

# Forensic Analyst: The Impact of Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery at Schools and Campuses in African Union

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**Abstract:** The African Union's (AU) role in preventing human trafficking and modern slavery is examined in this paper. Using a combination of qualitative analysis and a case study of many African nations and their anti-trafficking initiatives, the article will apply a qualitative technique to investigate the AU's reaction to the consequences of human trafficking in Africa. This approach was chosen to combine a general assessment of the measures in place within the AU region to combat human trafficking with a detailed analysis of how these mechanisms have impacted trafficking trends across all AU member states. This paper explores the African Union's (AU) involvement in the fight against human trafficking and modern slavery. The reaction of AU to the consequences of human trafficking in Africa will be examined in this research using a qualitative technique. A case study or documentary analysis of certain African nations and their anti-trafficking initiatives will be included in addition to qualitative analysis. This approach has been chosen to include an overview of the AU region's procedures for preventing human trafficking, as well as a close examination of how these mechanisms have impacted trafficking trends across all AU member states.

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**Keywords:** Human trafficking, modern slavery, youth-network, engaged scholarship, impact, drugs, substance abuse.

## Introduction and Background

This paper focuses on the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses in African Union. Despite being a global crime, most cases of human trafficking remain undocumented. Anonymous offenders operating in the darkest regions of the global economy and on the dark web entice victims into forced labor, domestic slavery, and other forms of exploitation. The persistent impacts of the Covid-19 epidemic have exacerbated social and economic suffering around the world, increasing people's vulnerability to human trafficking. Like in other war-torn countries, the battle in Ukraine has provided an opportunity for traffickers to prey on the defenseless and destitute.

Human trafficking is the practice of recruiting people from their hometowns and countries of origin and shipping them to places where they are exploited for forced labor or prostitution. Human trafficking is a crime that reduces a person to a commodity to be bought, sold, exploited and abused. It is an umbrella term that includes a variety of criminal practices, including forced labour and modern slavery, sexual exploitation, organ trafficking, child labour, child soldiering and child marriage. African responses to the issue have been ambiguous. Despite ratification by all but two African nations of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime's (UNTOC) protocol on trafficking in persons, the issue is rarely high on the agenda. While the African Union (AU) Commission did, in 2010, launch its Initiative against Trafficking (AU.COMMIT), the issue remains low on the list of priorities for the regional bloc.

## Problem Statement

Human trafficking, particularly of women and girls, is not a recent problem. Although it has existed for a long time in a variety of forms, the globalisation setting has given it startling new dimensions. It is a complicated, multifaceted phenomena with several institutional and commercial partners. This essay makes an effort to analyse the effects of contemporary slavery and human trafficking on South African universities and schools. The paper will employ a

hybrid method to look at how the African Union has responded to the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses in African Union qualitative research with a case study of a few African countries and their anti-trafficking programs.

This approach was chosen to take into account both a detailed analysis of how these measures have impacted trafficking trends among AU member states as well as a comprehensive review of the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses in African Union. These studies assess the national realities of human trafficking as well as governmental and judicial response to trafficking issues.

It is a crime of exploitation. Traffickers profit at the expense of their victims by compelling them to perform labor or to engage in commercial sex in every region of the United States and around the world. Victims of trafficking are often exposed to harsh and extreme physical conditions, including excessive work, work without proper protection and equipment or the use of force by their traffickers. In addition, victims may be exposed to health risks, such as HIV/AIDS, infections, and substance abuse.

In Southern Africa, men, women and children are exploited in brickmaking, domestic service, agriculture, artisanal mining and fishing. Reports of forced and exploitative labour have increased as the mining, manufacturing and agricultural sectors expand in countries such as Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Botswana. However the definition and analysis of a problem depends very much on perspective, and the question is: Does internationally accepted terminology around human trafficking adequately capture the reality that fits the African context? Often what the international community labels as human trafficking are in fact locally acceptable labour practices that offer the only meaningful employment available.

Children can be viewed as potential economic earners, either through their labour, particularly as domestic servants for girls, or through early marriage of daughters, which has the dual advantage of providing a dowry and protecting familial reputation. While those practices shouldn't be condoned, anti-trafficking programmes rarely offer long-term sustainable alternatives for equal prospects for economic or social advancement, nor options to abate it or stamp out its drivers. Moreover, despite the fact that human trafficking is a borderless crime, and that the UNODC estimates that 90% of sub-Saharan Africa trafficking flows are short distance, in the African context there is a strong propensity to link human trafficking and irregular migration.

