central Amman Directorate having the highest frequency, followed by the North of Amman Directorate, then the South of Amman Directorate, and finally the East of Amman Directorate in the fourth place. The table also shows the numbers and percentages of cases in each region- North Region, Central Region, South Region and Badia Region.

Table (5): Distribution of case numbers according to directorates

Region / Directorate	No. of Cases	Percentage (%)
Capital		
North of Amman	61	36.5%
Central Amman	71	42.5%
South of Amman	25	14.97%
East of Amman	10	5.99%
North Region		
Jerash	-	-
Ajloun	1	7.14%
Irbid	7	50%
West of Irbid	1	7.14%
Ramtha	4	28.58%
Mafraq	1	7.14%
Central Region		
Salt	-	-
West of Balqa'	6	21.43%
Madaba	2	7.14%
Rusaifah	5	17.86%
Zarqa	15	53.7%
South Region		
Kerak	6	4.16%
Ma'an	1	7.69%
Tafilah	-	-
Petra	1	7.69%
Aqabah	5	38.6%
Badia		
Northern Badia	1	50%
Central Badia	1	50%
Southern Badia	-	-

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(D) Geographic distribution of case types per directorates

Table (6) shows the geographic distribution of case types according to directorates. The table shows that the Central Amman Directorate came in first with a percentage of (31.69%) followed by the North of Amman Directorate at (27.23%).

Table (6): Geographic distribution of case types according to directorates

Distribution / Case — Directorate	Selling human organs		Selling children		Prostitution		Forced marriage		Sexual exploitation		Forced labor (begging)		Forced labor (domestic)		Forced labor (agriculture)		Forced labor (industrial)		Forced labor (construction)		Forced labor (nightclubs)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
North of Amman	3	8.33	0	0	8	61.55	1	33.3	3	21.43	0	0	41	32.8	1	8.33	0	0	2	25	2	50	61	27.23
Central Amman	13	36.11	2	66.7	2	15.38	0	0	4	28.58	1	100	46	36.8	0	0	0	0	2	25	1	25	71	31.69
South of Amman	1	2.78	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	3	21.43	0	0	19	15.2	0	0	0	0	1	12.5	0	0	25	11.16
East of Amman	5	13.89	0	0	2	15.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.6	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	10	4.46
Jerash																								
Ajloun	1	2.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.45
Irbid	2	5.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	3	2.4	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3.13
West of Irbid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.45
Ramtha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.6	0	0	2	40	0	0	0	0	4	1.78
Mafraq	1	2.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.45
Salt																								
West of Balqa'	0	0	0	0	1	7.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	41.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2.68
Madaba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.8	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.89
Rusaifah	4	11.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	5	2.23
Zarqa	6	16.66	1	33.3	0	0	1	33.3	1	7.14	0	0	3	2.4	1	8.33	1	20	1	12.5	0	0	15	6.69

Table (6) (cont'd): Geographic distribution of case types and numbers according to directorates

Distribution / Case Directorate	Selling human organs (kidneys)		Selling children		Prostitution		Forced marriage		Sexual exploitation		Forced labor (begging)		Forced labor (domestic)		Forced labor (agriculture)		Forced labor (industrial)		Forced labor (construction)		Forced labor (nightclubs)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kerak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	4	3.2	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2.68
Ma'an	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.45
Tafilah																								
Petra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12.5	0	0	1	0.45
Aqabah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.14	0	0	2	1.6	0	0	0	0	1	12.5	1	25	5	2.23
Northern Badia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.45
Central Badia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.45
Southern Badia																								
Total	36	100	3	100	13	100	3	100	14	100	1	100	125	100	12	100	5	100	8	100	4	100	224	100

Four: Disaggregation of human trafficking victims handled by the police force

(A) Disaggregation of human trafficking victims (Number - Nationality)

Table (7) shows the disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to the numbers and nationality for the years 2009 -2019. It's noted that the highest percentage of victims according to nationality was for the Egyptian nationality, while the least percentage of victims was for the Turkish nationality. Figure (6) shows the distribution of the numbers and nationalities of victims.

Table (7): Disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to number and nationality

Nationality	No.	Percentage (%)
Jordanian	145	22.48
Tunisian	4	0.2
Moroccan	8	1.24
Syrian	6	0.93
Egyptian	158	24 5
Yemeni	10	.55
Sri Lankan	33	5.11
Filipino	69	10.7
Indonesian	63	9.77
Bengali	61	9.46
Bangladeshi	24	.72
Indian	21	3.25
Kenyan	8	1.24
Ugandan	5	0.77
Ukrainian	2	0.31
Ghanaian	2	0.31
Turkish	1	0.16
Cote d'Ivoire	1	0.16
Ethiopian	16	2 48
Iraqi	6	0.9
Unknown	2	0.31
Total	645	100%

Figure (6)

Disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to number and nationality

(B) Disaggregation of human trafficking victims (exploitation type → nationality)

Table (8) shows the disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to the type of exploitation and nationality for the years 2009 -2019. It's shown that the highest percentage of exploitation types according to nationality was for the Egyptian nationality in the agricultural sector followed by the Jordanian nationality in the exploitation of human organs (kidneys).

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Table (8)

Disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to exploitation type and nationality

Exploitation type Nationality	Organs	Selling children	Prostitution	Forced marriage	Sexual exploitation	Begging	Domestic labor	Agricultural labor	Industrial labor	Construction labor	Nightclubs labor	Total
Jordanian	79	2	12	4	29	1	14	×	1	1	2	145
Tunisian	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	4	4
Moroccan	×	×	2	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	5	8
Syrian	×	×	3	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	2	6
Egyptian	×	×	2	×	×	×	×	113	×	43	×	158
Yemeni	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	10	×	10
Sri Lankan	×	1	×	×	×	×	32	×	×	×	×	33
Filipino	×	×	×	×	×	×	67	×	×	2	×	69
Indonesian	×	×	×	×	2	×	61	×	×	×	×	63
Bengali	×	1	14	×	×	×	45	1	×	×	×	61
Bangladeshi	×	×	×	3	1	×	16	×	4	×	×	24
Indian	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	20	1	×	1
Kenyan	×	×	×	×	×	×	8	×	×	×	×	8
Ugandan	×	×	×	×	×	×	5	×	×	×	×	5
Ukrainian	×	×	×	×	2	×	×	×	×	×	×	2
Ghanaian	×	×	×	×	×	×	2	×	×	×	×	2
Turkish	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Cote d'Ivoire	×	×	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	×	1
Ethiopian	×	×	×	×	×	×	16	×	×	×	×	16
Iraqi	×	×	6	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	6
Unknown	×	×	×	×	×	×	2	×	×	×	×	2
Total	80	4	39	7	5	1	270	114	24	57	13	645

(C) Disaggregation of human trafficking victims (gender → nationality)
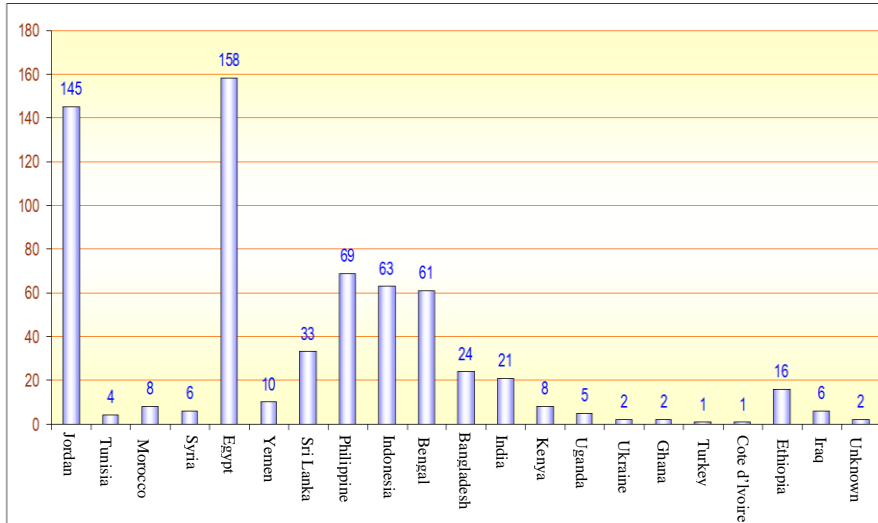
Table (9) shows the disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to gender and nationality for the years 2009 -2019. The figure shows that the number of female victims is higher than male victims, while the highest number of according to nationality was for the Egyptian nationality followed by the Jordanian nationality.

Table (9)

Disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to gender and nationality

Nationality \ Gender	Male	Female	Total
Jordanian	90	55	145
Tunisian	-	4	4
Moroccan	-	8	8
Syrian	-	6	6
Egyptian	158	-	158
Yemeni	1	-	0
Sri Lankan	-	33	33
Filipino	-	69	69
Indonesian	-	3	63
Bengali	1	60	61
Bangladeshi	2	22	24
Indian	21	-	21
Kenyan	-	8	8
Ugandan	-	5	5
Ukrainian	-	2	2
Ghanaian	-	2	2
Turkish	1	-	1
Cote d'Ivoire	-	1	1
Ethiopia	-	16	16
Iraqi	-	6	6
Unknown	1	1	2
Total	284	361	645

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(D) Disaggregation of human trafficking victims (age group → nationality)

Table (10) shows the disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to the age group and nationality for the years 2009 -2019. It shows that the highest number age group according to nationality was for the Egyptian nationality in the (28 to 37) age group, followed by the Jordanian nationality in the (28-37) age group.

