



**Australian Government**

**Refugee Review Tribunal**

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# Country Advice

## South Africa

South Africa – ZAF37217 – Johannesburg –  
Nigerian drug cartels – Crime – Drug  
trafficking – Australia – State protection –  
Police – Women

2 September 2010

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- 1. Please provide information on the operation of Nigerian drug cartels in South Africa and evidence they have been involved in importation into Australia. Please also comment on involvement of Nigerians in crime and violence in Johannesburg generally and any issues of trafficking.**

### **Nigerian Drug Cartels operating in South Africa**

Multiple sources report that Nigerians are significantly involved in the drug trafficking trade in South Africa. The total population of Nigerians in South Africa is estimated to be between 40,000 and 100,000, with only 5,000 residing legally. Emerson Vermaat, in a 2009 report entitled 'North African And Nigerian Crime And Terrorist Networks',<sup>1</sup> writes that Nigerian drug trafficking activities are blamed for turning previously safe neighbourhoods into crime-ridden districts where Nigerian organisations control the trade in cocaine. He also states that: 'Nigerian criminal networks dominate the ranks of street dealers'. The resulting transformations have brought guns and extreme violence to these neighbourhoods. According to Vermaat, various Nigerian drug cartels compete with each other for control of the illicit drug trade and they also compete with Chinese and Pakistani organised drug networks.

Two recent press reports also indicate that Nigerians are heavily involved in the lucrative drug trade in South Africa, as well as operating cartels and maintaining networks to many overseas destinations. The *Pretoria News*<sup>2</sup> reported on 1 December 2009 on successful police operations against a Nigerian drug cartel in a series of 23 raids in Gauteng and North West Province. The raids resulted in 16 arrests and the seizure of R\$22 million in narcotics. The operation in conjunction with Interpol hoped to make a dent in a Nigerian-controlled billion dollar drug trade spanning South America, the US and Europe. Several kingpins of the syndicate were arrested in Johannesburg in the Sandton and Hillbrow areas.

On 1 August 2009, the *Pretoria News* also reported that five Nigerian men were arrested on drug charges. Significantly, they were also guilty of human trafficking violations, but the National Prosecuting Authority explained that current legislation only criminalised human trafficking for sexual purposes, preventing the bringing of additional charges. The article

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<sup>1</sup>Vermaat, E. 2009, 'North African And Nigerian Crime And Terrorist Networks' MilitantIslamMonitor.org website 20 April <http://www.militantislammonitor.org/article/id/3931> - Accessed 2 September 2010 – Attachment 1.

<sup>2</sup>Hosken, G. 2009, 'Major Global Drug Syndicate Bust in SA' *Pretoria News*, 1 December (FACTIVA) – Attachment 2.

reported that the Nigerians lured other Nigerians to South Africa with promises of jobs, but upon arrival their passports were taken and they were “forced to sell drugs for ‘the cartel’”.<sup>3</sup>

A 2008 STRATFOR report entitled ‘Organized Crime in South Africa’<sup>4</sup>, states that Nigerians are proportionately well-represented among criminal groups. The migration of large numbers of Nigerians has even produced an area in Johannesburg called ‘Little Lagos’ in the Hillbrow area. The report states: ‘Nigerians are behind much of the crime in South Africa’ and South Africans blame them for significantly expanding the drug trade to a dangerous scale, claiming that there is a direct correlation between Nigerian immigration and drug problems. The report also states that Nigerian criminal activity is not confined to drug trafficking, but segments are also often involved in car thefts, weapons trading, and identity theft.

In a report by Darren Taylor, for VOA News<sup>5</sup>, he stated that Little Lagos contains the ‘meanest streets in South Africa’ due to crime, shootings, the sex trade, and drug trafficking. He comments that Nigerians are frequently arrested for drug trafficking and dealing.

The growth of Nigerian involvement in drug trafficking and other illicit activities in South Africa became a significant and growing problem in the 1990s. In a 1998 report on organised crime in South Africa, Mark Shaw<sup>6</sup> relates that police were already overwhelmed by substantial inroads made by Nigerian criminal organisations involved in drug trafficking. He writes:

The growth of Nigerian organised crime groups in South Africa over the last five years has been phenomenal. Organised crime assessments completed by the South African Government indicate substantial activity by Nigerian organised crime groups in South Africa. Despite this, there have been comparatively few arrests and fewer successful prosecutions. Street level drug officers in Johannesburg admit that they are largely unsuccessful in countering Nigerian and central African criminal organisations and parts of inner city Johannesburg are increasingly dominated by the activities of Nigerian and central African ‘drug lords’.

