

**TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME: EFFECTIVENESS
OF STATE'S RESPONSE TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING: THE
CASE OF ZIMBABWE (2004-2016)**

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DEDICATION

My study is dedicated to my sweetheart Sibongile Chigumira, those fighting against transnational organised crime and to all the victims of TiP around the world.

To My Late Father, RIP

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Long live ladies and gentlemen

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

3Ps	Protection, Prevention, Prosecution
4Ps	Protection, Prevention, Prosecution and Partnership
ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
AIDS	Acquire Immune-Deficiency Virus Syndrome
AU	African Union
BNRCCHTZ	Building National Response Capacity to Combat Human Trafficking in Zimbabwe
CAAZ	Civil Aviation Authority of Zimbabwe
CAR	Central African Republic
CHS	Commission for Human Security
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EDP	Externally Displaced People
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
IDP	Internally displaced people
IGOs	Inter-Governmental Organisations
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Trafficking

INTERPOL	International Police Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
JPC	Joint Permanent Commission
JPCDS	Joint Permanent Commission on Defence and Security
MIDSA	Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPA	National Prosecution Authority/ National Plan of Action
RSCs	Regional Security Complexes
RSCT	Regional Security Complex Theory
SACTAP	Southern African Counter-Trafficking Programme
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SARPCCO	Southern African Region Police Chief's Co-operation Organization
STI/D	Sexually Transmitted Infections/Diseases
TiPs	Trafficking in Persons
TiPs ACT 9:25	Zimbabwean Anti-Trafficking Law
TiPs REPORT	Trafficking in Person Report
TOC	Transnational Organised Crime
ToT	Training of Trainers
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
UN	United Nations

UN GiFTs	United Nations Global Initiatives to Fight Trafficking
UNCTOC	United Nation Convention against Transnational Organised Crime
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
US TiPs Report	United States of America Trafficking in Person Report
VFU	Victims Friendly Unit
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZIMRA	Zimbabwe Revenue Authority
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police
NVIRM	National Victim Identification and Referral Mechanism
PALERMO PROTOCOL/TIPS PROTOCOL	United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2000)
PALERMO CONVENTION	United Nation Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (2000)
ZBC	Zimbabwe Broadcasting Cooperation

OPENING REMARKS

“It ought to concern every person, because it’s a debasement of our common humanity. It ought to concern every community, because it tears at the social fabric. It ought to concern every business, because it distorts markets. It ought to concern every nation, because it endangers public health and fuels violence and organized crime. I’m talking about the injustice, the outrage, of human trafficking, which must be called by its true name, modern slavery.” U.S President Barack Obama, US Department of State TiPs Report (2013:9)

“With the signing of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in Palermo, Italy, in December 2000, the international community demonstrated the political will to answer a global challenge with a global response. If crime crosses borders, so must law enforcement. If the rule of law is undermined not only in one country, but in many, then those who defend it cannot limit themselves to purely national means. If the enemies of progress and human rights seek to exploit the openness and opportunities of globalization for their purposes, then we must exploit those very same factors to defend human rights and defeat the forces of crime, corruption and trafficking in human beings”, Kofi A. Annan, UN Secretary in UNODC (2004:5)

