



Preliminary Report

**SANTAC Rapid Assessment of the Social
Impact of 2010 FIFA World Cup &
Identify strategies to prevent abuse,
exploitation and trafficking of children**

9 October 2008

Presented by Patric Solomons

Project Partners

Funding

- HCI Foundation
- Molo Songololo
- SANTAC

Research

- Southern Hemisphere Consultants

Consultative Forums

- Commission for Gender Equality
- Human Science Research Council – Tshwane
- Film & Publication's Board

Key Research Objectives

- Identify potential impact
- Identify relevant key factors: legislative framework and role-players
- Examine key security strategies and measures applied during recent international sporting or other events
- Provide recommendations on strategies and measures to be taken for the prevention of abuse, exploitation and trafficking in children during 2010 WSC

Research Scope & Approach

- Planning workshop & discussions
- Literature Review
- Roadshow Consultations – 214 participants
 - Cape Town: 59
 - Tshwane: 28
 - Johannesburg: 26
 - Durban: 38
 - Nelspruit: 37
 - Polokwane: 26
 - **Follow-up interviews**

Scope of consultation

- SA Government departments
- **FIFA & SA Sporting bodies**
- SA & Regional Non Governmental organizations
- Child Protection Authorities and Groups
- International Intergovernmental Agencies
- International NGOs
- Border crossing authorities
- Regional government agencies
- Airlines, tour & travel agencies
- Host cities (Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Polokwane, Nelspruit, Durban)

2010 FWC Event Footprint

The biggest sort-after event in the world

- 32 National Teams
- 64 Matches
- Approx. 30 Days
- 9 Cities
- 3 Million Spectators
- 18.4 Million Fan Park Audience (Germany 2006)
- 26 Billion Cumulative TV Audience
- 750 Viewing Hours
- 350 000 – 500 000 foreign visitors
- 4,2 billion page views on FWC.com during the competition

2010 FWC Structure

- FIFA : world governing body of Assn Football
- SAFA appointed to organise, stage and host 2010 World Cup (OAA)
- SAFA assigned all rights and delegated all obligations to LOC
- LOC = Government, SAFA, Private Sector
- LOC and FIFA selected cities that will host the 2010 matches (HCA)

2010 FWC Operational Plan

SA & FIFA agreement for the 2010 FWC

- 9 Host cities
- 10 Stadiums for matches
- Training facilities for country teams
- Accommodation for country teams
- Fan Parks
- Public Viewing venues
- Accommodation for teams, FIFA, Guest & Fans
- Transport of teams, FIFA & fans
- Services – food, entertainment, hospitality, tourism, other

2010 FWC Security Plan

SA & FIFA agreement obligate government to ensure adequate security & protection

- For a safe & successful 2010 FWC
- At all 2010 FWC venues
- To all VIP FIFA officials
- To all FIFA VIPs & Government delegations
- To all country teams
- To fans and audiences (hooliganism & terrorism)
- Public and businesses

Scope of Security Plans

- International Cooperation
- National Security
- Host City Security
- Border Control
- Port & Coastal Control
- Airport Security
- Crowd control & Public Safety
- Crime prevention &
- Drugs & organised crime

2010 FIFA WC & Children

- **My 2010 School Adventure**
 - education,
 - development of sports skills and coaching,
 - participation in regional and nationwide schools football tournaments.
 - **“Adopt a Nation” school programme**
 - Information on teams coming to confederation cup to be included in curriculum
 - build relationships with schools in the countries who have qualified
 - Promoting schools football
- And various other marketing and promotional activities involving children**

Trafficking and Major Events

- **2004 Olympics – Greece**
 - Human trafficking (mainly women) increased 95%; No notable increase in Child Trafficking; Extensive campaign to combat – focus on victim identification and support.
- **2006 FIFA World Cup – Germany**
 - Extensive campaign to combat: Awareness raising; Enforcement; Training to identify victims; No increase in trafficking recorded (Note prostitution legal in Germany)
- **2010 Olympics – Canada**
 - Study recommends: Awareness campaigns; Enforcement; victim identification training; victim protection & support.