Table (10):

Disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to age group and nationality

Nationality \ Age group	Less than 18	18-27 years	28-37 years	38-47 years	48+ years	Total
Jordanian	9	40	69	20	7	145
Tunisian	-	4	-	-	-	4
Moroccan	2	2	4	-	-	8
Syrian	-	2	2	-	2	6
Egyptian	-	41	103	11	3	158
Yemeni	-		5	3	-	10
Sri Lankan	-	-	21	11	1	33
Filipino	1	9	46	13	-	69
Indonesian	-	5	52	5	1	63
Bengali	-	8	36	17	-	61
Bangladeshi	-	-	20	4	-	24
Indian	-	3	19		-	21
Kenyan	-	-	5	3	-	8
Ugandan	-	-	5	-	-	5
Ukrainian	-	-	2	-	-	2
Ghanaian	-	1	-	1	-	2
Turkish	-	-	1	-	-	1
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ethiopian	-	-	15	1	-	16
Iraqi	2	-	4	-	-	
Unknown						2
Total	14	117	410	90	14	645

(E) Disaggregation of human trafficking victims (educational level → nationality)

Table (11) shows the disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to the educational level and nationality for the years 2009-2019. It shows that the highest number had a high school level education and from Egypt followed by those who had a high school education and from Jordan.

Table (11)

Disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to educational level and nationality

Nationality / Gender	Illiterate	Primary school	Intermediate	High school	University	Total
Jordanian	15	23	4	57	6	1 5
Tunisian	0	0	1	2	1	4
Moroccan	0	2	4	2	0	8
Syrian	0	0	4	2	0	6
Egyptian	17	27	53	59	2	15
Yemeni	0	0	7	3	0	10
Sri Lankan	0	0	12	21	0	33
Filipino	1	0	10	46	12	69
Indonesian	0	4	13	40	6	63
Bengali	7	21	11	21	1	61
Bangladeshi	8	5	6	4		24
Indian	0	4	0	17	0	21
Kenyan	0	0	4	4	0	8
Ugandan	0	0	1		0	
Ukrainian	0	0	0	2	0	2
Ghanaian	0	0	0	1	1	2
Turkish	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ethiopia	2	5	7	2	0	16
Iraqi	0	0	2	4	0	6
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	50	91	180	292	0	645

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Five: Disaggregation of human trafficking perpetrators handled by the police force

(A) Disaggregation of human trafficking perpetrators (number → nationality)

Table (12) shows the disaggregation of human trafficking perpetrators according to the number and nationality for the years 2009 -2019. It shows that the highest percentage of perpetrators was among Jordanians, while the least percentage of perpetrators was among the Syrian and Sri Lankan nationals. Figure (7) shows the distribution of human trafficking perpetrators and their nationalities.

Table (12) Disaggregation of human trafficking perpetrators according to number and nationality

Nationality	No.	Percentage (%)
Jordanian	396	86.27
Syrian	1	0.21
Egyptian	9	1.96
Sri Lankan	1	0.21
Filipino	5	1. 8
Indonesian	7	1.5
Bengali	3	0.63
Bangladeshi	9	1.96
Indian	4	0.87
Kenyan	2	0.44
Iraqi	5	1.08
Sudanese	4	0.87
Palestinian	5	1.08
Israeli	6	1.4
Unknown	2	0.44
Total	45	100%

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Nationality	Number
Jordan	396
Syria	1
Egypt	9
Sri Lanka	1
Philippine	5
Indonesia	7
Bangal	3
Bengladesh	9
India	4
Kenya	2
Iraq	5
Sudan	4
Palestine	5
Israel	6
Unknown	2

(B) Disaggregation of human trafficking perpetrators (form of exploitation → nationality)

Table (13) shows the disaggregation of human trafficking perpetrators according to the type of exploitation and nationality for the years 2009-2019. It shows that the highest number of human trafficking perpetrators was among Jordanians and exploitation in the domestic sector. Figure (7) shows the distribution of human trafficking perpetrator numbers and nationalities.

Table (13): Disaggregation of human trafficking perpetrators according to exploitation form and nationality

Exploitation type / Nationality	Organs	Selling children	Prostitution	Forced marriage	Sexual exploitation	Begging	Domestic work	Agricultural labor	Industrial labor	Construction labor	Nightclubs labor	Total
Jordanian	35	3	11	1	13	1	101	11	4	5	3	188
Syrian	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Egyptian	0		0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Sri Lankan	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Philippine		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Indonesian	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Bengali	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	2
Bangladeshi	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Indian	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
Kenyan	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	2
Iraqi	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Sudanese	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Palestinian	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

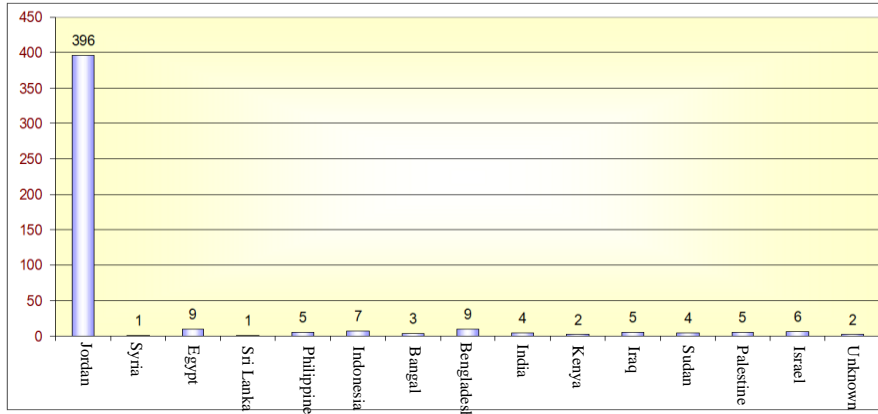|												
Israeli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	**3**
Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	**2**
Total	36	3	13	3	14	1	125	12	5	8	4	**224**

(C) Disaggregation of human trafficking perpetrators (gender → nationality)

Table (14) shows the disaggregation of human trafficking perpetrators according to gender and nationality for the years 2009 -2019. It shows that the number of male human trafficking perpetrators was higher than that of females.

Table (14)

Disaggregation of human trafficking perpetrators according to gender and nationality

Nationality / Gender	Male	Female	Total
Jordanian	335	61	396
Syrian	-	1	1
Egyptian	9	-	9
Sri Lankan	-	1	1
Filipino	2	3	5
Indonesian	-	7	7
Bengali	1	2	3
Bangladeshi	1	8	9
Indian	4	-	4
Kenyan	2	-	2
Iraqi	5	-	5
Sudanese	4	-	4
Palestinian	4	1	5
Israeli	6	-	6
Unknown			2
Total	373	84	459

Six: Procedures Followed by the Police to Address Human Trafficking Cases

Based on common procedures in handling criminal cases in general and human trafficking cases in particular, the team preparing this study agreed upon the procedures shown in Table (15).

Table (15)

Procedures agreed upon by the study preparation team

Order	Procedure	Order	Procedure
1	Hearing the victim's testimony	7	Electronic investigation
2	Hearing the witness's testimony	8	Regional cooperation
3	Hearing the perpetrator's testimony	9	International cooperation
4	Handling the crime scene (inspection)	10	Punishment of a Juristic Person
5	Financial investigations	11	Victim traveling
6	Parallel investigations	12	The perpetrator is not arrested

(A) Distribution of cases according to the followed procedure

Table (16) shows the distribution of cases in the years 2009 - 2019 according to the followed procedure. It shows that in (170) cases out of (224) the testimonies of the victim and perpetrator only were used. In addition, in 30 cases out of 224 the testimony of the victim and perpetrator in addition to the inspection of the crime scene and financial investigations were used; and in 21 cases, the victim's and perpetrator's testimony and the crime scene investigation only were used. Finally, it became evident that in (7) cases the testimony of the victim and perpetrator in addition to financial investigations were used. It's also noted that most cases lacked parallel and electronic investigations and international and regional cooperation.

Table (16)

Distribution of cases according to followed procedures

Procedure \ Year	Victim's testimony (1)	Witnesses' testimony (2)	Perpetrator's testimony (3)	Crime scene (4)	Financial investigation (5)	Parallel investigation (6)	Electronic investigation (7)	Regional cooperation (8)	International cooperation (9)	Juristic Person (10)	Victim traveling (11)	The perpetrator not arrested (12)	1 3+ 4+	1 3+ 5+	1 3+	1 3+ 4+ + 5	Total
2009													1	2	8	0	11
2010													3	1	20	0	24
2011													3	0	11	0	14
2012													0	0	6	1	7
2013													1	0	16	2	19
2014													3	0	31	2	36
2015													3	0	18	3	24
2016													2	0	23	6	31
2017													3	0	17	3	23
2018													0	0	16	6	22
2019													2	0	4	7	13
Total													21	3	170	30	224

(B) Distribution of followed procedures according to the type of exploitation

Table (17) shows the distribution of cases in the years 2009 - 2019 according to the followed procedure. It's noted that in 170 cases out of 224, the testimonies of the victim and perpetrator only were used. These cases were distributed as follows: (101) cases in domestic work, (26) in selling organs, (10) in prostitution, (9) in each of sexual exploitation and agricultural work, (4) in nightclubs labor, and (3) in each of the forced marriage and labor in the industrial and construction sectors.