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ABSTRACT

The central objective of the study sort to analyse the effectiveness of the Government of Zimbabwe's (GOZ) response in combating transnational organized crime in regard to TiPs through legislative, policy, institutional framework and law enforcement agencies. This dissertation looks at the phenomenon, nature and trends of transnational TiPs in Zimbabwe. Imperatively, steps taken towards domesticating the Palermo Protocol on TiPs (2000) and implementing its fundamental 4Ps (protection, prevention and prosecution) to combat transnational TiPs were used as a yardstick for the analysis. However, a screenshot analysis on non-state actors' actions to complement GoZ's anti-TiPs mechanisms was also done. The study was hypothesised around the notion that, lack of formidable anti-TiPs mechanisms aggravates the state, nature and trends of transnational human trafficking in Zimbabwe. The study relied both on primary and secondary qualitative methodology, with the use of the case study approach, in-depth interviews with key informants, documentary search including books, articles and e-journals to have a better appreciation of the phenomenon. Non-probability sampling technique such as purposive or judgemental and snowball sampling were utilised in order to select and reach 15 relevant respondents for the study. Through thematic analysis of documents and in-depth interviews with respondents the researcher found out that the ratification of the Palermo Protocol in 2014 brought a well-defined approach against TiP in Zimbabwe. The TiPs Act 9:25 4/14 has been enacted to implement the 4Ps of the UN TiPs Protocol through the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Trafficking. However, the government has faced challenges including but not limited to the intricacy of ICT, crime identification problem, lack of data on the nature and trend of TiPs, porous borders and corruption of key officials. Although a good deal of new information and cases of human trafficking were discovered, conducting the research proved to be challenging as there was little first-hand information available. The study also proffered formidable anti-human trafficking recommendations that will enhance the GoZ's response to avert transnational human trafficking.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Human trafficking has become a major concern for governments and states alike as it has negatively affected both international peace and security. It is an issue that permeates virtually every developed country as well as underdeveloped ones and is based on the migration of people in order to exploit them, hence becoming a transnational crisis. In tandem with the objectives of the study, the gist of this chapter is to provide a framework relevant to the study. This chapter will encompass the background to the problem, statement of the problem, preliminary literature review, objectives, hypothesis, research justification, study objectives, the research methodology, limitation and delimitation, conceptual framework and perspectives of different scholars on the study. This chapter is an eye opener to the whole study, as it is going to give a comprehensive trajectory for the research.

1.1 Background of the Problem

Trafficking in Person(s) (TiP) has become a major security and human rights concern in many parts of the world, including in Southern Africa where it is being considered a contemporary form of slavery that has existed for at least a century. According to the US Department of State TiP Report (2005:11), an estimation of 600 000 to 800 000 people is transnationally trafficked across international borders. Out of the total victims, 80 % are women and girls, of whom 50% are minors with the vast majority of those, trafficked under the age of 18 years being girls. Due to political instability characterized by threats of war and acts of terror, Mutswangwa (2014) postulates that, thousands of nationals from Somalia, the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) are leaving their homelands to South Africa en-route Zimbabwe searching for greener pastures. The US Trafficking in Persons Report (2008:2) concurs by arguing that, Zimbabwe is a source country for Botswana, South Africa, China, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. It is imperative to note that, by nature of her geo-strategic position coupled by porous border posts and corrupt immigration personnel, Zimbabwe is acting as conduit for TiP, hence a victim of transnational human trafficking.

Prior to 2014, there was no direct reference to TiP in the Zimbabwe's legal system. The GoZ has always been lagging behind to ratify the Palermo Protocol and implement formidable anti-TiP mechanisms, hence remaining in the Global TiP Report Tier 3 (countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so). According to TiP Reports from the year 2006 up to 2014, it is imperative to note that the GoZ did not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of TiP by not ratifying the TiP Palermo Protocol. According to TiP Report (2010:2), the GoZ has been reluctant to pass anti-trafficking legislation by simply not ratifying the 2000 United Nations TiP Protocol that aims to prosecute, convict, and punish trafficking offenders under existing legislation, incorporate trafficking crimes into police procedures for recording and reporting crime data. Dube (2012) in his argument, observed that Zimbabwe did not have an Anti-TiP Act and traffickers were prosecuted under the Immigration Act, Labour Act, the Road Traffic Act, Civil Aviation Act and the Criminal Law Code. On the 3rd of January 2014, GoZ published the Presidential Powers (Temporary Measures Trafficking Act Regulation) which was intended to give an effect to the Palermo Protocol with a life span of six months. However, these Acts were not comprehensive and unspecific to the crime of TiP and therefore, complicated the investigation of crimes related to trafficking and caused the traffickers to walk away with a lighter sentence than they would have, had they been convicted of the actual crime of human trafficking. This logically shows that the response to trafficking in Zimbabwe through the lenses of the Palermo Protocol has been faced with assorted challenges, resistance and reluctance.

