



FORCED LABOUR

In this scenario, a man has been waiting all day to see whether he will get work. Suddenly, a white bakkie pulls up. 'This is it', he thinks; maybe the man in the bakkie had a few weeks of work for him. After all, he is talking about working in a factory. The man and his friends jump on the bakkie and drive towards what they believe is a much-needed breakthrough.

The bakkie crosses the border, where money is exchanged between the driver and the border official. The man tries to shake off the anxious feeling creeping in, but when they arrive at the factory and a man starts shouting at them in another language, he realises this in fact is not the dream, but a nightmare.

Three months later, the man sits alongside a young boy who looks like he can't be older than 12. The room is full of people just like them, sweating as they rush to make garments. Then, the 'boss' brings in a garment buyer. He is well dressed and seems to notice that something is not right here, but the man is not sure whether the buyer will do or say anything to help them.

LAW

The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No 7 of 2013 prohibits trafficking in persons for forced labour. It is a violation of the law if anyone 'delivers, recruits, transports, transfers, harbours, sells, exchanges, leases or receives another person within or across the borders of the Republic, by means of a threat of harm; a threat or use of force or other forms of coercion; the abuse of vulnerability; fraud; deception; abduction; kidnapping; the abuse of power; the direct or indirect giving or receiving of payment or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control or authority over another person; or to obtain the consent of a person in close relationship to that person',¹ for the purpose of forced labour.

1. The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No 7 of 2013, S 4 [1].

EXPLOITATION TYPE

Forced labour refers to situations where a person is forced, manipulated, or coerced to work against their will. Forced labour can be hidden, but people are often exploited in plain sight in industries the public engages with on a regular basis. In many cases, victims are subjected to verbal threats or violence to achieve compliance or are forced to work to pay off large 'debts' to the trafficker, known as debt bondage.

Exploiters may lure migrant workers to South Africa through false job advertisements that promise high wages and competitive benefits with little-to-no previous employment experience required. Once in South Africa, the exploiters may confiscate the victims' passports or identification documents. Victims are forced to work long hours, have their wages withheld, are paid less than what they were promised, or are forced to work without pay in order to pay off 'debt' for accumulated expenses. This includes 'fines' for mistakes, food, accommodation, and other fees incurred related to their 'job'.

