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**THE IMPLICATIONS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING ON THE
VICTIMS AND SOCIETY**

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Social Science with Honours in Criminology and Criminal Justice

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Declaration Page

Here by I, Anastasia Pelsler, declare that the dissertation submitted for the fulfilment of the degree is my own work and contains no material that has been previously accepted for a degree at any other university. This dissertation contains no material or work previously published or written by any other individual, excluding the references given in the text.

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Expression of Gratitude

I wish to whole-heartedly express my appreciation to the individuals who made my research successful and whose assistance proved to be a significant factor in the achievement my goal. I would firstly want to thank my supervisor, Tara Farrer Harris, for her vital support and encouragement throughout my research project. To my family members and friends, I would like to thank each of you for your support, morally and emotionally, without the motivation I would not have successfully completed my research.

Abstract

Child trafficking is a global phenomenon which includes various forms of abuse and exploitation of vulnerable children. However, very little attention is paid to the numerous individual and social implications surrounding child trafficking. This research study provided a detailed overview with regards to the impact of child trafficking in relation to the child victims themselves as well as society. Five experts from multidisciplinary backgrounds within child trafficking, were interviewed through semi-structured interviews. The qualitative nature of this research study employed an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis to describe and interpret the data. The findings in this study suggested that first line responders lack the required knowledge and awareness to identify victims of child trafficking. Furthermore, the findings elaborated on the deprivation of education as an individual implication which further highlighted implications on society such as financial cost and stigmatisation. Additionally, specialised post-trafficking care can positively influence the rehabilitation and reintegration of the child victims back into society. Throughout the research study great emphasis is placed on the complex interdependent nature with regards to the individual and societal implications of child trafficking

Keywords: Child trafficking, individual implications, social implications, identification.

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Chapter 1: BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF RESEARCH

1.1 Introduction

Human trafficking is a global crime affecting countless victims across the world throughout various cities, towns, rural and suburban communities (Bernat & Zhilina, 2011: 7). Different social structures within society, the inherent dependent nature of women and children and the greediness of society are among the factors that contribute to this global phenomenon of child trafficking (Ebbe, 2008; 30; Ebbe, 2010: 43). Child trafficking can be examined and understood through a number of different perspectives (Aronowitz, 2009: 23). However, the precise nature and extent of child trafficking remains a mystery, as child trafficking is often underreported (Rafferty, 2008: 13). The vulnerability associated with child trafficking victims plays an important role in the trafficking industry, as fear instilled in victims is used to restrict them from reporting to the public authorities (Newman & Cameron, 2008: 6). These trafficked child victims are often perceived as illegal immigrants or associated with acts of criminality (Newman & Cameron, 2008: 6). According to statistics gathered by the 2010 Trafficking in Persons report, an estimated 12.3 million adults and children are trafficked worldwide each year.

This study seeks to understand why children are trafficked and gather rich information with regards to the individual and social implications that are associated with child trafficking. Recent research mainly focuses on the process of child trafficking – thus providing an explanation on the various levels and activities trafficking undergoes to achieve the goal of exploitation. Furthermore research tends to move towards finding data that describes the different reasons of the emergence of child trafficking. The study will incorporate theoretical knowledge which will act as a means to explain the implications of child trafficking on the victims and society and will make use of qualitative research methods to collect, analyse and interpret data to gain a deeper understanding of the aftermath of child trafficking. The focus therefore needs to be placed on the continued cycle of child trafficking and the implications thereof on both the victims and society, to understand the complexity of the phenomenon.

Central concepts with connection to the research study will be operationally defined. The conceptualisation will ensure that each concept's meaning in the context of the study is clearly understood. Thereafter the problem statement will be put forward.

1.2 Conceptualisation

Conceptualisation refers to the refinement and specification of abstract concepts to create specific meanings that reflects the purpose of the research project (Davis, 2014: 107). The defined concepts will form the foundation for the discussion of the concepts throughout the chapters.

1.2.1 Child

Self- evidently one might define a child by referring to age, as the age of a child suggests the different stages of development and maturity of a child (Plastow, 2015: 3). According to Plastow (2015: 3) for there to be a child, it suggests the presence of primary caretakers or parents, who take responsibility for the child. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC, 1989) defines a child as every individual below the age of 18 years, unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. In certain countries, the required age for majority depends on specific acts, for example the age of majority for consenting to sexual activity may differ from the age of majority for serving in the army (ILO, 2008: 14). Jackson and Scott (1999: 91) suggests that childhood is institutionalised through family, education and the state, thus resulting in children being dependent on adults and becoming excluded from full participation within the adult society. The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999) and The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (UN Protocol) (2000) define the term child as any human being under eighteen years of age. The definition used by the ILO and UN Protocol will be most suitable for this study as the study will include information about all children from infancy to the age of seventeen, that has been trafficked. It is important to note that the concept of childhood as defined by Jackson and Scott (1999: 91) will be taken into consideration throughout the study.

1.2.2 Child trafficking

Article 3(a) of the UN Protocol (2000) stipulates that “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, 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”. Article 3(b) explains further that the ‘consent’ given by a victim to engage in prostitution for example – is irrelevant where any of the means set forth in 3(a) have been used. Article 3(c) concludes that the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring 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 subparagraph (a) of this article (United Nations (UN), 2000).

According to the International Labour Organization (2008) child trafficking ensues when a child is moved from one destination to another – within a country or across a border — into a situation in which exploitation takes place, and this exploitation can take many different forms. Children are exploited for child labour, child soldiers, prostitution, forced begging, performing criminal activities, debt bondage, perform as drug couriers and dealers or is trafficked for the removal of their organs (Ballet & Bhukuth, 2016: 236; Conradi, 2013: 1209; ; Ebbe, 2008: 3; Fowler, Che & Fowler, 2010: 1347; ILO, 2008; Kotrla, 2010: 181). A child has been trafficked if he or she has been moved within a country, or across borders, whether by force or not, with the purpose of exploiting the child (The Programme Towards the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (TECL), 2007). The definitions on child trafficking used by the 2000 UN Protocol, the ILO and the TECL (2007), stating that a child has been trafficked if he or she has been transported within a country, or across borders, whether it is by force or not, with the main purpose to exploit the child, will be utilized for the purpose of this study.

1.3 Problem statement

The formulation of a research question according to Bachman & Schutt (2012: 28-29) should consider the following criteria: feasibility, social importance and scientific relevance. The feasibility of a study refers to the probability of finding answers to the research question within a given time frame given the available resources (Bachman & Schutt, 2012: 28; Davis, 2014: 14). A research study should contribute to the society, whether it is to gather new information on the phenomenon or to provide solutions to the particular problems associated with the phenomenon (Bachman & Schutt, 2012: 28; Davis, 2014: 14). Bachman & Schutt (2012: 29) suggests that all criminological research questions should be based of existing empirical literature, therefore a research question originates from previous research to find areas of interest within the phenomenon that can lead to new knowledge.

Through conducting a literature review, it came to light that literatures with regards to the implication of child trafficking are scarce. Previous literature on the topic of child trafficking mainly focuses on the process of child trafficking and the differentiation between the reasons as to why children are trafficked. Many organisations such as the Salvation Army, STOP trafficking of people and anti-trafficking organisations sets the primary goal to create awareness of what trafficking consists of, how the process works and how certain factors contribute to the reasons as to why children get trafficked. A research gap therefore exists as there is a minimal explanation given with regards to the precise implications child trafficking has on the victim and on society especially in the context of South Africa, therefore furthering the need of the current study. The current study can thus shed a light on the afterlife of child trafficking victims, whilst focusing on the implications thereof on both a social and individual level. Due to the lack of research within the field of child trafficking and the implications associated with it, the research study was conducted to answer the following question:

What are the specific implications that child trafficking has on victims and society from an expert opinion?

1.4 Methodological justification

Qualitative research is based on a constructive and subjective epistemology characteristic, which suggests that knowledge is socially constructed and consists of a framework that is descriptive, flexible, based on values, and is context sensitive (Walter, 2014: 21; Yilmaz, 2013: 312). The current study falls within the parameters of a qualitative research approach as the main focus of the study relies on the expert opinions on what the implications are with regards to child trafficking on an individual and social level. The research study is basic in nature as the purpose of the study is to contribute to the existing body of knowledge within the field that consists of and researches the implications of child trafficking on the victim and on the society. The research study is also grounded on an exploratory and descriptive foundation which suggests that the study aims to provide new insights to the unknown area of child trafficking and provide a full detailed description of the different aspects associated with the phenomenon being researched (Davis, 2014: 76), mainly focusing on the implications of child trafficking on victims and society.

The research study naturally falls within the frame of a phenomenological paradigm, which according to Du-Plooy Cilliers (2014: 28) focuses on the way in which individuals understand the world around them, therefore providing detailed descriptions of the phenomenon as accurately as possible, refraining from any pre-established framework (Groenewald, 2004: 43). As the current research study aims to understand the interaction that takes place during the process of child trafficking and the implications thereof, it also falls into the symbolic interactionism paradigm. According to Babbie (2005: 30) individual interactions, especially interactions that are unusual resolves around the process where common understandings are established between individuals through language and other symbolic systems. The symbolic interactionism paradigm according to Mead (1934: 112) allows individuals to develop a sense of the “generalised other”, referring to the human ability to gain an idea on how different individuals in general see and interpret different circumstances and phenomena (Mead, 1934: 112). The current study falls within the phenomenological and symbolic interactionism paradigm as it assist the research in the sense that it enables the possibility to capture the essence of the experienced phenomenon, rather than placing emphasis on the

numerical measurement of the implications that child trafficking has on both the victim and society.

1.5 Aims and objectives

The aim of this research study is to determine the implications of child trafficking on a social and individual level from an expert opinion.

The objectives of this research study are to:

- Contextualize the implications of child trafficking through a thorough literature review and related theories.
- Identify the individual and social implications through conducting expert interviews.

1.6 Chapter outline

Chapter 2 of the research study concentrates on previous and current literature on the topic of child trafficking, placing emphasis on any information with regards to child trafficking and its implications. Within Chapter 3 the relevant theoretical explanations will be provided and applied to the study. By applying the theories to the research study, it will enable a better understanding about child trafficking as a global phenomenon. The research methodology will be discussed throughout Chapter 4, focusing on the data collection and analysis procedures. Chapter 4 will also include the ethical considerations with regards to the research study. Chapter 5 will present the analysis of the collected data and Chapter 6 will serve as a concluding chapter in which the interpretation and evaluation of data will take place and the limitations of the study will be discussed. Chapter 6 will also provide insight into the achievement of the objectives, the value of the study and will provide further recommendations and research topics.

1.7 Conclusion

Throughout Chapter 1, main concepts used throughout the research study are defined and the research problem is outlined. The conceptualisation enables clarification on the meaning of each concept, which ensures that the research study is fully understood throughout. All the way through the study, a child will be defined using the definitions by

the ILO (2008) and UN Protocol (2000) which states that a child is considered as any person below the age of 18. Defining child trafficking is a complex task as it consists of various aspects which should all be taken into consideration when defining the phenomenon. Therefore, the study refers to child trafficking as defined by Article 3 of the UN Protocol (2000). The chapter also provides as justification on the research methodology chosen to assist in research study and also provides the different approaches which are suitable for the study. The goals and objectives are clearly stated in this chapter, to provide a sense of what the study wants to achieve after being conducted.

Chapter 2 of the research study will provide a comprehensive literature review on the phenomenon of child trafficking, shedding light on who is considered as victims of child trafficking, the extent thereof, the process and different reasons as to why child trafficking takes place. Chapter 2 will also focus on the various social and individual implications which can arise as a result of child trafficking.

Chapter 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

The main purpose of a literature review is to assist the research study at hand. It will help identify what information previous scholars have found on the topic and demonstrates their knowledge about a particular field of study, and will assist in determining what theories and models can be relevant to the research study (Howard, 2014: 101; Randolph, 2009: 2). Conducting the literature review will also determine whether the research problem is too narrow or too board, and will act as a guide to redefine and rethink the research problem (Howard, 2014: 101).

2.1 Child trafficking victims

Child trafficking victims can be found in any country, in any sector of trafficking, whether it is for forced labour, sexual exploitation, forced marriages, child soldiers, and removal of organs or forced begging. Within all the above mentioned forms of exploitation, the human rights of the victims are abused (Aronowitz, 2009: 32). Many traffickers and the victims originate from the same country, have the same ethnical background or speak the same language – this is important for the trafficker as this can build trust between the trafficker and the victim which helps to carry out the trafficking offense (The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 2016: 7). Women and girls are seen as vulnerable targets for trafficking because they are considered to be powerless, innocent individuals and are incapable of protecting themselves (Aronowitz, 2009: 37). There is a high demand for young girls in African and South Asian countries, as the demand is fueled by the belief that young girls, who are still virgins, can cure certain sexually transmitted deceases or HIV/AIDS (Aronowitz, 2009: 38). The characteristics that are identified and assigned to child victims of trafficking are similar to those of children who are abused (Warria, Nel & Triegaardt, 2015: 319). The physical characteristics include injuries, diseases and exhaustion; and the psychological characteristics include distrust in people, low self-esteem and social isolation (Warria et al. 2015: 319).The social characteristics that are identified between the two groups of victims are different from each other and include, not being able to interact with peers, the inability to engage with the culture identified in the captive environment and they are withheld from further education and have no identity documents (Warria et al., 2015: 320). An ideal victim

cannot be identified, as there is no fixed list of characteristics that describes an ideal victim of child trafficking.

2.2 The extent of child trafficking

To have a full understanding of the extensive nature of human trafficking, especially child trafficking, all aspects and factors that can lead to trafficking, should be taken into account. According to Kotrla (2010: 182) the income that is generated by traffickers and organised crime networks can largely explain why 'trafficking in persons' take place. In Africa, child trafficking is rooted in socio-economic factors and often overlaps with offenses such as smuggling, refugeeism and child labour making it a complex social development challenge (Warria et al., 2015: 316). Countries can take on the role either as the country of destination, transit or the origin. The origination countries include East and Central Europe, East and Southeast Asia, South and Central America and Africa (Ebbe, 2008: 17). UNODC (2016) found that 69 countries have detected trafficking victims from Sub-Saharan Africa between the years of 2012 and 2014. Destination countries include Western European countries, such as Italy, Netherlands, Spain and France. Canada, Israel, Australia, Japan and the Middle East (Ebbe, 2008: 18). The International Organization of Migration stipulated that there are more than 500, 000 women and children who are trafficked annually into West European countries (Ebbe, 2008: 18). China, Nigeria, Russia, Kenya, the Ukraine and South Africa are countries that provide brothels where women and children are imported and exported over the borders or within the country itself (Ebbe, 2008: 18). This leads to defining these countries as the country of origin, transit and destination. The brothels in South Africa and Kenya get supplied with women and children from China, Indonesia, Taiwan and Thailand (Ebbe, 2008: 18).

UNODC did a global report on human trafficking in 2016 and stipulated that although women largely are the victims of trafficking in persons, children and men are increasing in the number of victims of trafficking (UNODC, 2016: 6). This global report also suggests that in 2014, 51% of the victims of human trafficking were women, 21% men, 20% young girls and 8% young boys (UNODC, 2016: 6). In Sub-Saharan Africa, Central

America and the Caribbean, a majority of the detected victims are children. In Asia, girls from the ages of 13 – 16 years are trafficked from rural towns in Nepal and Bangladesh to brothels in China, for an estimated amount of a \$1000 for each girl (Ebbe, 2008: 21). Although sexual exploitation of women and children can be identified as a main reason for trafficking, it is also important to place focus on the various forms of trafficking. Children, boys and young men are trafficked to work in sweetshops as forced cheap labour, and boys especially are trafficked for the “three-D” jobs, thus jobs that are dirty, difficult and dangerous (Ebbe, 2008: 21). According to a global report on trafficking in persons conducted through UNODC (2016: 11), statistics show that within countries such as Sub – Saharan Africa, the victims that are detected are more likely to be boys than girls, as these regions seem to have a demand for forced labour, child soldiers and forced begging. Girls, on the other hand, make up a large number of detected victims of sexual exploitation within countries such as Central America, the Caribbean and South America (UNODC, 2016: 11).

2.3 Process of child trafficking

The United States in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 suggests that the concept of human trafficking represents largely three characteristics namely force, fraud, and coercion. In the case of child trafficking, these characteristics remain consistent and include similar forms of trafficking that is identified in adult trafficking such as sexual exploitation, forced labour, debt bondage, and involuntary domestic slavery (West, 2017:125). Child trafficking commences with recruitment of vulnerable children that are trafficked for specific reasons, which benefits the recruiters (ILO, 2008). Recruiters can take on various roles within child trafficking. For example, employers in a village recruit children and make a living thereof. The children are placed in the hands of people that will exploit them, or children can be recruited by an intermediary, who works for an anonymous placement agency (ILO, 2008; Ballet & Bhukuth, 2016: 239). Recruiters make fundamental promises to these victims and let them believe that they will receive better education or good employment (Aronowitz, 2009: 10). Not all victims are recruited, some are kidnapped and violence is used as a method to control and invoke fear within the victims (Aronowitz, 2009: 10). During the transportation phase,

victims that are used domestically will be held in the same country and moved across cities until they can be exploited (Aronowitz, 2009: 10). Victims of international trafficking can be moved across borders, which will increase the probability for forged documents and disposal of the identification documents of the victims (Aronowitz, 2009: 10). The destination is very important for the traffickers; this is where the exploitation will be taking place. The exploitation can take on many forms, depending on the reason for the trafficking, the gender of the child, age of the child and their vulnerability (ILO, 2008).