Notwithstanding the historical challenges, in terms of international law, Dube (2014:31) observed that, Zimbabwe signed and ratified Palermo Protocol which supplements the Palermo Convention against Transnational Organized Crime adopted in 2000 in order to fulfill the provisions of the Palermo Convention and its additional Protocols. In June 2014, the GoZ passed the Trafficking in Persons Act (TiP Act) 9:25, the first comprehensive anti-human trafficking law of its nature. The 2014 TiP Act 9:25 domesticates the UN TiP Protocol into Zimbabwean law which therefore provides the necessary and formidable tools for the prohibition, prevention and prosecution of the crime of TiP against victims of TiP who are predominantly women and children. According to Bill Watch 7/2014, the GoZ has set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Trafficking (IMC) under the Ministry of Home Affairs to strategically work on a law against TiP in partnership with various stakeholders

particularly, the International Organization on Immigration to craft the National Plan of Action (NPA).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The advent of the 21st century has witnessed growing trends of looming transnational illegal trading in human beings. The fact that no state is immune to the scourge of organised crime that has reduced human beings to mere commodities, has called for this study. Zimbabwe as a sovereign state has remained a victim of TiP as a source, transit, and destination country for women, men, and children. The United Nations in Zimbabwe (2014) http://Wednesday@UNIC_Addressing-Human-Trafficking-Zimbabwe-UN-in-Zimbabwe notes that, victims are either trafficked from or through Zimbabwe to South Africa as well as to many other countries. The country has also been affected by TiP syndicates, masquerading as employment agencies through the use of information, communication and technology). According to The Sunday Mail (2015), international TiP syndicates masquerading as an employment agencies are believed to be luring Zimbabwean women to China, United Kingdom, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and South Africa where they are coerced/engaged into exploitative labour and sexual services and the removal of organs. This inhumane act of TiP intentionally causes heinous mental/body injury, extortion, theft of documents or property, hence a national peace and security concern.

The nature and trend of the problem has been worsened by the country's porous points of entry, use of technology (ICT), corruption of official and absence of an Anti-TiP Act. Dodo (2012:3) also observed that, the authorities have failed to effectively police the borders largely because of rampant corruption, well-knit and well-oiled syndicates that operate and involve Immigration, Zimbabwe Republic Police Criminal Investigation Department (ZRP CID) and the Civil Aviation Authority of Zimbabwe (CAAZ). In order to achieve these criminal acts, Current News (2014) observed that technology is used in Zimbabwe to achieve their day to day criminal objectives. According to IOM Zimbabwe (2012) <https://www.iom.int/news/iom-launches-new-project-assist-zimbabwes-counter-trafficking-efforts>, Counter Trafficking Officer Kutsemwa argues, that lack of legislation fighting human trafficking is fuelling the practice. Between the year 2004-2014, Immigration Act and Labour Act and Presidential Temporary Measures Act on TiP, were used to prevent, protect and prosecute this criminal act of human trafficking. However, these pieces of legislation where

not in sync with the 2000 Palermo Protocol on TiP, hence Zimbabwe remaining in Tier 3 of both the U.S TiP Report and Global Reports on TiP.

1.3 Hypothesis

Lack of formidable anti-human trafficking mechanisms aggravates the nature and trends of transnational human trafficking in Zimbabwe.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 Main Objective

The main objective of the study is to analyze the effectiveness of the Government of Zimbabwe's responses to combat transnational organized crime in regard to human trafficking between the years 2004 up to 2016.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives are to:

- a) examine the nature of transnational human trafficking in Zimbabwe
- b) Identify and analyze counter-human trafficking responses in Zimbabwe
- c) unearth the challenges faced by the Zimbabwean government towards curbing human trafficking
- d) Examine the national security challenges imposed by transnational human trafficking in Zimbabwe
- e) understand how international, regional and non-state actors' efforts complement Zimbabwean government operations to avert human trafficking
- f) proffer formidable anti-human trafficking recommendations that will enhance Government of Zimbabwe's response to avert transnational human trafficking

1.5 Justification of the Study

Great focus has been invested on the cause and effects of internal human trafficking on development and national security, but less priority has been appropriately invested towards analyzing how effective the Zimbabwean government is responding to the problem of transnational TiP, its anti-human trafficking strategies, legislative instruments and the formidability of its law enforcement sector in combating this looming non-traditional threat

to national peace and security. Of importance, is the fact that, the study will be focusing on transnational human trafficking which has exposed Zimbabwe as a victim (transit nation, source and destination). With her peculiar characteristics as landlocked country, Zimbabwe continues to be placed under Tier 3 of the TiP Report and this has suggested a need for further studies on the topic thus adding needed literature to the pool of intellectual knowledge on how to enhance formidable anti-human trafficking strategies and mechanisms.