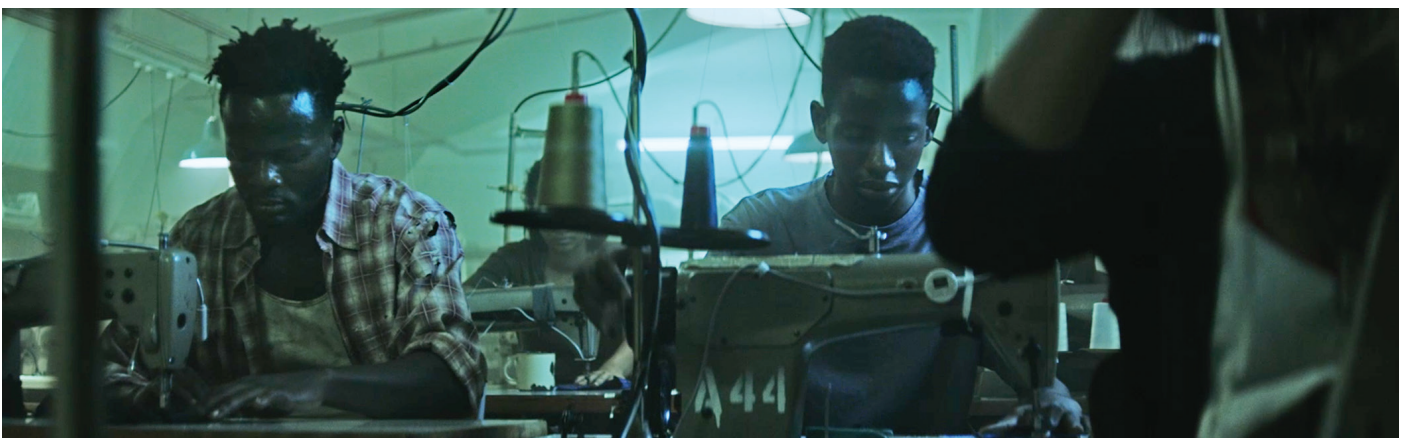
RECRUITMENT METHOD

A common recruitment method is the use of a false job offer promoted in an advertisement by referral through a 'friend', family member, community member, or even a recruitment agency. A recruitment agency or other third party may arrange the work, accommodation, and travel to South Africa for a fee that may be unreasonable or even illegal. In reality, this creates a situation in which migrants are indebted to and fully dependent on the exploiter upon arrival. The debt is often inflated well above the cost of the actual item or service incurred. The exploiter then uses threats of harm, either to the victim or their children, and threatens to file reports against the victim to immigration or other authorities as a means of control to force the victim to remain in the situation. By the time the victim realises they are trapped, they find themselves isolated in a foreign country, unfamiliar with the language and the laws, and without friends or family who can assist them. This compounds the sense of helplessness that makes escaping their situation more difficult.

INDICATORS

Indicators in this list are not exhaustive and may not be present in all forced labour cases but represent only those depicted in this scenario.

- Evidence of physical or sexual abuse / visible scars or bruises.
- Has few personal possessions/clothes.
- Working excessively long hours.
- Is unpaid or underpaid.
- Unable to leave their work environment.
- Come from a place known to be a source of trafficking.
- Travel in groups with persons who are not relatives.
- Live in poor or substandard accommodation.
- Has no choice of accommodation.
- Live in degraded, unsuitable places, such as in agricultural or industrial buildings.
- Has no labour contract.
- Depend on their employer for a number of services, including work, transportation, and accommodation.
- Evidence that labour laws are being breached.
- Subject to security measures designed to keep them on work premises.
- Unable to move freely.
- Recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of the work.
- Not allowed breaks or suffer under unusual restrictions at work.
- Fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid.





CHILD LABOUR

A 12-year-old boy is playing soccer with his friends. It's what they do most afternoons until it gets too dark to see the ball. This was a normal day by any other measure until a white bakkie pulls up alongside the game. "Do you want to go to trials?" the figure in the driver's seat asks. Of course, that's the dream. So the boy and his friends jump in, excited, heading towards a future as the newest signed players of the soccer club they all love. A few weeks later, the boys find themselves in a very different situation. The young boy's friend wakes him up, asking for water. He scoops it out of the dirty bucket next to him and hands it to his friend. How did they even end up here? They are in a room packed full of people, not allowed to leave, and barely given any food. During the day, he works in a warehouse with no air, making clothes. He works all day. It's never-ending. One day, the boss brings in a well-dressed man; he must be a garment buyer. He seems to notice that something is not right about the situation. The boy hopes the buyer helps him and his friends.

LAW

The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 7 of 2013, prohibits trafficking in persons for child labour. It is a violation of the law if anyone 'delivers, recruits, transports, transfers, harbours, sells, exchanges, leases or receives another person within or across the borders of the Republic (act), by means of a threat of harm; a threat or use of force or other forms of coercion; the abuse of vulnerability; fraud; deception; abduction; kidnapping; the abuse of power; the direct or indirect giving or receiving of payment or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control or authority over another person; or to obtain the consent of a person in close relationship to that person',² (means) for the purpose of child labour (purpose).

Note: Only the 'act' and the 'purpose' elements need to be present to establish trafficking for the purpose of child labour.

² The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 7 of 2013, S 4 (1).

The Children's Act, No. 38 of 2005,³ and the Constitution,⁴ also prohibit child labour. The Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No. 75 of 1997, stipulates that 'no person may employ a child under the age of 15 years or who is under the minimum school-leaving age, if this is 15 or older'.⁵

EXPLOITATION TYPE

Child labour refers to situations where a child (a person under the age of 18) does work that 'is exploitative, hazardous or otherwise inappropriate for a person of that age'.⁶ It also includes work that 'places at risk the child's well-being, education, physical or mental health, or spiritual, moral, emotional or social development'.⁷

Child labour can be hidden, but people are often exploited in plain sight in industries the public engages with on a regular basis. In many cases, victims are subjected to verbal threats or violence to achieve compliance. Sometimes, victims are forced to pay off large 'debts' to the trafficker, known as debt bondage.

