South Africa is predominantly a destination country for human trafficking with the most common types of exploitation being sex trafficking and forced labour in both commercial and domestic sectors.

While South Africa is largely a destination country, it is also a country of origin and transit, where traffickers use routes through the country from the African continent into Europe and North America. Victims of human trafficking may be domestic citizens or foreign nationals. South Africans are vulnerable to trafficking due to systemic issues such as high levels of unemployment and lack of access to higher education by many, which increases vulnerability for exploitation within the country’s borders. Often foreign nationals trafficked into South Africa are lured to the country on the promise of a better life. While men, women and children are all affected by human trafficking, women and children are disproportionately affected. Victims are commonly recruited by the promise of a job opportunity or by someone they know. Trafficking predominantly occurs in the larger South African cities such as Cape Town and Johannesburg, where victims are typically recruited from impoverished or less-resourced areas to these larger urban areas.

**Travel Restrictions & Economic Hardship**

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted South Africa in 2020, with mandatory lockdown measures enforced nationally and internationally, and inter-provincial travel restricted for several months across the year. The effect of COVID-19 globally on migration patterns and the exacerbation of vulnerabilities and inequities also impacted how the crime of human trafficking presented itself in South Africa. Lockdown and COVID-19 related restrictions resulted in a rise in unemployment, increasing vulnerability to exploitation and trafficking. Economic desperation caused individuals to accept employment offers despite having limited details of the role. Some individuals pursued employment opportunities across the country or even abroad, despite questions of legitimacy given travel restrictions and border closures. At the height of lockdown, Level 5 in South Africa, regulations generally restricted individuals to their residences except for essential services, such as groceries or medical appointments.

**COVID-19 Impact on Human Trafficking**

As the pandemic forced both adults and children to resort to online formats for work, schooling and entertainment activities, A21 South Africa observed an increase in the use of online platforms to recruit and further exploit victims. Likely perpetrators advertised false job opportunities on social media and in one case used social media accounts to ‘auction’ off women for sexual services as a ‘companion’ for lockdown. ‘Companion’ services were advertised as a ‘charitable contribution’ for women in need of work due to loss of wages resulting from lockdown restrictions. The pandemic also affected anti-trafficking efforts by both government and civil society entities. Law enforcement officers at all levels, from local to national, were tasked with enforcing the mandatory lockdown, resulting in shortages of law enforcement services in all other areas, including responding to human trafficking cases. Victims who were actively being trafficked, and requested assistance to leave their situation, often received delayed or no response from law enforcement.
The lockdown measures also presented unique challenges for potential victims of human trafficking and survivors who had successfully exited their exploitative situation and transitioned to living independently or in safe houses. Survivors living independently had limited ways of earning an income with many losing their jobs due to the pandemic.

**A21’s Response**

A21 has operated in South Africa since 2013 and adopts a holistic three-pronged anti-trafficking strategy focusing on prevention and awareness to reduce the prevalence of trafficking, intervention and identification of victims through the A21 operated National Human Trafficking Hotline (NHTH), and restorative aftercare services and reintegration support for survivors of trafficking. While COVID-19 brought much of society to a standstill, trafficking in persons continued in South Africa and around the world. In response to imposed mandatory lockdown and travel restrictions, traffickers sought alternative methods to recruit, exploit and traffic victims. In response, A21 South Africa adjusted its operational programs and activities accordingly to ensure the continuation of services.

**Prevention & Awareness**

In response to the increase of exploitation online, A21 South Africa focused on increasing awareness and providing online educational materials on human trafficking and online exploitation. A21 South Africa worked with the Western Cape Education Department to create lesson plans for ages 10-18 that provided information on vulnerability to online exploitation. With this resource there was a potential reach of 680,000 students across the province. Other projects included the creation of short educational videos on the dangers of online grooming tailored for teachers and educational professionals. Additionally, A21 South Africa collaborated with Opvoed Pret, an online platform for parents to access information and activity ideas for children, and created online digital safety videos available to download for the 40,000 predominantly Afrikaans speaking parents across South Africa registered on the platform. While the pandemic forced the cancellation of all in-person events, the majority of presentations and trainings were successfully transferred to online platforms. Towards the latter part of 2020 when restrictions permitted modified in-person presentations, A21 South Africa conducted in-person presentations on human trafficking to a few thousand students and parents. In addition to formal presentations, prevention efforts were expanded online through targeted activity, particularly through social media.