2.4 Reasons of child trafficking

According to The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 2007) individuals are trafficked for many reasons such as sexual exploitation, begging, and exploited forced labour in agriculture, manufacturing and construction industries, domestic service and organ harvesting. Factors such as poverty, human deprivation, gender inequality, unemployment and lack of education are only a few that can be ascribed as a cause of child trafficking (Bernat & Zhilina, 2011: 2).

2.4.1 Child labour

Individuals are frequently trafficked to work under conditions that are slave-like, for example in factories, mines or as domestic servants (Fowler et al., 2010: 1347). Human trafficking has been conceptualised as a modern form of slavery (Lee, 2011: 21). Child trafficking, with the focus of exploiting children for forced labour, can be a result of numerous factors. One of these factors can be explained in terms of child migration. Although the intention for child migration is to better the circumstances for these children and provide them with more opportunities to earn an income, it increases these migrated children's vulnerability to being trafficked (Ballet & Bhukuth, 2016: 238). Girls who are trafficked usually work as child domestic labourers or slaves and the boys tend to move on from domestic labouring as they approach adolescence and may end up being exploited in farming, manufacturing or service trades (ILO, 2008). According to a recent survey of UNODC (2009: 50) trafficking for forced labour accounts for a significant proportion of reported cases, especially in West Africa, South America and India.

Trafficking may occur as a result of fosterage where a child's parents places them directly with someone known to the family which then can turn into trafficking when the children are exploited by the caretakers for domestic work, forced begging or even sexual exploitation. (Ballet & Bhukuth, 2016: 238). Forced-marriage practices can also cross the borders for child trafficking. In many African cultures, forced-marriage is a common practice. Forced marriages can be seen as an economic strategy for the families, and this can again increase opportunities for traffickers to recruit (Ballet & Bhukuth, 2016: 239).

Children, who are trafficked according to UNICEF (2005), live in poverty. These children then feel the overbearing responsibility to support their families financially or try and escape the cycle of poverty and are desperate to work – this makes them vulnerable targets for being recruited for trafficking – especially in forced or cheap labour (Ballet & Bhukuth, 2016: 237). UNODC (2016: 10) indicates that within conflict zones, armed groups will recruit or kidnap women and young girls for forced marriages, to do domestic work and to work as sex slaves. Men and boys are similarly recruited by the conflict group for forced labour, slavery or as soldiers (UNODC, 2016: 10).

2.4.2 Child soldiers

According to the Paris Principles (UNICEF, 2007) a child soldier is defined as “any person below 18 years of age who is or who have been recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to children, boys and girls, used as fighters, cooks, messengers, spies or for sexual purposes”. Armed groups recruit or kidnap children for the purpose of using them as combatants and these children are often found in villages, urban areas and in refugee camps (UNODC, 2016: 10). Child soldiers do not only refer to a child who is taking or has taken a direct part in conflict groups. These children do not always get recruited to be soldiers; some of them join the armed forces voluntarily because they see it as the only way to escape starvation that can lead to illness and maybe death (Conradi, 2013: 1212). In 2005 Save the Children estimated that 40% of the world's 250 000 child soldiers were girls (Conradi, 2013: 1212). Girls can be considered one of the most valuable strategic

assets within armed groups as they are able to fight on the front lines just like boys, they can act as domestic caregivers to the infants in the groups and can take on the role of sex slaves (Conradi, 2013: 1212).

2.4.3 Sexual exploitation

Child sex tourism is one of the hidden forms of child trafficking, where the purpose is to engage in a sexual relationship with an individual under the age of eighteen (Aronowitz, 2009: 133). Child sex tourism mostly involves men from Western countries that exploit the poor and vulnerable children (Aronowitz, 2009: 134). Human and child trafficking for sexual exploitation takes on various forms, such as forced prostitutions and child and adult pornography (Lee, 2011: 38). Statistics of the International Organization for Migration (2001) suggests that of the approximately 4 million people who are trafficked worldwide, annually, an estimated 1 million individuals are trafficked into the sex industry. In Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe, women and children are especially vulnerable to be trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation (Fowler et al., 2010: 1347). The market for commercial sexual exploitation within the sex industry is a thriving phenomenon worldwide and is considered as a profitable market (Kotrla, 2010: 182). This market excels because there is often a demand for girls and women who are in some way 'different' or 'exotic' by clients of the sex trade and the brothel owners that are in charge of the services (ILO, 2008). Two million girls ages 5–15 are initiated into the commercial sex industry each year (Rafferty, 2008: 13). Emerging research suggests that 24–56% of trafficked children experience physical violence and 21–51% of these children experience sexual abuse (Ottisova, Smith, Shetty, Stahl, Downs & Oram, 2018: 2). When the victims of child trafficking arrive at their destinations, exploitation will take place. They are often locked in rooms without food or water for days and are repeatedly brutally raped as it is considered as an introduction and preparation of what will be expected from them by their customers (Fowler et al., 2010: 1347).

2.4.4 Forced begging and debt bondage

According to the International Labour Organization (2008) children, mainly very young children, are used in terms of 'forced begging', where they operate within a group setting

with a supervisor that control the children and the money they collect. Vulnerable victims for forced begging include children who are physically or mentally impaired, homeless or addicted to drugs (Aronowitz, 2009: 46). Another form of child trafficking is debt bondage. It can be described as “the practice of lending money or services to a person or people in exchange for their labour, should the debt not be repaid” (Fowler et al., 2010:1347). For victims of human trafficking, debts are held over them as long as possible, thus creating a sense of control over these victims (Aronowitz, 2009: 42). Southeast Asian women who are trafficked to Japan, the United States and Canada tend to have debts over \$24, 000 (Farr, 2004: 27). Bonded labour occurs when a family member of the victim or the victim him/herself lends money from individuals who insist that the debts can be repaid in the form of labour in factories owned by these lenders (Aronowitz, 2009: 43). Families can be forced to work 14 to 16 hours a day and the children are prohibited from any further education and these victims are often subjected to physical abuse (Aronowitz, 2009: 43). The circumstances that are linked to the trafficking process can have numerous effects on the trafficked victims, their families and society (West, 2017: 128).

2.4.5 Forced removal of organs

Human trafficking also extends to global markets in human organs and other body parts used for a variety of medical procedures and surgery (Lee, 2011: 42). Transplant facilities around the world have increased, and so has the demand for organs, thus resulting in a shortage of available transplant organs (Bagheri, 2015: 239). Therefore the market in organs can be described as driven by the concept of ‘supply and demand’ (Lee, 2011: 43). India and South Africa is known for trafficking body parts from the poor and socially marginalized with the country, whereas Brazil is known for kidnapping adults and children to supply the market with their organs (Lee, 2011: 43). As the gap expands between the supply and demand of organs, the black market and organised organ trafficking grows (Bagheri, 2015: 240). The true nature of child organ trafficking is still unknown as the organs of children are much more difficult to harvest due to the fact that hospital staff and physicians cannot try and justify their actions as these children are under the legal age of consent (Bagheri, 2015: 240).

2.5 Implications of child trafficking

The lack of knowledge and awareness about child trafficking and the implications it has on children is a factor that should be of great concern. This absence of knowledge on child trafficking is problematic when it comes to identification of child trafficking victims (West, 2017: 129). Children who are exposed and experience commercial sexual exploitation are unprotected against the dangers associated with sexual abuse (Rafferty, 2008: 13). The trauma that victims of child trafficking experience can vary from one individual to another, and can be influenced by age of the victim, the nature of the exploitation, the timeframe of the exploitation and the extent of the violence and manipulation the victim has experienced (Aronowitz, 2009: 47). It is important to look at the implications that child trafficking has on both the individual victim and on society at large.

2.5.1 Loss of innocence

Loss of innocence can be seen as a social and individual implication of child trafficking. Victims of child trafficking, whether it is for sexual exploitation, forced labour or any other form of child trafficking, are left with minimal resources to rebuild their lives (Aronowitz, 2009: 47). These children experience several forms of abuse on a daily basis, which is emotionally damaging for these victims (Rafferty, 2008: 14). Victims who are forced into prostitution are often stigmatised by their family members and the society, which makes them feel alienated and left without any support network. (Aronowitz, 2009: 47). These children are placed in a situation where they are deprived from their right to safety, and are forcefully removed from the protection they deserve (UNESCO, 2007: 48). Children experience physical and emotional trauma associated with the removal from their families, homes, and communities (Rafferty, 2008: 14). Many victims suffer from depression and suicidal ideation and often experience hopelessness and self-blame (Aronowitz, 2009: 47). This exposure to conditions that are unsafe, unhealthy and damaging can increase the probability of the victims' vulnerability to drug addiction, unwanted pregnancies and dangerous abortions (Aronowitz, 2009: 48). Many of these factors include situations where these children need to behave like adults, and are

deprived and prohibited from the life of a child. On a social level, communities are limited to any form of prevention for trafficking in children. In many African cultures it is seen as tradition to foster a child or to engage in force-marriage practices as it brings financial gain, but unfortunately, all innocence in the community itself is lost when they contribute to the factors that can lead to child trafficking (Ballet & Bhukuth, 2016: 238). Kortla (2010:182) introduces a concept of “the culture of tolerance”. This culture of tolerance is fueled by the glamorisation of pimping, as individuals are regularly exposed to the ideas of commercial sex trade which results in society becoming ‘blind’ to the degradation, demoralisation and abuse women and children go through in these trafficked circumstances.

2.5.2 Degradation of the Community

Degradation of the community is one of the biggest social implications of child trafficking. With degradation of the community the focus can be placed on how the cycle of exploitation, poverty and trafficking is difficult to break. The demand for child labour, sexual exploitation, substance abuse and dealing of drugs, can be understood from the perspective of the trafficker – who is driven by greed and money, or from perspective of the consumer that is driven by sexual desires (Kortla, 2010:182). Therefore, the more the society provides a demand for the various types of child trafficking, combined with the financial gains for the parents and traffickers, the more the traffickers will supply the society with children to fulfil the specific demands (Aronowitz, 2009: 25). Families play an important role in the degradation of the community. If families experience deprivation of opportunities and financial and economic stress, they will keep on selling their children for a material agreement, fosterage will keep taking place and more girls will be directed into forced marriages, for the sole purpose of providing a somewhat financially more stable setting for their families (Ballet & Bhukuth, 2016:239).

2.5.3 Sexual abuse

On an individual level, sexual abuse is one of the major implications of child trafficking. Sexual abuse is defined by Kinnear (2007: 2) as unwanted sexual activity, with perpetrators using force, making threats or taking advantage of victims who are incapable of giving consent. Both girls and boys can be subjected to psychological and

physical violence coupled with the sexual exploitation at the hands of their traffickers (Aronowitz, 2009: 37; ILO, 2008; Rafferty, 2008: 16; UNESCO, 2007: 29). Children who are trafficked do not identify themselves as victims due to a fear of retaliation by their trafficker, fear of persecution from law enforcement, or fear of arrest and deportation (West, 2017:126). Children who have been trafficked may be totally isolated by fear and they often end up in 'n vicious cycle of depression, trafficking, exploitation and further abuse, which leads to loss of all hope and can result in attempts of suicide (ILO, 2008).

2.5.4 Engagement in criminal offences

Trafficked victims are forced to engage in criminal activities, such as prostitution, organised crimes and the usage or dealing of drugs. The trafficked children are exposed to substances to keep them quiet and exploitable or to ensure that they become dependent on their supplier and therefore less likely to run away (Aronowitz, 2009: 27; ILO, 2008). Not only are these children forcefully removed from their safe environments and placed into living conditions that can be harmful and hazardous to their health, but they are also exposed to criminal activities and forced to participate in these criminal acts (ILO, 2008). The situations around children who are trafficked and perform criminal offences are extremely difficult to address. The criminal offences include participation in illegal prostitution, drug selling or production, burglary or illegal hawking (ILO, 2008).

2.5.5 Financial cost

Financial cost associated with child trafficking can be a negative social implication within the financial structures and the national economy. The reason for this is that many of the services trafficked children participate in are outside the regular markets of the society such as – cheap child labour, which provides them with the opportunity to have undercut prices - and thus destabilises the work done in the regular labour market. The International Labour Organization (2008) places the emphasis on long-term costs of rehabilitation of trafficked children, however this rehabilitation is necessary for these children to rebuild their lives and prepare for a future. When trafficking of a child takes place, their education progress will be limited, and this has a severe implication on the community as well as the family and the child. The child's future is no longer as

promising as he or she will not possess the required skills to obtain a career and this influence the community socially and economically (ILO, 2008). The cycle of poverty continues and puts future generations at risk for being potential victims of trafficking.

2.5.6 Juridical burdens and tracing missing persons

Juridical burdens and difficulty in tracing missing persons are both damaging implications of child trafficking on a social level. Trafficking in persons often involves crossing international borders, therefore human and child trafficking can be seen as a subset of illegal migration (Lee, 2011: 29). Children are sold and resold many time during the ‘trafficking process’ which makes it extremely hard to keep tract of these children (ILO, 2008). Women and children who are kidnapped for the purpose of being trafficked are sold two or three times to different brothels in countries such as United States, Western Europe, Australia and Japan (Ebbe, 2008: 22). Under-identification can be attributed to factors such as a lack of clear definitions by national legislations on what a trafficked child is, and how they can be identified (Warria et al., 2015: 318). It is clear that government efforts to fight child trafficking can not only rely on improved protection of children’s rights but there should be a “consequently strong imperative for mainstreaming anti-child trafficking policies and programmes in national development efforts, coordinating such policies and programmes across all relevant government departments, and allocating sufficient resources to tackle this problem” (ILO, 2008).

2.6 Conclusion

The main focus of Chapter 2 was to thoroughly work through literature and past findings on child trafficking to form a basis of origin for the research study. The child trafficking victims and the extent of child trafficking was discussed during this chapter. The central concluding thought with regards to child trafficking is that there are far too many dark figures surrounding the true extent thereof. Following this is the process and reasons for child trafficking are explained in detail. According to the Trafficking in Persons Report (2018) there is an estimated 10 to 15 victims each month for the purpose of forced labour on South African farms. Child sex tourism is a thriving problem within child

trafficking. Recent statistics suggest that around two million girls, from as young as 5, are initiated into the commercial sex industry each year (Rafferty, 2008: 13). As a result of the process and the activities surrounding child trafficking, both the victims and society are affected. Chapter 2 gives insight into what different implications arises with regards to child trafficking, whilst focusing on the victims and society.

Chapter 3 will provide an application of the chosen theoretical frameworks which aims to explain and describe the phenomenon of child trafficking. Urie Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory, Erik Erikson's Theory of Personality Development and the Functionalist Perspective will be discuss and apply to the research study. All the aspects of the theories will provide a social, criminological and psychological explanation of the implications surrounding child trafficking both on a social and individual level.

Chapter 3: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

When referring to child trafficking, many criminologists have noted that the hidden figures of crime can be ascribed to the skewed nature of the official crime statistic (Lee, 2011: 19). With reference to the implications of child trafficking, knowledge and research is limited. However, in order to understand the complex issue surrounding trafficking of vulnerable groups, the research study will provide a basic understanding of the various theories that can and have been used to address the implications of the child trafficking industry. A theory can act as an academic platform where information can be transformed into knowledge (Bachman & Schutt, 2012: 30; Dantzker & Hunter, 2012: 46). A threefold theoretical explanation on the individual and societal implications

of child trafficking will be provided throughout this chapter and will include; Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory, Erikson's Psychosocial Theory of Personality Development and the Functionalist Perspective.

Throughout the trafficking process the development of child victims are compromised and the harmonious structure of society becomes vulnerable (Lee, 2011: 12). Therefore, the above mentioned theories are valuable to the study as each theory consists of elements which can describe how traumatic events, such as child trafficking, can have serious implications on both an individual and societal level.

3.1 The Ecological Systems Theory: Urie Bronfenbrenner (1977)

The Ecological Systems Theory states that by fully examining the environment in which a child lives, one can understand the complexity surrounding child development (Duerden & Witt, 2010: 110; Thomas, 2005: 349; Burns, Warmbold-Brann & Zaslofsky, 2015: 250). Therefore, in order to have a better comprehension about the complex interrelationship that exists between the individual and society, Urie Bronfenbrenner developed his Ecological Systems Theory (Duerden & Witt, 2010: 110; Thomas, 2005: 346). Bronfenbrenner's theory has been selected as a framework within this research study to identify the various system levels which can be influenced by child trafficking, resulting in an explanation about the multi-layered implications the phenomenon has on the victims and society.

