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Sex trafficking is a complicated and dark industry. In a UNICEF Report the ten countries that ranked the highest as destination countries for trafficked victims were Belgium, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Thailand, Turkey and the United States. The eleven countries that ranked the highest in the origin of trafficking victims were Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Albania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania, China, Thailand, and Nigeria.

In 2006 of families in the Ukraine, Belarus, Romania, Moldova, and Bulgaria examined households that knew someone who was or had been trafficked. It is estimated that from 2000-2005, 115,000 people were trafficked from Ukraine alone. The second part of the survey was done with those that had answered they themselves or someone they knew had been trafficked. It discovered 2 out of 3 were males who mostly went to dangerous jobs and construction work in Russia and the other third were women who were mostly sent to Western Europe and North America.

UN news Centre reported on 12 February 2008 – The United Nations Held the first global forum against human trafficking in Vienna, where some 1,200 experts, legislators, law enforcement teams, business leaders, non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives and trafficking victims are expected to launch an international campaign to combat the crime. It was called The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT). The human trafficking Forum participants discussed practical measures to increase the effectiveness of preventing human trafficking and bringing the perpetrators to justice. Measures under consideration include tracking and blocking Internet payments for human trafficking transactions; innovative

technology to pinpoint frequently used trafficking routes; help-lines to report suspected child prostitution or sex slavery; codes of conduct to curb sex tourism; improved controls on supply chain management; and efforts to stop the forced removal and trade of human organs.

This paper will examine the issues of human trafficking as related the mountainous countries discussed above. The purpose of the paper will be to establish some sense of just how pervasive the problem is and more importantly how difficult a public policy problem this is in terms of solutions. As such, the paper will explore solutions to the problem while placing them in the context of women's issues and mountainous state concerns.