A21 South Africa strongly encourages communities to report suspicious activity and utilises public awareness campaigns to raise awareness of human trafficking and report concerns to the NHTH. Understanding that collective efforts by stakeholders through collaboration is essential to combat human trafficking, the NHTH emphasises building strong partnerships with other anti-trafficking organisations across South Africa. Many of these partner organisations as well as local businesses, highlight the NHTH number in their operations, and prevention and awareness programs. This brings a strength of collaboration not just in awareness of the hotline number but also in a network of partners to respond to cases or requests that arise from the NHTH. In addition to awareness campaigns and hotline advertisements by other stakeholders, A21 South Africa also continues its ‘Can You See Me?’ (CYSM)³ public awareness campaign which educates the public on common types of human trafficking occurring in South Africa, and prompts viewers to report any suspicious activity to the NHTH. During the pandemic, the campaign helped to raise awareness of the continued operation of the NHTH during the lockdown period when in-person events and training were not possible. The NHTH utilises the CYSM campaign through partnerships with organisations, to educate, equip and empower professionals in identifying and reporting suspicions to the NHTH, as well as to provide general awareness training on the issue. For example, in 2020 A21 South Africa participated alongside South Africa’s largest electricity public utility in a webinar for Eskom staff in the Eastern Cape, where all campaign films were featured. Other examples of these partnerships have included local airline carriers, and the Department of Health in the Western Cape, where health professionals were trained and given the CYSM material to utilise and distribute.

**Identification & Intervention Efforts**

A21 South Africa provides a range of identification services including the operation of the National Human Trafficking Hotline (NHTH) which receives reports on possible cases of human trafficking, conducts any necessary follow-up, and ultimately compiles a report which is then submitted to relevant investigative authorities and Trafficking in Persons Task Teams. Additionally, A21 caseworkers assist law enforcement in conducting
screenings of potential victims of trafficking, and facilitate initial access to essential services such as medical, shelter and psycho-social care. Throughout the pandemic, the South African NHTH continued to receive reports on human trafficking and other high-risk crimes. In contrast to previous years, A21 South Africa experienced fewer human trafficking victims successfully identified through the NHTH, especially during the lockdown period from March 2020. The NHTH successfully identified and assisted the recovery of 22 confirmed victims of trafficking out of 178 trafficking in persons cases reported to the relevant investigative bodies, illustrating the difficulties faced with identification and intervention, which was further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. In many cases, a basic identification screening was not conducted due either to the potential victim’s unwillingness, or the inability of the responsible government agencies to adequately respond due to capacity challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. These challenges included redirection of law enforcement to monitor and assist with COVID-19 restrictions; quarantining of law enforcement either due to infection or possible exposure to COVID-19; and general law enforcement human resource shortages that were exacerbated by COVID-19.

During the pandemic, the Department of Social Development in a publication included the NHTH number as an essential phone number for the general public, amongst others. This publication was the first time that the South African Government publicly promoted the NHTH as a central number for all human trafficking cases in the country. Such initiative not only showcased the government’s willingness to work more collaboratively, but also acknowledged the need for such a centralised resource. This promotion resulted in increased calls and reports to the NHTH exposing new human trafficking trends emerging throughout the pandemic. These findings are further expounded on in the accompanying Annual Hotline Report.

While A21 South Africa continued to support the facilitation of international repatriations of survivors in 2020, A21 encountered COVID-19 related challenges and complications. Travel and border closures resulted in delays in arranging repatriation flights while international departures were restricted. Cancelled flights to certain countries resulted in indefinite postponement of repatriations and survivors remaining in temporary accommodation or prolonged shelter stays. Even after obtaining flights, COVID-19 health concerns required survivors to complete certain medical tests in advance of departure and within certain time limits for which A21 facilitated in all respects. For example, in one case, a COVID-19 test had to be arranged for a survivor on short notice to be completed 36 hours before the flight. Moreover, COVID-19 restrictions prohibited A21 case-workers from entering the airport to escort survivors and facilitate the travel, as only travellers were permitted to enter the airport terminal. Due to the nature of travel, rather than a passport, many survivors are issued emergency travel documents, and in many cases, this may be the first time a survivor has navigated an airport alone. Based on A21’s experience, this additional stress can compound the emotional distress that survivors are already experiencing.

