

**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**





## **- African Islands -**

This section covers Cabo Verde, the Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles. Cabo Verde and Comoros do not have a specific offence of trafficking in persons in their legislation. However, a revised penal code which includes new provisions criminalizing trafficking in persons was under preparation in Comoros at the time of writing (July 2016). The specific offence of trafficking in persons was introduced in 2009 in Mauritius and it covers all forms of exploitation listed in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol. The Child Trafficking Act (2005) is used to prosecute trafficking of minors for sexual exploitation. Seychelles introduced a specific offence of trafficking in persons in May 2014. At the time of writing (July 2016), the national authorities of Cabo Verde are drafting new legislation to criminalize trafficking in persons.

### *Investigations and suspects*

In Mauritius, from the beginning of 2012 until April 2015, 12 cases of child trafficking have been recorded, and 17 cases were recorded under other criminal offences. During the same period, about 70 persons were investigated. Between 2012 and 2014, 17 persons were convicted of child trafficking and related offences. They were all local citizens.

Source: Mauritius Police.

In the three other countries considered, no cases of trafficking in persons were recorded during the reporting period.

Source: United Nations Human Right Council – Cabo Verde/Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women – Comoros/Ministry of Social Development and Culture and Police - Seychelles.

### *Victims*

According to Service d'écoute of the Comoros, in 2014, 18 cases of children exploited in begging were detected.

Source: UNODC Trafficking in Persons Assessment – The Union of Comoros.

According to Mauritius police, during the period from 2012 until April 2015, 46 victims were detected (22 children and 24 adults). They were all local citizens trafficked for sexual exploitation.

Source: Mauritius Police.

A United Nations Human Rights Committee report contains information regarding the sexual exploitation of children in Cabo Verde, and indicates that the country is a transit point for trafficking routes.

Source: United Nations Human Right Council - Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.

In Seychelles, the national authorities report that trafficking often occurs in conjunction with sex tourism. They also mention cases of migrant workers experiencing abusive conditions.

Source: National authorities presentation in SADC meeting.

## - Benin -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Benin only addresses child trafficking.

### *Investigations and suspects*

In 2012, the Central Office for the Protection of Minors registered 159 cases of child trafficking. During the first half of 2013, this office registered 103 cases of trafficking involving minors (74 girls and 29 boys).

According to the Departmental Directorate of the Family, there were 95 cases of trafficking in children in the region of Parakou in 2012, and 262 cases between January and September 2013.

Source: Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

### *Victims*

The UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography reported on the problem of *vidomégon* children (children placed in families which traditionally are responsible for their care, and their education in particular) exploited at the Danktopa market in Cotonou, the biggest open market in western Africa. These children are employed at markets, in the street trade, in handling and in cleaning of stands, in addition to performing unpaid domestic tasks. Today, this tradition supplies child trafficking networks. Employers and intermediaries go directly to villages to collect these children.

Source: Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

## **- Burundi -**

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Burundi only criminalizes some forms of trafficking contained in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

The National Police of Burundi registered nine cases of child trafficking in the second half of 2013.

Source: Commission Nationale Independante des Droits de l'Homme.

### *Victims*

A study conducted by the Commission Nationale Independante des Droits de l'Homme of Burundi reported on internal trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation, child marriages, domestic servitude, begging, and forced labour in mines and in the construction industry.

The same study indicates that children of Burundi are trafficked abroad, especially into neighbouring countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya, and Zambia. Trafficking flows towards Europe, the Middle East, and Southern Africa are also reported.

Source: Commission Nationale Independante des Droits de l'Homme.

## – Cameroon –

The specific offence of trafficking in persons introduced at the end of 2011 criminalizes all forms of trafficking listed in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

In 2012, national authorities reported five cases of trafficking in persons, and one conviction. In 2013, 13 investigations were conducted, 8 persons were investigated, there were 8 prosecutions, and 4 convictions were recorded.

Source: Ministry of Justice.

### *Victims*

In 2012, national authorities identified three victims of trafficking in connection with the one conviction recorded in the same year. The victims were all children. During the same year, the authorities reported cases of trafficking in human bones for the purpose of rituals. In 2013, 11 victims were reported in connection with the convictions; four adult men, two adult women, and five children.

Source: Ministry of Justice.

In 2013, the United Nations Human Rights Council issued a report on the exploitation of children in Cameroon, especially in cocoa and other plantations. The Committee on the Rights of the Child reported on the sexual exploitation of children and minors in Cameroon. During the same period, local and international NGOs reported on the exploitation of children as domestic servants, as well as the sexual exploitation of children and minors in urban areas. A few NGOs indicated that some ethnic minorities in the country are particularly vulnerable to labour exploitation.

Source: Human Rights Council – compilation prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 5 of the Annex to Human Rights Council Resolution 16/21.

## **– Central African Republic –**

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in the Central African Republic was adopted in 2010, and covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

### *Victims*

In 2012, recruitment of children by armed groups and local militias was recorded. UNICEF assisted with the reintegration of about 606 child soldiers.

Since December 2012, the UN has flagged the use of children as combatants by the Séléka armed group as well as by other groups. Between January and February 2013, 27 cases of recruitment for child soldiering were reported to be committed by Séléka. In addition, governmental forces and ‘self-defence’ militias were reported to recruit children as combatants. The UN also reported cases of trafficking for sexual slavery and forced marriages.

Source: BINUCA.

During the year 2013, forced marriages involving children were also reported by the UN; most are believed to have been perpetrated by ex-Séléka elements. Incidents involving the abduction of women and sexual slavery have also been reported in the countryside. The grave human rights violations committed against children - particularly reports of their recruitment into armed groups – were described as “alarming” by the UN. In March 2013, an estimated 3,500 children formed part of Séléka ranks, which then reached as many as 6,000 children associated with armed groups. Anti-Balaka elements were also reportedly recruiting children. A total of 103 boys aged between 12 and 17 years were separated from the anti-Balaka and the ex-Séléka in the provinces of Bambari, Grimari and Ippy, Ouaka Province. Dialogue and engagement with anti-Balaka local commanders in Ombella-Mpoko and Lobaye Provinces led to 1,069 children (178 of whom were girls aged 9 to 17) leaving that group since July 2014.

During the last months of 2014 and first months of 2015, children have continued to be recruited by armed elements of the ex-Séléka and anti-Balaka and LRA. On 7 February 2015, 17 children were reportedly abducted together with adults by armed Sudanese poachers, near Mbrès, Nana Grébizi. The military leader of one of the factions (UPC) issued an order prohibiting the recruitment and use of child soldiers, which resulted in the initial separation, on 27 November 2014, of 46 boys aged 12 to 16 years from an ex-Séléka group in Bambari.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic.



