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Introduction

- ☐ Relatively new phenomenon in RSA
- Human trafficking emerging as a new force to reckon with globally
- □ Global trade in human trafficking estimated at US \$32 Billion annually
- □ South Africa ratified the UN Transnational Organised Crime Convention (2000) or Palermo Convention
 - ☐ Protocols to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
 - ☐ Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air
- Profiting from human misery victims are treated like commodities

Definition of Human Trafficking (UN)

- □ The "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children" defines the key elements of trafficking in persons as:
 - □ The act of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons;
 - By means of the threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim
 - ☐ For the purpose of exploitation, which includes, at a minimum, exploiting the prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices, and the removal of organs.

 (Protocol Art. 3(a))

3 Elements Necessary to Meet **Trafficking Definition:** Process Action Particular Means For the Purpose of Recruiting Involuntary Servitude OR Force OR OR Harboring Dept Bondage OR Fraud OR OR Moving Slavery OR Coercion OR Obtaining a Person Sexual Exploitation

Overview of Global Trafficking Situation | Estimated 600 000 to 800 000 people trafficked annually | Approximately 80% are woman and girls (Up to 50% minors) | Majority trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation | High profit – low risk activity | Recruitment – poor / developing countries | Exploitation – developed countries huge demand for prostitution / sex industry | European parliament expressed concern during 2006 | Soccer World Cup in Germany | Reports in media and various organisations | speculating escalation of Human Trafficking during 2010.

Causes of Trafficking

- ☐ Poverty
- □Lack of education
- □Lack of employment opportunities
- □Perceived affluence elsewhere
- □Organised crime enterprises
- □Lucrative profits
- □Insatiable demand
- □Variety of socio-economic factors
- □Conflicts or transition in countries
- □Lack of opportunity for legal migration



Locations for Exploitation

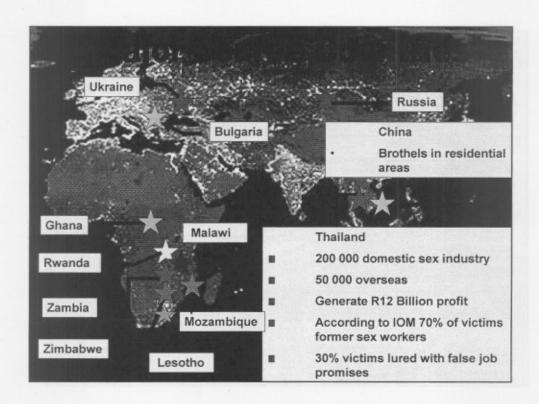
- Red lights districts
- Bars
- Brothels
- Hostess clubs
- Sauna and massage parlors
- □Private houses / hotels
- Outdoor venues (Street prostitution)
- Cheap labour / Sweat shops



RSA Profile

- Trafficking in persons growing phenomenon
- □ Rapidly growing sex industry
- □ Status

- □ Source country
- ☐ Destination (Regional & extra-regional)
- ☐ In country trafficking
- □ Strong nexus to organised crime enterprises





RSA Sex Industry

- ☐ Prostitution cannot be seen in isolation
- ☐ Major brothels and strip clubs have women who may be victims of trafficking or sold / rented from organised crime enterprises
- ☐ Foreign women are big attraction to brothel scene and strip clubs (exotic factor)
- □Some brothels have between 2 25 foreign women (Conducting disruptive operations)
- □In-country Trafficking is also on increase lately
- ☐Spreading to outlying areas (Platteland)
- □Debt bondage R60 000 to R100 000

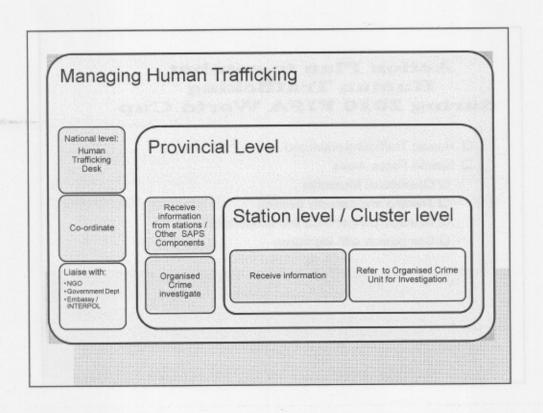


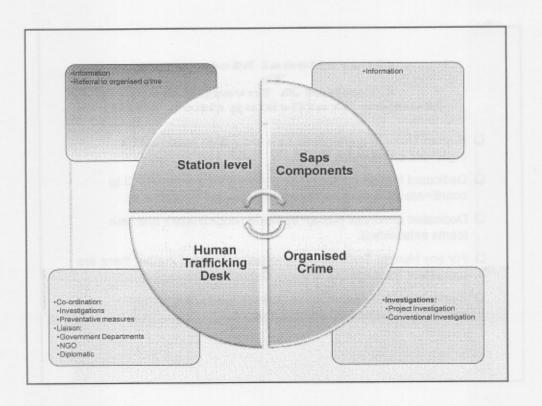
Action Plan to combat Human Trafficking during 2010 FIFA World Cup