A21 regularly delivers training sessions to those working in frontline professions most likely to first encounter a victim or potential victim of trafficking, such as law enforcement and the hospitality industry. Due to the restrictions on in-person meetings, these sessions were delivered using online platforms. In 2020, A21 South Africa trained approximately 500 frontline professionals, with 94 frontline professionals trained online in the last quarter. Of these online trainings, of significance were training sessions conducted in November 2020 of 48 government social workers from the Department of Social Development, as they signified the first time that the South African Government requested online training of their social workers. The online nature of the training provided A21 South Africa access to train social workers from more rural parts of the province that would normally require several days of travel to facilitate if conducted in-person. Requests by the government for such human trafficking training evidences progress as many officials have indicated that they were not familiar with anti-human trafficking legislation, the process of identifying a victim of trafficking, and the appropriate approach and response upon identification.

Aftercare Services

Observations of the profiles of survivors who entered A21 South Africa’s Aftercare program in 2020 revealed an increase in domestic trafficking compared to previous years, with far fewer survivors originating from surrounding African nations or further abroad. This is consistent with the closed borders in South Africa for a large portion of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. One trend observed from the profile of survivors assisted by A21 in 2020 was the change in recruitment methods by traffickers.⁴ Previously, the most common method of recruiting victims was via the
'loverboy' scheme, where traffickers groom and form relationships with victims to exploit them. However, none of the survivors identified and recovered with A21’s assistance or who entered A21’s Aftercare program in 2020, reported recruitment through the ‘loverboy’ scheme, but rather recruitment by family members or through false job opportunities.

COVID-19 placed numerous barriers in facilitating the transportation and placement of survivors after identification. As many shelters and safehouses closed to new admissions due to government-mandated closures or health concerns, survivors had to be housed in temporary accommodation such as hotels and hostels. Such facilities proved to be problematic as they lacked the support services and care that survivors may need in their first few days or weeks after exiting exploitation. Moreover, such accommodations also posed a security risk for survivors. Placement of survivors in the first few weeks of exiting exploitation normally takes into consideration the high risk of contact by their traffickers. Such a risk must be seriously considered and mitigated. A designated safehouse takes these risks into consideration, and attempts to reduce the risks through built in security as well as staff training. Hostels and hotels however lack staff specifically trained to protect survivors from these risks or to support traumatised individuals. The free flowing nature of a hostel or hotel could easily grant a trafficker access to survivors. The pandemic also caused significant challenges with the delivery of comprehensive services to support survivors’ recovery as most support services had to be modified and facilitated remotely during this time. Furthermore, certain categories of survivors, such as males, who historically had placement challenges pre-pandemic, were having even more difficulty finding accommodations during the pandemic due to the aforementioned restrictions. In one case from the NHTH, the only male shelter located in the Western Cape were unable to support placement of one male survivor leaving scarce options for housing.

Despite challenges to A21’s Aftercare program, A21 South Africa adjusted its services so that survivors received adequate support while still abiding by the government’s strict mandate, as well as commencing new services for survivors. The usual counselling services continued telephonically or through online messaging and video platforms to ensure these essential support services continued, and to minimise any disruptions caused by the pandemic. At the start of the pandemic, A21 South Africa partnered with a local grocery chain to issue relief parcels and provisions to all survivors in A21’s Aftercare program living remotely, as many had lost their jobs and were unable to work. Relief parcels to survivors included personal protective equipment and sanitising packs, which may not have been within the budget of survivors living alone or in larger safehouses, as well as emotional and mental well-being ‘activity boxes’ with journaling and relaxation activities. Additional support included arranging and paying for COVID-19 tests and supporting survivors in obtaining employment in the midst of limited opportunities, with one survivor starting an internship at a local coffee shop.

As the urgency of survivor needs became more apparent, A21 South Africa extended its services to ensure that it continued to serve the needs of survivors, especially newly identified survivors, and to push forth in spite of the challenges. In December 2020, A21 South Africa launched its first Freedom Centre in South Africa.