RECRUITMENT METHOD

A common recruitment method is through false promises of a better future. This can include the promise of a better education, the promise of money and gifts or even the promise of being able to care for the child's family. The child and/or their caregiver believe these false promises because of existing vulnerabilities of poverty, lack of opportunity and lack of education/awareness of trafficking in persons.

The child and/or their caregiver often only realise they have been deceived once the child is being exploited for their labour. Sometimes, a child and/or their caregiver will continue to believe the false promise, believing that the 'work' the child is required to do is only temporary.

INDICATORS

Indicators in this list are not exhaustive and may not be present in all child labour cases but represent only those depicted in this scenario.

- Potential victim is a minor.
- Evidence of physical or sexual abuse / visible scars or bruises.
- Has few personal possessions/clothes.
- Working excessively long hours or working instead of attending school.
- Is unpaid or underpaid.
- Unable to leave their work environment.
- Come from a place known to be a source of trafficking.
- Travel in groups with persons who are not relatives.
- Live in poor or substandard accommodation.
- Live in degraded, unsuitable places, such as in agricultural or industrial buildings.
- Has no labour contract.
- Has no choice of accommodation.
- Depend on their employer for a number of services, including work, transportation, and accommodation.
- Evidence that labour laws are being breached.
- Subject to security measures designed to keep them on work premises.
- Unable to move freely.
- Was recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of the work.
- Is not allowed breaks or suffer under unusual restrictions at work.
- Is fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid.

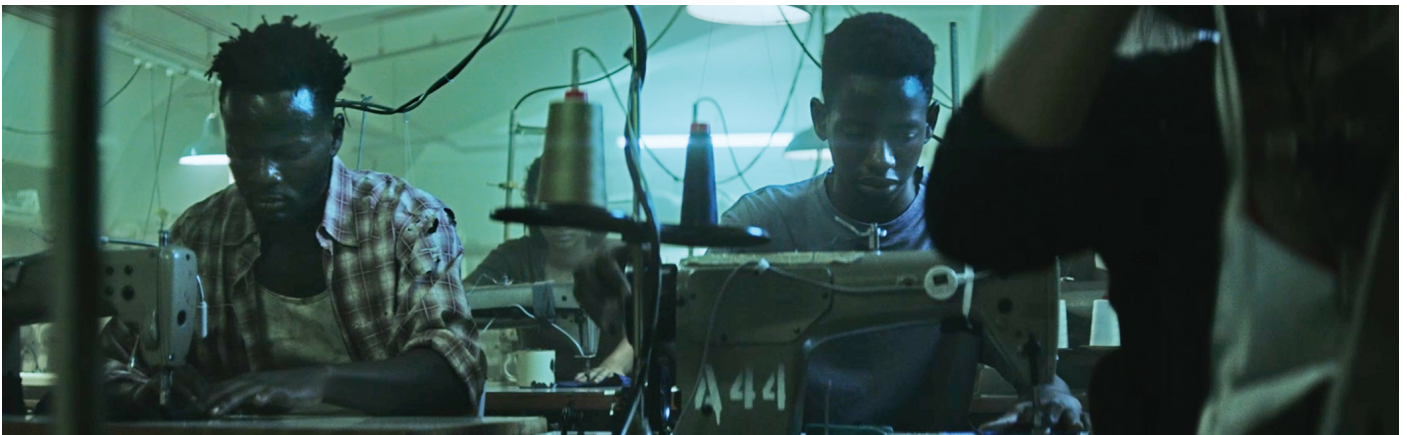
³ The Children's Act, No. 38 of 2005, S 141.

⁴ The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, S. 28 (1) (f).

⁵ The Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No. 75 of 1997, S 43 (1).

⁶ The Children's Act, No. 38 of 2005, S 1.

⁷ The Children's Act, No. 38 of 2005, S 1.





FORCED LABOUR: AGRICULTURE

This scene depicts the labour trafficking of a brother and sister from a rural town south of the border of the country they live in. They are brought across the border to work in the agricultural industry. In this scenario, these siblings are somewhat impoverished but live happily with their caring parents. Although the family is content, the parents have always dreamt of a life with better opportunities for their children. One day, the parents are approached by a man who has allegedly secured jobs and educational opportunities abroad for similar families. He promises that with payment from the parents, he can do the same for their children.

