

## **Human Trafficking within the Framework of Social Policy and Social Security Implementations: The Case of Southern African Countries**

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### **Abstract**

The main objective of the research is to reveal the facts concerning the main determinants of human trafficking within the context of social policy procedures. It was supposed that the main determinants of human trafficking issue had been economic development rate as well as the lack of social policy, and social security implementations. However, in the aftermath of the research, it was seen that there is no such relevance between human trafficking and the level of the economy, lack of social policy and security deficiencies for Southern African countries. When compared to the developed countries, the economy, social policy and security procedures are too low and poor in Southern African Countries; nevertheless, these countries are referred in the list of origin countries of the human trafficking in 'medium' or 'low category' which is quite surprising and which can be interpreted as the fact that for Southern African Countries such as Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Lesotho, and Mozambique, the economic development, the strength of the social policy and security implementations are not the direct indicators for human trafficking activity. Therefore, it can be stated that the act of human trafficking is not in line with the economy and the public policies for these countries mentioned.

**Keywords:** Social Security, Human Trafficking, Southern African Countries

## **Sosyal Politika ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bağlamında İnsan Kaçakçılığı: Güney Afrika Ülkeleri Örneği**

### **Özet**

Araştırmanın temel amacı, sosyal politika uygulamaları açısından insan kaçakçılığının temel nedenlerini ortaya koymaktır. Bu anlamda araştırmanın temel varsayımı, insan kaçakçılığı uygulamalarının temel belirleyicilerinin ekonomik gelişme, sosyal politika ve sosyal güvenlik gibi toplumsal dinamiklerin eksikliğinden kaynaklandığıdır. Fakat araştırma sonuçları Güney Afrika ülkeleri ölçeğinde belirtilen bu parametrelerin eksikliğinin insan kaçakçılığına etkisinin olmadığını ortaya koymuştur. Eldeki verilerden hareketle gelişmiş ülkelerle kıyaslandığında ekonomik gelişmişlik, sosyal politika ve sosyal güvenlik uygulamaları açısından Güney Afrika ülkelerinin oldukça geri olduğu gözlemlenmektedir. Fakat insan kaçakçılığı yoğunluğunu belirten kaynak ülke tablosuna bakıldığında Angola, Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti, Zambiya, Zimbabwe, Güney Afrika, Lesotho ve Mozambik gibi Güney Afrika ülkelerinin insan kaçakçılığı oranlarının orta ya da düşük düzeyde olduğu göze çarpmaktadır. Bu durum sosyal politika ve sosyal güvenlik uygulamaları eksikliğinin doğrudan insan kaçakçılığı ile sonuçlanmadığının bir göstergesidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sosyal Güvenlik, İnsan Kaçakçılığı, Güney Afrika Ülkeleri

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## **Introduction**

Social policy and social security are the set of procedures and disciplines that strive to guarantee the future of the individuals against some possible social risks such as illness, disability, death, and so forth. This means that social policy and security implementations are something like the “shield” and protection for people.

Concerning social security systems, they are the systems that are carried out by means of either government or private initiatives in order to take some certain precautions for the future risks. From this perspective, it can be stated that social security is something like protection systems. As the sub-discipline of social policy, the social security system actually reallocates and redistributes incomes by taking from the rich to the poor which is the main rationale behind it and which reveals its redistributive function. In a way, these systems are the relief valve of the communities.

As for human trafficking, it can be regarded as the modern version of the slavery, so it is called as the modern-day slavery. As in African slaves in the past, a great many people are forced to work and they are held captive. Some of them are sold and kidnapped. Some of them are sexually abused while the others are deceived to be slaves. Whatever the types of human trafficking, the reality is the fact that the freedom of the people is detained by force.

Under normal circumstances, there must be a close connection with economic development, social policy and social security procedures and with human trafficking activity. In more explicit terms, if the economy is “up”, the social policy and social security implementations are to be “up” and the human trafficking activity is to be “down”. For these eight different southern African countries, there is a different phenomenon. That is, these countries’ economy and social policy procedures are “low”, and the human trafficking activity is “low” or “medium” which is actually astonishing and also which is the main argument throughout the article.

## **Social Policy**

It is actually very hard to define what social policy is on account of the fact that it creates confusion between whether it is an academic field of study or it is an interdisciplinary study. Actually, social policy which necessitates the elaboration of social relations for human well-being and the systems by means of which the well-being can be sustained, is the study of human welfare and human well-being and it aims doing goodness for people.<sup>2</sup> All

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<sup>2</sup> Hartley Dean, **Social Policy**, Polity Press Publication, Cambridge, UK, 2012, p.1.

these things reveal that if there is human, there will be social policy automatically.