3.1.1 Explanation of the theory

Urie Bronfenbrenner (1979) developed his Ecological Systems Theory in an attempt to define and understand human development within the context of the systems of relationships that is shaped within the individual's environment (Johnson, 2008: 3; Thomas, 2005: 349). Prior theories on development of children mainly focus on the developing individual and their families, thus isolating them from all other influencing aspects (Pittenger, Huit & Hasen, 2016: 37). Bronfenbrenner's theory recognises that there are multiple external factors which can have an effect on the family and child (Pittenger et al., 2016: 37). Bronfenbrenner's initial theory included four layers of

systems which interact in complex ways, consisting of a bidirectional influence on the developing individual and his/her environment (Duerden & Witt, 2010: 110; Thomas, 2005: 353; Burns et al., 2015: 250). A fifth dimension, which comprises an element of time, was later added to the Ecological Systems Theory by Bronfenbrenner (Johnson, 2008: 3; Pittenger et al., 2016: 37).

The five dimensions of the Ecological Systems Theory are as follow: microsystems, mesosystems, exosystems, macrosystems, and chronosystems. Within the Ecological Systems Theory the microsystems refer to the pattern of activities, roles and interpersonal relations that influences the development of the individual directly within a given setting, (Bronfenbrenner, 1979: 22; Naudé & Meier, 2016: 8; Pittenger et al., 2016: 37; Swart & Pettipher, 2016: 14; Thomas, 2005: 351). The microsystems therefore include schools, households and peer group locations which refer to the child's immediate context (Duerden & Wiit, 2010: 110; Thomas, 2005: 351). A child's behaviour is thus influenced based on how the child perceives and interprets the activities, roles and interpersonal relations which are found in the microsystem (Thomas, 2005: 351).

The mesosystems comprises of the interconnection between two or more of the aforementioned microsystems, which has a relation to one another outside of the behavioural setting of the developing individual (Bronfenbrenner, 1979: 22; Duerden & Witt, 2010: 110; Pittenger et al., 2016: 37; Thomas, 2005: 354). Within the mesosystems, the individual can be influenced even if the individual has no direct interaction with the system (Duerden & Witt, 2010: 110). An environmental unit, such as the neighbourhood of an individual, can fall within the context of the mesosystem, as it encompasses various microsystems for instance, the school, the household or peer group activities (Pittenger et al., 2016: 37; Thomas, 2005: 254).

The third system within this theory is labelled the exosystem, which involves the linkages between a social setting in which the developing individual does not have an active role in (Bronfenbrenner, 1979: 22; Duerden & Witt, 2010: 110, Pittenger et al., 2016: 37). Thus the exosystem comprises of elements such as the workplace of the

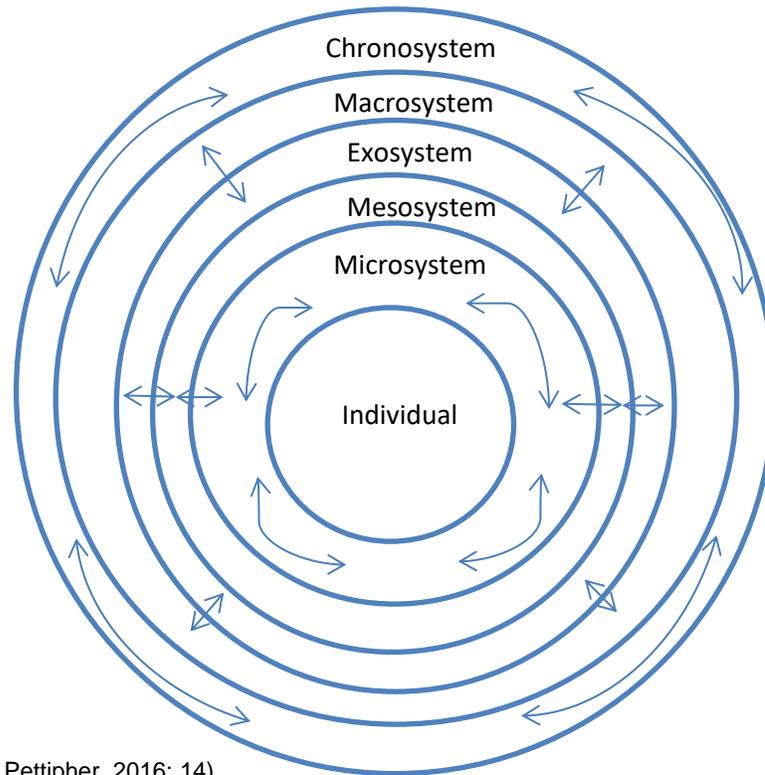
child's primary caregivers, school board decision processes or the network of companions of a sibling (Thomas, 2005: 354). Although the child may not directly experience interaction with the caregiver's place of work, this system will have an influence on the caregiver's behaviour and cognitions which will result in an indirect influence on the child, as the caregiver's behaviour and cognitions may be carried over into the home environment (Pittenger et al., 2016: 37).

The macrosystem describes the broader culture context of the life of the developing individual (Bronfenbrenner, 1979: 22, Deurden & Wiit, 2010: 110). Cultural contexts include developing and industrialised countries, socioeconomic status, poverty and ethnicity (Johnson, 2008: 3). The macrosystem comprises of the attitudes, practices and shared perceptions throughout society, therefore the expectation held within society will greatly influence and the child's immediate experience (Thomas, 2005: 355).

Finally, the complexities of time, including age and era, should be considered within child development, hence Bronfenbrenner introduced the chronosystems which represents a time-based dimension that influences the operation of all levels of the ecological systems (Johnson, 2008: 3; Pittenger et al., 2016: 37; Swart & Pettipher, 2016: 115). The chronosystems consist of the characteristic of a specific era in which an individual develops, incorporating changes and consistencies of both the individual and the environment over time (Pittenger et al., 2016: 37). Bronfenbrenner maintains that these changes are crucial in order to fully comprehend how various systems explicitly impacts the development of individuals (Christensen, 2016: 24; Pittenger et al., 2016: 37).

Figure 1 below portrays a summary of Bronfenbrenner's Ecological System. It further represents an illustration of the different ecological system levels described in Bronfenbrenner's theory, providing insight to the interactions between each system. The model provides clarity on how each interaction between various systems can be bidirectional and can therefore be used to illustrate the different directions in which child trafficking can influences the individual and the society.

Figure 1: Bronfenbrenner's ecological system model



(Adapted from Swart & Pettipher, 2016: 14)

For purposes of enhancing the understanding surrounding the implications of child trafficking on an individual and societal level, the Ecological System Theory will be valuable as it focuses on the complexity of the interactions between a developing child and his/her environment.

3.1.2 Application of the theory to the implications child trafficking

The Ecological Systems Theory developed by Bronfenbrenner is a possible theoretical framework that can be used to conceptualise the interpretations and perceptions children formulate about their surroundings when they are in a trafficking environment. The theory places an emphasis on the relationship between developing individuals and their environments, rather than examining the characteristics of either in isolation (Pittenger et al., 2016: 37; Rafferty, 2008: 13). Whilst the theory is applied to child trafficking, the focus needs to be placed on the damaging components within the child's

environment, the characteristics of the community and broader contextual variables, such as inequality and discrimination.

Within the Ecological Systems Theory the set of activities, roles and interpersonal relations found in the microsystem determines the behaviour of the child (Thomas, 2005: 351). The microsystem thus acts as an environment in which children initially learn about their world, thus offering a reference point for the children, providing them with an understanding of their world (Swart & Pettipher, 2016: 14). Primarily, the microsystems should act as an emotional support system for the children, guiding feelings such as the feeling of belonging, love and protection (Swart & Pettipher, 2016: 14). However, the traffickers use certain narratives that are similar to those told to abused children to instill fear within the trafficked children, resulting in the microsystem which now takes on the role of a risk factor, as these children are abused, unsupported and removed from their families (Farr, 2004: 25; Swart & Pettipher, 2016: 14; Warria et al., 2015: 324). Furthermore, if change arises within any system it will cause a ripple effect and each system will then be affected, which further contributes to the psychological and physical abuse associated with trafficking (Naudé & Meier, 2016: 9).

Children are trafficked for multiple reasons, such as forced labour, forced marriages, sexual exploitation, forced removal of organs and child soldiers (Ballet & Bhukuth, 2016:239; Conradi, 2013: 1212; Fowler et al., 2010: 1347; Lee, 2011: 21). Therefore the mesosystem is influenced as these children are placed in environments where they are forced to participate in criminal activities, increasing the chances of the child interacting with individuals who abuse, exploit and manipulate them. Furthermore, these children are indirectly influenced as they are deprived of their educational systems, additionally resulting in lack of financial support once they are rescued from the trafficking situation, further impacting not only the development of the child, but the exosystem as well

The fear of stigmatisation and the fear of authorities that these children experience, finds its origins in the array of attitudes, perceptions and expectations rooted in the

cultural context of society (Aronowitz, 2009: 47; Thomas, 2005: 355; Warria et al., 2015: 324). Not only is the macrosystem influenced but the chronosystem is comprised as well. Trafficked children are deprived from education, their human rights and their childhood (Aronowitz, 2009: 32; Rafferty, 2008: 14; Warria et al., 2015: 320). Victims are often rescued in the adolescent or adult years; therefore they are disadvantaged in terms of their educational, psychological and cognitive development (Thomas, 2005: 355). Despite the various ways in which the changes in each system can impact the victims, the trafficked children can in return influence their families and society at large as the interconnections between the systems are bidirectional, implying that all the systems are interrelated and influence each other (Christensen, 2016: 24; Pittenger et al., 2016: 37).

3.1.3 Evaluation of the theory

Although Bronfenbrenner has an influential contribution to many fields within child development, there appears to be criticisms directed to the theory (Christensen, 2016: 23; Thomas, 2005: 358). Both the contributions and limitations of Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory will be critically evaluated below.

3.1.3.1 Contribution of the theories

According to the Ecological Systems Theory of Bronfenbrenner, it is a complex process to understand a child as there are many different social and environmental factors that can influence and shape a child (Burns et al., 2015: 250). In many child development books the Ecological Systems Theory of Bronfenbrenner is used as an introduction to the rest of the chapters, thus his theory acts as a foundation for further understanding of the development of a child (Darling, 2007: 204). Bronfenbrenner's work focuses on three main aspects, namely the active individual, the phenomenological nature of the ecological systems and the idea that different environments will influence individuals in different ways (Darling, 2007: 204), and is therefore useful for this study as it is rooted in the phenomenological paradigm. Therefore, the theory has proven to be beneficial in providing insight to all the factors which influences the growth and development of individuals (Christensen, 2016: 24).

3.1.3.2 Limitation of the theories

One of the main criticisms surrounding the Ecological Systems Theory of Bronfenbrenner is that the theory makes the assumption that certain elements within the system will have a greater influence on the child's perceptions and behaviour than others (Thomas, 2005: 359). However, one cannot debate which action or interaction is the cause or the solution within each system, rather, the interdependence between the different system levels should be considered (Swart & Petipher, 2016: 17). Resilience is one of the dimensions not included in Bronfenbrenner's theory (Christensen, 2016: 24). Incorporating resiliency into his theory would provide an explanation about the individual's capacity, as resilience refers to the ability to be goal orientated, being hopeful and optimistic (Christensen, 2016: 24). It would enable a new explanation about how certain individuals overcome traumatic experiences, instead of just focusing on the negative effects of being exposed to trauma (Christensen, 2016: 24)

3.2 Psychosocial Theory of Personality Development: Erik Erikson (1959).

Erik Erikson's Psychosocial Theory of Personality Development was one of the first personality theories to propose that each stage in the human development will span throughout the whole lifecycle, not just childhood (Christensen, 2016: 24). Erikson's theory consists of various stages of development, providing insight into the establishment of the personality (Christensen, 2016: 24; Thomas, 2005: 86), therefore, this personality theory allows for an enhanced comprehension about the consequences of child trafficking on the personality development of the victim.

3.2.1 Explanation of the theory

Erik Erikson extended and refined Sigmund Freud's concepts of personality development, mainly placing emphasis on the development of the child (Louw et al., 2014: 22; Thomas, 2005: 86). Throughout Erikson's theory, three significant aspects came to light, namely; the development of a healthy personality, the process of socialising a child into a certain cultural environment through the psychosocial stages and the achievement of an ego identity which is attained when an conflict is solved,

which can arise throughout each psychosocial stage of development (Excell, Linington & Schaik, 2015: 30; Thomas, 2005: 86).

3.2.1.1 Ego identity and the healthy personality

Within Freud's personality theories, the attention was particularly placed on neurotic personalities, resulting in a disregard for the definition of a healthy personality (Louw et al., 2014: 22; Thomas, 2005: 87). However, Erikson addressed this imbalance through identifying the core characteristics needed for the development of a healthy personality (Thomas, 2005: 87). Erikson (1968:92) argued that an individual with a healthy personality will show a certain *unity of personality*. Therefore achieving ego identity (Suedfeld, Soriano, Mcmurtry, Paterson, Weiszbeck, Krell, 2005: 232; Thomas, 2005: 87). The ego identity consists of two aspects: The personal recognition of the knowing and acceptance of oneself, and the recognition and identification of essential patterns within one's culture (Thomas, 2005: 87). According to Erikson's Psychosocial Theory, development consists of certain critical periods where unique conflicts - inner and outer – can occur (Excell et al., 2015: 30; Louw et al., 2014: 22; Thomas, 2005: 87).

3.2.1.2 The epigenetic principle

The epigenetic principle refers to the belief that the development and growth of everything is subjected to a present construction plan, suggesting that certain genetic characteristics will arise at particular stages throughout the lifetime of an individual (Thomas, 2005: 88). Similarly, Erikson proposed that personality development of an individual will evolve according to specific steps throughout one's life (Louw et al., 2014: 22; Thomas, 2005: 88). Therefore, personality growth will follow a pre-established order, where significant interactions between the child and groups of individuals and institutions will occur within their cultural environment (Thomas, 2005: 88). The interactions which take place in the pre-established sequence will define the eight stages of the psychosocial development (Excell et al., 2015: 30).

3.2.1.3 The psychosocial stages

The psychosocial stages of development originate from the psychosexual stages defined by Freud, explaining the concerns with regards to personality development throughout infancy to adulthood (Suedfeld et al., 2005: 232; Thomas, 2005: 88). According to Erikson, the interactions between individuals and their social environment initiates eight vitally important psychosocial crises which the individual has to solve in order to obtain an ego identity (Louw et al., 2014: 22, Suedfeld, 2005: 232). The eight psychosocial development stages are presented below in column A of Figure 2. Each stage is structured as a dichotomy – as a struggle between two conflicting personality traits (Excell, 2015: 30; Thomas, 2005: 89). Furthermore, column B of Figure 2 provides a list of explanations for the different individuals with whom the growing child interacts with at each psychosocial stage. The specific challenges the developing child experiences throughout each stage is organised in column C, thereafter the approximate age categories in which the psychosocial crisis takes place are listed in Column D. When a conflict arises and there is an advantageous solution, the perspective of the individual will change, which will then be integrated into the healthy personality, enabling the individual to continue with their developmental life course (Suedfeld et al., 2005: 232). However, if the arising conflict cannot be resolved, the personality development will be repressed (Suedfeld et al., 2005: 232). Erikson argued that the early stages of the psychosocial development represent the foundation for the later developmental stages (Louw et al., 2014: 23). Therefore, the unsuccessful resolution of a conflict, would determine how subsequent stages unfold. As the individuals continue to age, they will move through the various psychosocial stages, regardless of the unresolved conflicts (Wurdeman, 2015: 6).

Figure 2: Erikson’s 8 stages of Psychosocial Development

Stage Number	<u>Column A</u> Psychosocial Crisis	<u>Column B</u> Radius of significant Relations	<u>Column C</u> Psychosocial Modalities	<u>Column D</u> Approximate Ages in Years
1	Trust vs. Mistrust	Maternal individual	To receive and to give in return	0-1

2	Autonomy vs. shame, doubt	Parental individuals	Holding on and letting go	2-3
3	Initiative vs. guilt	Basic family	Going after things or playing	3-6
4	Industry vs. inferiority	The neighbourhood and school	To make things individually and together with others	7-12
5	Identity and repudiation vs. identity diffusion	Peer groups and outgroups; role models	To be oneself or not to be and to share oneself with others	12-18
6	Intimacy and solidarity vs. isolation	Friendships, sexual partners, competition and cooperation	To lose oneself and to find oneself in another	The 20's
7	Generativity vs. self-absorption	Shared labour and household	To take care of oneself others	Late 20's to 50's
8	Integrity vs. despair	Humankind and "my kind"	To be and to accept not being	50's and beyond

(Adapted from Thomas, 2005: 90)

The psychosocial stages best suited to the implications surrounding child trafficking will include industry versus inferiority and the identity versus identity diffusion. Both these psychological stages explains how certain forced actions of children are acknowledge and accepted, resulting in redefining one's identity (Thomas, 2005: 93; Wurdeman, 2015: 6). During the industry and inferiority stage of the individuals psychosocial development, children engage in activities which they deem as worthy of their time (Excell et al., 2015: 30; Thomas, 2005: 92). An urge for recognition from others arises within this stage, and children partake in activities in order to gain satisfaction. If a child receives the needed guidance from caregivers when completing a task, they will develop a sense of industry; however, if a child did not receive the required preparation

for school, for instance, it will result in feelings of inadequacy and inferiority (Thomas, 2005: 93). Erikson (1959: 87), further suggests that a child might consist of potential abilities, and if not nurtured and developed during the latency years, the child might never develop these abilities.