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Table (17)

Distribution of cases according to the form of exploitation and taken actions

Exploitation type \\ Procedure	Procedure				Total
	Victim's testimony - perpetrator's testimony - crime scene	Victim's testimony - perpetrator's testimony - financial investigation	Victim's testimony - perpetrator's testimony	Victim's testimony - perpetrator's testimony - crime scene– financial investigation	
Organs (kidneys)	5	2	26	3	36
Selling children	0	1	1	1	3
Prostitution	1	0	10	2	13
Forced marriage	0	0	3	0	3
Sexual exploitation	2	0	9	3	14
Begging	0	0	1	0	1
Domestic work	8	0	101	16	125
Agricultural labor	2	0	9	1	12
Industrial labor	2	0	3	0	5
Construction labor	1	0	3	4	8
Nightclubs labor	0	0	4	0	4
Total	21	3	170	30	224

Cases that were Addressed by the Public Prosecution:

One: General description of case numbers according to the year

Table (18) shows the numbers and percentages of cases in the years 2009 - 2019. It's shown that the highest number of cases was in 2014, while the year 2012 witnessed the least number of cases.
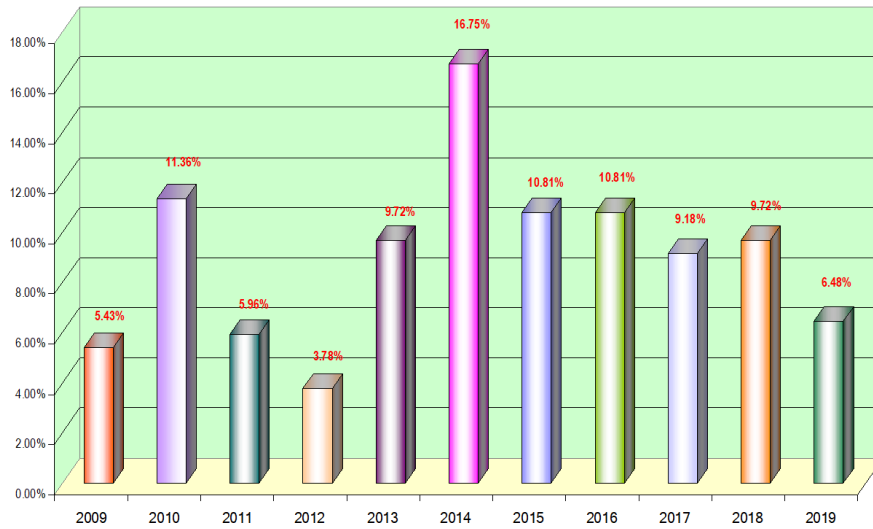
Table (18)

Frequency distribution of case numbers according to year, as per the Public Prosecution Office statistics

Year	No. of Cases	Percentage
2009	10	5.43
2010	21	11.36
2011	11	5.96
2012	7	3.78
2013	18	9.72
2014	31	16.75
2015	20	10.81
2016	20	10.81
2017	17	9.18
2018	18	9.72
2019	12	6.48
Total	185	100%

Figure (8) shows the number of cases according to year, as per data of the Public Prosecution Departments

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Figure (8)

Number of cases according to year, per data of the Public Prosecution Departments

Two: Procedures followed by the Public Prosecution

Table (19) shows the number of cases and followed procedures by the Public Prosecution in the years 2009 – 2019. It's shown from the table that the total number of cases that were referred to a competent court reached 162 cases out of 185, with the prosecution dismissing (9) cases, and banning the prosecution of (4) cases, lack of jurisdiction in (8) cases, and (2) pending before the court.

Table (19)

Frequency distribution of case procedures according to year, as per data from the Public Prosecution Departments

Year / Procedure	Referral to court	Dismiss the case	Ban the prosecution	Non-jurisdiction	Heard (Under investigation)	Total
2009	8	0	2	0	0	10
2010	17	0	0	4	0	21
2011	8	0	1	2	0	11
2012	6	0	1	0	0	7
2013	15	2	0	1	0	18
2014	29	1	0	1	0	31
2015	20	0	0	0	0	20
2016	13	5	0	0	2	20
2017	17	0	0	0	0	17
2018	17	1	0	0	0	18
2019	12	0	0	0	0	12
Total	162	9	4	8	2	185

Figure (9) shows the followed procedures according to year, as per data of the Public Prosecution Departments

Figure (9)

Followed procedures according to year, per data of the Public Prosecution Departments
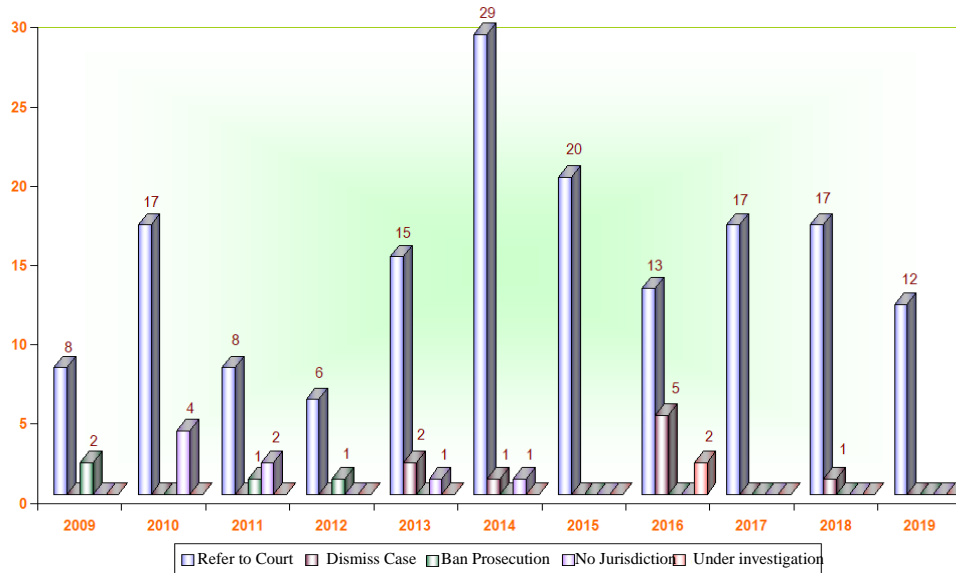
Three: Distribution of cases addressed by the public prosecution according to the type of exploitation

Table (20) shows the number of cases addressed by the public prosecution according to the type of exploitation in the years 2009 – 2019. It's noted that the highest number of cases was for the forced labor in the domestic sector at 110 cases out of 285 cases addressed by the public prosecution, followed by exploitation in selling organs (kidneys) at (30) cases, then sexual exploitation at (11) cases, forced labor in agriculture and prostitution at (8) cases each, forced labor in construction at (4) cases, forced labor in nightclubs and selling children at (3) cases each, and finally (1) case of each of forced marriage and begging.

Table (20)

Frequency distribution of cases according to years and type of exploitation, per data of the Public Prosecution Departments

Year	Exploitation type											Total
	Selling human organs	Selling children	Prostitution	Forced marriage	Sexual exploitation	Begging	Forced labor (households)	Forced labor (agriculture)	Forced labor (industry)	Forced labor (construction)	Forced labor (nightclubs)	
2009	4	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	10
2010	7	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	21
2011	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	11
2012	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	7
2013	3	0	2	0	0	0	10	2	0	1	0	18
2014	2	0	2	0	0	0	22	2	2	0	1	31
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	0	0	0	20
2016	0	0	3	0	2	1	11	1	1	0	1	20
2017	0	0	1	1	6	0	9	0	0	0	0	17
2018	4	1	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	2	0	18
2019	3	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	1	0	12
Total	30	3	8	1	11	1	110	8	6	4	3	185

Cases Addressed by the Court

One: General description of case numbers according to the year (judicial system)

Table (21) shows the numbers and percentages of cases in the years 2009 - 2019. It's shown that the highest number of cases was in 2014 while the year 2012 witnessed the least.
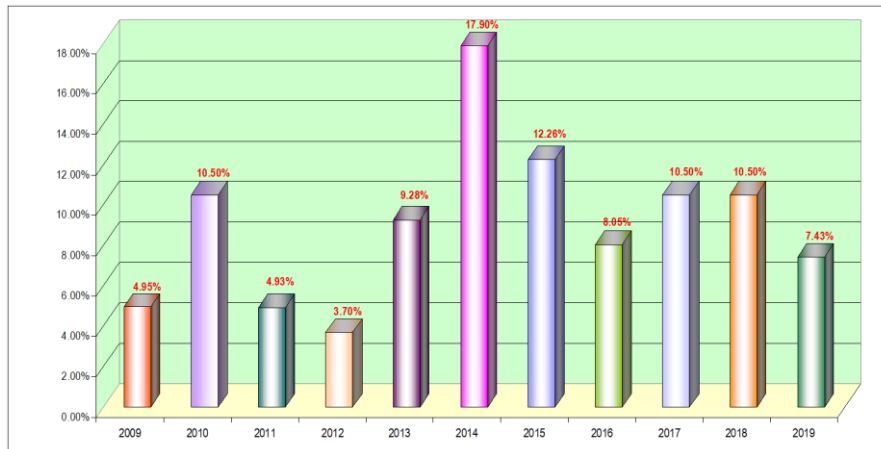
Table (21)

Frequency distribution of case numbers and percentages according to the year, as per the judicial system data

Year	No. of Cases	Percentage (%)
2009	8	4.95%
2010	17	10.50%
2011	8	4.93%
2012	6	3.70%
2013	15	9.28%
2014	29	17.90%
2015	20	12.26%
2016	13	8.05%
2017	17	10.50%
2018	17	10.50%
2019	12	7.43%
Total	162	100%

Figure (10) shows the number of cases according to year, as per the judicial system data.