After paying the recruiters, the brother and sister cross the border and travel by bus to a farm. Upon arrival, they discover they have been deceived. The foreman at the farm forces them to work long hours picking fruit. Because of their small fingers, they, along with smaller-framed women, are seen as being able to pick some of the smaller fruits quickly. The brother and sister are not permitted to continue their education as promised and are subjected to horrible living conditions where the sister is sexually exploited.

LAW

The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act No. 7 of 2013 prohibits trafficking in persons for forced labour. This includes forced labour in the agricultural industry. It is a violation of the law if anyone 'delivers, recruits, transports, transfers, harbours, sells, exchanges, leases or receives another person within or across the borders of the Republic, by means of a threat of harm; a threat or use of force or other forms of coercion; the abuse of vulnerability; fraud; deception; abduction; kidnapping; the abuse of power; the direct or indirect giving or receiving of payment or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control or authority over another person; or to obtain the consent of a person in close relationship to that person',⁸ for the purpose of forced labour.

8 Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 7 of 2013, S 4 (1).

EXPLOITATION TYPE

Forced labour refers to situations where a person is forced, manipulated, or coerced to work against their will. Forced labour can be hidden, but people are often exploited in plain sight in industries the public engages with on a regular basis. In many cases, victims are subjected to verbal threats or violence to achieve compliance or are forced to pay off large 'debts' to the trafficker, known as debt bondage. Exploiters may lure migrant workers to South Africa through false job advertisements that promise high wages and competitive benefits with little to no previous employment experience required. Once in South Africa, the exploiters may confiscate the victims' passports or identification documents. Victims are forced to work long hours, have their wages withheld, are paid less than what they were promised, or are forced to work without pay in order to pay off 'debt' for accumulated expenses. This includes 'fines' for mistakes, food, accommodation, and other fees incurred related to their 'job'.

RECRUITMENT METHOD

False job offers are commonly used to recruit foreign nationals. A 'recruitment agency' may arrange work, living accommodations, and travel to South Africa for a fee that may be unreasonable or even illegal. In reality, this causes migrants to be indebted to and fully dependent on the exploiter upon arrival. The 'debt' is often inflated well above the cost of the actual item or service. In addition, the 'debt' will also include recurring expenses such as food or rent and charges for mistakes made on the job. The exploiter then leverages this debt as a means of control to force the victim to remain in the situation until it is paid off.

Traffickers may also threaten deportation or criminal consequences against undocumented migrants or abuse legitimate temporary worker visas as a means of control. For example, migrants may have the correct visa to work in a certain country, but the work, pay, or conditions do not equate to the visa stipulations. When workers realise this, they cannot leave their situation for alternative employment as their visa cannot be transferred to a different employer. If they leave their job, they would have to return to their home country. Traffickers may threaten to report workers who want to leave an exploitative job, claiming this violates their visa and that they will never be able to work in the country ever again. These claims may be false, but victims tend to believe traffickers regarding their visa and legal status due to a lack of awareness of their own rights. This particular method is less common in South Africa but a common experience for South African nationals taking job opportunities abroad.

INDICATORS

Indicators in this list are not exhaustive and may not be present in all forced labour cases but represent only those depicted in this scenario.

- Evidence of physical or sexual abuse.
- Has few personal possessions/clothes.
- Working excessively long hours.
- Is unpaid or underpaid.
- Has no access to education.
- Travel in groups with persons who are not relatives, sometimes in large vehicles such as bakkies.
- Live in poor or substandard accommodation, such as agricultural or industrial buildings.
- Has no labour contract.
- Evidence that labour laws are being breached.
- Depend on their employer for work, transportation, and accommodation.
- Unable to move freely or leave work premises with security measures to control movement.
- Was recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of the work.
- Is not allowed breaks and other unusual restrictions.
- Is fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid.





