

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING: NARRATIVES OF NON-
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION CAREGIVERS IN THE
EASTERN CAPE**

BY

SANDISIWE SIFANELWE NABO

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN FULFILMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE MASTER OF SOCIAL SCIENCE DEGREE
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

AT

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

SUPERVISOR: MRS. N. S. SANDLANA

JANUARY 2013

DECLARATION

1. I know that plagiarism is wrong. Plagiarism is taking and using the ideas, writings, works or inventions of another as if they were one's own.
2. I have used the right convention for citation and referencing. Each significant contribution to, quotation in this study, work of other people has been attributed and has been cited and referenced.
3. This study is my own work.
4. I have not allowed, and will not allow, anyone to copy my work with the intention of passing it off as his/her own work.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

DEDICATION

To the glory of my

Lord Jesus Christ

and

My parents, Mr. S. Nabo

and Mrs. N. Nabo

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Father God, I thank you for this opportunity that you have given me and the courage you blessed me with to complete this study. Your passion for your children in captivity has made me aware of the cruelty and the torture that they experience. May what is written here inspire those who read it and compel them to act against the trafficking of humans.

To Mrs. N.S. Sandlana thank you for your support and guidance in a study that was timely, relevant, and meaningful to the community. Thank you for your patience, expert advice, guidance and support. Also, I would like to thank Ms.V. Hoho, Mr. J. Kheswa, Prof. R. Van Niekerk and Mr. C. Alberts for all the constructive criticism. Also I would like to thank the participants who have made this study possible. Their views made it possible for the community to grasp the nature and the extent of human trafficking in the Eastern Cape. Finally I would like to thank Govan Mbeki Research and Development Centre (GMRDC) for the student seminars, research workshops and assistance that were prearranged to make the research a valuable learning experience.

ABSTRACT

Human trafficking is a social problem that has left no state or country immune to its effects. Literature indicates that human trafficking causes economic social and physical disruptions. Families are left broken and communities divided and children left homeless. Its victims are mostly women and children who come from low socio-economic status. Studies have been conducted on the roles of Non-Governmental Organisation's across the globe but reports on the roles of NGOs in the Eastern Cape are unknown. This study reports on the roles of Non-Governmental Organisation's (caregivers) in the Eastern Cape. This investigation is an exploratory qualitative study. A purposeful sampling strategy was used to recruit the Non-governmental organization (caregivers). In depth open ended interviews were conducted. The theories of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) and socio-ecological theory were used to discuss the findings of the study. The findings of the study were categorized into four main themes including; knowledge of human trafficking, causes of human trafficking, roles of non-governmental organization (caregivers) in the Eastern Cape and strategies available in the Eastern Cape Province. The findings showed that human trafficking is present in the Eastern Cape. Abused and neglected children are more likely to become potential victims of human trafficking. The caregivers play a huge vital role in the fight against human trafficking. Lastly, the strategies implemented are not as effective as they would have been if adequate legislation was passed against human trafficking.

Contents

DECLARATION	i
DEDICATION.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRACT.....	iv
CHAPTER ONE	1
BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Literature Review.....	2
1.3.1 Definition of terms.....	3
1.3.2 The extent of human trafficking.....	6
1.3.3 Risks involved in human trafficking.....	8
1.3.4 Role played by various NGO's	10
1.4 Research Question	11
1.4.1 Research Aim and Objectives.....	12
1.5 Theoretical framework	12
1.6 Significance of the study	14
1.7 Structure of the study.....	14
1.8 Conclusion.....	15
CHAPTER TWO	16

INTERNATIONAL OVERVIEW.....	16
2.1 Introduction.....	16
2.2 Origins of human trafficking.....	18
2.2.1 History of human trafficking	18
2.2.2 Cultural Practices and Human Trafficking.....	20
2.3 Contributory factors to human trafficking.....	23
2.4 How the victims are targeted	31
2.5 The dynamics of the magnitude of human trafficking globally.....	32
2.6 Conclusion.....	34
CHAPTER THREE	36
HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	36
3.1 Introduction.....	36
3.2 The enormity of human trafficking in South Africa.....	36
3.3 Legislative acts on human trafficking in South Africa.....	38
3.4 Reasons for human trafficking escalating in South Africa	41
3.5 Trends of human trafficking.....	42
3.5.1 Human trafficking outside Africa.....	42
3.5.2 Human trafficking from other African countries.....	43
3.5.3 Trends of human trafficking within South Africa.....	44
3.6 Future Challenges in Human Trafficking.....	46

3.7 Conclusion.....	49
CHAPTER FOUR.....	50
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS THAT ADDRESSES HUMAN TRAFFICKING.....	50
4.1 Introduction.....	50
4.2 Theoretical frameworks on human trafficking.....	50
4.2.1 The Interpretative Phenomenological analysis (IPA).....	50
4.2.2 Socio-ecological theory.....	52
4.2.3 Radical feminism.....	53
4.2.4 Social constructionist.....	54
4.2.5 Social learning.....	56
4.2.6 Routine activity.....	57
4.2.7 Maslow’s hierarchy of needs.....	58
4.3 Conclusion.....	59
CHAPTER FIVE.....	61
METHODOLOGY.....	61
5.1 Introduction.....	61
5.2 Research Paradigm and Design.....	61
5.2.1 Advantages and Disadvantages of Qualitative:.....	63
5.2.2 The aim of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis.....	64
5.2.3 The strengths and limitations of IPA.....	65

5.3 Sampling procedure and data collection	65
5.3.1 Description of the study area.....	65
5.3.2 Population and Sample.....	66
5.4 Data collection instrument.....	69
5.4.1 Procedure of data collection.....	70
5.5 Data Analysis.....	71
5.5.1 Trustworthiness.....	72
5.5.2 Credibility:.....	72
5.5.3 Dependability:	73
5.5.4 Transferability:.....	73
5.5.5 Confirmability:.....	73
5.6 Ethical issues.....	74
5.7 Conclusion	74
CHAPTER SIX	76
FINDINGS.....	76
6.1 Introduction.....	76
6.2 Narrative One	78
6.3 Narrative Two and Three	80
6.4 Narrative Four.....	81
6.5 Narrative Five.....	83

6.6 Narrative Six	83
6.7 Narrative Seven.....	85
6.8 Narrative Eight.....	86
6.9 Narrative Nine.....	87
6.10 Narrative Ten.....	89
6.11 Narrative Eleven.....	91
6.12 Summary	93
CHAPTER SEVEN.....	95
DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS.....	95
7.1 Introduction.....	95
7.2 Theme One: Knowledge of human trafficking.....	95
7.2.1 Defining the problem	95
7.2.2 Community perceptions of trafficking	97
7.3 Theme Two: The causes of human trafficking.....	100
7.4 Theme Three: Services offered by NGOs	103
7.5 Theme Four: Strategies available in the Eastern Cape Province	105
7.6 Conclusion and recommendations from the caregivers.....	106
7.7 Conclusion.....	109
CHAPTER 8.....	110
CONCLUSION.....	110

8.1 Introduction.....	110
8.2 Summary of the findings.....	110
8.3 Limitations of the study	113
8.4 Recommendations for future studies.....	114
BIBLIOGRAPHY	116
ANNEXURE ONE:.....	135
VERBAL CONSENT SCRIPT:.....	135
ANNEXURE TWO.....	136
IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW SCHEDULE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING	136

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

The Fifa World Cup that was held in South Africa in June 2010 has provoked a number of concerns on the increase of human trafficking in the country (JustSaskia, 2011). As such, many South Africans are left with feelings of despair, and fear for their lives and the lives of loved ones (Sikhakhane, 2010). This is mainly because South Africa is believed to be the hotspot for human trafficking in Africa, even though the statistics for human trafficking in South Africa are imprecise (ibid Para 2). Nevertheless, IRIN (2011) estimates that nearly 900 000 people are smuggled across the borders of Africa as sex slaves, child labourers and illegal organ donors, with 75% transported into the Southern Africa Region annually.

Delpont, Mhlava, Koen and Mackay (2007) contend that South Africa is the source, transit and destination country for men, women and children trafficked for forced labour and sexual exploitation in Africa. This is largely due to the fact that South Africa is one of the richest countries in Africa and it attracts a number of nationalities for various reasons. Allais, Combrinck, Connors, van Rensburg, Ncoyini, Sithole and Wentzel (2010) add that this is because South Africa has a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that is four times greater than any other country in the region and this lures people to the country to seek economic opportunities

and a better lifestyle. People are made to believe that South Africa is a land of endless opportunities, ‘a land of milk and honey’ to put bluntly.

1.2 Problem Statement

Human trafficking is an underground activity, and there is no accurate statistics on the magnitude of this phenomenon (Limanowska, 2002). However, some studies such as the U.S. Department of State (2007) estimate that globally 4-27 million people are trafficked each year. Approximately, 80% of the victims are women and children, and 50% are children under the age of 18 years. Sikhakhane (2010), reports that the statistics of human trafficking increase per annum across the globe. An increase in human trafficking creates major disruptions for the government, the victim, the family and the society at large. In South Africa, especially in the Eastern Cape Province children are at a risk of being exposed to the sex industry at a very young age, consequently robbing them of their childhood. In the light of this information, this study explores human trafficking for sexual exploitation in the Eastern Cape using the narratives of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) caregivers.

1.3 Literature Review

In order to fully understand the reasons and the high rate of human trafficking, one needs to look at other aspects around this discourse. This section seeks to review the secondary literature on the definition, nature and the extent of human trafficking across the globe plus the risks involved

in human trafficking. Furthermore, this section focuses on the roles played by the NGO caregivers to combat human trafficking.

1.3.1 Definition of terms

Human trafficking

According to Kruger (2010) the United Nations adopted the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially women and children (Palermo Protocol). There have been a number of definitions that were established however, a clear and distinct global definition of human trafficking has only been available since the December 2000 (Laczko, 2002). The Palermo Protocol (as cited in Kruger 2010) defines human trafficking as:

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, or deception, or of the abuse of power or of position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, 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 (pp. 42).

Human trafficking victims are therefore undertaken without their consent. Women and children are the most affected victims; however, in lesser instances men and boys are trafficked. In cases of human trafficking, people are sold in exchange for money. The perpetrators and the consumers exploit the victims.

Sexual exploitation

The term sexual exploitation can be defined as the force used by one person on another to comply with sexual activities against the will of the person being exploited. The Young Women's Group (as cited in "National Working Group", 2011) defines sexual exploitation as an incident in which someone takes advantage of another person sexually, for their own desires.

Forced labour

This term is used in the study to refer to working without one's consent. The people who are used for forced labour are normally underpaid, and most of the times are not paid at all (Omelaniuk, 2005).

Traffickers

Omelaniuk (2005) refers to traffickers as people who deceive and abuse the victims for illegal businesses. These are the people who use their power to control and abuse others. These people are no strangers to the victim, especially in areas with low socio-economic status (for example, family members or friends). Although there are traffickers who are women, in most cases the traffickers are men who abuse and violate the victims and make money out of selling the victims (Omelaniuk, 2005). These people are otherwise known as perpetrators, pimps or drug dealers.

Victims

For the purpose of the study, victim will refer to women and children used for human trafficking. Although men are also trafficked, women and children are the main victims because they are more vulnerable to the tactics and lies of the traffickers (Miko, 2003). These women and children are held hostage by the pimps, drug dealers and the consumers of human trafficking.

Impunity

What makes it easy for traffickers to practice their trade is impunity. Impunity is defined by “Impunity” (2012), as the lack of punishment or consequences. According to Phinney (2002) international and domestic laws are lacking or insufficient; where laws do exist, sentencing guidelines do not provide a deterrent. The laws are not effective enough to prohibit traffickers from violating the rights of other human beings. Weak or non-existent legal protection for victims is another factor according to Olujuwon (2008). Phinney (2002) adds that there is a lack of international and domestic laws against human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

Demand

According to Mohr and Fourie (2004), demand refers to the quantities of a good or a service that prospective buyers are willing and able to purchase during a certain period. The demand (pull) factors are the ones that draw people into trafficking, especially men. This causes people to see the need to mistreat and abuse women and children. The demand side deals with the social

construction of the male sexuality and the perception that prostitutes cannot say no. Allais et al., 2010 explain that due to industrialization, mine workers, especially men, constitute a high demand for commercial sex. The procurers of human trafficking victims make use of such services to avoid commitment. Phinney (2002) sustains that men's reason for using the services of human trafficking victims is to avoid commitment or emotional involvement.

Supply

Mohr and Fourie (2004) define supply as the quantities of a good or a service that producers plan to sell at each price during a certain period. The supply (push) factors are what cause women and girls to be victims of human trafficking. These factors push potential victims to trafficking and include poverty, unemployment, lack of education and gender discrimination.

1.3.2 The extent of human trafficking

This section explores the literature that deals with the rise of human trafficking. It focuses on the extent of human trafficking from a global perspective, in order to reveal the scale and magnitude of human trafficking across the globe. The study also aims to illustrate the nature and the extent of human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

The trafficking of women and children is a humanitarian problem in all countries (Trebesch and Mahmold 2010). Broerick (2005) elaborates that globally men, women and children are trafficked for the purpose of performing forced labour of all types including agriculture,

domestic services, construction work and sweatshops, in addition to trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. The problem of sex slavery has been of ever increasing concern around the globe. However, there is no information regarding how many people are involved in this trade.

Martynowicz, Toucas and Caughey (2009) give an account that human trafficking has a hidden nature that causes the scope of human slavery to be unknown both globally and locally. Consequently, different studies have different estimates of human trafficking and these include the US Department of State (2008) and Belser (2005). Belser (cited in Martynowicz et al. 2009) estimated that in 2005, 1.7 million people were in forced prostitution and generated profits throughout the world that amounted to US\$33.9 billion. Extrapolating from the U.S. Department of State information, the 2004 report estimated that 600,000 to 800,000 men, women and children were trafficked across international borders every year – with the majority being trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation (Omelaniuk 2005). Studies by Belser and the US Department of State show that human trafficking increases significantly each year across the globe. The researcher therefore questions the cause for this increase and the answer is likely to be found in the next paragraphs.

According to Esquibel (2005) human trafficking is estimated to be a multibillion-dollar business, ranked second only to drug trafficking in relation to international organized crime. It generates more profits than guns and drugs. The cite supports the view by saying slaves can be sold, used and resold multiple times over and over again and gangs, cartels and mafias are beginning to realize this (“Speak Against Injustice”, 2012). This is one of the reasons why

human trafficking continues to increase. The trafficking of humans is a "product" that can be resold multiple times, unlike drugs and firearms which are sold only once.

The site seemed to indicate support globalization and fast communication as the reason for the significant increase in human trafficking ("Human Rights and Poverty Reduction Strategies," 2009). There has now been a flow of capital goods and services from one country to the other (Lorrings, 2007). Just as it easy to transport goods from one place to another place, it is also easy to transport people from one place to another.

Another reason why human trafficking continues to increase is that slaves have less value than they had in the past centuries. Esquibel (2005) states that buying a slave is no longer a major investment, slaveholders today are able to squeeze the work out the slave and after that they discard them like yesterday's trash. Slaves are mistreated and abused by their owners. Esquibel (2005) affirms that slaves currently cost so little that it is not worth the hassle securing permanent ownership. A decrease in the length of time a person can be enslaved in turn increases the number of people being enslaved. More victims are thrown away as more are captured, this then causes the number of humans trafficked to increase.

1.3.3 Risks involved in human trafficking

According to Phinney (2002, p. 4), "the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation is accompanied by potentially life threatening health consequences; it prevents victims from attaining the highest possible level of physical; mental and social well being". The

victims of human trafficking experience physical, sexual and psychological abuse, before, during and after they have been sold into sexual slavery. Gushulak and MacPherson (2000) explain that trafficking exposes the victims to appalling conditions that lead to serious health problems. Watts and Zimmerman (2002) add that the victims sleep in horrendous areas, cramped in small containers with no beds to sleep in but cold cemented floors, in addition to lack of proper sanitary conditions. The procurers mistreat the victims of trafficking. They are raped leaving them vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases such as AIDS, Gonorrhoea, syphilis and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Seethal (2012) gives details of how clients, who are well off, force the victims of human trafficking to perform vulgar sexual acts. The Family Violence Prevention Fund (2005), states the traffickers repeatedly rape girls in order to initiate them to the sexual services so that customers can get great value for their money.

Bindel, Farley and Golding (2009), reveal that there is a high prevalence of psychiatric diseases like depression, post-traumatic stress disorders that victims of human trafficking suffer from. According to Phinney (2002), the abuse and violence that the victims experience can have a damaging effect on the victim's mental health. These can create feelings of hopelessness, helplessness, low self-esteem, isolation, depression and suicidal thoughts and more often than not, the victims end up in prostitution on their free will. Jobe (2010) reports that trafficked persons sometimes may experience family or community rejection upon return and this has an outcome on the recovery process.

Previous studies also indicate that those victims who escaped from trafficking continue to suffer a great deal of psychological damages in their life. The rescued victims find it difficult to deal

with the way of life and therefore need professional help to adjust with normal life. Social workers, faith based organizations and NGOs across the world help these victims to a costumed lifestyle.

1.3.4 Role played by various NGO's

In order for human trafficking to be eradicated, NGOs must actively take part in combating human trafficking across the globe. Hoff (2011) reports that the European NGO La Strada International (LSI) provides information to national reporters and coordination bodies, also their contribution assist in conducted research studies and collection information. The NGOs in the United States, including the United States of Agency for International Development (USAID), focus on programmes aimed at raising awareness of the dangers of trafficking especially for children and young women. In addition, they provide psychosocial support, medical assistance, skills, training and improved job opportunities for trafficked victims, especially child soldiers and women affiliated with the fighting forces (USAID, 2005).

The USAID is an international NGO that funds small NGOs across the globe and some of these small NGOs are based in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Nigeria. Its role is to create a multi-dimensional programme that is implemented by the international rescue committee, to provide sustainable psycho-social care for Sierra-Leoneans and Liberians suffering from war-related trauma and trafficking abuse and to work with the small NGOs (USAID, 2005).

According to U.S. Department of State (2008), NGOs that are funded by the government in South Africa run shelters; they identify trafficked persons and improve their standard of physical

protection and direct assistance is offered to victims of trafficking in South Africa. Some NGOs in South Africa offer livelihood strategies to the women and children to prevent further trafficking in South Africa. This helps to discourage outmigration and reduces the risk of human trafficking. Nonetheless, such livelihood opportunities need to be competitive in terms of earnings and working conditions to prevent the survivors of human trafficking from returning to trafficking rings. The site seemed to argue that NGOs have long been active in the anti-human trafficking movements before governments and the international community started realizing the severity of this issue (“Social development notes: conflict and crime and violence”, 2009). Literature shows that NGOs have a huge impact on the lives of the rescued victims as they deal directly with them on a regular basis. However, very little has been done on the roles of NGO (caregivers) in the Eastern Cape to fight against human trafficking. Having established the research gap the study will focus on the research questions, aims and objectives to help glue the gaps together.

1.4 Research Question

The study seeks to address the following research question: What is the role of Ngo caregivers in combating human trafficking in the Eastern Cape Province?

The sub-questions derived from the above-mentioned research question are as follows:

- What are the perspectives of NGO caregivers on human trafficking?
- What do the NGO caregivers perceive as the factor(s) that drive people into human trafficking?
- What are the narratives of NGO caregivers describing the escape of the survivors of human trafficking from their captors?

- What strategies exist in the Eastern Cape Province to combat human trafficking?

1.4.1 Research Aim and Objectives

1.4.1.1 Aim

The aim of the study was to explore and understand the nature of human trafficking in the Eastern Cape based on the reports of NGO caregivers.

1.4.1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this study are:

- To explore among NGO caregivers the meaning of human trafficking.
- To decipher factors which NGO caregivers perceive as the driving force(s) behind human trafficking.
- To examine the narratives of NGO caregivers relating to the escape of the survivors of human trafficking from their captors.
- To discuss the strategies put in place to combat human trafficking in the Eastern Cape.

1.5 Theoretical framework

This study is theoretically underpinned by making use of the fundamental elements of the interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) and the socio-ecological theory. Both the IPA and the socio-ecological theory are contextual rather than abstract theories. They seek to explore rich and meaningful data to a specific phenomenon. The IPA involves a detailed examination of

a person's life world. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis theory investigates personal experiences and perceptions of human trafficking or how the NGO caregivers make use of what is happening around them. The IPA explores the meaning of issues from the views of the people being studied. It focuses on the experiences that people being studied have. These experiences do not occur in isolation but they are constructed through the interaction between the individual and their environment. This is where the socio-ecological model comes in.

According to Larious (2008) the socio-ecological theory offers an inter-disciplinary theory to social sciences research on social problems. The theory can be utilized at multiple levels and methods of analysis and theoretical perspectives to social problems, recognizing the dynamics and active nature (Whitely, 1999). The model does not focus on the individual but rather on the multiple levels that make up a person, for example socio-demographics, family and friends, community and governmental policies.

The socio-ecological theory is utilized in the study to understand how factors at multiple levels of the social environment contribute to the experiences of NGO caregivers on human trafficking. This is an informed intervention strategy for human trafficking. To sum up the discussion, the two models are interconnected such that the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis supplements the socio-ecological theory in considering the complexities of the caregivers' experiences within their communities. The IPA focused at the phenomenon that originates from within the individual, and what makes sense to them. The socio-ecological theory helped the IPA in looking at the phenomena that exist as a function of the interaction between the individual and their environment focusing on the aspects that make up the

environment. It also looks at other aspects that may have an influence on the factors manipulating the person's experiences from within the individual's lifeline and the socio-ecological theory looks at the external factors that make up a person's social world views.

1.6 Significance of the study

Research on human trafficking is vital in order for people to gain more comprehensive insight into how the victims are trafficked, the damages they suffer and the scope of the problem, including the techniques and routes of the traffickers.

Human trafficking is an issue that affects many individuals whether directly or indirectly. The study seeks to raise awareness on how human trafficking affects the communities residing in South Africa, both in the short and long term period. It also aims to raise awareness so that interventions can be formulated and implemented. Finally, the study strives to encourage future researchers to explore further on the issue of human trafficking and its effects on communities. The South African community will benefit from research studies like this one through gaining more knowledge about the effects of human trafficking. Such studies can help formulate adequate policies at governmental level.

1.7 Structure of the study

The chapters of this study are laid out as follows; Chapter One is the introduction of the study on human trafficking. Chapter Two reviews literature that is related to the current study. Chapter Three focuses on previous studies on the content of human trafficking in

South Africa. Chapter Four presents the theoretical frameworks adopted to inform this study through explaining human trafficking theoretically. Chapter Five outlines the methodology of the study, concentrating on the methods used and the data collection tools implemented to carry the study. Chapter Six comprises the results of our findings of the study. Chapter Seven is the interpretation of results of the study. It also focuses on the measures taken and also explains the motives of the study. The final chapter is the summary and recommendations. This is followed by appendices, including interview schedule.