## **Nigerian Drug Importations to Australia**

Several sources of information were located indicating that Nigerians located in South Africa, or with links to South Africa, have been involved in importing drugs to Australia. Very little detailed information was located on the identity of specific cartels operating in Australia. However, drug shipments intercepted in Australia have been traced to Nigerian criminals operating out of South Africa who are using Nigerian smugglers specifically operating transshipment points in India. The 2010 Australia Crime Commission Report entitled *Organised Crime in Australia*<sup>7</sup> reported:

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<sup>3</sup>Otto, H. 2009, ‘Human Trafficking Law Shows its Limits’, *Pretoria News*, 1 August (FACTIVA) – Attachment 3.

<sup>4</sup>‘Organized Crime in South Africa’ 2008, STRATFOR 17 June [http://www.stratfor.com/analysis/organized\\_crime\\_south\\_africa](http://www.stratfor.com/analysis/organized_crime_south_africa) - Accessed 2 September 2010 – Attachment 4.

<sup>5</sup>Taylor, D. 2010, ‘Nigerians in South Africa Hope ‘Super Eagles’ Soar at World Cup’ VOA News.com website <http://www.voanews.com/english/news/africa/Nigerians-in-South-Africa-Hope-Super-Eagles-Soar-at-World-Cup-95264364.html> - Accessed 2 September 2010 - Attachment 5.

<sup>6</sup>Shaw, M. 1998, *Organised Crime in Post-Apartheid South Africa*, Institute for Security Studies Occasional Paper 28 <http://www.iss.co.za/pubs/Papers/28/Paper28.html> - Accessed 1 September 2010 – Attachment 6.

<sup>7</sup> Australia Crime Commission Report 2009 ‘Organised Crime in Australia’, p.8 [http://www.crimecommission.gov.au/publications/oca/files/2009/2009\\_oca\\_complete.pdf](http://www.crimecommission.gov.au/publications/oca/files/2009/2009_oca_complete.pdf) - Accessed 2 September 2010 – Attachment 7.

The emergence of West African criminal networks in India may have assisted it in becoming a key embarkation point for heroin. . . . South-East Asia remains the primary embarkation point of heroin into Australia. India has become a key embarkation point.

The 2009 Australian Crime Commission *Illicit Drug Data Report 2008–2009*<sup>8</sup> also documents evidence of drug trafficking in heroin and other substances along a route from South Africa, through South Asian countries, and on to Australia. Smuggling operations use cargo shipments, but also human traffickers concealing the drugs on, or in, their bodies. The largest amounts of drugs seized in Australia in 2008–2009 also originated in South Africa. In addition, South Africa is listed as the country of origin for the greatest amount of human-smuggled heroin.

Two recent reports of the arrest of Nigerian citizens smuggling drugs concealed inside their bodies were also located on the Australian Federal Police website. On 25 November 2009, two Nigerian women were arrested when they arrived on flight from Dubai on suspicion of concealing over one kilogram of narcotics inside their bodies.<sup>9</sup> On 29 October, a Nigerian man was arrested upon arrival at the airport on suspicion of concealing heroin internally.<sup>10</sup>

Australian Home Affairs Minister Bob Debus revealed, in a 2008 interview with *Radio Australia*,<sup>11</sup> that authorities were investigating a spate of arrests of human smugglers concealing heroin inside their bodies. The Minister commented that arrestees included travellers coming from South Africa, a departure from the norm since the majority of narcotics entering Australia historically emanated mainly from the Golden Triangle, located in Burma, Laos, and Thailand. The arrestees were of a more mature age, between the ages of 40 and 55. The Minister speculated that drug cartels were altering the profile of human smugglers to evade detection by authorities.

Most Australian sources making references to Nigerian crime syndicates operating in Australia were limited to identity theft and advance fee fraud schemes.<sup>12</sup> However, one report from 2001 listed on the AFP website<sup>13</sup> documented the disruption of a Nigerian drug syndicate in Sydney. The AFP press release reported that an Australian-based Nigerian drug syndicate with connections to South Africa was uncovered when two Nigerians were arrested with commercial quantities of cocaine and heroin, and cash in their possession. The Minister for Justice and Customs stated: “The arrests and seizure are the result of sophisticated intelligence work by the AFP which has led to the identification of alleged members of a drug syndicate of Nigerian and South African nationals based in Australia.”