It is agreed that the social needs are a lot but the resources are too limited to meet all of them. So, the social policies are the ways to find particular solutions to the social problems which are barriers to be overcome for the community oriented needs. This means that the social policies are the solution based paths of the social needs.<sup>3</sup>

It was demonstrated that there are different views about the definitions of social policy, but there are universal agreements about that. As an example, Baldock, Manning and Vickerstaff expose the social policy to an analytical framework which can be illustrated in the following figure.<sup>4</sup>



Figure 1: The Analytical Framework of Social Policy

Source: Baldock et al. (2007: 12)

Here in the Figure 1, it can be seen that the intentions and the objectives put forward the individual or group policies of the social policy implementations, as for the administrative and financial arrangements of the social policies, they are the procedures used to deliver those policies, and lastly, the outcomes of the social policies summarizes the winners and losers in general. Depending upon the prior utterances, it can be said that the social policies are the plans, policies, paths that shape the communities and the groups of people.

Social policies which should be seen as interconnected with the other policies<sup>5</sup> but different from economic or environmental policies can be regarded as “diffuse and residual”. In the academic environment, the term is

<sup>3</sup> Michael Lavalette and Alan Pratt, **Social Policy, Theories, Concepts and Issues**, Second Publication, Sage Publication, California, USA, 2006, p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> John Baldock, Nick Manning, Sarah Vickerstaff, **Social Policy**, Third Edition, Oxford University Press, 2007, p. 12.

<sup>5</sup> Michael Hill, **Understanding Social Policy**, Seventh Edition, Blackwell Publishing, USA, 2003, p. 4.

fundamentally limited to the publicly provided and regulated like the programs of housing, social security, social services and health. On the other hand, there are some core areas that can be regarded as public policies and that aim to increase the well-being and the security of the individuals such as tax credits, tax allowances, labour market policies, education, occupational health and so forth.<sup>6</sup>

### *The Social Aspect of “Welfare”*

Due to the fact that social policy procedures cover the social welfare provisions, it is actually significant to understand the meaning of welfare.<sup>7</sup> A dictionary definition of ‘welfare’ says that it means “help given, especially by the state or an organization, to people who need it, especially because they do not have enough money or physical and mental health and happiness, especially of a person” and as for the welfare state, it means “a system of taxation which allows the government of a country to provide social services such as health care, unemployment pay, etc. to people who need them”.<sup>8</sup> In this context, there has long been a debate among the social reformers and policy makers about the fact that the social policies should be regulated in order to reduce the concept of ‘poverty’ and ‘inequality’ which sustains the idea that the terms of social policy and welfare state are in line with one another.<sup>9</sup>

Social policies, which are exposed to an ongoing change as we enter the twenty-first century because of the globalization process,<sup>10</sup> and which leave stamps on individuals,<sup>11</sup> are closely linked with social welfare provisions. From that perspective, it can be stated that it is very important to comprehend the fact that social policies refer the needs of welfare and provisions of service. Whereas the social welfare is particularly concerned

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<sup>6</sup>Harald L. Vilensky, Gregory M. Luebbert, Susan Reed Hahn and Adriane M. Jamieson, **Comparative Social Policy, Theories, methods, findings**, (abridged version of Wilensky et al., 1985) in MeinolfDierkers et al. (eds), *Comparative Policy Research*, London, Gower, 1987, 381; JochenClasen, **Defining Comparative Social Policy, in A Handbook of Comparative Social Policy**, Edited by Patricia Kennett, Edward Edgar Publishing Limited, UK, 2004, p. 91.

<sup>7</sup>Thornes, et. al., **Social Policy & Welfare**, Stanley Thornes Publication, UK, 2000, p. 2.

<sup>8</sup>**Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary**, Cambridge University Press, Second Edition, Cambridge, UK, 2005, p.1469.

<sup>9</sup>Walter Korpi and Joakim Palme, “The Paradox of Redistribution and Strategies of Equality: Welfare State Institutions, Inequality, and Poverty in the Western Countries”, **American Sociological Review**, Vol 63, No 5, October 1998, p. 661.

<sup>10</sup>Anne Francis Okongwu and Joan P. Mencher, “The Anthropology of Public Policy: Shifting Terrains”, **Annual Review of Anthropology**, Vol 29, 2000, p. 107.