The Freedom Centre acts as a drop-in centre to provide support for survivors of human trafficking on their journey to independence and minimise the risk of re-trafficking. The centre offers a safe place where survivors have the opportunity to receive case management support, counselling, engage in restorative group programs, receive educational and vocational training and participate in peer support activities. As part of the provided services, A21 South Africa provides funding and referrals for medical, dental and psychological support, accommodation and other basic needs such as food and clothing. Survivors were received in a safe and controlled manner, provided the necessary sanitation equipment and social distancing measures, with the health and safety of those using the Centre being of the utmost importance. A21 considers the coordinated services offered by the Freedom Centre as a vital second stage service to immediately follow the initial safehouse, as these services are designed to assist a survivor towards restoration and independence. Due to the limited availability of such coordinated services in South Africa, the opening of the Freedom Centre enables survivors with more resources to support survivors in experiencing wellness, re-integrating into the community and reaching independence.
The Strength of Collaboration

Collective efforts of anti-trafficking stakeholders in South Africa have resulted in the increased dissemination of the NHTH number and its services directly to victims of trafficking, leading to further identification and support in safely exiting the exploitative situation.

One such situation arose in the summer of 2020 where a male victim of labour trafficking noticed the NHTH number being promoted by a partner organisation at a local shopping center where he was being exploited. The victim was being trafficked at one of the stores, where he was forced to work long hours for seven days a week continuously. The victim was threatened, his documents were confiscated and he was exploited through debt bondage. Notably, the victim's work was in part public facing, as he was required to spend time interacting with customers who were unaware of the victim's exploitative situation while he assisted them. The victim became aware of the NHTH and its services through a partner organisation's awareness efforts, and asked for the organisation's assistance in calling the NHTH which the organisation facilitated. After completing an initial screening, the NHTH continued communicating with the victim to establish trust, and to coordinate his extraction from the exploitative situation in the safest manner possible. Soon thereafter, the NHTH was able to coordinate the intervention of law enforcement who worked with the survivor to swiftly transport him to meet with A21’s Aftercare case-workers who then provided emergency accommodation, supplies, social support and ultimately supported the survivor’s successful repatriation. This case illustrates the power of collaboration. When a community of stakeholders works together to raise awareness and provide services, victims are provided with the necessary support to be able to successfully exit their exploitation, with a reduced likelihood of being re-trafficked.

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3. The ‘Can You See Me?’ (CYSM) campaign is a global anti-human trafficking public awareness campaign of A21. The concept behind CYSM focuses on the ‘hidden but in plain sight’ reality that underlies human trafficking. This campaign seeks to educate the public with the subtle indicators of human trafficking in order to expose a seemingly innocuous situation with the reality of the human trafficking that is occurring. As the campaign is country or region-specific, various iterations of the campaign exist specific to the country/region of distribution. In each country, CYSM focuses on collaborating with relevant stakeholders and provides a call to action and the relevant hotline number.
4. While the cause of the shift in recruitment method is unknown, interestingly, reports of gender based violence (GBV) increased exponentially in South Africa during the height of lockdown, with reports of intimate partner killings and child murders within family environments reaching the news regularly. Robust awareness campaigns providing education on GBV and available services increased drastically across the country in response, and many cases initially presenting as GBV after further investigation revealed some elements of human trafficking as well.
About the South African National Human Trafficking Hotline

The South African National Human Trafficking Hotline (‘NHTH’) is a dedicated service to support victims of human trafficking and provide advice and assistance on human trafficking issues. The NHTH is operated by A21 South Africa and is available to receive reports of suspected trafficking 24 hours a day, seven days a week, as well as provide crisis intervention, information and referrals to various entities including law enforcement and community support agencies. The NHTH works in close partnership with national institutions to ensure a rapid response in reporting cases to the correct authorities or nodal point coordinators who are tasked to respond to Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and monitor the effectiveness of the response.

‘Teamwork, support, 24-hour service and victim-centred approach. These are just a few of the amazing characteristics displayed by the team at the National Human Trafficking Hotline. Despite the challenges of being in lockdown and increasing infection rates, service delivery to the public continued to be rolled out. The integrity, empathy and work ethic of the trained professionals at the NHTH ensure that we maintain our work ethos when working with victims as seen in the detailed reports per case given and feedback cards sent through.’