### **Research Aim and Objectives**

See Holloway and Wheeler (2013:111) according to Kumar (2014:34), the words "goal," "purpose," "objective," and "aim" are frequently used as synonyms for one another. The research goal outlines what the researcher hopes to accomplish via their investigation. Thus, the goals of a study highlight the particular problems that the research proposes to address; in other words, the measures that need to be followed to reach the purpose of the study, whereas the aim of a study reveals the biometrics-based solution to combat mobile fraud. The purpose of a research study, according to Welman, Kruger, and Mitchell (2010:02), is to analyze the various research methodologies that were employed to carry out the study. Considering the aforementioned concepts, the researcher came to the following conclusion:

- The aim of this paper refers to explore the how engaged scholarship substantiable development goas can be used to improve Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery at Schools and Campuses in African Union.

### **The research objectives are as follows:**

Maxfield and Babbie (2011:19) list five different types of research aim, including inquiry, description, explanation, and empowerment, to help realize this clear vision. According to Depoy and Gitlin (2016: 53), conducting research would be a purposeful, intentional, goal-directed activity done for a specific reason, such as researcher to address a particular question or query, (ii) to address a problem, (iii) to address a particular debate or issue. Denscombe (2012:98) adds that it's common to draw a line between critiquing or analyzing something, researching, creating best practices, and empowering others. Maxfield and Babbie (2011:19) list five different types of research aim, including inquiry, description, explanation, and empowerment, to help realize this clear vision. According to Depoy and Gitlin (2016: 53), conducting research would be a purposeful, intentional, goal-directed activity done for a specific reason, such as researcher to address a particular question or query, (ii) to address a problem, (iii) to address a particular debate or issue. Denscombe (2012:98) adds that it's common to draw a line between critiquing or analyzing something, researching, creating best practices, and empowering others.

- To determine the best practice in combatting to improve human trafficking and modern slavery at Schools and Campuses in African Union

- To implicate more weight on measuring the reactive part on the engaged scholarship activities can be used to improve human trafficking and modern slavery at Schools and Campuses in African Union.

### Research Methodology

In view of the contextual background above, the non-empirical investigation followed a qualitative research design. This will help the researcher to learn about mobile fraud that is based on a real-life problem. The paper is non-empirical since it addresses a real-life problem and will make use of secondary data in the form of a literature review (Leedy & Ormrod, 2016:67). The information required for this paper will basically be qualitative in nature. Qualitative research usually initiates with the use of document review to collect information. Data will be collected from multiple sources, including relevant national and international literature, pertaining to investigation of mobile fraud (Maxfield & Babbie, 2013:102):

- In view of the contextual background above, the non-empirical investigation followed a qualitative research design.
- This will help the researcher to learn about “*the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery at Schools and Campuses in African Union*” that is based on a real-life problem.
- The paper is non-empirical since it addresses a real-life problem and will make use of secondary data in the form of a literature review.
- The information required for this paper will basically be qualitative in nature. Qualitative research usually initiates with the use of document review to collect information.
- Data will be collected from multiple sources, including relevant national and international literature, pertaining to investigation of mobile fraud.
- Documentary sources will be to develop an understanding around the theory of ‘investigation of “*the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery at Schools and Campuses in African Union*” Closed human trafficking and modern slavery case files will be conducted and analyses.
- Obtain the opinion and perceptions of the relevant stakeholders such as Law Enforcement Agencies, Auditor General (AG), Special Investigation Units (SIU), and Hawks

### Data Collection

Leedy and Ormrod (2010:12), stated that data collection is the systematic gathering of facts and figures. Kumar (2011:164), points out that the selection of a particular research method to data collection depends on the following aspects:

- The types of information collected;
- The purpose of data collection;
- The resources available;
- The skills and techniques of a particular method to collect data.

### Methods of Data Analysis

The process of analysis goes through certain stages common to many approaches. After the data collection process, the researcher will use the following:

**Organisation:** The researcher will divide the data into paragraphs, sentences and keywords. Categories will be identified in relation to relevant themes and key concepts, namely human trafficking, modern slavery, investigation, person seems overly fearful, submissive, tense, or paranoid, person is deferring to another person before giving information. person has physical injuries or branding such as name tattoos on face or chest, tattoos about money and sex, or pimp phrases.