<sup>11</sup>Cathy H. Davis, “Family Science and Social Policy: A Young Professional’s Perspective on the Need For Integration”, **Family Relations**, Vol 37, No 2, April. 1988, p. 223.

with the needs of people, the level of policy deals with the collective needs and wellbeing rather than the individual ones. For instance, the social policy implementations aim at promoting and improving the collective human wellbeing through enhancing the living standards of them within the environment they focus. In a way, it can be uttered that the subject of social policy is distributing and redistributing the resources such as health, housing, educational opportunities, employment and etc.<sup>12</sup>

The goals, intentions and ideas, the policies can be found within the framework of official government policy as the target of both the policies and the state is the welfare of the humans. Based upon this fact, it can be demonstrated that social policies are not static activities, in the stark contrast; they are active and always changeable. The key characteristics of social policy as a discipline which is also related to other disciplines such as philosophy, sociology, psychology, economics, law, history, and politics can be mentioned as well.<sup>13</sup>

At the same time, there are some misconceptions about the social policy. Firstly, social policies are not only the sequence of policies that takes into account and that are applied for the welfare and the happiness of the people, but they are to be considered in line with the economic policies themselves.<sup>14</sup> So, this means that in the maintenance and the sustainability of the social policies, the economy must be well and unshakable.

### **Social Security**

Social security can be defined as a social insurance program that provides social protection against socially recognized risks such as poverty, disability, old age, unemployment, death, and so forth. Social security may include “social insurance” in which people receive benefits or services in compatible with the contributions to the insurance scheme. These services are retirement pensions, disability and unemployment insurances, and survivor benefits. Additionally, social security also refers to the “income maintenance” that means the distribution of cash in case of interruption of employment, retirement, disability, and unemployment. Another thing to be considered about social security is the fact that it includes “services” like medical care, social work, and industrial relations.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid, Thornes, and et. al., p. 2.

<sup>13</sup> Ken Blakemore and Edwin Griggs, **Social Policy: An Introduction**, Third Edition, Open University Press, USA, 2007, pp. 3-5.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, Hill, p. 4.

<sup>15</sup> Retrieved from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social\\_security](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_security) (14.06.2011).

## Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is the term used for modern like version of slavery and it is mainly used for governments and organizations in the migration field.<sup>16</sup> As in African slaves in the past centuries, people today are kept captive and they are forced to work in various jobs. Some of the people are physically beaten to work while the others are sold into slavery. Actually most of the people are tricked into becoming slaves by being given false promises of money, work, better lives, and educations. The victims of human trafficking are trapped and some of them are even locked behind doors and they are chained. Some of the victims, additionally, are too small to understand that they have a freedom.<sup>17</sup> There is also a universal definition of human trafficking according to the United Nations Trafficking Protocol:<sup>18</sup>

*“The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitutions of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or removal of the organs.”*

It is actually important for revealing human trafficking on a table for a more actual and more accurate analysis on the basis of human trafficking as a process, as a means and as a purpose.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Frank Laczko and Marco A. Gramegna, “Developing Better Indicators of Human Trafficking”, **Brown Journal of World Affairs**, Vol 10, Issue 1, Summer, Fall 2003, p. 179.

<sup>17</sup>Joyce Hart, **Human Trafficking**, The Rosen Publishing Group, New York, 2009, pp. 4, 5.

<sup>18</sup> Alexis A. Aranowitz, **Human Trafficking, Human Misery**, Greenwood Publishing Group, USA, 2009, p. 1; American Society of International Law, “International Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children”, **The American Journal of International Law**, Vol 95, No 2, April 2001, p. 408; Hasan Yüksel, “The Snapshot of Human Trafficking: Humans As Commodities”, **Conference of Modern Day Slavery in Europe and Beyond**, Vistula University, Poland, 2011, p. 2.

<sup>19</sup> Social Development Notes, **Conflict, Crime and Violence**, December 2009, p. 2; Ibid, Yüksel, “The Snapshot of Human Trafficking: Humans as Commodities”, p. 3.

Table 1: The Identification of Human Trafficking (Process, Means, Purpose)

Process	Means	Purpose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Transfer</li> <li>• Harboring</li> <li>• Receipt of persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat</li> <li>• Force</li> <li>• Coercion</li> <li>• Abduction</li> <li>• Fraud</li> <li>• Deception</li> <li>• Abuse of power</li> <li>• Abuse of vulnerability</li> <li>• Giving and receiving of payments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploitation which includes                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation</li> <li>b. Forced labor and services</li> <li>c. Slavery and similar practices</li> <li>d. Involuntary servitude</li> <li>e. Removal of organs</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

**Source:** Social Development Notes, Conflict, Crime and Violence, December 2009, p. 2; <http://www.unodc.un.or.th/2009/02/htreport> (10.12.2012).

