

 <https://www.facebook.com/LexisNexisSA>

 <http://twitter.com/LexisNexisZA>

 <http://www.linkedin.com/company/2711399>

The LexisNexis Human Trafficking Awareness (HTA) Index™



 LexisNexis
Against inhumanity

 LexisNexis®

www.lexisnexis.co.za/ruleoflaw

A Message from LexisNexis CEO

Billy Last

In November 2013 LexisNexis South Africa extended its commitment to upholding the rule of law and supporting anti-trafficking initiatives, by launching the LexisNexis Human Trafficking Awareness Index™.

This composite tool uses our respected and extensive Nexis™ database of searchable news articles, to analyse the volume of news related to human trafficking across South Africa and the African continent.

The response from anti-trafficking role players involved in the launch was encouraging. Many welcomed the global knowledge management capabilities provided by this tool in tracking the prominence of trafficking incidents in the public consciousness over time.

As we roll out forthcoming quarterly LexisNexis Human Trafficking Awareness Indices and reports using data sourced from Nexis™, we hope this will continue to provide a valuable regional and global overview of trafficking for those involved in monitoring and addressing the changing realities of this crime.

To the numerous partners in this field who commit their time and effort to provide a voice to the vulnerable and destitute affected by the scourge of trafficking, we thank you.

To our media partners, we hope that the report will also give insight into the ways in which you help to shape the anti-trafficking agenda through the manner in which you frame and report around this multi-faceted crime.



Report on Human Trafficking Awareness

The second report on human trafficking awareness in South Africa and the African region was compiled by Dr Monique Emser, a passionate counter-trafficking researcher and activist. She also wrote the first report which covered a 24 month period from August 2011 to August 2013.

This second report examines media awareness and reporting of human trafficking over a four month period (September 2013 to the end of December 2013). Going forward, the LexisNexis

Human Trafficking Awareness Index report will be published quarterly.

This report draws on trends and patterns noted in the first LexisNexis Human Trafficking Awareness Index Report and in the new period, and offers a global analysis of the trajectory of developments in high impact ongoing cases.

To view the full report, visit www.lexisnexis.co.za/ruleoflaw

Dr Monique Emser

Monique Emser is part of the KZN Human Trafficking, Prostitution, Pornography and Brothel Task Team (HPPB) and is affiliated with the University of the Free State as a research fellow in the Department of Criminal and Medical Law.

She holds a PhD in Political Science with a special focus on human trafficking and counter-trafficking governance in South Africa.

A passionate anti-trafficking practitioner, she has contributed to the prevention and combating of human trafficking in South Africa through research, awareness-raising and education. She has written a number of papers on the topic of human trafficking, counter-trafficking governance and the media's reporting around the issue.

She has a forthcoming book chapter, "Human Trafficking in South Africa: Political Conundrums and Consequences", in L. Aseulime and S. Francis (eds), *Selected Themes in African Studies: Contemporary African Political Issues, Vol. 1*, Springer International.

Her research interests include human trafficking, unconventional security threats, human rights, international relations and conflict.



"While the HTA Index can only speak to reported cases of human trafficking in the media, it does fill a very important gap in knowledge management surrounding the prevalence of human trafficking in South Africa and the African region, and provides a global analysis of trends and developments relating to the modus operandi of traffickers, victimology, prosecution of cases, and interlinking phenomena."

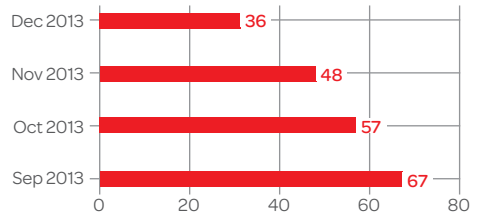
– Dr Monique Emser

Human Trafficking Awareness in South Africa

The LexisNexis Human Trafficking Awareness Index™ highlighted there were 208 unique articles published by the South African media between September and December 2013.

Awareness during these four months was higher than the baseline of 31 articles per month, indicating increased awareness due to high profile cases reported by the media, especially in September and October.

Number of Articles



208

The number of unique media articles captured by the Nexis database service between September and December 2013.

84

The number of potential victims trafficked into and within South Africa during the reporting period, based on these South African media reports.