1.8 Conclusion

This chapter is a brief summary of what the study entails. It briefly introduced the study, then sets out on presenting the objectives, statement of the problem and the importance of the study. It also focuses on what human trafficking is and its scope. The chapter has presented the risks involved in human trafficking and how many people are affected. Lastly the chapter looked the roles that NGO caregivers play in some countries, trying to link the gap between what has been done globally and what is lacking in the Eastern Cape Province. The subsequent chapter reviews the literature related to this study from the global perspective.

CHAPTER TWO

INTERNATIONAL OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The Trans-Atlantic slave trade, as Kruger (2010) states, has been abolished for more than 200 years, but surprisingly slavery still exists in a modern manner which is known as human trafficking. The focus of this chapter is to explore the context and nature of human trafficking globally. This chapter is divided into different sections, including the diverse definitions of the concept of human trafficking and its origins. In addition, the chapter focuses on the factors contributing to human trafficking such as poverty, unemployment and lack of adequate laws against human trafficking.

The Palermo Protocol which strives to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially disadvantaged women and children, supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 (as cited in Hilton 2007), and provides a full definition of what human trafficking is in article 3. The definition is elucidated below:

Trafficking in persons' shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payment or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, 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 organ (p.48).

There are a number of ways of defining human trafficking. For the purposes of this study, human trafficking refers to the selling and buying of one person by another in exchange of something else such as money, cattle or food. Human trafficking is often done without the consent of the person being exploited.

Although men are sometimes trafficked, women and children are more susceptible to being victims because they are vulnerable to the tricks of traffickers. The victims are normally mistreated by the perpetrators and consumers of human trafficking. Media Monitoring Africa (as cited in Hamman 2011, p. 2), state that a person is trafficked if;

He/she has been moved from one country to another or within that same country as a result of force, fraud, or manipulation and is exploited or made to work as a slave. A slave is forced to work or exploited under threat of violence for no pay beyond subsistence (the least possible amount of food or money that one person needs to survive). Forms of work in which victims of human trafficking maybe exploited include forced labour, begging, stealing, drug running, sex work, forced marriages and the sale of body parts.

Media Monitoring Africa (as cited in Hamman 2011, p. 2) states that the victims are taken away from home and placed in a foreign place where they work under duress and despicable conditions. The potential victims are studied by their perpetrators and use their vulnerability to capture the victims into trafficking. An example of this would be a girl who comes from a poor family hoping for a better future.

2.2 Origins of human trafficking

2.2.1 History of human trafficking

There are several arguments about human trafficking and when it could have emerged. Arguments have been made that it existed since the biblical times when Joseph, son of Jacob, was sold and bought without his consent (Genesis 37, New International Version). Joseph was sold by his own brothers to the Ishmaelite in exchange for 20 shekels of silver, which is equivalent to \$228 or R1571.262 worth of silver. According to Mandhu (2012), Joseph was abducted, trafficked for domestic work, brutalized, sold and resold to bounded labour, and he was a victim of attempted rape by a woman. His brothers misled him, which is similar to most cases of human trafficking today. Joseph was probably the first human being to be sold and bought without his consent. People who are familiar with the victims mislead them with false promises of jobs, free education and a better life.

Some researchers such as Wedam (2010) argue that forced labour of children during the 1700's was the real beginning of human trafficking. Others simply argue that Sarah otherwise known as Saartjie Baartman was probably the first woman to ever experience human trafficking. Saartjie Baartman (1789-1816) was probably the first case of human trafficking for sexual exploitation in South Africa. Sarah who was born in 1789 and died in 1816 was taken from her own country (South Africa) to another country (Davie, 2002). This happened under false pretence to a better lifestyle, she was promised fame, fortune and freedom and a new job by a visiting surgeon from England (Davie, 2002). She was recruited under deception and false promises, just like most of the victims of human trafficking are recruited in the modern day.

In England she was displayed as a “freak” because of her unusual features. According to Davie (2002) Sarah was objectified, degraded and was treated cruelly in London and Paris. Once the Parisians got tired of the Baartman show, they forced her into prostitution, and she was abused leaving her to die at an early age of 27. The only way to deal with the pain and disgrace was to succumb to alcoholism. Davie (2002) articulates that alcoholism and syphilis were probably the two things that may have led her to die at an early age. With many cases of human trafficking today, most of the victims are exposed to the same violence and cruelty.

According to “The History of Human Trafficking and Slavery”, (2007), and “The History of Human Trafficking”, (2006), human trafficking is not something new. Human trafficking was also common in the 1800s, when people in Africa were bought and sold. It also occurred when the African people were slaves and worked for the Americans. The slaves, as “The History of Human Trafficking and Slavery”, (2007) reports, were brought to America and were not only used as bonded slaves but they were also sexually exploited by their masters. In the 19th Century, the Western Europe and the United States benefited greatly from Trans-Atlantic slave trade. Slaves were shipped from Africa to America to work in mines or plantations and this included male, female and child slaves. However, as Walvin (2007) reports, the British including the likes of William Wilberforce amongst others, put an end to human slavery in 1807. In 1833, slavery was abolished in the British Colonies, freeing more than three quarters of a million slaves (The History of Human Trafficking, 2006). Andreas and Nadelman (as cited in “The History of Human Trafficking, 2006) state that global prohibition regimes such as the regimes of banning piracy, slavery or certain drugs, are not only shaped by materialistic interests, but also by perceptions and cultures that often vary significantly within or across cultures. In other words, what is acceptable to one culture may not be acceptable to another or vice versa.

According to “The History of Human Trafficking”, (2006) in the United States, Russia, the Middle East and elsewhere, slavery continued into the second half of the 19th Century, despite the British pressure to end it. However, as slaveholders lost political and economic influence and as more people began to view slavery as morally wrong, the legal institution slowly disappeared. “The History of Human Trafficking” (2006), reports that in the second half of the 19th Century white slavery caused considerable concern in Europe and the United States. The term “white slavery” was described as licensed prostitution and fraud. “The History of Human Trafficking and Slavery” (2007), states that exploitative practices of the past are still being used and in order to fight against human trafficking, countries need to apply the interventions that were implemented in the past to build a better future (e.g. anti- slavery policy from Britain).

2.2.2 Cultural Practices and Human Trafficking

According to Long (2002) human trafficking in Africa, has also been around for centuries. Looking at the traditional practices that some cultures are used to and are still practicing, human trafficking has existed for centuries but under a different name. The sexual exchange of women and children reflects the deep cultural historical practices across the globe. In some cultures women and children were seen as vulnerable commodities to be bought and sold without their consent. Long (2002) states that some cultural practices embedded in family and kinship

relations encourage and rationalize sexual trafficking operations in times of stress and dislocation.

According to Hanzi (2006), one of the most common practices that was apparently dying but has recently been resurrected due to harsh economic conditions is child marriage. This was practiced long before the colonial era, whereby parents married off their daughters in exchange for money, cattle, food and clothing. The family or kinship still resorts to marrying off their daughters as a means of survival during economic difficulties. When a girl has developed and her body changes she was then sold by her family to another family (her services in exchange for goods). Hanzi (2006) disputes that early marriage was seen as a way of protecting girls from pregnancy, ensuring maximizing fertility and securing family alliances. Hanzi (2006) also adds that child marriages result in the girl experiencing traumatic or forced sex with her husband. This leaves the girl with severe health problems and the possibility of maternal mortality at a very young age.

Allais et al., (2010) report that the Zimbabwean practice, “Kuripa ngozi”, which is a custom to please the dead spirit, is another example of human trafficking. Hanzi (2006) refers to this concept as marrying off a girl at an early age to appease the spirit of the dead person. The girl is given by the family of the accused person to the family of the deceased, as a wife to replace the loss of their relative. Hanzi (2006) further elaborates that the Shona people believed that failure to appease the spirit of the dead will bring misfortune to the accused and his clan. Girls as young as 14 years old were married off to men who were 54 years old in polygamous marriages. Another cultural practice that the Zimbabwean people followed before the colonial era was the

‘Kuzvarira’, which is done when a girl is married off before she is even born (Hanzi, 2006). The aim of this was for the elders to accumulate young wives in exchange for grain during the times of food shortage.

According to a local study done by Molapo (2004) on human trafficking, in the Sesotho culture, girls were abducted by the Basotho young men without their consent or the consent of the family of the girl, with the intent to marry them. These young women and girls were badly beaten if they tried to resist and fight against their abductors and they were forced and dragged to enter into an unplanned new life. Molapo (2004) states that the young girls were abducted at night and taken to the home of the man where he introduces her to his parents as his wife. It is argued that this is not accepted in the Sesotho culture, however if the girl returned to her original home after being abducted, she was then considered a disgrace both to her family and her community.

In South Africa, in the isiXhosa culture, girls were and are still being abducted and taken by force and married off at a very young age in exchange for cattle and money. The groom can be someone of the same age (in his young adolescence) or, in most cases even older than the girl (late forties and fifties). This was done for two different reasons; the first was to build relationships with the in-laws, and the second one was for security of finances. Willemsse (2011) confirms that lobola is not a bride’s price, but a means to establish a link between the two families. It is a union that must be constantly renewed and maintained through good familial relationships. This term is known as ‘ukuthwalwa’ which means abduction. According to Allais et al, (2010) this was common in the rural areas of the Eastern Cape such as Lusikisiki.

Clearly, the traditional practices can be seen as consuming a very huge influence on the rise of human trafficking as symbolized by forced marriages in some cultures. Cases like these are considered as normal and moral; therefore, they are not reported.

2.3 Contributory factors to human trafficking

The victims of human trafficking fall prey to trafficking in two ways, involuntary or voluntary. This applies to those who have been forced into trafficking and those trafficked under false pretence. According to Watson (n.d.) trafficking of human beings takes place in many forms but can be basically broken down into two categories, forced and deceit abduction. Forced abduction as Watson (n.d.) explains, is when physical force is used to move a human being to become either a sex slave, or an involuntary worker or to become engaged in other bizarre tasks including quasi-religious rituals that can result in the death of the abducted. The second category of trafficking is deceit abduction which Watson (n.d.) explains as when there is no force involved and the person is abducted under false pretense. This can be accomplished through the promise of a good paying job. However, when the person arrives they find that they are trapped, essentially as a slave of their captors. In most cases of trafficking, the deceit category is used whereby an individual is promised a better lifestyle and later discovers that it was all just a lie. Sarkisova (2011) articulates that most trafficking cases start out voluntarily as a transaction between the victim and the trafficker, and the exchange is usually initiated by the victim. When victim reach their destination they discover that they are a victim of trafficking. This is how the victims fall prey to human trafficking. However, there are factors that contribute to the

trafficking of humans. These contributory factors are divided into three different categories including; impunity, demand and supply (see Figure 1).

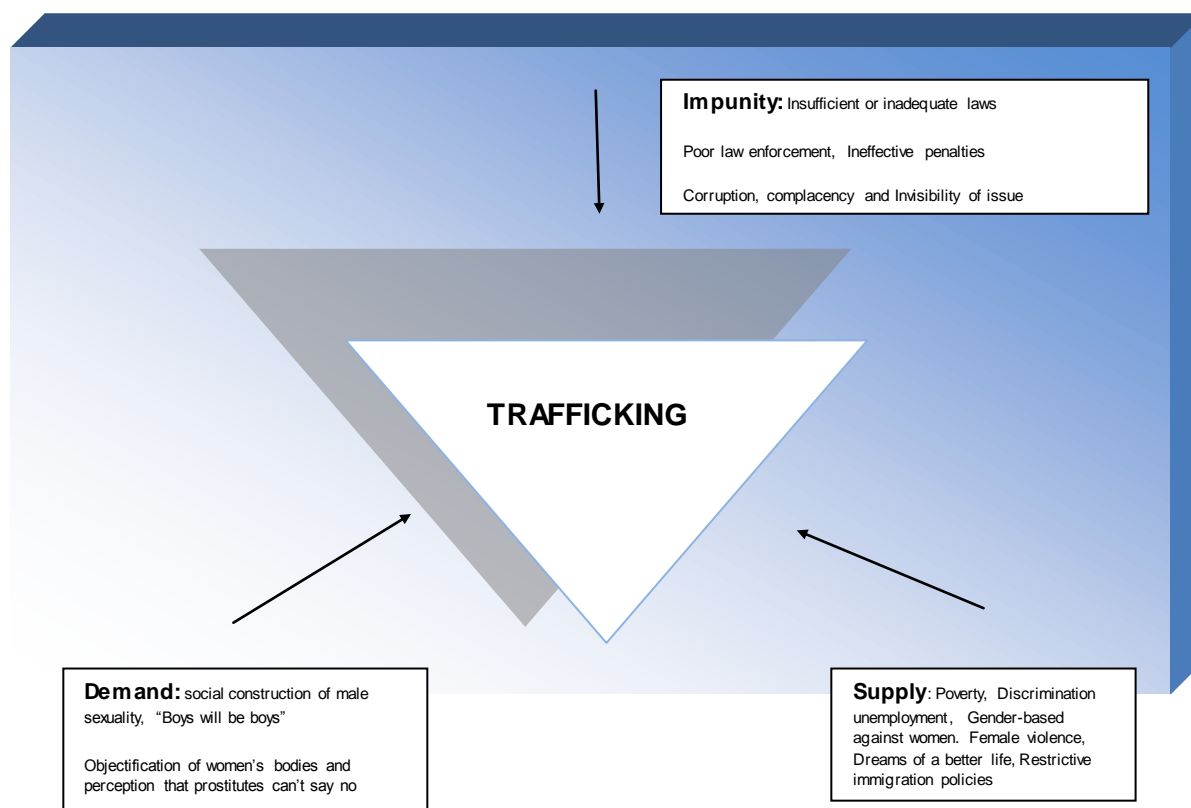


Figure 1. Trafficking triangle- Impunity, demand and supply

Phinney (2002)

Impunity: The impunity aspect of the trafficking triangle focuses on the inadequate laws, poor law enforcement and ineffective penalties. In some countries like South Africa, the laws that are used to prosecute have ineffective penalties. According Bermudez (2008), South Africa

uses the Children's Act No. 38, and the Sexual Offences and Related Amendment Bill to prosecute traffickers. However the penalties for some of these laws are two years of imprisonment or even less. The punishment for the perpetrators of trafficking is not harsh enough, which encourages them to come back into society and commit similar offences.

Demand: (see figure 1) some men believe that commercial sex is a necessity or a basic need for the well-being of the individual. According to Davidson (cited in Phinney, 2002) for some men involvement in prostitution may be motivated by sexual desires, whilst for others it is an expression of misogyny and/or sexism and just to exert their power on women and girls. To see women and girls lined up in brothels and available to any man, is to see them dominated and stripped of their power.

Although the Eastern Cape Province has developed economically, in many instances its people still retain much of their original social norms. The Eastern Cape is largely patriarchal. The males have authority in most households. Women and girls have no say in what happens in the home and they depend on men. Men are the ones in authoritative positions and they make decisions for the women and girls. According to Kovačević and Mirović (2007) in the patriarchal system different messages are sent to boys and girls in the course of their upbringing and they are expected to manifest different forms of behaviours. Certain forms of behaviours are acceptable for men and boys. However, the same behaviours are severely punished by the community when practiced by women and girls. Boys are encouraged to be active and take on new experiences, while girls are encouraged to be passive and naïve, lack knowledge and

experiences. The saying “boys will always be boys” means that the manner in which men treat women and girls is totally acceptable.

These societal norms enhance the vulnerability of girls and women and increase their chances of becoming victims of trafficking.

According to Phinney (2002), the nature of male demand for commercial sex must be understood more fully in order to eliminate sex trafficking. Focusing on implementing strategies that will help minimize the demand for commercial sex will also decrease the supply, causing human trafficking to be diminished. The supply factors of human trafficking are dependent on the demand factors.

Supply: Some groups of people are more at risk of being trafficked than others, partly because the consumers of trafficking believe that young children and women are treated inferior and do not have any say. Delpont et al. (2007) confirm that in South Africa, children are vulnerable to abuse and neglect because of the deeply patriarchal culture which pervades the South African society. Children are treated as individuals who cannot make their own decisions and this result in them being placed in a position of ownership. Delpont et al. (2007) add that there is a sense of entitlement around sex and sexual activity, as if that is what women and children are created for and they should be grateful and appreciative for how they are treated by their superiors. Age is also a factor that contributes to trafficking because of the HIV/AIDS myth. According to Chetty (2007), there is a misconception that children are not likely to be HIV/AIDS infected and that

having sexual intercourse with a virgin will cure those who are HIV/AIDS infected. Consequently, young adolescent and children are targeted because of this myth.

HIV/AIDS: South Africa has been reported to have one of the highest incidences of HIV and AIDS infections in the world. The UNSD (cited in Bermudez 2008) confirms that in 2005, 18.8% of South Africans were living with HIV and AIDS. Female and child-headed households are increasingly common and it has been noted that this breakdown in the family unit can place children at risk of exploitation, primarily due to the lack of adult supervision and care (Bermudez, 2008). The child feels obligated to take care of the family and is forced to assume adult responsibilities, for example, finding a job. Bermudez (2008) reports that HIV and AIDS affected households have a school attendance decrease and child labour increase. Children have to take care of the HIV/AIDS infected parents and they have to look for a job that will pay for the medical costs of HIV infected parents and other necessities for the whole family. This also leaves children at a risk of being trafficked.

Phinney (2002) asserts that people who are most likely to suffer from trafficking are women and children of low socio-economic status. Human trafficking is most common in developing countries, where there is poverty and economic dislocation. Masci (2004) explains that some of those who have been trafficked are tied to a lifetime of servitude because their father or grandfather borrowed money they could not repay. Miko (2003), reports that in some countries or societies with desperate families, people (mostly men) sell off their daughters to brothels or traffickers for the immediate payoff. Delpont et al. (2007) adds that the origins of traditional practices are rooted in belief systems and perceptions of morality and socially required

behaviours that may be linked to a survival need. In other words, in some cultures certain behaviours are accepted as a means of survival. Delpont et al. (2007) also explain that in poverty stricken areas, young girls are regarded as an economic burden, and marriage to older men can be a survival strategy for her family. Those in poverty stricken areas often experience challenges with education. In some cases poverty has an influence on the lack of education.

Lack of education: People who lack education are more prone to becoming victims of human trafficking. Their lack of knowledge makes them susceptible to human trafficking as they accept any job offers without careful planning or consideration. Lack of education increases the chances of people being exposed to exploitative positions. Kovačević and Mirović (2007) claim it is considered that more educated individuals are better informed and have a wider range of opportunities, alternatives and choices, and a better assessment of their own position available under certain terms. According to UNICEF (2000) the lack of quality education and of access to information regarding the realities of migration prevents children and their caregivers from making informed decisions. More often than not, those who lack education and information regarding the realities of migration are children and women situated in remote places, where there are economic hardships. UNICEF (2000) again states that children living in economic and social poverty show a tendency to abandon further education and start working to support their families. They would rather look for work to support the family than go to school. The only possible jobs they get often involve exploitation. Kovačević and Mirović (2007, p. 28) expound on this saying, “education is no longer seen as a source of resistance and a road to a better life, instead it has no value to some people”.

Dysfunctional homes: Kovačević and Mirović (2007) state that the family, as a core unit of the society represents the support and safety system for the child. Some children and young adolescents end up as victims of trafficking because of their dysfunctional family upbringing including, abuse and neglect of parents. These include abusive parents who sexually, physically and emotionally abuse their kids and those who just don't care what their children are up to. Other parents sell their kids to the traffickers just to improve the lifestyle of the family.

Physical appearance is contributing factor of human trafficking. Traffickers take advantage of those who cannot speak up for themselves and these include people with disabilities. Bjork and Chalk (2009) further state that in Thailand UNICEF claims brothel owners have specifically targeted deaf girls and women since they are less likely to communicate their pain and suffering, and these victims find it harder to return home if they escape. Some people with disabilities are taken advantage of because they are not accepted and not protected by their own communities. The traffickers then take advantage of this and they promise them a better life outside their communities. Bjork and Chalk (2009) elaborate that people with disabilities including learning, physical and psychological disabilities maybe worth less to their communities and potentially more to the traffickers, especially in the begging industry and brothels.

High unemployment is another factor that contributes to trafficking. In some countries people, especially girls and women in rural areas, migrate to urban areas to seek for employment opportunities. With little or no knowledge of the urban lifestyle, they fall under the tricks of the traffickers. They become victims of traffickers under false promises of employment. Some are enticed by promises of better jobs or marriage (Bishop and Woolman, 2006). Unemployment

pushes many to desperation forcing them to accept anything that comes up without careful planning. A case below that was taken from the study carried out by Masci (2004) was that of a single mother:

A desperately poor woman and a single mother of three from the Soviet Republic of Moldova responded to an advertisement promising work in Italy. Instead she was taken to a brothel in Macedonia, where she spent two horrific years in sexual slavery before escaping in 2002 (p.288).

High unemployment pushes people to desperation causing some people to leave home and migrate to a foreign town, country, and state in order to find employment. This places some people in vulnerable situations because of lack of information, exposing them to traffickers.

Lack of knowledge and information: “The common belief that ‘it cannot happen to me’ apparently remains strong despite local familiarity with cross-border and internal trafficking” (Delpont et al., 2007. p.38). The offers of employment and to relocate children and young women to better circumstances are generally accepted at face value both by the victim and her family. Many people are not aware of what human trafficking is and therefore they migrate to other countries not knowing what might happen to them or their loved ones. People accept any opportunity to migrate without taking necessary precautions.

The supply (push) factors are what cause women and girls to be victims of human trafficking. The supply side focuses on poverty, female violence, and lack of information and dreams of a better life style. Phinney (2002) reports that the restrictive immigration policy is one of the supply factors that contributes to the trafficking of persons. According to Sarkisova (2011),

governments have implemented policies that limit people from entering their borders. However, the demand for cheap labour continues to increase. Few opportunities to overcome barriers to illegal migration without the help of the third party are minimal. So the potential migrants approach those that smuggle illegally for an opportunity to migrate and they depend on those who will smuggle them to relocate them to other parts of the world.

2.4 How the victims are targeted

Those who conduct trafficking, watch their targets distinctively as they go about with their everyday life. They take advantage of the targets when they are vulnerable and desperate for a change in their circumstances. The trafficking of humans affects many people and it does not discriminate according to race, class, sex or belief. Anyone can be a victim of human trafficking. Zimmerman (cited in Kruger, 2010) confirms that the victims are not homogeneous populations but differ in age, culture, nationality, personality, marital status, religion and education.

According to Margarida (2009) victims of human trafficking are often victims because of their already present victimization in other aspects of society. For example, children who live on the streets with no one to care for them, no shelter or food are most vulnerable to human trafficking. If someone promises them a chance of a better life, they would accept the offer without clear thought. These are the victims who are vulnerable and want to live a different life from their original upbringing. Margarida (2009) states that the locations that targeted victims originate from are Asia, Latin America, the former Soviet Union, Africa, and Eastern Europe. These areas are experiencing instability economically and politically. Kruger (2010) states that in most reported cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation, women and children across the world make

up the majority of trafficked victims. The most common ages of reported cases on trafficked victims are between 14-24 years (Richards, 2010).

