

How to Combat the Transnational Human Security Threat of Organ Trafficking: The Transnational Human Security Threat of Organ Trafficking – What is it and How Does it Work?

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Kidney Transplant Surgery
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Since the 2013 secession, the largely transplanted and their organs removed after death are all susceptible to be a major contention between the two nations (BMI Research). The Black Market Organ Sales are not on the books, nor tracked by International organ donor medical lists, and result in mistreatment, extortion, and other strong outside pressure exists, as there is little enforcement of protection. Vulnerable populations (such as illiterate or impoverished individuals, undocumented immigrants, prisoners, and the homeless) are used as a source of organ donors (SDBZ) between the two nations. A 2013 report by the Sudanese Red Cross (SDBZ) estimated that 15,000 organs are trafficked every year. The World Health Organization (WHO) and Council of Europe estimate that kidneys on the black market range from \$100,000 to \$200,000 USD (Meyer 221). In a recent report by Global Financial Integrity, the estimate for the value of the black market organ trade ranges between \$500 million and \$1 billion USD (Hakkar 15). Strategies and security sector reforms in transports, ethnic conflict and lack of national identity,

powerful non-state actors, blackmailed, or have their organs removed after death are all susceptible to be a major contention between the two nations (BMI Research). The Black Market Organ Sales are not on the books, nor tracked by International organ donor medical lists, and result in mistreatment, extortion, and other strong outside pressure exists, as there is little enforcement of protection. Vulnerable populations (such as illiterate or impoverished individuals, undocumented immigrants, prisoners, and the homeless) are used as a source of organ donors (SDBZ) between the two nations. A 2013 report by the Sudanese Red Cross (SDBZ) estimated that 15,000 organs are trafficked every year. The World Health Organization (WHO) and Council of Europe estimate that kidneys on the black market range from \$100,000 to \$200,000 USD (Meyer 221). In a recent report by Global Financial Integrity, the estimate for the value of the black market organ trade ranges between \$500 million and \$1 billion USD (Hakkar 15). Strategies and security sector reforms in transports, ethnic conflict and lack of national identity,

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Individuals who are recruited for their organs are often targeted based on their education status, economic status, or financial indebtedness. WHO reported in 2007 that 5-10% of annual organ transplants are performed using illegally sourced organs. Despite the reasoning behind why an individual makes a choice to engage in this practice it greatly impacts human security. While organ trafficking is a workaround for individuals in a desperate medical state to receive treatment without having to wait on a list in his/her country, it also has created a strong power imbalance in communities. The CPA regulated the distribution of oil between the Yet, South was never content with the method; it discontinued trading revenue once it succeeded (Ottaway and El-Sadany). Since 2011, Khartoum and Juba have fought over the price of barrels in transit fees for oil that shipped through pipelines from the South to Port Sudan in the North (Ottaway and El-Sadany).

gaps, mafia-like gangs, and a sizeable uneducated population. States such as Moldova, India, and China among others, have had significant amounts of press regarding the use of illegally sourced organs. Individuals working in the illegal organ trade in these countries have been targeted by the government. The old colonial border that divided North and South Sudan is still in place. Because the oil fields are located across the dividing line, there are high risks that either side will attempt to take over. There have not been enforced protocols to eradicate the process of illegal organ trafficking within country borders as well as transnationally. This paper aims to address the human security threat, understand what has been done to combat this security concern, and look at

the Bay for January 2015 and March 2016. The price has since dropped to nearly \$30. a barrel, a decrease of over 70% (Sudana Tribune). The South Sudanese government has a \$500 million budget deficit for lack of oil. The European Union and the International Monetary Fund are providing \$3 billion in aid to the government. The South Sudanese government has a \$500 million budget deficit for lack of oil. The European Union and the International Monetary Fund are providing \$3 billion in aid to the government. The South Sudanese government has a \$500 million budget deficit for lack of oil. The European Union and the International Monetary Fund are providing \$3 billion in aid to the government.

Why is this a human security threat? The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) defines human security as the freedom from fear and want. It is a threat because it affects the lives of millions of people. The South Sudanese government has a \$500 million budget deficit for lack of oil. The European Union and the International Monetary Fund are providing \$3 billion in aid to the government. The South Sudanese government has a \$500 million budget deficit for lack of oil. The European Union and the International Monetary Fund are providing \$3 billion in aid to the government.

BORDER POLITICS

South Sudan's borders are generally more important than other locations due to the country's definition of itself, national identity and government legitimacy (Frahm). The South has a more profound sense of tribal rather than national belonging and consists of over 60 cultural and linguistic groups (Frahm). What has somewhat unified the country has been the history of oppression and opposition by the North (Frahm). Because of this, "legal citizenship in South Sudan is actually defined both by ethnic belonging and territorial residence" (Frahm). The organ purchasers are also in unique positions. The reason why most individuals choose to go abroad for organ transplants is based on the available pool of organs in their country. There is not enough supply to meet the demand of organ transplants worldwide.