Figure (10)

Number of cases according to year, per data from the judicial system

Two: Distribution of cases according to the type of exploitation (judicial system)

Table (22) shows the number of cases addressed by courts according to the type of exploitation in the years 2009 – 2019. It's noted that the highest number of cases were of forced labor in the domestic sector; representing (100) cases out of (162), followed by exploitation in selling organs (kidneys) at (22) cases, then sexual exploitation at (11) cases, forced labor in agriculture and prostitution at (7) cases each, forced labor in industry at (5) cases, forced labor in nightclubs and construction at (3) cases each, then (2) cases of selling children, and finally (1) case of each of forced marriage and begging.

Table (22)

Frequency distribution of cases according to years and type of exploitation, per judiciary data

Year	Exploitation type											Total
	Selling human organs	Selling children	Prostitution	Forced marriage	Sexual exploitation	Begging	Forced labor (households)	Forced labor (agriculture)	Forced labor (industry)	Forced labor (construction)	Forced labor (nightclubs)	
2009	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	8
2010	4	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	17
2011	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	8
2012	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	6
2013	2	0	2	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	15
2014	2	0	2	0	0	0	20	2	2	0	1	29
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	0	0	0	20
2016	0	0	2	0	2	1	6	1	0	0	1	13
2017	0	0	1	1	6	0	9	0	0	0	0	17
2018	3	1	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	2	0	17
2019	2	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	1	0	12
Total	22	2	7	1	11	1	100	7	5	3	3	162

Three: Frequency distribution of followed procedures according to the year (judicial system)

Table (23) shows the distribution of cases according to followed procedures by the judicial system for years 2009 – 2019. It's shown that the total number of cases addressed by the judicial system reached (162) cases, with the court ruling imprisonment, fines or both punishments in (68) cases out of (162). In addition, the court ruled innocence in (24) cases, changed the charge from human trafficking to other related crimes in (25), ruled non-liability in (12) cases, revoked the amnesty in (10) cases, and finally (23) cases are still in the sentencing stage.

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Table (23)

Frequency distribution of followed procedures in cases according to the year, as per judiciary data

Year	Followed Procedure						Total
	Innocence	Non-liability	Imprisonment, fine, or both	Dropping charges under amnesty	Amending the charge description	In the sentencing stage	
2009	2	0	2	1	0	3	8
2010	4	0	9	2	2	0	17
2011	1	0	2	2	3	0	8
2012	1	0	2	0	2	1	6
2013	4	0	8	0	3	0	15
2014	3	4	14	1	7	0	29
2015	4	0	11	2	3	0	20
2016	2	0	6	0	2	3	13
2017	2	4	5	0	1	5	17
2018	1	2	8	2	2	2	17
2019	0	2	1	0	0	9	12
Total	24	12	68	10	25	23	162

Four: The course of cases addressed by the police in the public prosecution and judiciary systems

Table (24) shows the course of cases that the police force addressed in the public prosecution and judiciary systems in the years 2009- 2019. It's shown that the total number of cases handled by the police reached (224) cases. The public prosecution handled (185) of them, referring (162) cases to trial.

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Table (24)

Frequency distribution of the case courses, as per data and statistics from the police,

public prosecution and the judicial system

Year / Case course	Police	Public Prosecution	Judiciary
2009	11	10	8
2010	24	21	17
2011	14	11	8
2012	7	7	6
2013	19	18	15
2014	36	31	29
2015	24	20	20
2016	31	20	13
2017	23	17	17
2018	22	18	17
2019	13	12	12
Total	224	185	162

Five: Summary of the cases addressed by the police and their course in the public prosecution and judiciary systems

Table (25) shows the distribution of cases that the police force, public prosecution and judiciary systems addressed in the years 2009- 2019. It's evident from the table that the number of cases addressed by the police reached (224) cases, out of which the public prosecution decided to refer (162) cases only to court, dismissed (11), banned the prosecution the prosecution of (4) cases, and decided the lack of jurisdiction in (8). The court ruled with imprisonment, fines or both in (68) cases of them.

Table (25)

Frequency distribution of cases addressed by the police, public prosecution and judiciary systems

Year / Cases	Police	Public Prosecution	Court	Procedures followed by the Public Prosecution			Procedures followed by the Court					
				Dismiss the case	Ban the prosecution	Non-jurisdiction	Innocence	Non-liability	Under investigation	Sentence	charges under	Amending the charge description
2009	11	10	8	0	2	0	2	0	3	2	1	0
2010	24	21	17	0	0	4	4	0	0	9	2	2
2011	14	11	8	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	3
2012	7	7	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
2013	19	18	15	2	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	3
2014	36	31	29	1	0	1	3	4	0	14	1	7
2015	24	20	20	0	0	0	4	0	0	11	2	3
2016	31	20	13	7	0	0	2	0	3	6	0	2
2017	23	17	17	0	0	0	2	4	5	5	0	1
2018	22	18	17	1	0	0	1	2	3	8	2	2
2019	13	12	12	0	0	0	0	2	9	1	0	0
Total	224	185	162	11	4	8	24	12	23	68	10	25
Notes	185 + 39 (weren't found) = 224		162 + 23 = 185				185 – 23 = 162					

Six: Followed procedures in court according to the type of exploitation

Table (26) shows the distribution of cases according to followed procedures by the judicial system and type of exploitation for the years 2009 – 2019. The number of cases handled in court reached (162) cases. The court ruled innocence in (24) cases and non-liability in (12) cases, it's still hearing (23), revoked amnesty in (10), amended the charge description in (25) cases and issued a sentence in (68).

Table (26)

Frequency distribution of followed procedures in cases according to the type of exploitation, as per judiciary data

Case type	Followed procedure						Total
	Innocence	Non-liability	Imprisonment, fine, or both	Dropping charges under amnesty	Amending the charge description	In the sentencing stage	
Selling human organs	6	1	9	0	2	4	22
Selling children	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Prostitution	0	1	4	0	1	1	7
Forced marriage	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sexual exploitation	0	2	4	0	2	3	11
Forced labor (begging)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Forced labor (domestic sector)	15	6	49	9	11	10	100
Forced labor (agriculture sector)	1	0	1	0	3	2	7
Forced labor (industrial sector)	1	0	0	0	3	1	5
Forced labor (construction sector)	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Forced labor (nightclubs)	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total	24	12	68	10	25	23	162

Seven: Cases in which a sentence of imprisonment, fines, or both was rendered by the court

Table (27) shows the distribution of cases according to sentence rendered by the court in the years 2009 – 2019. The number of cases in which a sentence of imprisonment was issued reached (26) cases. The number of cases in which a fine was forced reached (17) cases. Finally, the number of cases in which a sentence of both imprisonment and paying fines was issued reached (25) cases.
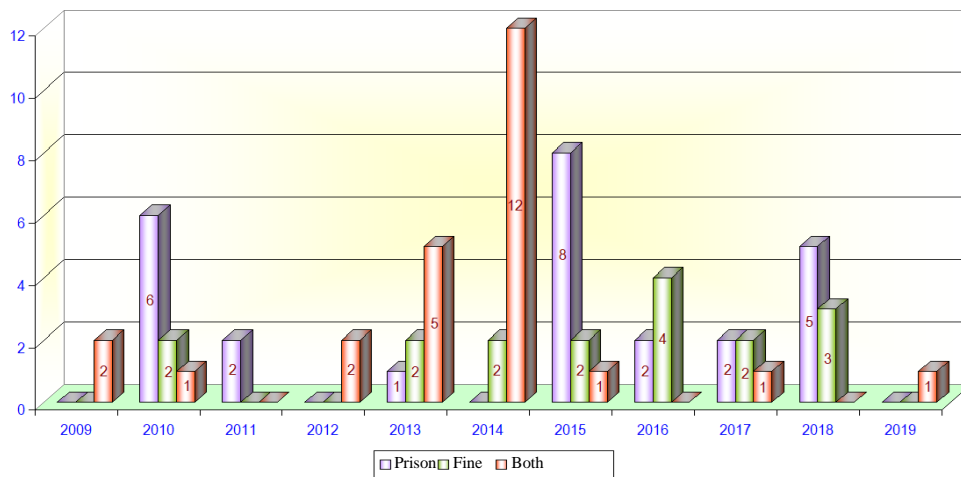
Table (27)

Frequency distribution of the number of cases in which a judgment was rendered by the court

Sentence / Year	Imprisonment	Fine	Imprisonment and fine	Total
2009	0	0	2	2
2010	6	2	1	9
2011	2	0	0	2
2012	0	0	2	2
2013	1	2	5	8
2014	0	2	12	14
2015	8	2	1	11
2016	2	4	0	6
2017	2	2	1	5
2018	5	3	0	8
2019	0	0	1	1
Total	26	17	25	68

Figure (11) shows the number of cases with a court sentence.