Imperatively, other studies on human trafficking were examined from the framework of globalization, migration and labour literature. However, this study intends to unveil TiP from a security, law enforcement and criminal justice perspective, focusing on the role of government in preventing, punishing the trade, intelligence gathering and dismantling the criminal groups. The research also aims to have a comprehensive understanding of the emerging non-traditional/ soft threats to national security posed by this transnational crime and how Zimbabwe as a victim, will be able to take proactive steps to mitigate such threats. More importantly, this study will be an asset to both the Zimbabwean security sector and to other transit nations, destination and source nations, both for formulation and implementation of counter-human trafficking strategies and prosecution.

1.6 Preliminary Literature Review

According to Article 3(a) of the Palermo Protocol on TiP supplementing United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2004:42)

TiP” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud and deception to achieve the consent and control of a person for the purpose of exploitation.

It is apparent to note that, the subsequent exploitation and not the crossing of international borders, defines TiP. However, Aronowitz (2009:7) argues that, internal TiP occurs as well, and possibly to an even greater extent than transnational TiP in many countries. Human trafficking activities en-route Zimbabwe from countries such as Angola, DRC, Pakistan and Zimbabwe is existing as a source nation to this organized criminal act of human trafficking. All this is mirrored in the human trafficking definition as this involves trans-boundary recruitment, movement and exploitation.

Transnational organised crime is inherently an international relations phenomenon that has an impact on national, international peace and security, international trade and human rights. Although it can be argued whether or not the State can be viewed as a victim, the unrestrained influx of persons entering a country illegally may result in an increase in criminal activities. There are also crimes perpetrated against individual victims during the trafficking process. According to Aronowitz (2009:9), these include extortion, false imprisonment, slavery-like employment practices, aggravated or sexual assault.

When trafficking is international, only cooperation between source, transit, and destination countries will ensure success in eradicating the problem. The question of how should states respond to transnational security threats, is what the United Nations has addressed through its Palermo Convention of the year 2000, supplemented by Palermo Protocols of 2000. The need for some combination of pure cooperation at state level efforts (joint task force operations and diplomatic cooperation), sub-state level cooperation (government, IGOs, NGOs) and non-state level activities such as civil society initiatives, is exactly what the preamble of the Protocol logically define.

1.7 Theoretical Framework

Since human trafficking is a transnational problem, it must be targeted through multilateral and crosscutting approaches. Therefore, this ongoing analysis will be framed through lenses of the liberal paradigm of international relations theories that is, complex interdependence and regional security complex theory (RSCT).

1.7.1 Complex Interdependence

Keohane and Nye (1977) understand the term complex interdependence by noting that,

...we must therefore be conscious about the prospect that using interdependence is creating a brave new world of cooperation to replace the bad old world of conflicts.

So, with complex multiple issues affecting the world including among them, the problem in question (human trafficking), needs multiple actors including state actors (governments), non-state actors (NGOs, IGOs and international organizations) and multiple channels to avert the security threats. All actors including states as well as non-state actors, are dependent on one another to combat TiP. As also argued by the Centre for Baltic and East European

Studies (2010), the phenomenon of human trafficking is complex, it develops and is transformed and no single country or law enforcement agency has the power or the means to avert this global criminal enterprise. TiP is transnationally organized, flows begin on one continent and end on another continent/nation and this means that interventions at the scale of the problem at global level are likely to have a sustained effect. In regard to the case under study, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) has joined hands with the United Nations (UN), International Organization on Migration (IOM), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Police (INTERPOL) to craft some anti-TiP security mechanisms to challenge the problem. Transnational strategies against transnational TiP have always been the strategy since the adoption of the UN Palermo on TiP and the UNCTOC (2000). The universal definition of TiP and ratification of the Palermo Protocol by sovereign states has helped governments to craft anti-trafficking mechanisms in sync with the fundamentals of the UN TiP Protocols. Zimbabwe through its Trafficking in Person Act 9:25 of 2014, is now able to prevent, protect and prosecute the perpetrators of trafficking according to international law standards.