## **- Congo -**

The current legislation on the protection of children in the Congo covers trafficking in children. New legislation - in line with the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol - is currently (July 2016) under discussion in the Parliament.

### *Victims*

According to local authorities, in 2012, 50 children (38 girls and 12 boys) were detected as victims of trafficking for forced labour. All the victims were trafficked from Benin.

Source: Project de lutte contre la traite des enfants de Pointe Noire.

According to a recent study, child victims of trafficking in the Congo are typically exploited in the informal sector. Adult and child victims are exploited in the fishing industry and in the agriculture sector. Female victims are also trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and domestic servitude. Victims are trafficked internally from rural to urban areas of the country, and from other countries. Adult victims are trafficked mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but also other neighbouring countries. Children are mainly trafficked from Benin and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and less frequently from other neighbouring countries.

Source: Etude sur le phénomène de la traite des personnes en République du Congo, UNICEF-IOM-UNFPA, April 2013.

The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child reports that indigenous communities are particularly vulnerable to trafficking in persons, and that cross-border trafficking of children for forced labour, sexual exploitation, and internal “fostering” remain problematic.

Source: Committee on the Right of the Child - Concluding observations on the combined second to fourth periodic report of the Congo, 25 February 2014.

## **– Côte d'Ivoire –**

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

### *Victims*

The report of the independent expert for the Human Rights Council on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire for the year 2013 discusses the exploitation of children in mines. The UN Human Rights Committee also reports on child trafficking in the agriculture and commerce sectors.

Source: Report of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire.

In 2013, the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) documented an incident involving three child victims of trafficking from Burkina Faso, working in plantations in western Côte d'Ivoire. Between 1 May and 30 September 2013, 8 cases of forced marriages and 36 cases of child labour trafficking were registered by UNOCI.

In 2014, UNOCI reported 125 cases of child trafficking for forced labour and about 10 forced or early marriages.

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

## **– 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 for sexual exploitation cases. The constitution forbids child soldiering.

### *Victims*

The UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) documented the systematic recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in different parts of the country, particularly in North and South Kivu, Katanga, and Orientale Provinces.

In May 2012, MONUSCO reported that since January, 122 children were rescued from national security forces and armed groups and reunified with their families, including 41 from Mayi-Mayi groups and 20 from the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Between May and November 2012, a total of 538 children (491 boys and 47 girls) were separated or escaped from different armed groups. The main recruiters were FDLR, LRA, Mayi-Mayi groups, and M23. A total of 61 children were released from the Congolese armed forces. Interviews with 44 children and adults formerly associated with M23 indicated systematic recruitment of underage children, including girls, by this group.

During the first months of 2013, MONUSCO reported a dramatic increase of child recruitment by armed groups. Cases were documented of 210 children (187 boys and 23 girls) who had been recruited or escaped from armed groups. A total of 21 boys, including at least 7 Rwandan, were interviewed by MONUSCO during the reporting period, bringing the total number of children associated with M23 documented by MONUSCO to 66. Their testimonies detailed widespread systematic underage recruitment on Congolese and Rwandan territories by M23. Between 1 February and 24 May 2013, the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children, co-led by MONUSCO and UNICEF, documented the cases of 94 Congolese children (34 girls and 60 boys) who were recruited by armed groups, 28 of whom were under the age of 15. Most of the children were used as porters, cooks, fighters, and sex slaves. The mechanism also documented the cases of 485 children (mostly boys) who escaped or were separated from armed forces and groups. These cases included 26 boys associated with M23, 8 of whom were Rwandans. Between June and September, another 31 children (5 girls and 26 boys) were recorded by the reporting mechanism on grave violations against children who had been recruited by armed groups; 11 of the children were under the age of 15. Most of the children had been used as porters, cooks, and fighters. In addition, it was documented that 2,234 children (426 girls and 1,808 boys) had escaped or been separated from armed forces and groups during that period. Another 181 children (11 girls and 170 boys) had escaped or been separated from various armed forces and groups between 1 October and 15 December; 6 of them under the age of 15.

Between December 2013 and March 2014, 268 children (47 girls and 221 boys) were separated from armed groups that surrendered to the Congolese armed forces in North Kivu. The youngest recruit was a 10-year-old boy; 113 children were separated from the Nyatura armed group, followed by 68 from the Force de défense des droits de l'homme (FDDH). Children were also identified among the ranks of the APCLS (18), the Union des patriotes congolais pour la paix (UPCP) (16), the Forces populaires

congolaises (FPC) (16) and the Nduma défense du Congo (NDC)/Cheka (15). Partners of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) assisted a total of 482 children who exited armed groups (441 in North Kivu alone), including 68 girls.

Between March and June 2014, 21 children (4 girls and 17 boys) were recruited into armed groups, including 8 under 15 years of age. The perpetrators were FRPI (6), LRA (5), FDLR/Forces combattantes Abacunguzi (3), Raia Mutomboki (3), APCLS (2), Union des patriotes congolais pour la paix (1) and Mayi-Mayi Yakutumba (1). The children were used as porters, cooks, escorts, and fighters. MONUSCO, the United Nations Children's Fund and other partners identified 233 children (12 girls and 221 boys) who had escaped, surrendered or had been separated from armed forces and groups during the period. That included 131 children between 13 and 17 years of age formerly associated with armed groups, who were separated from the FARDC triage centres in Kitona (Bas-Congo), Kamina (Katanga) and Kotakoli (Equateur) between 1 and 10 April. Between June and 12 September, MONUSCO had documented 128 cases of children (4 girls and 124 boys) who had escaped or were separated from armed groups. Of these, five were Ugandan and one was Rwandan. MONUSCO continued to receive information from reliable sources indicating the recruitment and use of children by armed groups, including Mayi-Mayi Nyatura and FDLR-Forces combattantes Abacunguzi in Rutshuru territory, ADF in Beni territory, NDC/Cheka in Walikale territory, Mayi-Mayi Mulumba in Fizi territory, Mayi-Mayi Nakishale in Uvira territory and Raia Mutomboki in Masisi territory

During the first months of 2015, MONUSCO had documented 298 cases of children (18 girls and 280 boys), including one Rwandan, who had escaped or were separated from armed groups. Sixty-nine were separated from the Forces démocratiques pour la libération du Rwanda-Forces combattantes Abacunguzi, 43 from Mayi-Mayi Raia Mutomboki and 30 from Mayi-Mayi Nyatura. Furthermore, five children formerly associated with armed groups who had been detained by FARDC, were released.