2.5 The dynamics of the magnitude of human trafficking globally

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2008), 161 out of 192 countries are reported to be affected by human trafficking be it the source, transit and/or the destination country. Human trafficking is a global epidemic and no town, country or state is immune to trafficking. Due to globalization every continent is involved in human trafficking for forced labour, sexual exploitation, mail order brides, agricultural and sweatshops employment. Reliable data on the magnitude of trafficking is hard to obtain, as government, international agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations have different statistics which are not comparable (Limanowska, 2002). Different studies show different numbers on how many people are trafficked across international borders and locally. An example of this is a study of Kreston (2007), who estimates that 12.3 million people are trafficked annually across the globe and out of that number 1.2 million children are trafficked globally. According to Rahman (2011, p. 57)

Out of that 12, 3 million people trafficked 2, 5 million are sexually exploited and out of that number 56% come from Asia and the Capital. Another 10% of that 2, 5 million originates from Latin America and the Caribbean and another 9.2% come from the Middle East and Northern Africa. The Sub-Sahara, United States and the Western Europe follow with 5.2% and 10.8% in the developed countries.

A majority of 46% of all trafficked persons are exploited sexually followed by domestic work with 27%, agricultural work 10% and sweatshops employment with 5% (Rahman, 2011). The

US Department of State (2007) reports that the statistics of trafficking are significantly higher compared to those of Kreston (2007) and 4-27 million people are trafficked each year.

“Human trafficking”, (2007) also estimated that 50,000 people are trafficked into the United States every year and most of these people are sold into prostitution. Loubser (2009) explains that in both the U.S. and Canada, trafficked persons are in demand not only for sexual exploitation but also for sweatshops. Gbadamosi (2006) reports that the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and the United States Department estimate that 700 000 to 2 million people (the majority of them being women and children) are trafficked across international borders. Vlachová (2005) argues that trafficking has increased by almost 50% from 1995 to 2000.

According to Juabsamai (2012), estimates from the UK Home Affairs Committee range between 100 000 and 800 000 people that are trafficked into the European Union (EU) annually, and there is an estimate of 5000 people trafficked into the UK. The United Kingdom is one of the few countries that have strict laws and policies against the trafficking of humans. As Juabsamai (2012) states, the UK belongs to the Tier One and that means it is a country that fully complies with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA). However, there are only 100-300 prosecutions in the whole EU for trafficking annually. Loubser (2009) adds that Europe has a divide between the richer countries-the countries of the Old European Union and the poorer, more economically and politically unstable nations. The former are the recipients of trafficked people while the latter are the source and/or transit areas.

Loubser (2009) reports that the Asian Pacific Region has the biggest trafficking problem in terms of victims and it is estimated that 700 000 to 2 million Asians are trafficked across the national borders every year. There is easy access to enter and exit the country. The problem is perceived as large-scale of sex tourism industries in countries like Thailand, Cambodia and the Philippines for that attracts people from all over the world (Loubser, 2009). Thailand is known as the country of origin, transit and destination. Loubser (2009) adds that in Taiwan and China a strong demand for women as wives and concubines is present and once married they are frequently sold into prostitution. There is a huge demand for foreign women in China. The demand for foreign women in China is worsened by the imbalance in the ratio of men to women (Loubser 2009). These statistics represent a greatly disproportionate system. While the presence of trafficking is raging and extensive legislation exists, the enforcement of the laws in an attempt to contain the issue is nearly absent.

2.6 Conclusion

Human trafficking is a global epidemic which affects every state and country. It has been around for centuries. However, it is now termed differently. This chapter looked at the history of human trafficking. Some studies argue that human trafficking started during the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, while others claim that Sarah Baartman was probably the first woman to be trafficked for sexual purpose. The chapter also focuses on how cultural practices have had and still play a huge role in the increase of human trafficking. Studies proved that culture does have an effect on how people (especially men) disregard and mistreat women and children. The patriarchal system has constructed how women and girls are believed to behave and this is different from what is

expected of men and boys. The chapter discusses the factors contributing to human trafficking and these include; poverty, unemployment, poor upbringing, HIV/AIDS prevalence and inadequate policies against human trafficking. The chapter also established that human trafficking like any other market has two sides, which are the demand and the supply side. These incorporate the factors that draw people into trafficking (demand side) and those that cause others to be victims (supply side). The following chapter focuses on the scale of human trafficking in South Africa.

CHAPTER THREE

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SOUTH AFRICA

3.1 Introduction

The study explores human trafficking from the narratives told by the NGO caregivers and their role in combating trafficking of humans for sexual exploitation. In this chapter the focus is on the nature and the magnitude of human trafficking in South Africa and also it looks at why human trafficking continues to increase. Further, the chapter deals with the trends and patterns that traffickers use to transport their victims.

3.2 The enormity of human trafficking in South Africa

There are various studies done on human trafficking in South Africa, including those of Pharoah (2006) and Kreston (2007). Pharoah focuses on the definition of human trafficking, and the nature and the extent of human trafficking in South Africa. According to Pharoah (2006), South Africa alone has 28 000 to 38 000 children who are trafficked each year and 850 to 1,100 women and children are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The trafficking of children in Africa is two times higher than that of women. Pharoah (2006) states that human trafficking is a significant problem in South Africa because 1000 South African women are trafficked into some kind of sexual exploitation each year, earning traffickers more than R1 million annually.

Kreston (2007) gives an account that 60% of all reported cases of trafficking in Africa are children under the age of 18 years. The numbers of trafficking vary according to different studies done both nationally and internationally. The lack of accurate data on human trafficking presents one of the greatest difficulties in combating the crime of trafficking in South Africa.

A study was done on the trafficking of women and children in the Southern African Region by the Martens, Pieczkowski and van Vuuren-Smyth for the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 2003. The key findings from the Martens et al. (2003) were that Angola, Botswana, DR Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe are all source countries for trafficking in Southern Africa. Thailand, China, Eastern Europe are extra-regional sources for victims trafficked to South Africa. Secondly, the exploitation suffered by African victims in South Africa ranges from exploitation for the personal sexual gratification of the trafficker, sexual exploitation for the financial benefit of the trafficker and forced, 'marriage' for sexual and labour exploitation. Thirdly, when the victims are identified by the police they are imprisoned and deported to their own countries leaving them in greater danger than when they were still in the trafficking rings. The traffickers know where their victims come from; they track the victims down and kill them or their loved ones. The victims therefore do not trust the police or the law enforcement agents but rather depend on the traffickers for a safe future. Fourthly, victims of human trafficking are required to earn more or less R250 each night for their pimps.

Ngwira (2011) also conducted a study on human trafficking in the Eastern Cape Province in South Africa and it focused on the extent of the phenomenon, the demographic characteristics of

high risk groups, temporal and spatial trends of the phenomenon, factors which pull and push potential victims and some responses to human trafficking. Ngwira's findings were that human trafficking is increasing in the Eastern Cape Province. The increase of human trafficking in the Eastern Cape as Lulya (2010) explains is influenced by the lack of resources, inadequate infrastructure and high unemployment rates among the youth. Secondly, Ngwira (2011) states that 10 to 15 years-old girls are being trafficked in and through Port Elizabeth at any one time, and these girls are as young as 10-12 years of age. Thirdly, the forms of trafficking that are present in East London are "mail-order brides, and some are abducted from Oxford Street and most of these victims are black.

Seethal (2012) further explains that trafficked victims from the Eastern Cape cost less when compared to victims from other provinces. This could mainly be because of their coward mind-set. Some studies such as Kennedy (2010) and Loubser (2009) claim that girls who have been reported to have come from South Africa more often than not come from outside South Africa.

3.3 Legislative acts on human trafficking in South Africa

The cite portrays South Africa as the primary African destination country for trafficked women because it is regularly used by traffickers as a destination for opportunities and this is done to attract women and girls into trafficking ("The Consultancy Africa Intelligence", 2011).

This creates an illusion that South Africa is a land of opportunities. Therefore, people jump at the chance of migrating to South Africa. "The Consultancy Africa Intelligence" (2011) further

explains that the majority of the people trafficked to South Africa are from Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

According to Allais et al. (2010), there is far less trafficking out of South Africa than there is into the country. The reason for this is South Africa does not have legislation that directly deals with human trafficking (Allais et al., 2010). However, Ngwira (2011) states that South Africa now uses the Trafficking in Person's Bill which was published in the Government Gazette No. 32906 on January 2010 (RSA Trafficking Bill, 2010) and its purpose is to prevent and combat trafficking. The trafficking Bill aims to:

- Give effect to the United Nations Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons,
- Provide for the prosecution of persons involved in trafficking, and for appropriate penalties,
- Provide for the prevention of trafficking in persons and for the protection of, and assistance to victims of trafficking,
- Provide support services to victims of trafficking,
- Provide for effective enforcement measures,
- Establishing an intersectoral committee on the prevention and combating of trafficking in persons and the development of a draft national policy framework, and,
- Combating trafficking in persons in a coordinating manner (Ngwira, 2011: 71-72).

Bermudez (2008: p. 21) reports that the South African Law Reform Commission is proposing comprehensive legislation to address trafficking of persons and until the comprehensive

legislation is passed, provisions under related legislation offer the means by which to prosecute individuals found guilty of trafficking persons. Until the legislation is passed, the South African Government and the law enforcement have to use the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 32 of 2007; Children's Act No 38 of 2005; Child Care Act, No. 74 of 1983 Riotous Assemblies Act, 17 of 1956; Films and Publication Act; No. 65 of 1983; the Sexual Offences Act, No. 23 of 1957; Immigration Act, No.13 of 2002; the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No.75 of 1997; The Intimidation Act, No.72 of 1982; the Domestic Violence Act, No. 116 of 1998; the Corruption Act, No. 94 of 1992; the Extradition Act, No. 67 of 1962 and the International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Act, No. 75 of 1996 (Ngwira, 2010). The traffickers are prosecuted according to these laws and unfortunately the punishment is quite ineffective. According to Bermudez (2008), the traffickers are imprisoned for approximately two years or less if caught.

Allais et al. (2010) declare that South Africa belongs to the Tier 2 (watch list), which means that there is no law specifically penalizing the trafficking of adults although forced labour is constitutionally prohibited. Human trafficking as a crime is a barrier for large investments in South Africa. The developed countries take it as a serious punishable offence. Crime places the South African economy in a vulnerable position because investors favour those countries with less crime. If South Africa does not act in fighting, then it risks investment withdrawal and economic problem.

3.4 Reasons for human trafficking escalating in South Africa

There are various explanations as to why human trafficking continues to grow in South Africa. Human trafficking continues to increase as a result of lack of the effective law enforcement on trafficking in South Africa. Also, human trafficking is not taken seriously and it is not considered as a priority. Kruger (2010) reports that human trafficking is a crime that is of low priority in various countries. Kennedy (2010) elaborates that there is a lot done to support, improve and prevent the nature of Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome in the country, but little has been done on the issue of trafficking. Both trafficking and HIV epidemic are vital issues that affect the country of South Africa.

Kreston (2007) states that trafficking is not reported through the official reporting lines of various departments including the police and Department of Social Development, and some of the cases that are reported tend to go missing or nothing is done about them as officials tend to accept bribery from the traffickers. Corruption of police and immigrant officials that accept bribes or turn a 'blind eye' to trafficking, contributes heavily to the traffickers' ineffective punishment (Phinney, 2002, p. 2). This is because the police and immigrant officials who are supposed to protect the victims of human trafficking are protecting the traffickers. Victims who come from countries with corrupt government officials do not report cases of trafficking because they find it hard to trust anyone. Phinney (2002) again states that though governments may not promote trafficking directly, they may be hesitant to take aggressive action against it, since the sex industry is extremely profitable and linked to other sectors, such as tourism.

Finally, using insufficient laws such as the Sexual Offence and Related Amendment Bill; No.32 of 2007 and the Immigration Act, No. 13 of 2002 to combat trafficking in South Africa can be a problem, as some of these laws do not protect the victims of human trafficking. Some of these laws characterize the victims of trafficking as suspects instead of victims. Hilton (2007) makes an example of the Immigration Act which focuses on arresting and repatriating illegal foreigners residing within South Africa. This makes it hard for the victims to report their cases as they are afraid of being arrested in a foreign country without their documentation. An example of this is taken from the study of Chetty (2007, pp.11- 14);

Zimmerman, a 46 year old Swiss Tourist, was caught having sex with a 14 year old boy in his Johannesburg hotel room on the 8th October 2005. He was arrested on suspicion of contravening with Section 14 of the Sexual Offences Act as well as Section 50(A) of the Child Care Act, both dealing with sexual encounters with underage persons and the commercial exploitation of children respectively. Zimmerman's punishment for the offense was a fine of R10 000 or 12 months imprisonment.

The perpetrators have cunning trafficking trends of transporting the victims and strategies that are going to be implemented need to be effective. Harsh punishment need to be implemented and the laws need to prevent perpetrators from performing the same acts. The next section presents the trends that the traffickers use to transport victims into and within the South African borders.

3.5 Trends of human trafficking

3.5.1 Human trafficking outside Africa

South Africa is known to be the transit and the destination country for victims trafficked outside the borders of Africa, including, Thailand, Philippines, India, China, Bulgaria, Romania and the

Ukraine (Allais et al., 2010). These victims are recruited to South Africa to work in the commercial sex industry. The Western Cape Province and Johannesburg are the key trafficking points for victims. Delpont, et al. (2007) elucidate that these victims all come from poorly educated and unemployed rural communities. Enticed with an opportunity to better their lives and work in restaurants and hotels, these victims end up in brothels, sweatshops and clubs as sex workers and strippers. A case study from Thailand taken from Hilton (2007, pp. 55-56) reveals:

Lured by the promise of a brighter future in South Africa, Win and Pin [not their real names] accepted an offer from a friend to travel halfway around from their homes in Thailand ... they were promised work at an up-market Thai restaurant in Durban, and that their travel expenses were to be paid. But, unbeknown to them their 'friend' was a recruiter for a human trafficking syndicate, which supplies Thai women to brothels in South Africa. And, instead of a restaurant, the two found themselves at a night club in Durban, where they were forced into prostitution. Their passports were confiscated and they were threatened with harm if they did not do what they were told. They were denied contact with family. The money they earned from sex with the club's clients went to their captors to pay off their travel expenses. The two women worked until a 'client' informed police that something was amiss at the club and they were rescued.

This demonstrates that people take a huge chance when migrating putting themselves and loved ones in danger just to improve their way of life. Not every job that is offered is a ticket out of poverty; some bring more harm than good.

3.5.2 Human trafficking from other African countries

South Africa is perceived as a country that has many opportunities and people from other countries across the borders of Africa migrate to South Africa to escape from the wars, the quarrels and economic crisis in their own native countries in search for a better life. Delpont et al. (2007) support this by saying that South Africa hosts a relatively small number of refugees,

but remains an attractive place for asylum seekers because of its economic prosperity. This creates a gap for the traffickers to prey on those who are vulnerable to take a chance on migrating to South Africa. Delport et al. (2007) further explain that some refugees earn an income by helping clan-based traffickers to facilitate the female relative's journey to South Africa. When these women arrive in South Africa they are forced to work as sex workers. A case study from Maseru is outlined below:

The boy met a white man in Maseru who promised to help him find his lost parents. The boy crossed the border with the man and was taken to a private house. There he was beaten and forced to smoke dagga. The men forced him to have anal sex. He was kept captive for two days, given no food and had his hands and legs bound. On the third day he was thrown out of the house. Because of an 'aching anus' and an empty stomach he was unable to move and stayed close to the house. That night, the same man came and punched and kicked the boy who eventually lost consciousness (Martens, Pieczkowski and Van Vuuren-Smyth cited in Kennedy 2010, p. 21).

This is an example that boys are also in danger of being used as sex slaves and the perpetrators use substances such as drugs to manage and control their victims.

3.5.3 Trends of human trafficking within South Africa

The methods used for international trafficking are the same as the ones used for national trafficking. As victims are trafficked from other countries outside South Africa, there are also those who are trafficked within South Africa. Domestic trafficking occurs when victims are recruited, transported, or transferred within the country by means of threat, or use of force, or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception or abuse of power. Kruger (2010) states, internal trafficking in South Africa is most common in the black and coloured

communities, targeting those under the age of 30. This does not mean that the victims are blacks or coloureds only, but in cases that are reported, these groups are mostly vulnerable due to their background. According to Bermudez (2008) victims of internal trafficking come from the Eastern Cape, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape Province. The victims are recruited from the regions of low socio-economic status, where poverty and unemployment are extreme. The most common way these victims are recruited is through the abuse of power, where a relative (e.g. father, uncle) sells a daughter to pay off a debt or marry them to a stranger in exchange for money. Masci (2004) concurs that some of the victims who have been trafficked are tied to a lifetime of servitude because their father or grandfather borrowed money they could not repay. Others leave their homes and relocate to the urban areas in search of a better life. To their surprise the life they want comes at a high price, and in order to survive they accept any offer they get without necessary precautions. The story is that of Precious who is a victim of trafficking within the South African borders is appropriate.

Precious was barely a teenager when she found herself trapped in a life of exploitation and hurt, a life that was not of her choosing. She grew up in a township just outside Johannesburg, but when the relationship with her mother broke down she was kicked out of home. To survive she turned to the streets. At the age of 13 she was 'taken in' by a gang. She was gang raped and abused, and just after her 14th birthday Precious found out she was HIV positive. It was then that she ran away to Hillbrow in Johannesburg where she soon became a commodity. She met a man who let her stay at his flat, but forced her to prostitute herself in order to pay him back. When he was finished with her, he sold her. Precious was brought to Bloemfontein where she was again forced to have sex for money to pay what she 'owed' to those who now controlled her life, her pimp, the man who made money through her exploitation, her trafficker.

Precious was 22 when she eventually managed to run away, in July of 2009, but not before enduring years of abuse, rape and violence, including being stabbed and thrown from a four story building. She finally

escaped with the help of community workers who ran an outreach programme for sex workers in Bloemfontein. Precious is now safe and on the road to recovery. She was placed in an IOM (International Organization for Migration) Counter Trafficking programme. The first step in her recovery was enduring painful drug rehabilitation, in order to overcome her addiction to heroine, an addiction encouraged by her former pimp in order to control her. Now having escaped from the shackles of forced sex work, Precious is embracing a new future, one of her own making. It's been a traumatic and difficult journey but she is optimistic and courageous.

Precious is one of countless women who through a combination of circumstance, force and fraud have become the hidden faces of trafficking in South Africa. Hers is also a story of hope, possibilities and potential (Hammen and Fletcher, 2012, para 8).

Precious is a survivor of human trafficking within the borders of South Africa. These are some of the cases that are reported in South Africa, representing the wider population of trafficked victims. They are voices that describe the ordeal that the victims are faced with every day. According to Kennedy (2010), these personal stories of trafficking are real and are happening in South Africa and beyond the global context. The victims can be anybody, male or female, adult or child, educated and uneducated, poor or well off.

3.6 Future Challenges in Human Trafficking

Human trafficking will continue to occur if little or nothing is done. Kruger (2010) asserts that human trafficking is a business that generates huge profits with an estimate of 10 billion US dollars per year. Human trafficking is the third-most lucrative international criminal activity after trafficking of firearms and drugs. Human trafficking is a business that is undertaken illegal and operates with no business transactions that are traceable. According to Pascale (2010), underground businesses are more prevalent in less capitalistic countries. 'Underground economy' is a term used to describe business deals that do not heed the laws and regulations of

the government, whether they involve fixed pricing, taxation, or legality (Pascale, 2010). Human trafficking generates massive human rights violation and causes severe problems for government, society, families and victims.

Human trafficking causes the government's income to decline as tax revenues fall and government is pressured to increase their spending to deal with the expanding HIV/ AIDS, poverty and other serious outbreaks that affect the economy of the country (Strauss, 2008). This influences the government services negatively, as there will be a lack of resources such as education, public hospitals, care facilities and the police services. According to Carlson, Eleanor and Hughes (2004) in the late 1900s the 200 heaviest users of the health care system cost the country \$25 million a year and of that number 40% were sex workers. The impact that human trafficking has on government leads to poor public services to the country.

Victims of human trafficking are sometimes exploited sexually, working as prostitutes in the streets. Human trafficking done through street prostitution injures a society at large. Carlson et al. (2004) explain where there is street prostitution; the streets are left littered with condom wrappers, used condoms, soiled tissues, used syringes and other unhygienic and unsightly garbage. The streets are unhygienic, leaving more people faced with severe health problems.

Children, especially girls, are now forced to provide basic necessities for the younger siblings, leaving school and seeking employment. "Child Headed Household" (n.d) reports that these minors often feel helpless and ultimately become vulnerable to hazardous environments such as drug abuse, alcohol, prostitution, human trafficking and further exploitation. Children that are

trafficked are then robbed off their right to be educated and as more children become school drop-outs and look after the family to assume adult responsibilities there will be more people who will lack education. Lack of education also results in an increase in poverty, as more people consume unskilled work.

Also, human trafficking can break relationships that individuals have with their families, peers and community ties. There can be stigma attached to human trafficking as people are still not familiar with the phenomenon, the victims can be labelled as loose girls with no morals. This therefore results in isolation.

The victims of human trafficking experience abuse, leaving them vulnerable to violence, financial control, intimidation and sexually transmitted diseases such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/ AIDS) (Delport et al., 2007). If the country is affected by diseases such as Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) including HIV/AIDS, the labour supply will decrease as mortality among the economically active members of society increase. If human trafficking continues to increase and little or nothing is being done to eradicate it, then poverty, unemployment, early mortality and other issues will arise. If more people are infected by HIV/AIDS and there is insufficient treatment for such diseases, this will then lead to an increase in the mortality rate of the country and will leave a number of families surviving below the poverty line, and child-headed households with no adult supervision.

3.7 Conclusion

In South Africa and internationally the scale of human trafficking differs from one study to the next. The studies that vary illustrate the inaccuracy of the magnitude of trafficking as a serious problem, as more victims are captured annually, and not enough is done to stop these traffickers from exploiting more victims. The study established that there are no laws that are implemented against human trafficking from occurring in South Africa. The impact that human trafficking has on the country affects the economy and this can result to an increase in HIV/AIDS prevalence and poverty outbreaks. Looking at the lens of the socio-ecological theory human trafficking affects the individual, families, society and government. Finally, the chapter focused on the patterns that are used by the traffickers to transport the victims of human trafficking. The subsequent chapter is a presentation on the theoretical frameworks that explain human trafficking from a theoretical point of view. The chapter seeks to explore in-depth how the different theories make sense of human trafficking from the NGO's, victim's and the trafficker's perspective.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS THAT ADDRESSES HUMAN TRAFFICKING

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a theoretical overview of theories that are applicable to human trafficking. The researcher explores the following theories; the interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA), socio-ecological, radical feminist, social constructionist, social learning, routine activity and Maslow's hierarchy of needs. In the chapter, focus will be on the origins, aims, strengths and weaknesses of these theories and also how the theories relate with the phenomenon at hand, human trafficking. However, the study adopted the IPA and socio-ecological theoretical frameworks and others were used to build up the discussion of identifying the most relevant theory to inform this study.