Figure (11) Number of cases in which a judgment was rendered

Eight: Cases in which a sentence of imprisonment, fines, or both was decided by the court

Table (28) shows the distribution of case types according to the sentence issued by the court for the years 2009 – 2019. It's evident that cases of forced labor in households had the highest number of convictions and were divided as follows: (24) cases with an imprisonment sentence, (17) cases with a fine sentence, and (8) cases with both sentences. Cases of selling human organs followed with (9) sentences of imprisonment and fines together. Then cases of prostitution with (4) sentences, one of them of imprisonment, and (3) of imprisonment and fines; followed by cases of sexual exploitation with (4) sentences of imprisonment and fines, and finally one case of each of forced begging and agricultural labor each with a sentence of imprisonment for the begging case and a sentence of imprisonment and fine for agricultural labor.

Table (28)

Frequency distribution of sentences in cases according to the type of exploitation , as per judiciary data

Exploitation Type (Case)	Sentence decided by the court			Total
	Imprisonment	Fine	Imprisonment and fine	
Selling human organs	0	0	9	9
Selling children	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	1	0	3	4
Forced marriage	0	0	0	0
Sexual exploitation	0	0	4	4
Forced labor (begging)	1	0	0	1
Forced labor (domestic sector)	24	17	8	49
Forced labor (agriculture sector)	0	0	1	1
Forced labor (industrial sector)	0	0	0	0
Forced labor (construction sector)	0	0	0	0
Forced labor (nightclubs)	0	0	0	0
Total	26	17	25	68

Figure (12) shows the number of cases in which a judgment was rendered by the court.

Figure (12)

Court decisions according to the type of exploitation
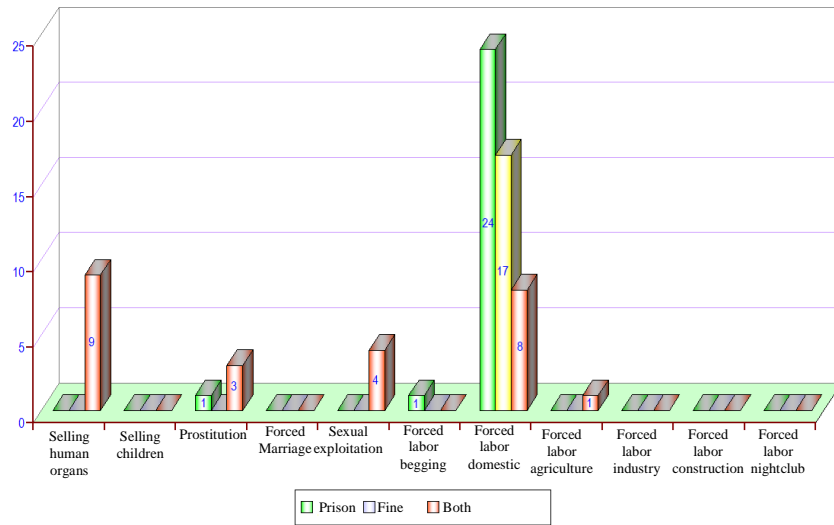
Conclusions and Recommendations

One: Conclusions from police data (Anti-Human Trafficking Unit)

☞Study results show that the number of cases handled by the police (Anti-Human Trafficking Unit) in the years 2009 - 2019 reached total of (224) cases. Based on data and statistics of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the Public Security Directorate, the year 2014 witnessed the highest number of cases handled by the Unit - with (36) cases, followed by year 2016 with (31) cases, then the years 2010 and 2015 with (24) cases each, 2017 with (23), 2018 with (23), 2013 with (19), 2011 with (14), 2019 with (13), 2009 with (11), and finally the year 2012 with (7) cases.

☞The analysis shows that the major type of exploitation handled by the police (Anti-Human Trafficking Unit) in the years 2009 - 2019 among the total of (224) cases was forced labor (domestic) type, with the number of such cases reaching (125) cases at a percentage of (55.8%), followed by (36) cases of selling human organs (kidneys) representing (16.1%), (14) cases of sexual exploitation at a percentage of (6.3%), (13) cases of exploitation of prostitution at (5.8%), (12) cases of exploitation through forced labor (agriculture) at a percentage of (5.4%), (8) cases of forced labor (construction) at (3.6%), (5) cases of forced labor (industry) at (2.2%), (4) cases of forced labor (nightclubs) at (1.8%), (3) cases of forced marriage and selling children each at a percentage of (1.3%) for each, and finally (1) case of forced labor in begging at a percentage of (0.4%).

☞The analysis of the geographic distribution according to regions in the years 2009 - 2019 shows that the highest number of cases was in the Capital Region with a total of (168) cases representing 75% of the cases, followed by the Central Region with a total of (28) cases at a percentage of (12.5%), then the North Region with (14) cases representing (6.3%) of the cases, the South Region with (12) cases representing (5.4%) of the cases, while the least number of cases was in the Badia Region with (2) cases representing (9%) of the total number of cases.

☞The geographic analysis of the number of cases and types pf exploitation according to police directorates (geographic regions) in the years 2009 - 2019 showed the following:

✎The number of cases of exploitation through forced labor in the domestic sector reached (125) out of a total of 224. The Central Amman Directorate registered the highest number of cases reaching (46); followed by the North of Amman Directorate which registered (41) cases; then the South of Amman Directorate at (19) cases; Directorate of Kerak at (4) cases; Directorates of Irbid and Zarqa with (3) cases each; East of Amman, Aqaba and Ramtha Directorates with (2) cases each; and finally Directorates of West of Irbid, Northern Badia and Madaba with (1) case each, while the rest of directorates didn't register any cases.

✎The number of cases of exploitation by removing organs (kidneys) reached (36) out of a total of (224). Central Amman Directorate registered the highest number of cases reaching (13), followed by the Zarqa Directorate which registered (6) cases, then the East of Amman Directorate at (5) cases, Directorate of Rusaifah at (4) cases, Directorates of North of Amman with (3) cases each, Directorate of Irbid with (2) cases, and finally Directorates of South of Amman, Ajloun, and Mafraq with (1) case each, while the rest of directorates didn't register any cases.

✎Sexual exploitation cases took the third place among types of exploitation; at (14) cases out of (224). The Central Amman Directorate registered the highest number of cases (4 cases), followed by the North of Amman and South of Amman Directorates with (3) cases each, then Kerak, Aqaba, Zarqa, and Irbid Directorates with (1) case each. The rest of the directorates didn't register any cases.

✎Cases of exploitation through prostitution took the fourth place among other types of exploitation, reaching (13) cases out of (224). The North of Amman Directorate registered the highest number of cases (8 cases), followed by the Directorate of Central Amman and East of Amman with (2) cases each, them the West of Balqa' Directorate with (1) case, while the rest of the directorate didn't register any cases.

✎Cases of exploitation through forced labor in agriculture took the fifth place among types of exploitation, reaching (12) cases out of (224). The West of Balqa' Directorate registered the highest number of cases (5 cases), followed by the Kerak,

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Central Badia, North of Amman, Irbid, West of Irbid, Madaba, and Zarqa with (1) case each. The rest of the directorates didn't register any cases.

✎Cases of exploitation through forced labor in construction took the sixth place among other types of exploitation, with the number of cases reaching (8) cases out of (224). The Central and North of Amman Directorates registered the highest number of cases (2 cases each), followed by the South of Amman, Zarqa, Petra, and Aqaba Directorates which registered (1) case each. The rest of the directorates didn't register any cases.

✎Cases of exploitation through forced labor in the industrial sector took the seventh place among other types of exploitation, reaching (5) cases out of (224). Ramtha Directorate registered the highest number of cases (2), followed by Rusaifah, Zarqa, Petra and East of Amman directorates, each of which registering (1) case, while other directorates didn't register any cases.

✎Cases of exploitation through forced labor in nightclubs took the eighth place among other types of exploitation, reaching (4) cases out of (224). The North of Amman Directorate registered the highest number of cases (2 cases), followed by Aqaba and Central Amman directorates which registered (1) case each, while other directorates didn't register any cases.

