

A watercolor-style map of Africa and the Middle East, rendered in shades of blue and brown. The map is centered on the page and serves as a background for the text.

**COUNTRY PROFILES**

**AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST**

## – Algeria –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Algeria was introduced in November 2009, and it covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

As the legislation on trafficking in person is fairly new, few cases have been reported. Three men were prosecuted for trafficking in persons in the year 2009. One of them was eventually convicted of trafficking in persons in 2011. The other two were convicted of facilitating clandestine migration.

Source: Ministry of Justice.

## – Angola–

Angola does not have a specific offence of trafficking in persons. Some forms of child trafficking are prosecuted by using other offences in the criminal code.

### *Investigations and suspects*

Very limited information is available on cases of trafficking investigated by the authorities. About 22 cases of child trafficking for sexual exploitation were recorded in the Zaire region, in the north of Angola.

Source: Angola National Children Institute (INAC).

### *Victims*

In connection with the cases reported above, victims were Angolan, except four children from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Source: Angola National Children Institute (INAC).

More cases of human trafficking are reported from open sources and local media, however, these are not clearly systematized or confirmed by the authorities.

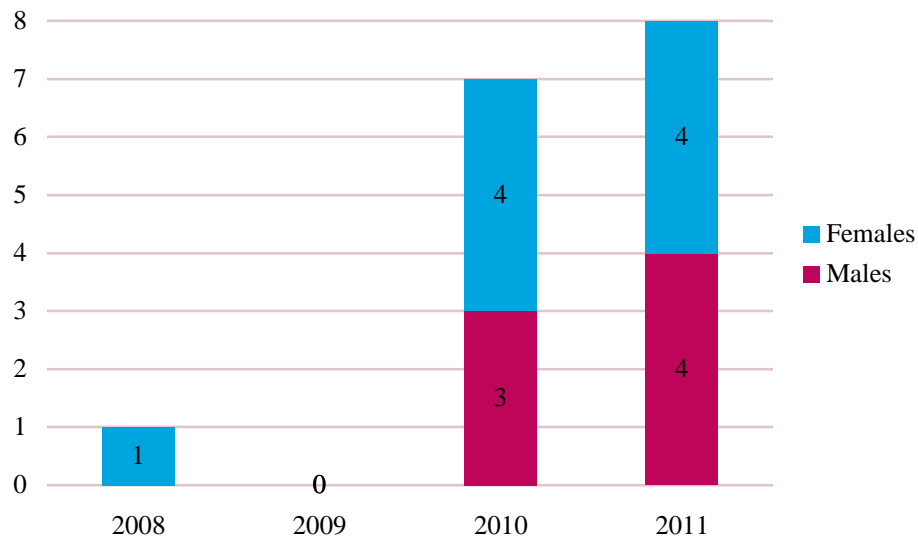
Source: UNODC Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSAF).

## - Bahrain -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Bahrain covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2008-2011**



Source: Anti-Trafficking Division.

According to the national authorities, between 2008 and 2011 seven persons were convicted of trafficking in persons in Bahrain. Five of them were women and two men, and they are nationals of countries in the Middle East as well as Thailand.

Source: Anti-Trafficking Division.

### *Victims*

Between 2008 and 2011, six victims were detected by the national authorities, three adult women and three girls. They were all trafficked for sexual exploitation. The victims are nationals of Thailand (three women) and Iraq (three girls).

Source: Anti-Trafficking Division.

## – Botswana–

The specific offence of trafficking in persons does not currently exist in the legislation of Botswana. However other articles of the criminal code, on slavery, forced prostitution and child prostitution may be used to prosecute cases of trafficking in persons.

### *Investigations and suspects*

Because of the absence of the specific offence on trafficking in persons, no prosecutions were recorded during the reporting period.

### *Victims*

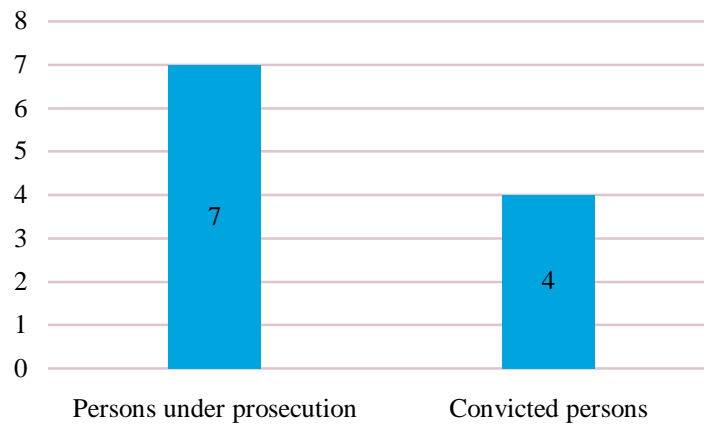
There is no information about victims detected in Botswana during the reporting period.

## - Burkina Faso -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Burkina Faso covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

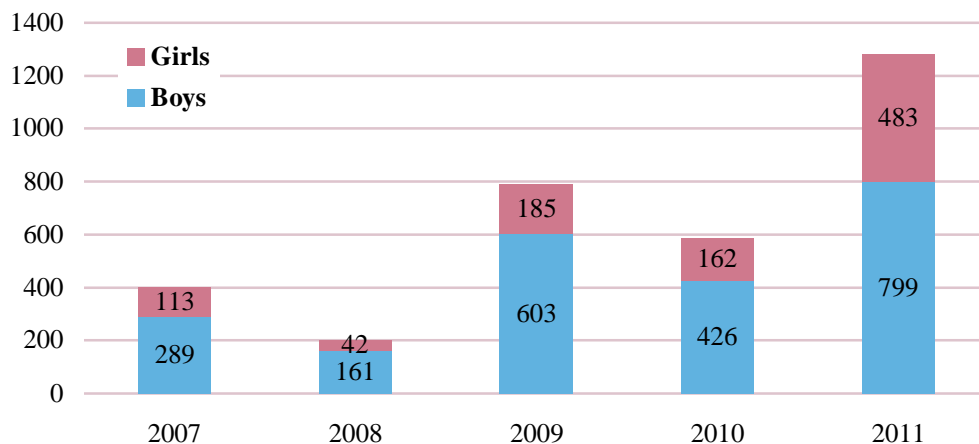
**Cases of child trafficking and related offences  
by type of proceeding, 2008**



Source: Direction de la protection de l'enfant et de l'adolescent.

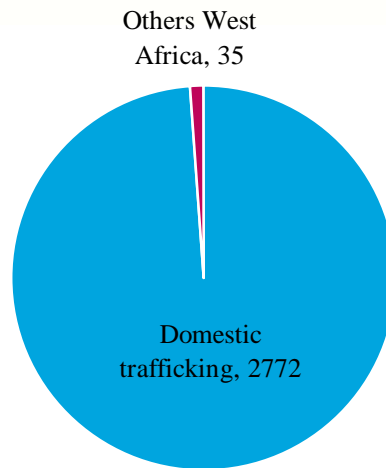
### *Victims*

**Number of child victims of trafficking,  
by gender, 2007-2011**



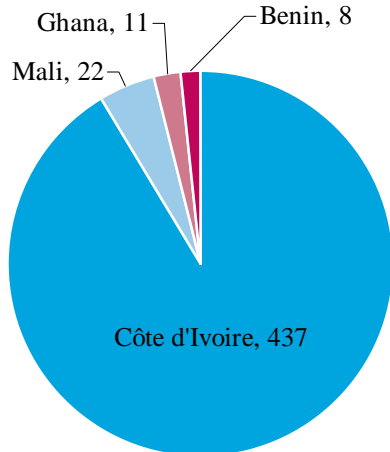
Source: Direction générale de l'encadrement et de la protection de l'enfant et de l'adolescent/MASSN.

### Number of victims of trafficking in persons, by citizenship, 2007 - 2011



Source: Direction générale de l'encadrement et de la protection de l'enfant et de l'adolescent/MASSN.

### Number of repatriated victims (nationals of Burkina Faso), by country of destination, 2007 - 2011



Source: Direction générale de l'encadrement et de la protection de l'enfant et de l'adolescent/MASSN.

## – Burundi –

The current legislation in Burundi criminalizes trafficking in person specifically. However, it does not clearly define the crime.

### *Investigations and suspects*

In March 2009, a group of seven persons were arrested for the trafficking of albinos or their body parts. In the same month, another person, belonging to another group, was arrested for the same reason.

Source: Ligue de droits des personnes dans la région des Grands Lacs (LDGL).

### *Victims*

Between October 2008 and March 2009, 12 albinos were found dead in Burundi, mainly in the region of Ruyigi and their body parts were trafficked to the United Republic of Tanzania.

In 2009, a study recorded about 129 street children and former child soldier who were in need of assistance from non-governmental organizations and national authorities.

In July 2009, about 50 children were trafficked to the United Republic of Tanzania to be exploited in the tobacco fields.

In January 2010, an episode of child trafficking for sexual practices, prostitution and paedophilia was detected by the police. About 10 children were involved in this case.

Source: Ligue de droits des personnes dans la région des Grands Lacs (LDGL).



## - Chad -

The specific offence of trafficking in persons does not currently exist in the legislation of Chad.

### *Victims*

The United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) reports that in the year 2009, within the refugee and internally displaced persons populations, incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, including against children, remained a cause of great concern. During this year, MINURCAT also documented several cases of early and forced marriages affecting female children in eastern Chad.

In the same year, MINURCAT continued to receive information concerning the disappearance of children from refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites, allegedly to be recruited into fighting forces. This included: On 6 February 2009, three children, aged between 10 and 11 years, were reported missing from the Gouroukoum internally displaced persons site; in January 2009, three children, aged between 14 and 17 years, were reported missing from the Koubigou internally displaced persons site; and between December 2008 and January 2009, seven children, aged between 12 and 14 years, were reported missing from the Djabal refugee camp. Thirteen other children were reported missing from the same camp under similar circumstances in November 2008. On 11 and 14 August 2009, MINURCAT investigated reports that eight minors from Bredjing and one from the Farchana refugee camp had disappeared. During visits and discussions within the camps, MINURCAT was informed that the children had been recruited by the armed group Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and had been taken to the Sudan or Am Djarass Prefecture, north-eastern Chad. The person who facilitated the recruitment was also identified.

MINURCAT reports that from Oct. 2009 to May 2010, sexual and gender-based violence remained one of the main human rights challenges in eastern Chad, including early and forced marriages. Most victims of sexual and gender-based violence are children.