4.2 Theoretical frameworks on human trafficking

4.2.1 The Interpretative Phenomenological analysis (IPA)

Biggerstaff and Thompson (2008) claim that the IPA theory was developed by Jonathan Smith. Its function is to allow precise exploration of idiographic subjective experiences and more specifically, social cognitions. IPA research is interested in how the people reason and make sense of their social worlds. Fade (2004) states that IPA has its origins in health psychology, however, IPA is influenced by the phenomenological theoretical framework. Biggerstaff and Thompson (2008) concurs that the IPA's theoretical underpinnings stem from phenomenology

which originated with Husserl's attempt to construct a philosophical science of consciousness with Hermeneutics which is the theory of interpretation.

The aim of the IPA is to explore rich and meaningful data to a specific phenomenon. Again, Fade (2004) reports that the aim of the IPA is to attempt as far as possible to obtain an insiders' perspective of the phenomenon being studied, while recognizing the researcher as the primary analytical instrument.

Human trafficking from the IPA framework involves a detailed examination of a person's life world. That is, the theory tries to investigate personal experiences of people and their perceptions of human trafficking or how they make use of what's happening around them. IPA acknowledges the researcher's personal beliefs, values and standpoints and it embraces the view that understanding requires interpretation (Fade, 2004). The benefits of using IPA in this study, is that it allows the researcher to add a distinct psychological perspective to the limited research literature in the field, and it also provides rich and contextualized accounts regarding the experiences of Non-Governmental Organization (caregivers) to human trafficking. Michelle (2008) adds that IPA provides insight into a life world subjective experience. In other words, IPA theory provides meaning to a person's social world and it influences how they view the world around them. The limitation, however to this theory is that IPA relies on people who are able to verbalize their experiences. Hence, the researcher's aim was to build rapport with the participants so as to encourage them to verbalize their experiences with human trafficking.

4.2.2 Socio-ecological theory

People's experiences are influenced by the environment in which the individual lives in. This is where the socio-ecological theory comes in. Socio-ecological theory is an inter-disciplinary approach to social science research on social problems. The socio-ecological theory incorporates the application of multiple levels and methods of analysis and theoretical perspectives to social problems, recognizing the dynamic and active nature (Whitely, 1999). The socio-ecological theory is one among the many different theories related to human development. The theory emphasizes environmental factors as playing a major role in the development of an individual. However, this theory varies from culture to culture. The socio-ecological theory states that the individual cannot exist in solitude but there are multiple levels that shape the individual and these levels are discussed below.

The multiple levels that shape an individual include the individual system, micro-system, meso-system, exo-system and macro-system. Individual factors are all personal attributes that influence the individual and these can include age, gender, motivations and personality characteristics. The micro-system includes activities, roles and interrelationships with family, friends and peers. The meso-system is the interrelationship between two or more micro systems in which the developing person participates, it is an overlap between relationships at home and at school. (Hickey, Harrison and Sumsion, 2012). The exo-system consists of one or more settings that do not involve the developing person as an active participant, but in which events occur that affect or are affected by what happens in that setting. Studies such as those of Hickey et al. (2012) illustrate that the macro-systems are combination of beliefs, values and ideology and policies that exist within a specific cultural group, for example, governmental policy.

The socio-ecological theory, as Larious (2008) explains, incorporates individual levels but acknowledges the importance and impact of broader socio-cultural factors in order to explain human behaviour in a better manner. The theory is not human centred but its focus is on the systems that influence the person. The socio-ecological theory does not see problems originating from within the individual but as a function of the interaction between the individual and that particular context. It helps to understand how the experiences of NGO (caregivers) within the human trafficking phenomenon are socially constructed.

4.2.3 Radical feminism

The feminist theory opposes the use of women for sex purposes. Bromberg (1997) declares that radical feminism opposes prostitution on the grounds that it degrades and devalues women, and gives men the power to abuse and oppress women. Eisele (n.d) elaborates further that the feminist perspective declares that women deserve equal treatment with men in all societies simply because they are human beings. Radical feminism therefore argues that male attitudes can be changed; as such, the theory shows that all human behaviours are not necessarily inherited but much behaviour potentially arise as a function of human cultures.

According to the Bromberg (1997) the aim of the radical feminist theory is to destroy the sex class system. Radical feminism seeks to destroy patriarchal system by opposing customary gender roles. Radical feminists reject a world where men control women's bodies and force women into motherhood or sexual slavery. Burgess-Proctor (2006) declares that within

criminology, radical feminism focuses on the manifestations of patriarchy in the crimes against women such as rape, domestic violence and sexual harassment. One advantage of using the radical feminist theory, according to Tiger (2012), is that it is open to sensitive topics. In other words, radical feminism fits in with the topic at hand since human trafficking is a sensitive issue that deals with the exploitation of women and children. In some societies women have no say in what happens to their lives as the men are the one in authority and women are therefore forced to be submissive to them. Phinney (2002) illustrates that men use the services of human trafficking as a way of practicing their power and authority on women and girls. Phinney (2002) explains that for some men, involvement in prostitution may be motivated by sexual desires, but for others it is an expression of misogyny and/or racism. Although radical feminism is applicable to this study and has the capacity to show how men and women relate in society, it is important to note that, like many other theories, it has its own limitations. Tiger (2012) states that one of the weaknesses of radical feminism is that its views are too extreme, as its proponents believe that all men are at fault. Not every man is involved in the trafficking of women and children and every woman is a victim however, are perpetrators of human trafficking.

4.2.4 Social constructionist

The Social Constructionist theory emerged approximately 30 years ago and has its origins in sociology and it is associated with the postmodern era (Andrews, 2012). The aim of the social constructionist theory is to gain understanding on how people, make sense of their own social world. Easterby-Smith, Thorpe and Jackson (2008) clarify that social constructionist seeks to understand the meaning of the events in the world. The social constructionists view knowledge

as constructed rather than created (Andrews 2012). Terre-Blanche, Durheim and Painter (2006) explain that the social constructionist theory not only deals with the objective facts and the subjective, but it is also deals with the set of linguistic possibilities within which social life comes to be organized. Social constructionists therefore believe that all knowledge and behaviour are socially constructed, including our knowledge of what is real. According to Schwandt (2001), social constructionists focus more on the social processes and interactions. In the light of this information, the social constructionist theory fits within human trafficking because it examines how society views and constructs a belief system about social problems. Social constructionists believe people construct their realities. They make sense of what is going on around them.

According to Langshow (2010), in societies that believe it is normal and acceptable to purchase sex, there will be higher incidents of sex-slave trafficking to meet the demand. In societies that strongly look down on the purchase of the sex-slave, there will be a lower incidence of sex-slave trafficking to meet the demand. How people perceive human trafficking is through social interactions with others. Gergen (1985) elaborates that the social constructionist theory is principally concerned with explicating the process by which people come to describe, explain or otherwise account for the world in which they live in. So, how people understand human trafficking is known to be a social phenomenon. How people perceive human trafficking is based on their socio-cultural practices. Mokgale (2004) adds that an individual's behaviour is deeply rooted in social, economic and political systems, and not only in the intrapsychic aspect of people. Easterby-Smith et al. (2008) however state that the weakness of the social constructionist theory is that it is time consuming.

4.2.5 Social learning

The Social learning theory is a theory that claims that all behaviour is learned and that humans are born good but the social world of individuals corrupts their behaviour. According to “Review of the roots” (2010), human behaviour is learned and it characterizes an individual as a rational being or a member of a specific class and it is acquired rather than innate. The social learning theory of criminal behaviour can be traced back from the work of Robert Burgess and Ronald Akers (Flowers, 2006). “Social learning theory” (2010), clarifies that social learning has its theoretical roots in Sutherlands ‘different association theory’ and the behavioural psychology of Skinner and Bandura. Stal (2012) articulates that Burgess and Akers’ social learning theory posits that people commit and continue to commit crimes because they have come to identify with the less abiding laws. That is, sexual offenders model the behaviours of those around them. Consequently, social learning is believed to be the most significant theoretical framework among researchers and professionals implementing treatment of sexual offenders (Flowers, 2006). Social learning is based on the idea that it is through association with others (family and friends) that members learn acceptance of deviant conduct. The “Social learning theory” (2010), however, also explains how young people may develop these deviant attitudes and values without prior exposure to it, and they seek peers with similar attitudes and behaviours. This theory would be more relevant if the study sought to understand the perpetrators’ behaviour in exploiting the victims of human trafficking.

4.2.6 Routine activity

The routine activity theory, as “Review of the roots”, (2010) articulates, is used to explain why a certain group is at risk of being involved in offending behaviours and of being victimized. The routine activity theory concentrates not on the individual factors and their motivations, but on situations or criminal-settings, whether the environment is conducive to organized criminal activity (Aronowitz, Theuermann and Tyurykanova, 2010). The theory focuses on power imbalances. Lutya (2010) explains that the routine activity theory occurs because of three components (a) availability of suitable targets (i.e. street kid), (b) absence of capable guardians (families may sell them off and victims are taken far from their homes where there is no one taking care of them), and (c) presence of motivated offenders (traffickers). In order for human trafficking to take place the traffickers must have effortless access to the potential victims with no parental control. Lutya (2010) explains that there is a great distance between South African parents and their teenage daughters and this is because parents spend most of their time at work or looking for work. This makes teenagers to be more susceptible to trafficking. Lutya (2010) adds that lifestyle development amongst teenage girls indicates an increase in the use of substances such as alcohol and these developments keep some girls away from home and cause them to meet new people. This leaves young girls at risk and attractive to traffickers who wish to recruit potential victims. Lutya (2010, p. 6) supports this statement by saying, “if one considers the locations targeted by the traffickers who wish to recruit potential victims; it is possible that when they venture onto the streets and shopping malls, as well as engage with people on social networking websites, teenage girls may encounter human traffickers who may recruit them for involuntary prostitution.” This shows how economic disparity is involved in trafficking crimes. The routine activity theory suggests that this is due to the powerlessness of

the potential victims in their own society where they originate which are countries of economic oppression, and women and children can become easy prey for traffickers.

Lutya (2010) further states that there are a number of limitations to the use of the lifestyle and routine activity theories to explain human trafficking for involuntary prostitution. One of the limitations as Lutya (2010) explains is that the routine activities of potential victims may not necessarily result in victimization, but could increase the chances of becoming a victim. Thus, the routine activities of potential victims are not necessarily the cause of victims being trafficked but rather increase the chances. Mustaine and Tewksbury (as cited in Lutya 2010) state that one cannot presume the certainty or the possibility of becoming a victim or escaping victimization by using the routine activity theory of victimization. Another limitation of the routine activity theory is to assume that potential victims of trafficking are men rather than women, since they spend a considerable amount of time outside domestic areas.

4.2.7 Maslow's hierarchy of needs

The way Maslow views human trafficking from the Maslow's Hierarchy of needs is incongruent compared to other approaches. O' Connor, Yballe and Le Moyne (2007) state that breathing, food and water, sleep, sex and safety are the foundations for everything else in life. These are needs which humans are born with and they motivate us to be where we want to be. O' Connor et al. (2007) claim that these needs are the common ground among young people who put themselves in harm's way by fulfilling the top levels in the Maslow's Hierarchy of needs without first fulfilling the lower levels. O' Connor et al. (2007) support this by saying that people who have fewer financial, social and emotional resources often lose their self-esteem,

confidence, achievement, respect of others, and also respect for others. Maslow reports that paying attention to the basic needs that have not been met can be the best way to get to the bottom of the emotional and behavioural problems and also the best way to take away the risk-seeking behaviours of young people (O' Connor et al., 2007).

One of the limitations of the Maslow hierarchy of needs is that researchers have proven that there is lack of hierarchy of needs as suggested by Maslow. For example, some cultures appear to place social needs before any others. Some people may be deprived of lower levels needs but strive for self-actualization. Maslow's hierarchy also has difficulty explaining cases such as the "starving artist" in which a person neglects lower needs in pursuit of higher ones. Finally, there is little evidence to suggest that people are motivated to satisfy only one need level at a time, except in situations where there is a conflict between needs. Different theories view human trafficking from different angles, these theories explain human trafficking either from the victim's, NGOs and the perpetrator's perspective. The IPA and the socio-ecological frameworks are the theories used to guide this study. They explain human trafficking from the NGO's perspective unlike the other theories that scrutinize human trafficking from the point of view of the victims and the perpetrators. This gives a clear illustration of how NGO's view human trafficking based on their experiences with the phenomena.

4.3 Conclusion

The theories presented in this chapter sought to provide a framework for human trafficking. These theories take different turns in explaining human trafficking not only based on the NGO's experiences but also on what causes the perpetrators to behave in such a manner and why victims

fall prey to traffickers' schemes. The IPA, Socio-ecological and the Social Constructionist are theories that deal with social problems. All three theories frame human trafficking in terms of how NGO caregivers perceive human trafficking. The Social constructionist theory motivates the society to recognize that human trafficking is a practice that must be abolished at all cost. Due to time constraints the study will not use the social constructionist theory as a framework for this study. For the purpose of the study the discourse will only make use of the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis and the socio-ecological theories. The subsequent chapter will centre on the methodology used to gather the information for the research.

CHAPTER FIVE

METHODOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

The study is based on the following research question: What is the role of NGOs in combating human trafficking in the Eastern Cape Province? The aim of this chapter is to provide an overview of the research design and also look at the methodological traits of human trafficking for sexual exploitation in the Eastern Cape. The function of this chapter is to outline the aspects of the research design and give details to how the study was conducted. Also, included in the chapter is an outline of the study instruments that were utilised, a description of the sample population and the measures followed to conduct the study.

5.2 Research Paradigm and Design

The study made use of the interpretive paradigm. Terre-Blanche et al. (2006) state that the interpretive paradigm involves taking people's subjective experiences seriously as the essence of what is real for them (ontology), making sense of those experiences by interacting with them and listening to what they say (epistemology) and making use of a qualitative research techniques to collect and analyze information (methodology) (p. 273- 274). In other words the researcher is the observer and the information used is based on what the participants have experienced and this creates a rich, meaningful detail. Interpretive paradigm in accordance with 'Research methodology and design' (n.d) is underpinned by observation and interpretation, therefore to observe is collect information about events, while to interpret is to make meaning of that

information by drawing insinuations or by judging the match between the information and some abstract pattern. Blaxter, Hughes and Tight (2001) state that the interpretive paradigm is linked to the social sciences and that the interpretive theorists are concerned with understanding rather than explaining the natural world. They use meaning and words rather than measurements oriented methodologies such as interviewing or participant observation, that rely on a subjective relationship between the researcher and the subjects studied. The interpretive paradigm uses the qualitative method.

According to Sherman and Webb (as cited in Blaxter et al., 2001) qualitative research is that which implies a direct concern with experiences as they are ‘lived’ or ‘felt’ or ‘undergone’. This means qualitative research is concerned with collecting and analyzing information in as many forms, chiefly non numeric as possible. The study utilized the qualitative research to observe the experiences of NGO caregivers and to make sense of their experiences on human trafficking. According to Jones (as cited in Harrison 2007, p. 12)

Qualitative research takes an interpretative, naturalistic approach to its subject matter; qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of; or interpret, the phenomena in terms that people bring to them. Qualitative researchers begin by accepting that there is a range of different ways of making sense of the world and are concerned with discovering the meaning seen by those who are being researched and with understanding their view of the world rather than that of the researchers.

The qualitative method in this study helped gain more knowledge on the role of NGO caregivers in human trafficking. Harrison (2007) elaborate that the qualitative method investigates the experiences of those being studied and its aim is to capture the insider’s views. By using the qualitative method, the researcher gained an understanding of human trafficking from the experiences of NGO caregivers. Blaxter et al. (2001) explain further that qualitative researchers

tend to focus on exploring in much detail as possible, smaller numbers of instances or examples which are seen as interesting and aim to achieve a depth in detail and meaning as opposed to breadth and quality.

5.2.1 Advantages and Disadvantages of Qualitative:

According to Ah Hing (2010) one of the advantages of a qualitative method is that it is meaningful and culturally significant to the participants and it is rich and explanatory in nature. The qualitative method was useful in gathering relevant and meaningful information. According to Ah Hing (2010), research design is the specific outline that is planned to explain the procedures and techniques one intends to follow in order to study the research problem. The study made use of the explorative qualitative research design. The purpose for this design is to provide insight and understanding to potential problems that the researcher might incur.

Elahia and Dehdashtib (2011) support this stating that the purpose of an explorative research design is to formulate hypotheses regarding potential problems and opportunities present in the decision situation. Ah Hing (2010) further explains that the explorative research design is normally undertaken when the researcher is attempting to study a relatively unknown field. Human trafficking is a hidden phenomenon that needs thorough investigation in order to demystify its extent and nature globally. It is not a new phenomenon. However, little has been done on the roles of NGO caregivers in the Eastern Cape Province. The explorative qualitative research design allowed the researcher to obtain a better understanding on the roles of NGO caregivers on human trafficking.

The study also made use of the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). The IPA in this study is used both as a theory and as a method. Babbie (2007) explains that Alfred Schutz introduced IPA otherwise known as Phenomenology and he argued that reality was socially constructed rather than being “out there” for us to observe. This approach begins with field work and then tries to establish theories based on the field studies. The researcher purposely selected the IPA, because it is appropriate for the qualitative study. Using NGO caregivers as experts will explain how they make sense of their environment.

5.2.2 The aim of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis

The experts in IPA are the participants rather than the researcher because the IPA method aims to explore and analyse in detail how participants perceive and make sense of things which are happening to them. The main issue for IPA, according to Smith and Osborn (2007), is the meanings particular experiences, events and states hold for participants. Using the IPA approach has helped the researcher to understand how people perceive human trafficking; people describe their world not “as it is” but as they make sense of it. It helps gain access to the experiences that people have towards human trafficking.

5.2.3 The strengths and limitations of IPA

The data that was collected is rich and meaningful because it presents participants' thoughts, experiences and feelings through the participants telling their own stories, in their own words, and in as much detail as possible and this was advantageous to the researcher. Nonetheless, the researcher also noted that IPA design was lengthy and took time to conduct since the questions asked were not structured and not limited. The researcher also needed to first build rapport with the participants before commencing with the interviews. In addition, the participants were often called to inform and confirm the dates for the interviews; this was done to create some rapport before the interviews took place. After the interviews were conducted the researcher also did a follow up with the participants to find out if there were any recent developments in the experiences.

5.3 Sampling procedure and data collection

5.3.1 Description of the study area

The area of study is the Eastern Cape Province that lies on the South Eastern seaboard of South Africa. The estimated population of the province was 6.8 million in Year 2011, representing 13, 50% of the South African population making this region the third largest province (in population) in South Africa ("Statistics South Africa", 2011). The Eastern Cape had the second largest percentage of the population who are females which is 53.8% and the predominant group is Africans with 88%, coloureds with a small percentage of 7%, whites 5% and Indian/Asian 0.3% ("Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report", 2004). IsiXhosa, Afrikaans, English and

Sesotho are the languages that are mostly spoken. There are also a percentage of migrants from the continent of Africa; including Zimbabweans, Ghanaians and the other African nations.

Eastern Cape is the poorest province in terms of average monthly household expenditure and according to the “Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report” (2004), the Province is afflicted by poverty and unemployment. With unemployment being one of the predominant difficulties facing South Africans, internal migration in search of work is a common practice in the Eastern Cape. Consequently, the Eastern Cape Province is one of the provinces that have a large percentage of trafficked victims. According to Bermudez (2008) victims of internal trafficking come from the Eastern Cape, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape Province. The victims are recruited from the regions of low socio-economic status, where poverty and unemployment are high. People move from the rural areas to the urban areas with the hope that they will get better lifestyles. However, the Province also possesses a strong, dynamic and diversified productive sector. The “Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report” (2004), claim that in 1999 the estimated provincial Gross Domestic Product exceeded R57 billion in the Eastern Cape Province.

5.3.2 Population and Sample

Ah Hing (2010) defines population as the total number of animals, people or objects from which the sample will be drawn from. The population of the study is comprised of various NGO caregivers in the Eastern Cape who work with survivors of human trafficking. During the data collection process, the researcher approached different Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) that have directly dealt with the survivors of human trafficking. The researcher approached

different NGOs in the following towns Peddie (1), East London (4), Transkei Region (3) and Port Elizabeth (3). The sample size for the study is 11 participants from all the organizations in the Eastern Cape Province. The benefit of utilizing the experiences of NGO caregivers in the study is obtaining rich and meaningful data on human trafficking.

The study made use of non-probability sampling which is embedded in purposive (judgmental) sampling method. Walliman (2006) defines this type of sampling as, “it is when the researcher selects what is thought to be a typical sample, a sample that is relevant to that particular study”. In the current study, the researcher interviewed NGO caregivers who deal with human trafficking and investigated their experiences through the interview method. Babbie (2007) explains that purposive sampling is appropriate in selecting a sample, since it is based on the knowledge of a population, its elements and the purpose of the study. Purposive sampling was beneficial to the researcher because is assisted in discovering the narratives of NGO caregivers and the role they play in combating human trafficking.

The NGO caregivers who were interviewed do not represent all NGOs, but their participation helped give insight into the experiences of NGO caregivers in human trafficking. It is important to point out that this study is not a generalization of all NGOs across the globe; it only interprets the stories of the selected NGOs in a small portion of the Eastern Cape Province.

The study conducted in-depth interviews with eleven participants from different NGOs in the Eastern Cape Province and these include Masimanyane Women Support Centre, Preller Consultancy, Khula, Lifeline, Salvation Army, and Living Waters. These participants were not

homogenous. These participants were selected to represent different biographical backgrounds, including gender, cultural and racial background. The researcher approached different NGO caregivers that deal directly with human trafficking survivors and have experience with these survivors. These NGOs are based in four regions and in the following towns: Peddie (one), East London (four), Transkei Region (three) and Port Elizabeth (three). The different organizations that participated in the study are Masimanyane (three), John Preller Consultancy (one), Khula (one), Lifeline (one), Salvation Army (one) and Living Waters (one) and the other four were under Masimanyane Women Support Centre. The majority of participants (nine out of 11) were female and the remaining (two) were male. Most of the participants were black, followed by the white participants who were three in total and one coloured.

The positions of the participants in their organizations varied and most of the participants were counsellors and directors of their organizations. In the study, the researcher interviewed four counsellors, (four) directors, as well as (one) project founder and (one) national coordinator and the 11th participant did not want to mention what her position was in the organization.

TABLE 1	
The occupation of the NGO (caregivers)	
COUNSELORS	4
DIRECTORS	4
PROJECT FOUNDER	1
NATIONAL COORDINATOR	1
NOT MENTIONED	1

5.4 Data collection instrument

The study utilized in-depth telephonic interviews to collect data. Smith and Osborn (2007) explain how this process takes place. The interviewer has a set of questions on an interview schedule, but the interviews are guided by the schedule rather than being dictated by it. Additionally, using semi-interviews incorporates good rapport between the participants and the researcher. In line with the above explanation, the researcher's interview schedule had semi-structured questions. The interviews allowed the researcher and the participants to engage in a dialogue whereby the initial questions were modified in the light of the participants' responses. The researcher was also able to probe interesting and important areas which arose during the

data collection process. This is also in line with what Smith and Osborn (2007) say, namely that the interviewer probes for anything interesting which may arise during the interview process. The data were collected through using a tape recorder that was installed in a Nokia mobile phone.