The identity versus identity diffusion refers to the onset of adolescence. During this psychosocial stage, the individual experiences an *identity crisis*, as puberty results in the change of the child social role, and their previous perception about themselves no longer fit their new appearance (Thomas, 2005: 93; Wurdenman, 2015: 7). In addition to the individual confusion the children experience, adults and peer groups also adopt new expectations, encouraging the feeling of confusion (Thomas, 2005: 93). The previous subsequent psychosocial stages leading up to the identity versus identity diffusion stage should act as guidance for the children to form a sense of ego identity or self-definition (Erikson, 1959: 89; Thomas, 2005: 93). However, this period of development holds the potential for role confusion of identity diffusion (Thomas, 2005: 93; Wurdenman, 2015: 6). Throughout this psychosocial development stage, individuals struggle to define themselves in the sense of where they fit into society (Wurdenman, 2015: 6), therefore, the children depend on a defense mechanism in which they over-identify themselves with role models or crowds (Thomas, 2005: 93). The over-identification, results in the temporary loss of their own identities (Louw et al., 2014: 23). When the identity conflict is resolved during this psychosocial phase, the individuals will form their own strong sense of individuality, feeling accepted in their society (Thomas, 2005: 94; Wurdenman, 2015: 7). If the conflict remains unresolved, immaturity, cruel treatment of others and blind identification is some of the consequences which can arise for this psychosocial stage (Thomas, 2005: 94).

3.2.2 Application of the theory to the implications of child trafficking

Erikson's Psychosocial Theory on Personality Development can be used to describe how trafficking influences and restricts the development of a child victim's personality. Throughout the latency years, children want to earn recognition for work produced. Should they receive the needed guidance and attention from their caregivers and peer

groups, they will find a sense of industry. Unfortunately, within trafficking situations children are forced into activities, such as sexual exploitation, domestic servitude and forced marriages (Aronowitz, 2009: 32), which are often correlated with adulthood, hence these children are obligated to perform actions they are unfamiliar with and are not related to childhood activities. These forced actions, can result in a sense of inadequacy and inferiority (Thomas, 2005: 93), repressing the potential abilities which the child could have developed in their latency years. A further implication surrounding the industry versus inferiority psychosocial stage, include acceptance of these newly forced actions, which can impact the following stage of identity versus identity diffusion.

Erikson proposed that within the years of adolescence, children will experience an identity crisis which is as a result of the changes emerging from puberty (Thomas, 2005: 93). However, in a trafficking environment, children are expected to take on responsibilities which are out of the scope of their development at this stage. Child victims of trafficking are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological abuse (Aronowitz, 2009: 37; ILO, 2008; Rafferty, 2008: 16; UNESCO, 2007: 29), which can increase their confusion surrounding their individuality. Erikson suggests that in the situation of role confusion or identity diffusion, the victims will over-identify themselves with their immediate crowds, therefore taking on the ideals and actions of such groups (Thomas, 2005: 94; Wurdenman, 2015: 7). Child victims, therefore, take on the role given to them by the traffickers as they experience tremendous trauma, fear and feelings of guilt (Newman & Cameron, 2008: 6).

3.2.3 Evaluation of the theory

Erik Erikson's Psychosocial Theory of Personality Development is an extension of Freud's Psychoanalytic model, whilst essentially in agreement with it, the critique set for Freud's theory, can be applicable to Erikson's theory (Louw et al., 2014: 23; Thomas, 2005: 101). Despite the limitations of the theory, there are multiple contributions as well.

3.2.3.1 Contributions of the theory

One of Erikson's greatest contributions within in child development includes his detailed definitions of the psychosocial stages, together with the proposed identity crisis of adolescence, which has had a significant contribution to the psychoanalytic research methodology (Thomas, 2005: 102). Furthermore, Erikson focused his attention on normal development, emphasising a healthy ego rather than just focusing on the negative development of individuals (Thomas, 2005: 102). The Psychosocial Theory of Personality Development provided significant data for the research done by Erikson, unlike in the case of Freud's theories (Thomas, 2005: 102).

3.2.3.2 Limitations of the theory

There are a number of criticisms directed to Erikson's theory. One of the most prevalent critiques are that it is scientifically a difficult task to validate his research as it is built on internal logic which stems from the theory itself, similar to Freud's theories (Thomas, 2005: 102). Therefore, the Psychosocial Theory of Personality Development is based significantly on the Erikson's interpretative skills, will less emphasis on experimental and observational evidence (Thomas, 2005: 103). Furthermore, Erikson's theory lacks provision in the sense of providing an explanation as to why certain crises arise in different developmental stages (Thomas, 2005: 102).

3.3 The Functionalist Perspective:

Sociological theories provide various perspectives in which one can view the social world. The Functionalist Perspective originates from the work of Emile Durkheim, Herbert Spencer, Talcott Parsons, and Robert K. Merton (Mooney, Knox & Schacht, 2007: 10). The Functionalist Perspective will be utilised as a theoretical framework to explain how society and all its interconnected sub-systems influence one another, therefore providing insight into the implications which can arise from a phenomenon such as child trafficking.

3.3.1 Explanation of the theory

Structural sociology formed the basis for the development of the Functionalist Perspective. Key aspects within Functionalism include; stability, harmony and balance

(Lopez & Minassians, 2018: 260; Mooney, Knox & Schacht, 2007:10). The perspective suggests that there are interrelated parts that work together in order to achieve harmony, to ensure that society as a system maintains a state of balance and equilibrium throughout (Gheorghiuță & Vădăsteanu, 2015: 280; Mooney et al., 2007: 10; Sato, 2011: 2). Functionalists argue that each social institution within society has its own important function (Mooney et al., 2007: 10), and these social institutions include: family, work, education and religion (Lopez & Minassians, 2018: 260). For example, the family contributes to society in reproducing, nurturing and socialising the children; education ensures that individuals can transmit the skills, knowledge and culture of the society and religion acts as a moral guidance for individuals, a means of worshipping a higher power (Mooney et al., 2007: 10). Throughout the Functionalist Perspective the interconnection between each part of society is highlighted, focusing on the various influences each social institution has on one another. Socialisation is an important process as it teaches individuals how to behave within society, providing them with existing patterns of behaviour that is perceived as acceptable (Lopez & Minassians, 2018: 260; Louw, Louw & Kail, 2014:10; Mooney et al., 2007: 10). The shared values and beliefs of society are transmitted to the individual through various socialising agencies such as; peer groups, families and mass media (Louw & Louw, 2014: 151; Mooney et al., 2007: 10). Functionalists argue that the process of socialisation is much needed as society is established, sustained and reproduced on the framework of these shared values (Mooney et al., 2007: 10). However, individuals have the tendency to deviate from social norms as they often experience various social pressures which effectively limits their accessible option of achieving societal goals (Vito & Maahs, 2012: 141).

The effects that social institutions have on society are labelled by Functionalist as “functional” or “dysfunctional”. Social institutions are perceived as functional when they contribute to the stability, harmony and balance of the society, therefore insuring that the system maintains the equilibrium (Lopez & Minassians, 2018: 260; Mooney et al., 2007: 10). The moment when the stability of a system is disrupted, the social institution will be labelled as dysfunctional (Mooney et al., 2007: 10). However, some elements

within society can take on both the role of being functional and dysfunctional, for instance, crime (Mooney et al., 2007: 10; Vito & Maahs, 2012: 141). Any criminal activity is perceived as dysfunctional as it is associated with physical violence, fear and loss of property, nevertheless it is still considered to be functional as it, according to Durkheim, leads to heightened awareness of shared moral bonds and increased social cohesion (Hagan, 2013: 158; Mooney et al., 2007: 10).

3.3.2 Application of the theory to the implications of child trafficking

The individual and societal implications surrounding the trafficking of children are a complex phenomenon, as they involve variables which are interrelated and that cannot be explained in isolation. Structural conditions such as poverty, discrimination and inequality, which cause dysfunction within society, can increase the vulnerability of children to be trafficked. If the child becomes a victim of trafficking it can result in manifesting a feeling of detachment from the society, increasing the fear of being stigmatised (Aronowitz, 2009: 47; Mooney et al., 2007: 10; Newman & Cameron, 2008: 6). Thus these individual implications arise as a consequence of the dysfunctional social institution of trafficking. Furthermore, the trafficking situation deprives the children from receiving proper education, resulting in the lack of the necessary skills, knowledge and behaviours which is deemed as significant to the function of the society (Lopez & Minassians, 2018: 260; Warria et al., 2015: 320). Therefore, in a society where the harmony has been compromised, it will increase the probability that various social institutes will form new perceptions about abuse and exploitation, normalising such action (Mooney et al., 2007:10). From a societal perspective, individuals can have the perception that in order to achieve the wealth goals set by society, they have to participate in alternative, criminal means as they experience a lack of resources to achieve these goals through institutionalised means (Vito & Maahs, 2012: 142). The increase of unemployment, financial difficulties and increase in criminal activities contributes to the dysfunction within a society. These factors interplay with the socioecological environment, which facilitates, or obstructs, trafficking (Lopez & Minassians, 2018: 261). In the case where the factors facilitate trafficking, it further

demoralises society, dividing society into elements which work against each other rather than contributing to the stability and harmony of society as a whole.

The Functionalist Perspective highlights how trafficking influences the function of society, reformulating and rejecting the shared values and beliefs society is built on, resulting in a society which normalises, stigmatises and contributes towards criminal phenomena such as child trafficking. Therefore, dysfunction within society will continue to emerge unless each of the existing social institutes within the society submit to shared values and beliefs (Kale, 2011: 4, Lopez & Minassians, 2018: 260; Mooney et al., 2007: 10).

3.3.3 Evaluation of the theory

The Functionalist Perspective provides a general understanding of the complexity surrounding the interconnections between various elements within society (Lopez & Minassians, 2018: 261; Mooney et al., 2007: 10), enabling an explanation on how child trafficking can contribute to various individual and social implications.

3.3.3.1 Contributions of the theory

The Functionalist Perspective is systematic in nature, therefore enabling the researcher to find an explanation for numerous variables that can affect the experience and development of a victim of child trafficking (Lopez & Minassians, 2018: 268). Furthermore, Functionalism focuses on how a rapid change within society can lead to a disruption of the balance and harmony (Mooney et al., 2007: 15), therefore it can be applied to complex phenomena such as child trafficking.

3.3.3.2 Limitations of the theory

The Functionalist Perspective is not without critique. One of the most prominent critiques surrounding the Functionalist Perspective is that is often referred to as “Sunshine Sociology”, as it supports the maintenance of the status quo within society (Mooney et al., 2007: 15). Critics are concerned that the perspective only focuses on the functions of a certain fragments within the society, ignoring aspects of society which fails to adhere to the current state of values and beliefs (Mooney et al., 2007: 15). A

further criticism directed to the Functionalist Perspective is that it provides no explanation for how individuals exercise their agency in opposition to the socialization of the accepted values and norms (Holmwood, 2005: 107).

3.4 Conclusion

Throughout this chapter Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory, Erikson's Psychosocial Theory of Personality Development and the Functionalist Perspective was defined and used to provide a further understanding on the individual and societal implications of child trafficking. One central notion gathered from the Ecological Systems Theory, is that there are various bidirectional, interrelated systems which each not only has a significant influence on the developing individual as in this study, the trafficked child, but the systems are similarly influenced by the child (Duerden & Witt, 2010: 110; Pittenger et al., 2016: 37; Thomas, 2005: 353; Burns et al., 2015: 250). Erikson's Psychosocial Theory of Personality Development is valuable to the research study as the theory provides a comprehensive understanding of the identity crises which can arise throughout the psychosocial development stages of the trafficking victims. Lastly, the Functionalist Perspective provided the research study with the needed explanation of how certain social institutions implicate the function, balance and harmony of a society (Gheorghiuță & Vădăsteanu, 2015: 280; Mooney et al., 2007: 10; Sato, 2011: 2). The application of the Functionalist Perspective highlights how child trafficking disrupts the harmony and balance throughout society.

Chapter 4 will offer a clarification on the chosen research design, methodological procedures and techniques. The research study will mainly focus on a qualitative research design together with a phenomenological and symbolic interactionism paradigm. Thereafter, the chapter will provide a description and explanation of the data collection procedures, concentrating on qualitative sampling methods and the data collection method that was used. The specific interviewing process and the phenomenological interpretive analysis (IPA) as a data analysis method will be explained in the following chapter. Lastly, Chapter 4 will highlight the specific ethical considerations with regards to the research study

Chapter 4: RESEARCH METHODS

Research methodology refers to a type of theory which explains how an inquiry should proceed, therefore it can be described as systematic way to solve the research problem at hand (Bazeley, 2013: 8; Kothari, 2004: 7). The methodological position of a qualitative research approach is to gain a detailed understanding of the multiple realities, experiences and meanings regarding a specific phenomenon (Du Plooy-Cilliers, 2014: 30), in this case the implications of child trafficking on an individual and social level. For this reason the research study made use of semi-structured interviews with experts within the field of human and child trafficking to gain an understanding of what they have observed and concluded with regards to the implications of child trafficking. Throughout this chapter, the population and sampling methods, data collection methods and data analysis methods will be efficiently outlined and discussed.

4.1 The qualitative research approach

Qualitative research can be defined as an explanation based on non-numerical examinations and interpretations of a phenomenon, with the purposes to identify meanings and patterns of human interactions (Dantzer & Hunter, 2012: 56; Strauss & Corbin, 1998: 11). Within the field of criminology qualitative research aims to create a thick descriptive explanation of the setting or phenomenon being studied (Bachmann & Schutt, 2012: 199; Strydom & Bezuidenhout, 2014: 173; Walter, 2014: 21; Yilmaz, 2013: 312). Qualitative research processes often rely on participants whose perspectives and behaviours are the focus of the research, therefore the research requires consistent interaction between the pre-constructed methodology and the experiences of the participants (Mikèné, Valavičienė & Gaižauskaitė, 2013: 50; Yeo, Legard, Keegan, Ward, Nicholls & Lewis, 2013: 184).

A qualitative research approach comprises of several benefits within the field of research, namely: the flexible structure of a qualitative research design can ensure that a thorough and appropriate analysis can be conducted which will enable participants to have enough freedom to decide to what extent they want to expose themselves to the researcher (Rahman, 2017: 104); and the open-ended responses that is provided by qualitative research gives the researcher the ability to understand the world based on the subjective experiences of the individuals, therefore, by using direct quotations of the participants, their feelings, thoughts and meanings can be describe at a more personal level (Yilmaz, 2013: 313). Within the current study, the research aimed to understand the subjective experiences of child victims after they have been trafficked as well as the societal implications of child trafficking, based on the knowledge and expertise of professionals within the field, thus the qualitative approach was deemed most suitable to the study at hand.

As discussed in Chapter 1, this study falls within the parameters of a phenomenological and symbolic interactionist paradigm as the study aims to understand the life of child victims and the symbolic meanings they ascribed to their experiences throughout the trafficking process (Du Plooy-Cilliers, 2014: 28). Symbolic interactionism can co-occur with the phenomenological paradigm used in the study as the purpose of symbolic

interactionism is to understand that each individual reality is derived directly from one's experience, thus labeling and giving meaning to certain experiences which in return, results in the development of subjective knowledge about a specific phenomenon (Bazeley, 2013: 22; Mead, 1934: 112). The current study makes use of both these paradigms to further the understanding of the perspectives and realities of each trafficked child victim, based on the interactions they had with the experts used within this study.

The intention of the research study is not to discover and explain causal relationships in an attempt to predict the behaviour of individuals as is done in quantitative research (Du Plooy-Cilliers, 2014: 28). However, the study mainly focuses on the subjective exploration of the experiences of the child victims, therefore attempting to understand the life of the victims after they've been trafficked, based on the knowledge of experts. The result of using a qualitative approach within the current study is that the flexible nature of the framework enables change to take place, thus possible new emerging themes can be taken into consideration throughout the data collection and analysis processes.

4.2 Population and sampling

When conducting a research study it is mandatory to gather information about a specific phenomenon, event or concept (Dantzker & Hunter, 2012: 110). A population within a research study refers to a complete group of individuals or entities from whom the required information of the study is obtained (Bachman & Schutt, 2012: 104; Dantzker & Hunter, 2012: 110; Pascoe, 2014: 132). Population parameters are referred to as the characteristics and the amount of individuals within the population (Pascoe, 2014: 133). With reference to the current research question, the population parameters, therefore included all experts with the knowledge and experience of the implications that child trafficking has on the victim and on the society. Experts included individuals within the field of social work, psychology, criminology and anti-human trafficking organisations.