DOMESTIC SERVITUDE

In this scenario, a young girl is visibly upset and covered in bruises as she hangs washing. Her neighbour pauses on her way up to her door. The neighbour often hears the shouts and screams coming from the apartment this girl lives in. She wonders if this girl is enduring the same horror that she did years before.

The neighbour had a happy childhood with her mom in Eastern Cape. One day her uncle, who lived in the city, called with a promise to look after her and help her get an education. This sounded like a dream come true, so she left for the big city. Things quickly turned when her uncle and aunt made it clear that education was never a part of their plan. She was beaten and broken down, made to do all the housework, and sexually abused by her uncle. Life was a nightmare for those years; she couldn't leave the house, and every time her mom called, her aunt would make sure she didn't tell her the truth. Seeing this young girl hanging the washing outside brought the memory of those years flooding back. Will she act now to help her?

LAW

The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 7 of 2013, prohibits trafficking in persons for servitude, forced labour and all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery. It is a violation of the law if anyone 'delivers, recruits, transports, transfers, harbours, sells, exchanges, leases or receives another person within or across the borders of the Republic (act), by means of a threat of harm; a threat or use of force or other forms of coercion; the abuse of vulnerability; fraud; deception; abduction; kidnapping; the abuse of power; the direct or indirect giving or receiving of payment or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control or authority over another person; or to obtain the consent of a person in close relationship to that person'⁹(means), for the purpose of servitude, forced labour and all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery (purpose).

Note: For children, only the 'act' and the 'purpose' elements need to be present to establish trafficking in persons.

⁹ Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 7 of 2013, S 4 (1).

EXPLOITATION TYPE

Domestic servitude refers to a particularly hidden form of forced labour that takes place in a private residence. Individuals are often forced, manipulated, or coerced to work against their will as cooks, cleaners, or nannies for little or no pay.

In many cases, victims are subjected to verbal threats, physical and sexual violence, and emotional abuse to achieve compliance. Some are forced to pay off large 'debts' to the trafficker, known as debt bondage. Exploiters may lure migrant workers from South Africa or other countries through false job advertisements that promise high wages and competitive benefits, with little to no previous employment experience required. Once the victims arrive at their 'place of work', the exploiters may confiscate the victims' passports or identification documents. Victims are forced to work long hours, have their wages withheld, are paid less than what they were promised, or are forced to work without compensation in order to pay off 'debt' for accumulated expenses. This includes 'fines' for food, accommodations, and other fees related to their 'job'.

Domestic servitude can be especially difficult to detect as the primary exploitation occurs in the home and away from the public eye. Additionally, some victims of domestic servitude may be sexually assaulted or act as the trafficker's intimate partner. This makes it even more difficult to detect. Victims of domestic servitude are not always related to the trafficker, as in this scenario. While not all domestic servitude victims share the same ethnicity or nationality as the traffickers, where they do, they may act as if the victim is a distant relative. Although residing in the same residence, the victim's accommodation will be substandard compared to the rest of the household. On occasion, the victim may be assisting the family outside of the home. In these situations, the nuances of the interaction and the differences in material possessions such as attire and accessories may assist in determining the existence of an exploitative situation.

RECRUITMENT METHOD

A common recruitment method is the use of a false job offer promoted in an advertisement, by referral through a 'friend' or family member, or through a recruitment agency. A recruitment agency or 'friend' or family member may arrange the work, accommodation, and travel to South Africa for a fee that may be unreasonable or even illegal. In reality, this creates a situation in which migrants are indebted to and fully dependent on the exploiter upon arrival. The debt is often inflated well above the cost of the actual item or service incurred. The exploiter then uses threats of harm, either to the victim or their children, and threatens to file reports against

the victim to immigration or other authorities as a means of control to force the victim to remain in the situation. By the time the victim realises they are trapped, they find themselves isolated in a new city or country, unfamiliar with the language and the laws, and without friends or family who can assist them. This compounds the sense of helplessness that makes escaping their situation more difficult.

¹ A federal law codified in relevant part in 18 U.S.C. § 1591.

INDICATORS

Indicators in this list are not exhaustive and may not be present in all forced labour/domestic servitude cases but represent only those depicted in this scenario.