The benefits of using semi-structured interviews in the study are that the researcher was able to source rich data and also build a strong rapport with the participants. The participants were given a platform to share their experiences on human trafficking.

5.4.1 Procedure of data collection

There are steps that needed to be considered in order to obtain a respectable, trustworthy and honest study. Firstly, the study had to be presented and approved by the Department of Psychology with the assurance that everything would be done in a proper and trustworthy manner. After the Department of Psychology and the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities at the University of Fort Hare had approved the study, permission was granted to continue with the research study. The researcher then proceeded to conduct field work.

The study was introduced to NGO caregivers, making them aware of what the study sought to accomplish and what was expected of them. The participants were informed on how the study was to benefit the victims of human trafficking. Data was collected through the use of a telephone. The in-depth interviews were done telephonically. The interviews were done through the use of a telephone and divided into two phases: the first phase was the collection of the

narratives of NGO caregivers based on the cases of human trafficking that they dealt with. The participants were asked to narrate their own experiences with the victims of human trafficking. Hinchman and Hinchman 1997 (cited in Ah Hing, 2010, p. 49) define narratives as a, “discourse with a clear sequential order that connects events in a meaningful way and thus offers insights about the world and/or people’s experiences of it.”

Narratives, as Mitchell and Egudo (2003) state, lend itself to a qualitative enquiry in order to capture the rich data within the stories. The focus in narratives is on how the individual or groups make sense of what is happening around them. Hunter and Brewer (cited in Ah Hing, 2010) describes narratives as a group of factors that have small distinct and separate origins that over time come together to create the conditions that produce the phenomenon being studied. Human trafficking is a sensitive topic that many are afraid and ashamed to about it. The narratives provide personal life history. Secondly the participants were asked to elaborate further on certain issues and the interview schedule was semi –structured and done to probe for more data and clarity from the participants.

The scheduled guideline is included as annexure two on page 123.

5.5 Data Analysis

The data were collected through the use of interviews of the participants by means of an interview schedule. According to Smith and Osborn (2007), there are four stages that are used in Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis method to analyze the collected data. The first stage involves looking for possible themes and reading the data gathered a number of times so as to become familiar with the account. The second stage is connecting the themes together. When

analyzing data the themes needed to be grouped into different categories that helped answer the research question. The third stage is to continue the analysis with other cases. The last stage sums up and involves writing while translating the themes into a narrative account. The researcher followed these guidelines during the data analysis process.

5.5.1 Trustworthiness

The trustworthiness of the data was evaluated utilizing Lincoln and Guba's trustworthiness model, which includes; credibility, transferability, confirmability and dependability.

5.5.2 Credibility:

Lieniger (as cited in Krefting 1991), noted the importance of identifying and documenting recurrent features such as patterns, themes, and values in qualitative research. In order for these themes to be identified the researcher has to spend time with the participants involved in the research study. Krefting (1991) explains that there important strategy in credibility is to spend time with the informants, which allows the researcher to check perspectives and also allows the participants to become accustomed to the researcher. To ensure credibility was achieved, the researcher was in contact with the participants arranging dates for interviews with the participants and also contacting the participants to check out relevant information regarding human trafficking. This extended period is important because as rapport increases, participants may volunteer different and often more sensitive information than they do at the beginning of a research project (Krefting, 1991, p. 217- 218). The research reviewed studies to support the findings of the study and create an argumentative study.

5.5.3 Dependability:

Dependability refers to the consistency of the findings (Krefting, 1991). This means that the study must produce the same findings, over and over again. The interviews were recorded and the researcher took notes during the interviews to review the accuracy of the transcriptions. Dependability was established through cell phone recording tape, transcripts to illustrate how analysis was achieved.

5.5.4 Transferability:

The criterion for transferability is that the findings of the study can be applied to other contexts or settings (Terre-Blanche, 2006). Piran (as cited in Mokoena, 2012) refers to transferability as ‘fittingness’ for purpose’ and this pertains to the probability that the research findings have meanings to others in similar situations. However, Shenton (2004) states that the findings of a qualitative project are specific to a small number of particular environments and individuals, it is therefore impossible to generalize. The criteria for transferability are met in the study through the sample size which is consistent with what is considered good for qualitative research.

5.5.5 Confirmability:

The strategy of confirmability also guarantees that the findings, conclusions and recommendations are supported by the data and that there is correlation or congruence in the researcher’s interpretation and the actual evidence (Mokoena, 2012). According to Krefting (1991) confirmability is analogous to objectivity. Confirmability according to Williams (2011)

refers to the quality of the results produced by an inquiry in terms of how well they are supported by informants (members) who are involved in the study and by events that are independent of the inquirer. Confirmability in the study was maintained through the research process including, interview schedule and transcripts from the interviews.

5.6 Ethical issues

Permission to conduct the study was granted by the Research and Ethics Committee at the University of Fort Hare. The researcher was granted permission to conduct the study.

Confidentiality and Anonymity: Given that the topic is a sensitive one, the participant's details were not requested by the researcher to ensure the confidentiality and safety for the participants. None of the participants were identified by name. The identities as well as the caregiver's personal information of the participants were not disclosed.

Additionally, the participants were briefed about the study and each participant consented on partaking in the study. The participants decide what kind of information they wanted to be communicated to other people.

The right to withdraw, participants were granted the right to withdraw and the freedom to retract from the study anytime they wanted to.

5.7 Conclusion

This chapter is a presentation of the approach used for the study. The study used the explorative qualitative approach. With the help of relevant literature it became evident that this approach is conducted when studying an unfamiliar phenomenon. Qualitative methodology was also discussed, giving reasons for choosing this type of methodology for the study. This was

followed by a discussion on the research process including the sample used, and the research instruments used to measure the data collected. The study made use of the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis method and the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis theory was used to explain how people perceive human trafficking. This was used to gain insight on how the participants made sense of their own social world. These are personal stories of how the participants made sense of the world through the experiences.

The study utilized the qualitative narrative analysis to observe the experiences of NGO caregivers and to make sense of their experiences on human trafficking. The study was conducted in East London, Peddie, Port Elizabeth and the Transkei. The chapter deals with the background information of the participants, including their gender and the occupation they hold in the organisation. Reliability and validity were also considered in this chapter, and how they complement the chapter to the study. The succeeding chapter presents the results from the collected data.

CHAPTER SIX

FINDINGS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of data. It provides an analysis of the results, based on the themes that emerged from the objectives and the in-depth interviews with the participants. The findings of the study were in line with four themes that were encapsulated from the narratives and interviews with Non-governmental organizations (caregivers). These themes are discussed below as follows:

- Knowledge of human trafficking
- Causes of human trafficking
- Roles of the Non-Governmental Organizations on human trafficking
- Strategies taken to prevent human trafficking

These themes and their subthemes are discussed in this chapter.

Table 2: Data Analysis

Themes	Sub-themes
<p>Theme One: Knowledge of human trafficking.</p> <p>Theme Two: Causes of human trafficking.</p> <p>Theme Three: Narratives of the NGO caregivers on human trafficking.</p> <p>Theme Four: Strategies taken to prevent human trafficking in the Eastern Cape Province.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining the problem • Perceptions of the community on human trafficking • Factors that drive the trafficking of persons • Role of NGOs in the Eastern Cape • Strategies implemented in the Eastern Cape to prevent human trafficking.

The participants shared their stories on the experiences they had with the victims of human trafficking. The narratives included the participants' professional opinions in relation to human trafficking for sexual exploitation. These included how they got into anti-human trafficking organizations, and what motivated them to take part in the fight against human trafficking, when they started, how long they have been in the anti-trafficking movement and the cases they have dealt. Others also reported the challenges that they faced in regards to human trafficking. The following are the narratives from the NGO caregivers and these narratives are direct answers, gathered from the eleven participants.

6.2 Narrative One

My very first experience with human trafficking was when I was approached by an organization called the International Organization for Migration (IOM). They had a black South African lady up in Belgium, who was arrested for prostitution and fortunately for her the Belgium police knew the signs of trafficking. So, when she was interrogated they realized that she wasn't a prostitute but was in fact the victim of human trafficking. They then contacted the IOM who then made arrangements to repatriated back to South Africa, Port Elizabeth she came from the area. I was asked by the IOM if I could take her in, if I could find a safe place for her to be secured, if I could arrange food, clothing and counselling for her. I am a registered counsellor. I agreed to meet with her in South Africa in Port Elizabeth. I put her in a safe haven, which is for people who are destitute with no family. The organization I put her in, accommodated her and gave her free meals and clothing. I worked with her and counselled her for a period of time. It was then difficult because she was a black lady and I was a white guy, and she was abused in Belgium by the same appearance, so it was difficult for her to learn to trust me. But over a period of time we had a counselling relationship and I discovered that she wanted to further her career opportunities and study. So I approached the IOM and they provided me with funding so that she could study further. She was provided with training in PA and she passed her course. She was put into a support group because she was also doing drug while up in Belgium. She managed to get her life back on track.

The story here is very common. Most of the victims are recruited by someone they are familiar with, including boyfriends, family friends or even a relative. The lady had a boyfriend who was a Nigerian and who spoilt her rotten. Her friends told her she must be careful. The guy was a good looking guy who was very rich and took good care of her. She, one day told him that she wanted to open her own business are restaurant. The boyfriend offered to get her international experience and told her that he had a sister up in Belgium who had her own business. He told her that his sister lived in Belgium and had an international restaurant. The boyfriend made the travel arrangements and paid all the fees required. There were no signs of trafficking because she was going on her own and she had valid documents. When she got to Belgium, she was told that she was bought by the so-called sister who owned a brothel. She was told that she needed

to pay back the \$30 she was bought for through prostitution. She worked for two years for this lady. On her third year she managed to escape with the help of a regular customer. She survived on the streets for a year and she was arrested and brought back to South Africa. The boyfriend isolated her from her family and friends made her depend on him as to gain her trust.

Human trafficking is a process of lies and deception, um ... driven by greed, and umm ... ending up with people losing their lives and their freedom and doing things which are totally against their nature. To me it's a criminal offence; it is the worst possible thing that anybody can do to another person. It robs them of their freedom and introduces them to drugs so as to manage them so they then lose their freedom and choice of movement because they are told what to do and they are then rewarded and punished with drugs and turned into drug addicts. Their lifespan is also very short. People in Port Elizabeth regard it as something they read about. They don't understand the depth of the cruelty ... ummm ... the sadness involved in human trafficking. They don't understand the cruelty. Sometimes the parents sell their daughters to strangers. Deception, lies and transportation apply to the definition of human trafficking.

Another case that I dealt with was that of a lady who was a dancer and was given an opportunity to travel overseas for a dancing career. The recruitment company arranged all the paper work for her to travel to Hong Kong. She was taken to a small city 100km away from Hong Kong. She told me that when she arrived in Hong Kong she was given a number, which was 2035. She was not given a name but a number which clearly confirmed to me that there were 2034 victims previous to her. The young lady was used as strip dancer at some night club. She told me that she was threatened to have her and her family killed if she ever tried to escape. She was beaten up a lot and was introduced to drugs. She managed to escape and was found by the police arranged to transport her back to South Africa. The victims are mostly people from poverty stricken areas, those who are offered opportunities and they take the first opportunity offered. Sometimes the family of the child is tricked to give their daughters away and sell them in exchange for a better life and education abroad.

The survivors experience problems when going back to the community because their trust in other people is completely destroyed. The ability to trust people after a situation like that is extremely difficult. They become vulnerable. To me the big problem is they become subjected to drug addiction. Once they are in drug addiction their whole lives change. They become addicts and are ruled by drugs. The sad thing about drug addiction is that only 1% of drug addicts ever fully recover. We have a crippled individual who is never really going to achieve the true potential they had before they were trafficked and put onto drugs and managed.

6.3 Narrative Two and Three

Participants two and three however, reported that they did not deal directly with the victims of human trafficking but they deal with families and communities of the victims mostly. Their experiences were not with the victims but with those close to the victims. Participant two gives an account of her experiences with human trafficking and she views the phenomenon discussed.

Human trafficking is uncalled for; it is abuse of women without their consent or will. The only case I had of a young girl who was a victim of trafficking. The girl was approached by a friend, who told her there were job opportunities in the Eastern Cape. The girl was originally from Marahugu in Bloemfontein and she was brought to East London. This girl came from a very poor community and wanted a better life for herself. She travelled with her friend and other people she did not know from Bloemfontein to East London. Early in the morning she discovered that her friend, who claimed that there were job opportunities, had packed her bags and left her in a flat in the Quigney with a room full of men. The girl managed to escape and found the nearest police station which is in the Fleet Street and the police brought her to us. Our organization managed to find a bus for her to travel back to Bloemfontein and we called the mother and explained what had happened to her daughter. The mother called us and told us that the girl had arrived safely back to Bloemfontein. That is the only case where I have dealt with the victim of trafficking directly.

What brought me to this area of work is the number of cases of abused women. You see on the T.V. and read about it in the newspaper. This is why we decided to do this. We counsel people especially women and children. We work with HIV/AIDS victims, and in the community there are so many abused women and children who do not know where to go.

Participant Three gave an account of her experiences on human trafficking.

Human trafficking is corruption of a person for another person's gain. I am a counsellor and can counsel abused women and children, and human trafficking is a new phenomenon to us. We don't focus on human trafficking but we do provide help to the victims of human trafficking. There are one or two cases of human trafficking but we don't deal with human trafficking per se. The one girl I dealt with was also recruiting others and she was paid for recruiting others. She got into human trafficking as a way of making money and not knowing the implications thereof. As she got used to the business she was introduced into drugs and she later became addicted to drugs. The girls that I have dealt with share things in common; they have a need for something; be it money, jobs or accommodation. We mostly deal with the family and not the survivor. I don't have much experience with the victims of human trafficking.

Some of the participants had minimal experiences with the victims of trafficking and due to their lack of experience the concept human trafficking is a foreign concept. The following section presents the narratives of participant four, who was still not familiar with the term human trafficking but has had one or two encounters with the victims of human trafficking.

6.4 Narrative Four

Human trafficking is a new thing that we are not aware of but it's been happening. Girls go with friends and they hitchhike. The people who are responsible for trafficking other people are dangerous. They escort children. You can never tell if a person is involved or not in trafficking of human beings, especially the older men who love young kids. You can never trust a person. Ok! Human trafficking is taking someone from their original place to another, sometimes it can be voluntary or not. We started our organization as women of Peddie who met occasionally to fund raise and build a Technikon in town, but then we met a lot

of women who were experiencing domestic violence, rape and mistreatment of children. We then discovered that there is a need in the community to help others. As our organization grew, we came across a girl who was taken away from her family in Bloemfontein. This girl had a brother and a child. She was taken from her family and was brought to Peddie. She was approached by a certain lady in her community who promised her a job in Peddie. She accepted the offer because she did not have parents and needed the money to support her child. However, when she arrived in Peddie the lady denied her any contact with the other people outside. She was sixteen years-old and was abused by this lady and she sold her to men in exchange for money. I cannot remember how the girl managed to escape but she went to the police and they are the ones who brought her to us. This was our first case of human trafficking.

The people in Peddie were not very knowledgeable about human trafficking and they did not regard the case as human trafficking. Human trafficking is still a new thing; police themselves do not know what to do with such cases. The victims are lured into human trafficking through employment opportunities. They can be as young as 16 years of age. I discovered that human trafficking has a great influence on the life of a victim even after they have escaped. There was also another case of human trafficking, where a victim managed to escape and went back to school. This girl had difficulty adjusting to school and interaction with others. She had so much anger and she always isolated herself from her peers. We as an NGO arrange counselling for the victims and we encourage the person to go back to school and we try to collect food and clothing for the victims. We get support from the community and they are very accepting, and they collect food for us to feed the victims.

Certain some communities human trafficking is accepted just like the case mentioned above, however, some communities discriminate those who have fallen victim to human trafficking. Participant five gives account of her experiences with the victims of human trafficking and how the community stigmatizes the victims.

6.5 Narrative Five

Human trafficking nowadays is when a child is with her uncle and the uncle is offered R2000 to sell the child to someone else. The common ages of trafficking range between 5-17 years of age. Poverty drives a lot of people to human trafficking because of the promises that trafficking entail. Although the community is aware of what human trafficking is about, there is a stigma attached to trafficking as people cannot approach the victim. There is fears that are aroused by trafficking in the community and as a result of that people no longer trust those around them. Children cannot play or walk on their own. It robs kids off their childhood.

My husband was very abusive and because of that I wanted to empower other victims of abuse. I started a project on domestic abuse. It takes a lot of time for a survivor of human trafficking to adjust to the normal way of life. There is a huge need for counselling. It doesn't just happen overnight. My experience is that of a girl who lost both her parents, and had no one to take care of her. So we were contacted. We managed to find the family of the girl but they wanted nothing to do with the child and the child was counselled to guide her back to life. The parents died while the child was only five years old. However, when the child was sixteen years old her family who disowned her wanted the child back. The child was taken to a place called KwaNdwana which is situated in the Region of Transkei. She was locked inside the house by her own family each day. So we as the NGO searched for here and we were told where she was taken. We managed to find the child before she was sold. This shows that there is not much done in the Eastern Cape Province concerning human trafficking.

6.6 Narrative Six

For some of the participants this was a calling but for participant six, it was from personal experience that made her want to fight against the trafficking of women and children in the Eastern Cape. The next section is a story of how participant six encountered her first experience with the victim of human trafficking.

Human trafficking is the removal of body parts, forced marriages and the recruitment of persons driven by land or air. Boys are used to sell stuff (i.e., drugs) and also to beg and used as child labour; and girls are sexually exploited. I started this organization when my own daughter was a victim of human trafficking. She was only 14 years old and was taken by a family friend. I was called and told I must pay for her bus fare. This came as a shock to me since I left my daughter at home and did not know she was planning to go somewhere without my permission. They took my child to Kraaifontein which is in the Western Cape. I called one of my relatives who was in Cape Town and asked her to fetch my child while I was on the way from Transkei. This relative was denied access to take the child home. When I arrived in Cape Town I went to the nearest police station and told them my story. They accompanied us to the house where the child was. The child refused to go home with me and I don't know why she pretended not to know who I was. She worked as a helper in a tavern. The person who abducted the child was claimed to have owned a brothel.

In my experience I would say that human trafficking is a new thing. The community is not aware of what human trafficking is and even the police are not very knowledgeable of what human trafficking is. There is a stigma attached to human trafficking by the community. The parents of the victim and the elders of the community would perceive the victims as "loose girls" with no moral. Kids in my area are trafficked to Cape Town, and those that come back are HIV/AIDS infected. This one case that I dealt with, the girl was pregnant and was HIV positive. So now the family had a huge responsibility to look after the new baby and also look after their sickly daughter. These girls sometimes die at an early age which is quite traumatic for the family. The common ages that are most likely to be vulnerable in my experience are 12-18 years. What makes these girls vulnerable to trafficking is poverty and lack of employment. Human trafficking has a positive influence and a negative influence on the victim. When a child is a victim of forced marriage then she can meet her husband. The negative side is death as this husband can abuse the child and eventually kill the child.

Since we are a rural community there aren't enough resources to help support these girls. There is lack of funding for NGOs to support human trafficking victims. We struggle to provide food and shelter for these

victims and would gladly appreciate whatever we can get. Right now we only offer counselling to the survivors of human trafficking.

The services offered by these participants varied due to lack of resources. Some of the participants like the one mentioned above can only offer counselling, while others offered counselling and family reunification between parents and their children. Narrative Seven is a presentation of how the participant's organization offers family reunification.

6.7 Narrative Seven

I am the Programme Director of Khula Community Development. Khula is a Provincial Children's Rights Organization project and it was established in 2008. I started working for the anti-trafficking movement in 2004 with my previous employer. However, the previous employer I worked with was only based in the Metropolitan Municipality, and this includes Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and the Dispatch. We started our own organization which is the Khula Community Development Project and we offer information material written in English and IsiXhosa. We also witness family re-unification as we try and unite parents and their children. We as an organization wanted to spread our wings and reach other regions in the Eastern Cape such as Tsomo, Qumbu, Mthatha and Sterkspruit. These are the places that do not have sufficient resources. We wanted to reach out so that people will get more information on human trafficking. Most of the victims are driven by lack of knowledge, poverty, lack of employment and the need for a better life outside the rural areas. This thing breaks up communities as there is a lack of trust and love. It breaks the unity in the community and it also breaks family ties. The survivors are discriminated against and referred to as sex workers who have low morals.

The thing that drove me to do this work was that I came to the knowledge that our people do not know their rights and the rights of their children therefore, causing a lot of children to be abused sexually, emotionally and physically. To me, human trafficking simply means transportation, harbouring, recruiting and transfer or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploiting the person.

The South African Police Services, Social Development, Department of Education, Safety Liaison and Non-Governmental Organizations work together to come up with strategies that will help combat human trafficking. Children who were trafficked from Indwe to Bloemfontein few years back were saved by the police. However, our biggest challenge is not finding these traffickers and prosecuting them. In South Africa the Human Trafficking Bill has not been signed yet, as when a bill is drafted it has to go via the parliament so that it can be voted and then it becomes an Act. Also, in South Africa we do not have formal shelters for victims of human trafficking, but what we normally do is send the victims to a temporary shelter for abandoned children.

The last victim we had was from Maseru in Lesotho. She came at the age of 15 and she was recruited by people from her own community like most victims are recruited by familiar persons. They came with her from Lesotho to South Africa. They then found a boyfriend for her in Port Elizabeth, and then forced her to take part in sexual activities, which is sexual exploitation. She was first raped and abused sexually and she later became addicted to sexual intercourse. She fell pregnant and had a baby. She escaped and somehow she managed to find us. We were in contact with the Department of Home Affairs and she was transported back to her native country. We briefed the family before transferring her back home to avoid rejection from the family side.

The following narratives are somewhat different from narrative seven, as the participant has had no direct experience with the victims of human trafficking but has dealt with the families of the victims instead. She claims that the victims do not want to come out because of the stigma attached to human trafficking in her community.

6.8 Narrative Eight

I have had no direct experience with the victims of human trafficking yet. My experiences here at Tsomo with human trafficking are not so much and people do not want to voice out their stories. I am the Director and founder of this organization. I was emotionally abused by my husband with no job and no kids. I was trampled upon and had lost all my self-worth and self-esteem. When I escaped that ordeal I told myself I

was going to help bring change to other people. I wanted to empower women in my community and that's how I founded the organization.

Human trafficking to me is the selling of person, deception and false promises of jobs, selling drugs and sex. The person involved is tortured, for instance, girls who were arrested overseas for selling drugs. It is the abuse of persons, transported to a new place, away from home. It is selling your body in exchange for something else. Initially human trafficking was not my plan for the organization but as I came across it on the television and newspapers I wanted to be involved.