Table 2: The Categorization of Origin Countries according to their Frequency of Human Trafficking Activity

Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Albania	Armenia	Afghanistan	Argentina	Brunei
Belarus	Bangladesh	Algeria	Bhutan	Darussalam
Bulgaria	Benin	<u>Angola</u>	Botswana	Chad
China	Brazil	Azerbaijan	Brundi	Chile
Lithuania	Cambodia	Bosnia&Herzegovina	Canada	Costa Rica
Nigeria	Colombia	Burkina Faso	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Egypt
Rep. of Moldova	Czech Rep.	Cameroon	Djibouti	Fiji
Romania	Dominican Republic	<u>Congo</u>	Equatorial Guinea	Jamaica
Russian Federation	Estonia	Croatia	Eritrea	Macao
Thailand	Georgia	Cuba	Gabon	China SAR
Ukraine	Ghana	Niger	Gambia	Netherlands
	Guatemala	Peru	Iran (Islamic Rep.)	Paraguay
	Hungary	Senegal	Iraq	Syrian Arab Rep.
	India	Serbia&Montenegro	Jordan	Uruguay
	Kazakhstan	Slovenia	Lebanon	Yemen
	Latvia	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Lesotho</u>	
	Mexico	Sri Lanka	Madagascar	
	Morocco	Macedonia	USA	
	Myanmar	Turkey	<u>Zimbabwe</u>	
	Nepal	Venezuela		
	Pakistan	<u>Zambia</u>		

Source: Katryn Cullen Du Port (2009: 239-240)

Some sources emphasize that human trafficking is the term used for modern slavery. Like African slaves many people all around the world are held captive and forced to work in harsh conditions. Some of the people are beaten to make them work; a few of them are sold into slavery while the others are kidnapped. These people are actually deceived with the false promises of money, new jobs, educations, and better lives. However, these promises are broke later, so the victims of human trafficking are trapped. The others are to continue to work because of the fact that they owe money

to their captors.<sup>20</sup> All these pave the way that human trafficking is the modern name of slavery today.<sup>21</sup> To comprehend the human trafficking cases in Southern African Countries, it is of great significance to analyze these countries' situation with the other ones.<sup>22</sup> It can be demonstrated that eight African countries which are the main focus of the research are in the category of "Medium" or "Low".

### ***The Reasons for Human Trafficking***

It is actually of great importance to understand the particular dynamics of human trafficking by focusing on the reasons, types and specific measures to be taken and this part is entirely taken from the study called as "The Snapshot of Human Trafficking: Humans As Commodities".<sup>23</sup> There are various reasons of human trafficking all over the world. The most important of all them is the instabilities in the economy and the disrupted socio economic conditions in the community. Corruption and the female youth employment are also the result of the unstable economic and political factors that increase the likelihood of the trafficking and make victims susceptible to trafficking.<sup>24</sup>

### ***Specific Measures to be taken***

Certain thing exists to be known. It is known that slavery is a bad thing occurred by bad people, and it is also known that slavery does not exist but it flourishes all around the world today. Almost twenty seven million people are in bondage. As a matter of fact many people are in bondage in the world today than were taken from Africa for nearly 350 years.<sup>25</sup> Therefore, the reality is that slavery does not come to an end, but it changes its shape and turns into human trafficking. For the solution of this problem, these parameters are to be taken into account internationally.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Hart, Ibid, p. 4.

<sup>21</sup> Hill Jean Lawson Saint, A Residential Program for Human Trafficking Victims, Unpublished Master Thesis Presented to the Department of Social Work, California State University, USA, 2010, p.1; Hasan Yüksel, "Lack of Social Policy and Social Security As A Determinant Factor in Human Trafficking", **Conference of Modern Day Slavery in Europe and Beyond**, Vistula University, Poland, 2011, p. 35.

<sup>22</sup> Katryn Cullen Du Port, **Global Issues Human Trafficking**, Infobase Publishing, New York, USA, 2009, pp. 239, 240.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid, Yüksel, "The Snapshot of Human Trafficking: Humans As Commodities", pp. 4-8.

<sup>24</sup> ILO: Globalization and The Illicit Market for Human Trafficking: An Empirical Analysis of Supply and Demand. **WorkingPaper 53.**, Geneva, 2006, p. 1.

<sup>25</sup> Kevin Bales and Ron Soodalter, **The Slave Next Door Human Trafficking and Slavery in America Today**, University of California Press, California, USA, 2009, p. 3.

<sup>26</sup> Christal Morehouse, **Combating Human Trafficking Policy Gaps and Hidden Political Agendas in the USA and Germany**, Germany, 2009, pp. 27, 28.



