

## WHAT DOES TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN INVOLVE?

It involves the exploitation of parents' extreme poverty. They may sell children to pay off for their debts or gain income or they may be deceived concerning the prospects of training and a better life for their children. Ultimately, the child will be exploited, either as child labourer or sexual exploitation.

## WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF TRAFFICKING?

- Poverty
- Perceived higher standards of living elsewhere
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Organised crime and presence of organised criminal gangs
- Regional economic and development imbalances
- Economic disparities
- Social discrimination
- Corruption in government
- Political instability
- Armed conflict

## THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS ACT 7 (2009)

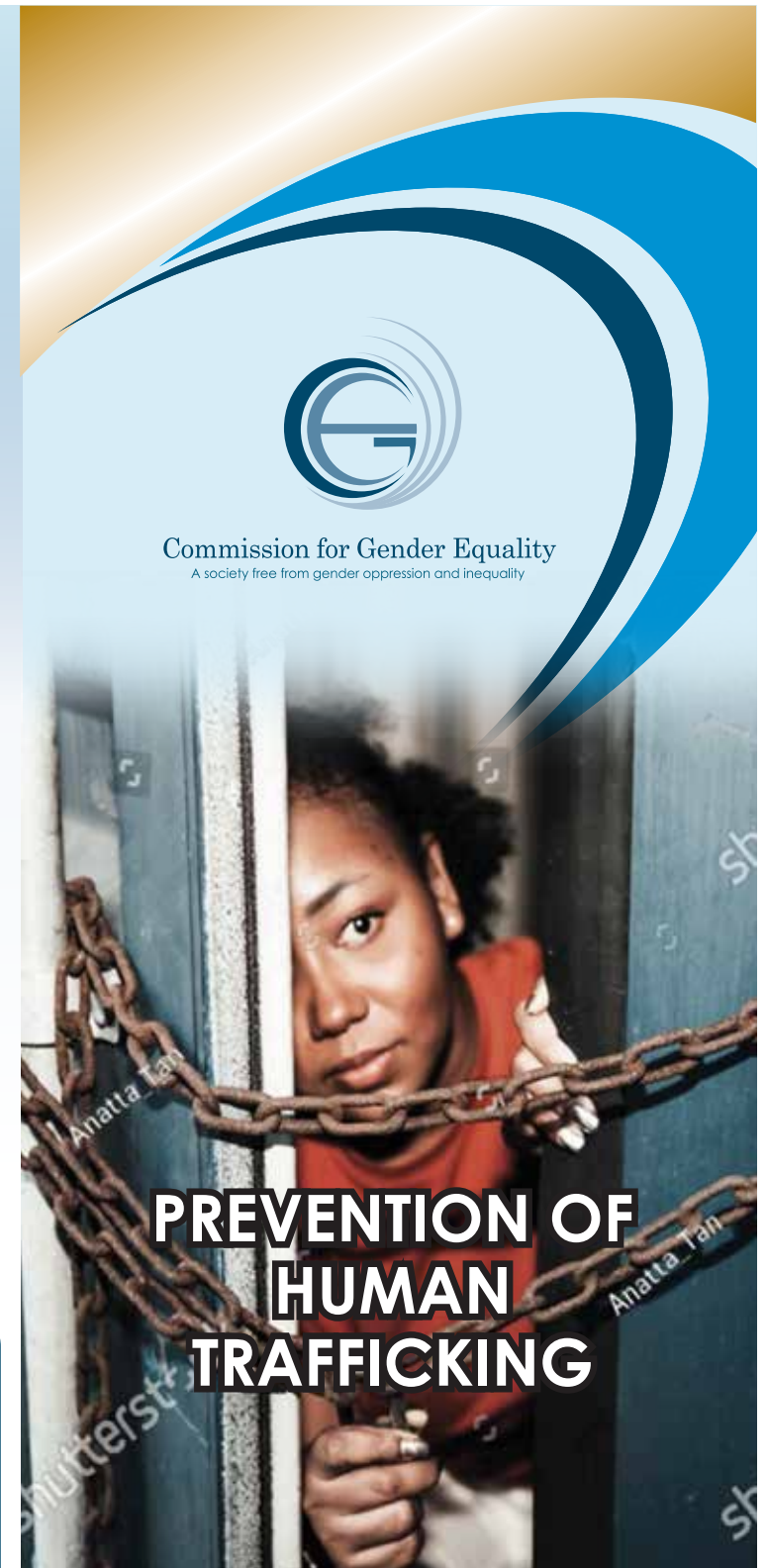
South African Act for the prohibition of trafficking in persons, creation of offences, prosecution and punishment of offenders, prevention of the vice of trafficking in persons, protection human of victims of trafficking in persons, and other related matters.



## WHY ARE WOMEN AND GIRL-CHILDREN MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO TRAFFICKING?

- They are more suitable for work, in labour intensive production and the informal sector
- Increased demand for foreign workers for domestic and care-giving roles
- Low risk, high profit nature of trafficking
- Easy control and manipulation of vulnerable women
- Devaluation of women and children's human rights
- Unequal access to education limiting women's opportunities to increase their earnings
- Lack of legitimate and fulfilling employment opportunities in rural communities
- Sex-selective migration policies and restrictive emigration policies

**CGE Toll Free Number: 0800 007 709.**  
**Gender-Based Violence Toll Free Number: 0800 428 428**  
**Stop Gender Violence: 0800 150 150**  
**Witnesses, Survivors, and victims of GBV can send Please Call Me at \*120\*7867#**



Commission for Gender Equality  
A society free from gender oppression and inequality

**PREVENTION OF  
HUMAN  
TRAFFICKING**

## BACKGROUND

The Commission for Gender Equality is one of the chapter nine institutions set up in terms of the Constitution to promote democracy and a culture of human rights in the country. Its role is to advance gender equality in all spheres of society and make recommendations on any legislation affecting the status of women and men. The Commission aims to transform society by "exposing gender discrimination in laws, policies, and practices; advocating changes in sexist attitudes and gender stereotypes; and instilling respect for women's right as human rights.

## VISION

A society free from gender oppression and inequality.

## MISSION

The CGE shall advance, promote, and protect gender equality in South Africa through undertaking research, public education, policy development, legislative initiatives, effective monitoring, and litigation.



## WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, purpose of transfer, harbouring or receipt of people for the purpose exploitation.

## WHAT DOES TRAFFICKING INVOLVE?

It involves a process of using illicit means such as threat, use of power, use of force, or other forms of coercion or abduction, of fraud, of deception, of abuse of power or position of vulnerability.

## HOW DOES HUMAN TRAFFICKING DIFFER FROM PEOPLE SMUGGLING?

In people smuggling, the smuggler requests fees and there may be no deception involved in the (illegal) agreement. The person arranges to be smuggled. On arrival at their destination, the smuggled person is usually free. In trafficking, the victim is enslaved, or the terms of their debt bondage are fraudulent or highly exploitative. The trafficker takes away the basic human rights of the trafficked person.

## TACTICS USED BY TRAFFICKERS

They use coercion and manipulation which includes:

- Deception
- Intimidation
- Feigned love
- Isolation
- Threat
- Physical force
- Debt bondage
- Other forms of abuse
- Force feeding with drugs

## WHERE ARE TRAFFICKED PERSONS ABDUCTED FROM?

They usually come from poorer regions where opportunities are limited and are often from the most vulnerable in society such as runaways, refugees, and other displaced persons. In South Africa, it can even be from working class background with the potential victims promised better opportunities away from home.