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

## - Ghana -

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

### *Investigations and suspects*

According to the Ghanaian police, eight prosecutions for trafficking in persons were recorded in the country up to May 2015. Several cases are pending with the courts.

Source: Anti- Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Unit - Ghanaian Police.

### *Victims*

According to the Ghanaian police, 132 victims were identified in 2013, 209 in 2014, and 37 up to May 2015. About 215 victims were Ghanaian nationals trafficked domestically and abroad. About 25 victims were citizens of Nigeria, two from Côte d'Ivoire, four from Bangladesh, and four from Sri Lanka. For about 125 victims, the country of citizenship was unknown.

Source: Anti- Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Unit - Ghanaian Police.

The UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery reported about child labour and trafficking in the fishing industry, mainly in the Lake Volta, as well as the exploitation of young women and girls as *kayayee*, working in markets in the major urban areas. The UN Rapporteur also reported about sexual exploitation of children, servile marriages, domestic servitude, as well as ritual servitude.

Source: UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery.

## - Guinea-Bissau -

Guinea-Bissau adopted a comprehensive law on trafficking in persons in 2011. This law criminalizes all aspects of trafficking considered in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

No cases were investigated and no convictions were recorded for trafficking in persons during the reporting period.

Source: Concluding observations on the combined second to fourth periodic reports of Guinea-Bissau, adopted by the Committee at its sixty-third session (27 May–14 June 2013)/Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos.

### *Victims*

The Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos reports different instances of child trafficking, including for sexual exploitation, and the use of children exploited by the religious schools for begging (*Talibe*). The Liga reports that children aged between 13 and 16 have been exploited in prostitution in the hotels of the country's islands. Child prostitution is also reported in the continental urban areas.

Source: Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos.

The Special Rapporteur on extreme forms of poverty and human rights reports of child trafficking victims being forced to work on the streets during the day, begging for their masters at religious schools, and studying at night. Others are reported to be working in cotton fields in Ziguinchor (Senegal) and surrounding areas.

Source: Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights-Mission to Guinea-Bissau (23 February–1 March 2014).

According to a study conducted by the national authorities, forced marriages are common in the country, especially in the Gabú and Bafatá regions. An estimated 7 and 10 per cent of girls (respectively) are forced into marriage before they reach the age of 15 years, and 29 per cent are married before reaching 18 years of age. The study also shows that there are some differences according to economic status, with 37 per cent of women from very poor households married before the age of 18. In many instances, the marriage is a direct result of poverty, with the male head of household “selling” the girl in return for money, land, or cattle.

Source: 4º Inquérito por amostragem aos Indicadores Múltiplos (MICS) & 1º Inquérito Demográfico de Saúde Reprodutiva (IDSR), Resultados Preliminares, 2010, p. 18.

## - Guinea -

The specific offence on trafficking in persons currently existing in Guinea only criminalizes child trafficking.

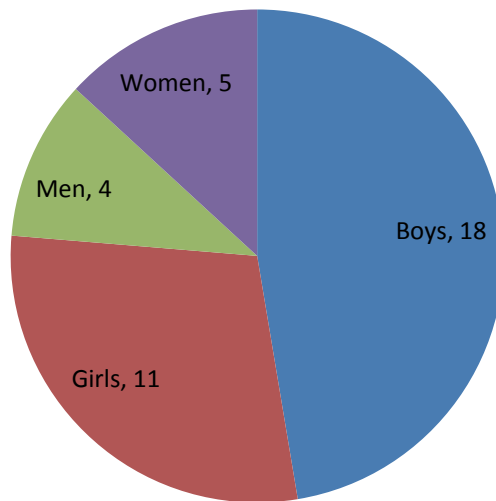
### *Investigations and suspects*

According to the national authorities, 33 persons (17 males and 16 females) were investigated for child trafficking and offences related to trafficking in persons in the years 2013 and 2014. During the same years, 66 persons (32 females and 34 males) were prosecuted and 44 convicted (28 females and 16 males). Most of the persons convicted were Guinean citizens (there were four foreigners).

Source: Comité national de lutte contre la traite des personnes/Office de protection du genre, des moeurs et de l'enfance.

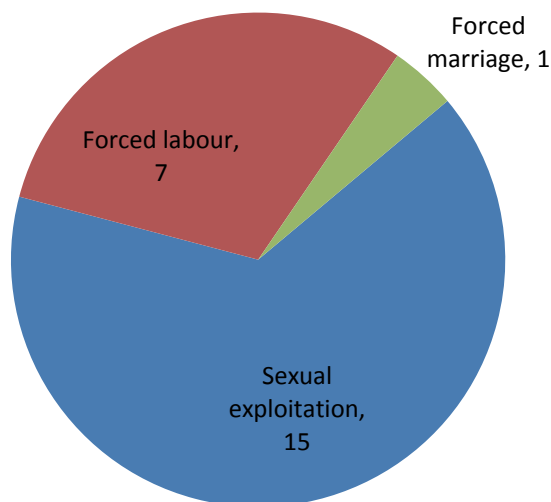
### *Victims*

#### **Detected victims of trafficking in persons, by age and gender, 2013-2014**



Source: Comité national de lutte contre la traite des personnes/Office de protection du genre, des moeurs et de l'enfance.

## Detected victims of trafficking in persons, by form of exploitation, 2013-2014



Source: Comité national de lutte contre la traite des personnes/Office de protection du genre, des moers et de l'enfance.

According to the national authorities, victims are Guinean citizens either trafficked to neighbouring countries (Senegal, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire) or within the national borders.

Source: Comité national de lutte contre la traite des personnes/Office de protection du genre, des moers et de l'enfance.

The Committee on the Rights of the Child reports that children are victims of traditional practices such as forced marriages and child labour. Children work in mines, agriculture, and the fishing industries, for long hours and in hazardous conditions. Girls as young as 5 who perform domestic labour and carry heavy loads are often not paid for their work, and may be subjected to emotional, physical, and sexual abuse.

Source: UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding observations on the second periodic report of Guinea, adopted by the Committee at its sixty-second sesión (14 January–1 February 2013).



## **- Kenya -**

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Kenya was adopted in October 2010, and covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

### *Victims*

Between April 2015 and March 2016, 220 victims of child trafficking were reported by the Kenyan Department of Children Services. No additional information concerning trafficking in persons was available.

When the gender of the child victims was recorded they were mainly girls (98). A total of 71 boys were identified.