1.7.2 Regional Security Complex Theory

According to Buzan and Wæver (2003:14), the modern world history of regional security complexes (RSCs) falls into three stages that include the modern era from 1500 to 1945, the Cold War and decolonisation and the post-Cold War period since year 1990. The central idea of RSCT according to Buzan and Wæver (2003:4) is that, most threats travel more easily over short distances than over long ones, thus patterning security interdependence into regionally based clusters (security complexes). Security concerns do not travel well over distances and threats are therefore, most likely to occur in the region. The concept of RSCs covers how security is clustered in geographically shaped regions. In the light of this, Buzan and Wæver (2003:45) observed that, simple physical adjacency tends to generate more security interaction among neighbours than among states located in different areas. Therefore, processes of securitisation and the degree of security interdependence are more intense.

Logically, human trafficking is rife in SADC and Zimbabwe as a sovereign state cannot solely resolve these transnational soft threats. The transnational security dynamics of TiP in Southern Africa established the plausibility of taking a regional approach to avert these

transnational security threats. The existence of the SADC Organ on Peace, Defence and Security (OPDS), AU Peace and Security Council (AU PSC), Joint Permanent Commissions on Defence and Security and Cross-border Liaison mechanisms, proved that no nation's security is self-contained. Precisely, nations are no longer able to contain or control the security threats unless it collaborates with both state and non-state actors through effective communication, intelligence sharing to effectively combat the current and emerging soft threats of human trafficking. Concerted regional Counter-TiP responses were appreciated through the 2006 Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and Children and 10 Year SADC Strategic Plan of Action on Combating TiP, joint police operations through the Southern African Region Police Chief's Co-operation Organization (SARPCCO) of August 1995 and the Interpol Sub-Regional Bureau for Southern Africa in Harare. These developments and mechanisms have mirrored that states in the system are to some extent enmeshed in a web of security interdependence.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

1.8.1 Human Security

Human trafficking is both a moral and security imperative. It has effects on the fundamental principles that define the dignity of human existence. As such, anti-trafficking measures are meant to restore, maintain and safeguard these fundamental principles. Former UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan in Mohamed et al (2011:2), argues that security can no longer be narrowly defined as the absence of armed conflict, be it between or within states. Gross abuses of human rights, the large-scale displacement of civilian populations, international terrorism, AIDS pandemic, drugs, human trafficking presents a direct threat to human security. The Commission for Human Security (CHS) (2003:6) observed that, "human security focuses on root causes of insecurities and advances people-centered solutions that are locally driven, comprehensive and sustainable". In this regard, crimes perpetrated against individual victims during the trafficking process include threats, extortion, theft of documents or property, false imprisonment, aggravated or sexual assault, pimping, rape, and even death through removal of organs. Human security, however, is not intended to displace state security, instead, their relationship is mutually reinforcing, complementary and dependent on each other and without state security human security cannot be attained and vice versa.

1.9 Methodology

According to Leedy and Ormrod (2000:100), research methodology is the way in which a researcher retrieves data from the selected sampling frame, choose methods to collect data, instruments to be used and how the data is scrutinised and presented.

1.9 1 Research Design

The study will make use of qualitative research methods. Elmusharaf (2012:10) define qualitative research as a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret the world in which they live and make sense of their experiences. The researcher prefers qualitative research methods to quantitative methods because it is a method which obtain a lot of in-depth information from the respondents in order to understand the social reality of Counter-human trafficking in Zimbabwe.

1.9.2 Case Study

The researcher will use an analytical case study research design to explore and evaluate micro and macro situations, relationships and facts on the government of Zimbabwe's responses to transnational human trafficking. The use of a case study will enhance the researcher with comprehensive knowledge about the nature of transnational human trafficking in Zimbabwe, counter-trafficking responses, national security challenges imposed by transnational TiP in Zimbabwe. Imperatively, this will also help the researcher to evaluate the effectiveness of GoZ response to TiP.