There are many cases of kids who go missing and are found at some other place. This is viewed as witchcraft. We go around the community and raise awareness on human trafficking. We tell them what to look out for when offered employment, especially the youth, and what not to accept from people. I don't have many cases of human trafficking and I have not dealt with the victims of human trafficking. The cases I have dealt with so far are of girls who leave their family and community to find a job, better lifestyle away from the rural areas but after a while go missing or are never heard from again. Those who are found the families report their stories of abuse and sexual exploitation. I deal mainly with the parents or the families of the victims. I don't have direct experience with survivors of human trafficking.

Stigma is a major problem in some communities as it destroys the ties that bind people together in unity and this can be prevented by destroying stigma and discrimination among community members. The division in the community could be the very reason that causes these rescued victims to go back to trafficking, participant nine elaborates further on this.

6.9 Narrative Nine

Human trafficking is present. To define human trafficking I would simply say it is a mysterious promise of a wonderful job, better life or marriage. The people in the community are not aware of human trafficking and they accept any job offers that come without careful evaluation. The most vulnerable groups are girls who

are uneducated and also those who are always out jollyng or wanting to have fun, people in overpopulated areas such a Duncan Village, Mdantsane and Scenery Park. Also, children who come from violent backgrounds are prone to be victims of human trafficking. Human trafficking traumatises the victims of trafficking, they need professional help to help them deal with the way of life and to adjust to the status quo; they need support from the community and the family.

The survivors of human trafficking find it hard to go back to the normal way of life and as a result most of them commit suicide or are suicidal. They depend hugely on substances such as alcohol or drugs to ease the pain, shame and disgust they feel from within. The community is also sometimes judgmental and stigmatizes these survivors leaving them isolated and lonely. We try and offer professional counselling to the survivors and legal advice to those who want to take a stand against the traffickers. I was a client of Masimanyane Women support centre myself and I married an older man. I experienced years of all kinds of abuse from my husband. I wanted to help young girls and women to stand up for them and fight abuse.

One case of human trafficking I dealt with was before the 2010 Fifa Soccer World. I think it was in 2008. A girl came to my office one morning and told me her story. She was introduced into drugs by friends and she became addicted to this substance. She became dependent on drugs and she was told she would pay for this drug. She was forced into sexual exploitation. This girl managed to escape and was picked up by an old man who took her to the police. The police brought her to us. We dealt with this girl and she told us her story of human trafficking. We took her back to her mother, who was so perplexed to see her as she had thought she would never see her again after she had been missing for such a long time. The mother told us that she has been looking for her daughter for such a long time.

We do regular check-ups to see how the individual is doing. When we went to check up on her progress, the mother told us that she had escaped and went back to the house where she was sexually exploited. The mother reported the case to the police and they accompanied her to where the child was in the Quigney in East London. She was found and taken to a shelter. This girl managed to escape again. We came to the realisation that this girl was dependent on that lifestyle that she couldn't cope on her own anymore.

Another challenge for NGOs is that most of these girls tend to be so addicted to that lifestyle, a lifestyle of drug addiction. They also, fear that they are not safe anywhere else but with their perpetrators. Their fear is that these pimps will track them down. The victims of human trafficking become scared and they depend on these people.

NGOs face a number of challenges when dealing with human trafficking and these include lack of a proper legislation against human trafficking, and rescued victims going back to their perpetrators making the NGOs' efforts pointless. However, for participant ten the challenge they faced as an organization was not receiving any support from government.

6.10 Narrative Ten

Human trafficking is a process where people use and abuse people for whatever purposes, that is sexually, physically. The community is still ignorant on the issue of human trafficking. The majority of people think that trafficking only happens in Russia, Thailand and all the other parts the world but not South Africa, especially not the Eastern Cape. There is stigma attached to trafficking as the survivors are viewed as loose girls with no morals whatsoever. It is mostly girls who are victims of trafficking. These girls are recruited by people within their communities. Someone familiar to the potential victims is approached is approached by the trafficker/s, and they are offered employment that is so enticing. They too employ others into trafficking, most of the time without their knowledge of what kind of job this is. These victims normally come from impoverished communities, and there is the need to better their lifestyle. In my experience the ages I have dealt with are 14 till 18 years. One of four cases involved murder, prostitution and drugs. Due to ethical issues concerning human trafficking I cannot talk in much detail about these cases. But 98% of the people we have dealt with have been involved with drugs so that they can comply with sexual exploitation. The girls are always isolated from any support structure and with no one to turn to. They are basically isolated. They are in fear and are driven by fear. We have had victims from our Province taken to various parts of the country.

We have temporary safe houses for the girls of human trafficking. We offer pathological and social services to the survivors including counselling, skills training and educational development. What drove me to this area of work was the need I guess. I saw a need to help others. I realised how blessed I was and I wanted to take responsibility do something, to provide women and children the opportunity to begin restoration and the healing of their lives, bodies, soul and spirit. Ultimately it's a journey, not a quick fix.

We have certain strategies from the Victim Empowerment side to show that something is being done. One can't be too specific around certain things, but both the National Department of Social Development, South African Police Services, the NPA and organizations like us work together on strategies ultimately that aim to assist and empower victims of human trafficking, hopefully preventing more happening because ultimately if we can prevent it, that is even better than trying to fix something. I don't think we have done enough. We have to be clear and clever relative to the perpetrators because they seem to have an unaccountable amount of money and we have extremely limited resources. Sometimes, as I have said, corruption plays a part, so the problem with the police is corruption. Social Services and Social Development claim not to have funding and human trafficking really supposed to be their 'baby'. They have not released funding for that. But there is a bill being passed which hopefully will help in having an allocation, specifically on human trafficking and then we will see it filter down. So a lot of what we do is really all our own funding. We are not getting government funding for human trafficking, not one cent is from government. We certainly could be more effective if there was a concentrated effort and I think we are getting there. Certain things are coming up in the pipeline. Just last week I had a meeting with the National Department of Social Development and things are coming. So, have we done enough? No. Can people do more? Absolutely.

The lack of government support seemed to be a common challenge for the participants as participant eleven also reported that it would be more effective to work against human trafficking if they could get more cooperation from government.

6.11 Narrative Eleven

The Salvation Army is an organization that does prevention awareness like talks on human trafficking and provides a home for the female victims of abuse. We had eight Thai girls and five girls that came out of the programme from Rosettenville in Johannesburg. The Thai girls thought they had found jobs as waitresses and hairdressers. That's what human trafficking is. Modern day slavery, the buying and selling of people or their exploitation and...it's slavery of people in that they do not have freedom of movement. I have been working with victims of human trafficking. We also raise awareness on human trafficking as the community does not understand the implication of human trafficking in South Africa. For example, there is a 12 year old who was raped for three months and served as a prostitute. We are not ready to really understand the true nature of human trafficking. These victims are recruited by friends, boyfriends and family friends who promise a good job. The factors that seem to draw people into trafficking are poverty, young people who want to experience new things and those seeking to improve their lives. This is a generation that is lost and is looking for something to fulfil their needs. We dealt with a lady from Zimbabwe who was a sex slave and we also dealt with girls who came from Burundi. We have dealt with girls and young women from the ages of 18-25 years. The community does not want to accept these people and they blame the victim saying she asked for it based on the way she dresses. Her immoral standards are perceived to be the reason she was a victim in the first place.

I am a National Coordinator for anti-human trafficking and I work in the whole territory of Southern Cape, including St Helena Island. We are reaching out to the South West of Africa. We have a safe house in Pretoria which is geared up for the survivors of human trafficking. We do prevention, this includes awareness talks and advocacy talks. We also have urban camp out every second Friday of each month where we conduct all night vigils. This is done to build relationships with these girls. Strategies against human trafficking need to be geared up and these include the need for networks to happen in order to increase awareness in the country. Coalition between government, social development, SAPS, NGO, Legal, faith based organization and the community needs to occur.

In short, this chapter is a presentation of the four themes that were categorized based on the findings of the study. The first theme that was established in the study was the knowledge of human trafficking and this was divided into subthemes including; the definition of the problem based on the NGO caregivers and also the perception of human trafficking within the community. From the narratives of the NGOs the researcher discovered that all eleven participants defined human trafficking as they perceived it. Their definition was based on how they made sense of the world around them. Others saw human trafficking as a process of lies, deception of jobs, selling of persons for drugs and sex and it is a loss of freedom, driven by greed. Two of the eleven participants defined human trafficking as a process that uses and abuses other people. Most of the participants defined human trafficking as the recruitment, buying and selling of another person with or without their consent through deception, false promises of jobs, education and better life.

Again the participants were asked how the community in which they live in perceives human trafficking. Nine out of eleven said that human trafficking is an unfamiliar concept to the people in some communities. Human trafficking is a foreign concept to the community and there are different views about what it entails. According to the reports told by the participants, some people in the community viewed trafficking as something that only happens in other countries. It does not happen in South Africa. Due to their unfamiliarity with the phenomenon, in some places the community perceives human trafficking as nothing more than witchcraft.

The next theme revealed in the findings of the study was to establish what causes the trafficking of humans. The participants mentioned various causes such as unemployment, lack of education,

poverty, lack of adequate laws against trafficking. However, the majority identified poverty and unemployment were the most common causes of trafficking in most community.

The last theme dealt with the effectiveness of the strategies that are implemented in the Eastern Cape. The NGO caregivers were asked if they thought the strategies (if any) were effective enough to combat human trafficking. Five of the participants claimed that they were not aware of any strategies put in place in the Province. The majority of the eleven said that they were aware of the strategies implemented in the Eastern Cape Province. According to the NGO caregivers, there are strategies that are implemented in the Province; however more needs to be instigated against human trafficking in the Province. The strategies implemented are not effective enough to stop traffickers from exploiting their victims. The participants reported that because of lack of funding and corruption of law enforcement officers, the strategies implemented are not enough.

6.12 Summary

This chapter focused on human trafficking with special reference to the narratives of a sample of NGO caregivers in the Eastern Cape. All the narratives constantly presented four themes: knowledge of human trafficking, causes of human trafficking, the services offered by NGOs and strategies implemented in the Eastern Cape to prevent human trafficking. These themes are discussed at great length in the following chapter, using the socio-ecological theory and the interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) theory. Both these theories help demystify the roles of a sample of NGO caregivers in the Eastern Cape Province. Based on the definition of the IPA, the theory was utilized to understand how the participants explain their social world and

how they make sense of human trafficking. These narratives were personal stories, told by the participants who shared in their experiences about human trafficking and the socio-ecological theory explain these roles in different multiple levels, including; the individual, micro, meso and the macro. The next chapter is about the interpretation of these findings through the use of the socio-ecological and the IPA theory.

CHAPTER SEVEN

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the study on human trafficking for sexual exploitation, and the narratives of NGO caregivers in the Eastern Cape Province. It looks at the knowledge that NGO caregivers have on human trafficking, the causes, the services offered by the NGO caregivers in the Eastern Cape and the strategies that are put in place to combat human trafficking. It is a discussion of the results gathered in the previous chapter. The findings are viewed from the interpretative phenomenological analysis and the socio-ecological theoretical frameworks. The chapter also interprets and validates the research findings, looking at relevant literature from past studies discussed in the literature review chapter.

7.2 Theme One: Knowledge of human trafficking

7.2.1 Defining the problem

According to the IOM (2008) the level of awareness amongst the participants on human trafficking helps to demystify the sample, the limitations of the sample and to prevent generalizing the findings to the wider population. The specific aim here was to explore the knowledge that the participants have on the trafficking of humans. All the participants used different ways to define human trafficking. Based on what the participants said, human

trafficking can be summed up as the recruiting, harbouring and transferring of person from a place of origin to a foreign place, through deception and false promises (the victim is promised a job, education or a better lifestyle). Raymond, Hughes and Gomez (2001) collaborate with the above definition of trafficking:

'Trafficking in persons' shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by the threat or use of force, by abduction, fraud, deception [inducement], coercion or the abuse of power, or by the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation [irrespective of the consent of the person]; exploitation shall include, at a minimum, [the exploitation of prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation], forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery [or servitude].

Using the Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) the researcher gained insight on how the participants made sense of human trafficking based on their own individual and life experiences. Fade (2004) reports that the aim of the IPA is to attempt to obtain, as far as possible an insider's perspective of the phenomenon being studied, while recognizing the researcher as the primary analytical instrument. Smith and Osborn (1997) authenticates that in IPA the participants are trying to make sense of their world; the researcher is trying to make sense of the participants trying to make sense of their world.

The study is based on the stories told by NGO caregivers centred on their own personal experiences with rescued victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation, it is imperative that the participants give their understanding of human trafficking.

According to Smith and Osborn (1997) the IPA theory is phenomenological in that it involves detailed examination of the participants' life world, it attempts to explore personal experiences and it is concerned with an individual's perception of the event as opposed to an attempt to

produce an objective statement of the object or event itself. Before the interviews commenced, the participants were asked to give their definition of what human trafficking is and what it meant to them. It came to the researcher's attention that human trafficking meant different things to different people. The way the participants perceived human trafficking determines how effective their roles are in combating trafficking of humans in the Province. Those who gave more insight to the definition of the phenomenon had more experience with the rescued victims than those who had little insight to the phenomenon. The previous chapter showed that some of the participants were well knowledgeable about human trafficking than the others. They defined human trafficking not only based on hearsay but on what they have experienced when dealing with the rescued victims of human trafficking.

From the narratives presented by the participants, it became clear that human trafficking for sexual exploitation is evident in the Eastern Cape. The participants gave details of how they came into contact with human trafficking survivors, and explained that trafficking of women and children is a serious problem in the Eastern Cape as it is in other provinces such as Gauteng. The participants confirmed that the victims are mostly children and young adolescents, and they gave detail of the traumatic experiences that these victims are faced with every day in a trafficking ring.

7.2.2 Community perceptions of trafficking

The third level of the socio-ecological theory which is the community level is utilized in the study to assist in understanding the roles that the NGOs play in the community. "Socio-

ecological Model” (2009) affirm that the community level explores the settings the individual is surrounded by, such as schools, workplaces and neighbours in which social relationships occur in, this level seeks to identify the characteristics of these settings associated with becoming a victim or a perpetrator of crime or violence.

The participants exclaimed that they do not only deal with the rescued victims of human trafficking but they also interact with the community by raising awareness campaigns and motivational talks. Based on the experiences of the participants some communities are not familiar with the phenomenon studied. According to the narratives of the participants, some communities portrayed human trafficking as nothing more than witchcraft. Previous studies such as those of Bindel et al. (2009) and Phinney (2002) demonstrate that the victims’ exhibit a sign of psychological impairment which is something the community is unfamiliar to. And because this is a foreign concept to the community the survivors are not accepted but are secluded.

Some participants narrated that there is stigma attached to the survivors of human trafficking. They are stigmatized and ostracized as loose girls who lack morals. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Abuse (2008), in a national study, survey communities exhibited some understanding of the role of social and economic hardship in vulnerability to trafficking, but overwhelmingly they blamed the immoral character of the trafficked girl herself, who was seen to bring disgrace and shame to her family and community. The community believes that it is the girl’s fault she was a victim of human trafficking due to her low morals and the way she behaves which might not be acceptable to the community. According to Jobe (2010) trafficked persons sometimes may experience family or community rejection upon return. This may cause

victims to move away from home and return to their traffickers after they escape or worse the victim may commit suicide. Some of the participants who were interviewed agreed with this notion and the participants experienced a stigma that is attached to trafficking by the community. There is a separation and division between community members because of this discrimination.

The ignorance that people have on human trafficking has an intense effect on the roles of NGOs in the Eastern Cape. NGOs try to change the perspectives of the community on how they see human trafficking. The NGOs at this level of the socio ecological theory attempt to build community ties with all the members to establish the wellbeing of the community. Hence this evokes the spirit of 'Ubuntu' which is humility in the community. NGOs can make an impact in combating human trafficking in the Eastern Cape. Prevention of human trafficking can be effective through educating communities. The "Socio-ecological model" (2009) concurs adding that social norms and social marketing campaigns are often used to foster community climates that promote healthy relationships.

The perceptions of the community in the study are viewed through the interpersonal level of the socio-ecological theory. The aim of this was to establish how this phenomenon is understood by people based on the experiences of the participants. This was done to ensure that the participants had knowledge on human trafficking and its extent in the Eastern Cape Province. These definitions are influenced by what goes on around the participants' lives; these perceptions are constructed from multiple levels.

7.3 Theme Two: The causes of human trafficking

The participants were also asked what they thought were the driving factors of human trafficking, the majority reported that “a need for something” was what drove people into human trafficking. People want or need something that they are not currently getting from anywhere else; this includes need for a better lifestyle, money and jobs. Maslow argued that each of us is motivated by needs. Maslow elaborated further by saying people are born with a need, a need for food, love, safety and self-actualization (Boeree, 2006). These needs are the very things that motivate us to be where we want to be and who we want to be. Sadly some people go about the wrong way in satisfying these needs.

Maslow would call this the stage of seeking love and belonging. People want to belong in a group. This is dominant amongst the youth for they want to wear the latest trends and keep up with the latest devices. Some of these children come from poor families and they then try to own the latest trends, luring them to ‘easy’ jobs and ‘easy’ money as they are vulnerable, to victims of human trafficking. Other people just have the need to belong in a group and therefore accept anything that comes their way to esteem themselves to that desired group.

The micro (relationship) level includes factors such as; children who come from poverty stricken households, children who are from broken homes or grow up in substitute care and family who ran away from home or institutional care to escape adverse circumstances (Molo Songololo, 2000). The majority of domestic minor sex trafficking victims grow up in situations where families and parents are generally unresponsive and tend toward abandoning the children through various means. Hover (2011) explains that child victims may be runaways choosing to run away

from home voluntarily or throwaways that have been rejected or abandoned by their parents or guardians and live on the streets as a result of their home conditions. Additionally, it is estimated that one-third of ten runaways or throwaways will become involved in prostitution within 48 hours of leaving the home Allen (as cited in Hover, 2011). Human trafficking is mostly common in the under-developed countries where there is poverty and economic dislocation. As Masci (2004) explains, some of those who have been trafficked are tied to a lifetime of servitude because their father or grandfather borrowed money they couldn't repay.

People want to better their lives as they struggle to make ends meet. In some cases people living in low socio-economic environment are more susceptible to becoming victims of human trafficking because they want to change their lives. Dong-Hoon (2004) explains that women from underdeveloped countries are constantly migrating to richer countries in the hope of acquiring money mainly to escape extreme poverty and unemployment. One participant shared that people from low socio-economic countries want to better their lifestyle and they migrate to developed countries in the light of living a better lifestyle.

A child who grew up in a home where there is little or lack of love is more prone to look for it elsewhere putting himself in danger of being trafficked. One participant shared that lack of love in the home can make one vulnerable to human trafficking as he/she is enticed with gifts. This is mistaken for love but in actual fact it is only entrapment.

Well, over population can result in high rates of unemployment which is the contributing factor to human trafficking. Domestic violence is another thing that is a leading cause. A child, who grew up in a family where mom and dad are always fighting and drinking and there is no love or peace, may look for love elsewhere. When a stranger buys gadgets, clothes and gives the child the money she needs to support

his/her family, she might substitute that for love. The child is lured into trafficking because of that R5000 cell phone she couldn't get at home. We as parents fail to love our kids.

According to Molo Songololo (2000) the macro-factors encompass, the social norms, economic, political and the ideological overarching forces, which shape the lives of many, predominantly black children and adolescents in South Africa. In some cultures men see themselves as superior to women and this gives them the power to treat women any way they want to and this constructs how they perceive the value of women and children. This is more so in the Eastern Cape Province where culture has a huge influence in our thinking and the way we behave. The Eastern Cape is still governed by the patriarchal system. Kovačević and Mirović (2007) contend that in a patriarchal system different messages are sent to boys and girls in the course of their upbringing and they are expected to manifest different forms of behaviours. Boys are taught to be active and try new things whereas girls are taught to be submissive, naïve and to never question the authority of men.

Some of the factors that were described the participants had a huge impact on the roles of the NGO caregivers. These include poverty, children in abusive upbringing, unemployment and lack of education to name but a few. The participants have limited resources to help deal with the factors contributing to trafficking. Although some assisted in providing skills development in their communities, but with such services poverty, unemployment and etc will continue to persist. A lot still needs to be implemented in order to deal with such factors. Another factor that has impact on the roles of NGOs is the policies implemented that are not sufficient enough to put traffickers behind bars. Each participant had his/her own opinions on what are the

contributing factors to human trafficking based on their own personal experiences. Some factors or driving forces are mentioned in Chapter Three.

7.4 Theme Three: Services offered by NGOs

To analyze the services rendered by NGO caregivers, the study made use of the socio-ecological theory. The researcher observed the effectiveness of the NGO caregivers' roles based on the different levels caregivers were exposed to. On the individual level the NGO (caregivers) work to address the social problem of human trafficking through skills and working conditions. All these NGOs do not focus specifically on human trafficking however, the services they offer are effective. This illustrates that more needs to be done on human trafficking. Proper training for such agencies needs to be implemented. Those who had direct experience with the rescued victims of trafficking had more insight and therefore played an effective role. They play a huge role than the participants who were not exposed to the rescued victims of human trafficking. The skills that the participants possess are determined by the level of experience they have with the victims of human trafficking. These skills affect the level of effectiveness on the participant's roles in combating human trafficking. This can be wearying if the people don't come out and talk to the NGO caregivers. Some of the participants reported that the parents and family members experience the loss of a child but are afraid to come out and talk about it because of the stigma attached to trafficking. They live in silence and in hope that the child will come back. Even though the NGO caregivers do public talks about the issue of human trafficking some people refuse to come out because of the implications it might have on their family especially with the discrimination there is in the community.

Another factor that might determine the level of effectiveness of the roles of the NGO caregivers is the working conditions that the participants are exposed to. Although most potential victims of human trafficking are mostly found in rural areas the results showed that the participants in rural areas had slight experience with the rescued victims. Some of the participants came from the rural areas where resources are limited and scarce. One participant stated that they do offer counselling and that's about all that they can really do since they lack funding.

We offer counselling, we don't have too many services offered to the victims due to financial constraints.

Some of these participants are still new and therefore they cannot do much except offer their time to talk to the survivors. As one participant stated, "there is not enough trained staff in the rural areas and the manager ends up doing all the work hence leaving them drained and not motivated". Also, the participants in the remote areas reported to have experienced difficulties with offering the victims with anything else besides talking to the survivor when they come to them. This then makes it hard for people to come out if all they receive is free talks with the participants. Some of the participants in urban areas claimed to take the rescued victim on a day trip (including going out for coffee or for shopping) this is done to expose the survivor to another world outside to what they are used to.

Another participant stated their aim was to provide the survivors a chance to start a fresh and build a new life free from human trafficking.

We offer counselling and safe houses (we provide temporary shelter for the victims. We also provide psychological and social services, we have counselling and mentoring, we have coaching, we have psychological counselling. We use different forms of psychotherapy should they need that. If they need professional services we have those and we offer skills training development and educational programs that we do to provide the person with education because many of them never finished education. They were robbed and taken out of their community and they never completed school, so we do educational programs

and generally put them to an income generating upliftment sustainable program to earn some money. They are not forced to do the program but are encouraged to take part in the program.

Hence, giving them hope that life can change for the better for them.

