Research Article

Analyzing the influence of Information and communication Technology on the scourge of human trafficking in Rwanda

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ABSTRACT

Rwanda’s Information Communication and Technology (ICT) sector is among the fastest growing ICT sectors in Africa. Mobile phone penetration had risen to 65% and internet spread was above 20% in 2013. ICT is double edged and has had positive and negative effects to the Rwandan society. It is hoped that Information communication technology is likely to reduce unemployment and transform the country into a competitive, knowledge based economy. On other hand, ICT has facilitated human trafficking and trafficked people have had physical and psychological suffering due to labor and sexual exploitation. Human trafficking is prevalent despite government effort to eradicate it. The main objective of the study is to analyze the role of Information Communication technology in facilitating human trafficking in Rwanda. Qualitative research design and documentary technique were applied for the study. The findings of study indicate that human trafficking crimes are clandestine in nature.ICT in terms of internet and mobile phones is used in the processes of human trafficking that include; recruitment, transfer, transportation and exploitation of the victim. Online sex trafficking and recruitment of human trafficking victims is done using social media and mobile phones. Law enforcement officials have made significant progress in mobile phone tracking during victim rescue, there has been installation of the cybercrime facility to detect cyber-crimes, also Interpol communication system-the I-24/7 has been installed at most parts of the Rwandan border of entry to track and rescue trafficked individuals. There has been provision of mobile phones to the rural women to relay information related to human trafficking to the police. Other than that all subscribers of mobile cellular services are registered in the country as well as legislation on punishment for applying ICT to commit human trafficking crimes. Thus, recommendations are that; The Rwandan population should endeavor to cooperate with the government bodies to provide information for those ICT to traffic people; the public should be educated on the good and bad use of information communication technology. There should as well be inter sectoral linages in the fight against human trafficking facilitated by ICT. Regional and international cooperation related to the combat of human trafficking related to ICT is key, and international law against use of ICT to traffic people should be in place.

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1. Introduction

According to Isiaka et al (2015), Information communication technology was developed by the United states depart of defense in 1969. The first technological invention was the telephone that was invented in the 19th century and this shortened time of communication. Radio and wireless communication was the second technological invention. In the current period information communication technology is applied in the form of internet and this has facilitated information flow in real time. It is in this respect that human traffickers are using information communication technology to
speed their operations with least difficulty as internet is borderless, (Rodas, 2014).

Globalization has facilitated the expansion of information and communication technology and information is more available and this has helped to transform peoples’ life, especially for those doing legal businesses, (UNGIFT, 2008). In the current period the number of internet users has risen to 1.8 billion worldwide and this is growth on internet by 400%, (Rachel, 2011). Financial proceeds from Internet pornography industry alone generated 2.8 billion USD in 2006.

Information communication technology accesses information to people by the use of a computer and internet application services such as ‘web sites, Search engines, Pornographic spams, chat rooms, file transfer protocol, File swapping programs and peer to peer networks. It is with these internet application services that human trafficking can be carried out, (Chawki & Wahab, 2004).

Different methods are used to commit the crime of human trafficking. The offender and the victim can meet on the facebook and express love and admiration to each other. Location can be set for the meeting and then an air ticket sent to the victim. The other method applied by traffickers to trap the victim is to advertise that an employment waits for these in need of the job, and then the unsuspecting victim accepts job offers and travels to locations suggested by traffickers. The end of it all is that the trafficker begins to deny any kind of communication to the victim, (Herbert, 2013). Sex trafficking in most cases occurs where facebook friends (predator and victim) get used to one another until confidence builds, (Oduor, 2017).

Combat Human trafficking crime has had challenges as information communication technology does not respect national borders as is the case with the law enforcement agencies. Traffickers take advantage of communication infrastructure provided by the governments to recruit victims of human trafficking, yet many governments do not have the means to detect and prevent trafficking of humans beings by use of Information communication technology, (Linda & Baker, 2013).

Human trafficking crime combat has had another challenge of lack of cooperation among anti-trafficking organizations lack. Organizations compete rather than complement each other in the exercise of human trafficking combat. Anti trafficking organizations have competing values, missions, and funding. Organizations are reluctant to share information and there is often mistrust, privacy, public safety and gaps in terms of technology, (Latonero, 2011).

Information communication technology has been used for sexual and labor exploitation. US based corporations have obtained cheap labor for exploitation from India and the Philippines. Western Europe and North America have had regular supply of sex workers from the developing world by use of information communication technology. Generally, worldwide expansion and use of internet has speeded up sexual exploitation greatly, (Rahman, 2011).