The national authorities report that the majority of the victims were trafficked for the purpose of radicalization (97), for the purpose of forced labour (46), and for sexual exploitation (23). In addition, 54 children were trafficked for other, various purposes (including begging, stealing, and illegal adoption).

The national authorities also reported that most cases were reported in the Great Lakes area and the eastern regions of Kenya.

Source: Department of Children Services (reported to the UNODC Regional Office for Eastern Africa).

## - 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 in Persons Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

In 2015, six investigations were launched and 10 prosecutions carried forward. Seven adult men and one woman were investigated for trafficking in persons. During the same year 10 persons were prosecuted. In the years 2012 and 2013, a total of 12 men and 6 women were prosecuted for trafficking in persons. The majority (14) were local citizens; four were foreigners.

The only conviction recorded in the country refers to an East Asian man convicted in 2012 for a case investigated in 2011.

Source: Police.

### *Victims*

During 2015, the police identified six victims of trafficking in persons; four women and two men. Four victims were trafficked for forced labour and 2 for forced marriage. Two victims were from Lesotho and four were foreigners.

Prosecutions conducted during the same year regarded three cases of sexual exploitation, two of trafficking for forced labour, four of trafficking for forced marriage, and one case of illegal adoption.

Source: Police.

## **- Liberia -**

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

### *Investigations and suspects*

The national authorities reported that two persons – both were men from the Middle East - were convicted of trafficking in persons in 2013.

Source: Government of Liberia.

No convictions were recorded in 2012.

Source: UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

### *Victims*

In connection with the case that concluded with two convictions in 2013, six victims were identified. All were females from North Africa who were trafficked to Liberia for sexual exploitation.

Source: Government of Liberia.

The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child reported on the large number of children living in the streets, especially in Monrovia. These children included former child combatants and internally displaced children, as well as children who had been sent by their parents from rural areas to the capital to find work, and ended up being used for vending, begging, and domestic servitude in Monrovia.

Source: UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

## **- Madagascar -**

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Madagascar was enacted in 2007. It covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, and until the year 2014, it only proscribed punishment for trafficking for sexual exploitation. In the year 2014, the legislation was amended to proscribe punishments for all forms of exploitation.

### *Investigations and suspects*

According to the Government, no investigations, prosecutions, or convictions for trafficking in persons or forced labour were recorded until the end of 2012.

Source: Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of Slavery (24 July 2013).

A 60-year-old European man was arrested in June 2013 for exploiting a 13-year-old girl through production of child pornography. Connected to this case, three individuals were remanded in custody.

Source: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (23 December 2013).

### *Victims*

The data provided by child protection networks (Ministry of Population and Social Affairs) from January to August 2012 showed that 1,043 children suffered abuse, with 33 of them sexually exploited. Children aged 15 to 17 are the most affected (51 per cent), followed by children aged 6 to 14 (35 per cent).

The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography reported that child prostitution affected the whole country and occurs in the majority of urban areas, mining areas, and tourist resorts. It also reported sexual exploitation of children in tourism as a growing problem which is becoming more and more difficult to control, as it takes place in private homes, as well as in public areas such as bars, discotheques and karaoke venues. The sale of children for inter-country adoption purposes was also reported.

The Special Rapporteur noted the continuing practice of early marriage, particularly in some rural areas, although since 2007, the minimum legal age for marriage has been 18.

Notwithstanding the legal provision, in 2009, 48 per cent of girls aged 20 to 24 were married or in union before the age of 18.

Source: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (23 December 2013).

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery received information that children working in mines and quarries of gold and precious stones in Madagascar are often in situations of debt bondage, whereby the parents had a debt with an employer and verbally agreed that the child would work to pay off the debt. Children are unable to leave their workplace, regardless of any violence, until the debt has been paid. This qualifies as a contemporary form of slavery owing to the debt bondage, forced labour and economic exploitation of the child, in particular in the case of unaccompanied

children working in artisanal mining and quarries. They tend to be used as part of a production chain; their specific task depends on their age and gender. Children take care of the transportation of either blocks of stone (boys) or water (girls); crushing; and sieving (irrespective of sex). From the age of 14, children are allowed to dig holes and tunnels. Children start working with their parents as early as age 5. Unaccompanied children start working from the age of 12.

The Special Rapporteur also reports about the exploitation of children in domestic work. Child domestic workers are common in Madagascar, particularly in urban areas. The children normally come from rural areas. National authorities reported that 32 per cent of children who run away from home work as domestic workers. Girls as young as 10 live and work in slavery-like conditions. On average, they stay for two years but tend not to stay more than three or four years with their employers, who prefer to replace older domestic workers with younger ones, who are easier to control. Malagasy women are reportedly employed as domestic workers abroad and being exploited there, particularly in the Middle East. Some Malagasy workers have reportedly started to go to South and East Asia.

Source: Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences (24 July 2013).

## **- Malawi -**

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Malawi was enacted in August 2014. It covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol. Before the adoption of this legislation, the national authorities commonly used the crime of abduction to prosecute trafficking cases, defined in Section 259 of the Penal Code as a situation where any person by force compels or by any deceitful means induces another person to go from any place. In case of children, The Child Care, Protection and Justice Act section 79 was used to prosecute perpetrators of Child Trafficking.

### *Investigations and suspects*

According to the police, 72 persons were arrested for offences related to trafficking in persons in 2012, and 32 in 2013. For the same articles, 17 persons were convicted in 2012, and 15 in 2013.

Source: Police of Malawi.

### *Victims*

The police reported 96 victims in 2012, and 119 in 2013.

Source: Police of Malawi.

## **- Mauritania -**

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was introduced in Mauritania in 2003. This offence covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, with the exclusion of hereditary slavery. In 2007, Mauritania introduced the offence of slavery.

### *Investigations and suspects*

Between 2010 and the end of 2013, about 26 cases of slavery were prosecuted. There are no cases registered under the trafficking in persons offence.

Source: Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary forms of Slavery/Commission National des Droit des Hommes.

## **- Mozambique -**

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

### *Investigations and suspects*

During the year 2012, 30 criminal proceedings for trafficking in persons were recorded by the general prosecutor's office. During the same year, 15 persons were indicted, and 6 convicted of the same crime.

Source: PGR-Procuradoria-Geral da República de Moçambique.

### *Victims*

The general prosecutor reported 30 victims of trafficking in persons in 2012, 26 in 2013, and 27 in 2014.

Source: PGR-Procuradoria-Geral da República de Moçambique.