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<sup>8</sup> Australian Crime Commission 2009, *Illicit Drug Data Report 2008-2009* [http://www.crimecommission.gov.au/publications/iddr/files/2008\\_09/04%20Heroin%200809.pdf](http://www.crimecommission.gov.au/publications/iddr/files/2008_09/04%20Heroin%200809.pdf) - Accessed 2 September 2010 – Attachment 8.

<sup>9</sup> Australian Federal Police 2009, ‘Two women charged over internal drug concealments’, 25 November <http://www.afp.gov.au/media-centre/news/afp/2009/november/two-women-charged-over-internal-drug-concealments.aspx> - Accessed 2 September 2010 – Attachment 9.

<sup>10</sup> Australian Federal Police 2009, ‘Nigerian man charged over internal drug concealment’ <http://www.afp.gov.au/media-centre/news/afp/2009/october/nigerian-man-charged-over-internal-drug-concealment.aspx> - Accessed 2 September 2010 - Attachment 10.

<sup>11</sup> ‘Australia detects rise in drug smugglers ingesting heroin’ 2008, *RadioAustralia* 26 August <http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/programguide/stories/200807/s2299749.htm> - Accessed 26 August 2010 – Attachment 11.

<sup>12</sup> Ongoing drug smuggling investigations may be classified and unavailable in open sources.

<sup>13</sup> Australian Federal Police 2001, ‘Drugs and Cash Seized in Sydney’ 29 March <http://www.afp.gov.au/media-centre/news/afp/2001/March/drugs-and-cash-seized-in-sydney.aspx> - Accessed 1 September 2010 – Attachment 12.

Two press reports were located documenting that Nigerians are involved in smuggling heroin through India to other destinations. The accounts involve luring fellow Nigerians into the trade by promising them jobs and then forcing them to travel with the drugs. The *Times of India*<sup>14</sup> reported on 23 February 2009 that two Nigerians were arrested Bangalore as part of an operation to take down an international drug cartel. Investigations revealed that Nigerians expecting legitimate jobs, were instead dispatched with heroin on flights to South Africa, China, London, and Canada, and other countries. In December 2008, *The Hindi* reported that three Nigerians were arrested in Delhi for smuggling 2.5kg of heroin as part of an international drug trafficking racket. Investigations revealed that the racket used human smugglers to move narcotics to South Africa, Canada, and England. While these particular investigations did not reveal onward travel to Australia, it is likely that any lucrative destination for the drug trade is possible.

## **2. Please provide up-to-date information on state protection for victims of crime. In particular, please you comment on the availability of state protection for single women.**

The crime problem in South Africa remains significant and produces staggering numbers of crime victims. A September 2009 *Business Day – South Africa* article reported that national crime figures released in 2009 indicate that the rates of attacks at home, at work and in the car all “substantially increased” while “murder and attempted murder continued their downward trend with decreases of between 3 per cent and 4 per cent”. Nevertheless, the number of murders was over 18,000 victims between April 2008 and March 2009. Robberies at businesses, however, were up 41.1 percent; home robberies were up 27.3 percent; car jacking up 5 percent; and truck jacking up 15.4 percent.<sup>15</sup>

According to the statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS), even though violent crime was down by 2.8%, and common assault decreased by 4.3%, there was still a total of 2,098,229 serious crime cases in the 12-month period between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009. Of these, 685 185 (32.7%) were so-called contact crimes or crimes against a person, such as murder, sexual offences (up 10% over 2008 figures), assault GBH (assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm), common assault, aggravated robbery, and other robberies.<sup>16</sup>

In light of the grim statistics listed above, the government has announced several initiatives to increase the capabilities of the criminal justice system and to provide better protection for victims of crime. These were listed in the 2009 *Annual Police Report*<sup>17</sup> and include the following:

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<sup>14</sup> ‘International Drug Cartel Busted 2 Nabbed’ 2009, *The Times of India*, 23 February (FACTIVA) – Attachment 13.

<sup>15</sup> ‘South African minister reveals rate of most-feared crimes has increased’ 2009, BBC Monitoring Service, source: *Business Day -South Africa*, 23 September – Attachment 14.