Child Trafficking – SA Indicators

- **SA Children**
 - 18.2 million children in SA
 - 21% ‘orphans’
 - 68% living in poverty – lack access to services, including health & education facilities.
- **Trafficking in SA**
 - SA seen as source, transit & destination country for human trafficking
 - SA government signed Palermo Protocol & has committed to combat trafficking
 - Placed on “Tier 2 Watch List” by United States Department of Trafficking in Person for past 4 years
 - Lack of official statistics on incidence of trafficking
 - Some legislation in place but lack of enforcement.
 - Limited research

Reporting Trafficking in Children

- **2000 - Molo Songololo:** TIC for purpose of sexual exploitation, South Africa
- **2001 - ECPACT:** Sexual exploitation of children in Southern Africa
- **2002 - TDH Switzerland:** Children in domestic service, Western Cape
- **2003 – IOM:** Trafficking in women & children in Southern Africa
- **2005 – Molo Songololo & UNODC:** TIC, labour exploitation, Western Cape
- **Increase media reports**
- **Several cases** – investigations, arrest and prosecutions
- **Pending research**

Key Child Protection Strategies

- Legislation
 - International
 - South Africa
 - Regional
- Role players, Programmes & Responses
 - Government interventions and policies
 - International Organisations
 - International and regional networks with TIC focus
 - Civil Society orgs and networks

Legislation – International

- The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000) (Palermo Protocol)
- International Labour Organisation's Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Worst Forms of Child Labour No. 182 (1999)
- Optional Protocol to the UNCRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (1995)
- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990)
- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1979) (UNCRC)

Legislation – Regional

- Angola
- Botswana
- Congo, Republic
- Lesotho
- Swaziland
- **Mozambique**
- Malawi
- Namibia
- Tanzania
- Zimbabwe
- Zambia
- Congo, Democratic Republic

Awareness, education and implementation of existing child protection frameworks – lack of capacity to investigate, charge, prosecute and provide assistance to victims

Legislation – South Africa

- **Constitution, 1996:** Rights of the child to care and protection from abuse and exploitation.
- **Children’s Act, 38 of 2005:** Definition of trafficking (Palermo); Assistance to child victims; Criminalises all involved in child sexual exploitation.
- **The South African Law Reform Commission into Trafficking in Persons (Project 131):** Criminalises trafficking; Guidelines for victim protection and support; Preventative measures
- **Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 57 of 1997:** Prohibits forced labour and child labour.
- **Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act no 32 of 2007:** Expanded definitions for sexual exploitation against children & Provisions on TIP
- **The Refugee Act, 130 of 1998:** Principles and standards for dealing with child refugees
- **The Films and Publications Act, 65 of 1996 as amended 2004:** Legislates against child pornography

Relevant Gov. departments - TIP

- NPA/SOCA Unit
- Department of Social Development
- Department of Labour
- SAPS organized crime unit
- Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit (FCS)
- Ports of Entry - SAPS
- Department of Home Affairs
- Department of Foreign Affairs
- Film & Publications Board

Responses – SA Government

- **Inter-Governmental Task Team Against TIP**
 - Chaired by NPA-Sexual Offences & Community Affairs Unit
 - 10-member task team: Departments of Labour, Home Affairs, Social Development, Justice and Constitutional Development, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC), the SAPS Organised Crime Unit and Ports of Entry, Molo Songololo
 - Tasked with developing a multi-sectoral response:
 - 1: Awareness / Research
 - 2: Capacity-building and Development;
 - 3: Victim support and Integration;
 - 4: Legislation and Policy Development;
 - 5: Liaison and Consultation;
 - 6: Monitoring and Evaluation

International Organisations

- International Organisation for Migration (IOM) – Southern African Counter Trafficking Assistance Programme (SACTAP)
- The International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- The United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- US State Department
- European Union

Intern. & regional networks - TIC

- **ECPAT International** - End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
 - Projects in South Africa, Mozambique & Malawi
- **SANTAC** - Southern Africa Regional Network against Trafficking and Abuse of Children
 - Foundation for Community Development (FDC) and Terre des hommes of Germany (TDH), under the patronage of Graça Machel and Archbishop Desmond Tutu
 - Forum of national and international GOV & NGO networking, awareness, research, training, lobby and advocacy, cooperation, child participation and service delivery to the victims.
 - Various other initiatives from women and children's networks