✎ Cases of exploitation through forced marriage and selling children both took the ninth place among other types of exploitation, reaching (3) out of (224) cases each. One case of forced marriage occurred in each of North of Amman Directorate, South of Amman Directorate and Zarqa Directorate. Other directorates didn't register any cases. On the other hand, (2) cases of exploitation through selling children were reported in Central Amman Directorate and (1) case occurred in Zarqa Directorate. Other directorate didn't register any cases.

✎Cases of exploitation through forced labor (begging) came in last, where only (1) case with this type of exploitation occurred out of (224) total cases. This case was registered in Central Amman Directorate, while the rest of the directorates didn't register any cases.

☞Analysis of human trafficking victims according to number and nationality for the period 2009 -2019 shows that the total number of victims reached (645) victims, where Egyptians represented the highest number of victims, reaching (158) victims, followed by (145) Jordanians, (69) Filipinos, (63) Indonesians, (61) Bengalis, (33) Sri Lankans, (24) Bangladeshis, (21) Indians, (16) Ethiopians, (10) Yemenis, (8) Moroccans, (8) Kenyans, (6) Syrians and (6) Iraqis, (5) Ugandans, (4) Tunisians, (2) Ukrainians, (2) from Ghana, and (1) victim from each Turkey and Côte d'Ivoire. The nationality of two victims was unknown.

☞Analysis results show that the distribution of victims - whose total reached (645) - according to nationality and type of exploitation during the years 2009 - 2019 was as follows:

✐The number of victims of forced labor (domestic sector) was the highest among the forms of exploitation, reaching (270) victims out of a total of (645) and representing (41.86%) of them, while the Philippine nationality represented the highest nationality, reaching (67) victims; followed by the Indonesian nationality reaching (71) victims; then the Bengali, reaching (45) victims; Sri Lankan at (32), Bangladeshi and Ethiopian at (16) victims each; Jordanian at (14), Kenyan at (8), Ugandan at (5), and finally Moroccan and Syrian at (1) each; while the nationality of two victims was unknown.

✐Victims of forced labor in the agricultural sector came in second place, where their total reached (113) victims out of (645), representing (17.52%) of the victims. Egyptians represented the highest portion of those victims reaching (113) victims, followed by the Bengal nationality with (1) victim. Other nationalities didn't have any victims of this type of exploitation.

✐The total number of human organ trafficking (kidneys) victims came in third at a total of (80) victims out of (645), representing (12.40%) of the total number of victims. Jordanians represented the highest percentage of these victims at a total of (79), followed by Turkish nationality with (1) victims while other nationalities didn't register any victims.

✐Victims of exploitation through forced labor in the construction sector came in fourth in terms of exploitation forms with a total of (57) out of (645), representing

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(8.83%) of all victims. Victims of the Egyptian nationality represented the highest proportion in this category reaching (43) victims, followed by (10) victims from Yemen, (2) from the Philippine, and (1) from Jordan, while the rest of the nationalities didn't register any victims.

✎The total number of victims in cases of exploitation through prostitution came in fifth among other types of exploitation, reaching (39) victims out of (645) and representing (6.07%) of the total number of victims. Bengal represented the highest percentage with (14) victims, followed by Jordan with (12) victims, Iraq with (6), Syria with (3), Morocco and Egypt with (2) each, while other nationalities didn't register any victims.

✎Victims of sexual exploitation came in sixth in terms of the types of exploitation with a total of (35) victims out of (645), representing (5.43%) of the overall number of victims. Victims from Jordan represented the highest portion of victims reaching (29) victims, followed by (2) victims each from the Philippine and Uganda, and (1) victim each from Bangladesh and Côte d'Ivoire. Other nationalities didn't register any victims.

✎The number of victims of exploitation through forced labor in the industrial sector came in seventh in terms of the forms of exploitation with a total of (24) out of (645), and a percentage of (3.72%). The Indian nationality represented the highest portion of these victims, reaching (20) victims, followed by (4) victims from Bangladesh, while other nationalities didn't register any victims.

✎The number of victims of exploitation through forced labor (nightclubs) came in eighth with a total of (13) victims out of (645) and a percentage of (2.02%). The Moroccan nationality represented the highest portion of this category reaching (5) victims, followed by (4) victims from Tunisia, and (2) victims from each of the Syrian and Jordanian nationalities, while other nationalities didn't register any victims.

✎The number of victims in cases of exploitation through forced marriage took the ninth place among other forms of exploitation with a total of (7) victims out of (645) representing (1.09%) of them. The Jordanian nationality represented the highest

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portion of these victims with a total of (4) victims, followed by (3) victims from Bangladesh, while other nationalities didn't register any victims.

✎Victims of exploitation through forced labor (begging) came in the tenth spot among types of exploitation with only (1) victim out of (645) at a percentage of (0.02%). This victim was Jordanian with no other victims from other nationalities.

☞It became evident from the disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to gender in the years 2009 - 2019 that the number of female victims was higher than their male counterparts. The total number of female victims reached (361) victims while the total number of male victims reached (284).

☞The disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to their level of education in the years 2009 - 2019 showed that the high school educational level represented the highest portion of victims at a total of (292) victims, while the intermediate school level came in second with a total of (180). Primary School level came in third with a total of (91) victims, the illiterate level came in fourth with a total of (50) victims, and finally the university level came in fifth with a total of (30) victims.

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☞Analysis results show that the distribution of (645) victims according to nationality and educational level during the years 2009 - 2019 was as follows:

✎The number of Egyptian victims represented the largest portion of the victims reaching (158) out of (645). Their disaggregation according to their educational level was as follows: (59) victims with a high school education, (53) with an intermediate school education, (27) victims with a primary school education, (17) were illiterate and (2) held a university degree.

✎ Jordanian victims came in second with a total of (145) out of (645). Their disaggregation according to their educational level was as follows: (57) victims with

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a high school education, (44) with an intermediate school education, (23) victims with primary school education, (15) were illiterate and (6) held a university degree.

✎The number of victims from the Philippine came in third place, reaching (69) out of (645), and their disaggregation according to their education level was as follows: (46) with a high school education, (12) with a university education, (10) with an intermediate school education, and (1) was illiterate.

✎The number of victims from Indonesia was the fourth highest number, reaching (63) out of (645) and the educational level of these victims was as follows: (40) victims with a high school educational level, (13) with an intermediate school educational level, (6) victims with a university education and (4) victims with a primary school education.

✎The number of Bengali victims was the fifth highest, reaching (61) out of (645). The disaggregation of Bengali victims according to their educational level was as follows: (21) victims with primary school education and high school education each, (11) with an intermediate school education (7) were illiterate, and (1) victim held a university degree.

✎The number of victims from the Sri Lanka was the sixth largest, reaching (33) out of (645) and their disaggregation according to their educational level was as follows: (21) with a high school education and (12) with an intermediate school education.

✎The number of victims from Bangladesh came in the seventh place, reaching (24) out of (645) victims; (8) of them were illiterate, (6) had an intermediate school education, (5) had a primary school education, (4) had a high school education, and (1) had a university education.

✎The number of victims from India was the eighth highest number, reaching (21) out of (645) and the educational level of these victims was as follows: (17) victims with a high school education, and (4) with a primary school educational.

✎The number of victims from Ethiopia was in the ninth place, reaching (16) victims out of (645), and the educational level of these victims was as follows: (7) victims with an intermediate school education, (5) victims with a primary school education, (2) victims with a high school education and (2) victims were illiterate.

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The number of victims from Yemen ranked tenth, reaching (10) victims out of (645). The educational level of these victims was as follows: (7) victims with an intermediate school education, and (3) victims with a high school education.

The number of victims from Morocco ranked eleventh, reaching (8) victims out of (645). The educational level of these victims was as follows: (4) victims with an intermediate school education, (2) victims with a primary school education, and (2) victims with a university education.

The number of victims from Kenya came in the eleventh place too, reaching (8) victims out of (645). The educational level of these victims was as follows: (4) victims with an intermediate school education, and (4) victims with a high school education.

The number of victims from Syria ranked twelfth, reaching (6) victims out of (645). The educational level of these victims was as follows: (4) with an intermediate school education and (2) victims with a high school education.

The number of victims from Iraq was in the twelfth place too, reaching (6) victims out of (645). The educational level of these victims was as follows: (4) victims with a high school education, and (2) victims with an intermediate school education.

The number of victims from Uganda ranked thirteenth, reaching (5) victims out of (645). The educational level of these victims was as follows: (4) victims with a high school education and (1) victim with an intermediate school education.

The number of victims from Tunisia ranked fourteenth, reaching (4) victims out of (645). The educational level of these victims was as follows: (2) victims with a high school education, (1) victim with an intermediate school education and (1) victim with a university education.

There were (2) victims out of (645) from Ukraine and they held a high school education.

There were (2) victims out of (645) from Ghana. One of them had a high school education and the other had a university education.

There was (1) victim out of (645) from Côte d'Ivoire who had an intermediate school education.

There was (1) victim out of (645) from Turkey who held a high school degree.

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✒️There were (2) victims out of (645) whose nationality was unknown.

☞The study showed through the disaggregation of human trafficking victims according to age group and nationality for the years 2009 -2019 the largest portion of victims were aged (28-37) reaching (410) victims, followed by victims aged (18-27) reaching (117) victims, then victims aged (38-47) reaching (90) victims, then victims under (18) and older than (48) reaching (14) victims.