<sup>16</sup> Selassie, G. 2009, ‘Murder rate falls but sex offences up in South Africa’s latest crime statistics’ *IHS Global Insight Daily Analysis*, 24 September – Attachment 15 & South African Ministry of Police, ‘Pocket Guide to South Africa 2009/10 Police, Defence And Intelligence’ South African Ministry of Police [http://www.gcis.gov.za/resource\\_centre/sa\\_info/pocketguide/2009/020\\_police\\_defence\\_and\\_intelligence.pdf](http://www.gcis.gov.za/resource_centre/sa_info/pocketguide/2009/020_police_defence_and_intelligence.pdf) - Accessed 2 September 2010 – Attachment 16.

<sup>17</sup> ‘Pocket Guide to South Africa 2009/10 Police, Defence And Intelligence’ South African Ministry of Police, p. 151 [http://www.gcis.gov.za/resource\\_centre/sa\\_info/pocketguide/2009/020\\_police\\_defence\\_and\\_intelligence.pdf](http://www.gcis.gov.za/resource_centre/sa_info/pocketguide/2009/020_police_defence_and_intelligence.pdf) - Accessed 2 September 2010 – Attachment 16.

- Police personnel will be increased by 24 680 from 180 to 204 860 over the next three years.
- The capacity of the Forensic Science Laboratory was increased by an additional funding of R150 million for the 2008/09 financial year, and a further R50 million per year is planned for the 2011/12 financial year.
- A total of 14 977 new constables will be allocated to the Detective Services in the provinces after completing in-service training during 2009/10.
- The number of awaiting-trial detainees was reduced by 1 802 from 48 547 to 46 745 between April and July 2009.
- By November 2009, the number of prosecutors increased by 83 since April 2009, from 2 488 to 2 571.
- To assist the speedy resolution of trials, 45 backlog courts have been established countrywide to finalise long-outstanding, trial-ready cases. At the end of August 2009, a total of 10 799 cases were finalised at an average of 10.8 cases per court per month.

The report also emphasised a need to increase the visibility of police at the station level, on the street, and patrolling. Strategies include identifying high crime areas and using tactical teams and force multipliers to reduce the occurrence of contact crimes.<sup>18</sup>

The *SAPS Annual Report*<sup>19</sup> acknowledges that female crime victims are particularly vulnerable; that the police are ‘challenged’ and current abilities to protect them have not reached desired standards. In light of these recognised deficiencies, increasing protection for women is a stated goal. The report states:

The reduction of crime levels, specifically the “TRIO crimes” [murder, rape and assault Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)] and crimes against women and children, including domestic violence, which despite continued success during the past, remains a challenging task given the prevailing socioeconomic conditions in the country. This is an objective that the SAPS can’t achieve on its own and will require an integrated approach involving all communities and spheres of Government.

Recognising the problem in this particular area, the report also states in relation to investigating crimes against women, that resources, specialisation, and the empowerment of crime victims are necessary. The recommendations include:

4.1.2.6 With regard to certain priority crimes, particularly crimes against women and children and stock theft, the Department will establish specialised units to deal with these crimes, and also ensure allocation of resources to these units....

...Intensify efforts to combat crimes against women and children and the promotion of the empowerment of victims of crime...

In another indication of the SAPS recognition of the negative reputation of the police in investigating crimes against women, the organisation realised that initiatives and reassurances are necessary. Toward this effort the SAPS has designed a section of their website<sup>20</sup> setting

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<sup>18</sup> South African Police Service 2010, *Strategic Plan for the South African Police Service 2010/2011*, August, Section 4.1.1.1 <http://www.saps.gov.za> - Accessed 1 September 2010 – Attachment 17.

<sup>19</sup> South African Police Service 2010, *Strategic Plan for the South African Police Service 2010/2011*, August, Section 4.1.1.1 <http://www.saps.gov.za> - Accessed 1 September 2010 – Attachment 17.

<sup>20</sup> ‘Conversations with Women’ South African Police Service website [http://www.saps.gov.za/projects\\_campaigns/conversationswithwomen.htm](http://www.saps.gov.za/projects_campaigns/conversationswithwomen.htm) - Accessed 1 September 2010 – Attachment 18.



out steps committing the police to protecting women. Under the section entitled 'The SAPS has a commitment to women', the police state that:

If you have been the victim of crime we will:

- treat you with respect and dignity;
- take whatever steps necessary to investigate your case;
- give you regular feedback on your case;
- inform you of available victim support services in your area;
- inform you of the procedure that must be followed in your case; and
- treat any information you give us as confidential.