1. “Demographic Parameters
  - a. Ethnic Specificity
  - b. Age Specificity
  - c. Gender Specificity
2. Geographic Parameters
  - a. European Focus of Anti Human Trafficking Measures
  - b. German (as a predecessor nation thereof) was a Signatory
  - c. The United States of America was a Signatory
  - d. Exclusion of Internal Human Trafficking
3. Exploitation Parameters
  - a. Inclusion of Forced Prostitution
  - b. Inclusion of Forced Non-Sexual Labour
  - c. Inclusion of Traffic in Human Organs
4. Victims Protection Parameters
  - a. Victim Identification
  - b. Victim Rehabilitation
  - c. Public Awareness
  - d. Victim Access to Legal Residence
  - e. Government Monitoring
5. International Cooperation Parameters
  - a. Institutional Coordination
  - b. Inclusion of Extradition
6. Prosecution and Punishment Parameters
  - a. Prosecution of Links in Trafficking Chain Including the Consumer
  - b. Irrelevance of Victim Consent
  - c. Prosecution of Attempted Trafficking
  - d. Confiscation of Assets
  - e. Commercial Nature of Crime”

### **The Methodology of the Research**

In this research, eight South African countries namely, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Lesotho, Mauritius, and Mozambique are analysed elaborately in terms of their dates of the IOM member state, capital, population, area, major languages used, currency, GDP per capita, HDI rank, net migration rates, immigrants, women as a percentage of immigrants, adult HIV prevalence, life expectancy at birth for men and women, total social security expenditure of the Southern African countries, and also the comparison with the developed countries. Through this procedure, the aim of the study is to concentrate on the idea that to what extent the economic development is connected to the

immigration, human trafficking, and social security expenditure rates in Southern African Countries.

### ***The Data of the Research***

The data in the research were gathered from the web site of the international organization for migration (IOM) and international social security association (ISSA). These data were assessed from the perspective of economic development of the countries and its impact on the human trafficking and social security expenditures.

### ***Facts and Figures about the Southern African Countries***

Before analysing the relevancy of the economic development rates to the immigration, human trafficking activity, and social security expenditures, it is worth focusing on the each South African country to get familiar with them one by one.

#### *Angola*

“The Republic of Angola became a Member State of IOM through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 26 November 1991 with the Ministry of External Relations (MIREX) and further signed an Agreement with MIREX on 7th December 1997, thereby permitting IOM to operate in Angola with the same status as the UN specialized agencies. IOM also works directly with the Ministry of Assistance and Social Reinsertion (MINARS) and the Ministry of Interior (MINIT)”.<sup>27</sup>

Table 3: Facts and Figures about Angola

Country	Facts and Figures	
ANGOLA	The Date of the IOM Member State	1991
	Capital	Luanda
	Population (2010)	19 million
	Area	1.246.700 km sq
	Major Languages	Portuguese
	Currency	Kwanza (AOA)
	GDP per Capita PPP (2007)	USD 5.385
	HDI Rank (2007)	143 of 182
	Remittances (2008)	USD 82 million
	Net Migration Rate (2005-2010)	0.9 migrants / 1.000 population
	Immigrants (2010)	0.3 %
	Women as A Percentage of Immigrants (2010)	53 %
	Population under 15 (2010)	44.7 %
Adult HIV Prevalence (2007)	2.1 %	

Source: <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/pid/304> (14.06.2011).

<sup>27</sup>Retrieved from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/pid/304> (14.06.2011).

Angola situated on the area of 1.246.700 km<sup>2</sup> has 19 million populations. Its capital city is Luanda and the major languages used are Portuguese. As for the currency, it is Kwanza. According to the Human Development Index, its rank is 143 out of 182 countries and the GDP per capita is 5.385 USD per person. The percentage of immigration rate is 0.3%. The percentage of the women in the immigrants is 53%. This can be interpreted that the great majority of the immigrants are women. As for the adult HIV prevalence which is now clear that HIV spreads fast in which “social life is chaotic, poverty endemic, and rights violated”.<sup>28</sup>

### *Democratic Republic of Congo*

The Democratic Republic of Congo the capital of which is Kinshasa and the population of which is 67.8 is located on the area of 2.344.858 km<sup>2</sup> which is the biggest one among the eight Southern African countries.

Table 4: Facts and Figures about Democratic Republic of Congo

Country	Facts and Figures	
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	The Date of the IOM Member State	2001
	Capital	Kinshasa
	Population (2010)	67.8 million
	Area	2.344.858 km sq
	Major Languages	French, Kikongo, Kiswahili, Lingala, Tshiluba
	Currency	Congolese French (CDF)
	GDP per Capita PPP (2007)	USD 298
	HDI Rank (2007)	176 of 182
	Remittances (2008)	Not available
	Net Migration Rate (2005-2010)	-0.3 migrants / 1.000 population
	Immigrants (2010)	0.7 %
	Women as A Percentage of Immigrants (2010)	53.1 %
	Population under 15 (2010)	46.4 %
	Adult HIV Prevalence (2007)	1.2 to 1.5 %

Source: <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/democratic-republic-of-the-congo>(18.04.2012)

Democratic Republic of Congo where French, Kikongo, Kiswahili, Lingala, Tshiluba are spoken as the major languages still continue to come across a great many challenges concerning migration. The GDP per Capita is 298 USD which is too low and in coordination with this fact, the Human Development Index is 176 out of 182 countries. In spite of the fact that the

<sup>28</sup> R. Cohen, L.S. Wiseberg, **Double Jeopardy-Threat to Life and Human Rights. Discrimination against Persons with AIDS** (Cambridge MA: Human Rights Internet, Harvard Law School, 1990; Chris Beyrer, “Burma and Cambodia: Human Rights, Social Disruption, and the Spread of HIV /AIDS”, **Health and Human Rights, Part I: The Roots of Vulnerability**, Vol 2, No 4, 1998, p. 85.