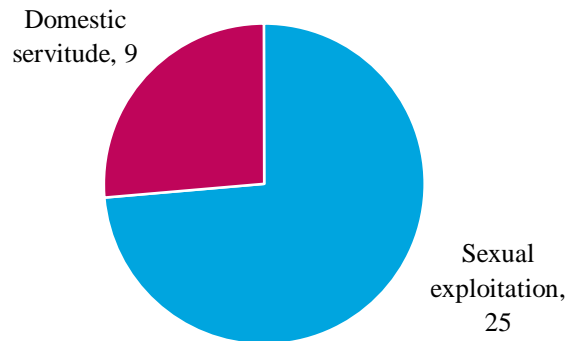
In the same period, MINURCAT documented the case of two minors aged 16 who deserted from the Chadian National Army in Tiné and presented themselves to police authorities in the Touloum refugee camp on 6 November. The Mission was informed that the boys were refugees from the Ouré Cassoni refugee camp who had allegedly been recruited into the Chadian National Army in June 2009. Between January and February, the Mission corroborated the cases of six children, who, after deserting from JEM, returned to the Iridimi refugee camp. Details collected during the investigation confirmed that the minors, all males, were among eight children between 13 and 16 years who were recruited between 2007 and 2008 by JEM. In the Am Nabak refugee camp, the Mission documented the case of a 17-year-old minor who was reported to have joined JEM on 7 January 2010 and taken back to the camp by his mother shortly thereafter.

## – Côte d'Ivoire –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Côte d'Ivoire covers trafficking in children.

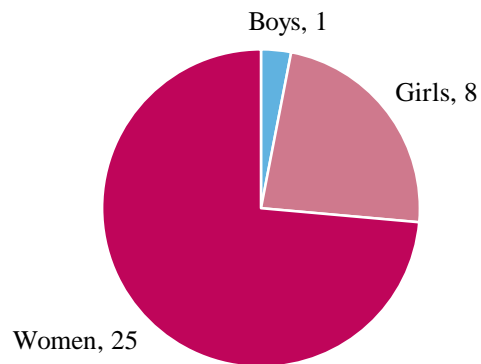
### *Victims*

#### **Number of victims of trafficking in persons identified by UNOCI, by form of exploitation, in the first six months of 2007**



Source: United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI).

#### **Number of victims of trafficking in persons identified by UNOCI, by age and gender, in the first six months of 2007**



Source: United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI).

In 2009, UNOCI reported 15 cases of child trafficking involving Burkinabé children aged 8 to 16 were in Soubré. Moreover, 21 cases were reported of human trafficking for child labour involving Burkinabé victims, and sexual exploitation involving Nigerian girls in Abidjan, Odienné and Soubré.

Source: United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), twenty-second and twenty-third progress reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

## - Democratic Republic of the Congo-

The Democratic Republic of the Congo does not have a specific offence of trafficking in persons. The sexual violence statute may be used to prosecute some trafficking cases as it prohibits child and forced prostitution, pimping and sexual exploitation. The constitution forbids child soldiering.

### *Victims*

In November 2008, Mai Mai groups recruited a number of young men and children. MONUC-Child Protection Section received several allegations of systematic door-to-door recruitment of children by the armed force National Congress for the Defence of the People (CNDP) in Kiwanja, Rutshuru and Kihuma.

Between September 2008 and June 2009, the armed force Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) kidnapped about 1,400 people, including 630 children, for forced labour, forced marriages and sexual slavery.

In 2009, widespread forced labour was committed by the Congolese National Armed Forces (FARDC) and the Congolese National Police (PNC). Armed groups, such as the Democratic Liberation Forces of Rwanda (FDLR) and LRA, operating in the eastern regions of the country, have perpetrated forced recruitment into armed groups. In provinces where mineral resources are extracted, government security forces and irregular armed forces continue to commit acts of sexual violence and to subject artisanal miners and other civilians living in the area to forced labour.

Between July and August 2010, 116 people (15 minors) were kidnapped and used for forced labour, to carry heavy loads for 40 km. On August 2010, the FARDC were involved in the exploitation of two minors in forced labour.

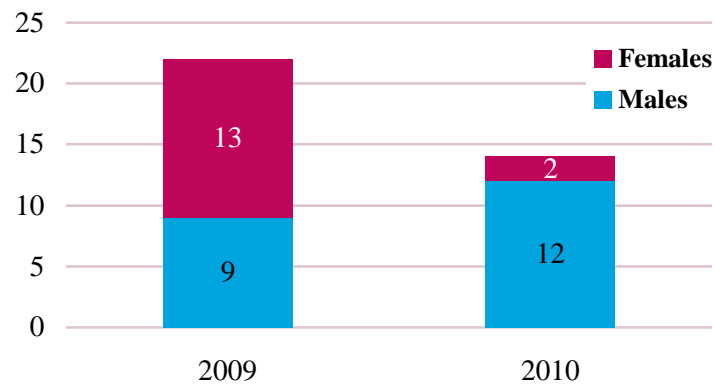
Source: MONUSCO – UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

## - Egypt -

Enacted in May 2010, the current legislation on trafficking in persons in Egypt covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

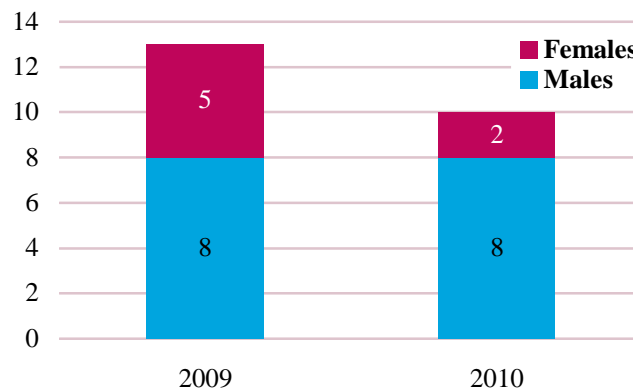
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of persons prosecuted for offences related to trafficking in persons, by gender, 2009-2010**



Sources: Official Registry of Court Cases.

#### **Number of persons convicted for offences related to trafficking in persons, by gender, 2009-2010**



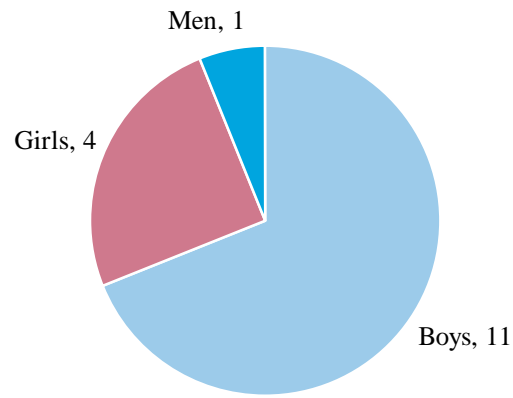
Sources: Official Registry of Court Cases.

The numbers above refer to cases prosecuted for offences related to trafficking, and not to the recent trafficking in persons offence. The persons convicted were Egyptian nationals, with the exception of one Saudi Arabian national convicted in 2010.

Sources: Official Registry of Court Cases.

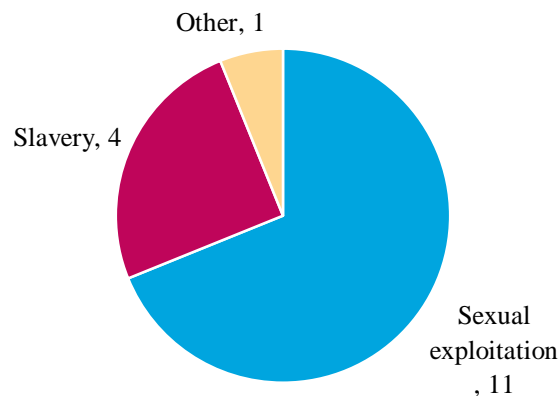
## Victims

### Number of detected victims of trafficking, by age and gender, 2009-2010



Sources: Official Registry of Court Cases.

### Number of detected victims of trafficking, by form of exploitation, 2009-2010



Sources: Official Registry of Court Cases.

According to the study *Trafficking in human beings in the Egyptian society; patterns, variables and actors*, commissioned by the Government, in Egypt, there is evidence of trafficking for the sexual exploitation of women. There are some international prostitution networks that rely on the use of deception and coercion of the victim. As far as child trafficking is concerned, the study found that street girls may fall victim to trafficking for prostitution. Trafficked children are exploited for work in quarries and tanneries, foundries and electrical work.

Source: National Center for Social and Criminological Research.

### *Additional information*

The National Coordinating Committee on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking is the Egyptian national coordination body on trafficking in persons. The Committee was established in July 2007, and is composed of representatives of all competent ministries and authorities. It aims to coordinate national efforts to combat this crime through close cooperation between stakeholders at all levels, including prevention, protection, prosecution, participation and international cooperation. As a result of these efforts, the Law No. 64 of 2010, the new anti-trafficking legislation, was passed.

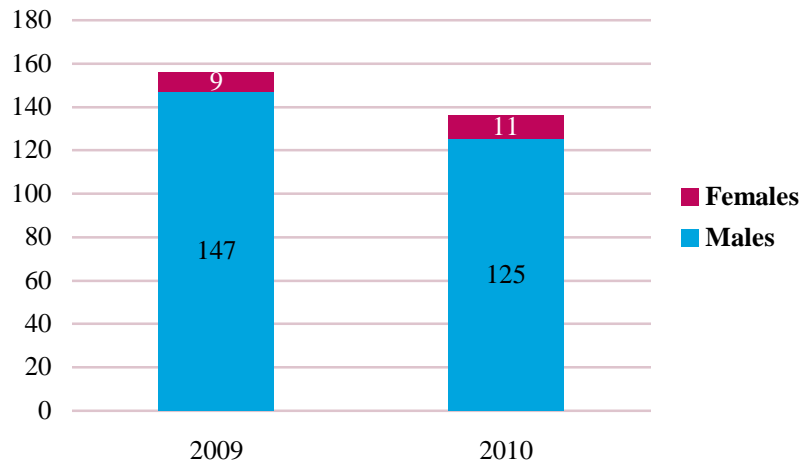
The Egyptian National Action Plan (January 2011- December 2012) have the following purposes: Preventing human trafficking; protecting the society and assisting the victims of trafficking; ensuring serious and effective punishment of traffickers; and promoting and facilitating national and international cooperation. The guiding principles are the rule of law, full respect for the human rights of victims, non-discrimination and gender-equality and regional and international cooperation.

## - Ethiopia -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Ethiopia does not define the crime.

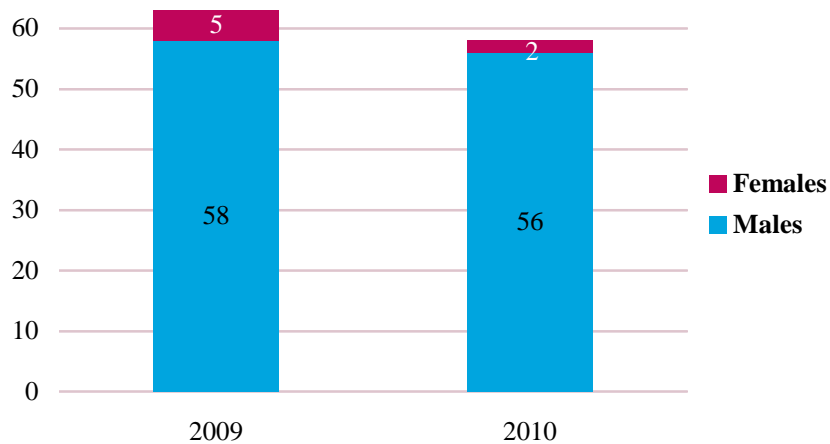
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2009-2010**



Source: Police records.