Civil Society & Networks - SA

- Molo Songololo
- Amazing Grace
- Western Cape Provincial Task Team Child
- MAPULIMO – Cross Border Initiative
- Welfare SA
- Childline SA
- Khulisa Management Services
- Berea Home of Hope
- Anex-CDW
- Rapcan / SAPCAN
- Network against child labour (NACL)
- RECLISA

Prevailing Social Climate

- Economic uncertainty
 - Increased cost of living
 - Increased poverty
 - Leads to increased social tension (e.g. xenophobic violence, community protests for service delivery)
 - Enhances ‘push’ factors as people are desperate for an income
 - Impact of HIV/AIDS
- Prevalence of Organised Crime syndicates
 - Gangsterism / Drugs

Potential Impacts of 2010 FWC on Trafficking in Children

- International, national and regional concerns raised in literature reviewed
- Internal and External Trafficking
- High risk factors/threats to child safety
- Children identified to be most “at risk”
- Hotspots & Danger Zones

Increase Concerns... 2010 FWC

- “South Africa and Mozambique are more advanced than the rest of the region, but the capacity of the police and judiciary to deal with the problem is low”. (Joint press conference of the IOM, ILO and UNODC.)
- GAATW Conference in Bangkok discussed need for the South African region to prepare adequately for the upcoming world event as there will be a mass influx of tourists.
- Vision Africa Network in Zambia has raised the concern that the event may increase trafficking victims from Zambia.
- Debates around decriminalisation of prostitution for the event – would it help or exaggerate the problem?
- Children’s networks and organisations concerned over potential impacts on child safety in the light of gaps in legislation, and lack of capacity for adequate care and protection.
- World Class Cities for All (WCCA) Campaign StreetNet International for the 2006 FWC in Germany. Active in SA. Concerned with participation of street vendors and other groups of the (urban) poor.
- NGOs concerned over potential impacts, and lack of capacity to deal with such impacts.

Internal & External

- **Internal**

- Regarded as main risk in Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg
- Children from rural areas particularly vulnerable
- Perpetrators of abuse mostly known to victims
- Exacerbated by high levels of poverty

- **External**

- More of a risk in Limpopo, Mpumalanga and KZN, - borders with Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Mozambique
- Impacted by increasing migration trends
- trafficking networks operating in the region.

What are the risks for children TIC & 2010 FIFA WC?

- Large influx - expectation of economic opportunities - ground ripe for abuse, exploitation & trafficking of children
- Short term increased demand for prostitution/ sexual exploitation in and around the event
- Facilitate entry of trafficked persons as “visitors” before they are transited to other cities or countries where they are exploited.
- Demand for cheap labour

Supply Factors

- Increasing poverty and unemployment
- Lack of social welfare and protective services especially for children.
- Changes in family structure
- Urbanisation and migration
- Changes in religious and cultural beliefs
- Changes in domestic and international sex industries

Demand (Perceived?)

- Expectations of economic gain before, during and after the 2010 FWC
- Increase in child labour – demand for cheap services leads to the abuse and exploitation of children
- Increased demand for sexual services
- Increase demand for drugs
- Demand for body parts – Limpopo

Increased in abuse of alcohol

- FIFA request relaxation of liquor laws at certain venues
- Concerns over increased consumption of alcohol during games
- Increase in alcohol related crimes – road accidents, social crime – rape, child abuse, child sexual abuse, child trafficking for sexual purposes.
- Alcohol and drug abuse already a concern, and factor contributing to child abuse
- Teenage girls abducted, given alcohol & drugs, held captive and then sexually exploited.
- Date rape

Closing of Schools

- June 2010 school holidays will be extended
- Schools will be closed during 2010 FWC
- Concerns over unattended children
- Children will roam around
- Lack of school holiday programmes for children
- Children leaving their communities to visit 2010 FWC venues
- Children particularly vulnerable during holidays
- Propose special programmes to keep children occupied during this period.

Relaxing of Border Control

- Relaxation of visa requirements for travel within the region during the 2010 FWC
- Concern over relaxed patrols as criminals could make use of this opportunity
- Accompanied children with-out papers
- Unaccompanied children
- Players & Fans visiting neighbouring countries – with SA children

Children be most “at risk”..?