1.9.3 Sampling Framework

Burges (2000:231) posits that, "a sampling procedure is a technique used by the researcher to draw participants from the population". Purposive sampling of key informants (those with vital information) will be selected on the basis of their knowledge in relation to the study. Convenience sampling will be used to select hidden populations such as the victims, to understand their verdicts about human trafficking. With the use of this technique, the researcher will be flexible to use his knowledge to select 15 key respondents drawn from the population of Ministries of State Security and Home Affairs (Inter-Ministerial Committee on TiP), Interpol, IOM, government departments strategic to the problem in question including

the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), Immigration, ZRP CID Law and Order, Provincial Prosecutor and academia.

1.9.4 Data Collection Methods

1.9.4.1 In-depth interviews

This study will make use of in-depth interviews. According to Boyce and Neale (2006:3), a key informant interview is a qualitative research method that involves conducting intensive individual interviews to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, situation or program”. With the use of an interview guide, in-depth interviews with key informants from the sample. This will enhance the researcher to have needed in-depth and candid answers and expectations related to the TiP. The thoughts, experience and expertise they have concerning anti TiP strategies, operations, processes, and outcomes will be of great importance to understand and furnish the research objectives (nature of transnational human trafficking in Zimbabwe, Counter-TiP responses in Zimbabwe, challenges faced by the GoZ towards curbing human and the national security challenges imposed by TiP) with valuable answers.

1.9.4.2 Documentary Search

However, interviews have their own weaknesses or limitations such as making respondents uncomfortable to talk about sensitive issues that involves the government. Hence, documentary search (secondary data) including E-Journals, Academic, Newspapers and Articles will be used to shed more knowledge on the nature of human trafficking in Zimbabwe, security threats and challenges faced by Zimbabwe to combat human trafficking. This will also shed more light on the possible recommendations based on what other states have done or what they are doing.

1.9.5 Data Analysis and Presentation

The gathered data will be presented in a thematic form. Thematic analysis of the research findings shall be done in line with study objectives, theories, national, regional and global priorities and best practices of Counter-TiP management. The analysis and presentation will lead to major findings, pointers to the future and conclusions. However, comparative analysis will be used to enable the researcher to analyze data from different settings and groups.

1.10 Delimitations

Human trafficking can either be internal or external (transnational). Therefore, the study is restricted to Zimbabwe with great focus on the effectiveness of the state's response to transnational human trafficking. Central to this, is how the GoZ has responded as a source nation, destination and a transit for human trafficking. Although great focus will be on the GoZ's response, the researcher will also take a screenshot on the role of non-state actors. This study will also stimulate an analysis of both planned and implemented Anti-TiP policies, strategies and mechanisms that were meant to achieve the 4Ps (preventing, protection, prosecution and partnership), particularly defined between period 2004 and 2016 (post Palermo Protocol on TiP)

1.11 Limitations

Research in the field of trafficking in human beings is difficult for many reasons. The most challenging factors are that, most of the populations relevant to the study such as victims/survivors, traffickers, prostitutes, or illegal immigrants constitute the so-called hidden populations. Many policy areas related to TiP, labor market protection, security units and immigration laws are highly politicized and this further complicates the field research process. Politically, it will be difficult to discover the rationale behind various actions taken by major political actors such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of State and National Security and the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, to understanding the nature, trends of human trafficking and anti-TiP strategies/mechanisms. Such a perspective would be highly valuable in understanding the level of thinking of such actors and could help in recommending and crafting a sustainable anti-TiP mechanism. However, the researcher will make use of documentary search and in-depth interviews with key informants especially from IOM Counter Trafficking in Harare to obtain valid and reliable data as this will be critical for recommendations, planning and assessing national prevention initiatives.

1.12 Conclusion

This chapter has introduced the problem background, objectives, hypothesis, justification, theoretical framework, literature review, conceptual framework and methodology. While this chapter has shed more light on the background of the problem, it is virtually impossible to

separate any one of these subsections from the other. The outlined conceptual and theoretical framework will guide the study. The chapter has managed to spell out how the research objectives will be achieved through the use of well-defined and designed methodologies. However, chapter two will delve into deconstructing the conceptual aspects of transnational organized crime, human trafficking, non-traditional security threats to national peace and security.