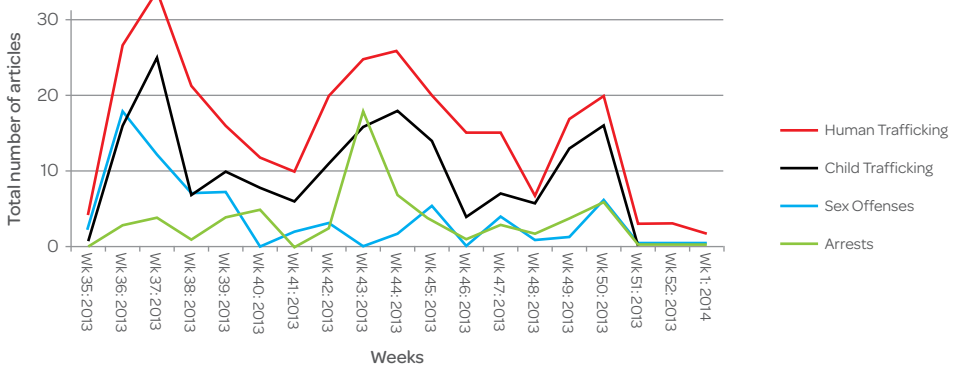
75

The number of these potential victims who were adult males.

8

The number of sexual exploitation referenced in media reports during the period.

HTI South Africa 1 Sept 2013 – 31 Dec 2013



The graph above illustrates the frequency of specific search terms to capture the multifaceted nature of human trafficking cases.

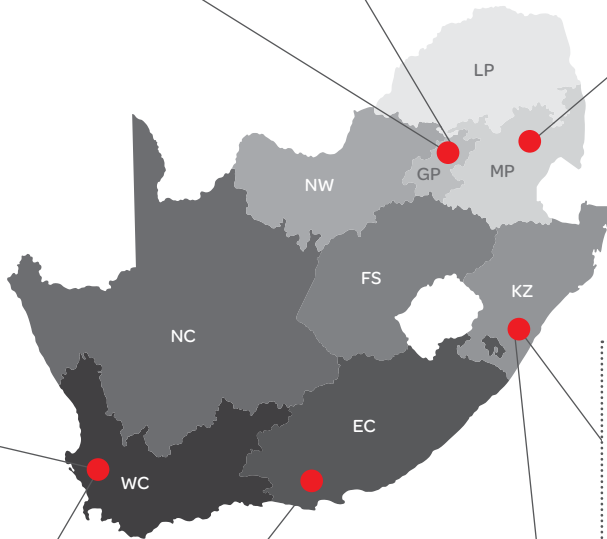
The LexisNexis Human Trafficking Index™ showed the following reports of trafficking in South Africa during the period:

Child porn ring with international links bust in South Africa.

Gauteng: Possible Zimbabwean human trafficking syndicate of 10 traffickers, including two minors and at least one woman, was bust in Cosmo City, Johannesburg.

Mpumalanga: Woman (27) arrested at Johannesburg International Airport after landing from Dubai for recruiting a friend into forced prostitution in United Arab Emirates under false pretences of working in a restaurant. Anecdotal evidence of other victims taken from Swaziland to Ermelo and promised non-existent work there.

Gauteng: Possible case of child trafficking of 2 month old baby boy abducted by a woman in Alexandra.



Western Cape: Two Cape Town women allegedly lured to KZN's South Coast with promises of jobs at a hotel. They were forced into prostitution to pay back the transportation costs.

KZN: Building inspector, Ramloo Perumal Naidoo, on trial for paying his co-accused, Mandi Davathulu, R200 for sex with girl (11) on charges of rape, abduction and human trafficking.

Western Cape: 75 Indonesian male victims rescued from slavery-like conditions on-board 7 Taiwanese shipping vessels after spending months stranded in Cape Town harbour.

Eastern Cape: An East London community inflicts serious injuries on two innocent men and causes the death of a schoolboy falsely believed to be involved in trafficking. Charges against three suspects dropped.

KZN: So-called 'Doctor's case' (highest coverage during the period with 48 articles) – Dr. Genchen Rugnath, his wife, Ravina, and three co-accused are currently on trial for 156 charges including human trafficking, assault, rape, sexual exploitation of a child, and racketeering. The trial has raised questions around victim testimony and issues of witness credibility, as well as the authenticity of the commissioned affidavit and admissibility of evidence obtained from a search of the alleged brothel premises.

Notable Trends



Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation

At 66% of media coverage during the period, this type of trafficking continued to capture the most attention from media sources. However absolute numbers of sexual trafficking victims during the period were comparatively lower than those trafficked for forced labour. This suggests the entrenchment of a sex trafficking bias in the media and by anti-trafficking practitioners in general.