GDP is low when compared to Angola, Adult HIV prevalence is higher which shows that GDP is not the main criteria for determining diseases. Maybe, there are some other factors to be considered.

### *Zambia*

In Zambia, there is an insufficiency of valid data about the numbers of cross-border migrants in terms of regular, irregular, and internal migrants. Zambia has a land border of 5,000 miles, which connects it to eight neighboring countries such as Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Malawi, Tanzania, Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Namibia. Throughout the history, the country has been exposed to internal and cross-border migration of people who moves in search of livelihoods, especially, to work on mines in the Copperbelt, on commercial farms, in small scale fishing and fish trading, and as truckers along the transport corridors that link the landlocked country with its neighboring countries. Due to its relative peace and stability, Zambia has also been a host country to both refugees and migrants from the other surrounding states fundamentally, Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo.<sup>29</sup>

Table 5: Facts and Figures about Zambia

Country	Facts and Figures	
ZAMBIA	The Date of the IOM Member State	1992
	Capital	Lusaka
	Population (2010)	13.2 million
	Area	752.612 km sq
	Major Languages	English
	Currency	Zambian Kwacha (ZMK)
	GDP per Capita PPP (2007)	USD 1.358
	HDI Rank (2007)	164 of 182
	Remittances (2008)	USD 68 million
	Net Migration Rate (2005-2010)	-1.4 migrants /1000 population
	Immigrants (2010)	1.8 %
	Women as a Percentage of Immigrants (2010)	49.6 %
	Population under 15 (2010)	36.2 %
	Adult HIV Prevalence (2007)	15.2 %

Source: [http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/zambia/cache/offonce/\(16.06.2010\)](http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/zambia/cache/offonce/(16.06.2010))

Zambia has been the member state of International Organization for Immigration since 1992 with its 13.2 population according to data of 2010. The major language used is English and the currency is Zambian Kwacha (ZMK) with its GDP of 1.358 USD. As for the HDI rank, it is 164 of 182

<sup>29</sup>Retrieved from [http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/zambia/cache/offonce/\(16.06.2010\)](http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/zambia/cache/offonce/(16.06.2010))

countries. The country has the percentage of 1.8% and the percentage of women as immigrants is 49.6% which can be interpreted that nearly half of the immigrants are women. In accordance with the low GDP per Capita, the Adult HIV prevalence is so high with the percentage of 15.2%.

### *Zimbabwe*

The mission of International Organization for Migration was established in 1985 but the date of IOM Member State started in 2002. The most important thing to be taken into account about Zimbabwe is the fact that its economic crisis brought about a great many skilled workers to emigrate to other countries in order to possess a better life. These migration flows were in an irregular way and this challenge put the state in a very difficult position in terms of migration management capacity.<sup>30</sup>

Table 6: Facts and Figures about Zimbabwe

Country	Facts and Figures	
ZIMBABWE	The Date of the IOM Member State	2002
	Capital	Harare
	Population (2010)	12.6 million
	Area	390.757 km sq
	Major Languages	English, Shona, Sindebele, Venda, Nambya, Shangaan, Kalanga, Sthu and Tonga
	Currency	Zimbabwe dollar (ZWD)
	GDP per Capita PPP (2009)	Not available
	HDI Rank (2010)	169 of 169
	Remittances (2009)	Not available
	Net Migration Rate (2010-2015)	4.5 migrants / 1.000 population
	Immigrants (2010)	2.9 %
	Women as a Percentage of Immigrants (2010)	37.8 %
	Population under 15 (2010)	39.5 %
	Adult HIV Prevalence (2007)	15.3 %

Source: [http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/zimbabwe/cache/offonce/\(16.06.2010\)](http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/zimbabwe/cache/offonce/(16.06.2010)).

The capital of Zimbabwe is Harare with its 12.6 million populations and with the major languages such as English, Shona, Sindebele, Venda, Nambya, Shangaan, Kalanga, Sthu, and Tonga. The HDI rank is 169<sup>th</sup>. The percentage of the immigrants is 2.9% and the women as a percentage of the immigrants are 37.8%. As in line with the HDI rank, the Adult HIV prevalence is high.

