

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	526
Land:	Den Demokratiske Republik Congo
Kilde:	UN office on Drugs and Crime
Titel:	Annual Report on Legislation on and Reported Cases of Human Trafficking
Udgivet:	Januar 2019
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	6. maj 2019



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

–Angola–

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

Investigations and Suspects

In 2014, 5 cases of trafficking were sentenced for criminal prosecution. There were 25 suspected cases of trafficking of minors and nine suspected cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation and domestic servitude.

Source: ACP-EU Migration Action (2016). Angola Relatório de Estudo Base: Revisão dos regulamentos existentes e desenvolvimento de um conjunto de recomendações para a redacção da nova política nacional.

Victims

The Angolan government identified and rescued 17 potential victims of trafficking, with Instituto Nacional da Criança assisting 15 children that were victims of sexual and labour trafficking.

Source: ACP-EU Migration Action (2016). Angola Relatório de Estudo Base: Revisão dos regulamentos existentes e desenvolvimento de um conjunto de recomendações para a redacção da nova política nacional.

–Benin–

The specific offence on trafficking in persons in Benin covers trafficking of minors. Other articles of the criminal code are used to prosecute trafficking of adults.

Investigations and Suspects

In 2017, 105 persons were prosecuted for trafficking in persons and 30 persons were convicted.

Source: l'Office Central de Protection des Mineurs (OCPM), les Centres de Promotion Sociale (CPS) and les Organisations Non Gouvernementales (ONG).

Victims

In 2017, 536 victims of trafficking were recorded. Victims were all children, 361 girls and 174 boys.

Source: l'Office Central de Protection des Mineurs (OCPM), les Centres de Promotion Sociale (CPS) and les Organisations Non Gouvernementales (ONG).

–Botswana–

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Botswana covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol. The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, No. 32 was introduced in 2014. Additionally, Article 114 of the Children's Act, No.8 of 2009, also addresses child abduction and child trafficking.

Investigations and suspects

Since the introduction of national trafficking in persons legislation in Botswana in late 2014, the Directorate of Public Prosecutions has recorded several investigations. In 2015, five investigations and seven prosecutions were completed. In the subsequent year, 12 cases were investigated and dually prosecuted. As of December 2017, 11 cases were before the courts and two were finalised with one recorded conviction.

Source: Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security, *Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017)*.

As of December 2017, a total of 25 suspected traffickers had been apprehended in Botswana. Of these, 60% were males from Botswana and Malawi. The rest were from countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean.

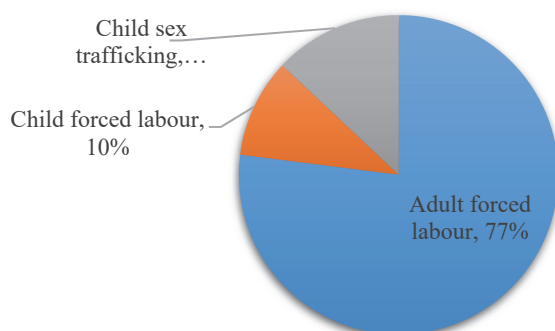
Source: Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security, *Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017)*.

Victims

Between 2015 and 2016, a total of 30 persons were identified as victims of trafficking in Botswana. Of these victims, 19 were adult males. Of child victims, the majority were female. The majority of both male and female victims were citizens of Malawi. All victims originated from Sub-Saharan African countries.

Source: Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security, *Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017)*.

Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by form of exploitation, 2014 – September 2017



Source: Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security, *Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017)*.

–Burkina Faso–

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

Victims

In 2015, a total of 550 children (199 girls, 351 boys) were identified as being victims of trafficking.

Source : Ministère de l'action sociale et de la solidarité nationale.



Source : Ministère de l'action sociale et de la solidarité nationale.

–Cameroon–

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

Investigations and Suspects

According to the police, in 2016, 34 men and 23 women were identified as trafficking offenders. Courts registered 23 cases of child trafficking. 11 cases were pending before trial, with five persons were convicted, two acquitted, and five at the level of preliminary enquiry in 2015.

Source: Ministère de la Justice.

Victims

A total of 67 victims were identified in 2016. Four were men, 47 were women, and 16 were minors.

Source: Ministère de la Justice.

–Central African Republic–

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

Victims

In 2015, 39 children (28 boys, 11 girls) were identified as being newly recruited by armed groups in the Central African Republic. Of these, 21 were recruited by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and 13 by ex-Séléka factions such as the Union for Peace in the Central African Republic (UPC).

From January 2014 to December 2015, a total of 5,541 children were separated from armed groups by the country task force. Of these, 4,274 were boys and 1,267 were girls.

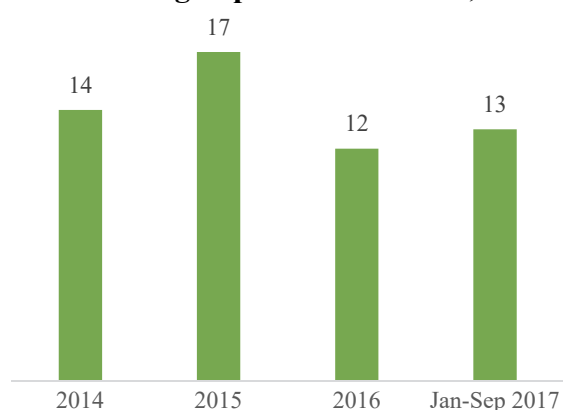
Source: UN Security Council.

–Côte d’Ivoire–

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Côte d’Ivoire was recently introduced in 2016 to cover trafficking in both adults and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour.

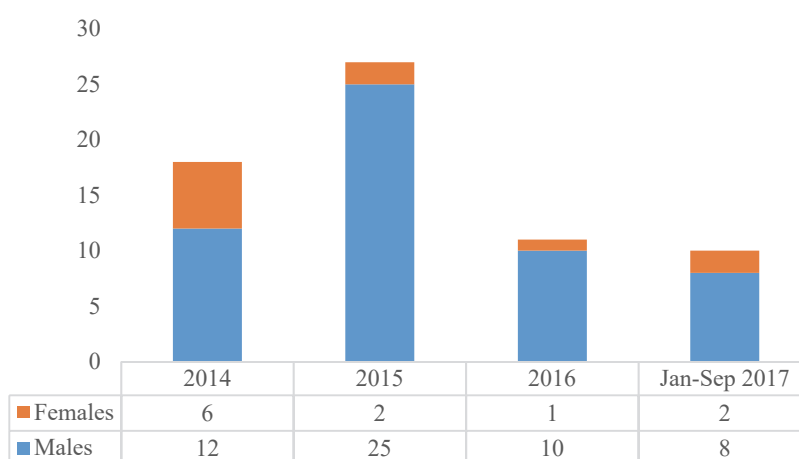
Investigations and suspects

Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2014 – September 2017



Source: Service Public of Côte d’Ivoire.

Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system because they have been suspected of trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – September 2017

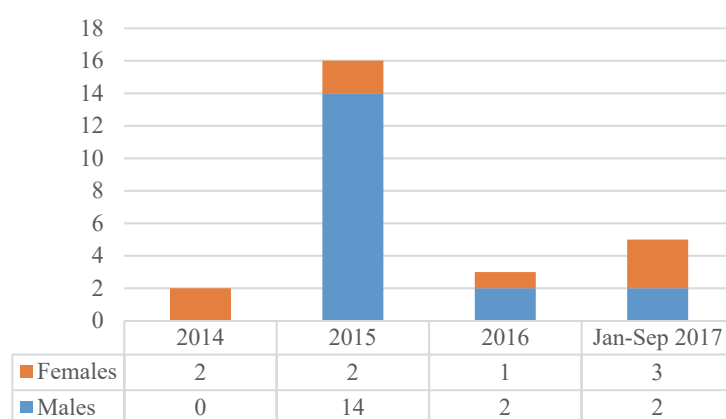


Source: Service Public of Côte d’Ivoire.

The same number of persons suspected of trafficking in persons were also prosecuted for the crime in the corresponding years.

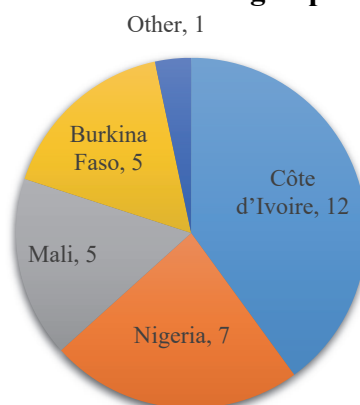
Source: Service Public of Côte d’Ivoire

Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – September 2017



Source: Service Public of Côte d'Ivoire.

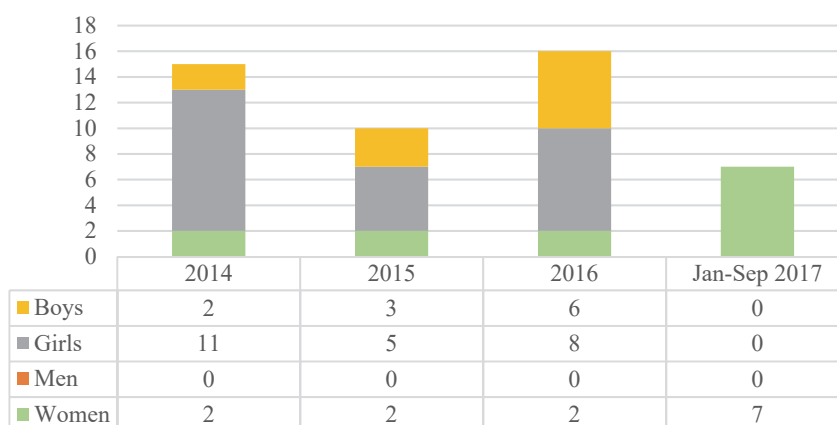
Citizenships of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, 2014 - September 2017



Source: Service Public of Côte d'Ivoire.

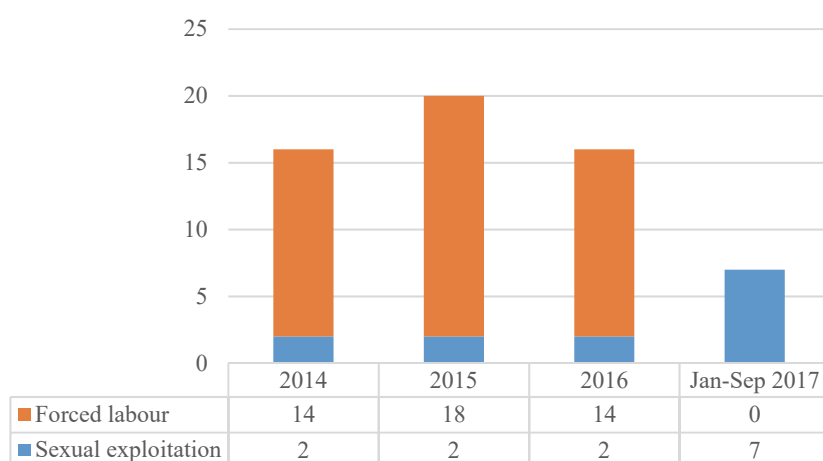
Victims

Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by age and sex, 2014 – September 2017



Source: Service Public of Côte d'Ivoire.

**Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by form of exploitation,
2014 – September 2017**



Source: Service Public of Côte d'Ivoire.

The detected victims during the period between the beginning of 2014 and September 2017 were all from surrounding African countries except for seven reported victims in 2017 who were nationals of China. All 16 domestic victims of trafficking in persons were domestically trafficked within the borders of Côte d'Ivoire.

Source: Service Public of Côte d'Ivoire.

–Democratic Republic of the Congo–

The Democratic Republic of the Congo does not have a specific offence of trafficking in persons. The sexual violence statute may be used to prosecute some trafficking for sexual exploitation cases. The constitution forbids child soldiering.

Victims

Between March and June 2014, 21 children (four girls and 17 boys) were recruited into armed groups, including eight under 15 years of age. 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 Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) triage centres in Kitona (Bas-Congo), Kamina (Katanga), and Kotakoli (Equateur) between 1 and 10 April.

Between June and September, MONUSCO documented 128 cases of children (four 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, Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) in Beni territory, 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 documented 298 cases of children (18 girls and 280 boys), including one Rwandan, who had escaped or were separated from armed groups. 69 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.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child expressed concerns over a significant number of girls which remain victims of sexual exploitation and forced labour in the hands of armed groups.

During the reporting period between 10 March and the 30 June 2017, MONUSCO documented 527 cases of grave violations of child rights. At least 269 children were separated or escaped from armed groups, including 14 girls. The main armed groups that recruited and used children were Kamuina Nsapu, Raia Mutomboki, Nyatura, Front for Patriotic Resistance in Ituri (FRPI), and Union des patriotes pour la libération du Congo (UPLC).

In the Kasai provinces, militia groups, including Kamuina Nsapu, systematically recruited and used children in combat against FARDC. MONUSCO documented 28 new cases of child recruitment by Kamuina Nsapu militia, including eight girls, over the course of the reporting period.

Source: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (2017). Concluding observations on the report submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo under article 12 (1) of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

Large numbers of children continue to be recruited and used in armed conflict by non-state armed groups, such as the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, Raia Mutomboki and Nyatura, among others.

Source: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (2017). Concluding observations on the combined third to fifth periodic reports of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The majority of trafficking is internal, and, while much of it is perpetrated by armed groups and rogue elements of government forces outside official control in the country's unstable eastern provinces, incidents of trafficking occurred throughout all 11 provinces.

Men and women working in unlicensed Congolese artisanal mines, many of whom began mining as children, are reported to be subjected to forced labour, including debt bondage, by mining bosses, other miners, family members, government officials, armed groups, and government forces. Many miners are, in effect, in bonded labour. Often, they are forced to continue working to pay off constantly accumulating debts for cash advances, tools, food, and other provisions at undisclosed interest rates. Intergenerational debt continues to exist as some miners inherit the debt of deceased family members.

Some members of Batwa, or pygmy groups, are subjected to conditions of forced labour, most commonly in agriculture, but also in mining and domestic service in remote areas of the DRC. Some Congolese women are forcibly prostituted in brothels or informal camps, including in markets, bars, and bistros in mining areas, by loosely organized networks, gangs, and brothel operators.

Children are engaged in forced and exploitative labour in small-scale agriculture, informal mining, and other informal sectors throughout the country. Children are subjected to forced and exploitative labour in the illegal mining of diamonds, copper, gold, cobalt, ore, and tin, as well as the smuggling of minerals.

Children ages 5-17 are usually forced to work in the production of cassiterite, wolframite, and coltan, while those ages 10-16 are forced to work in the production of gold.

Source: International Labour Organisation (2015). Draft Report on Forced Labour and Human Trafficking in the Southern African Development Community.

–Djibouti–

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Djibouti was adopted in 2016 and covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

In Djibouti, no cases of trafficking in persons have been ever recorded.

Source: The Tribunal of First Instance.

–Ghana–

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

Victims

On 15 December 2015, the Department of Social Development under the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection (MOGCSP), in collaboration with representatives of the International Organization of Migration (IOM), the Anti Human Trafficking Unit of the Police Service, the South Africa Embassy, and the Human Trafficking Secretariat also under MOGCSP, recorded 21 Ghanaian minors trafficked to Pretoria, South Africa to play football. The trafficked children were between the ages of 9 and 16. All of the children came from different villages in Sefwi in the western part of the country.

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (2016).

In 2015, following a rescue operation carried out by INTERPOL and GPS in the cocoa and mining sectors, a total of 50 minors were brought to the police station for an initial assessment. Following IOM and the social welfare office's screening, 27 minors were determined to be victims of trafficking or exploited/vulnerable cases. There were seven girls and 20 boys, between eight and 19 years old. 24 were Ghanaian nationals and three were Burkinabe living with family members in Ghana.

In 2015, 40 children (nine girls and 25 boys, aged seven to 21) benefitted from BTCTE sponsorship. In addition, three children were sponsored by private donors through the United States Association for International Migration (USAIM). From the end of 2015, BTCTE has generously committed to support the 20 children rescued on Lake Volta this year. As of 2016, IOM currently has 63 survivors under its care.

Source: IOM (2015). Ghana Annual Report.

In 2016, the IOM provided reintegration assistance, which consisted of vocational training, education, microbusiness loans, and provision of food packages. A total of 81 trafficked children benefited from one or more of these.

Migrant assistance: The Operations Department also assists stranded and vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking through facilitating their dignified return home. The department assisted a total of 104 migrants through such interventions in 2016.

The number of victims of trafficking assisted with AVRRC services in 2016 was: five (four women and one man) from Kuwait (3), Kenya (1) and Niger (1).

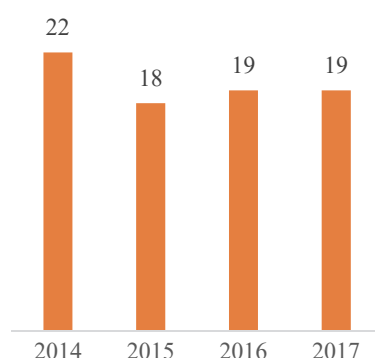
Source: IOM (2016). Ghana Annual Report.

–Guinea–

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Guinea was introduced in October 2016 which is broadly in line with the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol definition. Previously, the legislation only criminalized child trafficking.

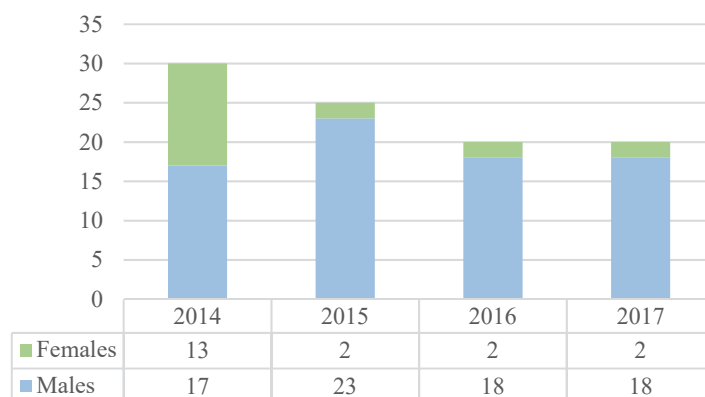
Investigations and suspects

Number of cases of trafficking in persons and related offences recorded, 2014 – 2017



Source: National Committee against Trafficking in Persons and Similar Practices (CNLTPPA), Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals (OPROGEM).

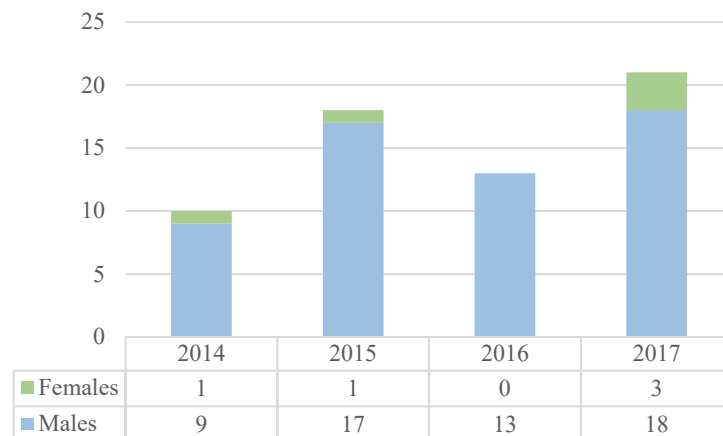
Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system because they have been suspected of, arrested for or cautioned for trafficking in persons and related offences, by sex, 2014 – 2017**



Source: CNLTPPA.

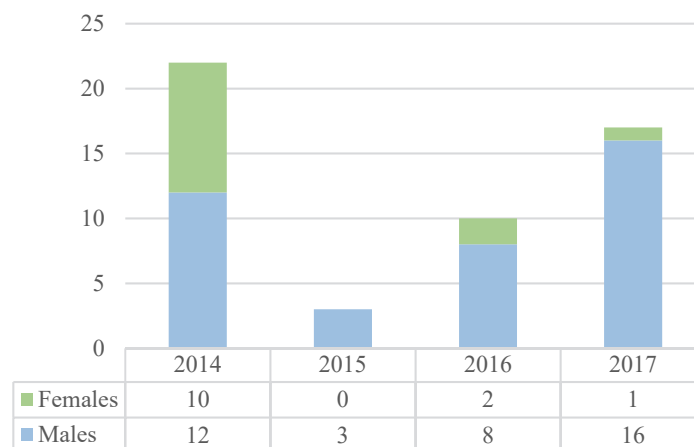
**Note: Formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system may include persons suspected, arrested, or cautioned at the national level.

**Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons and related offences,
by sex, 2014 – 2017**



Source: CNLTPPA.

**Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons and related offences,
by sex, 2014 – 2017**



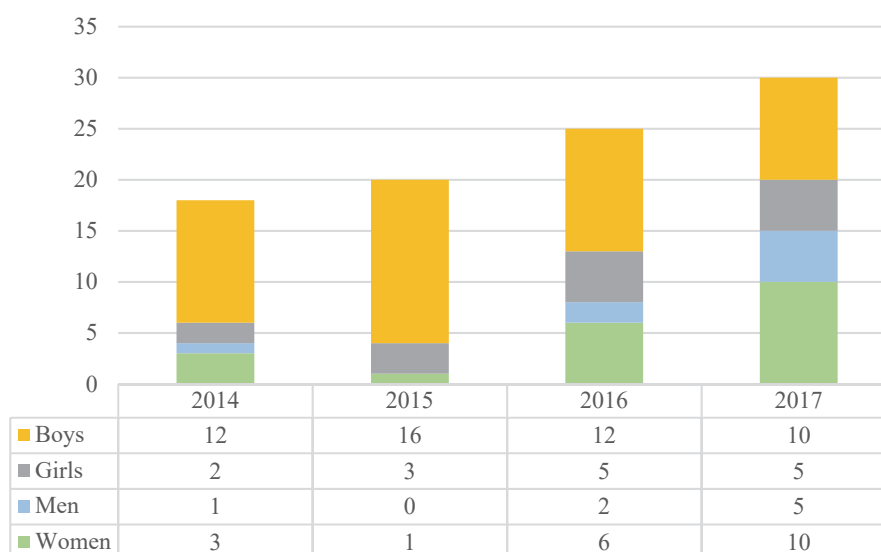
Source: CNLTPPA.

The majority of persons convicted between 2014 and 2017 were citizens of Guinea and six were foreigners.

Source: CNLTPPA.

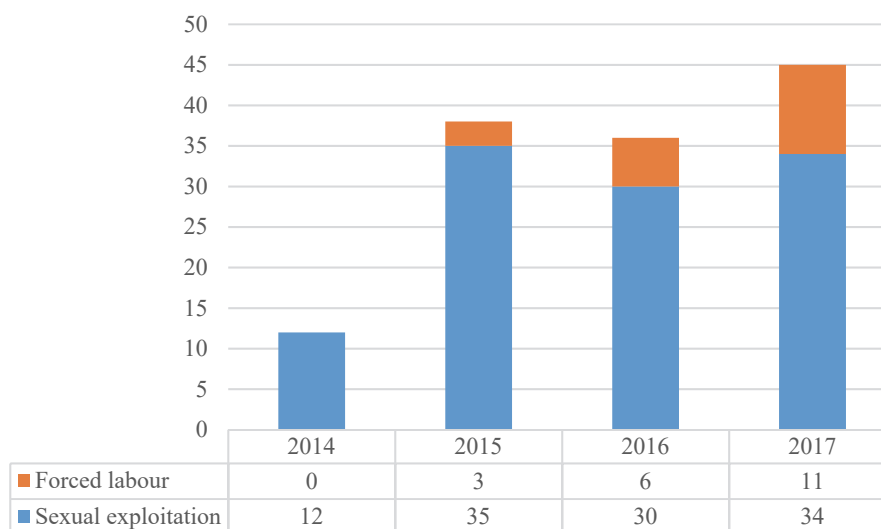
Victims

Number of victims of trafficking in persons and related crimes detected, by age and sex, 2014 – 2017



Source: CNLTTPA, OPROGEM.

Number of victims of trafficking in persons and related crimes detected, by form of exploitation, 2014 – 2017

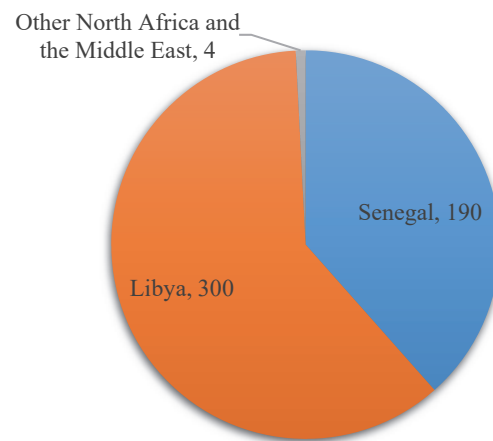


Source: CNLTTPA, OPROGEM.

In 2016, 78 citizens of Guinea were trafficked domestically. In 2017, 79 victims of Guinea were trafficked domestically and 120 were trafficked internationally.

Source: CNLTTPA.

Countries from which identified victims were repatriated, 2014 – 2017



Source: CNLTPPA.

–Guinea Bissau–

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Guinea Bissau which was introduced in 2011 covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

No cases of trafficking in persons have ever been recorded in Guinea Bissau.

While Guinea Bissau has established legislation regarding trafficking in persons, female genital mutilation, and domestic violence, protection and rights are not enforced for many people in the country. National authorities reported in 2014 that there were severe implementation gaps of the legislation, despite progress being made.

Source: Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights of Guinea Bissau.

The practice of forced marriage is common in Guinea Bissau, especially in the Gabú and Bafatá regions. Forced marriage often results from poor families selling their daughters in exchange for money, land, or cattle. National authorities expressed concern that many of these forced marriages involve trafficking in persons.

Source: Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights of Guinea Bissau.

Poverty is also a significant problem in Guinea Bissau, which makes children vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse, trafficking, child labour, child marriage and commercial sexual exploitation.

Source: UN General Assembly.

Victims

On average, between 7 and 10 per cent of girls are forced into marriage before they reach age 15 while 29 per cent are married before reaching age 18. Evidence suggests that poverty exacerbates this issue, with 37 per cent of women from very poor households married before the age of 18.

Source: UN General Assembly.

According to a survey taken by the Ministry of Economics, Planning and Regional Integration, more than half (51%) of children between the ages of 5 and 14 are involved in child labour. This form of exploitation is more prevalent in rural areas (62% in rural areas, 37% in urban areas). Exploitation of children for forced labour occurs more frequently among children between the ages of 5 and 11 (56%) than children between the ages of 15 and 17 (44%). In addition, girls are more vulnerable to labour exploitation (53%).

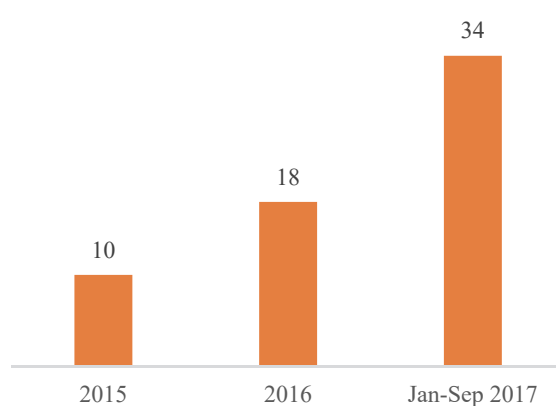
Source: Ministry of Economics, Planning and Regional Integration.

–Kenya–

The definition of trafficking in the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act 2010 is in line with the Protocol definition; it makes consent irrelevant (Section 3(2)), captures internal and transnational trafficking (article 3(4)), and excludes the means element requirement for child trafficking (section 3(3)). The understanding of trafficking where the purpose is sexual exploitation is broader than envisaged by the Protocol. Kenyan legislation additionally includes removal of body parts in addition to organs; forcible or fraudulent use of a person in armed conflict; child labour; child marriage and forced marriage.

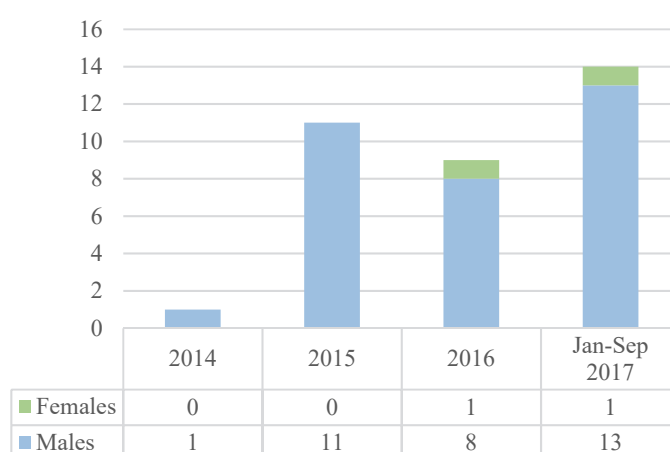
Investigations and suspects

Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2015 – September 2017



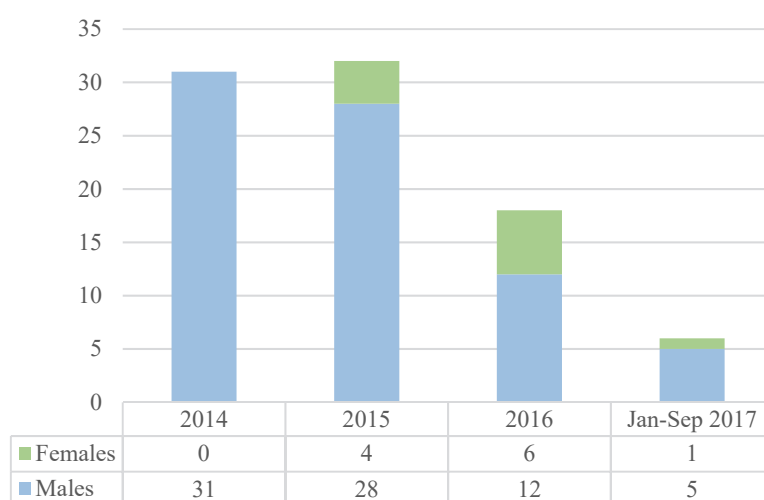
Source: The Government of the Republic of Kenya.

Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system because they have been suspected of trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – September 2017



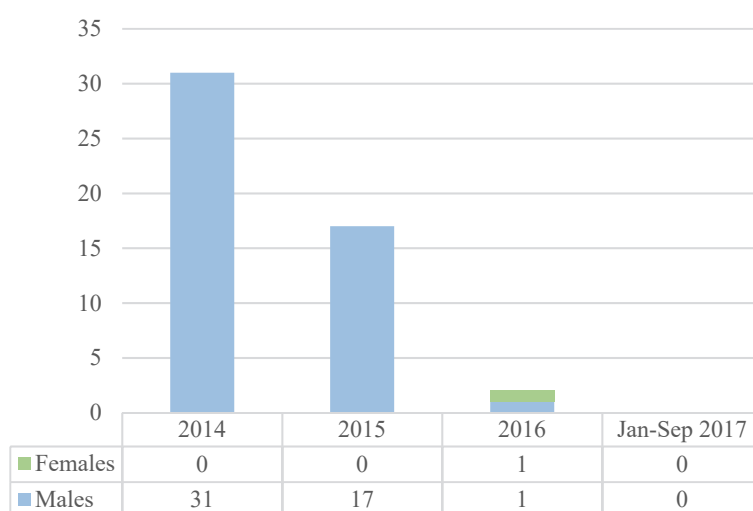
Source: The Government of the Republic of Kenya.

Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – September 2017



Source: The Government of the Republic of Kenya.

Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – September 2017



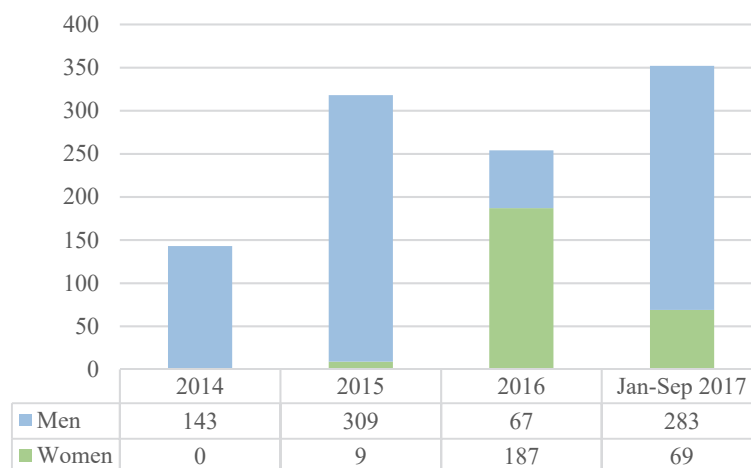
Source: The Government of the Republic of Kenya.

The majority of persons convicted of trafficking in persons were citizens of Ethiopia and Somalia.

Source: The Government of the Republic of Kenya.

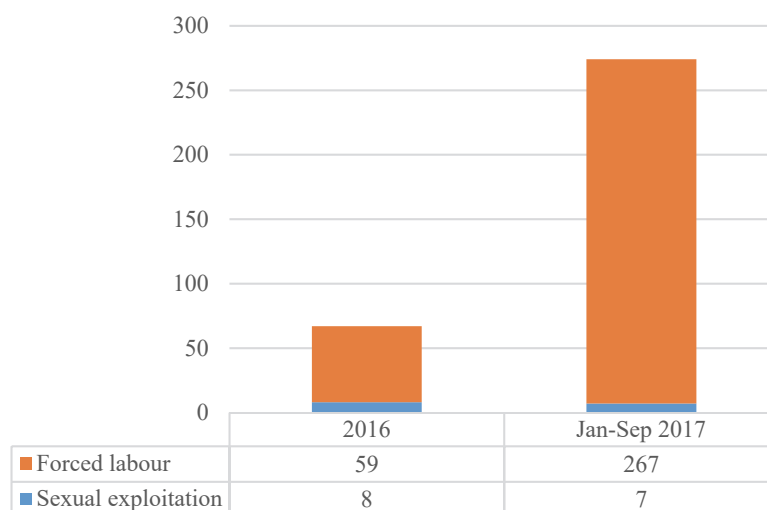
Victims

Number of adult victims of trafficking in persons detected, by age and sex, 2014 – September 2017



Source: The Government of the Republic of Kenya.

Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by form of exploitation, 2016 – September 2017



Source: The Government of the Republic of Kenya.

Detected victims of trafficking in persons between January 2014 and September 2017 were citizens of Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, and Burundi.

Source: The Government of the Republic of Kenya.

–Lesotho–

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

Investigations and suspects

In 2015, a total of 17 trafficking in persons cases were recorded. More than half of these cases (52.9%) came from the central region of Lesotho with smaller numbers coming from the northern region (29.4%) and the southern region (17.7%).

Source: Bureau of Statistics.

Victims

In 2014, the government identified 11 victims of trafficking in persons and referred five for services.

Source: International Labour Organisation (ILO).

-Liberia-

The current legislation in Liberia makes use of *Section 14.55* of the Criminal Code to criminalize both trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and the definition of the two offences are not aligned with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the supplementing Protocols. At the same time, *Section 14.55* addresses the criminalization of trafficking for all forms of exploitation listed in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol definition.

Investigation and Suspects

According to the Liberia National Police, there were two cases of human trafficking in January 2017 and one in February of the same year.

Source: Liberia National Police (2017).

In 2015, The UN Committee on the Elimination of Violence against Women welcomed the launch of a national action plan to combat trafficking in 2014 and the establishment of a national anti-trafficking task force. The Committee notes that Liberia remains a source and destination country for trafficking.

Source: UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Victims

According to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the government was investigating a case involving 14 Liberian girls who were trafficked to Lebanon in 2015.

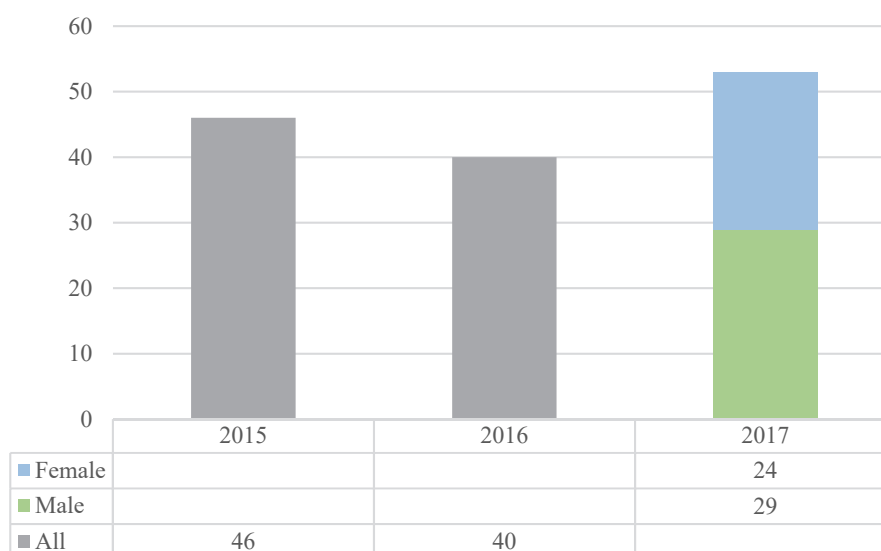
Source: UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

–Madagascar–

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Madagascar covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol but does not follow the definition of exploitation in the Protocol. The Anti-Trafficking Law No. 38 was introduced in 2007 and amended in 2014

Investigations and suspects

Number of suspected traffickers detected, 2014 – 2017



Source: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Population and Social Affairs,
Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017).

Between 2015 and 2017, identified traffickers were citizens of Southern African and Asian countries.

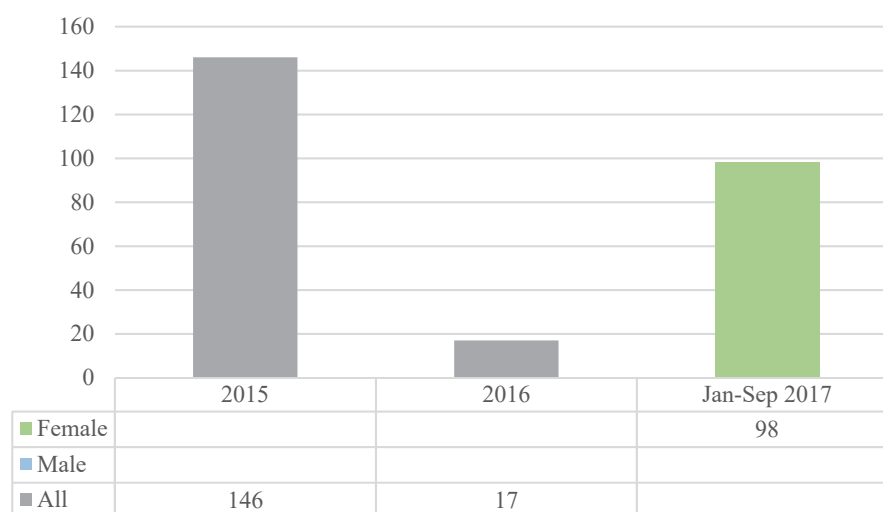
Source: Ministry of Justice, *Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017)*.

In the same period, Madagascar recorded a total of 23 convictions: six each year in 2015 and 2017 and 11 in 2016. However, the majority of cases brought before the court system resulted in acquittals. Notably, out of 144 cases brought in 2015, 138 ended in acquittals and only six in convictions.

Source: Ministry of Justice, *Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017)*.

Victims

Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, 2014 – September 2017



Source: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Population and Social Affairs, *Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017)*.

Government sources reported that between 2015 and 2016, victims were trafficked to the Middle East for the purposes of exploitation in the domestic sector and for sexual and labour exploitation.

Source: Bureau National de Lutte contre la Traite des Etres Humains (BNLTEH), Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Population and Social Affairs, *Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017)*.

–Malawi–

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Malawi covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol and was introduced in 2015. Prior to this period, trafficking in persons cases were prosecuted under the Penal Code 7.01, The Child Care, Protection, and Justice Act No. 22, and the Employment Act of 2000.

Investigations and suspects

Between 2014 and 2016, all identified traffickers were adult males except for one minor. In 2014, 10 traffickers were identified, 15 in 2015, and 16 in 2016. The majority of identified traffickers were citizens of Malawi, followed by citizens of Mozambique, and a minority of Tanzanians.

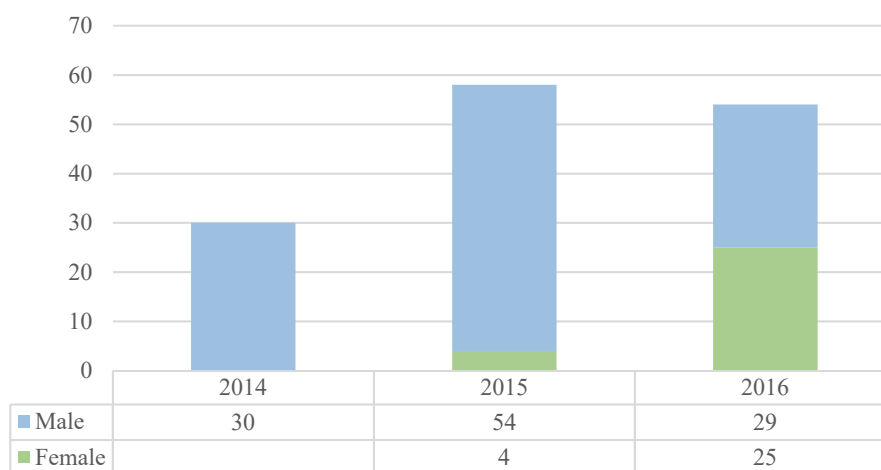
Source: Malawi Police, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Gender, *Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017)*.