Sampling refers to the process where the researcher selects a specific portion, section or piece of the accessible population that can be representative as a whole (Collins & Onwuegbuzie, 2007: 281; Dantzker & Hunter, 2012: 110). A key characteristic within qualitative sampling is that the sample size is relatively small (Ritchie, Lewis, Elam, Tennant & Rahim, 2013: 112). This ensures understanding the phenomenon comprehensively as it is the main purpose of such research (Pascoe, 2014: 137). A sample falls either within a probability or non-probability framework (Bachman & Schutt, 2012: 111; Dantzker & Hunter, 2012: 110; Maxfield & Babbie, 2012: 153; Pascoe, 2014: 136; Ritchie et al., 2013: 112). Purposive sampling, a non-probability sampling method, was chosen to assist the study in obtaining a sample group, as this method enabled the researcher to purposefully choose the characteristics that was best suitable for the study (Babbie, 2001: 179; Maxfield & Babbie: 2012: 154; Pascoe, 2014: 142). A sample is carefully selected from the accessible population, which consists of the desired characteristics, and those who do not fit these requirements are disregarded from the study (Babbie, 2001: 179; Pascoe, 2014: 142). Purposive sampling supports the current research study as it targets individuals who are particularly knowledgeable about the issue under investigation. The sample group for the current study therefore consisted of 5 experts, who were researchers, psychologists and anti-human trafficking organisation personnel, with at least 5-10 years of experience working in the field of child trafficking.

Population parameters were set in order to narrow down and determine which experts could participate within the research study. The criteria set for the sample group include:

- Each expert should have at least 5-10 years of experience within the field of human trafficking, specifically child trafficking.
- Each expert should have worked with or done research on the trafficked child victim after they have been rescued in order to ensure that each experts participating within the research study consists of the required insight and knowledge about the individual and societal implications of a phenomenon such as child trafficking.

4.3 Data collection instrument

When information is required that is subjective and detailed in nature, the most common qualitative method to use is interviews (Dantzker & Hunter, 2012: 57). For the purpose of this study, semi-structured interviews were used as the primary data collection method where information was gathered from the experts' opinions on the implications of child trafficking on an individual and social level.

The flexible, expansive framework of semi-structured interviews allows the researcher to collect information that is filled with detail and follows a somewhat conventional style (Harrell & Bradley, 2009: 27; Smith, Flowers & Larkin, 2009: 59; Yeo et al., 2013: 183). Hence, it creates an opportunity for the researcher and participant to engage in a dialogue where the predefined questions are able to be modified in the light of the participants' responses which allows the researcher to examine interesting and important areas that may arise throughout the duration of the interview (Bachman & Schutt, 2012: 211; Smith & Osborne, 2007: 57). Interviewers engage in active, supportive listening that involves paraphrasing and probing to develop rapport and encourage in-depth discussion (Rossetto, 2014: 483). As semi-structured interviews are conducted, it enables the researcher to see the non-verbal reactions or facial expressions of the participants while they are answering the questions, which can be an additional source of data that can be used when analysing and interpreting the information (Bezuidenhout & Strydom, 2014: 188; Yeo et al., 2013: 182). The advantages of semi-structured interviews are that it facilitates empathy, allows flexibility of coverage on the topic being studied and assist and guides the interview to explore more novel areas where richer data can be found (Bezuidenhout & Strydom, 2014: 188; Smith & Osborne, 2007: 59).

Within the current study, the semi-structured interviews allowed the researcher to gather data that was rich and detailed, explaining from an expert opinion what the different implications are with regards to child trafficking, accordingly giving insight to the influence thereof on both the individual and society. Qualitative research aims to

achieve data saturation (Pascoe, 2014:137), therefore 5 participants were interviewed to ensure that all possible emerging topics are covered and the new uncovered issues are addressed and incorporated into the study. Throughout each interview, the participants each received the same interview schedule, which guided the structure of the interview. The semi-structured interview covered the professional engagement and experience of the experts within child trafficking. The interview schedule comprised of probes, acting as guidance for the participants to elaborate on their answers, ensuring that the researcher gathered the needed information.

4.4 Interview process and procedures

Semi-structured interviews can be described as a distinctively powerful and sensitive method used to capture the experiences and lived meanings of the participants' worlds (Kvale, 2007: 11). When conducting a qualitative semi-structured interview the setting, procedures and duration of the interview should be taken into consideration throughout the interview and will be discussed below.

4.4.1 Interview setting

Given the sensitivity surrounding the questions and answers of an interview, it is important to create an environment where the participant feels safe and comfortable, which will in return enable the participants to talk openly about their experiences with regards to the phenomenon being studied (Kvale, 2007: 57). Therefore, it is beneficial to the study if the participant can choose or request a specific setting in which they would prefer the interview to take place, as the familiar setting will act as a calming factor, thus ensuring that the participant is comfortable when being interviewed.

The researcher is of opinion that all the participants were comfortable as they had a choice where and in what environment they preferred the interview to be conducted. The semi-structured interviews conducted with Participant 1 and Participant 3 were face-to-face interviews, conducted in the board-rooms of the participants' workplace. This ensured that no interruptions could take place, and therefore created an environment which is peaceful and quiet. However, Participant 2 and Participant 4 requested to do Skype interviews, as the traveling distance made it hard for both of the

parties to ensure a face-to-face interview. Although the interviews were conducted over an online Skype call, the researcher was still able to record the interviews and the participants were still able to choose in which environment they wanted the interview to take place. Therefore, the Skype interviews were conducted using similar techniques as done within the face-to-face interviews. Participant 5 agreed to do the interview, however, insisted to do an e-mail interview. As the interviews are semi-structured in nature, the researcher and the participant engaged in multiple e-mail exchanges to ensure that the needed information was collected.

4.4.2 The interviewing procedures

The semi-structured interviews were conducted solely by the researcher with the assistance of a recorder. Using a recorder enabled the researcher to ensure that all information was taken into account when transcribing and analysing the data. The field notes and recordings of the interviews allowed the researcher to interpret the verbal and non-verbal cues; ensuring that the data reflected the subjective experiences of each participant. Throughout each interview, new themes emerged and by the fourth interview repeated themes were identified. Five interviews were conducted to ensure that data saturation was achieved throughout the sample group of the experts within the field of child trafficking.

Anonymity throughout the interviews could not be promised as the researcher conducted face-to-face and Skype interviews. However, at the beginning of the interview, each participant was promised confidentiality. The participants were informed that they would be known throughout the study as Participant 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Each participant was given an explanatory statement, which provides a brief explanation about the research project and the procedures that follows within the study. The aim of the research study was clearly outlined and explained by the researcher to each participant, in order for the participants to fully understand what the study required from them. Each participant is also informed of the voluntary participation aspect of the research study, in which it is explained that they can withdraw from the study at any

given time. Thereafter, each participant was asked to sign a consent form, where they indicated that they understood the process and gave their consent to participate.

4.4.3 Interview duration

The researcher used a semi-structured interview schedule which acted as a guideline for the interviews to be conducted. The duration of the interviews ranged between 25 minutes to an hour, which allowed the researcher to gather the needed information. Each participant gave a time frame in which they were available for the interviews, and the researcher agreed to stay within the time limit given. All the interviews were conducted in English as all the participants understood and spoke the language fluently.

4.5 Data analysis and interpretation procedures

Qualitative data analysis can be defined as a process where large amounts of qualitative data is deconstructed into manageable sets in accordance with the aims of the conducted research study (Kawulich, 2004: 97). Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) is rooted in a phenomenological and symbolic interactionist research design, and was therefore chosen as the data analysis method to explore and examine the data collected from the semi-structured interviews. Within IPA the aim is to understand the detail of the participant's world, which can be referred to as an 'insider's perspective' when conducting the research (Smith & Osborne, 2007: 53), however, this cannot be achieved directly or completely as the research study relied on the interactions the participants had with the trafficked victims. According to Moustakas (1994: 120) IPA is a seven-fold step-by-step approach. Moustakas (1994: 120) describes the first step as the process where statements from the participants are listed and divided into primary groups which will enable a description of the experiences of the participants. This is called horizontalisation and consists of horizons or themes that include the labelled statements of participants (Moustakas, 1994: 120). The second step, elimination refers to the procedure where the themes are sorted and eliminated as it does not fulfil the requirements of being labelled or does not contribute to the understanding of the experience (Moustakas, 1994: 120). Clustering is the third step in IPA and this is where the remaining themes are further divided into clusters that is

characterised by similar themes (Moustakas, 1994: 120). Validation, step four, according to Moustakas (1994: 120) includes the evaluation of the themes that consists of the interview transcripts and if these themes are considered as invalid they are disregarded. Individual textual description follows as step five and explains the phenomenon using direct quotations from the interview transcripts (Moustakas, 1994: 121). Step six, include individual structural descriptions which refers to the process where the researcher gives his or her understanding of the participant's experiences with regards to the phenomenon (Moustakas, 1994: 121). Lastly, Moustakas (1994: 121) describes composite description as the representation of the experiences and meanings that is gathered and taken from the entire participation group.

The interpretative activity within IPA is necessary as it assisted the research in the sense of understanding the personal worlds of the participants (Smith & Osborne, 2007: 53), thus providing the research study with significant insight into the individual and societal implications of child trafficking. IPA studies are conducive to small sample sizes as the analysis of the detailed data is time consuming. The aim of the current study was achieved as IPA allowed the researcher to delve deeply into the data to gain a detailed understanding of the phenomenon being studied rather than making general assumptions (Smith & Osborne, 2007: 53).

4.6 Ethical Considerations

Ethics within the social science field can be defined as the study of what researchers ought to do when conducting a research study (Hammersley & Traianou, 2012: 16). Ethics thus refers to the moral or professional code of conduct of a researcher that establishes the standard for their attitudes and behaviour (Louw, 2014: 263; Singh, 2012: 410). There are a number of important ethical considerations that arises when conducting a qualitative research study. Table 1 below explicates the following ethical considerations: informed consent, voluntary participation and privacy and confidentiality.

4.6.1 Informed consent

One of the core aspects in social research is informed consent and can be defined as the knowing consent of an individual or of the legal representative authority, which enables free power of choice without any element of force, fraud, deceit or any form of coercion (Munhall, 1988: 156; Webster, Lewis & Brown, 2013: 87). The way in which participants are informed about the process is a critical part of the research study. Drawing up a letter where the consent of the participant can be stated in writing is an important (Louw, 2014: 264; Webster et al., 2013: 87). Informed consent should therefore clearly state the title, the goal of the research study, as well as an explanation of the procedures within the research (Louw, 2014: 264; Munhall, 1988: 156). Within the consent form individuals should also be informed that the participation is voluntary.

4.6.2 Voluntary participation

When referring to the procedure of informed consent, three aspects should be taken into consideration; adequate information, capability and voluntary participation (Marshall, Adebamowo, Adeyemo, Ogundiran, Strenski, Zhou & Rotimi, 2014: 5). Voluntary participation therefore refers to the possibility that exists for participants to withdraw from the research or refuse any further participation throughout the research study at any given time (Marshall et al., 2014: 5; Munhall, 1988: 156). Voluntary participation is an essential factor within the current study as it provides the participants with the freedom to remove themselves from the research study at any given stage.

4.6.3 Privacy and confidentiality

A research study often involves the collection of information that could cause emotional, or physical harm to the participant and therefore the participant needs to be informed and assured that sensitive information will then be protected or that their identities will be kept confidential (Hammersley & Traianou, 2012: 102). Confidentiality refers to research process where the researcher is able to match the respondent's names to their identity but the information gathered from the research process is only available to the researcher (Louw, 2014: 268). It is important to make sure that privacy and confidentiality can be promised to the participants (Louw, 2014: 268).

4.7 Conclusion

The overriding goal of the research study is to investigate the subjective meanings that drive and motivate individual action and therefore techniques such as semi-structured interviews were used to obtain the needed information about the implications of child trafficking on a social and individual level. Five semi-structured interviews were conducted, using face-to-face interviews, online video interviews and an e-mail interview to collect the required data for the research study. Thereafter, Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was chosen as an appropriate data analysis method based on the phenomenological and symbolic interactionist nature of the study. The research study will followed the step-by-step approach of IPA as described by Moustakas (1994: 120) in order to outline and identify common themes, eliminate irrelevant concepts and create an overall representation of the subjective experiences of the participants. The applicable ethical considerations were highlighted.

Throughout the following chapter, the empirical findings will be examined and presented using the IPA step-by-step approach as discussed in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 will therefore include the analysis of the collected data and a summary of the findings will be presented.

Chapter 5: EMPIRICAL FINDINGS

Qualitative data analysis methods disregard the numerical format of data, therefore placing emphasis on the identification of subjective meanings and patterns of human interactions (Babbie, 2007: 378; Bezuidenhout & Cronje, 2014: 229). Chapter 5 will outline and discuss the step-by-step process of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) used within the research study to analyse the collected data.

5.1 Discussion of findings

The essence of the IPA data analysis lies in the analytic focus thereof; within the current study the analytic attention is directed towards the participants and how they attempt to understand their experiences (Smith et al., 2009: 79), hence the phenomenological in nature of IPA (Smith et al., 2009: 1; Smith & Osborne, 2007: 53). The researcher relied on the seven-step IPA approach formulated by Moustakas (1994:120-121) to analyse the collected data. Initially, the researcher aimed to identify emerging themes, looking for connections between each of the emerging themes. Thereafter, each theme was examined in terms of its relation to the phenomenon of child trafficking and its ability to be labeled. Themes that are considered as irrelevant to the phenomenon or unable to be labeled are eliminated from the study. Following the elimination of irrelevant or unlabeled themes, the remaining themes are clustered into sub-ordinate themes. Once the themes are divided into superordinate and sub-ordinate categories, they are

tabulate into a master list. The master list also includes a motivating statement contributing to the validation of the themes.

Once the master list was created, the research moved onto the following transcript and the process mentioned above was repeated to further find more supporting evidence of the master and sub-ordinated themes, or to find new emerging themes. The process of IPA is cyclic and therefore required repeatedly re-reading the data and the clustering on the superordinate themes was re-evaluated and compared to the master list as new themes emerged. Subsequently the themes are described by the researcher using the semi-structured interviews and field notes; therefore each theme is supported by verbatim abstracts from the participants, which enabled the study to give insight into the experiences of each participant.

5.2 Step 1: Horizontalisation of data

The initial emerging themes discovered in the first interview are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Initial emerging themes

Initial emerging themes
5.2.1 Identification and juridical burdens
5.2.2 Rehabilitation
5.2.3 Awareness raising
5.2.4 Psychological implications
5.2.5 Loss of childhood
5.2.6 Health implications
5.2.7 Deprivation of education
5.2.8 Behavioural difficulties
5.2.9 Normalising abuse
5.2.10 Degradation of the community
5.2.11 Boredom
5.2.12 Victims of hope
5.2.13 Re-victimization
5.2.14 Honour killing

5.2 Step 2: Elimination of themes

The eliminations of themes are presented throughout this section. For each semi-structured interview conducted, a master list of emerging themes were generated and compared to the initial master list of the first participant's interview. Specific emerging themes were then eliminated as it either did not related to the phenomenon of child trafficking and the individual and societal implications thereof or could not be labeled. The eliminations of the themes and the reasoning behind it will be discussed below in Table 2.

Table 2: Eliminated themes

Eliminated themes	Reason for elimination
5.3.1 Normalising abuse	This theme was eliminated from the study as it was found that the normalisation of abuse and violence contributes to the wider social perceptions individuals develop about such actions, and therefore does not specifically refer to the abusive and exploitative activities within child trafficking.
5.3.2 Victims of hope	This theme was deleted as it speaks more to the risks factors associated with the vulnerability of children to become victims of trafficking, therefore it cannot be applied to the individual and social implications surrounding child trafficking.
5.3.3 Honour killing	The law of honour killings is most prevalent in various Islamic countries and is therefore eliminated as a theme because it is outside the scope of the research study as South Africa is the geographical focus of the study.
5.3.4 Boredom	Trafficked victims are exposed to various forms of pain and pleasure, therefore, living in

	chaos; however, boredom cannot be labeled as an individual or societal implication of child trafficking, but rather refers to the specific lifestyle and behaviour pursued by the trafficked individuals. Therefore this theme was eliminated.
5.3.5 Awareness raising	This theme was predominant throughout all the interviews; however, it was deleted as it is outside the scope of the research study. Nevertheless, the lack of awareness raising can be used as a recommendation for further research.

5.4 Step 3: Clustering of themes

Table 3 below represents the clustering of the sub-ordinate themes after the elimination of irrelevant or unlabeled themes. The clustering of the sub-ordinate themes were created after the analysis of the all the interviews.