The organ trade has become a complex practice leading to 1.05 million refugees and 1.73 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) (Security Council, December 2016 Monthly Forecast South Sudan). Those who have enough money to go to the black market will. Individuals will pay the price they need to broker order to secure their organs. The South Sudanese government has a \$500 million budget deficit for lack of oil. The European Union and the International Monetary Fund are providing \$3 billion in aid to the government. The South Sudanese government has a \$500 million budget deficit for lack of oil. The European Union and the International Monetary Fund are providing \$3 billion in aid to the government.

At-Bashir has also created further grievances as announced an indefinite halt to peace talks with rebel groups (Amin). He stated that the government will never talk to them and refused to integrate them in the national army (Amin). Bashir also gave a warning to South Sudan regarding their support of the SPLM-N, stating the following: "Our message to our brothers in South Sudan is that if they want peace we are ready; otherwise we require a situation." (Amin). The brokers also act as recruiters (Amin). He stated that the government will never talk to them and refused to integrate them in the national army (Amin). Bashir also gave a warning to South Sudan regarding their support of the SPLM-N, stating the following: "Our message to our brothers in South Sudan is that if they want peace we are ready; otherwise we require a situation." (Amin).

A recent UN Special Investigation reported a lack of leadership from senior United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) personnel and poor performance by troops and police in the mission. Because they did not respond to calls where multiple rapes occurred (Security Council, December 2016 Monthly Forecast South Sudan). It has been decided by the Security Council to renew UNMISS by adding 190 police officers, produce more human rights reports, condemn organ transplant schemes. As researcher Andrew Pratt describes: "The systems created to help them have limits on how many are available." (Pratt). The organ donors come from entire villages and towns in countries that are targeted because of the populations residing in them. Anywhere that has a large amount of people with a vulnerable population is at risk for these types of organ transplant schemes. As researcher Andrew Pratt describes: "The systems created to help them have limits on how many are available." (Pratt).

Human trafficking is a soft security threat, and one that is capable of... The South Sudanese government has a \$500 million budget deficit for lack of oil. The European Union and the International Monetary Fund are providing \$3 billion in aid to the government. The South Sudanese government has a \$500 million budget deficit for lack of oil. The European Union and the International Monetary Fund are providing \$3 billion in aid to the government.

condemning violence and demanding stability, all parties organized to cease fighting (Setuiffesuwil). They decided to increase the force of their UNAMSIL up to a ceiling of 10,000 troops in 2007 (Daglaraf, 1000 frotaps, ul Custod, 14,000 frot). The Review of the "United Nations Mission in Sudan" (UNAMSIL) also decided to implement a ratio of 10:1 (United Nations Security Council). The resolution also decided to implement a ratio of 10:1 (United Nations Security Council). Sudan's UNAMSIL mission states that a one-year period of negotiations, to be reviewed, is not necessarily planned by sanctions (Security Council).

- further undermines the political and economic aspects of a nation's democratic development, and trafficking
- Regulation of the "soul" of a state, its psychological and socio-cultural identity (55).
- SSR reform and the increase of PMSCs

Organ trafficking creates a pattern of victims being targeted by organ brokers. Countries' donation and implementation of the JBVM. While it's understandable that they would be distracted by their own domestic crises, they need to refocus on efforts to address border security and humanitarian issues in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

has filled a void because of the lack of supply of viable organ in the most immediate source of conflict. Sudan needs to regulate its market, and the market conditions and standards by the Euro-Sudan Partnership. Unfortunately, this seems increasingly unlikely to involve economically viable options. In 2008, when it was first developed, it was a genocide in South Sudan. "Both sides, perhaps overwhelmed by the magnitude of the problems they face, seem to have sought refuge in something which they had never tried before."

The Traditional Models - How

Since governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been unable to prevent the export of organs, either by the UN or by private military and security companies (PMSCs).

Trafficking

The international community must take immediate action to address the security situation in the Sudan regarding human rights atrocities from ethnic conflicts. International NGOs, of the five and civil society groups must create and maintain a presence in South Sudan for a while, but the UN has not been able to do this. Significant efforts will be needed to promote healing, reconciliation and the creation of a stronger sense of national identity among the population. A military intervention is needed to avoid a genocide and rampant human trafficking. The UN Security Council has even developed a plan to create a "safe zone" in the region. South Sudan specifically used organ trafficking to combat the Declaration of Intent. It has encouraged

RECOMMENDATIONS. The United States has its Organ Donation and Recovery Improvement Act (H.R. 3926) from 2004, but no formal laws against organ trafficking. There have been a number of United States Bills, specifically one that originated in September 2010 (H.R. 6148), and the follow-up Bill for Trafficking in Organs Victims Protection Act (H.R. 6573) in October 2012, which has not been sent to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Another was created in October 2015 (H.R. 3694), and has been sent to the Senate. As another importing region, the European Union has had a number of bills that have not passed. In 2008, when it was first developed, it was a genocide in South Sudan. "Both sides, perhaps overwhelmed by the magnitude of the problems they face, seem to have sought refuge in something which they had never tried before."