Rare opportunities to human trafficking combat rests with organizations such as; the Interpol, the G8 Sub-group on High-Tech Crime, the Virtual Global Taskforce, Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) and the Virtual Global Taskforce (VGT). The aforementioned organizations collaborate with the international law enforcement agencies to use technology and share intelligence, information and resources in the fight against human trafficking. Virtual Global Task force collaborates with law enforcement agencies to protect children from exploitation. They identify location, and help children at risk. Virtual Global Technology creates websites with images of child abuse and this is done to attract traffickers to the website. It is with these websites law enforcement officials monitor to establish wrong elements wanting to abuse children, (Rachel, 2011).

There is also the G8 Sub-group on High-Tech Crime which comprise of; Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United States, and the United Kingdom. The group of eight countries established the G8 “Sub-group” on High Technology to Prevent, investigate, and prosecute cybercrimes that involved computers, (Rachel, 2011).

There is also the Council of Europe’s Convention on Cybercrime which provides procedures and investigative tools for law enforcement worldwide in order to prevent and combat all types of internet crime, including trafficking in persons, (Linda & Baker, 2013).

Private technology giants have also joined the fight against human trafficking. Google, Palantir Technologies, Microsoft Digital Crimes Unit, Microsoft Research, LexisNexis and NGO Thorn have joined the fight against human trafficking and do provide funds and technical knowhow in identifying human traffickers, (Herbert, 2013).

Information communication technology has been used to detect and apprehend traffickers by developing platforms that can capture calls from the trafficking reporting hotlines of various organizations and distributes those phone calls via text or email among those organizations, (Latonero, 2011).

Further, human trafficking can be prevented by use of Short Message Service (SMS) technologies to inform the public of the possibility of human traffickers presence and their plans to manipulate and recruit people. More so, mobile devices and SMS technologies have enabled victims of human trafficking to contact service providers for support. Again, Social media platforms have also been used to raise awareness of human trafficking globally, (The US state department, 2013).

In a similar manner, law enforcement officials have been able to identify victims by use of facial recognition software and do locate minors who are being exploited on line. Law enforcement officials are also able to trace text messages from phones and computers. The same applies to voice mails and
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web browsing history to produce evidence for prosecution purposes, (US state department, 2013).

Cybercrime is on the rise on the continent of Africa. Computers and servers are not protected and crimes such as human trafficking and financial fraud do take place. Fighting human trafficking by use of technology requires a coordinated effort. In East Africa a task force from different stakeholders that include the governments, industry and civil society has been formed in order to fight human trafficking and other crimes that emanate from use of a computer. This implies that legal, policy and regulation matters will be harmonized (Quartie & Odoom, 2012).

Rwanda is vulnerable to human trafficking as conditions that breed human trafficking are conducive. In the first case Rwanda is a Country with the fastest broadband Internet speed in Africa. There are about mobile money subscribers were 2.5 million in 2013, Mobile phone penetration is rapidly increasing and is now estimated at 65%. Internet Penetration is currently at 20% and it is envisaged to reach 95% in the next five years, (Rwanda National youth policy, 2015). More than 50 per cent of the adult Rwandan population own and use mobile phones for communication. Electronic media are available and the public is encouraged to use ICT as a modern technique to exercise their right of access to information. Cyber cafés and Tele-centres are also available in different districts of the country while an ICT bus travels to some remote rural areas, which are not yet connected to internet, to allow them to have access to modern tools of information and communication, (Rwanda Human rights council 2010).

Coupled with the availability of Information communication technology, the Rwandan population that has youths who are unemployed and underemployed. There are about 7000 children living and working on the streets of Rwanda. Most street children are boys and many have never been to school. About 352,550 children aged between 5-17 years of age were active in the labor force and over 83% were engaged in agriculture alone and over 11% in domestic work by 2002. About 21 % of the Rwandan children have lost one or both parents due to conflict past and HIV/AIDS pandemic. In 2010 about 101,000 children were house hold heads of 42 000 families. This leaves the youth potentially vulnerable to human trafficking, (Rwanda strategic plan for child’s rights, 2011).