<sup>30</sup>Retrieved from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/zimbabwe/cache/offonce/16.06.2010>.

### *South Africa*

Due to the economic dominance and stability of the country in the region, South Africa is the most commonly preferred country. Because of its role as the host country in terms of migration, it comes across a great many challenges such as irregular migration particularly from Zambia, unaccompanied minors and the women, the insufficiency of management of irregular migration management policies as well as the border management, the negative feelings which in different cases turn into actual violence against migrants, the majority of the diseases such as HIV, AIDS, and tuberculosis, and brain drain. Hence, the prior thing to be done is the implementation of the migration management policies for the government of South Africa.<sup>31</sup>

Table 7: Facts and Figures about South Africa

Country	Facts and Figures	
SOUTH AFRICA	The Date of the IOM Member State	1956
	Capital	Pretoria
	Population (2010)	50.5 million
	Area	1.221.037 km sq
	Major Languages	11 official languages, including Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Pedi, Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga
	Currency	South African Rand (ZAR)
	GDP per Capita PPP (2007)	USD 9.757
	HDI Rank (2007)	129 of 182
	Remittances (2008)	Not available
	Net Migration Rate (2005-2010)	2.8 migrants / 1.000 population
	Immigrants (2010)	3.7 %
	Women as a Percentage of Immigrants (2010)	42.7 %
	Population under 15 (2010)	30.3 %
Adult HIV Prevalence (2007)	18.1 %	

Source: <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/south-africa/cache/offonce/>(Retrieved: 16.06.2011).

Interestingly, the government of South Africa has been the member of International Organization for Migration since 1956. The capital city of South Africa is Pretoria with its population of 50.5 million located on 1.221.037 km<sup>2</sup> area. 11 major languages are commonly used including Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Pedi, Sotho, Swazi, and Tsonga. As for the currency, it is South African Rand (ZAR). Compared to the other Southern African Countries, the GDP per Capita is the second highest one, which is

<sup>31</sup>Retrieved from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/south-africa/cache/offonce/> 16.06.2011.

also quite promising. Actually, the immigrant rate as a percentage is the highest one with 3.7%. In spite of the fact that the GDP per Capita is the second highest one among the others, the adult HIV prevalence is also the quite high with the percentage of 18% which displays that there is a contradiction here.

### *Lesotho*

Lesotho, the other Southern African country, is a new country in regards to the fact that its membership of International Organization for Migration was carried out in 2010. The capital of Lesotho is Maseru with its population of 2.1 million on the area of 30.355 km<sup>2</sup>.

Table 8: Facts and Figures about Lesotho

Country	Facts and Figures	
LESOTHO	The Date of the IOM Member State	2010
	Capital	Maseru
	Population (2010)	2.1 million
	Area	30.355 km sq
	Major Languages	English (official), Sesotho (southern Sotho), Zulu, Xhosa
	Currency	Loti (LSL)
	GDP per Capita PPP (2007)	USD 1.541
	HDI Rank (2007)	156 of 182
	Remittances (2008)	USD 443 million
	Net Migration Rate (2005-2010)	-3.5 migrants /1.000 population
	Immigrants (2010)	0.3 %
	Women as a Percentage of Immigrants (2010)	45.5 %
	Population under 15 (2010)	38.5 %
	Adult HIV Prevalence (2007)	23.2 %

Source: [http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/lesotho\(18.04.2012\)](http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/lesotho(18.04.2012)).

As for the major language, English is the official one, and the others are Sesotho (southern Sotho), Zulu, Xhosa. The currency is Loti (LSL). The GDP per Capita is something like the same with Zambia. The immigrants' rate is 0.3% that is the same with Angola and the percentage of the women as immigrants is 45.5%. On account of the fact that the GDP per Capita is too low, the adult HIV prevalence is so high, the percentage is 23.2%.

### *Mauritius*

If it is thought that economic, political stability is closely relevant with emigration, which is the case for Mauritius. Mauritius was exposed to two major emigration policies, the first one was in 1968 and the second one was in 1980. Mauritius, which has quite many unemployed people, is also the country for immigration from various countries such as India, China,

Madagascar, and Bangladesh to work in the textile industry of the country due to the shortage of the labor in these industries.<sup>32</sup>

Table 9: Facts and Figures about Mauritius

Country	Facts and Figures	
MAURITIUS	The Date of the IOM Member State	2006
	Capital	Port Louis
	Population (2010)	1.3 million
	Area	2.040 km sq
	Major Languages	English, French, Creole, Hindi
	Currency	Mauritian Rupee (MUR)
	GDP per Capita PPP (2007)	USD 11.296
	HDI Rank (2007)	81 of 182
	Remittances (2008)	USD 215 million
	Net Migration Rate (2005-2010)	0.0 migrants / 1.000 population
	Immigrants (2010)	3.3 %
	Women as a Percentage of Immigrants (2010)	63.3 %
	Population under 15 (2010)	30.3 %
Adult HIV Prevalence (2007)	18.1 %	

Source: [http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/mauritius/cache/offonce/\(17.06.2011\)](http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/mauritius/cache/offonce/(17.06.2011)).