It is evident that the SAPS approach to increasing protection for women on a strategic level addresses a nexus of crimes against women with drug smuggling and human trafficking. Recognising a need for improvements in this area, the Annual Report also states that; '...Crime Intelligence will emphasise intelligence operations pertaining to serious crime including contact and TRIO [murder, rape and assault - Grievous Bodily Harm], syndicates involved in drug and people smuggling, and human trafficking.'<sup>21</sup> Another positive initiative set to launch in 2009/2010 is the launching of a two week Sexual Offences Investigator's course for police to improve prosecution records in crimes against women and children.<sup>22</sup>

Human rights organisations welcome the above initiatives by the government and police and recognise that on a constitutional level there are many protections for women; however, in practice, many deficiencies and inadequacies remain. In March 2010 a report entitled 'Criminal Injustice: Violence Against Women In South Africa'<sup>23</sup> was prepared jointly by the following organisations: People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA), AIDS Legal Network (ALN), One in Nine Campaign, and the Coalition for African Lesbians (CAL). The report acknowledges numerous positive government initiatives; however, it concludes that authorities are still unable to provide protection for women who are subject to violence and states that mechanisms for access to justice and remedies are insufficient. The report also specifically points out that current laws in South Africa do not comprehensively or adequately address the crime of trafficking and stalking. The following excerpts are provided:

In South Africa, violence against women contravenes numerous constitutionally guaranteed rights, most significantly, the right to equality, which provides for equality before the law and the right to equal benefit and protection of the law. The reality and threat of infringements impinge on women's rights to inherent dignity, the right to have that dignity respected and protected, the right to life, the right to freedom and security of the person and the right to bodily and psychological integrity. **While South Africa has one of the most progressive and inclusive Constitutions in the world, with a Bill of Rights proclaimed to be the cornerstone of democracy, the incidence of violence against women continues to escalate to alarming proportions. Protection against such abuse is limited at best, as perpetrators enjoy widespread impunity.**

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<sup>21</sup> South African Police Service 2010, *Strategic Plan for the South African Police Service 2010/2011*, August, Section 4.1.4.1 <http://www.saps.gov.za> - Accessed 1 September 2010 – Attachment 17.

<sup>22</sup>South African Police Service 2009, *Annual Report 2008/2009*, p. 47

<http://www.info.gov.za/view/DownloadFileAction?id=107802> - Accessed 2 September 2010 – Attachment 19.

<sup>23</sup> 'Criminal Injustice: Violence Against Women In South Africa' 2010, People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA), AIDS Legal Network (ALN), One in Nine Campaign, and the Coalition for African Lesbians (CAL) March, p.5 <http://www.powa.co.za/files/SouthAfricaShadowReportMarch2010.pdf> - Accessed 1 September 2010 – Attachment 20.

...For the period under review, we note that policies and legislation have been adopted to respond to violence against women, but that these developments have not had the most positive impact on women survivors. As this section of the report will demonstrate, **we remain concerned about the inadequate measures taken to ensure the protection of women subjected to violence; the lack of womens access to just and effective remedies, the lack of access to the mechanisms and processes of justice, including compensation.**<sup>24</sup>

The 2010 Amnesty International report *State Of The World's Human Rights*<sup>25</sup> section on South Africa also assesses that there is inadequate protection for women victims of crime, stating: 'High levels of violence against women and girls continued to be reported...' The report also states that a government inspection of 430 police stations revealed that many failed to comply with guidelines pertaining to the investigation of domestic violence. The report further substantiated complaints against police for failing to arrest violators of protection orders against violence, and even 'chased away' victims who complained of this practice. The report also stated that research confirmed that the 2006 political decision to close specially created family violence and sexual offences units had reduced the rate of arrests and convictions.

Human Rights Watch's *World Report 2009*<sup>26</sup> section on South Africa described violence against women as 'unacceptably high', despite the introduction in December 2007 of the Sexual Offences Act. A 2008 Human Rights Watch report entitled 'Universal Periodic Review of South Africa'<sup>27</sup> stated that strong women's organisations were in existence; however, women continue to experience various forms of discrimination and experience extremely high levels of gender-based violence. The report contains the following information:

Strong women's organizations in South Africa continue to challenge the patriarchal attitudes that persist in society and to pressure the Government to address gender-based abuses and discrimination...South Africa has a strong policy framework to promote gender equality, but women continue to be disadvantaged relative to men in job opportunities, income levels and basic safety, and to suffer extremely high levels of gender-based violence.