There is also evidence of internal and cross-border trafficking of girls and women, as well as cross-border movement of children for commercial sexual exploitation. Human trafficking in all its forms (Internal and international) is present. Police statistics reveal 153 cases of human trafficking registered between 2009 and 2013, with the majority of the victims being young females below the age of 35. The number of cases could be higher than the afore mentioned number but the covert nature of human trafficking undermines quantification, (Rwanda National youth policy 2015).

2. Problem statement

While the rapid use of digital technologies worldwide like mobile phones, social networking sites and the Internet has provided significant benefits to society, more new channels and potential opportunities for exploitation have also emerged. Increasingly, the business of trafficking in persons is taking place online and over mobile phones. The positive side is that the same technologies that are being used for trafficking in persons can become a powerful tool to combat the same threat. The key role that digital technologies play in human trafficking still remains unclear, however, a closer examination of the phenomenon is vital to identify and respond to new threats and opportunities. Rwanda has the fastest growing information communication technology sector in Africa. About 50% of the adult population in Rwanda own mobile telephones. Mobile phone penetration is thought to have reached 65% in the current period and internet penetration is at 20%. Electronic media are available in Rwanda and the public is encouraged to use ICT as a modern technique to exercise their right of access to information. Rwandan government has campaigned against human trafficking through public awareness, regional cooperation, law enforcement, improved border security and legislation, but cases of human trafficking seem to keep rising as more than 153 cases have been recorded since 2009 which number could even be greater as of today. Use of ICT has become a major platform on which trafficking in persons is practiced in Rwanda. But the same technology can be used to combat the menace .This is so urgent that president Paul Kagame calls for regional cooperation in terms of sharing information and using latest technologies in combating human trafficking (Rwanda National police magazine 2016). From this background, there is every need for a study to be conducted on how ICT enhances human trafficking and how it can be used to prevent and combat the very threat in Rwanda.

3. Research Objective

The main objective of this study is to analyze the role of Information Communication technology in facilitating human trafficking in Rwanda. Specifically,

(1) To analyze the influence of technology in facilitating human trafficking in Rwanda.
(2) To analyze the extent to which Rwanda has been able to combat human trafficking using technology.

4. Literature review

Asimwe, (2014) notes that Rwanda is a developing country and lacks economic opportunities and as such people have to look for these opportunities elsewhere. One of the means and ways used is the internet and social media. The Internet and social media, thus influence the unsuspecting people to go out and rush for the supposed opportunities and in the process are trafficked. In this sense the researcher concurs with the author, access to social media and the internet have penetrated Rwanda and this provides the platform for traffickers to exploit victims easily.
Leva Pundina (2013) shares the view that information communication technology has brought benefits and has weaknesses in the current period. Law enforcement officials are able to track human traffickers’ cell phones and do understand their criminal activities more and better. However, information communication technology has also facilitated criminals to create online platforms to recruit vulnerable people they identify as targets. One difficulty obtaining is that electronic information available is often fragmented and is subject to privacy rules. In the case of Rwanda, Cyber-crime detection is already in place to track human trafficking suspects. However; Cyber-crime detection has not covered the whole country.

United Nations global initiative to fight trafficking (2008) indicates that traffickers have used Information communication technology to communicate with potential victims via the internet and websites during recruitment processes. Likewise information communication technology is used to transfer funds obtained from human trafficking from one country to the other by use of ICT in a way that looks lawful. Other than recruitment of victims and transfer of funds, ICT bears pornographic websites advertising women for sexual exploitation. These women are forced to perform live sex for sale and may not know that they appear on the websites. In Rwanda criminals communicate with victims by use of ICT. However, there has not been any evidence of live pornographic material produced and distributed for sale.

Elliott & McCartan (2013) assert that there is a growing concern that sex trafficking is facilitated by the internet and online sex trafficking respects no national borders. ICT by use of internet has given opportunities for human traffickers to advertise victims they hold. Online networking sites such as Craigslist, MySpace and Facebook are being used for trafficking. In the case of Rwanda, traces of Facebook and whatsapp have been found to transmit sex trafficking affairs.

Channing (2017) indicates that human traffickers have improved their mode of operations. They have expanded their recruitment, transportation, control and exploitation of victims perfectly as a result of use of internet, social media and have used deceptive online advertisements to recruit individuals for both sex and labor trafficking. In line with the author, Rwanda faces a similar situation of online recruitment supported by rapid spread of the internet in the country.