In the same period, 14 convictions were recorded: three in 2014, six in 2015, and five in 2016. Additionally in 2016, six cases were under investigation. Many of the cases involved trafficking of children.

Source: Malawi Police, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Gender, *Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017)*.

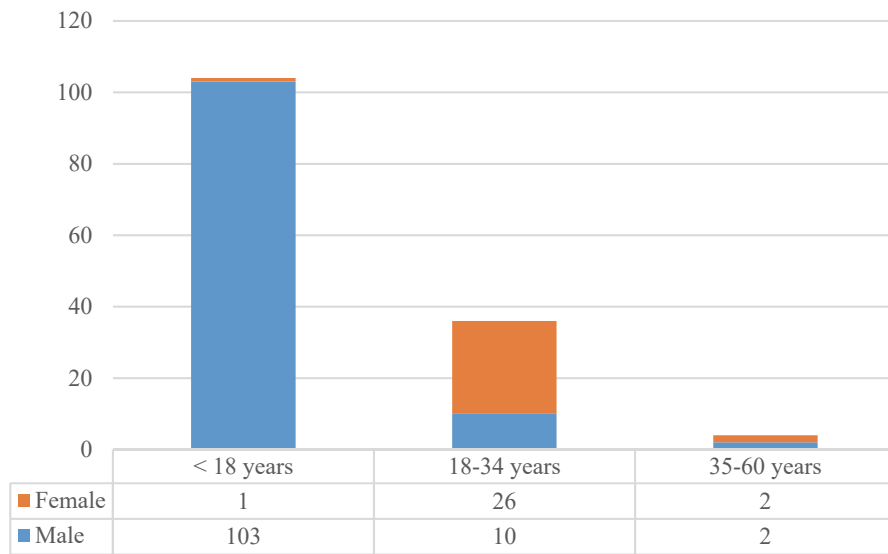
Victims

Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by sex, 2014 – 2016



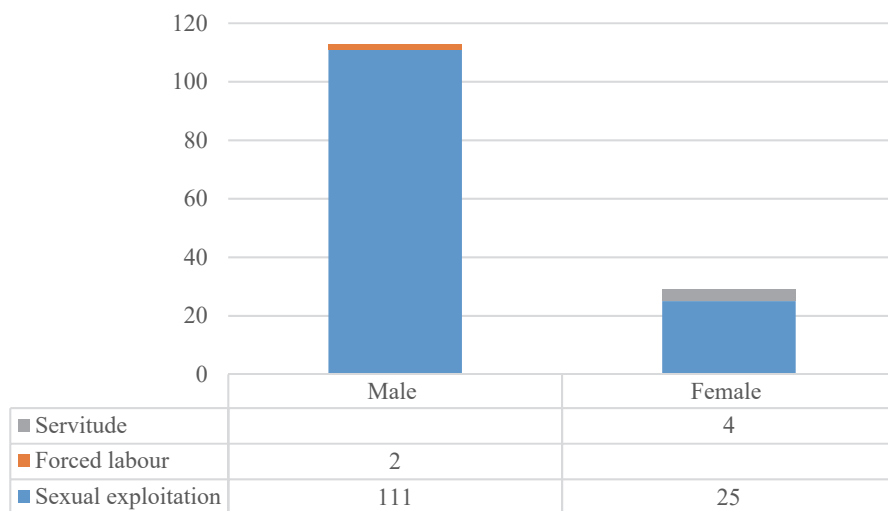
Source: Malawi Police, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Gender, *Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017)*.

Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by sex and age, 2014 – 2016



Source: Malawi Police, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Gender,
Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017).

Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by form of exploitation, 2014 – September 2017



Source: Malawi Police, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Gender,
Trafficking in Persons in the SADC Region: A Statistical Report (2017).

–Mali–

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

Victims

In 2013, 28 boys were officially associated with armed forces and groups. In 2014, eight boys were associated with such groups. Also in 2014, a total of 13 children (four girls and nine boys) who were victims of trafficking in persons were repatriated to Mali. In the same year, 29 children (six girls and 23 boys) were repatriated from Mali to their home countries.

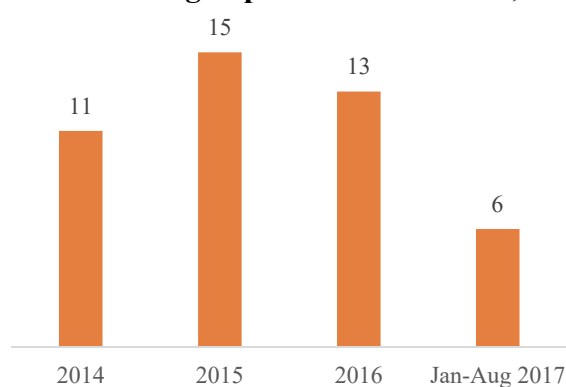
Source: National Centre for Documentation and Information on Women and Children.

–Mauritius–

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

Investigations and suspects

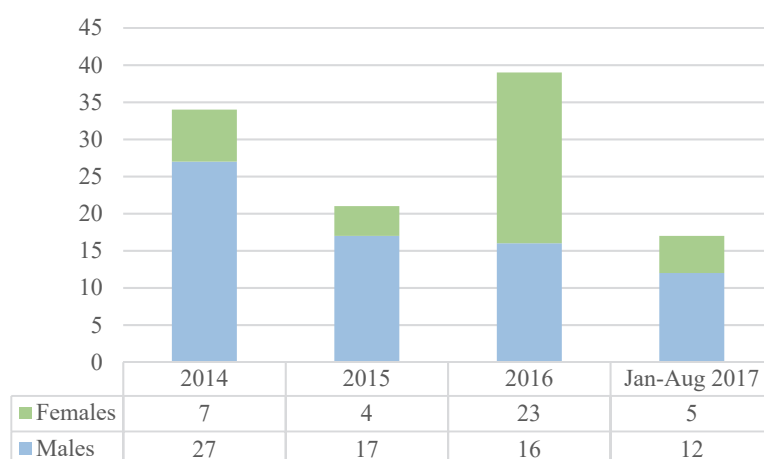
Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2014 – August 2017**



Source: Mauritius Police Force.

**The data presented represents the cases of trafficking in persons established under the Combatting of Trafficking in Persons Act of 2009 and the Child Protection Act of 1994.

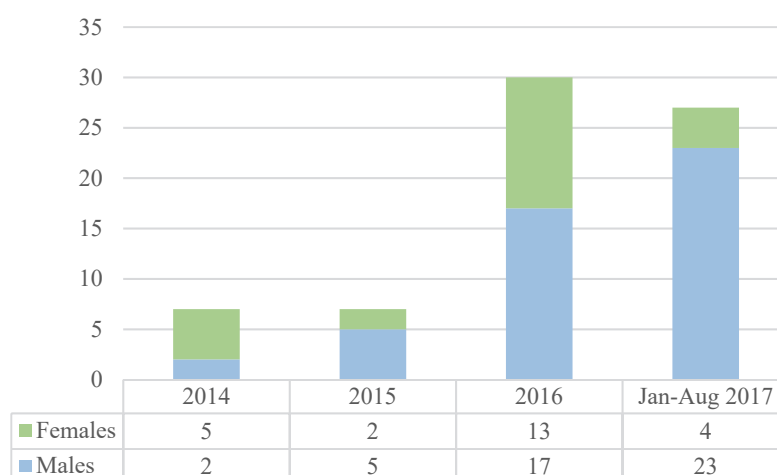
Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system because they have been suspected of, arrested for or cautioned for trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – August 2017**



Source: Mauritius Police Force.

**Note: Formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system may include persons suspected, arrested, or cautioned at the national level.

Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – August 2017



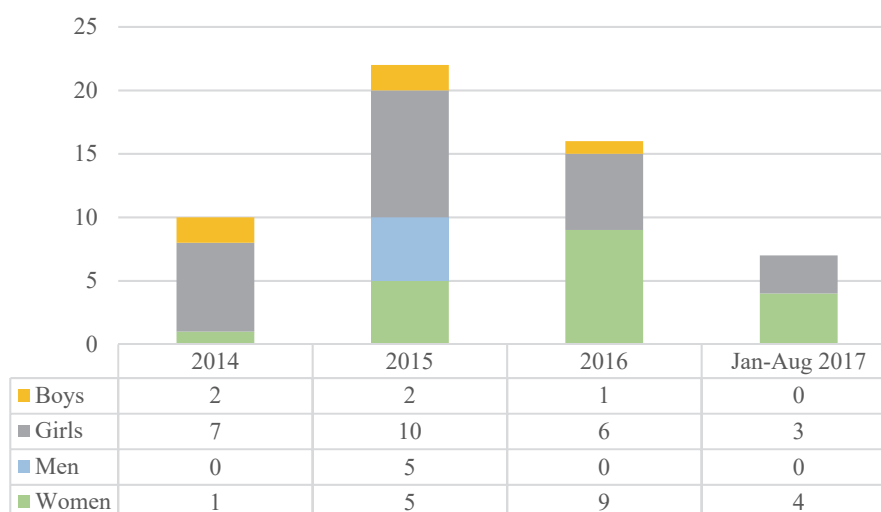
Source: Mauritius Police Force.

In 2014, seven persons were convicted of trafficking in persons. In 2015, one person was convicted, while in 2016 no persons were convicted. In the first eight months of 2017, two persons were convicted. All persons convicted were citizens of Mauritius.

Source: Mauritius Police Force.

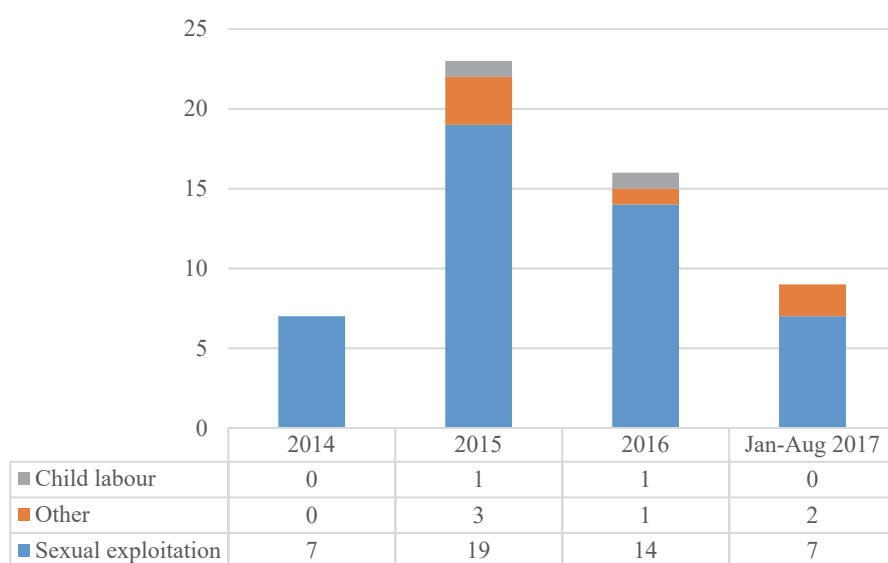
Victims

Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by age and sex, 2014 – August 2017



Source: Mauritius Police Force.

**Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by form of exploitation,
2014 – August 2017**



Source: Mauritius Police Force.

–Mozambique–

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

Investigation and Suspects

According to a 2017 report by the Procurador-Geral da República, it is estimated that 10.5% of trafficking in persons in Mozambique involves sexual exploitation, while 89.5% concerns organ harvesting and forced labour.

In 2016, 19 cases were recorded, compared to 95 during the same period in 2015. This represented a decrease of 76 processes, corresponding to 80%. Prosecution orders were issued in 17 cases, with one abstention and one in preparatory instruction. In 2015, 58 prosecution orders were recorded, with 11 abstentions and 26 in preparatory instruction. The majority of cases were recorded in the provinces of Tete (eight) and Niassa (three).

Cases of trafficking in people with albinism was reduced from 51 in 2015 to 15 in 2016, with the aid of programmes that guarantee protection, social, and legal assistance.

Source: PGR Procuradoria Geral Da Republica (2017).

Victims

Six of the human trafficking victims identified in 2017 were citizens from Mozambique and from other southern African countries. For the other victims identified, citizenship was unreported.

Source: PGR Procuradoria Geral Da Republica (2017).

–Namibia–

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

Investigation and Suspects

According to the International Organisation for Migration in 2015, actual data on the extent of human trafficking and smuggling in Namibia are difficult to obtain. However, the Ministry of Health and Social Services identified 17 cases of reported human trafficking offences. Of these, seven were recorded in the Omaheke region, eight in the Kunene region, and two in the Khomas region.

Source: International Organisation for Migration.

Victims

In 2016, the Human Rights Committee expressed concern that women and children were trafficked within the country for the purpose of forced labour and sexual exploitation, including forced prostitution.

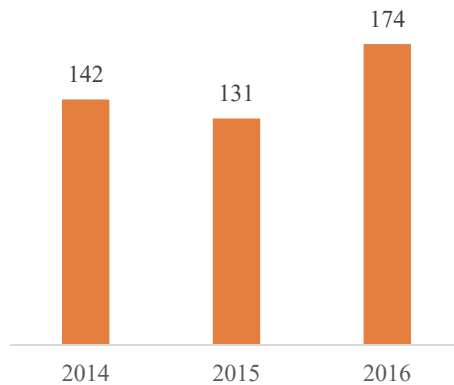
Source: UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

–Niger–

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

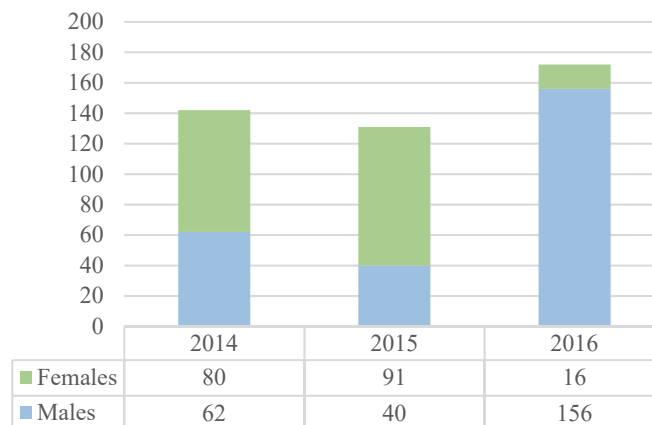
Investigations and suspects

Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2014 – 2016



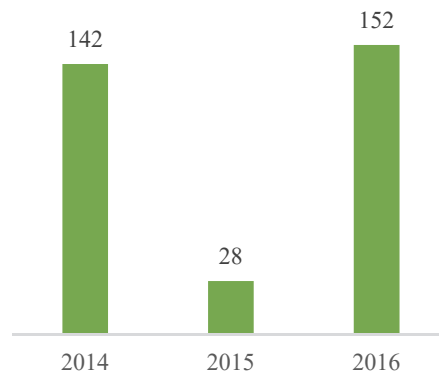
Source: Ministry of Justice

Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – 2016



Source: Ministry of Justice.

Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – 2016



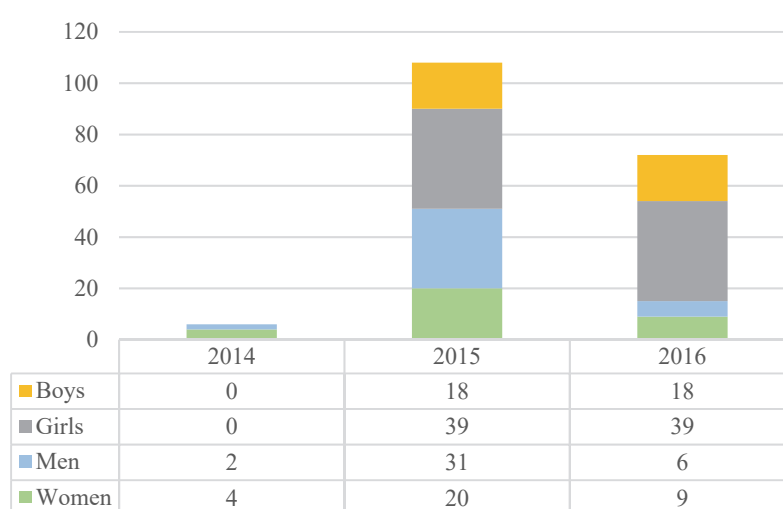
Source: Ministry of Justice.

In 2014, of the 142 persons convicted of trafficked in persons, 62 were males and 80 were females. In 2016, of the 152 persons convicted, 150 were males and two were females. The majority of persons convicted of trafficking in persons between 2014 and 2016 were citizens of Niger or other West African countries.

Source: Ministry of Justice.

Victims

Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by age and sex, 2014 – 2016



Source: Ministry of Justice.

The majority of victims of trafficking in persons were citizens of Niger or other West African countries. Primarily, victims were trafficked internationally to other countries in Africa with a small number trafficked to Europe.

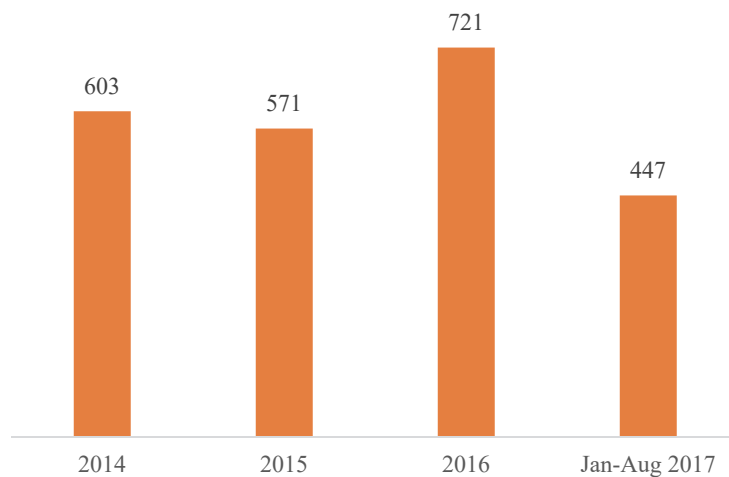
Source: Ministry of Justice.

–Nigeria–

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

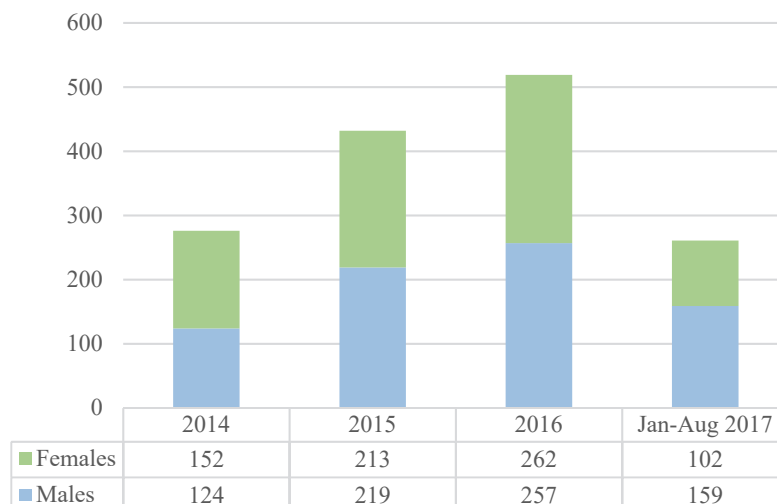
Investigations and suspects

Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2014 – August 2017



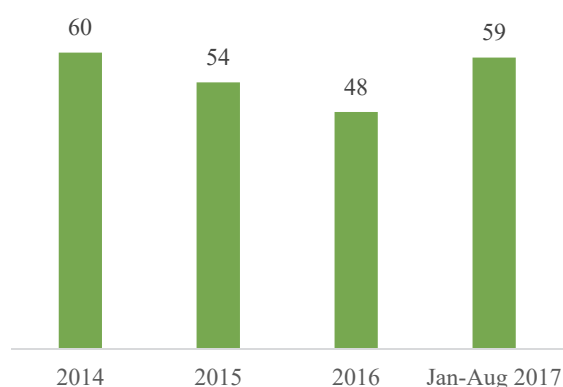
Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons.

Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system because they have been suspected of or arrested for traffickin in persons, by sex, 2014 – August 2017



Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons.

Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, 2014 – August 2017



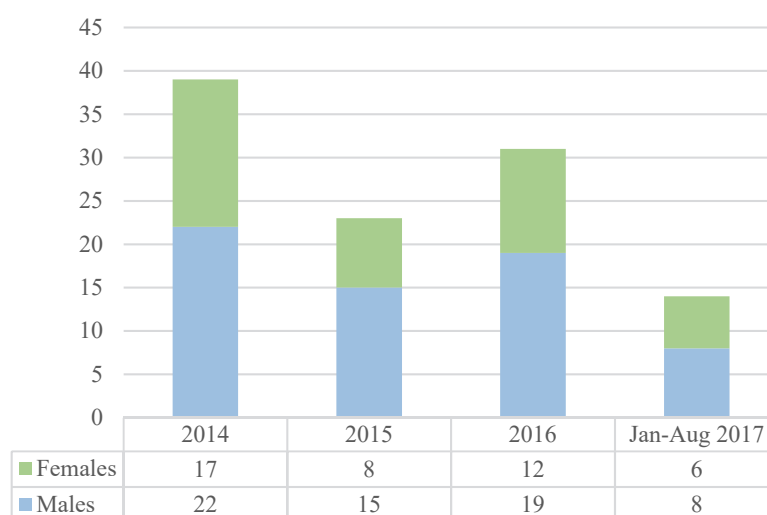
Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons.