Women on Both Sides

The latest LexisNexis Human Trafficking Awareness report shows that women are significantly represented as perpetrators, as well as victims¹.

In many instances, women who were trafficked become second wave recruiters themselves, further entrenching and perpetuating this trade in human misery.

¹ Louise Shelley, *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010: 17.

² United States Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2013*, available at <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2013/210551.htm>.

Murky Waters – Forced Labour (in the maritime industry)

This type of trafficking remains under-reported in the media, although the number of victims assisted in individual cases tends to be higher than those of sexual exploitation.

As highlighted in the previous reporting period, trafficking for forced labour in the maritime industry from the Far East remains a key trend that needs to be addressed, particularly fishing vessels that enter South Africa's waters. The failure to systematically address labour trafficking offences in South Africa has been repeatedly criticised in successive annual TIP Reports by the United States Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons².

Elsewhere in Africa, 'deep sea' child sex tourism is becoming more widespread and entrenched in Kenya, as 'clients' rent boats to sail out to sea with children of their choice.



Intricacies of Prosecuting Human Trafficking Cases

Human trafficking cases are complex undertakings, starting with the investigation and the acquisition of collaborating evidence, through to the prosecution and witness testimony of severely traumatised and often substance-dependent victims.

The so-called 'Doctor's Case' is indicative of the complexities, and pitfalls, of investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases. It reflects many of these new issues that law enforcement and prosecutors face.

Of particular importance is the role played by law enforcement in ensuring that evidence collected is procedurally correct – especially in cases where witness testimony may be weak or of questionable credibility.

Child (Commercial) Sexual Exploitation (CSEC)

Incidences of CSEC represent a recurring theme and are linked to wider issues pertaining to rampant sexual exploitation and violence inflicted against children in South Africa.

The busting of an international child pornography ring with links to South Africa is indicative of this problem. Arrests related to this case were made in five South African provinces.

Traffickers and co-conspirators who are reported in child trafficking for sexual exploitation cases tend to be middle-class professionals.

Child trafficking cases represent a concerning increase from reported cases over the 2010 – 2011 period in the UNODC Global Trafficking in Persons Report 2012.

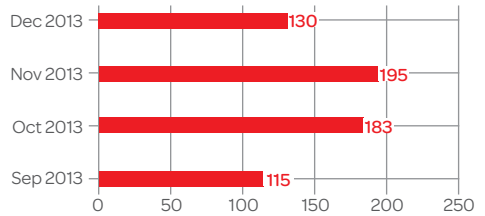
Another disturbing trend highlighted by the previous report is the sale of children by their families or guardians.

Human Trafficking Awareness in Africa

The LexisNexis Human Trafficking Awareness Index™ highlighted there were 623 unique articles published by African media between September and December 2013.

Awareness during these four months was significantly higher than the baseline, established in August 2013, of 70 articles per month, confirming heightened awareness.

Number of Articles



623

The number of unique African media articles on human trafficking, captured by the Nexis database service between September and December 2013.

358

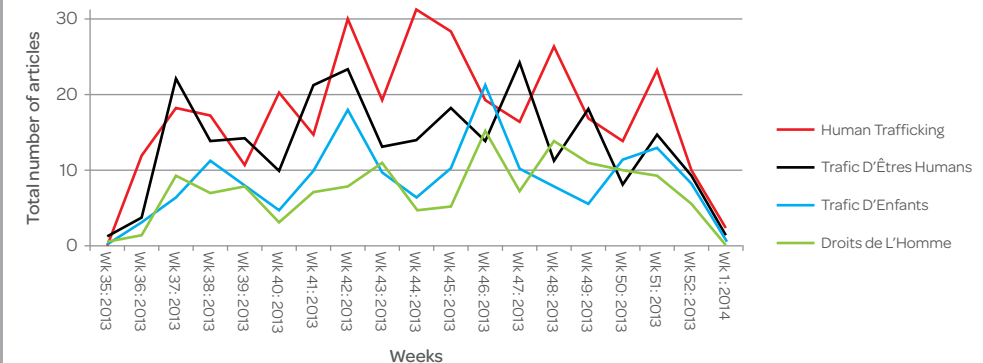
The number of potential trafficking victims reported on by African media during the period.

255

The number of child victims highlighted in reports.