## Attachments

1. 'Vermaat, E. 2009, 'North African And Nigerian Crime And Terrorist Networks' MilitantIslamMonitor.org website 20 April  
<http://www.militantislammonitor.org/article/id/3931> - Accessed 2 September 2010.
2. Hosken, G. 2009, 'Major Global Drug Syndicate Bust in SA' *Pretoria News*, 1 December. (FACTIVA)

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<sup>24</sup> 'Criminal Injustice: Violence Against Women In South Africa' 2010, People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA), AIDS Legal Network (ALN), One in Nine Campaign, and the Coalition for African Lesbians (CAL) March p.5 <http://www.powa.co.za/files/SouthAfricaShadowReportMarch2010.pdf> - Accessed 1 September 2010 – Attachment 20.

<sup>25</sup> Amnesty International 2010, *The State Of The World's Human Rights*, South Africa Section <http://www.thereport.amnesty.org/en/download> - Accessed 1 September 2010 – Attachment 21.

<sup>26</sup> Human Rights Watch 2009, *World Report- South Africa*, January – Attachment 22.

<sup>27</sup> Human Rights Watch 2008, 'Universal periodic review of South Africa', HRW website, 7 April [http://hrw.org/english/docs/2008/04/11/global18513\\_txt.htm](http://hrw.org/english/docs/2008/04/11/global18513_txt.htm) - Accessed 15 April 2008 – Attachment 23.

3. Otto, H. 2009, 'Human Trafficking Law Shows its Limits', *Pretoria News*, 1 August. (FACTIVA)
4. 'Organized Crime in South Africa' 2008, STRATFOR 17 June [http://www.stratfor.com/analysis/organized\\_crime\\_south\\_africa](http://www.stratfor.com/analysis/organized_crime_south_africa) - Accessed 2 September 2010.
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8. Australian Crime Commission 2009, *Illicit Drug Data Report 2008-2009* [http://www.crimecommission.gov.au/publications/iddr/files/2008\\_09/04%20Heroin%200809.pdf](http://www.crimecommission.gov.au/publications/iddr/files/2008_09/04%20Heroin%200809.pdf) - Accessed 2 September 2010.
9. Australian Federal Police 2009, 'Two women charged over internal drug concealments', 25 November <http://www.afp.gov.au/media-centre/news/afp/2009/november/two-women-charged-over-internal-drug-concealments.aspx> - Accessed 2 September 2010.
10. Australian Federal Police 2009, 'Nigerian man charged over internal drug concealment' <http://www.afp.gov.au/media-centre/news/afp/2009/october/nigerian-man-charged-over-internal-drug-concealment.aspx> - Accessed 2 September 2010.
11. 'Australia detects rise in drug smugglers ingesting heroin' 2008, RadioAustralia 26 August <http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/programguide/stories/200807/s2299749.htm> - Accessed 26 August 2010.
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15. Selassie, G. 2009, 'Murder rate falls but sex offences up in South Africa's latest crime statistics' *IHS Global Insight Daily Analysis*, 24 September.
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17. South African Police Service 2010, *Strategic Plan for the South African Police Service 2010/2011*, August <http://www.saps.gov.za> - Accessed 1 September 2010.
18. 'Conversations with Women' South African Police Service website [http://www.saps.gov.za/projects\\_campaigns/conversationswithwomen.htm](http://www.saps.gov.za/projects_campaigns/conversationswithwomen.htm) - Accessed 1 September 2010.
19. South African Police Service 2009, *Annual Report 2008/2009*, p. 47 <http://www.info.gov.za/view/DownloadFileAction?id=107802> - Accessed 2 September 2010.
20. 'Criminal Injustice: Violence Against Women In South Africa' 2010, People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA), AIDS Legal Network (ALN), One in Nine Campaign, and the Coalition for African Lesbians (CAL) March, p.5 <http://www.powa.co.za/files/SouthAfricaShadowReportMarch2010.pdf> - Accessed 1 September 2010.
21. Amnesty International 2010, *The State Of The World's Human Rights*, South Africa Section <http://www.thereport.amnesty.org/en/download> - Accessed 1 September 2010.
22. Human Rights Watch 2009, *World Report - South Africa*, January.
23. Human Rights Watch 2008, 'Universal periodic review of South Africa', HRW website, 7 April [http://hrw.org/english/docs/2008/04/11/global18513\\_txt.htm](http://hrw.org/english/docs/2008/04/11/global18513_txt.htm) - Accessed 15 April 2008.