

SIGNS OF DOMESTIC SERVITUDE

A victim of domestic servitude may:

- Live with a family and not eat with the rest of the family or have no private space
- Sleep in a shared or inappropriate space
- Never or rarely leave the house for social reasons
- Never leave the house without their employer
- Given only leftovers to eat
- Be subjected to insults, abuse, threats or violence

WHERE TO REPORT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS?

Report any suspicion of trafficking in persons at:

- Crime Stop: **08600 10111**
- SAPS Emergency number: **10111**
- The nearest police station (every police station has a detective that is responsible to investigate trafficking in persons).
- Email address: StopTrafficking@saps.gov.za

- The A21 Campaign: **0800 222 777**
- Know your important local contact points and NGO's that assist victims of trafficking in persons.
- Every Province has a Provincial Coordinator for the Directorate for Priority Crimes (Hawks) that deals with trafficking in persons.
- Every Province has a Rapid Response Team that deals with reports and cases of trafficking in persons.

 South African Police  @SAPoliceService

 sapoliceservice_za  SAPoliceService

 www.saps.gov.za

STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING



REMEMBER THAT YOU MAY BE THE VICTIM'S ONLY CHANCE

Recruitment

- Coercion through threats
- Full deception - as to nature of activity at new location
- Partial deception - nature of activity is known but deceived over conditions and payments
- Kidnap and abduction

Transportation

Any means of moving human beings to another place by:

- Foot
- Road - Cars & Trucks
- Rail
- Boats, Ships and Ferries
- Aircraft
- Not necessary to cross border

Exploitation

- Forced labour: mines, fields, factories, fishing, catering
- Domestic servitude in private residences
- Adult and child prostitution
- Production of adult and child pornography
- Forced marriage or exploitative illegal adoptions
- Street selling, street begging and street crime
- Organ removals, etc.

RECRUITMENT PHASE

Both adult and child victims of trafficking in persons are misled about:

- The nature of job or location
- The conditions of prostitution
- The content of work contract
- Family reunification
- Housing and living conditions
- Legal documentation and obtaining legal migration status
- Travel and recruitment conditions
- Wages and earnings
- Promises of marriage or adoption
- Access to education opportunities

HOW TO IDENTIFY A TRAFFICKED CHILD?

A child who have been trafficked may:

- Have no access to their parents or guardians
- Have no access to education
- Have no time for playing
- Have no friends of their own age group outside of work
- Live apart from other children and in substandard accommodation
- Travel unaccompanied by adults
- Engage in a work that that is not suitable for children
- Travel in groups with persons who are not relatives
- Eat apart from other members of the "family"
- Often be given leftovers to eat
- Behave in a way that does not correspond with behaviour typical of children their age

SIGNS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

A victim of sexual exploitation may:

- Be of any age, and vary according to the location and the market
- Move from one brothel to the next or work in various locations
- Have tattoos or other markings indicating ownership by their exploiters
- Work long hours and have few days off if any
- Sleep where they work
- Live or travel in a group, sometimes with other women who do not speak the same language
- Have very few items of clothing
- Have clothes that are mostly the kind typically worn for doing sex work
- Only know how to say sex-related words in the local language or in the language of the client group
- Have no cash of their own
- Be unable to show an identity document
- Show evidence of being bought and sold
- Not refuse unprotected and/or violent sex

EXPLOITATION PHASE

Both adult and child victims might show the following signs of exploitation:

- Excessive working hours
- Hazardous work
- Low or no salary
- Withholding of wages
- Very bad working conditions
- Wage manipulation
- No social protection (contract, benefits, etc.)
- No respect for labour laws or contract signed
- Confiscation of documents
- Debt bondage
- Isolation, confinement or surveillance
- Violence or threat of violence on victims
- Forced tasks or clients
- Little or no social interaction
- Under strong influence