CHAPTER TWO

CONCEPTUALIZATION OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND NATIONAL SECURITY

2.0 Introduction

Cross-border organized crime is inherently an international relations phenomenon that has negatively affected peace and security, trade and human rights. Therefore, this stimulates the need to deconstruct the term transnational organized crime and its constituent of human trafficking with regard to its trends and nature. This will be done in cognizant of the fundamentals of the UN Protocol against TiP (2000) and UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000). This chapter is also going to review the aspect of security challenges imposed by human trafficking on national security, the nexus between TiP and terrorism, link between refugees and human trafficking, both as a security concern in Zimbabwe. The approach of this chapter will be executed in tandem with the research objectives.

2.1 Transnational Organized Crime in a Globalized World

The Director of Terrorism at Transnational Crime and Corruption Centre, Shelley (2014) observed that, “transnational crime will be a defining issue of the 21st century for policymakers, as defining as the Cold War was for the 20th century and colonialism was for the 19th”. The proliferation of these transnational organized criminal acts is enhanced by major beneficiaries of globalization as they take advantage of increased rapid money movements, telecommunications, travel and trade and computer links. According to Article 2(a) of the Palermo Convention 2000, organized criminal group shall mean,

a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefits.

Unfortunately, the Convention does not give an explicit definition of transnational organized crime. It is of great essence to take note that these criminal syndicates operate outside of the state system and the criminal offences are committed in more than one state whilst the substantial part of its planning or control takes place in another state. Michael (2008:6)

further corroborates by arguing that, these organized criminal groups operate in more than one jurisdiction, involving crossing borders as an essential part of their criminal activity. This as result cause substantial effects in all nations involved in that criminal equation. Crimes commonly include money laundering, human smuggling, cyber-crime, and trafficking of humans, narcotics/drugs, weapons, endangered species, and body parts. To this end, trading in contrabands especially in human beings is still the most powerful lever to gain profits and in carrying out such illegal activities, these organized criminal groups upset peace and stability of nations worldwide. However, for the sake of this research, specific focus will be set on trafficking in human beings (human trafficking).

2.2 Transnational Human Trafficking: Deconstruction of the Concept

Trading in human beings has become the 21st century global crime and security threat. Unlike the preceding centuries when the gravest security threats nation-states faced were invariably the armies of other states, Srikantha (2014:60) argues that, this is no longer the case in the 21st century because the emergence of a number of non-state actors such as human traffickers have assumed importance as new-age threats to the national security. More influential than other definitions, Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol, define TiP as

...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 of a position of vulnerability or of the 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 prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

It is therefore apparent that TiP as a type of TOC, is characterized by events or phenomenon of cross-border scope, driven by non-state actors (criminal groups) for the maximization of monetary gains through the use of force, deceit and manipulations. While the definition of TiP varies in length and concreteness, the core remains strikingly constant and involving an act, means and purpose. According to the vanguard of transnational Anti-TiP mechanisms, UNODC (2006:51), the processes of TiP can be broken down into three parts, that is criminal act (the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons), the means used to commit those acts (abduction, deception, threat or use of force, abuse of power or vulnerability or giving payments) and goals (those purposes of various forms of exploitation).

In the same vein, Gallinetti (2008:13) argues that, young women and girls are also lured to South Africa, China, the United Kingdom, Egypt, Canada and Zambia by false employment offers that result in involuntary domestic servitude or commercial sexual exploitation. This essentially shows that TiP as a form of TOC, takes place in another state and eventually have substantial effects in another state.

2.3 Difference Between Human Trafficking and Human Smuggling

In most cases, human trafficking is often confused with human smuggling. Article 3 of the United Nations Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (2000) define human smuggling as, “the procurement in order to obtain direct or indirect financial or other material benefits of the illegal entry of a person into a state party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident”. Palmiotto (2015:158) identified smuggling of humans, as the facilitation, transportation and entering of illegals across international borders. Impliedly, human smuggling is the facilitation and transportation of a person(s) into a foreign land without the use of proper travel documents and procedures. Due to vulnerable economic situations and lack of documentation, National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa (2010:21) argues that, a number of ‘enablers/smugglers’, people cross the borders illegally from Zimbabwe into the neighbouring countries of Botswana, South Africa and Zambia. In that regard, immigration laws of countries will be violated through clandestine and fraudulent means.