- Is not free to leave or come and go as they wish.
- Is not paid.
- Works excessively long hours.
- Lives with a family.
- Never or rarely leaves the house for social reasons.
- Recruited through a false job or study opportunity.
- Shows signs of fear.
- Appears submissive.
- Has few personal possessions.
- Does not have access to money.
- Shows signs their movements are being controlled.
- Disciplined through punishment.
- Is subjected to insults, abuse, threats, or violence.
- Sleeps in an inappropriate space.
- Is not allowed breaks or suffers under unusual restrictions at work.
- Is not in control of his/her own identification documents (ID or passport).





SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

In this scenario, a young woman is in search of a job but cannot find one. Then, she meets a great guy one night in a nightclub, and they click instantly. A whirlwind week of what seems like a 'meant to be' romance follows. He even knows someone who has a job for her.

He tells her to get on a bus to Cape Town, and she does so without hesitation. She meets his friend at the bus station as planned, but when she arrives at his house, she realises quickly that is not going to be what she expected. The house is full of women and some girls, with alcohol and lines of drugs everywhere. A girl looks at her with a numb expression. She tries to turn around and leave, but he pulls a knife on her. He tells her, "Shut up, take a shower, and put these clothes on." The clothes suggest that the 'job' she will be doing is something she is afraid to even say out loud.

Fast forward a few weeks. It's late at night, and she is alone. She lights up a cigarette on the street corner, waiting for her next 'client'. A few hours later, the 'client' throws the cash he owes her on the bed after having sex with her, and she walks out. She walks down the street to the trafficker and gets into the car to see her next 'client'. A couple walk by and notices her getting into the car. They think the situation looks suspicious, but will they respond?

LAW

Under the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 7 of 2013, trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is defined as 'any person who delivers, recruits, transports, transfers, harbours, sells, exchanges, leases or receives another person within or across the borders of the Republic 'by means of a threat of harm; a threat or use of force or other forms of coercion; the abuse of vulnerability; fraud; deception; abduction; kidnapping; the abuse of power; the direct or indirect giving or receiving of payment or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control or authority over another person; or to obtain the consent of a person in close relationship to that person'¹⁰ for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Under the law, a person is not able to consent to being sexually exploited.¹¹

EXPLOITATION TYPE

Sexual exploitation refers to the commission of any sexual offence contained in the law. Sexual exploitation does not have to be in exchange for money; it can be in exchange for food, rent, gifts or even protection. Any 'consent' obtained through psychological manipulation or physical force is invalid and implicates the existence of trafficking in persons. The majority of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation are female, but there are also male victims.¹²

In many cases, victims, by the nature of their situation, are isolated or under constant surveillance, inhibiting their freedom of movement. Even if victims have some limited autonomy, they are often controlled through intense psychological manipulation, coercion, or threats of violence to keep them submissive and compliant. At times, the supply of drugs is used as a form of coercion or as a method of control. The goal is to feed or create substance addictions that make victims dependent on the traffickers.

RECRUITMENT METHOD

Traffickers commonly recruit victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in two primary ways - and there is often a distinction between how they recruit domestic and foreign national victims. Firstly, traffickers may recruit victims via the 'Lover Boy' scheme, where a romantic relationship is fabricated to sexually exploit victims. Through these falsified relationships, victims feel an emotional attachment to the exploiter. They can appear to be a 'willing victim' by 'agreeing' to do anything asked in an attempt to please the 'romantic partner'.

Alternatively, foreign national victims may be recruited through false immigration promises or a job opportunity that turns out to be fake.

Homeless youth are extremely vulnerable to exploitation, as traffickers regularly visit areas of town where vulnerable people can be found, claiming to help them by meeting basic needs such as food or housing.