The media do not always accurately classify victims in terms of gender and age (minor or adult). All too often, female victims are grouped together under the category 'girl' – creating difficulties for accurate analysis of numbers and trends.

HTI Africa 1 Sept 2013 – 31 Dec 2013



The graph above illustrates the frequency of specific search terms, which have been refined from the initial HTA Index Report, to capture the multifaceted nature of human trafficking cases. Search terms in English, French, Portuguese and Arabic are employed to offer a comprehensive review of reported human trafficking cases in the region. Migration as a contributory factor to vulnerability and the trafficking of minors remained key concerns throughout the reporting period.

The LexisNexis Human Trafficking Index™ showed the following reports of trafficking in Africa during this period:

Lampedusa, Italy: Boat carrying migrants from Libya to Italy sinks off the Italian coast. Victims mainly from Eritrea, Somalia and Ghana. Official death toll placed at 366. 155 survivors rescued. Traffickers allegedly held a group of 130 migrants from Eritrea for ransom in a desert camp in southwest Libya before handing them over to another syndicate/network who arranged their boat trip across the Mediterranean for a fee.

Rescue of more than 700 migrants and refugees off the coast of Italy, 207 of the rescued migrants were from **Nigeria, Ghana and Eritrea.**

West Africa: Child labour on cocoa plantations particularly affects children from **Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast and Mali.** Some go willingly while others are abducted by traffickers or sold by relatives to traffickers or farm owners. Reports surfaced of children from Burkina Faso trafficked to the Ivory Coast to work on cocoa plantations controlled by warlords in Mount Peko.

Benin: "Vidomegon", which was traditionally a practice of foster placement, now used for exploitation and profits. Children are victims to multiple forms of violence and abuse including infanticide of children considered to be 'sorcerers', female genital mutilations, abductions for placement in 'voodoo convents', forced marriages, corporal punishment and rapes. Reported cases remain low due to a lack of access to justice mechanisms, and to corruption and impunity.

Ghana: women trafficked to Kuwait to serve as 'Kadama' (slaves).

Nigeria: Baby factories and illegal adoptions.

Child soldiers and forced recruitment within the conflict zones of the **Great Lakes Region, Central African Republic and Mali** were a cause for serious concern. But media reports were unable to provide reliable figures due to prolonged political instability and internecine strife. This is a serious violation of human rights and constitutes a war crime which needs to be forcefully addressed by the international community and affected states.

Morocco: 92 migrants found dead in desert camps in Agadez en route to the Maghreb. Morocco is typically used as a way station by migrants seeking to travel to Europe.

Egypt: Migrant torture, extortion, and even organ trafficking.

Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and young adults is a major cause for concern in **Benin, Kenya, Madagascar**, fuelled by sex tourism and poverty, abuse and exploitation under the guise of traditional practices and customs.

Child sex tourism is rampant in **Kenya.** Media coverage is limited as the phenomenon has become tacitly accepted by the poorest of the poor in Kenyan society as a vehicle for socio-economic mobility. A new study by a Dutch NGO, Terre des Hommes, found that while German, Italian and Swiss men form the bulk of foreign tourists who exploit these children, Kenyan men made up 39% of the perpetrators.

'Deep sea' child sex tourism is becoming more widespread in **Kenya.** 'Clients' rent boats to sail out to sea with children of their choice. In addition, boda boda (motorcycle taxi industry) has now emerged as a new sector contributing significantly to the increase in child exploitation.

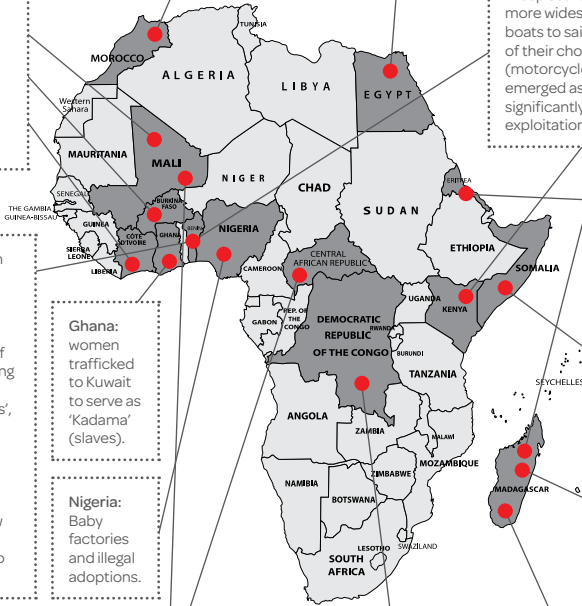
Eritrea: Migrants and refugees appear particularly vulnerable to migrant torture and extortion and exploitation.