**Perusal:** The researcher will read the data several times to get an overview of what the information as a collective entail.

**Interpretation:** Literature, documents and other data will be examined for relevance to the topic/theme. The researcher will assemble the collection of data and form a clear understanding of the information. The data will be coded by conducting content analysis and searching for specific words from themes to identify human trafficking.

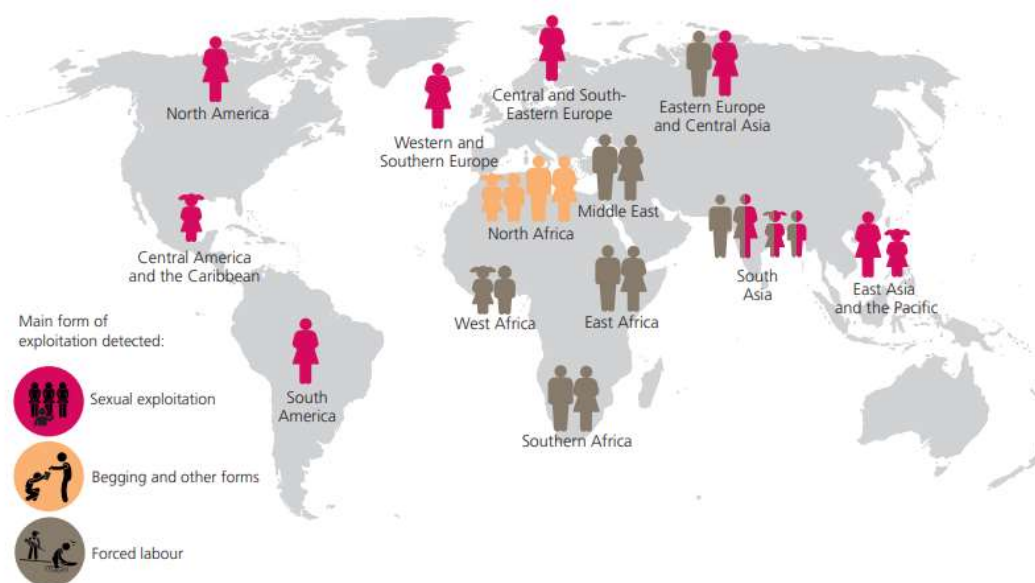
**Identification of patterns:** The researcher will scrutinise underlying themes, and other patterns that will describe the topic being investigated more accurately than a single piece of information would reveal. The different data items from the literature will be summarized and recorded. As a result, it is envisaged that themes and patterns in the data will be identified.

**Synthesis:** The researcher will combine all separated data to formulate the overview of the study before arriving at conclusions.

### Result Analysis and Discussion

Human trafficking continues to plague societies globally and has existed for many years. Many countries are affected by human trafficking by the different crime elements, either as “countries of origin, transit or destination.” Some countries bear all three elements. Further, the global and transnational nature of human trafficking exposes different countries to different activities traffickers conduct to facilitate human trafficking. These activities include the recruitment of trafficked persons and financial flows to facilitate human trafficking, which cut across national jurisdictions in their highly transnational character. And, as already mentioned, trafficking is a crime that often takes place across borders. The international nature of the crime is difficult to comprehend. It leads to further complications in prosecuting traffickers. This is because it usually takes place in more than one country.

The nature of human trafficking is changing over the years with children and men making up an increasing number of known victims, respectively 28% and 21% in 2016, and 30% and 21% in 2018, while most detected victims are still adult women (49% in 2018). Nonetheless, the latest data shows that there are considerable regional differences in the sex and age profiles of detected trafficking victims. In West Africa, most of the detected victims are children, both boys and girls, while in South Asia, victims are equally reported to be men, women and children. In Central Asia, a larger share of adult men is detected compared to other regions, while in Central America and the Caribbean, more girls are recorded (UNODC, 2018). The latest data available on the most commonly detected form of trafficking - 2016 or most recent year - is in line with previous years and shows that most of the victims detected globally are trafficked for sexual exploitation, although this pattern is not consistent across all regions. Figure 3.2 below shows the main forms of exploitation detected in different subregion as well as the profile of the victims.