10 The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 7 of 2013, S 4 (1).

11 The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 7 of 2013, S 11.

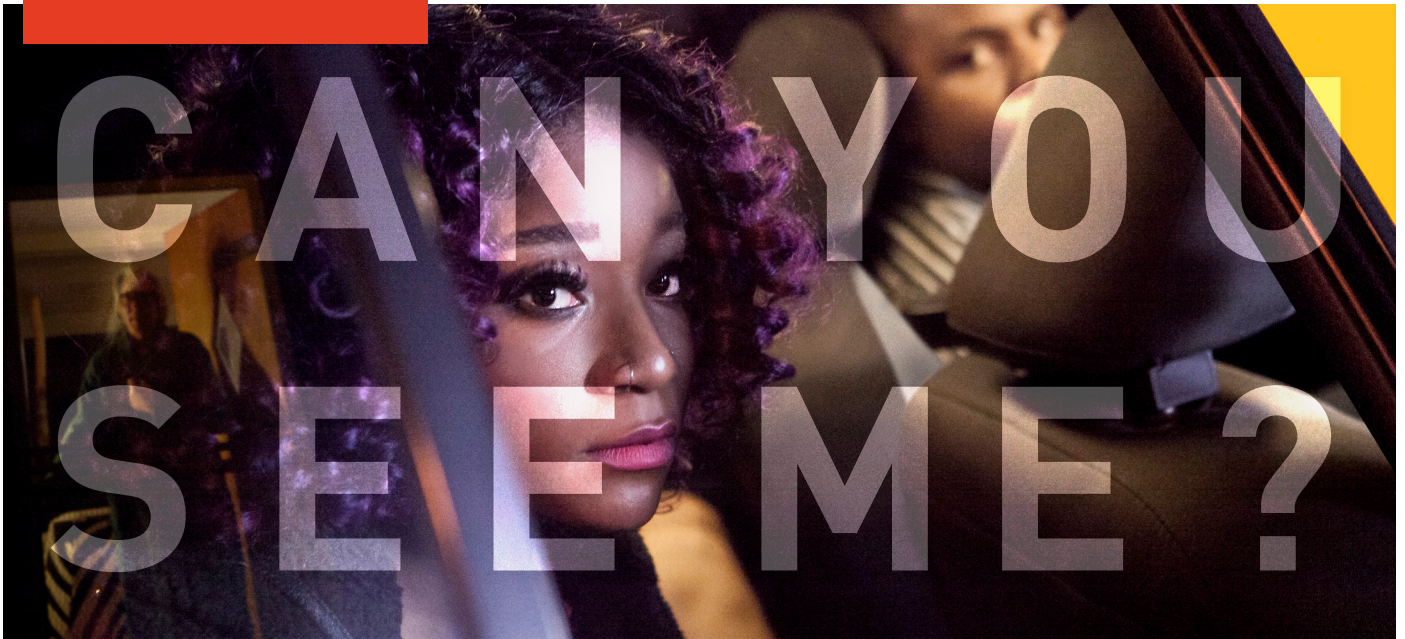
12 According to A21 data.

INDICATORS

Indicators in this list are not exhaustive and may not be present in all sexual exploitation cases but represent only those depicted in this scenario.

- Appears under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
- Displays signs of physical or sexual violence.
- Tattoos, brands, or other marks indicating 'ownership' by the perpetrator.
- Significant change in demeanour; once outgoing and now appears unhappy, disconnected.
- Isolated from friends and community.
- Appearance (online or in person) does not fit the current situation (new look, new clothes or shoes, nails/hair done).
- Not paid or paid in tips.
- Presence of an overly controlling or abusive 'boyfriend', or an older female that exerts control in a subtle manner, with a look of the eyes, or touch of the hand.
- May have been disciplined through punishment.
- Facial expression and body language display fear and anxiety.
- May be involved in commercial sex.
- Recruitment often through false relationships or false job offers.
- Injuries or untreated medical issues.





SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF A MINOR

After years of conflict, neglect, and abuse in a tense home environment, this young girl feels as if her only alternative is to run away. While she may be escaping a difficult situation, as a 16-year-old, she does not have the means to provide for herself (food, shelter, and/or safety). Alone and scared at the bus station, she encounters a girl who claims she wants to help. The girl shares that she also had a similar home environment and understands what she's going through. She says that she and her 'boyfriend' can help her out. What other choice does a 16-year-old girl alone on the streets have?