A 24 year old Somali man arrested for being associated with the Lampedusa armed gang.

Madagascar: Lynch-mobbing of three men due to their community's unsubstantiated claims that they were traffickers.

DRC: Discovery of a trafficking network between the Democratic Republic of Congo and Lebanon, after two Lebanese traffickers and their Congolese co-conspirators were arrested. 'Girls' are often trafficked from the DRC to Lebanon.

Madagascar: Traditional customs such as early marriage expose children, especially girls, to exploitation or prostitution.



Notable Trends



Child Trafficking: A Pervasive Problem

The previous report on the LexisNexis Human Trafficking Awareness Index™ showed that the most prevalent type of child trafficking during the reporting period was for child labour, forced recruitment as child soldiers, and illegal adoptions.

Child trafficking for labour exploitation remained a major problem throughout the region during the latest reporting period, despite efforts to address the worst forms of child labour³ (predominantly in agriculture and mining), linked to traditional practices of cyclical child migration.

The Migration-Trafficking Nexus

Migration is intimately intertwined with many of the trafficking experiences highlighted by the LexisNexis Human Trafficking Awareness Index™.

The Index highlighted a number of notable stories of trafficking linked to economic desperation, conflict and migration within the region and intercontinentally during the period. The nature of migration within the African region is complex 'with countries in the region simultaneously hosting and assisting internally

displaced persons, refugees, returnees, victims of trafficking and labour migrants.'⁴

Until safe alternatives which protect the fundamental rights of migrants can be found, and pervasive corruption addressed, migrants across the African continent will be open to abuse, exploitation and trafficking.

Raising the barriers to entry in third states outside of the trafficking origin and destination points appears to have little effect in deterring illicit or forced migration. Indeed, the opposite is observed. Migrants are willing to take ever greater risks, and even put themselves at the mercy of traffickers, to facilitate entry into third states where they believe better opportunities and freedom from persecution are to be found.

Traffickers are increasingly becoming more sophisticated in their recruitment methods, by using legitimate businesses, like travel and employment agencies, to mask their activities and dupe young adults into believing that work offers abroad are indeed genuine.

Assisting safe migration, ensuring political stability, ending oppression, militarism and

³ See <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/WorstFormsOfChildLabour/lang--en/index.htm>

⁴ International Organization for Migration, <https://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/where-we-work/africa-and-the-middle-east/key-prioritieseast-africa.html>

LexisNexis and Human Trafficking



extremism, and providing viable alternatives and economic opportunities, should become key priorities of countries within the African region.

Globally LexisNexis is committed to combating human trafficking by offering direct financial support, through promoting awareness, sponsoring victims' support and assisting with training and education initiatives.

We have supported anti-trafficking organisations such as the Somaly Mam Foundation and AEFSIP (Acting for Women in Distressing Situations") and publish the Human Trafficking Handbook, the definitive legal guide to preventing trafficking.

In 2012 LexisNexis South Africa produced South Africa's first ever Human Trafficking Compendium and 1000 donated copies to the Government's specialised enforcement and prosecution units, including the Child Protection Units, the South African Police, National Prosecuting Authority, Legal Aid Board and the Department of Justice, to name but a few.

LexisNexis South Africa's annual Cares Day initiative also sees us providing assistance to a number of NGOs working in the field of human trafficking.

In 2012 LexisNexis launched the REDLIGHT documentary, a powerful and inspirational feature documentary that tells the real life stories of child victims of human trafficking and two remarkable women who fight to rescue and safeguard them. The documentary was filmed over a four-year period in Cambodia and features actual footage smuggled out of brothels and testimonials from victims, relatives and advocates. It is a Priority Films Production and was directed and produced by Guy Jacobsen, President of Priority Films; Adi Ezronie, award-winning actress and television host; Charles Kiselyak, award-winning filmmaker as well as Lucy Liu, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador.

More information on LexisNexis's efforts to combat human trafficking, and our commitment to the Rule of Law principle is detailed in:

www.lexisnexis.co.za/ruleoflaw

www.lexisnexis.com/redlight.index.html

<http://redlightchildren.org/>

[http://law.lexisnexis.com/webcenters/
RuleoflawResourceCenter](http://law.lexisnexis.com/webcenters/RuleoflawResourceCenter)