Chibba (2013) underscores the importance of protecting women and children who are exploited via internet sex trafficking. Internet sex trafficking involves human traffickers who lure young girls and women into internet dens and forced to have sex with men while operating computers and cameras. In Philippines, women and girls come into the den after job opportunities are promised. They are forced to have sex and pictures produced are for sale. Rwanda organic law No 01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 strongly prohibits criminals who distribute any pornographic material and currently no cases of pornographic pictures produced for sale to the public.

Latonero (2011) states that ICT is the greatest facilitator of commercial sex trade in all countries. In the case of the United States of America Google search has identified more than 5000 websites that facilitate sex trafficking and sex tourism. In the case of labor trafficking, victims are mostly recruited the developing world and this mostly done by word of mouth. The same case for Rwanda, ICT has become a meeting point for traffickers and victims to carryout transactions for sex and labor trafficking.

Kunze (2010) observes that there are no limitations to the operations of human traffickers because no international law that exists to prohibit trafficking via ICT. All countries have domestic law which is restricted to the borders. Traffickers can carry on human trafficking operations without crossing the borders because of ICT. This is again because information communication technology makes it possible for traffickers to recruit, advertise and even sell victims as they share information by means of information communication technology. Borders have no limitations to the flow of information required by criminals. They are able to commit cases of human trafficking away from their location. Besides, traffickers can use information communication to arrange for sex tours. ICT applications such as chat rooms, message boards, peer to peer file sharing servers, news groups, and websites are used by criminals to obtain information about sexual tourism destinations. In Rwanda, human traffickers use mobile phones and social media to make contacts to the victims. Laws are also restricted to the borders. However; interstate cooperation which exists among East African member countries has helped to mitigate trans boundary cases.

According to Kate (2004), finds that Europe is mostly the final destination of many trafficked women for sexual purposes around the world. Most of the trafficked women are mostly used in brothels, bars, nightclubs, cafés, the streets and massage parlours, saunas, escort agencies, hotels and even private homes. In the Netherlands, pimps use Internet to contact young women for sexual exploitation. In the Rwanda situation ICT facilitates sex trafficking among the girls and destinations are mostly regional countries.

Mendel & Sharapov (2014) are of the view that the Internet and online networks have facilitated human trafficking in the recent years. Internet has enabled traffickers to operate with increased ease and efficiency. Social networking, online classifieds and dating websites are used to recruit and advertise sex trafficking and labor. The researcher concurs with the author, however no websites that advertise labor and sex trafficking.

Kabance (2014) advances that International trafficking networks have thrived due to technological advancements in the age of globalization. Media has been instrumental in the rapid spread of information transnationally. Trafficking networks have also used cell phones and the Internet to carry on international operations to recruit and transport human beings for sexual exploitation. However, Kabance (2014) also argues that ICT is capable of fighting against human
trafficking. Governments, organizations and law enforcement use ICT to detect, track, and shut down criminals operations. Help hotlines have been used to assist victims in rescue operations. This kind of situation applies to Rwanda where specific mobile phone numbers are widely distributed in all police stations being coordinated by “Isange one stop center”.

Latonero, (2012) finds that anti-Trafficking digital communication technology is being used in the fight against human trafficking and the public is concerned and taking part in online anti-trafficking interventions. The public involvement in making online petitions against human trafficking. Crowd sourcing, Facebook and twitter have informed the public of the presence of traffickers. As an example, Digital activists against human trafficking like change.org which petitioned craigslist to shut down the websites known as ‘adult services’ in 2010. Latonero, (2012) also states that Facebook and twitter are used to fight human trafficking. NGOs that fight human trafficking have used Facebook to reach a very large audience. For example an NGO, ECPAT UK has more than 29,000 members and with Facebook facility they inform the public more about human trafficking. Twitter serves as a hub for human trafficking activism. With Twitter individuals and organizations share information about human trafficking, raises the awareness, mobilizes support and puts pressure on individuals and organizations fight against human trafficking.

Quarshie, (2014) argues that ICT technology has been used to commit human trafficking crimes such as child pornography. Africa needs to take advantage of modern technology by use of CCTV technology, tracking technology, social media and mobile phone to combat human trafficking. Quarshie commends that African leaders need to embrace the use of technology to meet future demands in investigations and prosecution. In the case of Rwanda, distributing mobile phones to the civilian population by the national Police of Rwanda is meant to provide information regarding human trafficking that can be used in investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases.