At first, they seem nice—providing her with food, clothing, and a place to live. But the 'boyfriend' ends up being a trafficker. After manipulating her with false promises to care for her, he tells her she needs to pay him back for all the money he spent on her. He verbally and physically abuses his 'girlfriend' in front of her and threatens to do the same to her if she doesn't repay him. He says she owes him. As a 16-year-old runaway, she couldn't get a job or go to her parents for money. The only person who had shown her kindness and taken care of her when she desperately needed it was now telling her he needed her to help him pay the bills. He then started selling her for sex, giving her clothes to make her look older. He makes his 'girlfriend' take her to 'customers' using taxis and rideshare services. His 'girlfriend' acts tough sometimes but seems really scared around him. He says he can monitor their every move and that he will kill both of them if they do not return with his money. She doesn't want to do this but doesn't know what else to do. She just wants to survive.

LAW

Under the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 7 of 2013, trafficking a child for the purpose of sexual exploitation is defined as ‘any person who delivers, recruits, transports, transfers, harbours, sells, exchanges, leases or receives another person within or across the borders of the Republic’¹³ for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Where the potential victim is a child (under 18), trafficking in persons does not need to involve force, fraud or any other ‘means’. Under the law, a child is not able to consent to sexual exploitation.¹⁴ Regardless of whether or not the child has identified a trafficker or has ‘consented’ to be exploited, that child is still a victim under the law, even if a child appears to be willingly engaging in the sexual activity.

EXPLOITATION TYPE

Sexual exploitation refers to the commission of any sexual offence contained in the law.¹⁵ Sexual exploitation does not have to be in exchange for money; it can be in exchange for food, rent, gifts, or even protection. The sexual exploitation of a child can include engaging in a sexual act with a child, benefitting from a sexual act with a child or owning or leasing premises used for the sexual exploitation of a child.¹⁶

Any ‘consent’ obtained through psychological manipulation or physical force is invalid and implicates the existence of trafficking in persons. If the victim is under 18, then force, fraud, or coercion does not need to be involved. The majority of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation are female, but there are also male victims.

In many cases, victims, by the nature of their situation, are isolated or under constant surveillance, inhibiting their freedom of movement. Even if victims have some limited autonomy, they are often controlled through intense psychological manipulation, coercion, or threats of violence to keep them submissive and compliant. At times, the supply of drugs is used as a form of coercion or as a method of control. The goal is to feed or create substance addictions that make victims dependent on the traffickers.

RECRUITMENT METHOD

Traffickers commonly recruit victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in two primary ways - and there is often a distinction between how they recruit domestic and foreign national victims. Firstly, traffickers may recruit victims via the ‘Lover Boy’ scheme, where a romantic relationship is fabricated to sexually exploit victims. Through these falsified relationships, victims feel an emotional attachment to the exploiter. They can appear to be a ‘willing victim’ by ‘agreeing’ to do anything asked in an attempt to please the ‘romantic partner’.

Alternatively, foreign national victims may be recruited through false immigration promises or a job opportunity that turns out to be fake.

Homeless youth are extremely vulnerable to exploitation, as traffickers regularly visit areas of town where vulnerable people can be found, claiming to help them by meeting basic needs such as food or housing.

¹³ The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 7 of 2013, S 4 (1).

¹⁴ The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 7 of 2013, S 11.

¹⁵ The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 7 of 2013, S 1.

¹⁶ The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, No. 32 of 2007, S 17.

INDICATORS

Indicators in this list are not exhaustive and may not be present in all sexual exploitation cases but represent only those depicted in this scenario.

- May be providing sex for money or gifts.
- May be a runaway/homeless.
- Appearance that does not fit the current situation (homeless/runaway who has money, electronics, new clothes or shoes, nails/hair done).
- Dresses in a 'provocative' manner inconsistent with their true age.
- Lies about age or identity.
- Presence of an overly controlling or abusive 'boyfriend' or older female.
- The 'boyfriend' or older female exerts control in a subtle manner, with a look of the eyes or touch of the hand.
- Appears submissive.
- Facial expression and body language display fear and anxiety.
- Evidence of travel.
- Not free to leave or come and go as she or he likes.
- Permits others to speak for them when asked a question.
- Acts as if they were instructed by someone else.
- Have no access to their parents or guardians.
- Escorted whenever they go to and return from 'work'.
- References travel to other cities or provinces or is not from the current location. May lack knowledge of travel plans, destination, or even their current location.



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