According to a study conducted under the auspices of the General Prosecutor's Office, in Mozambique, domestic trafficking and cross-border trafficking are both occurring, especially of Mozambican nationals to neighbouring countries, in particular, South Africa. Children and teenagers are the main victims. Traffickers are locals and foreigners organized into structured trafficking rings. Trafficking of young girls for forced marriages is particularly common. Trafficking for sexual exploitation in the main cities and in South Africa is reported, as well as trafficking for forced labour in the quarries and mining sectors. Trafficking of persons for organ removal for the purpose of rituals or "cultism" is also reported.

Source: "Tráfico de Pessoas em Moçambique, em Particular, de Crianças" (ISRI).

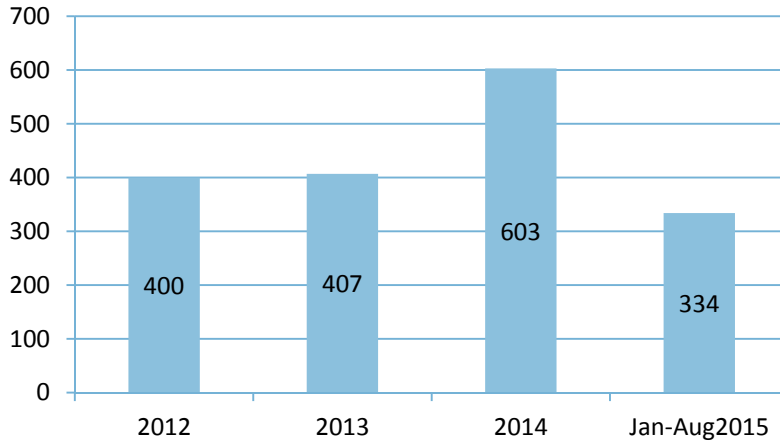


## - Nigeria -

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

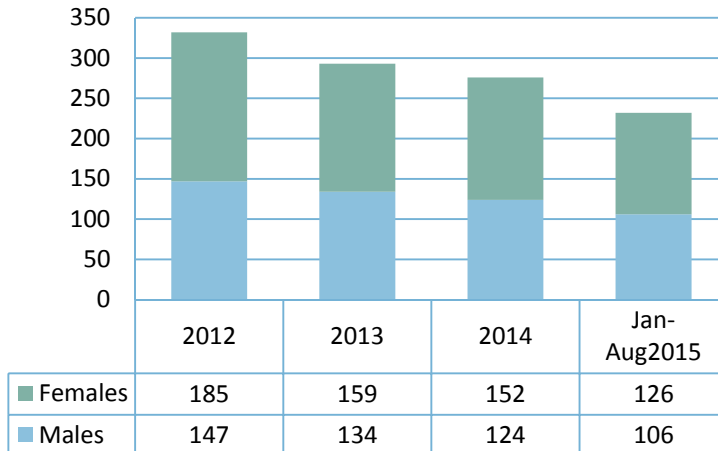
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### Number of trafficking in persons offences recorded, 2012-August 2015



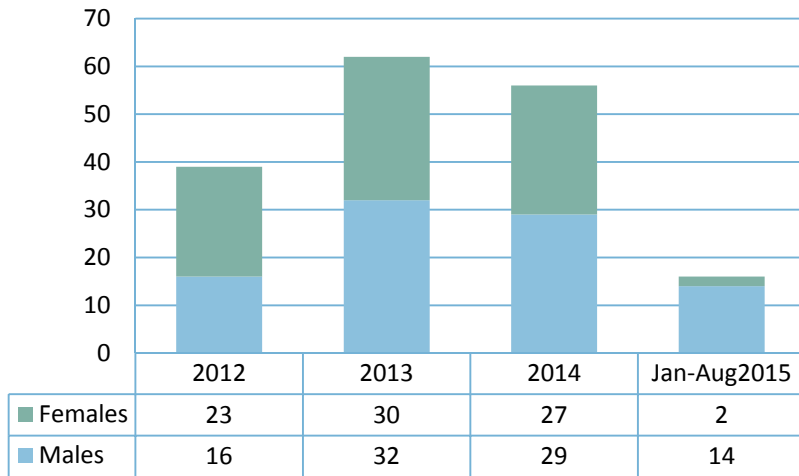
Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

#### Number of persons suspected and arrested for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2012-August 2015



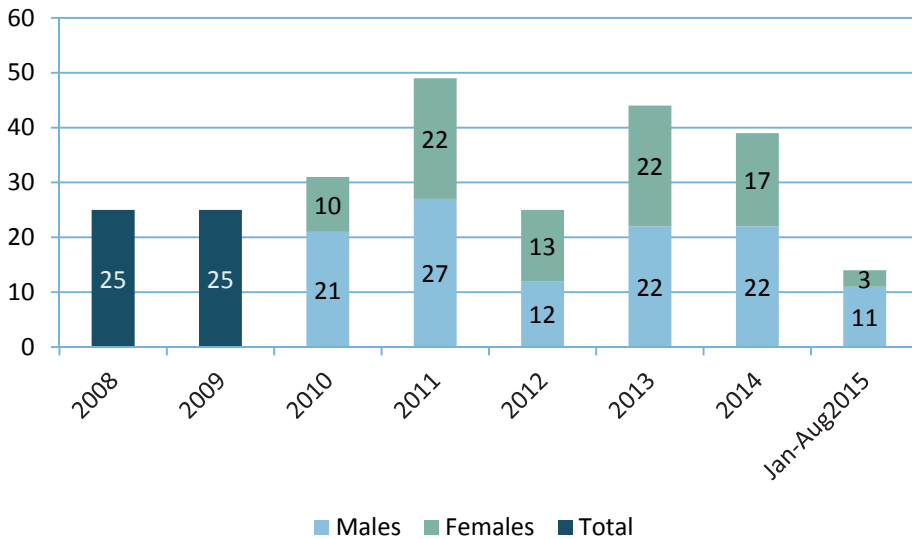
Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

### Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2012-August 2015



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

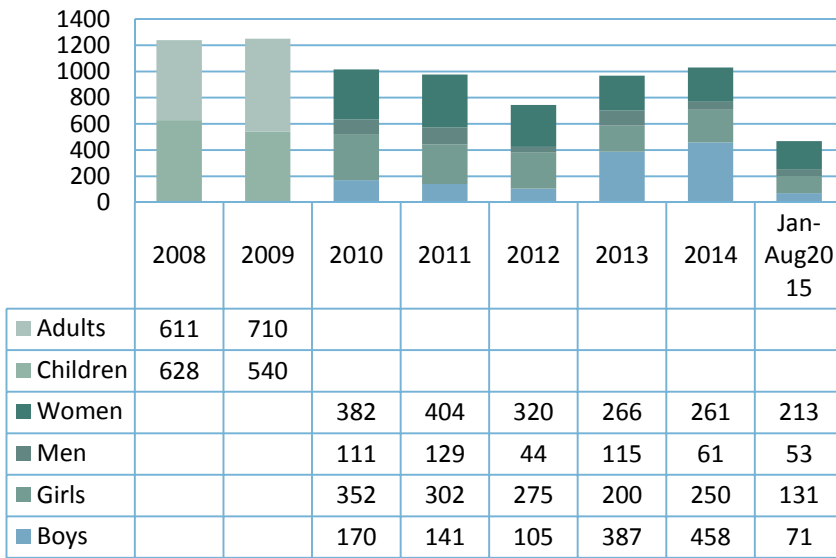
### Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2008-August 2015



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

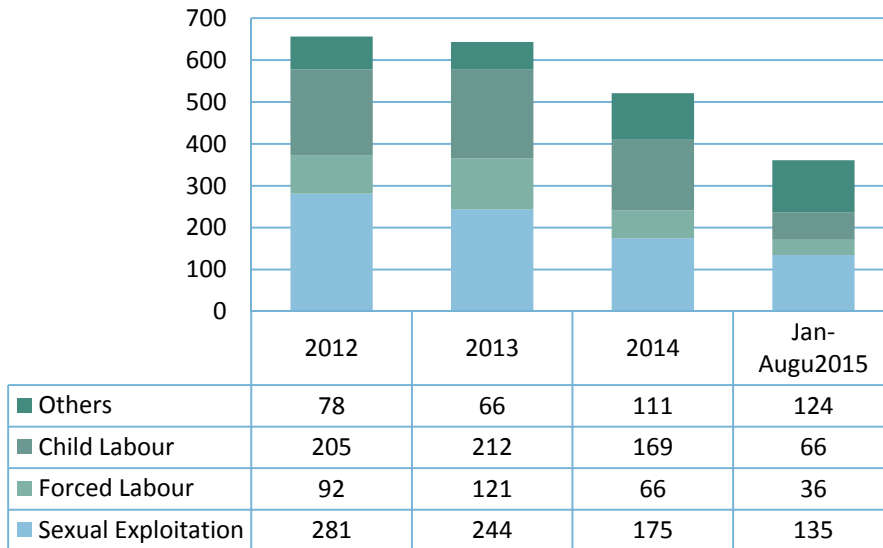
According to the national authorities, all the persons convicted during the period from 2012 to August 2015 were Nigerian citizens.

**Number of detected victims of trafficking, by age and gender, 2008-August 2015**



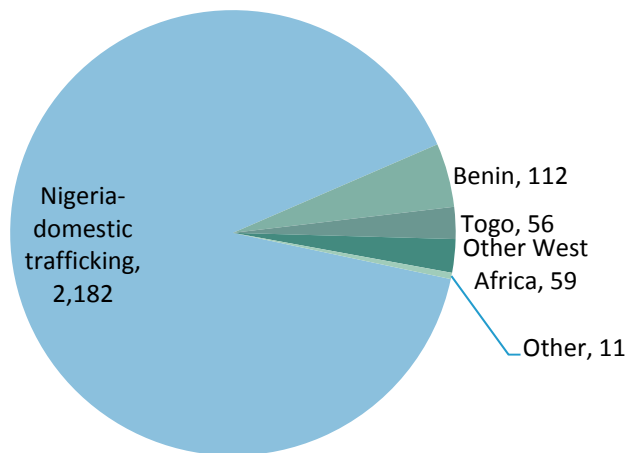
Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

**Number of detected victims of trafficking, by form of exploitation when known, 2012-August 2015**



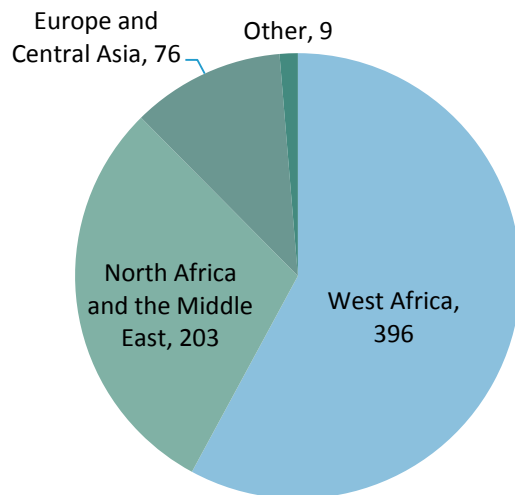
Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

**Detected victims of trafficking exploited in Nigeria, by country of citizenship, 2012-Aug2015**



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

**Detected and repatriated Nigerian victims of trafficking, by region of repatriation, 2012-August 2015**



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

## **- Rwanda -**

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Rwanda covers some of the forms of trafficking listed in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

Between July 2013 and June 2014, 10 cases of human trafficking were prosecuted, and two persons were convicted.

Source: National Prosecutor Authority.

In 2014, the police investigated 19 cases of trafficking in persons, and detected 26 suspected traffickers.

Source: National Police.

### *Victims*

In 2014, the police identified 25 victims (23 females and 2 males).

Source: National Police.

The UN committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights reported the existence of child labour in agriculture, as domestic workers, in small companies and light manufacturing, brick making, and mining industries. The committee is also concerned about the persistence of child trafficking for sexual exploitation in Rwanda.

Source: UN Economic and Social Council - Concluding observations on the second to fourth periodic report of Rwanda, adopted by the Committee at its fiftieth session (29 April-17 May 2013)

The Committee on Migrant Workers reported incidents of Rwandan children recruited and sent to Kenya, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania where they are exploited in agriculture and subject to domestic slavery or prostitution. The Committee also report cases of children from neighboring countries subjected to prostitution in Rwanda.

Source: UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families - concluding observations of the Committee on the initial periodic report of Rwanda, adopted at its seventeenth session (10-14 September 2012).

During the year 2012, 29 child soldiers were repatriated in Rwanda and assisted by the Demobilization and Reintegration Commission.

Source: Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission - Report 2012

The Committee on the Rights of the Child reports armed groups operating in the eastern parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly M23 and the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), in the year 2012 continued to recruit Rwandan children and refugee children in the territory of Rwanda as child soldiers.

Source: Committee on the Rights of the Child - concluding observations on the initial report of Rwanda submitted under article 8 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict, adopted by the Committee at its sixty-third session (27 May – 14 June 2013)

## **- Senegal -**

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

### *Investigations and suspects*

The authorities registered 4 cases of trafficking in persons in 2014, and 3 in 2015. During these two years, four persons were prosecuted and convicted.