- “Unattended” children
- Street children
- Refugee children
- Children in and from rural areas
- Children not able to return home and sleep at railway stations, bus-stops, etc; who venture into city area venues hoping to see or meet their soccer stars.
- Children hanging around 2010 FWC venues
- Teenage girls and boys

Hotspots and Danger Zones

- **In the Cities**
 - Increase of child labour to meet household needs, backyard industries, selling of goods, sex
- **Around and Outside the Cities**
 - Recruitment of rural children for commercial exploitation around event sites
- **In the region**
 - Angola; Botswana; Congo, Democratic Republic; Congo, Republic; Lesotho; Mozambique; Malawi; Namibia; Swaziland; Tanzania; Zimbabwe; Zambia

Gaps and Challenges

- Lack of Statistics on trafficking
- Lack of effective legislation
 - new Children's Act not in operation yet
 - Comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation not passed tabled in parliament
- Insufficient capacity for protection and care.
- Lack of comprehensive and coordinated approach
 - Different departments working in silos and not together in an integrated way to combat the problem
- **No 2010 FWC Child Protection Plan**

Conclusions: Internal trafficking

- The 2010 FWC could lead to a potential increase in internal trafficking in children
- South African children are already vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and trafficking and it is against this backdrop that the 2010 FWC will take place
- In relation to push and pull factors, the increase in pull factors or “demand” during the 2010 FWC will lead to a potential increase in sexual exploitation of children and in child labour
- All children are at risk to abuse, exploitation and trafficking during the event but certain groups of children are more at risk.
- These include: “unattended children”, street children and refugee children; teenage children, especially girls.

Conclusions: External trafficking

- The 2010 FWC will lead to a potential increase in external trafficking in children
- There may be an increase in the use of South Africa as a transit country for victims of child trafficking during the event
- The introduction of visa-free travel in the SADC region prior to and during the event may lead to this increase in external trafficking

Conclusions: High risk factors

- There is currently no child safety plan being included in the national, provincial and local security plans for the event
- Poor border control will be a threat to child safety during the event
- An increase in the abuse of alcohol will threaten child safety during the event
- Extended school holidays will leave children unattended

Recommendations: Internal

- Focus on demand factors
- Target children in vulnerable, 'at risk' groups: 'unattended children', street children and refugee children
- Collaboration between Gov and Host City and Organising committees, NGOs and other role players
- Emphasis on appropriate shelters, protection and care facilities.

Recommendations: External

- Awareness and training of border officials tighten border controls
- Collaboration with Departments of Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs in SA and neighbouring countries
- Collaboration with Interpol
- Collaboration with International and Regional Agencies and Networks, including SANTAC, IOM, Social Services International

Recommendations: High risk

- **2010 FWC Child safety plan:**
 - lobby, consultation, pressure on FIFA, Gov: SAPS, DSD, DOE, DOH, DOSC, etc & Host Cities
- **Alcohol:**
 - Restrict access to alcohol
 - Liquor agencies to implement strict policies on accessing alcohol
 - No alcohol to be sold at venues
 - Law enforcement – behaviour in public

2010 School holidays

Organised viewing, recreation and education

Recommendations

- **Lack of statistics:**
 - Improve reporting of trafficking. Keep statistics available for monitoring. All GOV & NGO to monitor this information.
- **Lack of anti-trafficking legislation:**
 - fast track legislation – advocate & lobbying
- **Lack of integrated services:**
 - Role players to work together
- **Lack of awareness**
 - Awareness campaigns at schools, targeted groups, at hotspots and in the media

2010 HOTLINE

Molo Songololo

- Need for further investigation on social impact of major events on children
- Need for ongoing consultation with 2010 FWC role-players and stakeholders
- Lobby for safety and protection of children to be priorities – 2010 FWC Child Protection Plan
- Child support & protection services to be placed on alert
- Special task teams to conduct field monitoring at hot-spots
- 2010 FWC Child Safety & Emergency Centre
- Expand ChildLine capacity

Way Forward – October 2008

- Present Draft report to expert reference group
- Disseminated to key stakeholders
- Incorporate comments from stakeholders
- Finalise Report
- Final report disseminated to stakeholders for ongoing discussion
- Role Players' Conference
- Expand 'roadshow'?
 - Feedback to participants?
 - Include other host cities?

Thank You

Patric Solomons

Tel: +27 (0)21 685 0833

Fax: +27 (0)21 685 0837

Email: patric@molo.org.za