Table 3: Initial emerging themes and sub-ordinate themes

Initial emerging themes	Sub-ordinate themes
5.4.1 Identification and juridical burdens	
5.4.2 Rehabilitation	5.4.2.1 Family support 5.4.2.2 Post-trafficking care
5.4.3 Psychological implications	5.4.3.1 Complex trauma 5.4.3.2 Intergenerational trauma 5.4.3.3 Emotional implications
5.4.4 Loss of childhood	
5.4.5 Deprivation of education	
5.4.6 Health implications	5.4.6.1 Developmental implications 5.4.6.2 Physical harm
5.4.7 Behavioural difficulties	5.4.7.1 Engagement in criminal activities 5.4.7.2 Engagement in deviant behaviour
5.4.8 Degradation of the community	5.4.8.1 Stigmatisation

	5.4.8.2 Culture of silence 5.4.8.3 Economic burdens
5.4.9 Re-victimization	

5.5 Step 4: Validation of themes

Once the clustering section has been completed, the researcher engaged in the last step in the cyclic process of IPA to ensure that all the themes the listed in Table 3 above are connected to the data of the interviews. Table 4 below, includes the validation of the initial emerging themes and sub-ordinate themes through providing motivating statements of how many participants within the sample group could be used to justify the theme. The themes tabulated below will be used to discuss the individual and societal implications of child trafficking.

Table 4: Initial emerging themes, sub-ordinate themes and motivating statements

Initial emerging themes	Sub-ordinate themes	Motivating statements
5.5.1 Identification and juridical burdens		3 participants “I think one of our biggest challenges that we have right now is our approach to finding victims”
5.5.2 Rehabilitation	5.5.2.1 Family support	2 participants “It is not very often that I come across parents who are willing to walk the whole road with the child ...”
	5.5.2.2 Post-trafficking care	4 participants “ ... especially if it is victims of trafficking or

		whether it is serious and prolonged cases of child abuse for example, they do need long term rehabilitation and reintegration and support, which I don't necessarily think we have in place"
5.5.3 Psychological implications	5.5.3.1 Complex trauma	<i>3 participants</i> " ... there are also serious psychological implications ... specifically complex trauma that many victims of trafficking actually face"
	5.5.3.2 Intergenerational trauma	<i>3 participants</i> " ... we have a very traumatised country with a lot of intergenerational trauma, and I think that brings instability"
	5.5.4.3 Emotional implications	<i>4 participants</i> " ... the victim is the evidence of the crime ... so the traffickers will leave no stone unturned to get rid of the evidence"
5.5.4 Loss of childhood		<i>3 participants</i>

		“ It is a complex offence and it robs children of their childhood”
5.5.5 Deprivation of education		<i>5 participants</i> “I think education is an issue because they miss many years of studying ...”
5.5.6 Health implications	5.5.6.1 Developmental implications	<i>2 participants</i> “ ... many are malnourished ... and prone to serious diseases”
	5.5.6.2 Physical harm	<i>2 participants</i> “When she came to us at 17, she had gone through 27 abortions ...”
5.5.7 Behavioural difficulties	5.5.7.1 Engagement in criminal activities	<i>2 participants</i> “people who have been abused or inflicted with harm at a young age are predisposed to becoming criminals themselves”
	5.5.7.2 Engagement in deviant behaviour	<i>2 participants</i> “ ... trafficking victims go ballistic, they break all the windows in the shelter, they abscond

		because of drugs and because of complex dynamic relationships with their traffickers ...”
5.5.8 Degradation of the community	5.5.8.1 Stigmatisation	<i>2 participants</i> “ ... they need to hide that they were trafficked in prostitution because there is so much stigma attached to it”
	5.5.8.2 Culture of silence	<i>3 participants</i> ” We are normalizing behaviour ... in most communities there is a culture of silence. Unfortunately it perpetuates this problem.”
	5.5.9.3 Economic burdens	<i>2 participants</i> “ ... it has a financial cost to society as well and the economy when we look at the trafficking of children ...”
5.5.9 Re-victimization		<i>3 participants</i> “ ... they are very vulnerable and often they get re-victimized or re-trafficked “

5.6 Step 5 & 6: Individual textual and structural description

The textual and structural descriptions within IPA refers to the description of the phenomenon through using direct quotations from the interview transcripts together with the researcher's understanding of what the participant's experienced with regards to the phenomenon, thus including the researcher's field notes. As the participants were all experts within the field of child trafficking, they had no personal connections to their answers and as such their body language was of no significance to the research study, therefore not all extracts from the interview transcript will include field notes. The individual textual and structural descriptions will be illustrated under each superordinate themes and sub-ordinate themes.

5.6.1 Identification and juridical burdens

The researcher asked the participants to give an overview of what aspects of their involvement in child trafficking have they found to be the most challenging. Lack of knowledge and awareness surrounding child trafficking within government organisations and authorities deemed to be a challenge, especially when it comes to the identification of trafficked victims.

- P1 stated that: "Even if this crime comes to the police, if a child does get rescued, the police will very seldom, until recently, put it down as a crime of human trafficking ... but they do not know how to identify victims of trafficking, they do not know how to identify the crime of human trafficking, so they will put it down under child abduction, kidnapping, child abuse, any other crime but human trafficking."

- P3 stated that: "We only have the TIP act, we've had it since 2013 but it was operationalised 2 years ago. A lot of very important role players are either not playing or they don't, so the identification of victims is really difficult; especially if you speak of child trafficking ..."

- P4 responded: "So we are not really actively going out to find victims and I think that is one of the biggest challenges we have right now IS our approach to finding victims,

but that is in part due to the lack of resources, a lack of capacity, and also raising awareness and educating our frontline responders ...”

Field notes

All three of the participants placed great emphasis on the lack of knowledge with regards to child trafficking. As such, they suggest that in order to limit the implications surrounding the identification and juridical burdens of child trafficking, awareness should be raised and individuals should be educated about what child trafficking comprises of.

5.6.2 Rehabilitation

The researcher started this section with asking the participants to give insight into how the rehabilitation of a trafficked child could contribute to the implications surrounding child trafficking.

5.6.2.1 Family support

- P1 spoke about a case where two Zimbabwean girls were trafficked and rescued and stated that: “One’s family was very, very excited to get her back, the other’s family was kind of, because they both came from poverty stricken areas in Zimbabwe, the other family was probably thinking ‘another mouth to fill’”

- P3 stated that: “It is not very often I come across parents who are willing to walk the whole road with the child, some do, some go to the police and try to do something.”

5.6.2.2 Post-trafficking care

- P1 suggested that: “It depends on what kind of care the child gets and the way the issue is addressed. It should start from within not just without ...”

- P2 stated that: "... our system is also adhering to comprehensively give post-trafficking services. Do you think you can provide the services in a 9 week period, as it is currently stipulated by the department of social development in the program, there is no way"

- P3 illustrated that: "And also there are no psychologists involved in the therapy afterwards, so it is social workers; it is people who are lay counselors and pastors who are trying to help severely traumatised children."

Field notes

P3 strongly suggested that the therapy included within the rehabilitation process of trafficked victims should include psychologists who are equipped to deal with the immense trauma experienced by the victims. She also emphasised that before a trafficked victim can take on the label of a survivor, they first need to understand that they were victimised in order to be successfully rehabilitated into society.

- P4 stated that: "... we often think children are incredibly resilient and to an extent they are, but only if they are given the proper support and often we see that programs are too, they aren't long term, because especially if it is victims of trafficking whether it is serious and prolonged cases of child abuse for example, they do need long term rehabilitation and reintegration and support ...".

5.6.3 Psychological implications

This section was divided into two categories: firstly the psychological implications on an individual level and secondly on a societal level. Therefore, participants were asked to deliberate on how child trafficking influences the individual and society.

5.6.3.1 Complex trauma

- P2 responded, by stating that: "... people survive and people are resilient but they are affected and scarred for life. I am obviously not a psychologist, but complex trauma and that manifests in many ways how people act out on such issues."

- P3 stated that: “Often the child is vulnerable because family members are involved in the trafficking or exploiting children and get them away ... the trauma they have is complex trauma.”

- Throughout the interview P4 suggested that: “... there are also serious psychological implications ... specifically complex trauma that many victims of trafficking actually face.”

Field notes

The researcher noted that the participants declaring complex trauma as an implication did not delve deep into the factors which contribute to the trauma experienced by these trafficked victims, rather they just briefly mention it as an implication of child trafficking on an individual level.

5.6.3.2 Intergenerational trauma

- P2 stated that: “... it is never just the individual that is harmed; it is the family, the community that collectively suffers from the trauma of these type of crimes. Child trafficking normalises abuse; it normalises commodification and objectification of women, children and men and it really instills generational trauma.”

- P3 said that: “... we have a very traumatized country with a lot of intergenerational trauma, and I think that brings instability, that shows in problem behaviours in children, such as behaviours like wanting to use drugs, promiscuity, that is part of the vulnerability as well ...”

- P4 gave insight into the causes of trauma within society, stating that: “We need to look at structural causes ... looking at inequality, discrimination, gender based violence and our patriarchal society.”

5.6.3.3 Emotional implications

- P1 stated that: "... the victim is the evidence of the crime ... so the traffickers will leave no stone unturned to get rid of the evidence."

Field notes

P1 further used a case as an example to explain how trafficked children and the shelters they are placed in after being rescued, receive threats from the traffickers, instilling fear within these trafficked victims to keep them silenced.

- P3 responded to the implication of child trafficking on the victim's life, by stating that: "I think the lack of trust of relationships and understanding relationships in terms of a commodity, so I have to give something to get something back; I think that affects their whole life."

- P4 stated that: "... trust is completely broken down after these horrendous acts have been committed against the child and it is a long process then to rebuild these relationships of trust."

- P5 vaguely stated that: "There are long-lasting devastating mental and physical effects from being kept captive living or working in poor conditions as well as multiple forms of abuse and neglect."

5.6.4 Loss of childhood

During the interview, the researcher probed on the loss of innocence as an individual implication of child trafficking. As such, participants elaborated on this specific theme.

- P1 responded: "It is basically the past, present and future. Your past, they've lost your childhood, they have lost their innocence ... and the loss of your childhood is going to impact your adult years."

- P4 stated that: “It is a complex offence and it robs children from their childhood. They are deprived of fundamental rights and freedoms when they are trafficked and that is regardless of the type of trafficking.”

- P5 indicated that: “Children are prevented of growing up educated and enjoy being children in a loving family environment. Their natural childhood development is affected and often children have to become responsible at a young age.”

Field notes:

The researcher found that throughout the interviews, the participants tended to group together the deprivation of human rights, childhood and education when referring to the implication child trafficking has on the child victim.

5.6.5 Deprivation of education

The deprivation of education closely correlates with the loss of childhood, and the participants were asked to further elaborate on this specific theme as an individual implications surrounding child trafficking.

- P1 suggested that in order to ensure successful rehabilitation, “they should be made to realise that there are other alternatives to life, like further education, technical education.”

- P2 stated that: “I recently worked with a minor, well she was trafficked as a minor, 13 years old and came out at 23 years, so for 10 years – no rules, no going school, no education ...”

- P3 said that: “I think education is an issue because they miss many years of studying and it is often too late for them to go back, so they end up having grade 5, grade 6 or grade 7 and that is it.”

Field notes

P3 further emphasised that throughout the process of rehabilitation, very seldom children receive career or vocational counselling as it is expensive for trafficked victims to become educated.

- P4 stated that: "... they can't go to school so in terms of developmental issues they are also being stunted."

- P5 suggested that: "Children are deprived of each developmental stage of life, especially education."

Field notes

The researcher found that deprivation of education was the only theme to emerge throughout all five the interviews. Therefore, concluding that it is a prevalent implication with regards to child trafficking.

5.6.6 Health implications

The researcher started this section through probing about the health implications which can arise when a child becomes a victim of child trafficking. Themes that emerged were developmental implications and physical harm.

5.6.6.1 Developmental implications

- P1 indicated that: "On an individual level, think of the impact it has on them physically ... nobody is worrying about your nutrition, your diet ..."

- P4 stated that: "Even if they are being forced for labour, many are malnourished, they are kept in very poor conditions... they are prone to picking up various diseases as well, specifically victims of sexual exploitation ..."

5.6.6.2 Physical harm

- P1 referred to a trafficking case she worked on when she stated that: “ ... from the time she was 9 she was raped by her father, and every time she was 2 months pregnant, she would be inserted with drugs and then she would be taken to different countries – she became a drug mule. When she came to us as 17, she had gone through 27 abortions ...”

-P4 stated that: “We are talking about body part trafficking for muti for example ... so they say that if you take body parts of, and it is from a person that is alive, then it makes the magic stronger.”

5.6.7 Behavioural difficulties

The researcher directed the interview to ensure that participants gave information with regards to all the possible individual implications surrounding child trafficking.

5.6.7.1 Engagement in criminal activities

- P1 commented as follow: “So very often what happens is you have these children that become traffickers themselves, because they do get back into society but there is no place for them so they go back to what they know and where they feel that they fit, and then they become a part of the trafficking syndicate.

Field notes

The researcher notes that P1 placed great emphasis on the structure of trafficking. She constantly spoke about how trafficking is not a crime committed by one individual, however is part of a larger syndicate.

- P2 said that: “The implications are multi layered ... people who have been abused or inflicted with harm at a young age are predisposed to becoming criminals themselves.”

5.6.7.2 Engagement in deviant behaviour

- P1 refers to another trafficking case of a young girl, stating that: "... she just wants to watch pornography all the time, she wants sex, she screams, she fights ... that is all she knows ..."

- P3 stated that: "We found that trafficking victims go ballistic, they break all the windows in the shelter, they abscond because of drugs and because of the complex dynamic relationship with their traffickers, so they will go back to the trafficking situation ..."

Field notes

With reference to the behavioural difficulties which are identified throughout the interviews, both P1 and P3 indicates that the victims often struggle to find their place in society as they have been exposed to various complex situations and formed complex relationships which often contributes to their deviant or delinquent behaviour.

5.6.8 Degradation of the community

This section refers to the societal implications of child trafficking. The researcher therefore guided the interview to ensure that the conversation covers the social implications associated with child trafficking.

5.6.8.1 Stigmatisation

- P3 suggested that: "... often victims who are trafficked in sexual exploitation can't go back to where they came from or need to hide that they were trafficked in prostitution because there is so much stigma attached to it. The whole community actually, just what they do is project their shame onto others, and so these sexually exploited teenagers or young women are just the escape code for community shame ..."

Field notes

As P3 further indicated that stigmatisation creates an opportunity for community to project their shame onto others. The researcher notes that the projection of community shame is interrelated with the stigmatisation trafficked victims experience, therefore stigmatisation can take on both the role of an individual and societal implication of child trafficking.

- P4 stated that: "... most people associate trafficking with only sexual exploitation, which we know today is not the case, but amongst the general population it is still a notion and many people are stigmatised."

5.6.8.2 Culture of silence

- P2 stated that: "We are creating a vulnerable community, whether it is trafficking or whether it is a sexual offence or child abuse, through those offences we are creating a co-ward of people predisposed to defaulting, to be criminals themselves especially when we don't have the service to confront that ..."

- P4 said that: "... in terms of implications are that we as society essentially often stay silence when it comes to crimes committed against these children essentially condoning it. We are normalizing behaviour and we only need to look at cases of child rape for example, and other forms of child abuse where in most communities, there is a culture of silence."

5.6.8.3 Economic burdens

- P3 indicated that: "... often people are trafficked as children but then as adults we find them, so they are in their mid-twenties or so, and they already have children, they have no education and no other way to be economically productive but to play with whatever the exploiter wants them to do."

Field notes

A correlation between the deprivation and lack of education and the economic burdens found as a result of child trafficking. Therefore the researcher also

noted that many of the individual implications are interrelated with the societal implications of child trafficking.

- P4 stated that: "Other implications are that it has a financial cost to society as well and the economy when we look at the trafficking of children or adults, it does have a significant cost."

5.6.9 Re-victimization

The researcher asked the respondents if re-victimization of the trafficked individuals were considered to be an individual implication with regards to child trafficking.

– P1 referred to a conversation she had with a prosecutor who was working on a trafficking case and said: "And the prosecutor said: 'I saw the girl on the streets, standing there again and in my mind I thought how long will she be there before they get her'"

– P3 indicates that: "... they leave their situation often because they don't want to be in a closed shelter and there is no way for them to get an income, so that is often why they get pulled back into a trafficking situation ... they are very vulnerable and often they get re-victimised or re-trafficked."

– P4 as aforementioned stated that stigmatisation is prevalent within trafficking situation and there she further indicated that: "... depending on the age of the child, the family can also be stigmatised and the child can be re-victimised as well because of this."

5.7 Conclusion

Throughout Chapter 5, the researcher used the seven-step IPA data analysis method of Moustakas (1994:120-121) to analyse the data collected from the semi-structured interviews. The first four cyclic steps of the analysis methods enabled the researcher to identify and establish relevant superordinate and sub-ordinate themes. The individual textual descriptions and the individual structural descriptions described in IPA as step 5 and 6 was combined to provide richer data and a more in-depth understanding of the

themes, through using direct quotations from the participants and the researcher's field notes. The final step, step 7, includes the composite description and will be discussed within Chapter 6 as it falls within the structure of the interpretation of the data.