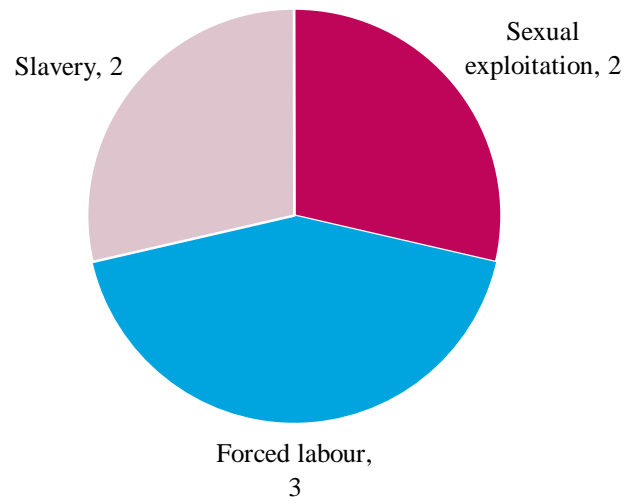
#### **Number of persons convicted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2009-2010**



Source: Police records.

*Victims*

**Number of detected victims of trafficking, by form of exploitation, 2009-2010**



Source: Police records.



## - Ghana -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Ghana covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of cases of trafficking in persons investigated by police, 2009-2010**



Source: Anti-Human Trafficking Unit - Ghanaian Police.

According to the Ghanaian Police, five persons were convicted of trafficking in persons between 2007 and May 2010. Three of them, Chinese citizens, were convicted in 2009 for sexual exploitation.

Of the two cases investigated in 2010, one involved 284 children trafficked internally for forced labour in the fishing industry. The other case involved 39 persons from Ghana, Togo, Nigeria and China.

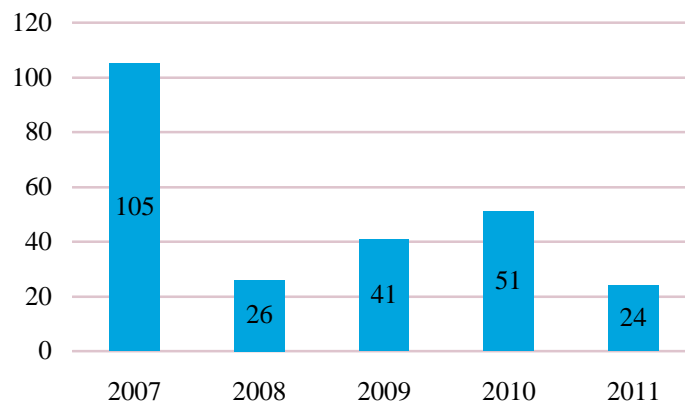
Source: Anti-Human Trafficking Unit - Ghanaian Police.

## - Israel -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Israel covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

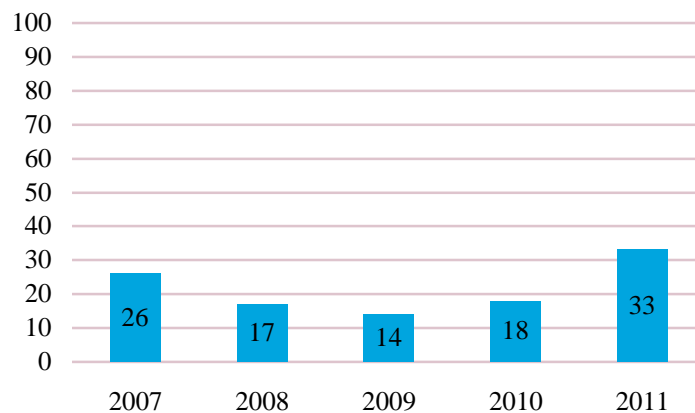
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, 2007-2011**



Source: Israel State Attorney's Office.

#### **Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, 2007-2011**



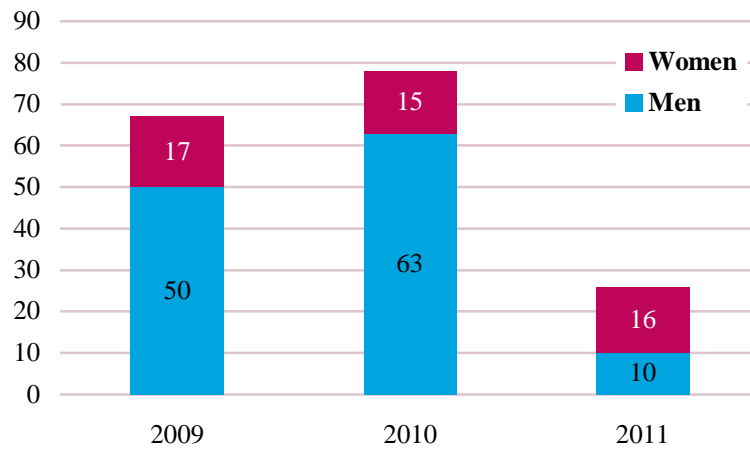
Source: Israel State Attorney's Office.

The above data includes indictments for the crimes of trafficking in persons and for related offences, such as pandering, withholding passports, etc. The total for 2007 includes 84 indictments for pandering.

Source: Israel State Attorney's Office.

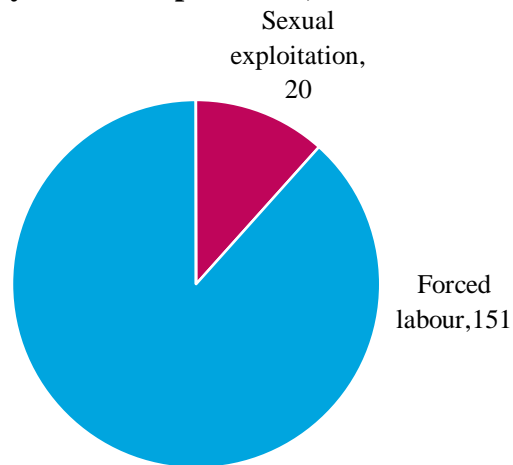
*Victims*

**Number of victims referred to the shelters Ma'agan and Atlas by the Police, by age and gender, 2009-2011**



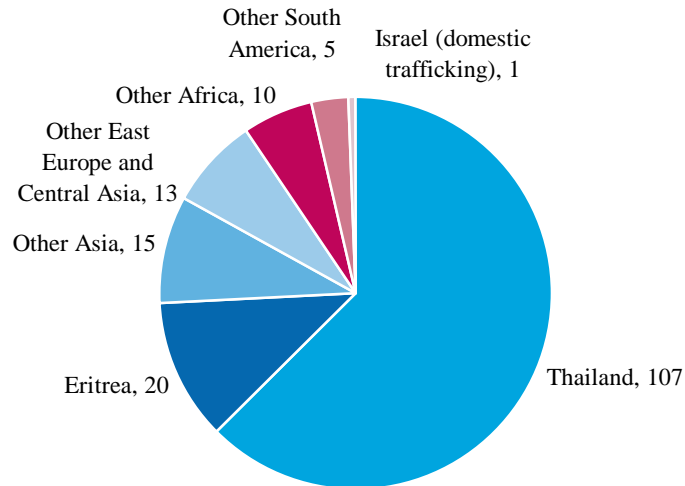
Source: Shelters Ma'agan and Atlas.

**Number of victims referred to the shelters Ma'agan and Atlas by the Police, by form of exploitation, 2009-2011**



Source: Shelters Ma'agan and Atlas.

**Number of victims referred to the shelters Ma'agan and Atlas by the Police, by citizenship, 2009 – 2011**



With respect to 2007 and 2008, no detailed data is available on the citizenship of the victims. The vast majority of the victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation were trafficked from Eastern Europe and Central Asia, however.

Source: Shelters Ma'agan and Atlas.

*Additional information*

The authorities in Israel adopted two National Action Plans in 2007. One Plan is targeting trafficking for sexual exploitation, and the other, trafficking for forced labour and slavery. The Plans focus on prevention, prosecution and protection. The following priorities have been flagged in the National Action Plans: Strengthening the supervision of the borders with neighbouring countries; encouraging awareness of possible changes in patterns of criminal activity and acting accordingly; developing a tool kit to facilitate the identification of victims of trafficking; promoting the safe return of victims of trafficking to their countries of origin and making efforts to ensure medical treatment to all victims of trafficking who have legal status in Israel. The following goals were defined as next highest priorities: undertaking information campaigns in Israel and abroad; promoting training programmes; promoting increased use of financial and economic tools and promoting a more comprehensive translation system.

## – Jordan –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Jordan was adopted in March 2009. This law covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

The national authorities report about 17 cases of trafficking and related offences (domestic servitude, child selling) between 2008 and 2009.

Source: Department of Public Security-CID.

According to the Department of Public Security, the Anti-Trafficking Unit in the Police dealt with a range of issues in 2009, though the work focused mostly on sexual exploitation, domestic servitude and cases related to the sale of human organs.

Source: Department of Public Security-CID.

## – Kenya –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Kenya covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

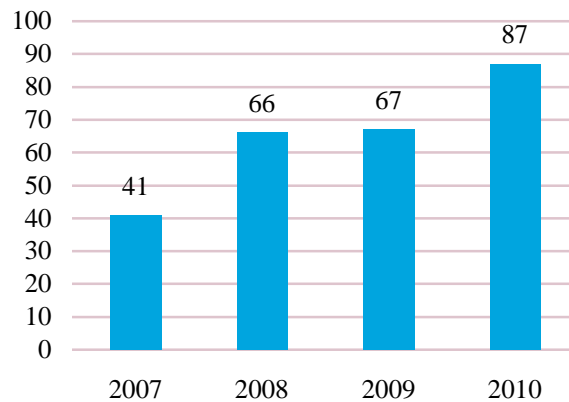
The current legislation was adopted in October 2010. At the moment of preparation of this Report, no cases of trafficking in persons had been prosecuted under the new law in Kenya.

## - Lebanon -

Enacted in September 2011, the current legislation on trafficking in persons in Lebanon covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

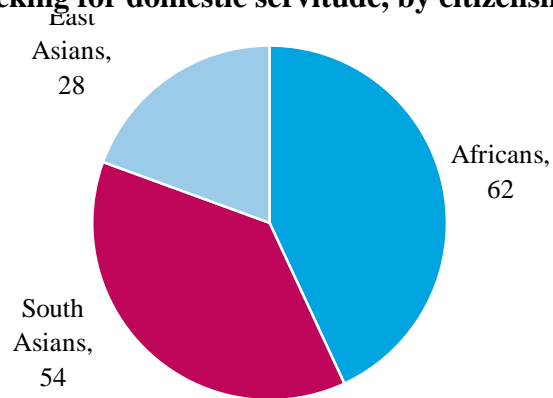
### *Victims*

#### **Number of detected possible victims of trafficking for domestic servitude, 2007-2010**



Source: Government of Lebanon.

#### **Possible victims of trafficking for domestic servitude, by citizenship, 2008-2010**



Source: Government of Lebanon.