Additional information

In 2016, 28 males and 20 females were prosecuted for trafficking in persons. In 2017, 31 males and 28 females were prosecuted.

Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons.

Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – August 2017



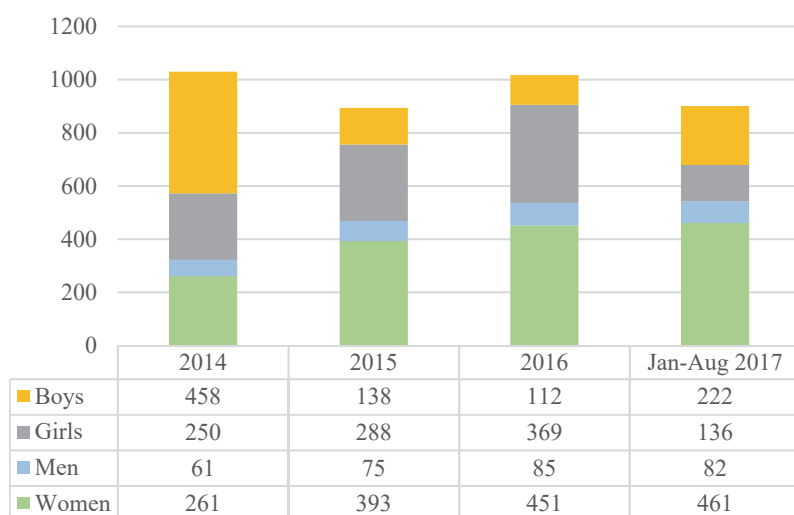
Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons.

National authorities reported that all persons convicted in the indicated period for trafficking in persons were nationals of Nigeria.

Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons.

Victims

Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by age and sex, 2014 – August 2017

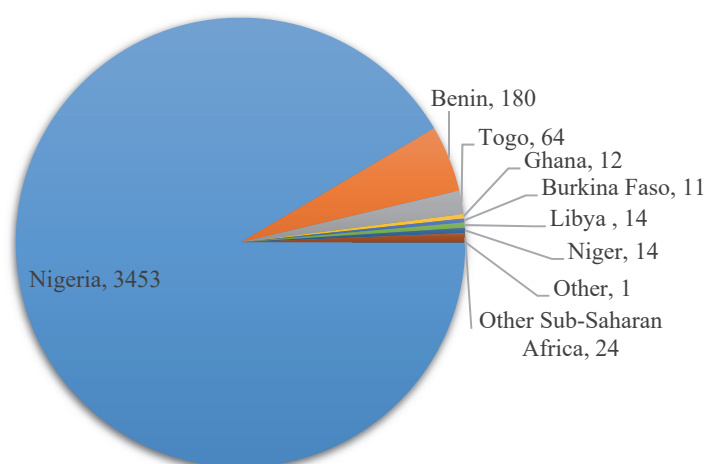


Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons.

During the reporting period, the majority of detected victims were trafficked for the purposes of forced labour and sexual exploitation. Between January 2014 and August 2017, a total of 1,318 persons were trafficked for the purpose of forced labour. In the same period, 1,299 persons were trafficked for sexual exploitation.

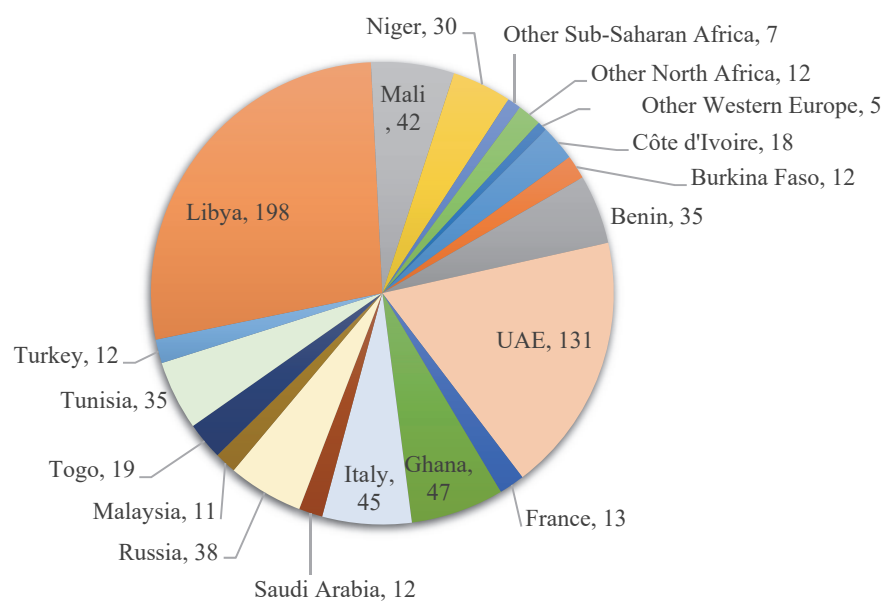
Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons.

Citizenships of persons identified as victims of trafficking in persons by state authorities, 2014 – August 2017



Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons.

Countries from which identified victims were repatriated, 2014 - August 2017



Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons.

Additional information

Officials reported that in 2014, 815 citizens of Nigeria were trafficked domestically within the borders of Nigeria while 126 were repatriated from other countries.

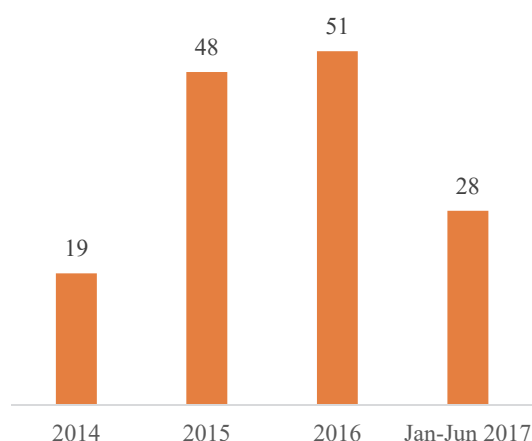
Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons.

–Rwanda–

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Rwanda, adopted in September 2018, covers most of the forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol including forced labour, sexual exploitation and removal of organ.

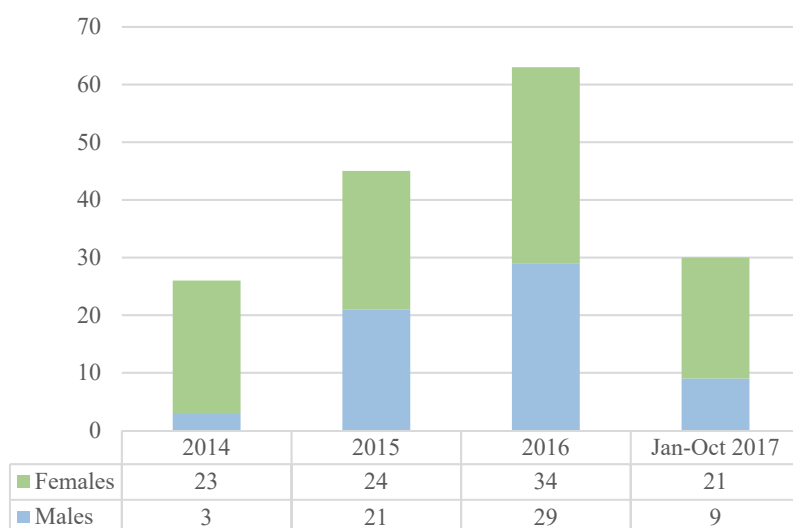
Investigations and suspects

Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2014 – June 2017



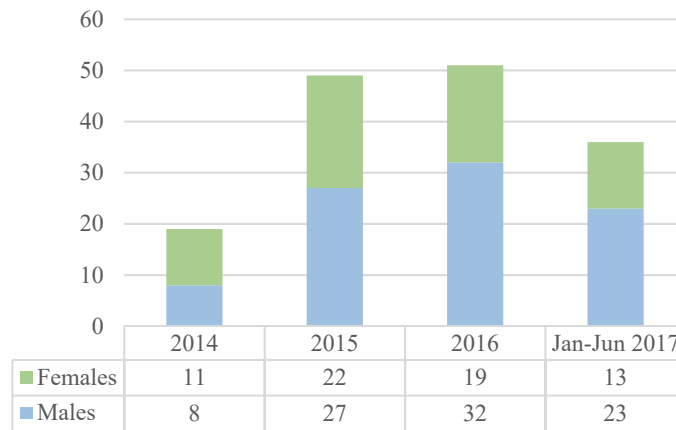
Source: National Public Prosecution Office.

Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system because they have been suspected of trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – October 2017



Source: Rwanda National Police Criminal Records Office.

Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – June 2017



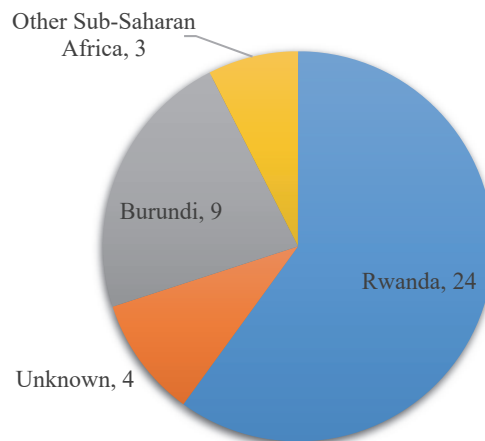
Source: National Public Prosecution Authority Office.

Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by sex, 2015 – June 2017



Source: National Public Prosecution Authority Office.

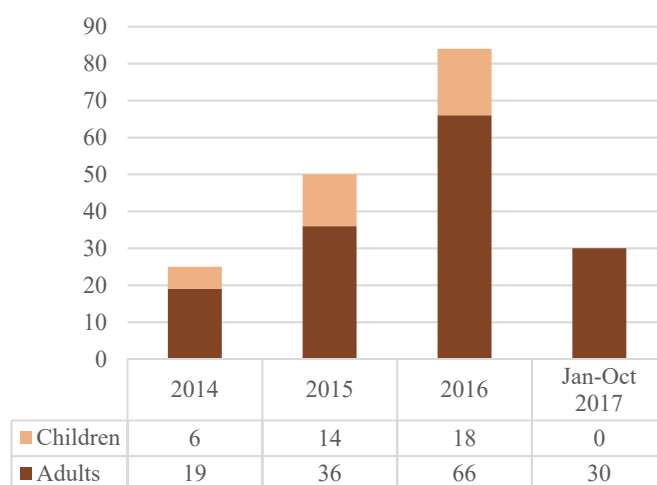
Citizenships of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, 2015 - June 2017



Source: National Public Prosecution Authority Office.