Chapter 6 will provide an interpretation of all the relevant themes outlined in Chapter 5, with relation to the literature review and theoretical framework identified in Chapter 2 and 3 respectively. The following chapter will also include the limitations of the current study, the achievement of the aims and objectives, the value of the study and recommendation for future research and will further discuss the concluding thought of the research study.

Chapter 6: DATA INTERPRETATION, LIMITATIONS OF RESEARCH AND CONCLUSION

The current study aimed to analyse the individual and societal implications surrounding child trafficking within the South African context. The researcher conducted semi-structured interviews with experts who had the required knowledge about child trafficking and its implications. The specific themes outlined in Chapter 5, will be discussed in conjunction with literature and the relevant theories. Furthermore, the chapter will discuss the limitations in relation to the findings of the study, the achievement of aims and objectives and the value of the study. Recommendations for future research will also be delineated.

6.1 Interpretation of data

Moustakas (1994: 121) proposed the final step in the IPA process as the composite description. The individual textual and structural descriptions completed in Chapter 5, enabled the identification of the main themes and sub-ordinate themes which will be illustrated within the final step with reference to the current literature and the theoretical framework chosen to assist the research study.

6.1.1 Identification and juridical burdens

Identification and juridical burdens were a significant implication, as it speaks to the lack of knowledge and under-identification of victims within child trafficking. Furthermore, current literature (ILO, 2008; Warria et al., 2015: 318), suggests that under-identification can be attributed to factors such as lack of clear definitions by the national legislations on what a trafficked child is and how they should be identified as such. The findings are consistent with the current literature of this research study as three of the five participants stated that under-identification and the lack of clear definitions are a prevalent implication of child trafficking as it restricts the identification of these trafficked victims. The participants argued that the lack of awareness contributes to the limited knowledge first responders and active authorities have on child trafficking, therefore, educating them and raising awareness on human and child trafficking can result in improved identification of trafficked victims. The Functionalist Perspective speaks to the Identification and juridical burdens as an implication as lack of resources, capacity and knowledge within active authorities and first responders can be labeled as dysfunctional within society (Gheorghiuță & Vădăsteanu, 2015: 280; Mooney et al., 2007: 10; Sato, 2011: 2). Rather this incomplete structure within authorities contributes to the dark figures surrounding child trafficking statistics, suppressing the true nature and extent thereof.

6.1.2 Rehabilitation

Victims of child trafficking, whether it is for sexual exploitation, forced labour or any other form of child trafficking, are left with minimal resources to rebuild their lives (Aronowitz, 2009: 47). Rehabilitation is considered as a prevalent implication surrounding child trafficking as four of the five participants agree herewith. However, rehabilitation can be divided into two sections: family support and post-trafficking care.

6.1.2.1 Family support

Family support refers to the care trafficked victims receive from their families once they are rescued and placed back into their households. Two of the five participants suggested that family support is an important factor as it influences the rehabilitation of the trafficked victims back into society. However, the researcher noticed that there is

minimal research with regards to the support of families to ensure that reintegration of the trafficked individuals is successful. This finding can be explained by two theories: Bronfenbrenner's theory and the Functionalist Perspective, as both these theoretical frameworks examine how changes within one social system can influence the child victim and society at large. The increase of unemployment, financial difficulties and increase in criminal activities within the exosystem contributes to the dysfunction within a society. The trafficked victims often experience a lack of resources to achieve the wealth goals set by society; therefore they participate in alternative, criminal means to achieve these goals (Vito & Maahs, 2012: 142).

6.1.2.2 Post-trafficking care

Trafficked individuals are subjected to various levels of exploitation, including physical, psychological and sexual abuse, which are considered as long-term effects of child trafficking, emphasising the necessity of post-trafficking care. (Kiss, Pocock, Naisanguansri, Suos, Dickson, Thuy, Koehler, Sirisup, Pongrungsee, Van Anh Nguyen, Borland, Dhavan & Zimmerman, 2015: 155). Post-trafficking care speaks to the threefold theoretical framework identified within the current study. Firstly, post-trafficking care can contribute to the function of society; moreover, restoring the balance and stability which was compromised as a result of child trafficking. As illustrated by the Functionalist Perspective, the socioecological environment of a child can either facilitate or obstruct their reintegration into society (Kale, 2011: 4; Mooney et al., 2007: 10). Four of the five participants suggested that successful rehabilitation depends on the specialised care the trafficked victims receive. Secondly, more specialised therapy in the rehabilitation process of trafficked victims can positively influence the child victim's development as the surrounding ecological systems, such as their microsystems and mesosystems, provide support and stability to the child. Furthermore, P3 suggested that child victims should not be labelled as survivors before they have accepted that they are victims. This finding closely correlates with the Psychosocial Theory of Erikson, suggesting that the acknowledgement of being a trafficking victim can contribute to the resolution of an identity crisis, which these children experience as they are exposed to

a trafficking environment. The resolution of the identity crisis can result in the victim developing a strong sense of individuality, therefore feeling accepted into society (Thomas, 2005: 94; Wurdenman, 2015: 7).

6.1.3 Psychological implications

Throughout the analysis of the data the psychological implications which were mentioned, included complex trauma, intergenerational trauma and emotional implications. Newman and Cameron (2008: 6) suggest that the vulnerability associated with child trafficking victims plays an important role in the trafficking industry as fear instilled in the victims is used to restrict them from reporting to the public authorities.

6.1.3.1 Complex trauma

Bronfenbrenner's theory suggest that the microsystem initially acts as a support system for children, however in a trafficking situation the microsystem takes on the role of a risk factor as these children are subjected to abuse, removed from their families and are unsupported (Farr, 2004: 25; Swart & Pettipher, 2016: 14; Warria et al., 2015: 324). Erikson (1959: 89) further suggests that the development of an individual's personality relies on the resolution of conflicts which can arise throughout each psychosocial stage (Thomas, 2005: 94; Wurdenman, 2015: 7). Children are expected to take on various responsibilities which are out of the scope of their development at that stage increasing the confusion surrounding their individuality. Therefore, both the exposure to an unsafe, unsupported system these children are placed in and the confusion surrounding their identity can contribute to complex trauma. Aronowitz (2009: 47) stated that the trauma victims of child trafficking experience can vary from one individual to another, and can be influenced by age of the victim, the nature of the exploitation, the timeframe of the exploitation and the extent of the violence and manipulation the victim has experienced. According to West (2017: 126) children who are trafficked do not identify themselves as victims due to fear of retaliation by their trafficker, fear of persecution from law enforcement, or fear of arrest and deportation. Three of the five participants suggested that the trafficked victims experience immense trauma, specifically complex trauma. P2 further suggested that children often possess characteristics such as resiliency, however the impact of child trafficking still results in the experience of complex trauma

regardless the children's resilient nature. Therefore, the findings of this current study are supported by the literature and theoretical framework of the Ecological Systems Theory and the Psychosocial Theory of Personality Development.

6.1.3.2 Intergenerational trauma

Intergenerational trauma has been identified, through the analysis of the collected data, as a social implication which occurs as a result of child trafficking. However, the researcher noticed that intergenerational trauma was not covered in the literature review and to the researcher's knowledge there are no existing studies which focus on the trauma experienced by society as a result of child trafficking. Nevertheless, this is an important aspect when referring to implications of child trafficking; as three of the five participants spoke to the traumatic impact that child trafficking has on the society. Intergenerational trauma largely correlates with the Functionalist Perspective as child trafficking contributes to the negative and degrading perceptions social institutions develop with regards to children, therefore child trafficking is considered as a dysfunctional social institution. These perceptions about children are in contradiction with what society initially established. As a result, it disrupts the harmonious structure of society, facilitating the demoralisation of the society (Lopez & Minassians, 2018: 260; Mooney et al., 2007: 10). P2 was adamant that child trafficking normalises the commodification and objectification of women, men and children therefore contributing to intergenerational trauma. P4 stated that structural causes within society such as inequality, discrimination, gender based violence and a patriarchal society forms the basis of intergenerational trauma as it can be considered as risk factors for child trafficking to occur. The findings are correspondingly supported by Bronfenbrenner's theory as the attitudes, practices and shared perceptions surrounding the abuse and objectification of women, children and men, found within the macrosystem, enable a phenomenon such as child trafficking.

6.1.3.3 Emotional implications

The shared psychological characteristics amongst the trafficked victims and abused children, according to Warria et al. (2015: 319) include distrust in people, low self-

esteem, self-inflicted injuries and social isolation. Many victims suffer from depression, suicidal ideation and often experience hopelessness and self-blame (Aronowitz, 2009: 47). Emotional implications are considered as a prevalent implication as four of the five participants agreed herewith. P3 further indicated that these children are exposed to relationships which are considered as a commodity, suggesting that they have to give something to get something in return. These findings are consistent with Bronfenbrenner's theory as the microsystem initially acts as a reference point in order for children to understand their world (Swart & Pettipher, 2016: 14). Within a trafficking situation, these children's initial reference with regards to relationships are based off what interaction they receive with the traffickers themselves and with those who exploit them, therefore explaining their distrust in relationships. Furthermore, Erikson's identity versus identity diffusion stage, are consistent with the lack of trust in relationships as any conflict which occurred within this stage it will have an effect on the following subsequent stage (Erikson, 1959: 89; Thomas, 2005: 93). Therefore, the trafficked victim will show resistance towards individuals and activities that are dissimilar to what they have experienced. This influences their perspective on what form relationships should take on, impacting their possibility of reintegrating into society when they are rescued.

6.1.4 Loss of childhood

Loss of childhood is found to be a significant individual implication surrounding child trafficking. The literature strongly concurs with the findings of this study as three participants stated that loss of childhood is an implication of child trafficking. These children are placed in situations where they are deprived from their right to safety, and is forcefully removed from the protection they deserve (UNESCO, 2007: 48). Trafficked children are placed in situations where they are expected to behave like adults, and are deprived and prohibited from life as a child (Rafferty, 2008: 14). Trafficked children are expected to take on responsibilities which are out of the scope of the development of their personality at this stage. Erikson suggest that in the situation of role confusion or identity diffusion, the victims will over-identify themselves with their immediate crowds, therefore taking on the ideals and actions of such groups (Thomas, 2005: 94;

Wurdenman, 2015: 7). Newman and Cameron (2008: 6) suggest that child victims, therefore, take on the role given to them by the traffickers as they experience fear, feelings of guilt and confusion.

6.1.5 Deprivation of education

A strong consistency is found between the literature and the findings of the study as all five of the participants placed great emphasis on the limitation these children experience with regards to education. Trafficked children are deprived of the educational opportunities available to them, thus the possibility to improve their future economic situation is restricted (ILO, 2008; Rafferty, 2008: 14). Deprivation of education can result in cognitive and language difficulties, deficits in memory skills and developmental delays (Rafferty, 2008: 14). P3 stressed the importance of education, suggesting that the deprivation thereof results in challenges which arise during the process of rehabilitation. With reference to the Functionalist Perspective, each social institution within a given society has its own important function, including: family, work, education and religion (Lopez & Minassians, 2018: 260; Mooney et al., 2007: 10). As aforementioned, current literature (ILO, 2008; Rafferty, 2008: 14; Warria et al., 2015: 320) illustrated that trafficked children are deprived from receiving proper education which results in the lack of the necessary skills, knowledge and behaviours which is deemed as significant to the function of the society (Lopez & Minassians, 2018: 260; Warria et al., 2015: 320). Therefore, the harmony of society is compromised, increasing the probability that various social institutes will form new perceptions about abuse and exploitation, normalising such actions (Mooney et al., 2007:10). Furthermore, these children are indirectly influenced as they are deprived of their educational systems, additionally resulting in lack of financial support once they are rescued from the trafficking situation, further impacting not only the development of the child, but the exosystem as well.

6.1.6 Health implications

Child victims experience abuse and neglect, inhumane living conditions and an inadequate diet which deprives them from their basic human rights to health care and protection, resulting in detrimental health implications (Rafferty, 2008: 14). Four experts

spoke to the fact that child trafficking has a long-term impact on the health of the trafficked victims.

6.1.6.1 Developmental implications

Current literature (ILO, 2008; Lee, 2011: 40; Rafferty, 2008: 14; Warria et al., 2015: 320) suggest that trafficked victims are not only forcefully removed from their safe environments and held captive in harmful living conditions, they are also restricted from any access to health and social security services. Victims of child trafficking are further threatened by unsafe sexual practices, increasing the risk of unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS (Rafferty, 2008: 14). The literature and findings of the study closely correspond with the developmental implications which influence the microsystem of the trafficked child as it consists of their immediate surroundings, therefore including their household and family (Thomas, 2005: 351). However, within a trafficking situation, the children are kept captive in conditions which are inadequate to attend to the required nutrition and diet of these trafficked victims. Moreover, disrupting the microsystem as the system no longer provides the developing child with the necessary support and protection. This can result in facilitating the exposure to various diseases and developmental implications.

6.1.6.2 Physical harm

Two of the five participants suggested that physical harm strongly relates with the developmental implications trafficked victims experience. Therefore supporting the literature as Aronowitz (2009: 48) and Rafferty (2008: 14), both illustrated that the exposure to conditions that are unhealthy and damaging can increase the probability of the victims' vulnerability to drug addiction, unwanted pregnancies and dangerous abortions. Furthermore, children who are trafficked or kidnapped for the means of harvesting their organs often end up losing their lives (Bagheri, 2015: 240). Physical harm and developmental implications both relate to the influence child trafficking has on the microsystem as identified in Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory (Thomas, 2005: 351), as the support and nurturing aspects ascribed to this system is removed, exposing the child to an immediate environment where they are unsafe and

subjected to multiple forms of physical and psychological abuse. It is important to note that any change which occurs within any system will cause a ripple effect each ecological system will therefore be affected, which further contributes to the physical harm and psychological development associated with trafficking (Naudé & Meier, 2016: 9).

6.1.7 Behavioural difficulties

Behavioural difficulties are significant when examining the individual implications of child trafficking. Adverse behavioural outcomes have been reported among trafficked child victims and include: mistrust in relationship and adults, antisocial behaviours, and difficulties relating to others (Rafferty, 2008: 14) Four of the five experts acknowledge that behavioural difficulties are one of the implications which can occur as a result of child trafficking.

6.1.7.1 Engagement in criminal activities

Trafficked victims are forced to engage in criminal activities, such as prostitution, organised crimes and the usage or dealing of drugs (Aronowitz, 2009: 27; ILO, 2008). The findings supported the literature as two of the participants stated that individuals who have been abused or inflicted with harm at a very young age are often predisposed to becoming criminals themselves. This finding is consistent with the impact that child trafficking has on the personality development of trafficked victims, as the environments they are placed in forces them to participate in criminal activities, increasing the chances of the child interacting with individuals who abuse, exploit and manipulate them. As a result, these children form the perception that relationships are based on manipulation and distrust. Consequently, the child victim perceives these exploitative actions as normative, restricting their development of cognitive, educational and emotional skills necessary for the world outside of trafficking (Newman & Cameron, 2008: 5; Thomas, 2005: 354).

6.1.7.2 Engagement in deviant behaviour

A theme that emerged during the interviews was that trafficked children often engage in deviant behaviour as a result of the trauma and abuse they experience within their trafficking environment. Erikson's theory closely corresponds with the perceptions trafficked victims form throughout the exposure to the trafficking circumstances. Therefore, an identity conflict arises as the behaviours and expectations of the traffickers are in contrast with those they were initially exposed to; if this conflict remains unresolved, the child victims will take on the expected role within the trafficking environment, additionally implicating the subsequent stages of their development (Thomas, 2005: 94; Wurdenman, 2015: 7). Current literature reveals that child trafficking can result in sexualised behaviour within the trafficked victims as they feel worthless, that their lives are ruined, and that they have nothing left to lose (Rafferty, 2008: 14). There is a consistency between the literature and the findings of the research study. Both P1 and P3 placed emphasis on the complex relationships the victims have with their traffickers and their trafficking situation, explaining that these children are exposed to criminal activities for a prolonged time, therefore it is the only environment that they know.

6.1.8 Degradation of the community

With degradation of the community the focus can be place on how the cycle of exploitation, poverty and trafficking is difficult to break. Kortla (2010: 182) illustrate that there is an increasing demand for child labour, sexual exploitation, substance abuse and dealing of drugs. Therefore, the more society provides a demand for the various types of child trafficking, the more the traffickers will supply the society with children to fulfil the specific demands (Aronowitz, 2009: 25). Furthermore, stigmatisation, the culture of silence and economic burdens all contribute the degradation of the community.

