

Radio spots
Guide for presenters

Together We Can End Human Trafficking



The problem of human trafficking has been raised as a concern leading up to the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup in South Africa. However, this devastating human rights violation did not start with this global event, and it will not end there. The Together We can End Human Trafficking radio spots and guide are designed to help radio stations join in the fight against human trafficking leading up to, during, and after the World Cup. By raising awareness about how human trafficking can be prevented, recognised, and reported, media can help save lives, and provide individuals, families, and communities with information needed to stay safe. Together We **Can** End Human Trafficking.

The following sections are available in this small guide:

- 1. Questions for discussion:** Questions you can ask your listeners or guests about human trafficking.
- 2. Ideas for shows:** Topics for more in depth reporting.
- 3. Guidelines for talking about human trafficking:** How to cover this complex and sensitive topic.
- 4. Additional Resources** – people to contact, websites for more information on migration and human trafficking.

Human Trafficking and the Red Light 2010 Campaign

The Red Light 2010 Campaign was initiated to respond to the potential impact of the FIFA 2010 World Cup on vulnerable women and children in Southern Africa. While initially focusing on the World Cup as an opportunity highlight issues relating to trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children, the campaign will continue past the event to keep this important issue on the regional agenda. The Campaign works to connect organisations already working on human, women and children's rights, human trafficking, gender based violence and HIV and AIDS to realise a common purpose. To find out more about campaigns, access additional information, and listen to all the spots, please visit www.redlight2010campaign.org or www.genderlinks.org.za



Red Light 2010 campaign

Protect Women and Children
Say NO to human trafficking
Market Africa NOT its people



Cindy Dzanya editing radio spots
Photo: Pedro Simão

How to use these spots

Play the spots – By playing the spots throughout the day, you will give people information they need to protect themselves. Broadcast local hotline numbers, so people also have a way to take action. The spots are available in many different languages. Remember that people in your community come from all over, so broadcasting in different languages will help reach more people.

Studio Guests – Invite people from community organisations, NGOs, government, or police services to discuss human trafficking. Use the radio spots as discussion starters. **Please...** use the contacts in this guide or listed on the website links. Human trafficking is a complicated, sensitive, and dangerous crime, only people properly trained and with specialised knowledge should be invited to talk about the problem.

Use literature – The websites listed here have a lot of information about human trafficking. Use the information and the stories to give people more background about human trafficking, how it can be avoided and what are the signs of trafficking.

Translations – Spots not available in your language? We can provide scripts so you can translate and produce your own versions.

Information your listeners need

In most countries, hotlines help report and support people who have been trafficked. Broadcast widely so people can get help, or help someone who cannot make such a call themselves.

IOM Hotlines

- SA – 0800 555 999
- Mozambique – 21 310 779
- Zambia – 01 256 701
- Zimbabwe – 04 335 044
- Childline (SA)** – 08000 55555



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Gender Links 9 Derrick Avenue, Cyrildene, 2198 Johannesburg, South Africa
Phone: 27 (11) 622 2877 • Fax: 27 (11) 622 4732 • www.genderlinks.org.za



The Spot

1. False Promises - Her dream job in the big city becomes a nightmare when a young woman is forced into sex work.
2. Taxi Driver - A taxi driver realises he did nothing to prevent a young woman from being trafficked, and vows to never let it happen again.
3. Two young women recognise that a human trafficker in their midst, thanks to information provided to them through community outreach.

Discussion Questions

- How can people who have been trafficked get help?
- What can people do to protect themselves and get more information about migration?
- What can people do if they suspect human trafficking?
- How can men help to work against human trafficking and other kinds of gender violence?
- How can people recognise the signs of human trafficking?
- How can people raise awareness about trafficking?

More to Explore

People often migrate for better opportunities, both within their country and other countries. Talk to migration experts about how gender inequality makes women and girls especially vulnerable to exploitation.