Longe et al, (2009) point out that information communication technology has widely spread in Africa and has at the same time influenced human trafficking in the process. Child trafficking, prostitution and pornography are on the rise. Website sexual content has remained of interest to the youth and scholars have found out there is a positive relationship between website sexual content such as pornography and sexual beliefs, attitudes and behavior in Nigeria. Longe et al (2009), continuous to state that Nigeria has used web filtering programs to remove sex related material from the internet. Child Trafficking prevails in Africa and children are trafficked to the western world and have ended up on the streets, brothels and massage parlors. Internet and mobile phones have also facilitated prostitution in the sub Saharan Africa. Tourists who seek travel locations are misdirected into webs that advertise sex tours offering travel incentives such as pornography and escorts mail order brides.

The majority of the Rwandan Youth have access to webs that advertise sex related issues and these drive them to develop behavior towards sex. Such kind of sex behavior have led to sex trafficking in Rwanda. Cyber-crime center take care by tracking for criminals involved in human trafficking.

5. Methodology and Material

In this study documentary research was applied. Documentary research method refers to the analysis of documents that contain data about the phenomenon under study. Previous studies were used to collect data and there was much reliance on description and interpretation of data rather than collecting raw data in accordance with Glenn, (2009). The documentary research method was used in investigating and categorizing physical sources, most commonly written and non-written documents, whether in the private or public domain as stated by Harelimana, (2015). The data inclusion criteria depended on; authenticity, credibility, representativeness and meaning attached to evidence, (Ahmed, 2010). Most of the obtained data was from; books, brochures and minutes of meetings, electronic journals, press releases, diaries, background papers, event programs, letters and memoranda, newspaper articles, press release, program proposals, radio and television program, institutional reports and public records.

6. Results and Discussion

According to position paper for the Economic and Social Council, (2014) Rwanda is a developing country and vulnerable to human trafficking owing to her location in a conflict zone and the political past. Rwanda hopes to eliminate transnational organized crimes that include human trafficking by use of technology. Rwanda has vulnerable people of different categories; thus there are refugees from other countries such as DR Congo, Burundi and returnees from Tanzania. Over 95,000 refugees came from Burundi and there are about six refugee camps of refugees from DR Congo. These are vulnerable people enough to be trafficked. The rapid increase in the use of ICT has hastened human trafficking as the number of vulnerable refugees keeps rising.

The Council working Group on children online protection in Rwanda, (2016) indicates that, since 2000, the Government of Rwanda implemented National Information Communication Infrastructure (NICI) programs that helped to distribute more computers to young students. The increase of the mobile devices and smart devices also triggered the use of ICT in the country. Equally, the tele-centers that have been constructed in the country played a big role in Internet usage. These technologies and ICT penetration have introduced new types of threats such as online sex trafficking. The internet and mobile phones have spread to low segments of the Rwandan community that includes the poor and the young. Opportunities of exploiting the youth for traffickers exist in an environment of vulnerability, access to information and good communication. Online transactions include advertising and recruiting. This has made it so difficult for the security system to combat human trafficking.
In 2014 the parliament and other high institutions in Rwanda found out that girls were the ones involved in human trafficking online. Cases are there where young girls are enticed to go outside the country to seek opportunities that exist there and this is mostly done by use of mobile phones. It is unfortunate the young girls accept traffickers blindly due to ignorance about sex traffickers, (New times reporter, 2015). Such cases have increased steadily as they are facilitated by quick access to internet and possession of more mobile phones than they had in 2014. This meets an increased number of unemployed girl population who are desperate for jobs to meet their life desires.

To protect the child online, Rwanda ICT regulator, (RURA) took the initiative to ensure that all subscribers of mobile cellular services are registered in the Republic of Rwanda. This exercise was intended to address several issues, related to security and social problems. Rwanda ICT regulator further developed guidelines governing the Operations of Internet cafés in Rwanda that protect children from harmful Internet content. It sounds like some online services are not protected fully to counteract some online transactions between traffickers and potential victims. This has contributed to a steady increase in human trafficking cases facilitated by ICT despite government efforts to combat the vice.

The Government of Rwanda has enacted the Organic Law N° 01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the penal code that penalizes any person, who displays, sells, rents, disseminates or distributes pornographic pictures, objects, movies, photos, slides and other pornographic materials involving children. Having such strong legislation yet human trafficking cases are consistently on a rise indicates that there is a big gap between strong laws and effective implementation as of today.