6.1.8.1 Stigmatisation

According to Aronowitz (2009: 47) victims who are forced into sexual exploitative practices such as prostitution are often stigmatised by their family members and the

society, which makes them feel alienated and without any support network. Depending on the different cultures within society, the stigma surrounding prostitution or the engagement in forced sexual practices can result in violence from the community, including rape of these victims (Adams, 2011: 2010). As a result, most trafficking victims withdraw from opening up about their experiences. The consistency between the literature and the findings are dominant as both P3 and P4 illustrated that stigma often results from sexual exploitation practices, contributing to degrading perceptions towards the trafficked victims. Structural conditions such as poverty, discrimination and inequality, which cause dysfunction within society, can increase the vulnerability of children to be trafficked. If the child becomes a victim of trafficking it can result in manifesting a feeling of detachment from the society, increasing the fear of being stigmatised (Aronowitz, 2009: 47; Mooney et al., 2007: 10; Newman & Cameron, 2008: 6). Thus these individual implications arise as a consequence of the dysfunctional social institution, as mentioned in the Functionalist Perspective, within trafficking. Furthermore, the fear of stigmatisation, finds its origin in the various expectations, attitudes and perceptions rooted in the macrosystem of the society (Aronowitz, 2009: 47; Thomas, 2005: 355). Therefore, the expectations embedded in society surrounding child trafficking and its activities can influence how these trafficked victims are perceived and how it implicates their acceptance back into society.

6.1.8.2 Culture of silence

The findings of the study further correlate with Bronfenbrenner's theory (Bronfenbrenner, 1979: 22, Deurden & Wiit, 2010: 110), as communities tend to normalised behaviour such as abuse and violence, the attitudes and shared perceptions within society changes, resulting in a culture that facilitates the activities surrounding child trafficking as they take on the role of a silenced society. 'The culture of tolerance' concept introduced by Kortla (2010:182) explains how society is fueled by the glamorisation of prostitution, normalising ideas of commercial sex trade which results in society becoming 'blind' to the degradation, demoralisation and abuse women and children go through in these trafficked circumstances. The literature is consistent with the findings of the study as two of the five participants suggested that crimes such as

child trafficking creates a vulnerable community, in which certain behaviour is normalised, thus resulting in a culture of silence.

6.1.8.3 Economic burdens

Deprivation of opportunities combined with financial and economic stress within families, often facilitates child trafficking as these families sell their children for the sole purpose of providing a somewhat financially more stable setting for their families (Ballet & Bhukuth, 2016:239). P3 suggested that there is a correlation between the lack of education and economic burdens as these trafficked victims cannot be economically productive within society, as their educational background has been limited. The findings correlate with the Functionalist Perspective as the financial instability can contribute to a dysfunctional society, as the trafficked victims cannot engage in activities to support them financially, further facilitating criminal behaviour or child trafficking as these victims are vulnerable to be re-victimized (Aronowitz, 2009: 47). The dysfunction within the society will continue to emerge unless programs are established to ensure that the implications of child trafficking can be addressed accordingly.

6.1.9 Re-victimization

Re-victimization is closely linked to the lack of knowledge surrounding child trafficking and the under-identification which follows. The failure of identifying victims of trafficking can directly result in re-victimization (Adams, 2011: 202). Three of the five participants explained how the complex relationships between the trafficker and the victim can contribute to re-victimization. According to Bronfenbrenner's theory, the microsystems and mesosystems (Thomas, 2005: 351) are where individuals develop their perception about the world and their relationships. However, the perceptions formulated by traumatised trafficked individuals will disagree with what is considered as acceptable in society, therefore increasing the probability of victims being re-victimized and stigmatised (Aronowitz, 2009: 47). Erikson's theory explicates that, child victims will return to their trafficking circumstance or experience re-victimization as the unresolved identity conflict within the identity versus identity diffusion stage, influences the

perceptions these children formulated about themselves and therefore they believe that they do not fit into society.

6.2 Concluding thought

The individual and social implications surrounding child trafficking in the literature review correlates with the majority of the findings of the current study. However, a few implications were highlighted by the experts, which were not addressed in the literature review. The additional themes are significant to the study as it emphasises the multi-layered complex implications surrounding child trafficking, further stressing the importance of more sufficient research within the field of child trafficking. Furthermore, the researcher found that both the individual and societal implications surrounding child trafficking are interrelated, therefore a large number of implications could not be explained in isolation as the factors are interdependent with each other. The research study therefore revealed that there is no predefined set of implications, however, each arising implication, whether it is on an individual or social level, it will be interrelated, influencing one another. The phenomenon is complex and requires more comprehensive research to understand the true impact of child trafficking.

6.3 Limitations of research

- Within South Africa there is no central location for statistic to be gathered in terms of child trafficking, therefore collecting data surrounding the individual and social implications of child trafficking mainly relied on international literature.
- One of the biggest limitations with regards to the research study is that one of the semi-structured interviews had to be conducted over an email, as per request of the expert. This posed as a restriction for the researcher to interact with the participant and to take field notes during the interview, therefore limiting the additional information that could be used within the analysis process.
- Furthermore the data collected with reference to the individual and societal implications of child trafficking cannot be generalised to all trafficking individuals as the findings are based on the opinions and knowledge of the experts in their fields

of human trafficking, and the victims of child trafficking themselves could not express their personal experiences.

6.4 Achievement of objectives and overall aim of the research

The current research study aimed to determine the implication of child trafficking on a social and individual level within a South African context. The threefold objective outlined in Chapter 1 will now be discussed.

6.4.1 Contextualize the implications of child trafficking through a thorough literature review and related theories.

The individual and social implications which were identified in the literature review shaped the foundation for the development of the semi-structured interview schedule. The identified implications served to provide a theoretical framework which could explain how a phenomenon, such as child trafficking can influence the victims and society. This objective was met as the findings collected and analysed were explained and discussed according to relevant literature and the threefold theoretical framework within the study to explain the individual and societal implications of child trafficking.

6.4.2 Identify the individual and social implications through conducting expert interviews.

This objective was completed in order to identify which specific individual and social implications found within the literature review could be applied to the phenomenon of child trafficking. Various individual and social implications were identified and discussed in relation to the literature review and theoretical framework, which resulted in the finding that deprivation of education and lack of identification and knowledge were some of the most prevalent implications found with regards to child trafficking, hence this objective was met.

6.5 Future research topics

Appropriate research within the field of child trafficking is considerably needed especially in terms of the specialised rehabilitation provided for the victims of trafficking

to ensure that the implication of child trafficking can be addressed sufficiently. Furthermore, there is a lack of knowledge with regards to human trafficking, specifically child trafficking in South Africa, therefore decreasing the possibility of identifying trafficked victims. Therefore, more resources are needed in order to ensure that victims are successfully reintegrated back into society. Main themes were identified throughout the expert interviews which resulted in the emergence of specific challenges which arises throughout the phenomenon of child trafficking. One of the most prevalent themes identified was the lack of raising awareness, especially for child trafficking. As this theme did not fall within the scope of the current research study it is a possible topic for future research which can address and reduce the implications surrounding child trafficking. A phenomenon such as child trafficking requires large quantities of in-depth, detailed research with the end goal to addressing the multi-layered implications surrounding child trafficking, specifically the lack of knowledge and awareness surrounding child trafficking.

6.6 Value of the study

The current research study can be considered as valuable as it provided insight in to possible individual and societal implications surrounding child trafficking and the findings in the current study may be used to address and reduce the arising implications of child trafficking both on an individual and social level. The research study highlighted that all the implications, whether it is on a social or individual level, are all interdependent, therefore if, for example, rehabilitation programs included opportunities for further education, the possibility for financial stability of the trafficked individuals will increase, resulting in a functional society. Furthermore, this research study may inspire the development and implementation of more specialised rehabilitation and reintegration strategies to ensure that the trafficked victims can successfully re-entre society. Finally, this research study can form the basis of a more comprehensive study with regards to the implications of child trafficking.

6.7 Conclusion

Child trafficking was found to be a complex phenomenon as it consists of multifaceted individual and societal implications which are interrelated and interdependent. The current chapter examined and interpreted the possible implications of child trafficking on victims and society, through referring to current literature and the theoretical framework of the research study. The most prevalent implications surrounding child trafficking included the lack of identifying child victims and the restricted knowledge with regards to child trafficking. Furthermore, the research study found that deprivation of education is a dominant impact of child trafficking which influenced the child development and their life after trafficking (Aronowitz, 2009: 10; Bernat & Zhilina, 2011: 2; Warria et al., 2015: 318). The literature review formed the basis on which the findings were discussed and the theoretical framework provided the in-depth understanding of a phenomenon such as child trafficking, specifically with regards to the individual and societal implications thereof. The researcher believes that through highlighting the multidimensional nature of child trafficking and its implications it may further lead to future research on addressing these implications that child trafficking has on victims and society which can contribute the establishment of integrated specialised rehabilitation programmes for trafficked individuals.

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APPENDIX A:

CONSENT FORM

(Expert knowledge in human or child trafficking)

Project: The implications of child trafficking on victims and society based on expert opinions.

Chief Investigator: Mrs Tara Harris and Miss Anastasia Pelsler

I have been asked to take part in the Monash University research project specified above. I have read and understood the Explanatory Statement and I hereby consent to participate in this project.

I consent to the following:	Yes	No
Participation in semi-structured, audio interview conducted by Miss Anastasia Pelsler.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attempting to answer the central research question to the best of my abilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attempting to answer all the questions listed in the interview schedule to the best of my abilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All documented data will be stored according to Monash procedures for a period of 5 years and thereafter will be deleted or destroyed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name of Participant _____

Participant Signature _____ Date _____

APPENDIX B:

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

(Expert knowledge in human or child trafficking)

Project: The implications of child trafficking on victims and society based on expert opinions.

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Phone: +27 710467034

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You are invited to take part in this study via a semi-structured interview. Please read this Explanatory Statement in full before deciding whether or not to participate in this research. If you would like further information regarding any aspect of this project, you are encouraged to contact the researchers via the phone numbers or email addresses listed above.

What does the research involve?

The aim of this study is to explore the different implications with regards to child trafficking, placing the focus on victims and society at large, in order to gain a better understanding of this phenomenon.

Each participant will meet at a time and place convenient for them. Each participant will be asked to sign the consent form provided by the researcher and will then be asked the central research question, followed by clarifying questions. The whole semi-structured interview, for each participant, shouldn't take longer than one hour. After the central question and clarifying questions have been answered by the participant, the interview process will end.

Why were you chosen for this research?

Each participant has been chosen due to their expert knowledge in Criminology, Psychology or Social Work, with specific reference to child trafficking and the implications thereof. The researcher obtained each participant's details from a public domain or from the participant himself/herself.

Consenting to participate in the project and withdrawing from the research

The consent process involves:

- (i) Signing and returning the consent form to the researcher.
- (ii) All participants may withdraw at any stage throughout the research study without penalty.
- (iii) The participants are informed that the interviews will be recorded and documented.
- (iv) If participants decided not to give their consent, they will no longer be part of the research study, and information and data given by them will not be used.

Possible benefits and risks to participants

The study being conducted is part of basic research, whereby participants will significantly contribute to intimidation crime, in the field of Criminology, by providing their expert opinions. There are no known risks involved in this research and as such, participation in the interviews should result in nothing more than possible discomfort for the participants involved.

Confidentiality

Confidentiality of data:

- (i) No data collected and information will be published or distributed, therefore remaining confidential.
- (ii) Each participant's identity will remain confidential to the reader of the study, therefore, only the chief investigator and the student will know each participant's identity. The participant's identities will be de-identified when the results are documented; therefore the identity of each participant will be confidential.

Storage of data

Paper-based and computer-based data and documentation will be stored on a flash drive by the chief researcher, being Mrs Tara Harris, for a period of 5 years in a suitable location of safety on campus. After 5 years the data stored will be deleted or destroyed.

Results

No results will be made available unless participants or organisations ask the researcher for access to the results of the study.

Complaints

Should you have any concerns or complaints about the conduct of the project, you are welcome to contact the Executive Officer, Monash University Human Research Ethics (MUHREC):

Research Coordinator at Monash South Africa

Ms. Stols, Hester

Monash South Africa Research Coordinator

Block E,

144 Peter Road, Ruimsig, Roodepoort

Research Office

Tel : 011 950 4143

Email : hester.stols@monash.edu

Thank you,



Mrs Tara Harris

APPENDIX C:

Semi-Structured Interview Schedule: Child Trafficking

Implications of child trafficking on victims and society

Your name will not be written down on this interview schedule or anywhere else. Your answers are confidential.

Participant number:

1. What experience have you had in the field of human trafficking, specifically child trafficking?

PROBES:

- How long have you been working/ researching in child trafficking?
- Which aspects of your work/ research did you find most significant?

2. What aspects of your involvement in child trafficking have you found most challenging?

PROBES:

- Which challenges were you faced with?
- Were there plausible solutions for such challenges?
- How did you go about finding solutions?

- Were there any challenges to which you could not find any solutions? If yes, why?
3. There are many reasons why children are trafficked, in your opinion what are these reasons?

Example: *Child labour (slavery), forced marriages, child soldiers, sexual exploitation, forced begging, debt bondage, and forced removal of organs.*

PROBES:

- Are there any other reasons you can add?
4. Based on your experience of child trafficking: What do you believe are the implications of child trafficking on the victim's lives?

In my literature review I found implications such as; loss of innocence, financial cost, degradation of the community, sexual abuse, engagement in criminal offences, juridical burdens and tracing missing persons

PROBES:

- How does child trafficking impact the victim's rehabilitation back into society?
 - What implication/consequence seems to be a dominant factor within the victim's lives?
5. Describe the different aspects of child trafficking and how it impacts the victims on various social, psychological and physical levels?

PROBES:

- What social implications arise from child trafficking?
- What psychological implications arise as a result of child trafficking?

- What physical implications does child trafficking have on the victims?
 -
6. In your opinion, what influence does child trafficking have on society, looking at economic, social and psychological aspects?

PROBES:

- How does South Africa benefit from the activities of child trafficking?
 - How profitable is the market with regards to child trafficking?
 - Are there any negative implications that can arise within society as a result of child trafficking?
7. What is your view on the implications of child trafficking on society? Are there any strategies that can be implemented to limit the profits of child trafficking and deter the society from encouraging child trafficking?

PROBES:

- In your opinion which cultural practice (or practices) has the most impact on child trafficking?
 - How can these various cultural practices be “re-invented” in such a way that it still rooted in cultural traditions but does not act as a contributing factor to child trafficking?
8. In your opinion, prevention methods can be implemented for victims of child trafficking, to ensure that rehabilitation back into society is successful?

PROBES:

- What can be done to ensure that the implications of child trafficking are limited or controlled?

- What are the setbacks in the solution of this problem?
- Are there any additional factors, additional to the implication of child trafficking, which can influence the lives of the victims after trafficking?

9. What is your opinion on the current counter-trafficking legislation, especially for children?

PROBES:

- What aspects of the legislation (if any) would you change?
- What is your opinion on South Africa's legislative efforts to counter human trafficking?

10. Is there anything else you would like to add? Do you have any comments or questions for me? Is there anything that is unclear? Are there any thoughts you would like to share?

Thank you for your willingness to participate in the research!

* Lines for aesthetic purposes only

APPENDIX D:



Monash University Human Research Ethics Committee

Approval Certificate

This is to certify that the project below was considered by the Monash University Human Research Ethics Committee. The Committee was satisfied that the proposal meets the requirements of the *National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research* and has granted approval.

Project ID: 13588
Project Title: The Implications of Child Trafficking on Victims and Society.
Chief Investigator: Mrs Tam Harris
Approval Date: 13/08/2018
Expiry Date: 13/08/2023

Terms of approval - failure to comply with the terms below is in breach of your approval and the Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research.

1. The Chief Investigator is responsible for ensuring that permission letters are obtained, if relevant, before any data collection can occur at the specified organisation.
2. Approval is only valid whilst you hold a position at Monash University.
3. It is responsibility of the Chief Investigator to ensure that all investigators are aware of the terms of approval and to ensure the project is conducted as approved by MUHREC.
4. You should notify MUHREC immediately of any serious or unexpected adverse effects on participants or unforeseen events affecting the ethical acceptability of the project.
5. The Explanatory Statement must be on Monash letterhead and the Monash University complaints clause must include your project number.
6. Amendments to approved projects including changes to personnel must not commence without written approval from MUHREC.
7. Annual Report - continued approval of this project is dependent on the submission of an Annual Report.
8. Final Report - should be provided at the conclusion of the project. MUHREC should be notified if the project is discontinued before the expected completion date.
9. Monitoring - project may be subject to an audit or any other form of monitoring by MUHREC at any time.
10. Retention and storage of data - The Chief Investigator is responsible for the storage and retention of the original data pertaining to the project for a minimum period of five years.

Kind Regards,

Professor Nip Thomson

Chair, MUHREC

CC: Miss Anastasia Pelsler

List of approved documents:

Document Type	File Name	Date	Version
Supporting Documentation	Interview schedule	09/07/2018	1
Consent Form	Consent Form	09/07/2018	1
Supporting Documentation	Marcel van der Watt	07/08/2018	1
Supporting Documentation	Marina Reyneke	07/08/2018	1
Supporting Documentation	Gyan Dwanka	07/08/2018	1
Supporting Documentation	Dr. A Basson	07/08/2018	1
Explanatory Statement	Explanatory Statement Edit	07/08/2018	1