The numbers above refer to possible victims of trafficking in persons assisted by the shelter Bait Al-Aman tasked by the Government with protecting female victims of human trafficking working in the domestic service sector. As the law on human trafficking was introduced in 2011, the persons reported above were not officially recorded as victims of trafficking, but they were likely to be.

Source: Government of Lebanon

## – Lesotho–

The current legislation on trafficking in persons was adopted in Lesotho in December 2010. The law covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

In January 2011, two women and two men were arrested for trafficking in persons. They were allegedly planning to exploit three girls in prostitution. As the trafficking in persons offence was not in place at the time of the events, prosecution was not carried out.

Source: Police.

In January 2012, the first conviction for trafficking was recorded in Lesotho. The trafficker is a Chinese national convicted of trafficking a Chinese woman for sexual exploitation.

Source: Child and Gender Protection Unit of the Lesotho Police and the Lesotho Department of Public Prosecution.

### *Victims*

In July 2009 the Ministry of Home Affairs, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), conducted a *Rapid Assessment of Trafficking in Persons in Lesotho*. The report reveals a number of specific cases of the crime, amongst which most cases are related to sexual exploitation. Men in Lesotho are at a high risk, and have been trafficked for forced labour in the mines.

Source: United Nations Development Programme.

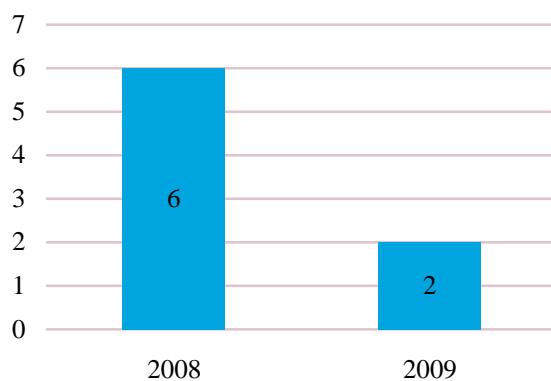


## - Mali -

Mali adopted a comprehensive law on trafficking in persons in 2012. This law criminalizes all aspects of trafficking considered in the UN Protocol. The legislation existing before that covered just child trafficking.

### *Investigations and suspects*

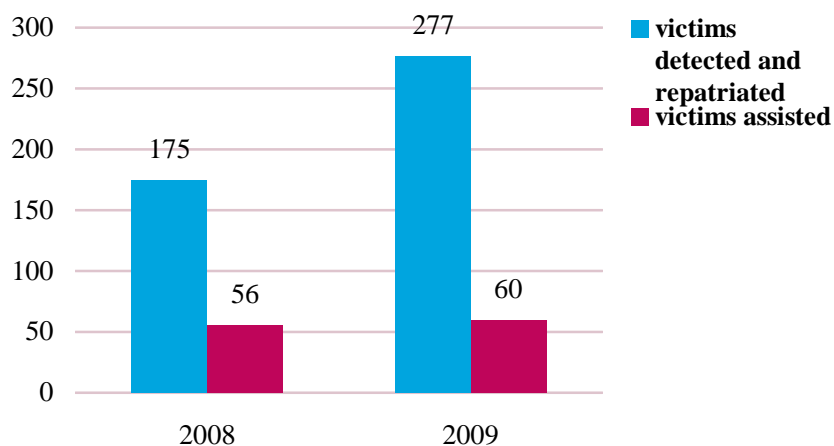
**Number of persons prosecuted for child trafficking, 2008-2009**



Source: CSP – Justice and Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme, de l'Enfant et de la Famille.

### *Victims*

**Number of victims detected for child trafficking, 2008-2009**



Source: CSP – Justice and Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme, de l'Enfant et de la Famille.

## - Mauritius -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Mauritius covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

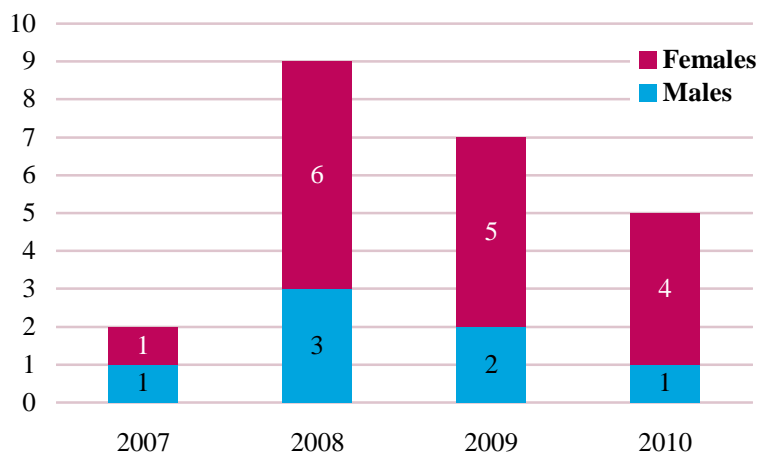
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2007-2010**



Source: Police.

#### **Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2007-2010**



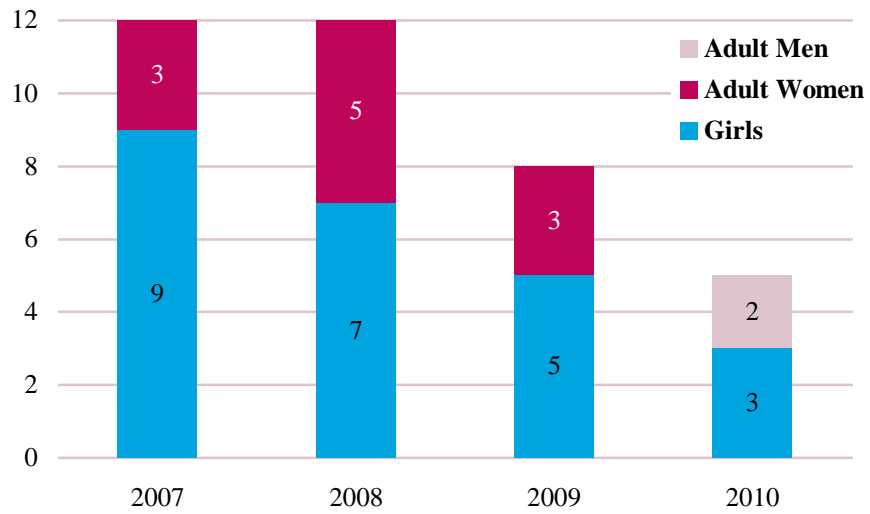
Source: Police.

All persons convicted during the reporting period were Mauritian nationals.

Source: Police

*Victims*

**Number of victims of trafficking, by age and gender, 2007-2010**



Source: Police

All the victims reported were trafficked for sexual exploitation, and all of them were nationals of Mauritius.

Source: Police.

## – Mozambique–

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Mozambique covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

Between 2008 and November 2010, 231 cases of child trafficking were recorded by the authorities.

Source: Brigada Central Anti-Trafico.

### *Victims*

A study conducted in 2008 by the Liga Mocambicana dos Direitos Humanos entitled *Trafficking in body parts in Mozambique and South Africa* documented the transport of body parts and that persons may be trafficked for the use of body parts in South Africa and Mozambique. Moreover, so-called witchdoctors, usually through a third party, are reported to actively seek human body parts from live victims to be used in their ‘medicine’.

Source: Liga Mocambicana dos Direitos Humanos.

## – Niger –

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was introduced in the legislation of Niger in December 2010. This offence covers all forms of trafficking listed in the UN Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

Because of the absence of a specific offence on trafficking in persons during the reporting period, no cases were recorded between 2007 and 2010.

### *Victims*

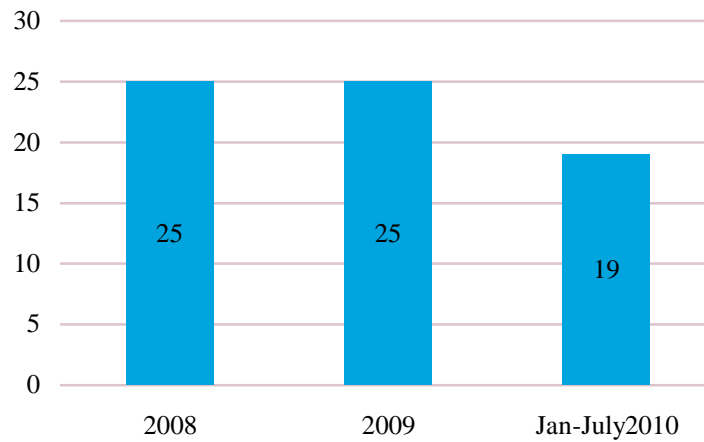
There is no information about victims detected in Niger during the reporting period.

## - Nigeria -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Nigeria covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

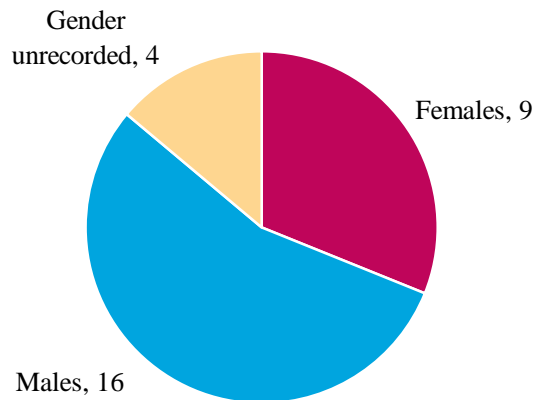
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of persons convicted for trafficking in persons, 2008-July2010**



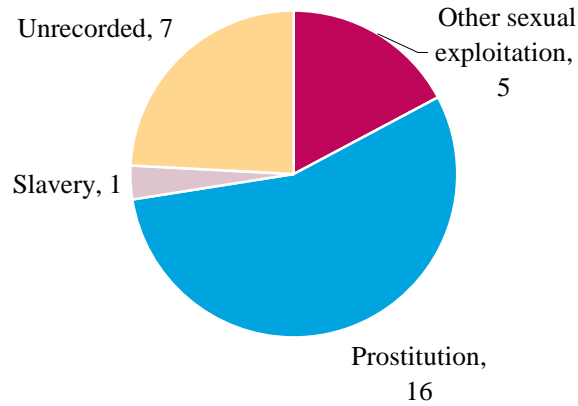
Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

#### **Number of persons convicted for trafficking in persons, by gender, August 2009 - July 2010**



Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

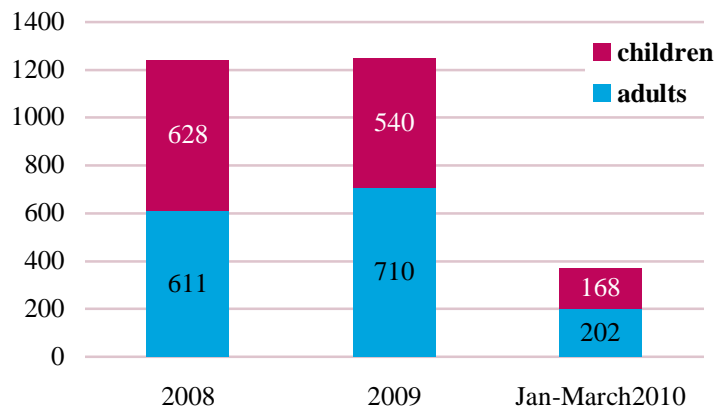
**Number of persons convicted for trafficking in persons, by form of exploitation, August 2009-July 2010**



Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

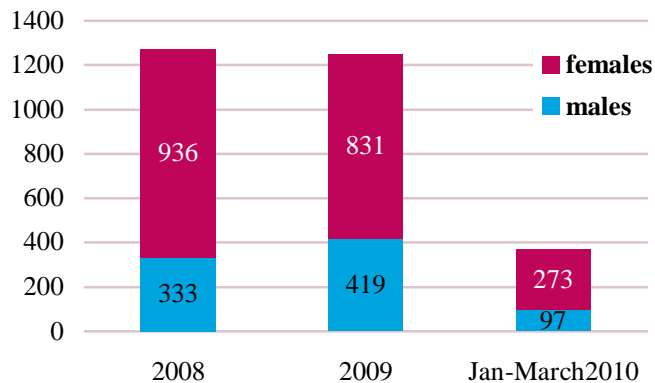
*Victims*

**Number of detected victims of trafficking, by age, 2008-March 2010**



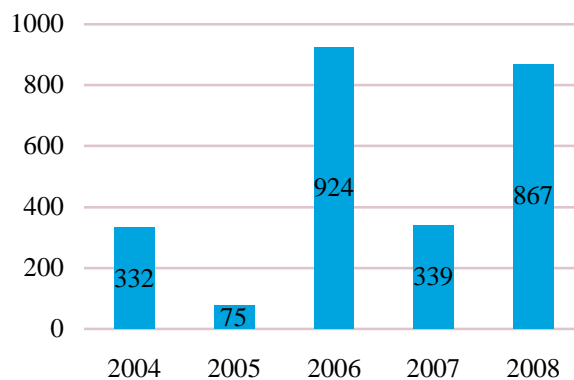
Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

### Number of detected victims of trafficking, by gender, 2008-March 2010



Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

### Number of detected foreign victims trafficked into Nigeria, 2004-2008



Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

According to NAPTIP, trafficking for sexual exploitation is by far the most visible form of exploitation. There is a steady stream of movement of young Nigerian girls from the Midwest states of Edo and Delta to Europe and beyond for sexual exploitation.

Other forms of exploitation, such as forced labour, also occur, for example in the south-west of Nigeria for use in cocoa plantations. Moreover, there is also cross-border movement of children from Nigeria to Gabon and Cameroon.

Almost all the victims (94 per cent) detected since 2004 in Nigeria are children and young adults. The majority of them are Nigerians as well as other West African nationals, notably from Benin, Togo and Burkina Faso.

Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

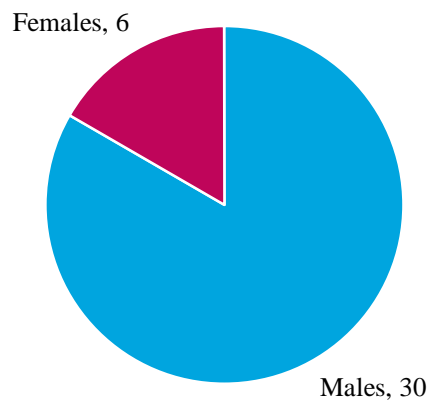


## - Oman -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Oman covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

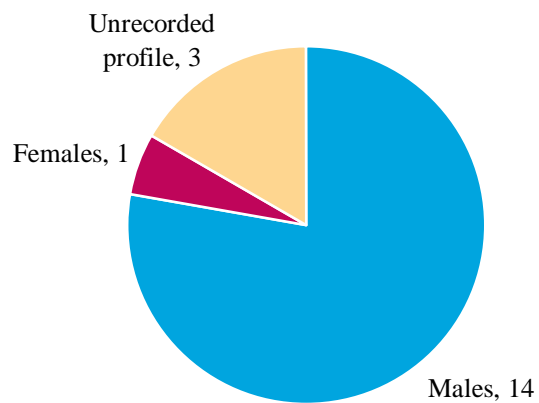
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of persons suspected of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2009**



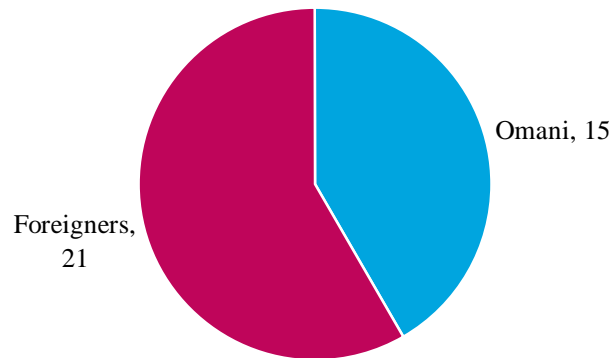
Source: National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking.

#### **Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2009**



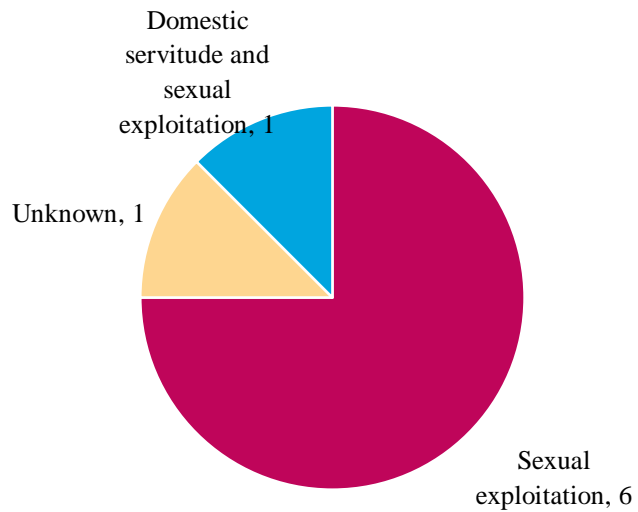
Source: National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking.

### Number of persons suspected of trafficking in persons, by citizenship, 2008



Source: National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking.

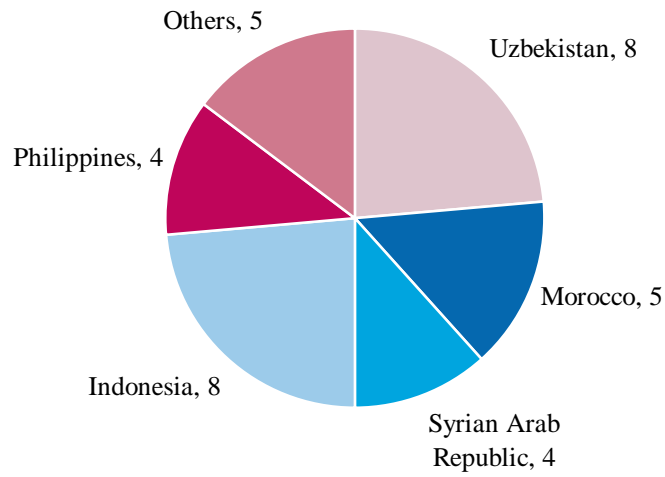
### Number of cases prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by form of exploitation, 2009



Source: National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking.

*Victims*

**Number of victims of trafficking in persons, by country of citizenship, 2008**



A total of 34 victims of trafficking were detected by the authorities, all women.

Source: National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking.

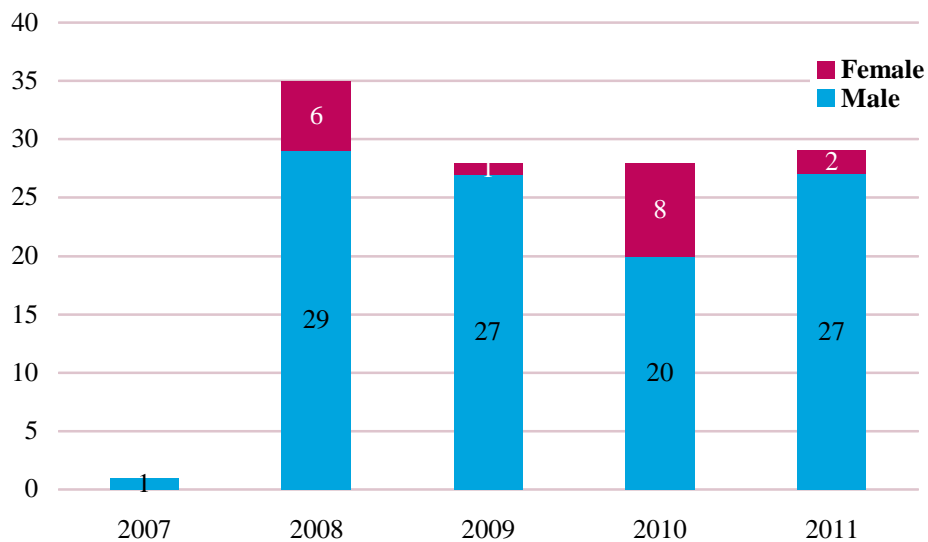
## – Qatar –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Qatar was adopted in October 2011. The law covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

As the specific offence of trafficking in persons was adopted in 2011, the number of prosecutions and convictions recorded during the reporting period refer to cases prosecuted under other related offences.

### **Number of Persons Prosecuted for offences related to Trafficking in Persons, by gender, 2007-2011**

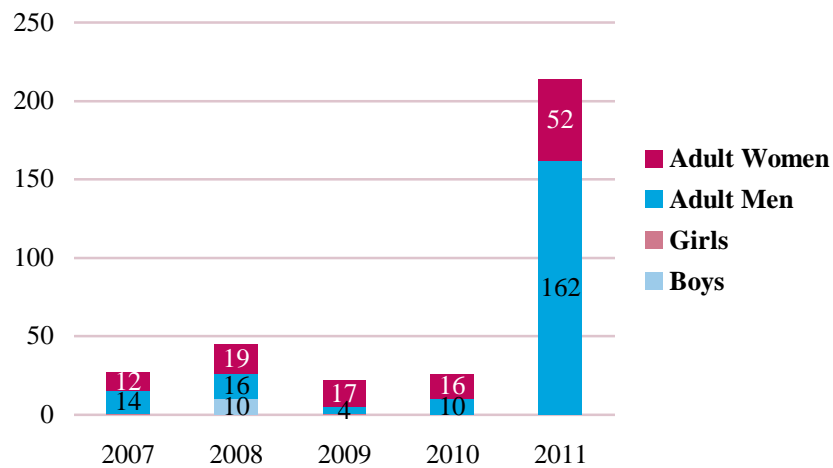


The number of convictions for offences related to Trafficking in Persons ranged between two and more than hundred per year.

Source: Criminal Police; the Supreme Judicial Council

## Victims

### Number of victims of trafficking detected, by age and gender, 2007-2011



Source: Prosecution Office; Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking

Victims identified and assisted by the national authorities were trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labour, including child labour. Victims were trafficked from South Asia, South-East Asia, East Africa, North Africa and the Middle East.