Men can play an important role in stopping human trafficking and working to end gender violence. Speak to organisations working with men and find out how men are making a difference.

Many organisations are running counter-trafficking campaigns, including the Red Light 2010 Campaign, a coalition of organisations working across the region. Invite them to talk about their work.

Want to know more about human trafficking and gender violence? The following websites have links for more information and story ideas.

www.redlight2010campaign.org
www.genderlinks.org.za
www.iom.org.za

Gender Links
 Tel: +27 (0)11 622 2877
radio@genderlinks.org.za
www.genderlinks.org.za

SANTAC
 Maputo Secretariat
 Tel: +258 21 328 376
santac@tdm.co.mz

Malawi branch
 Tel: +265 951 1311/ +265 922 2790
eyeofthechild@malawi.net

South Africa branch
 Tel: +27 11 298 8573
carol@jhbchildwelfare.org.za

Women and Law in Southern Africa
 Regional Office Tel: +260 1 291888
wlsazam@zamnet.zm
www.wlsa.org.zm

Botswana: +267 3923346
wlsa@info.bw

Lesotho: +266 22 313123
wlsales@ilesotho.com

Malawi: +265 1 841 534
wlsa@wlsamalawi.org

Mozambique: +258 21 415811 (Telefax)
coord.wlsa@tropical.co.mz
www.wlsa.org.mz

Swaziland: +268 404 7088 (Phone)
wlsazsd@africaonline.co.sz

Zambia: +260 1 237842 (Telefax)
wlsazambia@zamnet.zm

Zimbabwe: +263 4 253001/2/3
wlsazimbabwe@africaonline.co.zw

IOM's Regional Office for Southern Africa
 (Pretoria) Tel: +27 (0)12-342-2789
mrfpretoria@iom.int

Regional offices where SACTAP operates:
 Cape Town: +27 (0)21-425-4038
 Durban: +27 (0)31-304-4057
 Harare: +263 4 335 044/048
 Kinshasa: +243 81 032 5533
 Luanda: +244 22 311 273
 Lusaka: +260 (0) 211 254 055
 IOM Maputo: +258-21-310-779

remember

Please remember:

- Use contacts provided in this guide to ensure knowledgeable experts to speak on this important issue.
- **NEVER** identify a victim of trafficking, their family, or any places of safety.
- Avoid interviewing victims, instead interview people organising campaigns, and assistance programmes to get the information you need.

Using these spots?

Please tell us radio@genderlinks.org.za

The first 50 emails receive a free "Score Goal for Gender Equality" T-shirt.

In September 2010, Gender Links will host the bi-annual Gender and Media Summit and Awards. Record or tell us about your human trafficking programmes to enter the Awards. National winners will be invited to a gala awards ceremony in Johannesburg.



Fast Facts

Due to the hidden nature of trafficking and the porosity of borders, it is difficult to obtain accurate figures about trafficking. However, the findings of the IOM 2003 report 'Seduction, Sale and Slavery: Trafficking in Women and Children for Sexual Exploitation in Southern Africa' reveal:

- Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi, and a number of refugee-producing countries are key source countries for women and children being trafficked to South Africa.
- As the most prosperous country in Southern Africa with a flourishing sex industry, South Africa is an obvious destination for traffickers.
- Malawian women are also been trafficked to European destinations.
- Approximately 1 000 Mozambican victims are recruited, transported and exploited in this way each year.

The **SADC Protocol on Gender and Development** provides specific provisions for sex trafficking. By 2015 states are expected to: enact and adopt specific legislative provisions for sex trafficking and to provide holistic services to survivors; put in place mechanisms for relevant law enforcement authorities and institutions to eradicate national, regional and international human trafficking networks; harmonise data collection and reporting on the types and modes of trafficking to ensure effective programming and monitoring; establish bilateral and multilateral agreements to run joint actions against human trafficking; and ensure capacity building, awareness raising and sensitisation campaigns on human trafficking are put in place for law enforcement officials.

contacts