Source: Cellule Nationale de Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes/Ministère de la Justice.

### *Victims*

Six victims from Senegal were identified by the national authorities in 2014 and 2015.

Source: Cellule Nationale de Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes/Ministère de la Justice.

## **- Sierra Leone -**

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

### *Investigations and suspects*

National authorities reported that three persons (two males and one female) were convicted of trafficking in persons in 2010. In these cases, five victims were detected. All victims were citizens of Sierra Leone (all girls).

Two cases of child trafficking were investigated by the Police Family and Support Unit in 2012. In addition, in the same year, three cases of trafficking in persons (adults) were investigated by the Organized Crime Unit. Two of them were closed in that year, and one was still under investigation at the end of 2012.

Three cases of trafficking in persons were investigated in the first six months of 2013. No convictions were registered by the end of 2013.

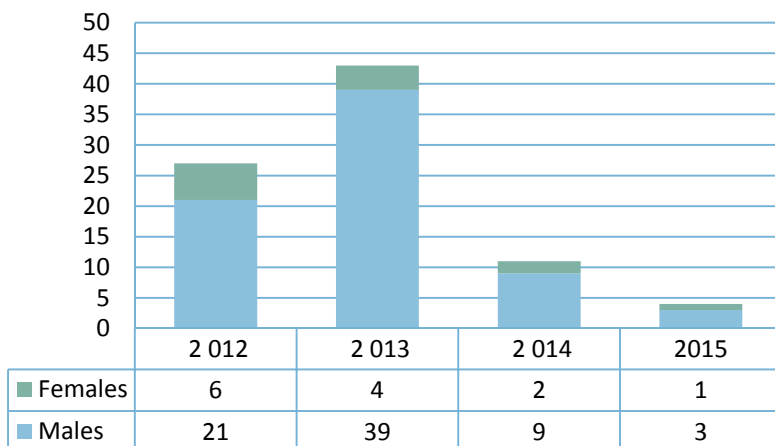
Source: Police.

## - South Africa -

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was introduced in South Africa in 2013. It covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol. Before the introduction of this law, trafficking cases were prosecuted with other offences.

### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of persons investigated for trafficking in persons and related offences, by gender, 2012-2015**



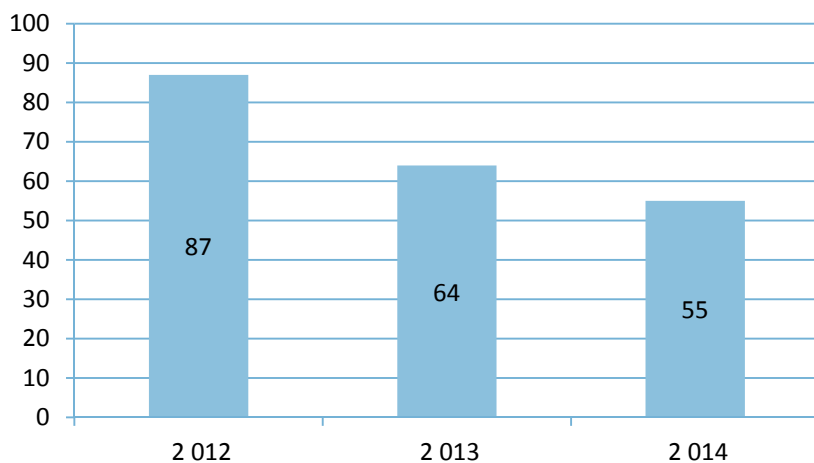
Source: Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation.

The authorities reported that 14 persons were convicted of trafficking in persons and related offences during the reporting period. The convicted persons were South African citizens, and citizens from other African countries.

Source: Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation.

### *Victims*

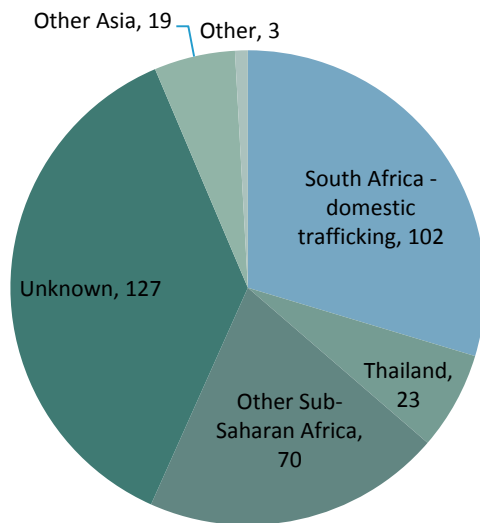
#### **Number of victims of trafficking in persons and related offences, 2012-2014**



Source: Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation.



**Number of victims of trafficking in persons and related offences, by citizenship, 2012-2015**



Source: Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation.

## **- Swaziland -**

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

### *Investigations and suspects*

According to the national authorities, five cases of trafficking in persons were recorded between 2012 and 2015. In connection with these cases, 6 persons were prosecuted (3 males and 3 females), and two citizens of Swaziland were convicted (one male and one female).

Source: Office of the Prime Minister.

### *Victims*

According to the national authorities, 11 victims of trafficking in persons were detected between 2012 and 2015. Among them, six children and three adults were identified, while the profile of the other victims was not recorded. Seven victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation and three for forced labour. Victims were local citizens trafficked to neighbouring countries, or foreigners from other Sub-Saharan African countries trafficked to Swaziland.

Source: Office of the Prime Minister.

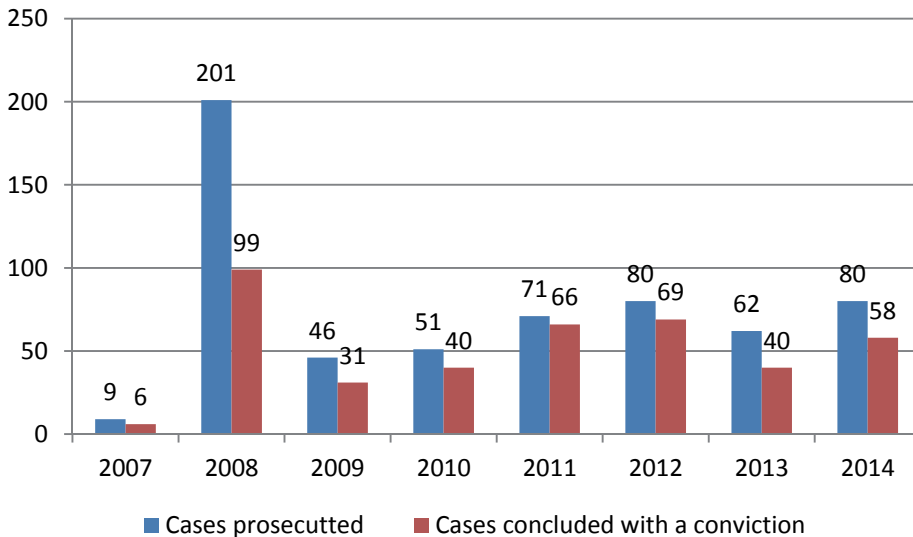
## - Togo -

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

### *Investigations and suspects*

In 2012, the local authorities investigated 106 cases of child trafficking. In 2013, they investigated 81 cases, and in 2014, 108.