7.5 Theme Four: Strategies available in the Eastern Cape Province

The participants were asked if they were aware of any strategies that are present in the Eastern Cape to combat human trafficking in the Province and if these were effective in doing what they were meant to do. A majority of the participants reported that they were not aware of any effective strategies implemented by government. The ones that are implemented were only effective only during the Fifa World Cup. It comes to the researcher's knowledge that the participants play a vital role in combating human trafficking and if little knowledge on the strategies implemented in the Eastern Cape, this then illustrates that little is done on combating human trafficking in 2012. The strategies that were implemented were only effective in 2010 but what happens now. When are effective strategies going to be implemented for the years subsequent to 2010?

Was it to impress the foreign nationals, to make them feel safer to come into the country? Whatever happened to the awareness campaigns that were executed? Human trafficking is not a one man's show, it is not the responsibility of the NGOs, the police or Christian based organizations. We as the country need to stop pointing fingers and each do the best we can do to help those experiencing this horrific ordeal. If one party fails to do its duty it not only destroys that organizations but also obliterates the efforts other agencies bring.

There was another participant who claimed that the strategies that were implemented were not followed through, ever since the Fifa World Cup nothing has been done about human trafficking. The participant had this to say;

I am not clear of what's been done in the Eastern Cape. I know during the 2010 Fifa World cup it was talked about a lot. There was awareness but that seems to have died down now.

Most of the participant mentioned that they were aware of the strategies that are implemented in the Eastern Cape, and these strategies are somewhat effective. However, a lot still needs to be done for these strategies to be effective in combating human trafficking. No one can manage to eliminate trafficking on their own and therefore collaboration is vital. Concentrated efforts from all sectors including the government and nongovernmental organizations need to actively take charge in order for these strategies to be effective in putting a stop to human trafficking.

7.6 Conclusion and recommendations from the caregivers

Lastly, the participants were asked to suggest tactics that can help reduce the scale of human trafficking both in the province and in the country, based on their experiences with trafficking. Each participant gave his/her own opinion. Some suggested strategies to reducing the demand of human trafficking to be implemented rather than the supply side. As Phinney (2002) states that the nature of male demand for commercial sex must be understood more fully in order to eliminate sex trafficking. Focusing on the demand side of human trafficking and implementing strategies that will help minimize the demand for commercial sex, will cause the supply side to also decrease as well causing human trafficking to be diminished. The supply factors of human trafficking are dependent on the demand. One participant mentioned that raising awareness

about the dangers of human trafficking would help those who are consumers of the trafficking. This should target the people that make use of the services of trafficking, people who can afford to buy someone for a night to render sexual services.

Others came up with recommendations that focused on the supply side of human trafficking. They believed that by solving the issues that drive people into human trafficking will help reduce human trafficking and the demand will decrease. Another participant suggested human trafficking will only be abolished or decreased if all the factors that drive people into trafficking are tackled. The participant reported that;

Human trafficking is an area of a lost generation, poverty, and unemployment particularly for the youth. They see it as a way out of their circumstances, they are vulnerable.

Another participant added to this saying;

I would suggest that there would be job creation for the youth and also for them to engage in projects that would allow them to develop skills and manage their finances. They need something that will keep them busy.

The following is an excerpt between the participant and the researcher.

Interviewer: Lastly, what can you suggest or what do think would help reduce the rise of human trafficking in the province as well as in the country.

Participant: Well, I think if there would be more job opportunities presented for the youth. A lot of the youth who come from the institutes of higher learning are graduates who have no job because these jobs require them to have 5- 10 years' experience in that particular field. There should be jobs that will take them without skills and train them to gain those skills.

Interview: Sir is there any other thing that you would suggest that you think will reduce human trafficking in the province.

Participant: There needs to be more of these awareness talks and they need to be done by everybody and by all sectors not just the NGO, Social Development and Police but everybody needs to talk about the issue of human trafficking and raise awareness. Brochures and talks need to be done in a language that the people will understand because what is the point of issuing out brochures in English if the people will not understand. What purpose does that serve?

There was also a group that believed impunity had a big role to play in the increase of human trafficking. Thus, dealing with impunity will help tackle most of the issues that give rise to human trafficking in the country.

One participant from Living Waters Organization mentioned that;

There should be a change in the Legislation and human trafficking should be legalized in South Africa. Even if these people are arrested they cannot be prosecuted. We need to be activist and lobby for change. If our communities can all stand out and talk to our children about what human trafficking is. We need to empower our communities with knowledge. Human trafficking starts at the bottom, children who fall prey to human trafficking in most cases are the ones that lack self-esteem and are vulnerable. It starts fundamentally with the basic foundations of our country which is family. We need to love our kids and protect them. We need to unite and check things out. We need to go back to the notion that your child is my child and protect other kids and treat them as our own even if they are not blood related.

The experiences of the participants clearly illustrate human trafficking is something that is happening in the Eastern Cape. The responses of the participants show that something is done about the issues of human trafficking in our country but a lot still needs to be done to combat human trafficking. We all need to play a role in combating human trafficking and benevolence is something that lacks in each and every one of us. The act of goodwill and to treat others the way we want to be treated.

7.7 Conclusion

This chapter focused on the interpretation of the results obtained through the process of collecting data. There were themes that were generated from the data collected. The participants reported on their experiences with human trafficking and the dangers that are encountered in human trafficking. Some of the participants had years of experience with human trafficking. There were also those who had somewhat little experience with human trafficking. Even though these participants did not have much experience with human trafficking but all the participants had knowledge of what human trafficking is all about. The participants indicated an overwhelming need to know more about human trafficking and the need for more to be done by all stakeholders involved. The participants gave input on what can be done to improve the nature of human trafficking in the Province. The following chapter deals with a brief summary of the findings; it is based on answering the research question. It also includes recommendations on other areas of human trafficking for future studies. The next chapter is a conclusion of the study along with the limitations of the study done and the recommendations for future studies.

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION

8.1 Introduction

The aim of this study was to investigate through phenomenological approach the narratives of NGO caregivers on human trafficking. Its focus was on the roles of NGO caregivers in the Eastern Cape Province, looking at what causes human trafficking, the effects it has on the individuals, family and the government. The study's aim was to inform people on the nature of human trafficking as such; this chapter gives a summary of the research findings on the study of human trafficking for sexual exploitation in the Eastern Cape. The chapter also includes limitations and recommendations to encourage future interventions to be implemented, as to improve the state of human trafficking in South Africa especially in the Eastern Cape. The study therefore provides insight into the nature of human trafficking and the ordeal victims endure based on the narratives of NGO caregivers.

8.2 Summary of the findings

Human trafficking is not an issue that is new but has existed since the Atlantic-slave trade and it is a modern form of slavery. Human trafficking is a global epidemic that no country or state is immune to. Across the globe millions of people are preyed upon and used for forced labour and sexual exploitation. South Africa seems to be the country of origin, transit and the destination country for victims residing in Africa.

The conclusion of the study presented is in line with the objectives of the study as discussed in chapter one. The objectives of the study are as follows;

- To establish a theoretical understanding of the concept of human trafficking
- To understand the factors that cause human trafficking to increase
- To document the narratives of NGO caregivers
- To underscore the strategies put in place to combat human trafficking in Eastern Cape

The first objective of the study was to explore human trafficking from the perspectives NGOs caregivers. The study found that the participants had somewhat similar definitions of human trafficking. It is also evident that the participants also knew what the different forms of trafficking were. Their experiences with human trafficking gave a clear illustration that they understood the phenomenon. The participants each had a different ways of defining trafficking and this was an indication of how these definitions were influenced by the interactions between the individual and his/her environment. The researcher discovered that those in rural areas had ineffective roles to play as a result of their little experience with the rescued victims of trafficking. Since, they had little experience with the victims the researcher established that this had an impact in the roles they played in the community.

The second objective was to discover the factors that the participants thought were the driving forces of human trafficking. During the interviews most of the participants reported that the need for something (be it a better lifestyle, employment, the need to belong and etc) is what drives some people to vulnerable circumstances. As Maslow explains that humans are created with needs and these needs motivate us to attain the ideal self. These needs are grouped in a

hierarchical structure which starts with the most basic need i.e. food and recreation. This explains why those in poverty stricken areas are mostly likely to fall prey of the schemes of the traffickers. The people in low socio-economic areas have a need to feed themselves and their loved ones and this then leaves them in desperate situations to fulfil this need. The findings of the study prove that the factors that contributed to human trafficking pushed some people into risky situations.

Looking at the third objective which is the narratives of the NGO caregivers the researcher sought to ascertain the role of NGOs (in the Eastern Cape) in the fight against human trafficking, experiences with victims and the challenges that they face in dealing with human trafficking. Roles of NGO caregivers in the fight against human trafficking can be classified in three different levels primary prevention (providing help to the possible victims of human trafficking), secondary (for those in the trap of trafficking) and tertiary prevention (help for the survivors of human trafficking). The results showed that NGOs in the Eastern Cape are responsible for ensuring public awareness on human trafficking by doing presentations in schools and organizations and to people in the community who have no or little knowledge on human trafficking. The aim of this is to prevent further people from being victims of trafficking.

The NGOs also provide secondary prevention for those being trafficked by working with the police and law enforcement officials in raiding the houses that the victims are kept in by their traffickers. Most of the NGOs offer tertiary prevention by presenting protection for the victims placing them in safe housing and counselling. The rescued victims are assured reunification with their families. The survivors are also provided with psychological and social services so as to

enable them to find ways to adjust to the way of life that they are not used to. Furthermore, NGOs offer educational programs to the survivors in order to help them further their educational and also provide skills to generate income. There are those survivors who are hooked on substances such as cocaine and tick; support groups are offered to them.

The participants reported that they experienced challenges in fighting against trafficking. One of the participants depicted that language was one of the challenges that they encountered with the survivors. The participants reported some of the ladies that they have dealt with were from other parts of the country and even some were from a different part of the world.

The fourth objective of the study was to discover the strategies implemented in the Eastern Cape Province to combat human trafficking. Some of the participants were not aware of any strategies implemented to combat human trafficking. Other participants admitted that they were aware of these strategies implemented in the Eastern Cape to combat human trafficking. The agreement was that if all parties including the South African Police Services, National Department for Social Development, Social Development and other NGOs joined forces, there would be an improvement in the state of human trafficking in the province.

8.3 Limitations of the study

The limitation of the study is that the sample used represented only a fraction of the Eastern Cape Province. Therefore the findings of the study cannot be generalized as truth for other areas, nonetheless the findings of this study can be compared to other studies in the area of human trafficking to gain a better understanding of this phenomenon.

Despite all these limitations mentioned above the study has accomplished its goal by studying the narratives of NGO caregivers in the Eastern Cape. The researcher hopes that the study will raise alarm and awareness on the nature and the extent of human trafficking globally, nationally and especially in the Eastern Cape.

8.4 Recommendations for future studies

The recommendations will be discussed under the following headings: primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. Primary prevention is about empowering people and preventing them from being trafficked. This can be done through the use of awareness campaigns, plucking posters in schools, institutions, businesses and hospitals. Road shows with entertainment should be done so as to attract people and educate them on the implications of trafficking. Government and private sectors should collaborate in awareness programs to educate people on trafficking. The communities should be informed about human trafficking, how a person falls prey to trafficking. This will ensure that people are able to tell if opportunities are legit or not. This would prevent more people from being trafficked. In this way the demand for human trafficked will be decreased.

Secondary prevention is about identifying those at risk and helping them. Consumers of commercial sex services should be educated about diseases that are compute with trafficking. How the victims of trafficking are exposed to various diseases such HIV/AIDS, herpes and gonorrhoea.

Tertiary prevention is offering services to those who are survivors of trafficking. Human trafficking in South Africa needs to be illegalized and there must be a legislation that is against human trafficking. The punishment needs to be severe. Stakeholders need to take an initiative in enhancing severe and punishable consequences. The houses that the victims of trafficking are kept in, should all be raided and the traffickers arrested but until the law against human trafficking is put into place, it will all be worthless.

There needs to a police officers in all stations who will focus especially on trafficking. Police officers who specifically deal with human trafficking should be hired, that way it will be easy to distinguish those that accept bribery and are corrupt. If few people work on the cases of trafficking less chances of corruption will take place. Some of the participants reported that they only knew about human trafficking from what they read and saw on television they did not have other knowledge on dealing with the survivors. There should be education courses to equip various stakeholders on the nature of human trafficking and how to deal with the survivors. Training programs should be given to those that deal the survivors.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ah Hing, A. D. (2010). *The Impact of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) on the school life experiences and academic performance of Adult CSA survivors*. South Africa.
- Akers, R.L., & Jensen, G. F. (2003). Taking social learning global: micro-macro transitions in criminology theory. In R.L. Akers and G.F. Jensen (Eds). *Social learning theory and the explanation of crime*. pp.9 -37. New Brunswick, N. J: Transaction.
- Allais, C., Combrinck, H., Connors, D., van Rensburg, Ncoyini, V.Sithole,P., & Wentzel, M. (2010). Tsireledzani: understanding the dimensions of human trafficking in Southern Africa. *Human Science Research Council*. Retrieved from <http://www.hsrc.ac.za>.
- Andrews, T. (2012, June 1). *What is Social Constructionism? Grounded Theory Review: An International Journal*. Retrieved from <http://groundedtheoryreview.com/2012/06/01/what-is-social-constructionism/>
- Aronowitz, A., Theuermann, G., & Tyurykanova, E. (2012). Analysing the business model of trafficking in human beings to better prevent the crime. *Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings* Retrieved from <http://www.osce.org/cthb/69028?download=true>
- Babbie, E. (2007). *The practice of Social Research*. (11th ed.). USA: Thomson Wadsworth.
- Berg, B.L. (1989). *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences*. (4thEd.).Publication Data: USA.
- Bermudez, L. G. (2008). “No experience Necessary”: The internal Trafficking of Persons in South Africa. *IOM Regional Office for Southern Africa*. Retrieved from <http://www.pdf.usaid.gov/pdf-docs/PNADO562.pdf>

- Bezuidenhout, C. (2006). *Sexual Abuse Dynamics, Assessment and Healing* (G.M. Spies, Ed).
Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.
- Biggerstaff, D. and Thompson, A. R. (2008). *Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA): A qualitative methodology of choice in healthcare research*. Vol5 (3). pp. 214-224. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14780880802314304>
- Bindel, J., Farley, M., & Golding, J. (2009). *Men who buy sex, who they buy and what they know*. London: Prostitution Research and Education.
- Bishop, M., & Woolman, C. (2006). State as pimp: Sexual slavery in South Africa. *Development Southern Africa*. Vol. 23(3). pp(385- 400). Retrieved from [URL:http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0376835060084297](http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0376835060084297).
- Bjork, J. & Chalk, K. (2009). 10 things you need to know about human trafficking. *World Vision Asia-Pacific*. Retrieved from <http://wvasiapacific.org/downloads/publications/10Things.pdf>.
- Blaxter, L., Hughes, C. and Tight, M. (2001). *How to research*. (2nd Ed.). McGraw Hill: International.
- Boeree, G. C. (2006). Personality Theories: Abraham Maslow. Retrieved from May13, 2012. From Webspaceship.edu: <http://webspaceship.edu/cgboer/maslow.html>.
- Broerick, P.M. (2005). *Identifying factors in Human Trafficking*. USA: ISBN:158112 283-7.
- Bromberg, S. (1997). *Feminist Issues in Prostitution*. Retrieved from <http://www.feministissues.com>.
- Bromberg, S. (1997). *Feminist Issues in Prostitution*. Retrieved from http://www.feministissues.com/radical_feminism.html.
- Burgess-Proctor, A. (2006). Intersections of Race, Class, Gender and Crime: Future Directions for Feminist Criminology. *Feminist Criminology*. Doi: 10.1177/1557085105282899

- Campbell,R., Dworkin,E., and Cabrel, G. (2009). *An ecological model of the impact of sexual assault on women's mental health*. Retrieved from <http://tva.sagepub.com/content/3/225>.
- Carlson,O., Eleanor, M., & Hughes, D. (2004). *Best Practices to address the demand side of sex trafficking. Women's studies program*. Retrieved from http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wins/hughes/demand_sex_trafficking.pdf
- Caughey, A., Martynicz, A.,& Toucas, S. (2009). *A Scoping Study by Institute for Conflict Research Commissioned By Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission And Equality of Commission For Northern Ireland*. Retrieved from www.equalityni.org/archieve/pdg/ECNIHRC/Trafficking/Report.pdf
- Chetty, Kasturi. (2007; January). *Child Sex Tourism in South African Law*. Retrieved from <http://www.nmmu.ac.za/document/theses/KChetty.pdf>.
- “Child Headed Households”. (n.d).*Our strength is in our togetherness*. SEVAFRICA.com. Retrieved from <http://www.sevafrika.com/modules/safety/article.php?newsid=9>
- Colosi Laura. (2007). *Reliability and Validity: What's the difference*. Retrieved from <http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/tutorial/Colosi/lcolosi2.htm>
- Davie, L. (2002). *Sarah Baartman at rest at last. South African Information*. Retrieved from <http://www.southafrica.info/about/history/saartjie.htm>.
- Delport, E., Koen, K., & Mackay, A. (2007). Human Trafficking in S.A. Root Causes and Recommendations. *Policy Paper Series 14.5(E)*. (SHS/CCT/2007/P1/ H6). Retrieved from www.santac.org/por/content/download/.../Human_Traffic1_RSA.pdf.
- Degenhardt, L., Conigrave, K., Wutzle, S., & Saunders, J. (2001). The validity of an Australian modification of the AUDIT questionnaire. *Drug and Alcohol Review*. Vol 20. Issue 2.

- Dong-Hoon, S. (2004). International Sex trafficking in Women in Korea: Its causes , consequences, and countermeasures. *Asian Journal of Women's Studies (AJWS)*. 10, NO.2. pp2- 47.
- Easterby- Smith, M., Thorpe, R., & Jackson, P. (2008). *Management Research*. (3rd ed.). London: Sage Publications Ltd.
- Eastern Cape State of the Environment Report. (2004). *Chapter 1*. Retrieved from http://www.environment.gov.za/soer/ecape/files/2004_ec_soer/chapter_1_intro.pdf. Assessed on the 14th February 2011.
- Egudo, M., & Mitchell, M. (2003). *A Review of Narrative Methodology*. Department of Defence. Defence Science and Technology Organization. Retrieved from http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/australia/narrative_methodology.pdf. Accessed on the 15th January 2012.
- Eisele, S. (n.d). Views of Sex Trafficking of Prostitution. *International Association of Schools of social work.(IASSW-AIETS)*. Retrieved from http://www.iassaiets.org/index.php?option=comcontent&view=article&id=125:views_of-sex-trafficking-a_prostitution&&catid=58:other-reports-and_papers&Itemid=88.
- Elahia, M., & Dehdashtib, M. (2011). Classification of researchers and Evolving a consolidating typology of management studies. *Annual Conference on Innovations in Business and Management*. London, UK. Retrieved from <http://www.cibmp.org/Papers/Paper622.pdf>.
- Esquibel, M. (2005). Human trafficking: A violation of human rights. *A Universal Issue*. Article 60. Retrieved from <http://rmfoundation.arsls.net/PDF/Human%20TRAFFICKING%20THESIS.pdf>
- Fade, S. (2004). Using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis for Public Health Nutrition and Dietetic Research: A Practical Guide. *Proceedings of The Nutrition Society*. 63. Pp.647- 653. Doi: 10.1079.pns2004398.

- Family Violence Prevention Fund. (2005). Turning Pain into Power: Trafficking Survivors' Perspective on Early intervention Strategies. *Childhood World Childhood Foundation*. Retrieved from <http://www.endabuse.org>
- Fergus, L. (2005). Trafficking in Women for Sexual Exploitation. *ACSSA Briefing*.NO.5. Retrieved from <http://www.aifs.gov.au/acssa>
- Flowers, B. (2001). *The sex Trade Industry's worldwide Exploitation of Children*, *Annals, AAPSS*; 575. Retrieved from <http://ann.sagepub.com> on the 25th of March 2010. 147.
- Flowers, P., Larkin, M., & Reid, K. (2005). *Exploring lived experience*. Vol 1(1), pp.20-23. Retrieved from <http://www.psyc.bbk.ac.uk/ipa>
- Flowers, R. B. (2006). Sex Crimes. Perpetrators, predators, prostitutes, and victims. (2nd Ed.). *Chapter 16*. Pp. 197. United States of America: Charles C. Thomas Publishers.
- Fowner, L.J. (2006). *A Qualitative Inquiry of the Sexual Health Activities of Service Industry Workers in Alberta's Mountain Park Resort Communities*.
- Gbadamosi Esq,O.A. (2006). *International Perspectives and Nigerian Laws on Human Trafficking*. *Network for Justice and democracy*. Retrieved from <http://www.lastradainternational.org/Isidoes/Trffic%20Bk.pdf>.
- Gergen, K. J. (1985). The social constructionist in modern psychology. *Reprinted from the American Psychologist*. Vol 40 (3). Retrieved from http://www.swarthmore.edu/document/faculty/Gergen/Social_Construnist_Movement.pdf
- Getu, Makonen. (2006). Human Trafficking and Development: The Role of Microfinance. *Transformation: An International Journal of Holistic Mission Studies* 1142- 156. doi: 10.1177/026537880602300303.

Gushulak, B and MacPerson, D. (2000). Health Issues Associated with the smuggling and Trafficking of Migrants. *Journal of Immigrant Health*. Vol 2(2). pp. 66- 78. DOI 1096-4045/00/0400-006718.00/0

Hala Khalek. (2000). Methodology Dissertation Chapter: *TQM Management Strategies*.

Oxbridge Researchers Ltd. <http://www.thesayist.com/BusinessAdminist>

Hamman, M. (2011). *Ukuthwala, Human Trafficking and the Media*. *Media Monitoring Africa*.

Retrieved from

http://www.mediamonitoringafrica.org/images/uploads/Ukuthwala_HumanTrafficking_Media.pdf.

Hamman, M. and Fletcher, L. (2012). *media and child trafficking: survivor tale Precious*.

Retrieved from

http://www.mediamonitoringafrica.org/index.php/childtrafficking/survivors_entry/precious

Hanzi, R. (2006). Sexual Abuse and exploitation of the girl child through cultural practices in Zimbabwe: A human rights perspective. *A dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of LLM (Human Right and Democratization in Africa) Faculty of Law, Centre for Human Rights*. University of Pretoria.

Harrison, D. L. (2007). *Victims of human trafficking or victims of research? Ethical consideration in Research with females trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation*.