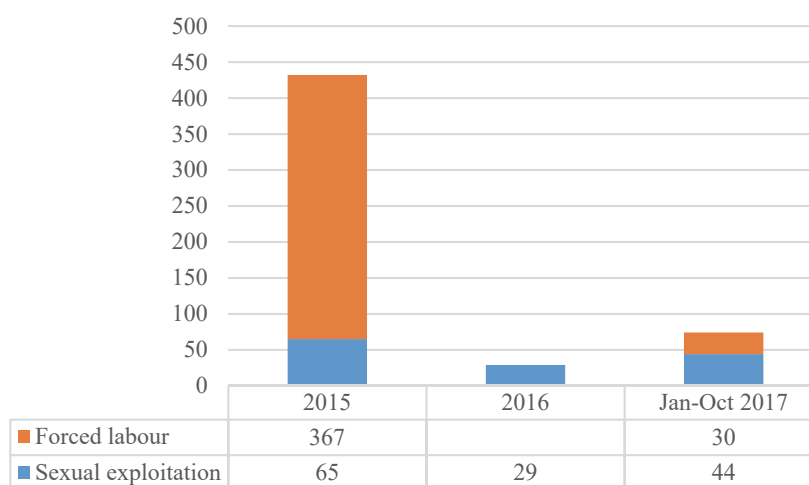
Victims

Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by age, 2014 – October 2017



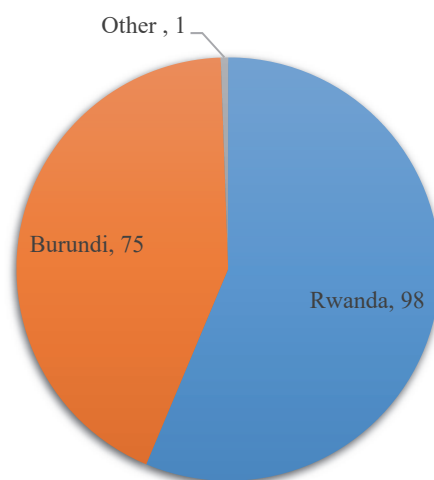
Source: Rwanda National Police Criminal Records Office.

Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by form of exploitation, 2015 – October 2017



Source: Rwanda National Police Criminal Records Office.

Citizenships of persons identified as victims of trafficking in persons by state authorities, 2015 – October 2017

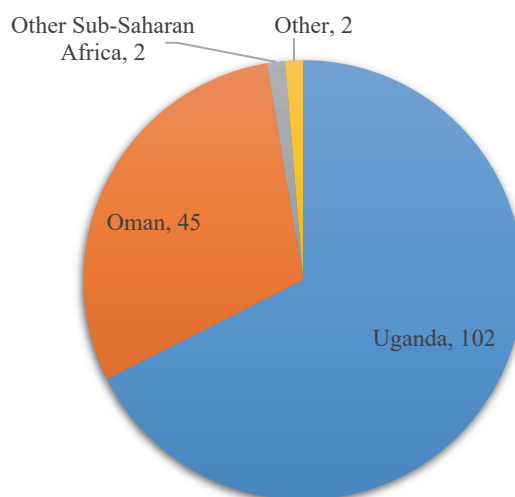


Source: Rwanda National Police Criminal Records Office.

In 2016, national authorities reported that 11 citizens of Rwanda were trafficked domestically, while 51 identified victims were trafficked internationally. Between January and October 2017, three identified victims were trafficked domestically and 33 were repatriated from other countries.

Source: Rwanda National Police Criminal Records Office.

Countries from which identified victims were repatriated, 2016 - October 2017



Source: Rwanda National Police Criminal Records Office.

–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

National authorities in Senegal recorded four cases of trafficking in persons in 2014 and three in 2015. During this period, four persons were prosecuted and convicted of the crime.

Source: National Unit for Combatting Trafficking in Persons, Ministry of Justice.

Victims

Between 2014 and 2015, six victims from Senegal were detected.

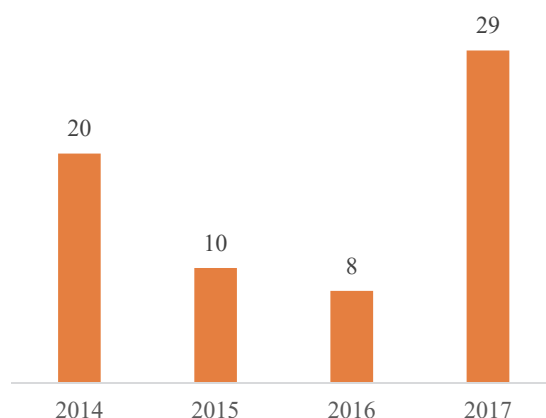
Source: National Unit for Combatting Trafficking in Persons, Ministry of Justice.

– Sierra Leone–

The current legislation in Sierra Leone, the Anti Trafficking Act of 2005, covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2014 –2017



Source: Transnational Organized Crime Unit, Rogbana

In 2014, 2015, and 2017, respectively, one, two, and seven persons were prosecuted for trafficking in persons with no recorded convictions.

Source: Transnational Organized Crime Unit, Rogbana

Victims

In 2014, 2015, and 2017, respectively, one, five, and 10 child victims were detected. Additionally, in 2015 and 2017, respectively, one and 10 adult victims were detected. All were trafficked for forced labour according to the authorities of Sierra Leone. Many of the victims were citizens of Sierra Leone. Some victims were repatriated from Ghana and Guinea, and nine victims were repatriated from Kuwait.

Source: Transnational Organized Crime Unit, Rogbana

–South Africa–

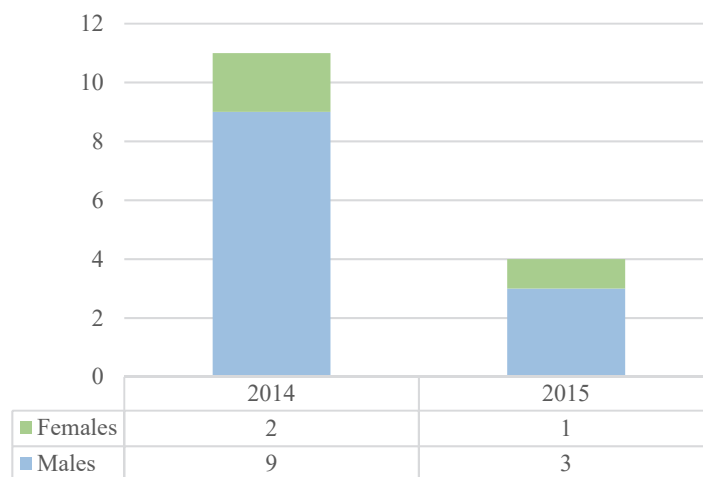
The current legislation on trafficking in persons in South Africa covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

In both 2014 and 2015, seventeen offences of trafficking in persons were recorded by national authorities in South Africa.

Source: Provincial Report and the National Prosecuting Authority National Statistics.

Number of persons investigated for trafficking in persons and related offences, by sex, 2014 – 2015



Source: Provincial Report and the National Prosecuting Authority National Statistics.

Eleven persons were prosecuted for trafficking in persons in 2014 and nine in 2015. Of those persons prosecuted, seven were convicted in 2014 and three were convicted in 2015.

Source: The National Prosecuting Authority.

The majority of persons convicted between 2014 and 2015 were citizens of South Africa and other Sub-Saharan African countries.

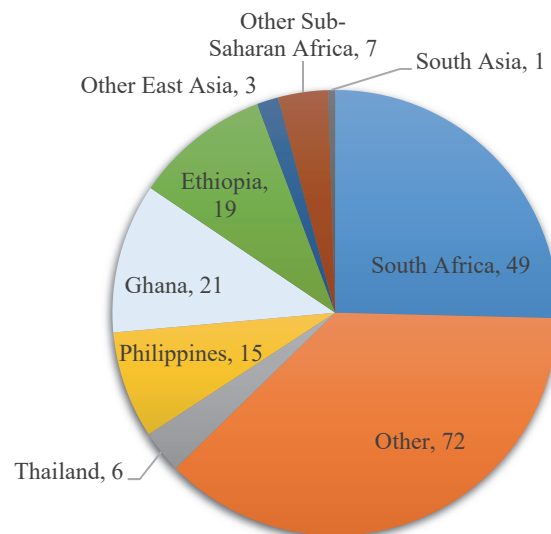
Source: Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation.

Victims

In 2014, national authorities in South Africa detected 55 total victims of trafficking in persons. The detected victims were trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, forced labour, removal of organs, and forced marriage.

Source: Department of Social Development, Priority Crime Management Centre Statistics.

Citizenships of persons identified as victims of trafficking in persons by state authorities, 2014 – 2015



Source: The Department of Home Affairs.

Between 2014 and 2015, the majority of citizens of South Africa were trafficked domestically.

Source: Priority Crime Management Centre.

–The United Republic of Tanzania–

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

Investigations and Suspects

According to police statistics for the year 2015, 45 cases of human trafficking were recorded between January and December. This was an increase from the year of 2014, when 21 cases were recorded.

Source: Tanzania Police Force.

–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

Between 2010 and 2013, 243 criminal cases involving 391 suspects were investigated by police, of which 65 were prosecuted and 4 convicted. In 2016, there were 125 reports involving 283 victims. In 2017, the number of reports increased to 177, which involved 335 victims.

Source: 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report – Uganda

In 2015, the government investigated 108 trafficking cases, reporting 15 prosecutions and three convictions.

Source: The Republic of Uganda Judiciary.

Victims

Between 2010 and 2013, 1,004 victims were rescued from within Uganda and abroad, and afforded support and assistance including return air tickets, psycho-social counselling, temporary shelter, legal aid, skills development training and re integration packages.

In 2016 and 2017, a total of 618 victims were recorded by national authorities.

Source: 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report – Uganda

–Zambia–

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

Investigations and suspects

In 2015, national authorities recorded 13 suspected cases of trafficking in persons, mainly in the western province of Zambia.

Source: 2015 National Gender Based Violence Crime Statistics by Province (Zambia Police Service - Victim Support Unit).