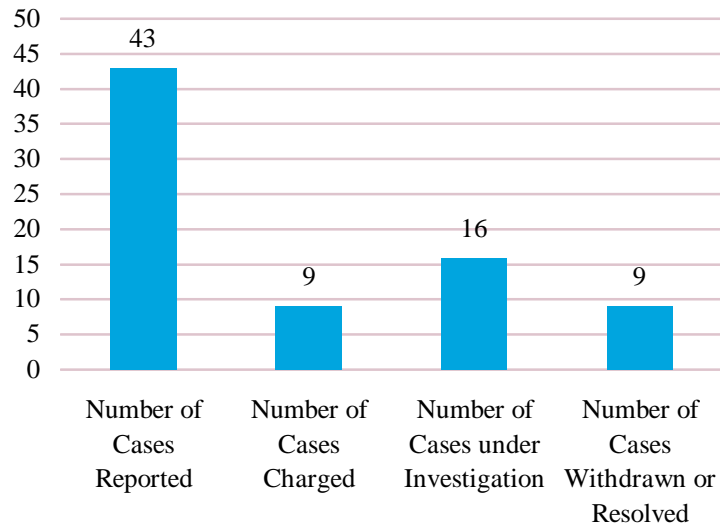
Source: Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking

## - Sierra Leone -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Sierra Leone covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of criminal proceedings for child trafficking, 2010**



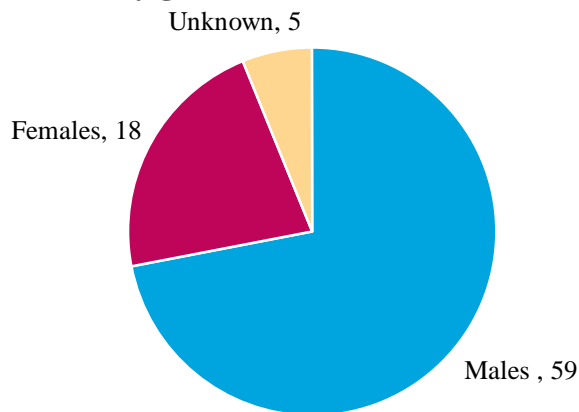
Source: Family Support Unit (FSU).

## - South Africa -

The specific offence of trafficking in persons in South Africa covers child trafficking. Other forms of trafficking in persons are prosecuted as a combination of racketeering and sex crimes or racketeering and child protection.

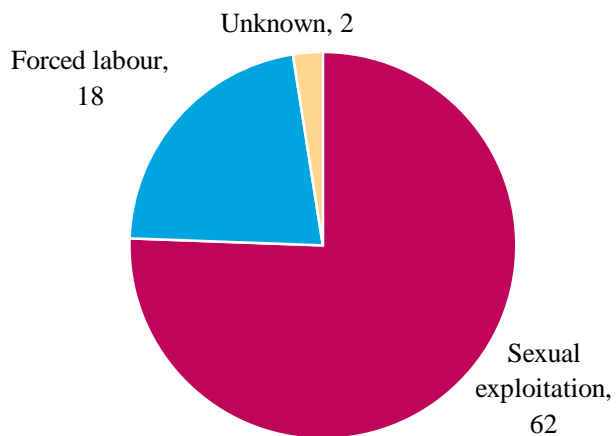
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of people accused of trafficking in persons-related offences, by gender, 2010 - March 2011**



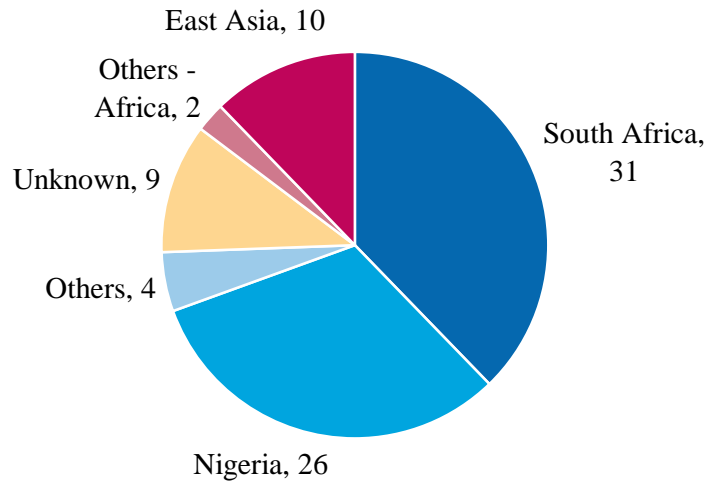
Source: National Prosecuting Authority.

#### **Number of people accused of trafficking in persons-related offences, by type of exploitation, 2010 - March 2011**



Source: National Prosecuting Authority.

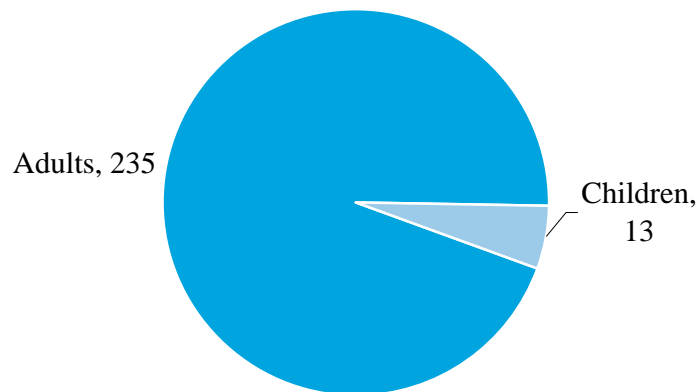
**Citizenships of persons accused of trafficking in persons-related offences,  
2010 - March 2011**



Source: National Prosecuting Authority.

*Victims*

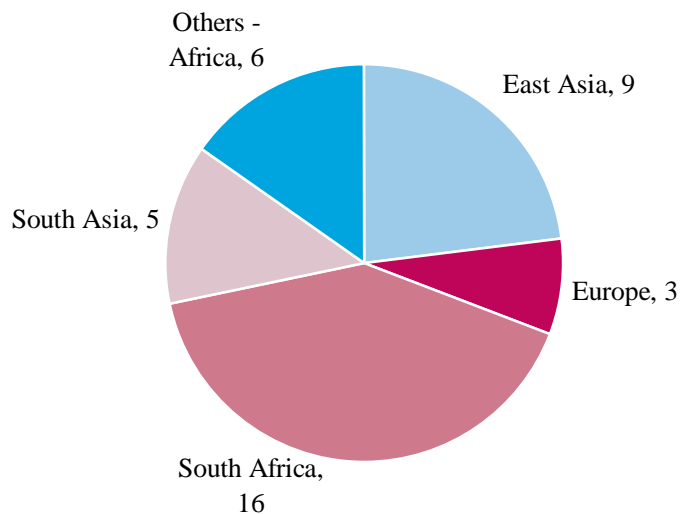
**Number of victims of trafficking in persons, by age, 2010 - March 2011**



Source: National Prosecuting Authority.

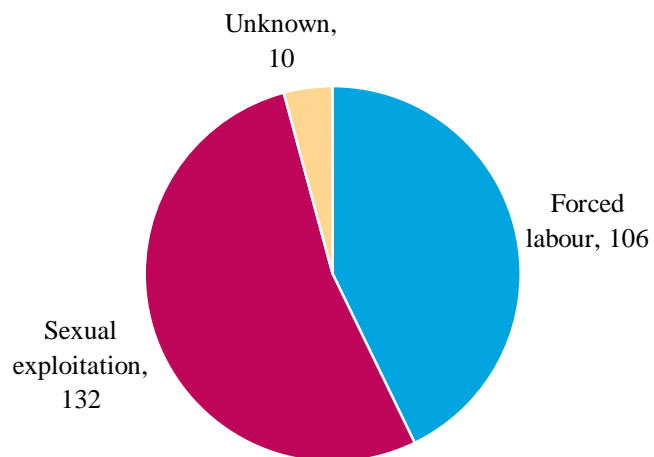


### Victims of trafficking in persons, cases reported, by nationality, 2010 - March 2011



Source: National Prosecuting Authority.


### Numbers of victims of trafficking in persons, by form of exploitation, 2010 - March 2011



Source: National Prosecuting Authority.

The South African Government issued *Tsireledzani: Understanding the Dimensions of Human Trafficking in Southern Africa*, a comprehensive national report on trafficking in persons in 2010.

The study indicates that South Africa is a destination county for long-distance flows of people (mainly women) trafficked from East Asia and South Asia, Eastern Europe and the Balkans.



The major African countries of origin are those immediately adjacent to South Africa. Victims of these short-distance flows comprise mostly women, girls and boys trafficked for a variety of purposes. African longer-distance trafficking involves victims trafficked from Southern Africa, East Africa and West Africa.

The most prominent pattern of movement of persons trafficked within the national borders of South Africa is from rural areas to cities. Women, girls and boys – and to a lesser extent, men – are targets of traffickers for prostitution, domestic servitude, forced labour, begging, drug trafficking and criminal activity.

South Africa is not only a destination point for the trafficking of persons, but has also been identified as a transit country for victims trafficked through Lesotho and Swaziland to other foreign destinations, and origin country. Destination regions include Western Europe, Middle East and Southern Africa. There were also cases of women being trafficked to East Asia.

Children are trafficked for underage sex tourism. Migrants (frequently undocumented) from South Africa's neighbouring countries and further afield are employed in domestic services and in the agricultural, security, hospitality and retail sectors. Migrant women from rural areas tend to be employed in lower-skilled jobs, particularly domestic work in urban areas, with many cases of domestic servitude having been identified.

The study also indicates the possible existence of practices connected with trafficking of body parts for *muti* and religious rituals.

## - Swaziland-

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Swaziland was adopted in 2010. The laws cover all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

Because of the absence of a specific offence on trafficking in persons, some investigations were recorded just after the adoption of the new law in March 2010.

### *Victims*

There is no information about victims detected in Swaziland during the reporting period.

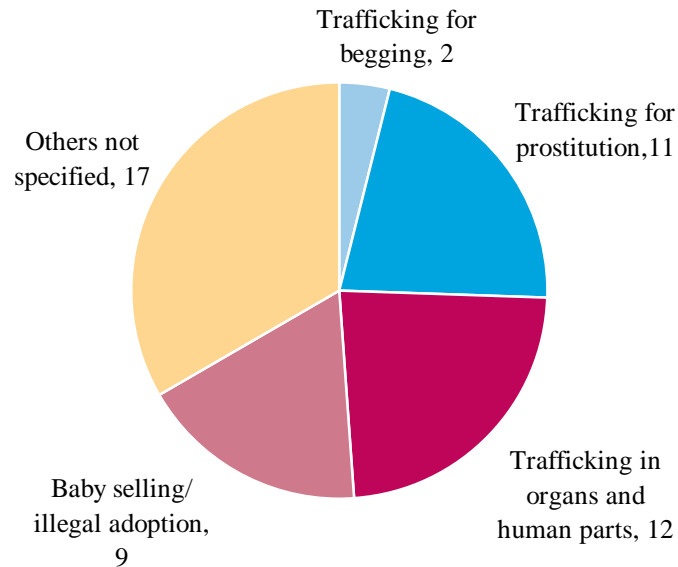
## – Syrian Arab Republic –

The specific offence on trafficking in persons has existed in the Syrian Arab Republic since October 2010, and the implementing regulations were established in June 2011. This law covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

The authorities reported that 21 cases were prosecuted for trafficking in persons-related offences in 2010. Some 50 suspects were involved in these cases.