### **Number of cases prosecuted and concluded with a conviction for child trafficking, 2007-2014**



Source : Ministère de la Justice du Togo.

### *Victims*

As the legislation covers only child trafficking, authorities only reported detections of child victims. In 2014, 76 child victims were detected. Four were foreigners from neighbouring countries, 72 were from Togo.

According to the national authorities, Togo is an origin country for trafficking to destinations such as Benin, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Côte d'Ivoire. Most of the victims detected in Togo are Togolese nationals, but foreign victims are also trafficked from neighbouring countries.

Source : Ministère de la Justice du Togo.

## - Uganda -

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

### *Investigations and suspects*

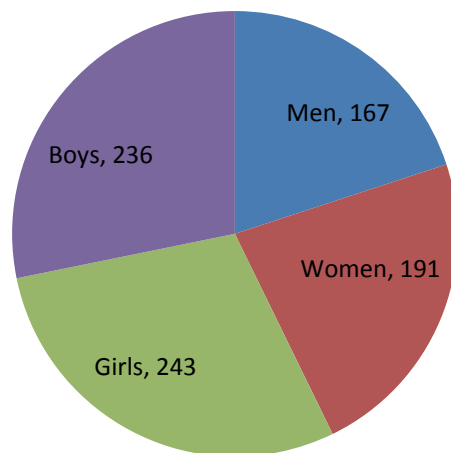
In 2013, 159 cases related to trafficking were investigated by the police in Uganda. In connection with these cases, 250 persons were suspected by the police of offences related to trafficking in persons, 56 persons were prosecuted, and two convicted.

Source: The Coordination Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

### *Victims*

In 2013, the police reported detections of 837 victims and assumed victims of trafficking in persons.

### **Victims and assumed victims of trafficking in persons detected by the police, by age and gender, 2013**



Source: The Coordination Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

## Victims and assumed victims of trafficking in persons detected by the police, by form of exploitation, 2013

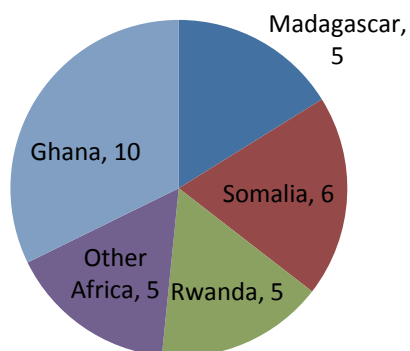


Source: The Coordination Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

Of the victims detected in 2013, nearly all were Ugandan. Of these, half were repatriated from other countries, and the rest were trafficked domestically. In addition, 19 victims were foreigners trafficked to Uganda.

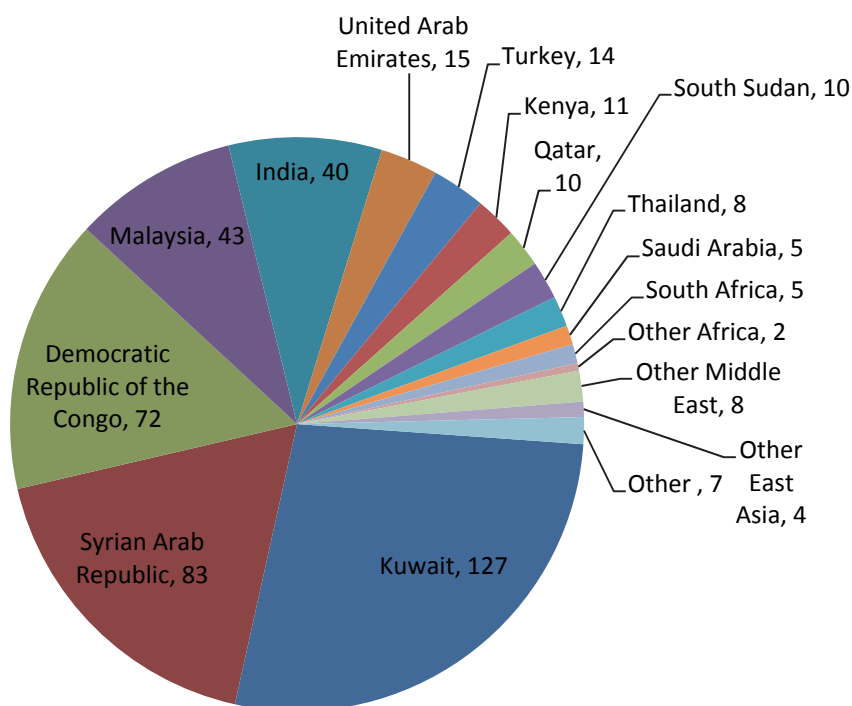
In 2014, from January to May, 48 Ugandan victims were trafficked abroad and repatriated, while 12 victims were foreigners trafficked to Uganda.

## Foreign victims trafficked to Uganda detected by the police, by citizenship, January 2013 to May 2014.



Source: The Coordination Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

**Ugandan victims trafficked abroad and repatriated, by country of repatriation, January 2013-May 2014**



The International Organization for Migration (IOM) assisted a total of 179 victims of domestic trafficking in the years 2012 and 2013; all children.

During the same years, IOM assisted in the repatriation of 45 Ugandan victims who were trafficked to other countries. Of these, 15 victims were repatriated from Malaysia, 10 from Thailand, and five from China. The others were repatriated from Western Europe, the Middle East, and five from South Sudan.

Source: IOM mission to Uganda.

## **- Zambia -**

The specific offence of trafficking in persons in Zambia covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

According to the police, 164 cases of trafficking in persons were reported in 2013. In the same year, 12 cases of child stealing were investigated.

In 2013, 32 cases were concluded with a conviction.

Source: Zambian Police.