The membership date of the Mauritius was in 2006. The capital of the country is Port Louis with is population of 1.3 million. Concerning the major languages spoken, they are basically English, French, Creole, and Hindi. The currency is Mauritian Rupee (MUR). The GDP per Capita is 11.296 which are the highest and the HDI rank is the 81 of 182 countries. The immigrant rate is 3.3% and the rate of women as immigrants is 63.3%. In spite of the fact that the GDP per Capita is quite high, the adult HIV prevalence is so common.

### *Mozambique*

The crucial feature of this country is that there is an ongoing mobility with its long history of labor migrants to migrate for the purpose of working in South African mines and the commercial farms. Mozambique, the capital of which is Maputo, has a border with Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, and South Africa. These transportation corridors are convenient for both mobile and migrant labor. In parallel with the perpetual economic improvement, the country's migration is in a considerable increase.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>32</sup> Retrieved from [http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/mauritius/cache/offonce/\(17.06.2011\)](http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/mauritius/cache/offonce/(17.06.2011)).

<sup>33</sup> Retrieved from [http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/mozambique/cache/offonce/\(21.06.2011\)](http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/mozambique/cache/offonce/(21.06.2011)).



Table 10: Facts and Figures about Mozambique

Country	Facts and Figures	
MOZAMBIQUE	The Date of the IOM As Observer State	1992
	Capital	Maputo
	Population (2010)	23.4 million
	Area	801.590 km sq
	Major Languages	Portuguese
	Currency	Metical (MZN)
	GDP per Capita PPP (2007)	USD 802
	HDI Rank (2007)	172 of 182
	Remittances (2008)	USD 116 million
	Net Migration Rate (2005-2010)	-0.2 migrants /1.000 population
	Immigrants (2010)	1.9 %
	Women as A Percentage of Immigrants (2010)	52.1 %
	Population under 15 (2010)	43.9 %
	Adult HIV Prevalence (2007)	12.5 %

Source: Retrieved from [http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/mozambique/cache/offonce/\(21.06.2011\)](http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/southern-africa/mozambique/cache/offonce/(21.06.2011)).

The population of the country is 24.3 million on the area of 801.590 km<sup>2</sup> area. The particular language used is Portuguese, as for the currency, it is Metical (MZN). The GDP per Capita is the lowest one after Democratic Republic of Congo with 802 USD. The HDI rank is 172. In terms of HDI rank, it is the again the second country after Democratic Republic of Congo. More than half of the immigrants are women, with the numbers, it is 52.1%. Although the GDP per Capita is too low, the adult HIV prevalence is not so high as expected. For example, it is lower than Mauritius which has the highest rate of GSP rate; its adult HIV prevalence rate is higher than Mozambique which is quite surprising.

### Conclusion

Social policy and social security are complementary implementations that go hand in hand. In general terms, social policy is a term that is used for the welfare of the human being. In more explicit terms, it refers to “human”, that means if there is human, there is social policy. Moreover, social policy deals with housing, employment, unemployment, terrorism, poverty issues, and so forth.

As for social security as a sub discipline of social policy, it again covers the issue of “human”, that is, human is also in the center of social security implementations. It is a protective tool of the humans against some possible social risks such as illnesses, disabilities, and accidents. From this perspective, it can be argued that social security is something like a “shield”. Social security system of a nation can also be interpreted in a way that it is

something like the roof which functions as a protective system for the human beings against some possible rains, winds, and snows.<sup>34</sup>

Human trafficking which is a catastrophic issue today is on the other hand, violence, abuse of the human beings, and it is the modern day slavery. A great many of the human trafficking done are children and women. Those men and women are forced to work under catastrophic conditions, and the women are used for sexual abuse. Mainly, throughout the article, it was argued that the fundamental determinant of human trafficking is the insufficiency of social policy and social security implementations and the poorness of the economy.

The Southern African countries are in the category of origin countries in terms of human trafficking rates. The thesis of the article was that there must be close relations between human trafficking activity and the lack of social policy, social security. The southern African countries such as Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Lesotho, and Mozambique are in the list of origin countries in terms of human trafficking activity, but they are in the category of “low” and “medium”. This can be interpreted that these countries lack of social policy and social security implementations and the poor economic activities are not the main reason behind human trafficking.

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