However, there are many different policies that have been created to address the security situation in the Sudan regarding human rights atrocities from ethnic conflicts. International NGOs, of the five and civil society groups must create and maintain a presence in South Sudan for a while, but the UN has not been able to do this. Significant efforts will be needed to promote healing, reconciliation and the creation of a stronger sense of national identity among the population. A military intervention is needed to avoid a genocide and rampant human trafficking. The UN Security Council has even developed a plan to create a "safe zone" in the region. South Sudan specifically used organ trafficking to combat the Declaration of Intent. It has encouraged

Iran is one of the few countries that allows for kidney sales, but excludes foreigners from purchasing.

One if China is to step in and build the pipeline to Kenya or if non-state extremist actors continue to grow in the region. Al Qaeda has gained new territory throughout the continent and continues to grow (Searley and Schmidt) and sub-Saharan Africa. SIS has lost territories in Africa to Al Qaeda, whose expansion since 2001 has been recognized for its speed and scope (Hansen). In this context, the United States involvement with Africa seems insufficient. Al Qaeda grows stronger and SIS has won allegiance of Boko Haram events that should alarm the security sector (Hansen). A military intervention is needed to avoid a genocide and rampant human trafficking. The UN Security Council has even developed a plan to create a "safe zone" in the region. South Sudan specifically used organ trafficking to combat the Declaration of Intent. It has encouraged

Iranian government funds. The government has also allowed individuals to be compensated for their donation, and that has kept donations in the country (Shroff and Savaj, 1137). India criminalized organ sales in 1994 (Bhattacharya), but left a loophole regarding kidneys, so it made an amendment in 2011 to enforce punishment (Efrat 656). As a result, it has created policies that request foreigners to have the modernization of the state's security services (Portada III and Riley). According to a report by Dr. Robert Portada, security sector reform has paid little attention to how PMSCs may assist in long-term SSR planning. Since the SPLA is trying to transform

correspondence between India and their national consulate/embassy once in India for proof of medical need. That has assisted in the breakdown of the Indian organ trade, but the practice is still done unofficially throughout the country (Danovitch et al. 1308). The Philippines created an implementation policy to aid in combatting organ trafficking in 2009. The Philippines removed the ability for foreigners to receive organ transplants in the country, and that significantly reduced the amount of organ transplants from live individuals in the country (Danovitch et al. 1309). Pakistan issued an ordinance to outlaw the

overlooked because governments do not want to be held accountable for the actions of their citizens.

A New Way of Working for Governments and NGOs

It is difficult for governments to monitor the illegal organ trade. There are many involved, from the donor and purchaser to the immigration officers and police turning blind eyes or accepting bribes. The hospitals and medical teams involved in the surgeries are also responsible, as well as the extensive network of individuals connected to the purchase. It has been

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illegal organ trade in 2007 (Efrat 656). Interestingly, the Declaration of Istanbul Custodian Group (DICG) helped support the movement in Pakistan, and had reduced the amount of illegal organ transplants in the country, although it continues to be a challenge (Danovitch et al. 1308). Moldova created its organ transplantation law in 2008 in order to combat trafficking (Efrat 656). There have been legal efforts to combat this growing problem, but guiding principles and individualized laws are not enough.

By countries outlawing the practice of organ sales, it has inadvertently driven up the prices of organs, making them more profitable for illicit trade groups. This has created a system that does not identify the root causes of the practice itself (Ambagtsheer and Weimar; Columb 32). Even after outlawing the practice of paying for organs, economically speaking, the wealthy can still pay for the organs on the black market. The demand is what ultimately drives the practice. Then there is the argument that those who are selling their organs should not be considered victims, because they are also driving the practice. Yet, others expect the sellers to play the victim role in order to raise awareness (Columb 37). While there are some who may argue that the sellers of their organs are not victims, there is still a sense of ignorance and injustice in their stories. How did they make the decision to sell their organs? What is their personal story? Did they have all the facts? Were they desperate? This may be

argued that “given the low visibility of the organ trade and its negative effects, governments were unlikely to make the efforts necessary for eliminating this practice,” (Efrat 657). However, governments cannot be morality or health police. They can educate, but individuals possess the liberty to make their own decisions. Governments and the organ regulation or distribution organizations both have a responsibility to educate their populations. Despite these opportunities, there are still chances that the organ supply may not drastically increase. Ghods and Savaj argue:

Because the organ shortage has become more severe world-wide, some from the transplant community believe that altruism alone is not enough to satisfy the needs of the thousands of patients who are on renal transplant waiting lists and that providing some financial incentives or social benefits is necessary to increase the number of deceased or living organ donations (1137).