### Main forms of exploitation and profiles of detected victims, by subregions, 2016 (or most recent)

*Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2018). Global Report on Trafficking in Persons. Vienna: UNODC.*

Generally speaking, while forms other than sexual exploitation and forced labour are detected at much lower rates, they still display some geographical specificities. Trafficking for forced marriage, for example, is more commonly detected in parts of South-East Asia, while trafficking of children for illegal adoption is recorded in Central and South American countries. Trafficking for forced criminality is mainly reported in Western and Southern Europe, while trafficking for organ removal is primarily detected in North Africa, Central and South-Eastern Europe, and Eastern Europe (UNODC, 2018).

Human trafficking networks can operate successfully only where there is some kind of coordination of effort among recruiters, transporters and exploiters. These three interconnected networks are separated only by their "product" which in the case of human trafficking is individuals at risk who are exploited because of their vulnerability.

An analysis of country-level data on detected trafficking victims and recently arrived migrants found that cases of trafficking in persons and regular migration flows broadly overlap each other in various parts of the world (UNDP, 2009). Much like trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants affects all regions of the world and there is evidence that, at a minimum, 2.5 million migrants were smuggled for an economic return of 5 to 7 billion in 2016 (UNODC, 2018). The smugglers' profits stem from the fees they charge migrants for their services, which are not fixed but largely determined by the distance of the smuggling trajectory, number of border crossings, geographic conditions, means of transport, and use of fraudulent travel or identity documents, among other factors. The organization and size of smuggling operations vary: certain smugglers operate individually or at a small-scale and on ad hoc basis, some are organized in loose 'networks' operating autonomously in different parts of the smuggling process, others belong to large and well-organized criminal operations with transnational links. Depending on the type and size of their network, smugglers supply a series of services, which might include transportation and escorting during irregular border crossing, accommodation, planning and contacts along the route, various forms of corruption (from petty corruption at individual border control points to grand corruption at higher levels of government) as well as falsified or fraudulently obtained travel documents (UNODC, 2018).

Most smuggled migrants are young males travelling alone, although some smuggling flows include larger shares of female migrants, family units or unaccompanied migrants (that is the case, for instance, for Syrian citizens typically smuggled in family units, as entire families flee armed conflict and seek protection together). A significant and growing number of unaccompanied minors - mostly boys, aged between 14 and 18 - are also smuggled to Europe and other destinations, which poses great challenges to children's rights and wellbeing (UNODC, 2018). Smuggling operations take place across a wide range of countries and there is a myriad of routes used to smuggle migrants, some changing rather quickly. The 2018 UNODC Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants identified over 30 of them, some of which are highlighted in Figure 3.3, together with their estimated magnitude and value.

### **Financial flow of money laundering related to human trafficking and modern slavery**

#### ***Indicators of money laundering related to human trafficking and modern slavery***

- Common mobile number, address and employment reference being used to open multiple bank accounts in different names;
- Customer makes deposits/withdrawals or otherwise generally operates an account accompanied by an escort, handler or translator (who may hold the customer's ID);
- High and/or frequent expenditure at airports, ports, other transport hubs or overseas, inconsistent with customer's personal use or stated business activity;
- Income received and immediately withdrawn in cash;
- Newly-opened customer account appears to be controlled by a third party, including forms completed in different handwriting and/or the customer reads their address from a form;
- Payments to logistics, airlines, coach companies, car rental or travel agents inconsistent with customer's personal use or stated business activity;
- Relatively high or recurrent expenditure on items inconsistent with customer's personal use or stated strip clubs, massage parlours, beauty salons, model agencies);
- Deposits conducted in one city followed by same-day or next-day withdrawal and/or purchases conducted in another city;
- Frequent cash deposits made via an ATM rather than with a cashier, sometimes followed by ATM withdrawals in a different location;
- Frequent low-value payments to advertisers, classified services involved in the sex industry or to escort agencies;