☞The study showed that the largest portion of perpetrators in the years 2009 - 2019 was from Jordan, reaching a total of (396) male and female perpetrators, followed by the ones from Egypt and Bangladesh at a total of (9) female and male perpetrators each, then (7) female and male perpetrators from Indonesia, (6) female and male perpetrators from Israel, (4) female and male perpetrators from each of India and Sudan, (3) female and male perpetrators from Bengal, and (2) male and female perpetrators from Kenya, while the nationalities of Syria and Sri Lanka registered the least number of perpetrators with (1) perpetrator each.

☞The study showed that in the period of 2009 - 2019, the largest portion of perpetrators in the (224) cases addressed by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit were involved in forced labor (domestic sector) cases reaching a total of (125) cases, followed by cases of selling organs (kidneys) (36 cases), then sexual exploitation with (14) cases, prostitution with (13) cases, forced labor (industrial sector) with (12) cases, forced labor (construction) with (8) cases, forced labor (nightclubs) with (4) cases, selling children with (3) cases, forced marriage with (3) cases, and finally begging with (1) case.

☞It became evident from the disaggregation of human trafficking perpetrators according to gender in the years 2009 - 2019 that the number of male perpetrators was higher than their female counterparts. The total number of male perpetrators reached (373) while the total number of female perpetrators reached (48).

☞The study shows that the distribution of cases in the years 2009 - 2019 according to the followed procedure is as follows:

✒️In (170) cases out of (224), representing (75.89%) of the cases, the victim and perpetrator's testimonies were used. These cases included (101) cases of domestic labor, (26) cases of selling organs, (10) cases of prostitution, (9) cases of sexual

exploitation and agricultural labor each, (4) cases of nightclubs labor, and (3) cases of each of forced marriage, industrial labor, and construction labor.

✎The study shows that in (30) cases out of (224), representing (13.39%) of the cases, the testimonies of the victim and perpetrator, crime scene inspection, and financial investigation were used. These cases included (16) cases of domestic labor, (3) cases of selling organs, (2) cases of prostitution, (3) cases of sexual exploitation, (4) cases of construction labor, (1) case of selling children, and (1) case of forced labor (industrial sector).

✎The study shows that in (21) cases out of (224), representing (9.37%) of the cases, the testimonies of the victim and perpetrator in addition to the crime scene inspection were used. These cases included (8) cases of domestic labor, (5) cases of selling organs, (1) case of prostitution, (2) cases of sexual exploitation, (2) cases of agricultural labor, (2) cases of labor in the industrial sector, and (1) case of forced labor in construction.

✎The study showed that in (3) out (224) cases, representing (1.33%) of the cases, the testimonies of the victim and perpetrator in addition to financial investigation were used. These cases include (1) case of selling children and (2) cases of selling organs.

Two: Results of the public prosecution data

☞The study shows that the public prosecution data showed (185) cases out of the (224) cases addressed by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the Police Department. During the years 2009 -2019, the highest number of cases was in the year 2014 reaching (31) cases, while the year 2012 showed the least number of cases, reaching (7) cases.

☞The study also shows the decisions made by the prosecution for the years 2009 - 2019. The total number of cases referred to a competent court reached (162) out of the (185) cases. The prosecution dismissed (9) cases, banned the prosecution in (4) cases, decided lack of jurisdiction in (8) cases, and is still hearing or investigating (2) cases.

☞The study shows that the distribution of the cases addressed by the public prosecution according to the type of exploitation in the years 2009 - 2019 is as follows: the largest number of cases was from the forced labor (domestic) category, reaching (110) cases out

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of (185), followed by (30) cases of selling organs (kidneys), (11) cases of sexual exploitation, (8) cases of forced labor (agriculture), (8) cases of prostitution, (6) cases of forced labor (industrial sector), (4) cases of forced labor (construction), (3) cases of forced labor (nightclubs), (3) cases of begging, and finally (1) case of each of forced marriage and begging.

☞The study shows that in cases where the prosecution decided to dismiss the case or ban prosecution, the reasons for these decisions were as follows:

- Lack of evidence that allows referring the case to court for trial; where the prosecution wasn't able to hear the victim's testimony, or the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit didn't provide evidence; hence trial wasn't possible.
- Not expanding the scope of investigation in some cases which required conducting financial inquiries to track the crime and its consequences and expose and prosecute all perpetrators. Furthermore, international cooperation agreements and mechanisms weren't activated to gather the information necessary to prove the elements of the crime.
- In some cases, the conflict with rights based and the committed acts weren't deemed criminal; either because the description given to the act by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit wasn't completely valid as a human trafficking crime, or the disposition of the crime was an ordinary criminal act or a rights-based conflict that doesn't reach the level of a crime; hence the case would either be dismissed or banned from prosecution if the act wasn't found to constitute a crime; or the description of the crime would be changed to a crime other than human trafficking crimes.

Two: Results of judiciary data

☞The study shows that out of the (185) cases addressed by the public prosecution, judiciary data showed (162) cases. In the period 2009 -2019, the highest number of cases occurred in the year 2014 reaching (29) cases, while the year (2012) showed the least number of cases, reaching (6) cases.

☞The study shows that the distribution of the cases addressed by courts according to the type of exploitation in the years 2009 - 2019 is as follows: the largest number of cases

was of the forced labor (domestic) category with (100) cases out of (162), followed by (22) cases of selling organs (kidneys), (11) cases of sexual exploitation, (7) cases of forced labor (agriculture), (7) cases of prostitution, (5) cases of forced labor (industrial sector), (3) cases of forced labor (construction), (3) cases of forced labor (nightclubs), (2) cases of selling children, (1) case of forced marriage, and (1) case of begging.

☞The distribution of court decisions in the years 2009 - 2019 shows that the total number of cases handled by court reached (162) cases and the court decisions were as follows:

- – Sentence of imprisonment, fines or both in (68) cases.
- – Innocence in (24) cases.
- – Amending the crime description in (25) cases.
- – Non-liability in (12) cases.
- – Dropping charges under amnesty in (10) cases.
- – (23) cases are still being heard or investigated.

☞The study showed that the reasons on which the court relied in deciding innocence were:

- - Lack or insufficiency of evidence: the public prosecution didn't provide enough evidence to link the defendant to the crime of concern.
- - Court's inability to hear the victims because they weren't present or left the country, which prevents the court from discussing the evidence. Hence, the absence of victims in the trial stage weakens the evidence and leads to a ruling of innocence.
- - In cases where the court decided non-liability of the defendants, the acts were related to labor or human rights conflicts and didn't rise to the level of a human trafficking crime. Hence, the invalid description of the conflict led the court to declare the non-liability of the defendants.
- - The court didn't activate its authority to request evidence, nor did it activate international cooperation mechanisms in this field.

☞The study shows that the numbers of cases and court decisions in the years 2009 - 2019 were as follows:

✎ Forced labor (domestic sector): (100) out of (162) cases at a percentage of (61.73%), where the court decided the following:

- Imprisonment in (24) cases, fines in (17) cases and both penalties in (8) cases.
- Innocence in (15) cases, non-liability in (6) cases, dropping charges under amnesty in (9) cases, banning the prosecution in (2) cases, and amending the crime description in (11) cases, while (8) cases are under investigation.

✎ Cases of selling human organs (kidneys): (22) out of (162) cases at a percentage of (13.58%), where the court decisions were as follows:

- Fines or imprisonment in (9) cases.
- Innocence in (6) cases, non-liability in (1) case, and amending the crime description in (2) cases, while (4) cases are under investigation.

✎ Sexual exploitation cases: (11) out of (162) cases at a percentage of (6.79%), where the court decisions were as follows:

- Fines or imprisonment in (4) cases.
- Non-liability in (2) cases and amending the crime description in (2) cases, while (3) cases are under investigation.

✎ Forced labor (agricultural sector): (7) out of (162) cases at a percentage of (4.32%), where the court decisions were as follows:

- Fines or imprisonment in (1) case.
- Innocence in (1) case, non-liability in (2) cases, and amending the crime description in (1) case, while (2) cases are under investigation.

✎ Exploitation through prostitution cases: (7) out of (162) cases at a percentage of (4.32%), where the court decisions were as follows:

- Imprisonment in (1) cases and fines in (3).
- Non-liability in (1) case, lack of jurisdiction in (1) case, and (1) case is under investigation.

✎ Forced labor (industrial sector): (5) out of (162) cases at a percentage of (3.09%), where the court decisions were as follows: innocence in (1) case, lack of jurisdiction

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in (1) case, banning prosecution in (1) case, and amending the crime description in (2) cases.

📎 Forced labor (construction sector): (3) out of (162) cases at a percentage of (1.85%), where the court decisions were as follows: Innocence in (1) case, non-liability in (1) case, while (1) case is under investigation.

📎 Forced labor (nightclubs): (3) out of (162) cases at a percentage of (1.85%), where the court decisions were as follows: lack of jurisdiction in (2) cases and amending the crime description in (1) case.

📎 Selling children cases: (2) out of (162) cases at a percentage of (1.23%), where the court decisions were as follows: dropping charges under amnesty in (1) case, and under investigation in (1) case.