### **Number of persons suspected of offences related to trafficking in persons, by type of offence, 2010**



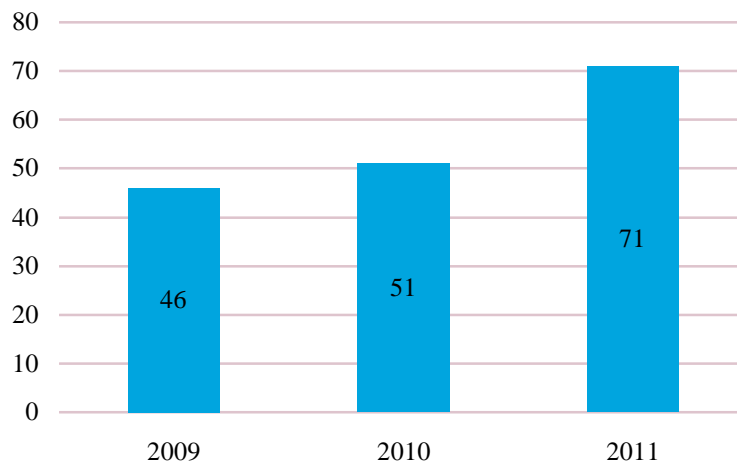
Source: Ministry of Interior.

## - Togo -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Togo covers trafficking in children.

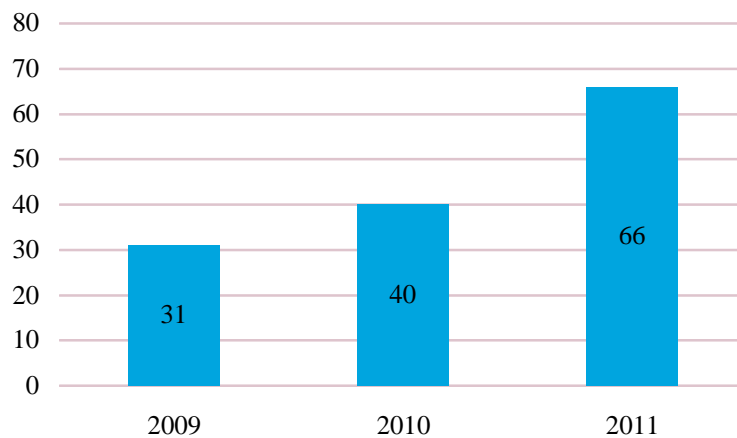
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, 2009-2011**



Source : Ministère de la Justice du Togo.

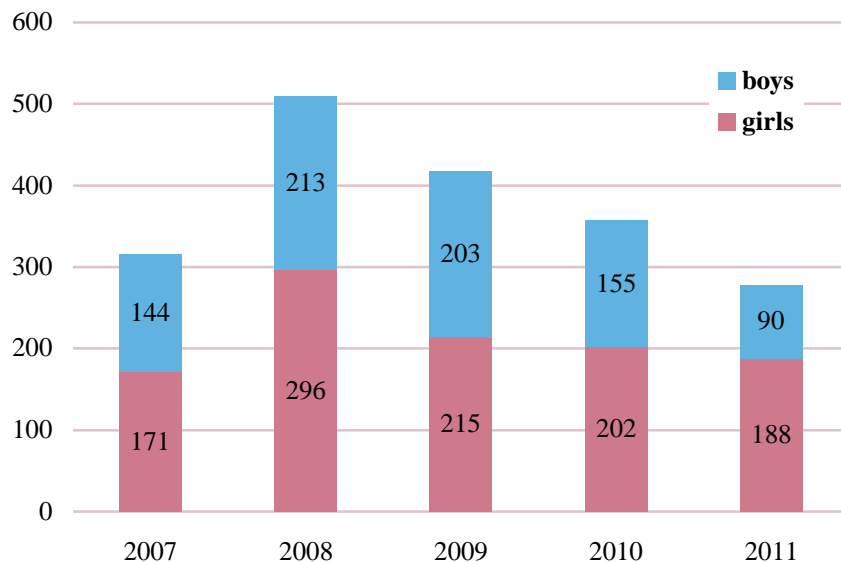
#### **Number of persons convicted for trafficking in persons, 2009-2011**



Source : Ministère de la Justice du Togo.

## Victims

**Number of detected victims of child trafficking, by gender, 2007-2011**



Source : The Committee for the Reception and Social Reinsertion of Trafficked Children (CNARSEVT).

According to RELUTET (Reseau de Lutte contre la Traite des Enfants en Togo), trafficking in Togo concerns mainly girls, trafficked primarily for house work or work in the markets. Boys are generally recruited for pastoral work, loading of trucks or as assistants of craftsmen.

The most prominent internal trafficking flows are from the prefecture of Vo towards Lome, and from the central area (Sokodé, Sotouboua and Tchamba) towards Lome.

As far as cross-border trafficking is concerned, Togolese children are generally found in neighboring countries (Benin, Ghana and Burkina Faso) and other countries in West Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Niger).

For traditional reasons - old migration flows and the large Togolese community in the country - Gabon also receives many Togolese children who are often exploited as domestic workers.

Source: RELUTET.

## - Tunisia -

There is no specific offence that criminalizes trafficking in persons in Tunisia. The offences of forced labour and forced prostitution are used to prosecute trafficking-related cases.

### *Investigations and suspects*

The authorities reported 12 prosecutions and five convictions for trafficking in persons-related offences in the year 2009.

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

### *Victims*

The authorities reported 79 victims of trafficking in persons-related offences in the year 2009. All these victims were exploited in forced prostitution.

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

## - Uganda -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Uganda covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol. Before the adoption of the new legislation in 2009, other offences were used to prosecute trafficking-like crimes.

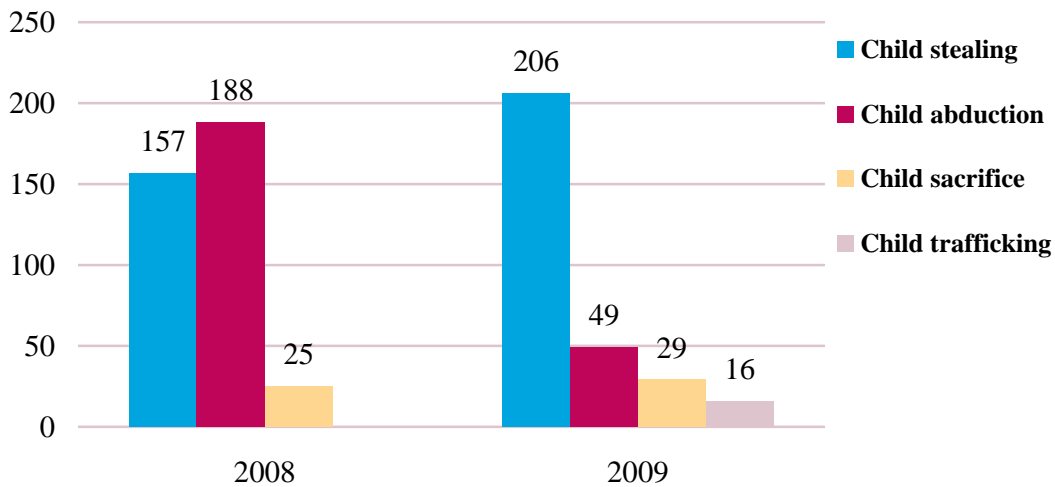
### *Investigations and suspects*

On March 1, 2011 the first conviction was announced in a trafficking in persons-case under the new law. The accused were the first to be charged under the new law after kidnapping a young boy and removing body parts for ritual witchcraft practices.

Source: High Court in Masindi.

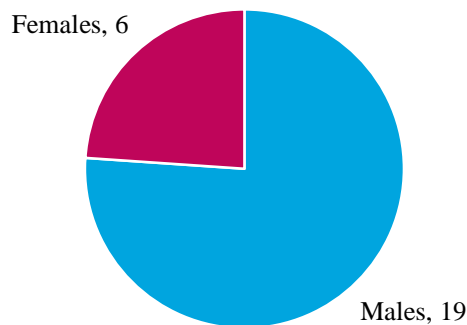
### *Victims*

**Detected child victims of different offences related to trafficking in persons, 2008-2009**



Source: Uganda Police, *Annual Crime Report 2009*.

**Detected children who were victims of 'sacrifice', by gender, 2008**



Source: Uganda Police, *Annual Crime Report 2009*.

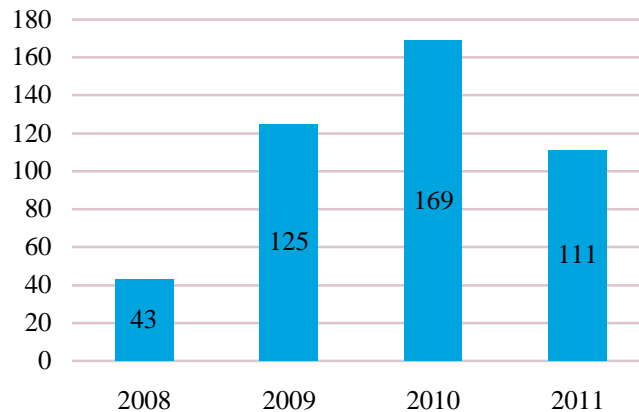


## - United Arab Emirates -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in the United Arab Emirates covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

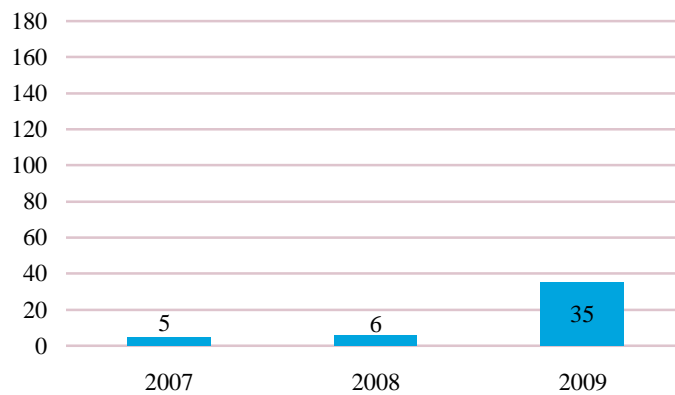
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of persons accused of trafficking in persons, 2008-2011**



Source: Annual Reports, National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, UAE.