- Frequent purchases in multiples of small amounts of Bitcoin or virtual currencies, directly by the client or through exchanges;
- Funds transfers involving third parties with alternative names provided in brackets;
- Hotel transactions by the same individual for two separate rooms for the same dates;
- Identical address reported by numerous, seemingly unrelated, individuals;
- Media coverage of account holder's activities relating to human trafficking in the sex trade and/or prostitution rings;
- Multiple accounts making repeated transfers to the same third party, or multiple individuals reporting similar information (i.e. address, phone number etc.);
- Outbound international funds transfers directed to countries at higher risk for human trafficking or between two countries/areas on a known trafficking route;
- Transactions conducted in an area suspected to be a sex trafficking location (possible 'hot spot');
- Transactions with classified advertising services involved in the sex industry or to escort agencies;
- Use of a third party to execute transactions (for example, under the pretext of requiring an interpreter);
- Use of addresses where prostitution is reported to occur by media, law enforcement, or classified ads;
- Use of aliases for the purpose of opening multiple accounts in different banks, or in different branches of the same bank;
- Use of someone else's identification, or opening an account in the name of an unqualified minor.
- business activity, such as food, necessities, or accommodation for workers.

#### ***Indicators of money laundering related to human trafficking for sexual exploitation***

- Account holder contact information linked via open sources to advertising related to escort services;
- Account is funded primarily via cash deposits and funds transfers from other individuals;
- Addition of an unusual number of unrelated individuals as joint account holders, or authorised users of products such as credit cards;
- Cash deposits conducted at different cities across the country;
- Client makes deposits accompanied or watched by a third party who may, on separate occasions, accompany or watch clients who are making deposits:
  - The third party may be handing over to the client what is subsequently,
  - Confirmed to be the client's identification.
- Credit card payments for purchases made after the establishments' normal hours of business (e.g. *Indicators of money laundering related to human trafficking for forced labour*);
- A high percentage of income withdrawn quickly after receipt in the accounts;
- A property, when looked at on Google Street View, could only comfortably accommodate two or three people at the most, but seems to have more people living there;
- Analysis of ATM activity shows that their ATM usage often occurred at the same machine at the same time suggesting that a third party is in control of their cards;
- Customer displaying a poor standard of dress and personal hygiene;
- Lack of living expenses such as food, petrol, utilities and rent (one utility may be set up for the purposes of confirming ID for account opening);
- No evidence of payment of taxes or of other payments to a tax authority or other government or regulatory body typically associated with legitimate full-time employment of workers;
- One-way flight purchase from high-risk country by non-family member;
- Payment for visa by non-family member.
- Payments to labour agencies, recruiters or employment websites, especially if those entities are based overseas;
- Personnel numbers and costs, if known through the provision of information by the entity, is not in line with wages paid out, or what you know of the entity;
- Repeated (at least weekly) transfers of funds to the same third party (where known), often in round amounts;
- Reports or indication of cheap labour or unfair business practices towards an entity;
- Signs of bruising or other physical abuse on customer;
- The customers receive weekly incomes from an agency;
- Use of an interpreter at account opening or for conducting transactions.

***Indicators of money laundering identified in suspected human trafficking cases which common across different predicate crimes.***

- Account appears to function as a funnel account;
- Cash-intensive business with unclear source of cash or capital;
- Commercial entity's capital consists of no-term deposits;
- Cross-border transfers of funds to the same individual, financial institution or to an overseas location that are inconsistent with customers' personal profile or stated business activity;
- Customer accounts which display unusual withdrawal patterns, such as lump sum withdrawals;
- Customer requesting direct payment in a branch, as they have not been receiving their wages;
- Customer's accounts display unusual deposit or withdrawal patterns, in other regions and overseas;
- Deposits and/or other transactions inconsistent with what could be reasonably expected for the customer's personal profile and/or stated occupation;
- Deposits much larger than are usual or reasonably expected for the customer's personal profile and/or stated occupation;
- Frequent low-value/below threshold cash deposits in low-denomination bank notes;
- Funds transfers received from or to the benefit of unrelated third parties;
- Inability to contact client at their reported phone number, or the phone number changes very frequently;
- Income received and immediately withdrawn in cash;
- Incurring and payment of credit facilities or credit card charges not commensurate with the client's confirmed wealth;
- Large cash deposits into an account quickly followed by electronic funds transfers, bank draft purchases and/or the issuance of cheques;
- Large cash or cheque deposits followed by domestic wire transfers or cash withdrawals;
- Loans provided by a shareholder to the related legal person and subsequent transfer back of funds;
- Media or other reliable sources suggest that a client may be linked to criminal activity which could generate proceeds of crime;
- Multiple deposits from varying geographies and apparent different individuals, consistent with smurfing;
- Numerous personal cheques deposited into business accounts for no apparent purpose;
- Numerous transfers into business accounts from personal accounts;
- Profits or deposits much larger than are usual or reasonably expected for the customer's size or type of business, or where financial turnover is incommensurate with the commercial turnover usual for a business of that size or type;
- Purchase of commodities in manners inconsistent with normal business practice;
- Rapid transfers of funds through accounts;
- Small irregular payments from the same account;
- Source of funds used for transactions is unknown;
- Structuring via commercial entities and transfer of money using loan contracts;
- Transactions with apparent front, shell or shelf companies;
- Use of a third party, with no apparent relationship to client, to conduct financial transactions;
- Use of third-party accounts.