—Adelle Phillips, DSD Gauteng

The Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic caused unprecedented challenges for the South African National Human Trafficking Hotline (NHTH) in 2020. Despite these challenges, the NHTH remained fully operational and continued to refer reports to law enforcement leading to the successful identification of victims of human trafficking. During the lockdown period, the NHTH was promoted by the South African government as an essential phone number for public dissemination, causing an increase in the number of reports to the NHTH. Through these reports, the NHTH was able to observe trends of exploitation emerging throughout the pandemic. Notably, while the NHTH saw an increase in the number of human trafficking reports received, the NHTH observed a slight decrease in the number of victims successfully identified and assisted in 2020.

Executive Summary

- The NHTH received a TOTAL OF 4,847 CONTACTS
- The NHTH experienced an INCREASE in the number of human trafficking-related reports received as compared to 2019 (46.5%)
- 696 POTENTIAL VICTIMS of trafficking were reported to the NHTH
- 22 VICTIMS were able to be directly identified and supported by the NHTH
- FEMALES constituted the majority of victims reported to the NHTH (82%)
- MINORS comprised over a third of reports of potential victims to the NHTH (34.8%)
- The PREDOMINANT NATIONALITY of victims identified by the NHTH were overwhelmingly SOUTH AFRICAN (71%)
- The NHTH experienced a 367.5% increase in EMPLOYMENT SCREENING requests from October through December 2020

‘Contacts’ to the Hotline include all forms of incoming enquiries, made via various channels, such as by telephone, email or other online means. ‘Contacts’ include reports on a potential human trafficking situation, related and unrelated crimes as well as more general enquiries about human trafficking, requests for assistance or job vetting requests. Non-substantive ‘contacts’ are excluded from this report.

‘Reports’ refer to contacts to the Hotline relating to a potential human trafficking situation, via any communication channel.

The following statistics are based solely on substantive contacts related to human trafficking made to the NHTH from January - December 2020. Substantive contacts exclude hang-ups, missed calls, wrong numbers and instances where the caller’s reason for calling is unknown.

Disaggregated data has been collected on each individual case on descriptive factors including gender, age, type of trafficking, methods of control and recruitment methods. The below data is based on the cases where the information was available. In the majority of cases, the call specialists were unable to glean full or specific details about the case. Therefore the data below is based on cases where the specified information was made available.
Overview of Data

Between the period of 1 January to 31 December 2020, the NHTH received 4847 contacts, reflecting a 46.5% increase from the total number of human trafficking-related contacts received in 2019. The NHTH also observed a 22% increase in reports through online means which could reasonably be attributed to an increase in online communication as a result of lockdown restrictions.

Caller Demographics

Over the years of operation, the NHTH has received calls from potential victims, concerned friends or family members, law enforcement partners and members of the general public. In 2020, Community Members continued to comprise the majority of callers to the NHTH, which is consistent with previous reporting periods. For purposes of this report, community members are categorised as members of the public, family members or friends of victims and victims of trafficking. Victims contacted the NHTH directly in 4% of the reports received in 2020.

Victim Demographics

In 2020, the NHTH managed a total of 178 cases of trafficking in persons, involving a total of 696 potential victims. The NHTH successfully identified and assisted 22 confirmed victims of trafficking out of these cases.

Age and Gender

In 2020, the majority of victims reported to the NHTH were female adults (82%). The NHTH also manages reports of child trafficking with 73 minors reported in 2020. Cases of child trafficking varied, with one case involving a minor sold by her family and another reporting an alleged child trafficking ring producing child sexual abuse imagery. In one case, a social worker contacted the NHTH regarding a potential child trafficking case. Intervention was difficult in this case due to the close-knit community and risk management concerns about the alleged trafficker. Despite this challenge, the NHTH successfully escalated this matter to ensure the minor was removed to a place of safety, and requested further investigation from the Family Violence and Child Protection (FCS) unit.

Victim Nationality

The NHTH received reports involving potential trafficking of individuals from countries including South Africa, Nigeria, Mozambique, Pakistan and Zimbabwe. However, in 2020, reports involving the exploitation of foreign nationals accounted for just 45% of victim identifications as compared with just under 60% in 2019. The decrease in reports involving foreign nationals may be due to the global travel restrictions implemented as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic limiting entry into South Africa.