📎 Forced labor (Begging sector): (1) out of (162) cases at a percentage of (0.61%), where the court decided a sentence of imprisonment.

📎 Forced marriage: (1) out of (162) cases at a percentage of (0.61%), where the court decided non-liability.

☞In terms of cases in which the court decided a sentence of imprisonment, paying fines or both in the years 2009 - 2019, the study shows that the total number of these cases reached (68) cases, where the court decided a sentence of imprisonment in (26) cases, paying fines in (17) cases and both in (25) cases. This is because the law suffers from some shortcoming, where Article (8) of the Law stipulates the punishment of imprisonment for no less than six months, or a paying a fine not less that JD1,000 and not more than JD5,000 or both for anyone committing a human trafficking crime. Which leads the court to decide the minimum limit of imprisonment or fines.

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Recommendations

One: Recommendations regarding police data (Anti-Human Trafficking Unit)

☐ Intensify search and investigation operations in addition to inspection visits in the following fields:

☞ Exploitation through **forced labor (domestic sector)**: in areas that mostly recruit domestic workers and have the highest number of recruitment offices, such as the North of Amman Directorate and South of Amman Directorate.

☞ Exploitation through **organ removal (kidneys):** in areas with highly concentrated populations such the Central Amman. Zarqa, East of Amman and Rusaifah directorates.

☞ **Sexual exploitation** cases: in areas with diverse populations such as the Central Amman, North of Amman, and South of Amman directorates.

☞ **Forced labor (agriculture sector)**: in areas with agricultural land such as West of Balqa' (Al-Aghwar), Kerak (Al-Aghwar Al-Janubiyyah), Central Badia, Madaba, and Zarqa directorates.

☞ **Forced labor (construction sector)** cases: in areas with tourism facilities such as Petra and Aqaba.

☞ **Forced labor (industrial sector)** cases: in areas with industrial compounds, such as the directorates of Ramtha (Al-Hassan Industrial City), Rusaifah, Zarqa, and East of Amman (industrial compounds in Sahab).

☞ **Forced labor (nightclubs sector)** cases: in areas with nightclubs and tourism facilities such as the directorates of North of Amman, Aqaba, and Central Amman.

❏ Increase awareness campaigns in various languages, especially the Egyptian, Jordanian, Filipino, Bengali, Bangladeshi, Indian, Ethiopian, Sri Lankan, and Indonesian languages, since an increase in the number of these victims was noted compared to other nationalities.

❏ Attempt to coordinate with the Ministry of Labor to control recruitment operations and spread awareness among employees while focusing on audio and visual content rather than written content, since more than 65% of the victims are either illiterate or with a primary or intermediate school education.

❏ **Taking into consideration all or some of the following procedures when handling human trafficking cases as needed in each case:**

1	Hearing the victim's testimony	6	Electronic investigation
2	Hearing the witness's testimony	7	Regional cooperation
3	Hearing the perpetrator's testimony	8	International cooperation
4	Handling the crime scene (inspection)	9	Punishment of a Juristic Person
5	Financial investigations	10	Parallel investigations

❏ **Focusing on specialized training in human trafficking, especially in the following fields:**

1. Training courses on handling human trafficking crime scenes.
2. Training on the methods of handling the different types of forced labor.
3. Training courses on financial investigation of human trafficking cases.
4. Training courses on electronic investigation of human trafficking crimes.

5. Training courses on financial investigation of human trafficking crimes.
6. Training courses on international and regional cooperation in the field of combating human trafficking.
7. Training courses on the legal disposition of human trafficking crimes.

Two: Recommendations regarding public prosecution data:

☐ Assigning members of the public prosecution to investigate human trafficking crimes in order to reduce the investigation period and allow specialization in this field.

☐ **Taking into consideration all or some of the following procedures when handling human trafficking cases as needed in each case:**

1	Handling the crime scene (inspection)	5	Electronic investigation
2	Financial investigations	6	Regional cooperation
3	Parallel investigations	7	International cooperation
4	Punishment of a Juristic Person		

☐ **Focusing on specialized training in human trafficking, especially in the following fields:**

1. Training courses on handling human trafficking crime scenes.
2. Training courses on financial investigation of human trafficking crimes.
3. Training on the methods of handling the different types of forced labor.
4. Training courses on electronic investigation of human trafficking crimes.
5. Training courses on financial investigation of human trafficking cases.
6. Training courses on international and regional cooperation in the field of combating human trafficking and how to prepare an extradition dossier.
7. Training courses on the legal disposition of human trafficking crimes.

Three: Recommendations regarding judiciary data

❏ Working on specialization by assigning specialized court rooms around the Kingdom to reduce the trail periods and allow specialization.

❏ Taking into consideration all or some of the following procedures when handling human trafficking cases as needed in each case:

1	Handling the crime scene (inspection)	5	Electronic investigation
2	Financial investigations	6	Regional cooperation
3	Punishment of a Juristic Person	7	International cooperation
4	Parallel investigations		

❏ Focusing on specialized training in human trafficking, especially in the following fields:

1. Training courses on handling human trafficking crime scenes.
2. Training on the methods of handling the different types of forced labor.
3. Training courses on financial investigation of human trafficking crimes.
4. Training courses on electronic investigation of human trafficking crimes.
5. Training courses on financial investigation of human trafficking cases.
6. Training courses on international and regional cooperation in the field of combating human trafficking and how to prepare an extradition dossier.
7. Training courses on legal disposition of human trafficking crimes.

Four: General Recommendations:

☐ **Recommendations regarding the law:**

1. Clarify terms and concepts related to human trafficking by issuing implementing regulations to clarify the terms and how to apply the law.
2. Reform the National Committee such that it includes representatives of CSO's.
3. Enforce more severe punishments for human trafficking perpetrators and treat human trafficking crimes as felonies punishable with imprisonment in addition to fines.
4. Punish the attempt of an act, and the instigator, accomplice, and intervener in a crime like the perpetrator of the crime.
5. Develop laws to punish anyone knowing about a human trafficking crime and financially or morally benefiting from the victim's services.
6. Develop clear laws to protect, aid and rehabilitate human trafficking victims in accordance with international standards, these laws include:
   - Articles related to defining the description of a human trafficking victim.
   - Articles related to the specifics of criminal proceedings in human trafficking crimes.
   - Articles related to protecting human trafficking victims.
   - Articles related to exempting human trafficking victims from criminal liability for the committed act if they are in fact human trafficking victims.
   - Articles related to providing a safe shelter for victims.
   - Articles related to the voluntary return to their homes through safe means.
   - Articles regarding suitable residence.
   - Articles regarding protecting witnesses.
   - Articles regarding a fund for protecting and aiding human trafficking victims.

7. Articles that clarify the mechanisms of regional and international cooperation with CSO's.

☐ **Recommendations regarding the national referral mechanism:**

Since the issue of human trafficking requires cooperation and coordination between several stakeholders (public prosecution, courts, the ministries of Interior, Labor, Social Development, Justice, Health, Industry and Trade; the Public Security Directorate, the media, academia, shelters, and others), it's necessary to establish a national mechanism - The National Mechanism for Human Trafficking Referrals - to be a national point of reference that specifies the principles of handling human trafficking cases and outlines the roles and responsibilities of various state parties, to ensure providing human trafficking victims with services in an integrated and comprehensive manner, protecting them, and reintegrating them in their communities. This mechanism has an important role in determining how judicial and law enforcement authorities alongside other parties should handle human trafficking cases, in addition to the mechanisms of cooperation with CSO's (charities and local societies), international organizations and concerned government institutions, such that actors are able to provide services to victims and manage human trafficking cases properly. This mechanism should include six stages in accordance with international standards, especially the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children and human rights guidelines as follows:

- Stage 1: Identifying human trafficking victims.
- Stage 2: Rescuing and sheltering (formally documenting) human trafficking victims.
- Stage 3: Investigation and prosecution (formal and legal definition).
- Stage 4: Protecting and aiding.
- Stage 5: Voluntary return of human trafficking victims.
- Stage 6: Reintegration in the community.

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❐ **Recommendations regarding the Ministry of Justice:**

1. Raise awareness in different languages using audio-visual content for the awareness messages, especially regarding rights and responsibilities.

2. Reconsider some cooperation and foreign labor recruitment agreements especially those related to the educational level of employees, since the victims' educational level is either illiterate or primary and intermediate school education.

❐ **Recommendations regarding CSO's**: focusing on continuously raising awareness about the forms of human trafficking in various sectors.

❐ **The Ministry of Interior:** Prohibit the recruitment of foreign labor with amnesty unless for extreme necessity because some cases were trafficked through special case recruitment.

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Data and Statistics:

- Data and Statistics of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the Jordanian Public Security Directorate.
- Data and statistics of the Public Prosecution Departments in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- Data and statistics of the judicial system in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Interviews:

- Interview with Judge Hasan Al-Abdullat, the Jordanian Judicial Council.
- Interview with Judge Ali Al-Mseimi, the Jordanian Judicial Council.
- Interview with Lt. Malik Al-Qutaan Commander of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the Jordanian Public Security Directorate.