- Human Trafficking prioritised
- Special Focus Areas
 - □ Operational Measures
 - ☐ Training and capacity building
 - ☐ Strategic partnerships and cooperation
 - ☐ Compliance with legislation

Operational Measures To Combat & Investigate Human Trafficking (incl. 2010)

- Human Trafficking prioritised as a focus area in combating organised crime within DPCI;
- Dedicated human trafficking desk established within DPCI to coordinate all human trafficking activities at National level;
- Dedicated provincial human trafficking coordinators and task teams established:
- ☐ For any Human Trafficking investigation / related matter, there are competent investigators at every Organised Crime Unit;
- Several ongoing operations to address suspected human trafficking at major brothels and hotspots





Training & Capacity Building

- Special emphasis on training to raise awareness and create expertise;
- □ Regular training workshops presented to SAPS members especially front line officers working at Ports of Entry, Organised Crime and Task Team;
- Currently providing in-service training to Ports of Entry countrywide.
- ☐ From the second week of May 2010 the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development will be conducting one day workshops to prepare Police officials and other role players.
- Over 1000 Police Officers received training last 2 years;
- Module on Human Trafficking presented during Organised Crime Investigation Course (since 2007 we trained 341 Organised Crime Investigators)

Strategic cooperation & partnerships

- ☐ Integrated and Multi-Disciplinary approach with various stakeholders
- ☐ Aligned with DOJ & CD plan that deals with Human Trafficking for 2010
- □ SAPS represented on Inter-Sectoral Task Team on Human Trafficking led by NPA
- □ International Organisations
 - ☐ International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
 - ☐ Assist Embassies with rescue missions of suspected Human Trafficking victims
 - ☐ Interpol
 - ☐ United Nations
- □ Regional Cooperation
 - □ SARPCCO
- Non-Governmental Organisations

Handling of Cases

- ☐ Good working arrangement established through Provincial Task Teams to prosecute cases and assist victims
- Specialist prosecutors available to deal with Human Trafficking cases
- Protecting rights of victims
 - □ Victims utilised as witnesses can be accommodated by Witness Protection unit
 - ☐ IOM and various shelters available for victims
 - Upgrading of shelters to comply with the standards required by UN protocol on Human Trafficking
 - One Stop Centre's for members of the Public and victims needing assistance

Legislation

- ☐ Still Awaiting fully fledged legislation on human trafficking per se
- Currently only legislation providing for child trafficking and trafficking for sexual purposes
- ☐ Using statutory and common law offences as alternative legislation to also address manifestations of human trafficking

Common Law	Statutory Law
Kidnapping	Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Amendment Act (32/2007)
Common Assault / GBH	Children's Act (38/2005)
Rape	Films and Publication Act (65/1996)
Murder / Attempted Murder	Sexual Offences Act (23/1957)
Extortion	Immigration Act (13/2007)
Slavery	Basic Conditions of Employment Act (75/1997)
	Intimidation Act (72/1982)
	Domestic Violence Act (116/1998)
	Prevention of Orgaised Crime Act 121/1998)(POCA Act)

 SAPS introduced and distributed National Instructions on Child Trafficking related issues

CASE STUDY Thai 2 Racketeering Case

□ Started as a simple investigation of prostitution at brothel in Durban

At the time the accused were arrested (2007) there was no Human Trafficking Legislation in place

It became a high profile racketeering case based on the predicate offences of
□ "Prostitution"
□ Keeping a brothel
□ Money Laundering
□ Immigration offences
□ Trial commenced in 2009 after numerous delays by accused
□ Both accused convicted in March 2010 – Awaiting sentence
□ Facts of case fitted profile of a Human Trafficking structure that

Budget

was highly organised

Will utilise DPCI budget to cover operational and related expenses for Human Trafficking related cases.

Challenges

- ☐ Legislation
- ☐ Language barriers Victims
- ☐ Arresting / Prosecuting actual traffickers
- ☐ Fear of retribution

Thank you