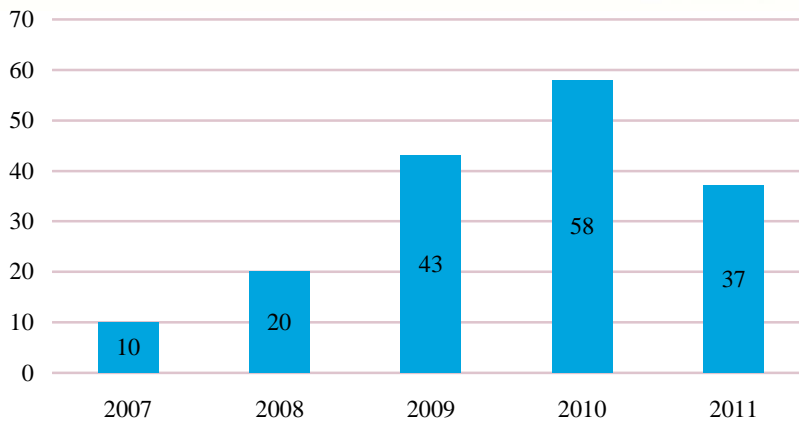
#### **Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, 2007-2009**



19 persons were convicted for trafficking in persons in the year 2011.

Source: Annual Reports, National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, UAE.

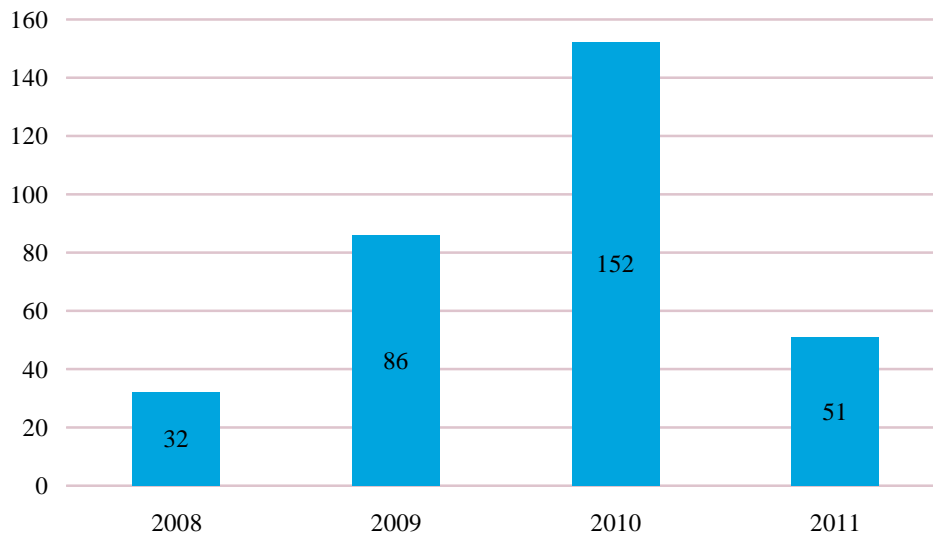
### Number of human trafficking-related court cases, 2007-2011



Source: Annual Reports, National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, UAE.

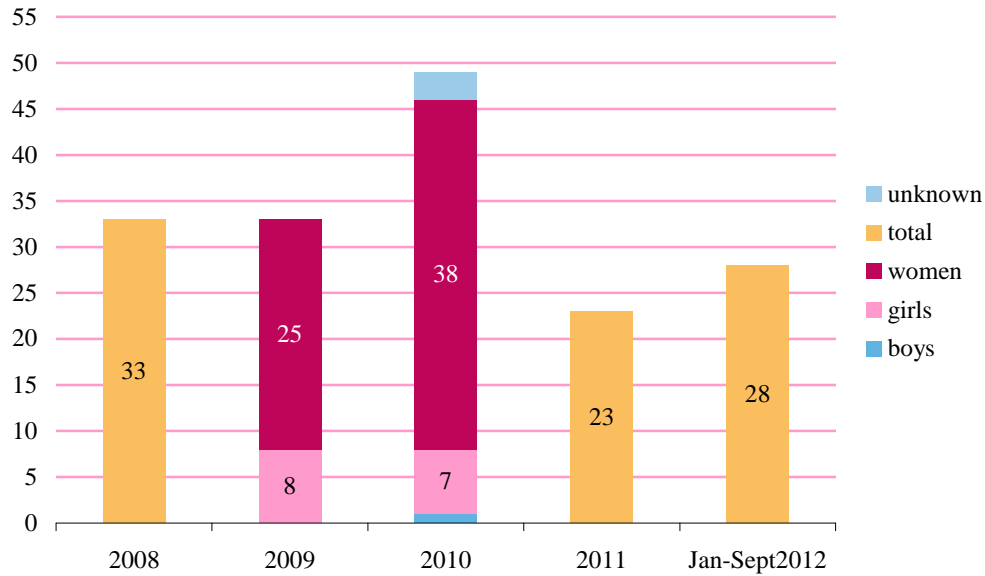
### *Victims*

### Victims of trafficking in persons connected with the cases prosecuted, 2008-2011



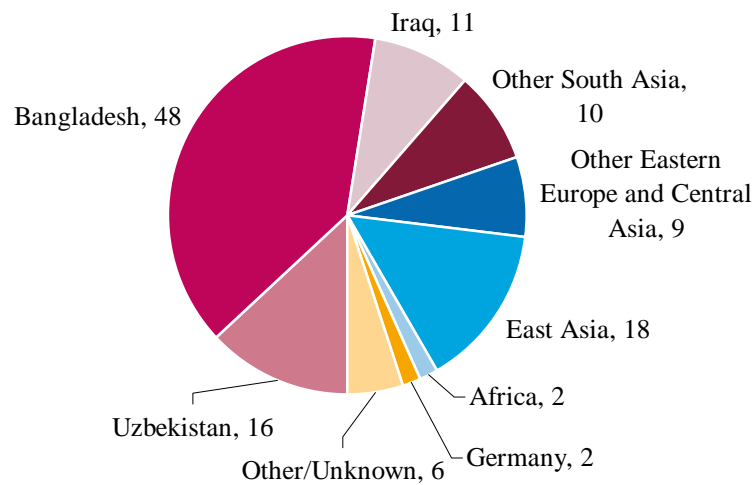
Source: Annual Reports, National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, UAE.

### Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered in Dubai, by age and gender, 2008-September 2012



Source: Annual Report, Dubai Foundation for Women and Children.

### Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered in Dubai, by citizenship, 2008-2010



Source: Annual Report, Dubai Foundation for Women and Children.

Between 2009 and 2011, about 150 victims were assisted by EWAA, Abu Dhabi in different shelters.

Source: EWAA, Abu Dhabi

## – United Republic of Tanzania –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in the United Republic of Tanzania covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

In August 2010, a Kenyan national was convicted for attempting to traffic an albino for the purposes of *Muti*-related beliefs.

Source: Press agencies.

In July 2010, investigations were conducted about Tanzanian girls who are trafficked the Middle East. Most of them are taken from the regions of Singida, Arusha, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar.

Source: Capitol Police Dar es Salaam, General Interpol Tanzania.

### *Victims*

From February 2009 to July 2010, the NGO KIWOHEDE detected and assisted 703 children involved in sexual exploitation (615 girls and 88 boys).

Source: KIWOHEDE.

## - Yemen-

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Yemen does not cover all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol. Some of its aspects are prosecuted under Law 254 of the Penal Code: “The use of one person by any other person illegally is punished by imprisonment of ten years”.

### *Investigations and suspects*

About 180 possible trafficking cases have been detected in Yemen.

Source: National Institute to Combat Human Trafficking.

### *Victims*

According to the Ministry of Human Rights, Yemen is affected by trafficking for organ removal as about 300 Yemeni victims were identified during an investigation in North Africa in September 2010. Child trafficking and underage marriages also occur in the country.

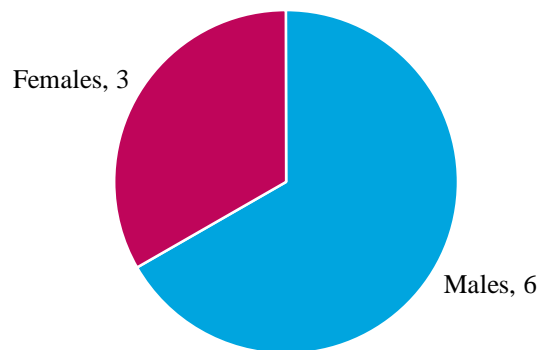
Source: National Institute to Combat Human Trafficking.

## - Zambia -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Zambia covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

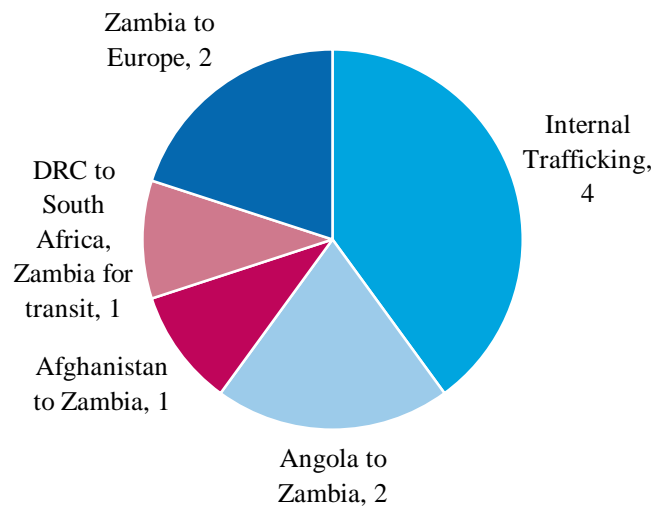
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2009**



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Immigration.

#### **Investigated cases of trafficking in persons, by trafficking flow, 2009**



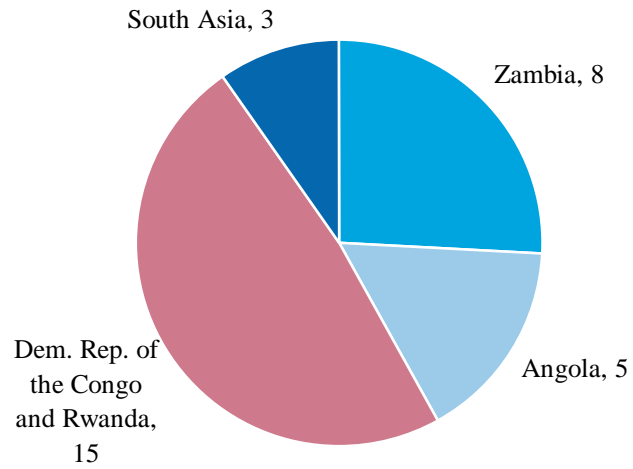
Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Immigration.

Four persons were convicted in 2009 for trafficking in persons.

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Immigration.

*Victims*

**Detected victims of trafficking in persons, by citizenship, 2009**



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Immigration.

## – Zimbabwe –

A new Trafficking in Persons bill is pending at the Parliament at the moment of the publication of this Report. The entry into force of the new bill will introduce for the first time the specific offence of trafficking in persons in the legislation of Zimbabwe.

### *Investigations and suspects*

Because of the absence of the specific offence on trafficking in persons, no cases were recorded during the reporting period.

### *Victims*

There is no information about victims detected in Zimbabwe during the reporting period.