**Preliminary Literature Review**

A research literature review, according to Brown, and Holloway (2013:19) is a systematic, clear, and repeatable approach for locating, assessing, and synthesizing the body of finished and documented work created by researchers, academics, and practitioners. The findings of a research review are based on the pioneering work of academics and researchers. Creswell (2014:28) elaborates on and supports the aforementioned claim by saying that a literature review is a required element of any research report or thesis. Its major goal is to build a connection between the project and the subject by giving background information and context for the investigation (Gray, 2014:34).

The review may include the following:

- Background information that establishes the existence of the problem to be investigated.
- Previous research on the topic or related topics;
- Theory of relevance to the 'why' questions; and
- Research paradigm(s) as a source of ontological and epistemological assumptions.

The researcher will identify research previously conducted on drugs and substance abuse – for example the following: According to Mwansa and Rocha-Silva (2014:23) the issue of drug use has been in existence for thousands of years. It is as old as human beings and has been an integral part of most societies. Currently, drug abuse is a problem experienced by both young and old, although its impact tends to be particularly intense among the young people. Drug Advisory Board (2019:np) indicates that drug abuse is one of the top problems confronting the nation today especially among the youth. Furthermore, drug abuse is not confined to young people in certain geographical areas or from particular social-economic backgrounds. Eliseev and Maughan (2016:55) note that substance abuse knows no boundaries. It affects people irrespective of race, political and economic standing, gender and sexual orientation, socio-educational standing, age and place of residence.

- Implement a strong community awareness;
- Community reflection on drugs and substance abuse efforts;
- The above literature will help the researcher to understand what has already been written on the subject, including addressing the gaps.

The researcher will obtain insight into concepts related to the research problem by doing the following:

- Checking South African literature on combat drugs and substance abuse and life after matric;
- Checking Google Scholar books, including other online books;
- Checking journal articles;
- Conducting a general search on key concepts on the Internet; and
- Creating alerts from Google on topics of research interest.

### **Research Findings**

This paper presents the interpretation of the research findings. The information obtained from the participants was explore and presented by means of the emerging themes in the paper. In order to present a detailed discussion of the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses in African Union. Findings were results discovered during the research. The aim of non-empirical data collection with representatives of the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery providers and experts was to learn more about the current state of the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery in the African Union and to explore their opinions about attitudes and factors influencing adoption/deployment of the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery world-wide. In this research, to express their experiences, opinions and domain knowledge about the implementation of the human trafficking and modern slavery.

Recommendations were the writer's suggestions to the reader as to the actions that should be taken to solve the problem that was studied. The conclusion was a statement of reasoning made by a researcher after a thorough investigation.

The following findings were prepared regarding other relevant points that the researcher came upon during the research:

- Historical perspective of human trafficking and modern slavery;
- Conceptualisation of human trafficking and modern slavery;
- Perpetrator in human trafficking and modern slavery;
- Theoretical explanation of the factors contributing to human trafficking and modern slavery;
- The impact of Covid-19 pandemic in human trafficking and modern slavery;
- Human trafficking and modern slavery policies at South Africa.

The increase in COVID-19-related to drugs and substance abuse, such as the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery, is creating new sources of proceeds for illicit actors (Interpol, 2020:np). Measures to contain COVID-19 are impacting on the criminal economy and changing criminal behaviour so that profit-driven criminals may move to other forms of illegal conduct.

The COVID-19 pandemic is also impacting communities, schools and campuses abilities to the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery.