Exploitation Type

The NHTH managed reports of 363 potential victims of forced labour in 2020. Calls to the NHTH have historically involved large groups of potential victims in situations of labour exploitation on farms, in factories or mines. For example, in 2019, the NHTH received a report of forced labour in a factory in Gauteng. This case resulted in the identification and recovery of 91...
Malawian nationals in 2020, including 37 minors. The outcome of the trial is currently pending.² In numerous reports of forced labour, the COVID-19 pandemic was stated as causing or further worsening the exploitative situation. Cases included employers in non-essential industries who put pressure on employees to continue working despite national lockdown measures and factory workers who were forced to work for little or no pay. Other reports to the NHTH requested assistance concerning a large scale trafficking case where South Asian nationals were recruited by exploiters posing as job agents offering employment in South Africa. However, after individuals paid these false agents large fees for arranging travel and employment, they were abandoned on arrival in South Africa, with no legal visas issued or right to work. Furthermore, due to national lockdown restrictions they were unable to travel back to their home country and left vulnerable after their visa expired, with no means to earn money.

Recruitment Methods

In 2020, out of the reports made to the NHTH the top reported recruitment methods were the use of false job opportunities and the ‘loverboy’ method, where traffickers form intimate relationships to manipulate victims. However, interestingly, reports to the NHTH resulting in successful victim identification and recovery did not involve recruitment through the ‘loverboy’ method, but rather recruitment and exploitation by family members or through false job opportunities. These false opportunities often involved promises of job or educational opportunities as well as promises of a better life. The NHTH experienced a spike in job vetting requests from October 2020, with 271 requests submitted in the final three months of 2020. These cases included callers contacting the NHTH with concerns regarding job advertisements and requesting support in investigating the legitimacy of proposed work opportunities. Upon further investigation, many reports displayed concerning indicators of risk that had the potential to lead to exploitative situations. The NHTH reported suspicious cases to a trusted partner organisation, ‘Prevention Vs Cure,’ who manages the job vetting procedures.

Case Origin

Cases from the NHTH identified Gauteng and the Western Cape as the top two provinces where reports originated and where potential victims of trafficking were identified. While this may be for several reasons, one reason may be the strong partnerships the NHTH holds with investigative authorities and civil society entities in those provinces. The majority of identifications took place in the Western Cape province, where A21 South Africa has been appointed by the government as the designated stakeholder to conduct screenings with potential victims of trafficking.
Methods of Control

From the data available to the NHTH in 2020, the top reported method of control used by traffickers was economic abuse. Other common control methods reported were induced substance abuse, where traffickers use drug or alcohol addiction as a means of coercion, and sexual abuse. These tactics are most typically seen in cases of sex trafficking. The NHTH also received reports where traffickers were threatening, shaming or instilling fear in victims or their families. Other cases reported that traffickers were threatening to report victims to the police or immigration to prevent them from reporting the traffickers to the authorities.

Perpetrator Demographics

Based on reports to the NHTH, an overwhelming majority of known traffickers and recruiters were reported to be Nigerian. This is consistent with existing knowledge of Nigerian nationals and crime syndicates operating as recruiters, traffickers and controllers throughout South Africa.³ It is to be noted that in some cases more than one nationality was reported to be working together in the same syndicates.

The South African National Human Trafficking Hotline (NHTH)
0800 222 777
info@0800222777.org.za
www.0800222777.org.za

The observations contained in this report is limited to information communicated to the South African National Human Trafficking Hotline during the reporting period. Nothing arising from the data should be interpreted as showing the full extent or prevalence of human trafficking in South Africa.

¹ To ensure data integrity, the data presented is extracted from reports submitted to the NHTH consisting of those identified as victims and potential victims of trafficking. Therefore, this report takes a conservative approach in presenting Hotline data and analysis, omitting reports of potential victims of human trafficking which were unable to be substantiated or confirmed where necessary.

² Department of Labour, Workers were forced to work 7 days a week at R65 a day – trial of Chinese nationals accused of human trafficking and child labour, April 29, 2021, http://www.labour.gov.za/workers-were-forced-to-work-7-days-a-week-at-r65-a-day-%E2%80%93-trial-of-chinese-nationals-accused-of-human-trafficking-and-child.


‘NHTH plays a vital role in the fight against trafficking in persons (TIP) and related crimes. Their absolute enthusiasm, active and motivated attitude to get things done and serving the community is a vocation and not just another job to them! Definitely an essential partner of SAPS.’

— Captain J de Wit-Horn, South African Police Service: Head Office Detectives, Crime Stop

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