Organ scarcity is the problem, so how do governments manage that problem for those in need

If not in practice already, governments should allow for the extension of organ donations to cadavers. Granted, this will have other concerns that should be addressed with respect to cultural and religious practices. Governments, with the cooperation of NGOs and non-profits, should have national campaigns for organ donations so that people are aware that they can

donate post-mortem. This also stands for individuals in comas and on life support; once they pass away, it could be made legal to permit the use of their viable organs unless explicitly stated. This is referred to as "implied consent" (Becker and Elias). There is honor in donating, and there may need to be a cultural shift to accommodate that new way of doing things.

As far as a formal market is concerned, it can be regulated. "Legislation and law enforcement must go hand in hand," (Ambagtsheer and Weimar). Like other activities deemed illicit, supply and demand determines the price. By making the practice illegal, it drives up the price in the black market, and it allows for dangerous procedures to take place and individuals to be preyed upon. Awareness campaigns also need to be created so receiving families are aware of the mistreatment of donors in the black market, and individuals being targeted can be aware of the potential health consequences of their decisions.

Incentives can create a system that becomes more self-sacrificing with a nudge. Individuals who choose to sell their organs as live donors may have a different class of donation from that of a brain-dead individual, coma patient, or post-mortem donor.

selling organs compared to freely giving them, all organs should be processed at a specific government-regulated selling price in order to modulate pricing fairly. This prevents private entities from creating companies for organ sales. Subsidized pricing would be implemented for purchasing rates depending on tax returns/proof of income. This would allow all economic classes to have the ability to purchase organs. This subsidized rate would be based on a percentage of income, which is why the government would modulate the initial selling rate. The market for selling organs should have its own waiting list separate from the donations list, but it would move faster because of the transactions. This allows people who are willing to pay for an organ to be moved to a separate list, alleviating the pressure and waiting time for those on the primary donor list.

Conclusion

The practice of illegal organ transplantation on a transnational scale developed as a response to the international dearth of viable organs for transplant. Even with the generous supply of donated organs, countries across the world still face the problem of increased demand for organs. Individuals add

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There are certain sacrifices that a living individual makes compared to the donation from the other aforementioned categories of donors. Therefore, a two-pronged approach to organ donation and sales is proposed. Countries can maintain the illegality of the practice of black market transactions for organ sales. And, it is the responsibility of international governments and international NGOs to enforce this. Therefore, creating a database for transactions could prevent the continuance of black market sales.

Historically, there have been obvious concerns about the wealthy having the primary access to organs. In order to mitigate that, the current donor database with its waiting list should be maintained. For those

themselves to donor lists, hoping they can soon have their life-changing surgery. Yet, for many, that day never comes. Others seek out alternatives to the waiting game, and go abroad to take their chances. Those on the giving end of the transaction are often disenfranchised, and selling their organs becomes a quick fix to a larger problem. "Globally, the demand for fresh, healthy human organs is greater than the present legal supply, and is increasing every year. Worldwide the poor are cheated, maimed, and sometimes murdered by ruthless organ traffickers," (Organs Across Borders). Many individuals do not understand the ramifications of the transaction, and they end up selling their organs for a fraction of the

selling price that those on the purchasing side end up paying.

Governments and non-governmental organizations alike have made attempts at eliminating the practice by outlawing the selling of organs. Inadvertently, this has created a dangerous transnational crime scheme that has one winner, the organ brokers. These brokers prey on the desperate and weak on both ends of the transaction: the purchasers who are desperate for viable organs for themselves or loved ones, and those who are desperate for money to sustain themselves. Aware of their circumstances, the brokers maximize their profits on both sides by charging exorbitant fees to the highest bidder as well as giving the lowest payments to those making the sacrifice. Documentarian Ric Esther Bienstock said it best in an interview she did with the CNN network in 2014, "What drives the trade are desperate people, generally in the first world and developed countries, who are choosing between life and death. And they're absolutely in despair, and that's what makes them if they have the wherewithal, and the drive, and the ability to seek out a kidney [and other organs] overseas." Ultimately, organ sales fund illicit activity, and have ignited a growing human security concern. This may become even more problematic as transnational crime and terrorist organizations look to find alternative funding streams.

There may be a way to combat this as time continues, but simply outlawing the practice is not sufficient. Decriminalizing organ sales may be the best way to combat this human security concern. Governments should consider what a national organ market could look like. Allowing a sales market to accompany the preexisting donor process can drive the black market practice down drastically, but governments need to comply and not demonize the practice or those willing to put down large sums of money to save their own lives.

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