This paper summarised the findings of the research and mapped out the recommendations in light of the literature review that emerged in the process of resolving the identified problem to comply with the passage above. To conclude this paper lures from several findings emanating from the analyses of the preceding paper and the revelations that various researchers made on the topic. This research aims to the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery in combatting the human trafficking and modern slavery was answered. The following research question was asked to address this aim:



- What is the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery?

The research question was answered by conducting a literature review and documentary analysis.

### **Primary Findings**

The impact of human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses in African Union.

The researcher established the following about the impact of human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses in African Union from a review of the literature study and documentary analysis files:

- Mapping out the challenges human trafficking and modern slavery providers face.
- In South Africa are under pressure to tighten their data security due to the increasing incidents of human trafficking and modern slavery. Fraudsters exploit false identities and engage in human trafficking and modern slavery.
- The role of human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses in African Union.
- South Africa's response to human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses in African Union

In response to increasing fraudulent human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses in African Union and number porting threats, the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) published draft regulations in 2022 requiring human trafficking and modern slavery data.

The response to human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses in African Union.

African Union is not alone in its focus on combatting human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses. According to the research, there are a lot of individuals who fall prey to human trafficking, forced labor, and modern slavery. Approximately 3 million adults and half a million children are engaged in forced labor, while 5.8 million more are in forced marriages. In general, these types of exploitation have a significant negative impact on women and girls. These scourges, which usually affect the most vulnerable communities on the continent, have been fought valiantly by Africa. Many continental legal frameworks and policy instruments, like the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, have long called for the eradication of these scourges.

### ***The need for the border security in human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses in African Union.***

Humanitarian concerns about the horrors and consequences of human trafficking led a number of UN-affiliated parties to endorse legislative steps to make this threat illegal. A number of jurisdictions who have ratified the UN anti-trafficking treaties and protocols have domesticated some of the terms of these agreements by passing comprehensive legislation that makes all forms of human trafficking illegal. Sadly, there hasn't been a noticeable drop in crime as a result of this strategy.

### ***Addressing the concerns surrounding human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses.***

Misconceptions and fears persist surrounding biometric technology. These are predominately rooted in concerns about surveillance. However, human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses for verification and account authentication differ from surveillance (Faundez-Zanuy, 2016:65). Biometric solutions, such as remote biometric onboarding with liveness detection, focus on securing institutions and clients from fraud while adhering to strict privacy laws and regulations. An in-depth comprehension of the connections between the elements of the threat and the operations of the environment that concretizes it is necessary for a criminal justice response to human trafficking that is successful. In summary, a coordinated strategy aimed at resolving the underlying causes of the crime is necessary for a successful response to human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses.

### **Secondary Findings**

The following secondary findings were established regarding other relevant points that the researcher came upon during the research:

### ***Historical perspective of human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses.***

The researcher found that human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses have been in use for more than many countries around the world. Law enforcement agencies believed that understanding the human trafficking and modern slavery at schools and campuses solution in combatting trafficking tactics used by perpetrators to perpetrate humans, was the best way to investigate, and ultimately, apprehend suspects. Human trafficking and modern

slavery at schools and campuses strategies has been gradually taken initiation and being introduced to secure and restrict access to medical facilities, protect and manage confidential information, reduce fraud by identifying patients and staff in healthcare.

### ***Conceptualization of human trafficking and modern slavery***

In this research, based on the literature study, the researcher found that:

Human trafficking and modern slavery is term that means a method of operating and is used interchangeably on how human trafficking and modern slavery has been committed, and

A perpetrator's human trafficking and modern slavery reflects how they commit the organised crime.

The examination and storage of a perpetrator's human trafficking and modern slavery have traditionally been relevant for various reasons, namely:

Investigative linkage of unsolved cases by human trafficking and modern slavery information,

Suspect identification by comparing known perpetrator's human trafficking and modern slavery with the MO evident in unsolved cases, and clearance of unsolved cases.

Examples of biometric-based solution in combatting mobile fraud information in mobile fraud may include the following information:

The method used to commit the human trafficking and modern slavery.

Financial documents falsified by the perpetrator to conceal the human trafficking and modern slavery.

Details of suppliers over changing for human trafficking and modern slavery.

Perpetrator in human trafficking and modern slavery

From a review of literature in this paper, the researcher found that a perpetrator was someone who inflicted pain or loss, and who must accept responsibility. A person is a perpetrator if:

- The conduct and the circumstances in which the act takes place satisfies all the requirements for liability contained in the definition of the crime; or
- Although his conduct does not comply with that requirement in the definition of the crime, he acted together with one or more person. Furthermore, the conduct required for a conviction was imputed to him by the principles relating to a common purpose as set out below.