Harrison, L., Hickey, N., & Sumsion, J. (2012). *Using a socio-ecological framework to understand the career choices of single- and- double-degree nursing students and double degree graduates*. *International Scholarly Research Network*. Volume 2012. Article ID: 748238. Doi: 10.5402/2012/748238

Heyzer, Noeleen. (2002). Combating Trafficking in Women and Children: A Gender and Human Rights Framework. *The Human Rights Challenge of Globalization: Asia- Pacific-*

- US: The Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children Hawaii*. Retrieved from <http://www.childtrafficking.org>
- Hilton, L. (2007). *Contemporary Slavery: Sex Trafficking in South Africa and suggested solutions*. Postamble. Vol 3(1).pp.48- 68. Retrieved from <http://www.africanstudies.uct.ac.za/postamble/vol3-1/slavery.pdf>
- Hoff, S. (2011). The role of NGO's in combating human trafficking and supporting (presumed) trafficked persons. *The International La Strada Association. Netherlands. Department of Information Society and Action Against Crime. Project on combating and preventing trafficking in Human Beings in Azerbaijan*.
- Hover, K. (2011). Determinants of Domestic minor sex trafficking and the urgent need for a global cultural shift. Running Head: Determinants of sex trafficking. Retrieved from <http://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1221&context=honors>
- Hughes, D. (2004). Best Practices to Address the Demand side of sex trafficking. *Women's studies program*.
- Human rights and poverty reduction strategies. (2009). *Why Human trafficking is on the increase today?* Retrieved from <http://www.nepalprsp.org/232-why-human-trafficking-is-on-the-increase-today.html>
- Human trafficking. (2007). *In the future group*. Retrieved 20th May 2011, from <http://tfg.webmaster.site.aplus.net/www.thefuturegroup/id20.html>.
- Impunity*. (2011). In Merriam-Webster.com. Retrieved on the 20th September, 2011, from <http://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary/impunity>.
- International Organization for Migration (IOM). 2008. Human trafficking in Eastern Africa. *Research Assessment and Baseline Information in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, and Burundi*

IOM, US Aids Research report, Die Burger. (2008). *Human Trafficking*. Retrieved from <http://www.preciousyouth.org.za/index.php>

IRIN NEWS. (2011). *SOUTH AFRICA: How Heavy is Human Trafficking?* Humanitarian news and analysis a service of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Retrieved from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=80229>

Jeffreys, S. (2009). Prostitution, Trafficking and Feminism: An update on the debate. *Women's studies International Forum*. 32(2009) 316-320.
doi:10.1016/j.wsif.2009.05.002

Jobe, Alison. (2010). The causes and consequences of Re-trafficking: Evidence from the IOM Human Trafficking Database. *International Organization for Migration(IOM)*. Retrieved from http://www.publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/causes_of_retrafficking.pdf

Juabsamai, J. (2012). *Narratives of Hope: Exploring the influence of culture on rehabilitation, reintegration, and aftercare services for female survivors of sex trafficking*. A tentative submission

JustSaskia. (2011). *The face of human trafficking in South Africa*. Retrieved from <http://justskia.wordpress.com/2011/03/01/the-face-of-human-trafficking-in-south-africa/>

Kelly, L., & Regan, L. (2000). Stopping Traffic: Exploring the extent of, and responses to trafficking in women for sexual exploitation in the UK. (C. F. Willis, (Eds). *Home Office Policing and Reducing Crime Unit Research, Development and Statistics Directorate* London: Crown Copyright

Kelly, L. (2002). Journey of Jeopardy: A commentary on Current Research on Trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation within Europe. *Child and Woman Abuse Studies Unit* UK:

- Knussen, C. and McQueen, R. (1999). *Research Methods in Psychology: A practical Introduction*. British: Prentice Hall Europe
- Kovacevic, I., Mirovic, V. (2007). Children Speak Out: Trafficking Risk and Resilience in Southeast Europe. *Save the children in Montenegro Child Trafficking Response Programme Southeast Europe*. Retrieved from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publication/izvjestaj_EN.pdf.
- Krefting, L. (1991). Rigor in qualitative research: the assessment of trustworthiness. Vol45, NO.3. Retrieved from [http://portal.limkokwing.net/modulemat/rigor%20in%20qualitative%20research%20trustworthiness%20test\(1\).pdf](http://portal.limkokwing.net/modulemat/rigor%20in%20qualitative%20research%20trustworthiness%20test(1).pdf)
- Kreston, S.S. (2007). Trafficking in children in South Africa: An analysis of pending legislation. *Child Abuse Research In South Africa*. Vol 8(1), 35- 50. Retrieved from <http://www.svri.org/carsa.pdf>.
- Kruger, H.B. (2010). *Combating human trafficking: A South African Legal Perspective*. Retrieved from <http://etd.uovs.ac.za/ETD-db/theses/available/etd10042011114352/unrestricted/KrugerHB.pdf>.
- Laczko, F. (2002). Human Trafficking: The need for Better Data. *International Organization for Migration*. Retrieved from <http://www.migrationinformation.org/feature/display.cfm?ID=66>
- Langshaw, H. T. (2008). *Social Workers' Preventative roles in sex trafficking*. Retrieved from <http://csu-dspace.calstate.edu/%20Preventative%20Roles%20in%20sex%20trafficking%20project.pdf?sequence=1>

- Larios, S. E. (2008). *Using Socio-Ecological Model to understand the contextual factors associated with HIV Risk in commercial sex workers at high risk for contracting HIV*. eScholarship University of California. <http://escholarship.org/uc/item/2v458155#page-4>.
- Leedy, Paul. D. and Ormrod, Jeanne, E. (2001). *Practical Research: Planning and design*. (7th ed.). Upper Saddle, N.J.: Merrill Prentice Hall.
- Limanowska, B. *Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe: Current situation and responses to trafficking in human beings in Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Federal Republic of Moldova, Macedonia, Romania and the Republic of Yugoslavia*. Retrieved from <http://www.unicef.de/download/trafficking-see.pdf>
- Long, L. (2004). Anthropological Perspectives on trafficking of women for sexual exploitation. *International Migration*. Vol. (42(1)). ISSN-0020-7985
- Loring, J. (2007). Globalization and human trafficking. *Journal of sociology and social welfare*. Vol 34.
- Loubser, R. (2009). Human trafficking in Southern Africa. *Global Studies in a European Perspective*. Retrieved from <http://othes.univie.ac.at/7565/1/20091104-0746510.pdf>.
- Lutya, T.M. (2010). Epi-Criminological Responses to Human Trafficking of Young Women and Girls for Involuntary Prostitution in South Africa. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention*. 10:S1, 59-78. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14043850903316196>.
- Madhu, C. (2012). *Joseph: The Victim of Ancient Human Trafficking*. Retrieved from http://www.isikkim.com/2012_01-joseph-the-victim-of-ancient-humantrafficking032/
- Mahmoud, T., & Trebesch, C. (2010). The Economics of Human Trafficking and Labour Migration: Micro-Evidence from Eastern Europe. *Hertie School of Governance*. Retrieved

from http://ifw-member.ifw-kiel.de./publications/the_economics-of-human-trafficking-and-labour-migration-micro-evidence-from_easterneurope.pdf

Margarida, A. (2009). Human trafficking and Global Policy: A Study on the Causal Factors of Human Trafficking. *Social Work Theses*. Paper 37.

http://digitalcommons.providence.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1035&context=socialwrk_students

Martens, J., Pieczkowski, M., and Van Vuuren- Smyth, B. (2003). Seduction, Sale and Slavery: Trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation in Southern Africa. (3rd).

International Migration Organization (IOM). Regional Office for Southern Africa. Retrieved from

<http://www.queensu.ca/samp/migrationresources/gender/documents/martens.pdf>.

Masci, D. (2004). Human Trafficking and slavery. Are the world's nations doing enough to stamp it out? *Published by CQ Press, a division of Congressional Quarterly Inc.* Vol.14(12). Pg. 273- 296.

McQueen, R. and Knussen, C. (1999). *Research Methods in Psychology: A practical Introduction*. British: Prentice Hall Europe.

Michelle, T. (2008, January 30). *Qualitative Methodology: Data Collection and Analysis*.

[Lecture Notes]. Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh.

Miko, F. (2003). Trafficking in Women and Children: The US and International Response. *Congressional Research Service*. Order Code:RL30545

Miko, F., & Park, G. (2003). Trafficking in Women and Children: The US and International Response. *Congressional Research Service*. Order Code:RL30545 Retrieved from <http://www.fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/9107.pdf>

Mohr, P., Fourie, L., and associates. (2004). *Economics for South African Students*. (3rd Ed.).

Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.

Mokgale, E. K. (2004). Knowledge about and attitudes to psychological services in a rural village in South Africa. *Electronic Thesis and Dissertations*. (AT Retrieved from University of Pretoria:02112005-080445)

Mokoena, J.D. (2012). Construction of a model for human rights education in the health profession. University of Limpopo: South Africa. Retrieved from

https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:KlqBnCIbriQJ:ul.netd.ac.za/bitstream/10386/652/1/Dr%2520Joyce%2520Mokoena%2520completed%2520thesis%2520Jan%25202012.docx+&hl=en&gl=za&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESjAwNnECeXw42yA45ikVJahs08W8VxdRMGm7iqzBy0iDvRVwWfirTa_a2RvY6kzfnTTzrb3mW1pE38grnl7zUS3q9XIEBZNI4rj8lv8Ag_1_NW7D8UxQekh15f5UbwabQPgTn&sig=AHETbRqQ0IZFtDAE04WrQbV_r1x_zyvlQ

Molapo, Joseph. M.(2004). *A Christian Analytic Approach of Marriage through Abduction amongst the Basotho People of Lesotho: A challenge for Pastoral Care Ministry*.

Department of Theology. University of Pretoria.

Molo Songololo. (2000). *The trafficking of children for purposes of sexual exploitation South*

Africa. Retrieved from http://www.issuu.com/molosongololo/docs/the_trafficking-of-children-for-thepurposeof-sex

Moosy, R.J.D. (2009). Sex Trafficking: Identifying cases and victims. *NIJ Journal*. Issue No.

262 Retrieved from <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/225759.pdf>.

National Working Group for Sexually Exploited Children And Young People.(2011). *Definition*

written by young women. Retrieved from <http://nationalwomensgroup.org/what-is-child-sexual-exploitation/definition-written-by-young-women>.

- Ngwira, C.M. (2010). *Human trafficking in Eastern Cape Province, South Africa*. Retrieved from [http://ufh.netd.ac.za/bitstream/10358/364/1/Ngwira%20\(M%20Sc\)Geography.pdf](http://ufh.netd.ac.za/bitstream/10358/364/1/Ngwira%20(M%20Sc)Geography.pdf)
- Nicholson, L. (1986). *Gender and History*, Chapter 1. The contemporary women's movement. *Public Columbia University Press*. Retrieved from <http://www.marxists.org/reference/subject/philosophy/works/us/nicholas2.html>.
- O'Connor. Yballe, Le Moyne. (2007). Maslow Revisited: Constructing a road map of human nature. *Journal of Management Education* 31:738. Doi: 10.1177/1052562907307639.
- Olujuwon, T. (2008). *Combating Trafficking in Person: A case study of Nigeria*. *European Journal of Scientific Research*. Vol. 24(NO.1). pp: 23-32. Retrieved from http://www.eurojournals.com/ejsr_24_1_03.pdf
- Omelanduk, I. (2005). *Trafficking in Human Beings*. New York: *Department of Economic and Social Affairs*. United Nations Secretariat. Retrieved from http://www.un.org/esa/population/.../ittmigdev2005/P15_I0melaniuk.pdf
- Osborn, M. & Smith, J.A. (2007). *Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis*. 4. (5380).
- Pascale, C. (2010). *The Underground Economy: Cash Deals, Prostitution, Drug Dealing, and Human Trafficking*. Retrieved from <http://www.christopherpascale.suite101.com/The-Underground-Economy.html>.
- PfP ADL-WG. (2006). *The History of Human Trafficking*. Generated from a PfPLMS 0.2 learning Object
- Pharoah, R. (2006). *Getting to grips with trafficking: Reflections on human trafficking research in South Africa*. ISS MONOGRAPH SERIES. N.O. 123. Retrieved from <http://www.dspace.cigilibrary.org/jspui/bitstream/123456789/31200/1/fullmono123.df?>

- Phinney, A. (2002). *Trafficking of Women and Children for sexual exploitation in the Americas- Women*, Health and Development Program Pan- American Health Organization. Retrieved from <http://www.paho.org/english/hdp/hdw/traffickingPaper.pdf>
- Rahman, M. (2011). Human Trafficking in the era of Globalization: The case of Trafficking in the Global Market Economy. *Transcience Journal*. Vol2 (1). 54=71. Retrieved from http://www2.huberlin.de/transcience/vol2_Issue1_2011_54_71_Glossary.pdf
- Rankin, N. Vadum, A and (1998). *Psychological Research: Methods for discovery and validation*. Boston, Mass: McGraw-Hill.
- Raymond, J. G., Hughes, D. M., & Gomez, C. J. (2001). Sex trafficking of women in the United States. *Coalition against trafficking in women*, 1-141.
- Reid, J.A. (2010). A pathway to child sex trafficking in prostitution: The impact of strain and inflating responses. *Theses and Dissertation*. Paper1747. Retrieved from <http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/etd/1747>.
- Reid, K., Flowers, P., & Larkin, M. (2005). Exploring lived experience. *Psychologist* 18(1). pp.20-23. Retrieved from http://www.thepsychologist.org.uk/archive/archive_home.cfm/volumeID_18 editionID_114 ArticleID_798-getfile_getPDF/thepsychologist/0105reid.pdf
- Review of the roots of youth violence: Literature Reviews. (2010). In *Ontario Ministry of Children and youth services*. Volume 5, Chapter 3. Retrieved 31st October 2012, from http://www.children.gov.on.ca/htdocs/english/topics/youthandthelaw/roots/volume5/chapter03_rational_choice.aspx
- Review of the roots of youth violence: Literature Reviews. (2010). In *Ontario Ministry of Children and youth services*. Volume 5, Chapter 8. Retrieved 31st October 2012, from

http://www.children.gov.on.ca/htdocs/english/topics/youthandthelaw/roots/volume5/chapter03_rational_choice.aspx

Richards, M.(2010). A look at trafficking in South Africa: Africa Stories. *Sharing God's passion for the peoples of Africa*. Retrieved from <http://www.africastories.org/human-trafficking/a-look-at-trafficking-in-south-africa.pdf>

Sarkisova, E. (2011). *21st Century Slavery: The Scourge of Human Trafficking and how we can fight it*. Retrieved from <http://wws14points.blogspot.com/2011/11/21st-century-slavery-scourge-of-human-trafficking.htm>

Schwandt, T. (2001). *Dictionary of qualitative inquiry*. (2nd ed.). London: Sage

Seethal, C.E.P. (February, 2012). *Human trafficking in South Africa- The violation of human rights*. Paper Presented at the Association of American Geographers Convention/Conference. New York.

Shaughnessy, J., Zechmeister, E., & Zechmeister, J. (2006). *Research Methods in Psychology: A Practical Introduction*. (11th ed.). New York: McGraw- Hill.

Shenton, A. K. (2004). Strategies for ensuring trustworthiness in qualitative research projects. *Education for Information*. 22. Pp. 63-75. Retrieved from http://www.angelfire.com/theforce/shu_cohort_viii/images/Trustworthypaper.pdf

Sikhakhane, J. (2010). *Ready to tackle Human Trafficking: Africa, Gender, Headlines, Human Rights, Migration and Refugees*. IPS- Inter Press Services News Agency. Story Underneath. Retrieved from <http://ipsnews.net.asp?idnews=50779.interforess-services>.

Social Development Notes Conflict, Crime and Violence. (2009). *Human Trafficking: A brief Overview*.NO.122.Retrieved from: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/Resources/443621239390842422/6012763_1239905793229/Human_Trafficking.pdf

Socio-ecological Model: A framework for prevention. (2009). In *Centers for Diseases control and prevention*. Retrieved 1st October 2012, from

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/overview/social ecologicalmodel.html>

Social learning theory. (2010). Ontario Ministry of children and youth services. *Review of the roots of youth violence. Literature Reviews*. Volume 5, chapter 8.

http://www.children.gov.on.ca/htdocs/English/topics/youthandthelaw/roots/volume5/chapter08_social_learning.aspx.

Speakagainstinjustice.com. (January,21; 2012). *Why is Human trafficking increasing in America? News on Social Injustice*. Retrieved from

<http://speakagainstinjustice.blogspot.com/2012/01/why-is-human-trafficking-increasing-in.html>.

Sr Melanie O' Connor Co-ordinator. 2009. *Human Trafficking in South Africa: 2010 and*

Beyond. SACBC. Retrieved from <http://donnette.wordpress.com/2009/10/26/human-trafficking-in-south-africa-2010-and-beyond/>

Stal, G. (2012). When we get out it's a matter of survival: The challenges of integrating juvenile offenders in El Salvador. *Lund University Master of International Development and Management*. Retrieved from

<http://lup.lub.lu.se/luur/download?func=downloadFile&recordOId=2543744&fileOId=2543759>

Statistics South Africa. (May, 2011). *Quartely Labour Force Survey. Statistical Release. P0211*. Retrieved 06th June 2011, from

<http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0211/P02111stQuarter2011.pdf>

Strauss, A. (2008, March). *Human Trafficking and Smuggling*. OAS/IOM introductory course on the human rights of migrants, including migrant workers and their families. Retrieved

from http://www.linux01.crystalgraphics.com/.../Human_Trafficking_and_Smuggling

Sychov, Alyaksandr. (2009). Human Trafficking: A Call for Global Action. *Globality Studies Journal Global History, Society, Civilization* (version 1.0).

Tiger, B. (2012). *Revision: OCR A2 Sociology- Wealth and Poverty, Radical Feminist*. Retrieved from http://www.thestudentroom.co.uk/wiki/Revision:OCR_A2_SociologyWealth_and_Poverty#Radical_Feminism

Terre- Blanche, M., Durkheim, K., & Painter, D. (Eds.). (2006). *Research in Practice Applied Methods for the Social Sciences*. (2nd ed.). SA: UCT Press.

http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_convention.html#final, accessed 27th March 2011.

The Consultancy Africa Intelligence. (2011). *Human Trafficking in Africa- A modern day evil*. Retrieved from http://www.consultancyafrica.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=33:human-trafficking-in-africa-a-modern-day-evil&catid=59:gender_issuesdiscussion

“The History of Human Trafficking and Slavery. (2007). *History of Human Trafficking*. Retrieved from <http://www.Freelegaladvicehelp.com/criminallawyer/trafficking/History-Of-HumanTrafficking-And-Slavery.html>.

Unicef. (2000). Domestic Violence against Women and Girls. *Innocenti Digesti No.6*. Retrieved from <http://www.unicef.org/publications/pdf/digest6e.pdf>

Unicef.(2002). *Trafficking in Human beings in South eastern Europe: Current Situation and Responses to Trafficking in Human beings in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, The Former Yugoslav, Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Romania*. www.unicef.de/download/trafficking-see.pdf.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2008). *Human Trafficking, a crime that shames us all. Human Trafficking: An Overview. UN Gift United Nations Global Initiative to fight human trafficking*. Retrieved from <http://www.ungift.org/docs/ungift/knowledge/ebook.pdf>

- US. *The Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children Hawaii*. Retrieved from <http://www.childtrafficking.org>.
- USAID from the American People. (2005). *Trafficking in Persons: USAID's Response*. Retrieved from http://www.pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACD733.pdf.
- USAID from the American People. (2005). *Trafficking in Persons: USAID's Response*. Retrieved from http://www.pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACD733.pdf
- U.S. Department of State. 2007. *Trafficking in Persons Report 2006. Released by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons*.
- U.S. Department of State. 2008. *Trafficking in Persons Report 2007. Released by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons*.
- Vadum, A and Rankin, N. (1998). *Psychological Research: Methods for discovery and validation*. Boston, Mass: McGraw-Hill.
- Vlachová, M. (2005). *Trafficking in Humans: The Slavery of our age. Partnership for peace consortium (PFPC) of Defence Academic and Security Studies Institutes, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, German*. Retrieved from <http://www.isn.eth2.ch/isn/DigitalLibrary/Publicacatons/Details/?ots591-0c5e31e9ebe1e-2c2496a8c7060233&Ing=en&id=22796>
- Walliman, N. (2005). *Your research project: a step-by-step guide for a first-time research*. London: SAGE Publications.
- Walliman, N.S. (2006). *Social Research Methods*. London: SAGE
- Walvin, J. (2007). *Abolishing the slave trade: Slavery. A guide to historical resources.(Issue 12)*. Retrieved from <http://www.history.ac.uk/ihr/Focus/Slavery/articles/Walvin.html>.
- Watson,M. (n.d). *Watson's Web: Human Trafficking*. Retrieved from <http://www.markswatson.com/humantraf.pdf>.

- Watts, C. and Zimmerman, C. (2002). Violence against Women: *Global scope and magnitude*. *Lancet Vol 359*. Pp 1232-123.
- Wedam, J. (2010). History of Human Trafficking. Retrieved from http://juliewedam.blogspot.com/2010/02/history-of_human-trafficking.html Accessed On-line 15th February 2011.
- Wentzel, M. (2010). Tsireledzani: understanding the dimensions of human trafficking in Southern Africa. *Human Science Research Council*. Retrieved from <http://www.hsrc.ac.za>.
- Willemse, E. (2011). *Traumatic experience of divorce within a pastoral family in the Volcker van Africa (People's Church of Africa)*. Pretoria: University of Pretoria. Retrieved from http://upet.up.ac.za/thesis/available/etd-05112012230724/unrestricted_/00front.pdf.
- Williams, D. (2011). Qualitative Inquiry in Daily Life: Exploring Qualitative thought. Retrieved 21st March 2013, from <https://qualitativeinquirydailylife.wordpress.com/chapter-5/chapter-5-confirmability/>
- Whitely, J. (1999). Conceptual Social Ecology. Retrieved 31st July 2012 from <http://socialecology.uci.edu/cse/cse.html#toc>

ANNEXURE ONE:

VERBAL CONSENT SCRIPT:

You are requested to participate in a study on human trafficking for sexual exploitation: a narrative study of Non-Governmental Organization Caregivers in the Eastern Cape. The information gathered from you will be used in this study. I want you to rest assured that your personal details will be kept confidential. Do you consent to participate in this study? Your consent will enable me, Sandisiwe Nabo as a research student to complete my degree in Research Psychology.

Your assistance will be of great help and will be highly appreciated. I would like to ask your permission to record this interview for accuracy purposes. Will you be okay with the recording?

ANNEXURE TWO

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW SCHEDULE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

1. What is your understanding on human trafficking? How would you define human trafficking?
2. In your experience how has human trafficking been understood by people?
3. With the cases of human trafficking that you deal with, how are the victims recruited?
4. How did they become involved in the human trafficking?
5. Were they sold, lured, tricked or otherwise coerced?
6. How old are they (average age) when they become victims of human trafficking?
7. General demographic information relating to family and extended family.
8. In your experience what drives people to human trafficking?
9. How has human trafficking influenced the individual?
10. How do the survivors adjust to the social life?
11. How are the survivors treated by their own societies?
12. How has human trafficking influenced the family?
13. How has human trafficking influenced the society/community at large?
14. What is the service/s rendered in your organization that is offered to the survivors to deal with human trafficking?
15. What strategies are taken to prevent an increase of human trafficking in the Eastern Cape?
16. Do these measure help to eliminate human trafficking in the Eastern Cape?
17. What can you suggest that will help reduce human trafficking in the Eastern Cape?