According to the Rwanda prosecutor general (2017), Human trafficking is a new crime, and is occurring in Rwanda. The Rwanda prosecution department handled 10 cases in 2012/2013, 51 cases in 2013/2014, 41 cases in 2014/2015 and 32 cases in 2015/2016 of human trafficking where 10 cases of human trafficking had no supporting evidence. Victims of human trafficking are recruited through social media. Having such strong legislation yet human trafficking cases are consistently on a rise indicates that there is a big gap between strong laws and effective implementation as of today.

Information communication technology is on the increase in Rwanda. Internet is available in most government institutions and has even penetrated into the rural areas and access to information in real time is possible. Mobile phone penetration is significantly so high, where 50 % of the population of Rwanda own mobile phones. Electronic media is available and the public is encouraged to use information communication technology and this has proved to provide a platform for traffickers to exploit the potential victims who are already vulnerable due to other circumstances including unemployment, influx of refugees and poverty. Law enforcement officials are handicapped in the face of information and communication technology that operates undetected.

On the other hand there is evidence that human trafficking has been stamped out by use of technology. In Rwanda, traffickers are tracked until they are apprehended. Cyber technology is being used to track human traffickers and the I-24/7 Interpol communication is used to share information on suspected human traffickers and the I-24/7 Interpol communication system I-24/7 has been used to track and rescue trafficked individuals. This has been done through information exchange. Interpol communication system in Kigali was able to rescue two Rwandans including a girl student who had been trafficked to Zambia. A Ugandan girl who was also intercepted at Kigali international airport as she was being trafficked to Asia. All the afore mentioned operations were enabled by use of I-24/7 technology. Law enforcement officers are now able to track mobile phone print outs to locate trafficked girls through Interpol operations. As an example a Rwandan girl from Kimisagara suburb of Kigali city was rescued from Kampala where she had been trafficked. It came to be understood that the trafficked girl had been enticed to go with a friend to Kampala who promised her to obtain a job in a supermarket. The trafficked girl was rescued after her telephone and the telephone of the trafficker were tracked by Interpol, (Kwiza, 2015).

This suggests that if well utilized by increasing cybercrime centers that track phone messages of suspects of human trafficking, ICT can be a strong tool in combating human trafficking in Rwanda. This will meet the recent development in Rwanda National police is the installation of the cybercrime facility to detect crimes that use information communication technology. This will enable Rwanda national police to combat internet and mobile phone based crimes. (Rwanda National Police magazine, 2016). In addition to this remedy, there is a need to increase data protection so as to deny traffickers quick access to ICT services.

Conclusion

Information communication technology is on the increase in Rwanda. Internet is available in most government institutions and has even penetrated into the rural areas and access to information in real time is possible. Mobile phone penetration is significantly so high, where 50 % of the population of Rwanda own mobile phones. Electronic media is available and the public is encouraged to use information communication technology and this has proved to provide a platform for traffickers to exploit the potential victims who are already vulnerable due to other circumstances including unemployment, influx of refugees and poverty. Law enforcement officials are handicapped in the face of information and communication technology that operates undetected.

On the other hand there is evidence that human trafficking has been stamped out by use of technology. In Rwanda, traffickers are tracked until they are apprehended. Cyber technology is being used to track human traffickers and the I-24/7 Interpol communication is used to share information on suspected human traffickers and rescuing the victims through the information exchange mechanism. This has played a key role in combating human trafficking in Rwanda.

It is imperative to note that there has been remarkable progress in combating human trafficking in Rwanda using ICT.
although there is still a gap between good policies in place and their implementation.

**Recommendations**

The Rwandan population should endeavor to cooperate with the government bodies most especially the National police by providing information in time concerning human trafficking due to ICT and any suspects in their communities.

Increasing awareness on the proper usage of information and communication technologies especially the social media can of a great help in the prevention of human trafficking. This can be done through community policing and mass communication to empower a good number of Rwandans about the role of ICT in human trafficking.

There should be an enhanced multi-disciplinary approach where the ministry of ICT, National police of Rwanda, bilateral organizations and Telecommunication companies can work together to prevent and combat human trafficking in Rwanda caused by ICT.

Regional and international cooperation related to the combat of human trafficking related to ICT should be strengthened and international law to address human trafficking must also apply on the use of information and communication technology that facilitates human trafficking crimes. Therefore harmonization of ICT activities and shading off matters of privacy, mistrust and reduction of gaps amongst states will enhance human trafficking combat operations.

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http://www.academia.edu/8434566/document_analysis_as_a_qualitative_research_method