If two or more persons act together and they all complied with the above definition of a perpetrator, they were all co-perpetrators. There is no rule to the effect that if two or more people are involved in the commission of a crime, only one of them can qualify as a perpetrator and that the others fall in a different category.

Theoretical explanation of the factors contributing to human trafficking and modern slavery

The researcher established the following through reviewing literature:

From a perspective of the human trafficking and modern slavery, the researcher found that for an act of human trafficking and modern slavery to occur, there must be a convergence of three elements, namely (i) offender motivation, (ii) opportunity, and (iii) rationalisation. To this end, it is fundamental to propose a set of ideas that may inform policymaking in reforming the South African criminal justice response to human trafficking. Moreover, the government should address the perennial socio-economic and cultural challenges facing the country, such as poverty, high levels of unemployment, and high levels of illiteracy, among others.

The paper presented the interpretation of the research findings. The themes that emerged during the documentary explore were discussed and were supported by the human trafficking and modern slavery cases and the literature examined in the paper. The findings interpreted by the researcher indicate that there is still a problem regarding environmental design in the railways, more especially at the African Union schools and campuses. Some social factors that are conducive to the commission of crime were also highlighted. The models of crime prevention that were described in the literature review were discussed in order to supplement the participants' responses, in addition to some other sources.

## Recommendations

The purpose of this research paper is to generate new knowledge with the purpose of empowering law enforcement agencies who investigate human trafficking and modern slavery. The researcher is of the view that amongst others, human trafficking and modern slavery investigators can achieve this by gathering the relevant knowledge which includes necessary prevention of human trafficking and modern slavery. A sufficient amount of finance and socioeconomic benefits should be provided to border security and transnational crime concerns for African governments that are prepared to address human rights in order to eradicate human trafficking and modern slavery. In the long run, the AU should keep advocating against human trafficking in the area by using the language of human rights. The AU has been using this language consistently, which has given human rights the necessary legitimacy to serve as a catalyst for social transformation. It is conceivable that the employment of human rights terminology in AU publications and events will institutionalize or progressively ingrain it as a regional norm. Employers who use migrant labor must be knowledgeable about the rules and principles of human rights. Furthermore, in certain nations, the adoption of these norms must become customary. For their rights to be protected when they are abroad, migrant laborers must also be educated on the principles of human rights terminology. To comply with international adoption procedures that are in line with human rights and conventions, internal adoption processes need to be firmly established and well-structured. In the event that fundamental human rights are not upheld, public opinion and political focus on the main problems of human trafficking and modern slavery will shift. The African area may actually bring about a change in this persistent transnational crime by altering the fundamental beliefs surrounding human trafficking and modern slavery inside the AU.

## Conclusion

This paper concluded that the pronouncement of human trafficking and modern slavery that the core-function of the forensic investigator to conduct the crime prevention and to be proactive rather than reactive. This paper will conclude that the Sustainable Development goals or activities should be measured comprehensively. Law enforcement must be proactive to avoid crime activities. This paper highlight the significance of considering development of prevention mechanisms, capacity development and strategies for both human trafficking and modern slavery as well as law enforcement agencies in South Africa to reduce crime such as money-laundering. The researcher recommends that strategies to increase awareness for human trafficking and modern slavery.

As previously explained, the latest findings support findings from earlier research on successful countertrafficking strategies. They specifically draw attention to the law's impropriety as well as other stringent immigration measures put in place to stop human trafficking. In order to effectively combat human trafficking in contemporary South Africa, the government must address the underlying contextual reasons that have contributed to the growth of the trade, particularly the political, economic, and cultural aspects.

Furthermore, as frontline police are likely to encounter trafficking victims initially, extensive training with a greater emphasis on victim identification should be arranged for them. Law enforcement personnel should get training that focuses on helping them comprehend the intricacy of human trafficking, its methods, and its consequences. A crucial part of this training will be played by established and up-and-coming scholars who focus on the criminal justice response to human trafficking. They will establish connections between earlier and more recent research results on human trafficking. In order to defeat human traffickers and triumph in the war against trafficking, the government should heed these crucial guidelines.

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