Unlike smuggling which is often a criminal commercial transaction between two willing parties who part ways once they complete their business, TiP specifically targets the person as an object of criminal exploitation (commercial sex acts, involuntary servitude or peonage/debt bondage). Palmiotto (2015:158) observed that, human trafficking does not require that those being trafficked be transported across an international border but victims can also be trafficked within a state. However, while TiP and smuggling are clearly different crimes, the two are closely related because a person who thinks he or she is paying for safe passage and illegal entry into a country, may be tricked into exploitive labour conditions through debt bondage. Aronowitz (2009:6) further observed that, the status of both smuggled and trafficked persons in the country of destination is that of an illegal alien, hence the risk of being exploited. This was noted by The East African News (2012) which reported that, a Kenyan believed to be a ring leader of a TiP syndicate, tried to smuggle 12 Somalis to

neighbouring South Africa in the resort town of Kariba after they crossed the Zambezi River using canoes. This logically confirms that, trafficking victims without proper travel documents, are normally smuggled across through areas with no border patrols.

2.4 Nature of Trafficking in Persons across Zimbabwean Borders

In regard to transnational TiP, any country an imminent victim of transboundary TiP as a source, destination, transit or resting nation. Zimbabwe has prominently become a source, route and market for trafficked people largely because of its porous border and laxity on laws around the scourge.

2.4.1 Zimbabwe as a Destination country

Destination countries exist as the point of exploitation. According to UNODC (2006:58), the key human trafficking actions associated with destination countries is the exploitation of victims in a number of ways including but not limited to sexual exploitation, forced labour or services and the removal of organs. According to the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa (2010:36), the IOM research report (2003) indicates that street children from Maseru in Lesotho are trafficked by long-distance truck drivers to neighbouring Zimbabwe, Zambia and South Africa for sexual exploitation. According to the interview held with a respondent in 2015, it was established that victims from countries such as Mozambique, Zambia and DRC are also being exploited in Zimbabwe by indigenous business people. A 14-year-old Mozambican victim stated as follows,

A fellow countryman recruited us (10 small boys) from Mozambique, in Dakata village bordering Chipinge. The promise was that we were going to work as garden boys in good suburbs of Harare. Upon arrival in Mbare, the guy stayed with us for just two days before we were surrendered to a lady who is in a business of selling boiled eggs. From that day, we were told that our duty was to sell an average 6 crates of boiled eggs per day in the streets of Harare for a salary of US\$30,00. Surprisingly, after every month end, we are given half of the salary and we are always told that you are working for your daily meals which is just a single day meal (supper). We all stay in 1 room with squalid conditions for a monthly rental of US\$10, 00 and every time we are reminded that, if we ever divulge any secret to anyone, she will report us to Matapi Police Station where she claimed she has some well organised connections.

The above narrative is a clear testimony that Zimbabwe is also a destination for these victims of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation.

2.4.2 Zimbabwe as a Source/ Origin Country

A country can serve as a source of people who are trafficked to destination countries. According to UNODC (2006:58), origin countries act as a points of recruitment. The key human trafficking actions associated with origin countries is the recruitment of victims/potential victims, whether be it by deception or physical and psychological coercion. According to the US Department of State TiPs Report 2008 as noted by IOM (2010:24), Zimbabwe is regarded as a source country for People's Republic of China, Egypt, the United Kingdom, the United States, Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Canada mainly for labour exploitation with regards to men and sexual exploitation with regards to women and girls. The above has been confirmed by Mlilo (2015) in Africa News Slider, that South African Police (SAPS) arrested two Zimbabweans aged 27 and 52 for trafficking 24 minors and 10 adults to South Africa. In a more recent case as noted in The Zimbabwe Daily (2016:1), Zimbabwe is a source country for over 200 women in Kuwait after they were lured on the pretext that they were going to be offered lucrative jobs by a local human trafficking syndicate. According to a respondent in an interview (2016),

Generally, most Africans and Zimbabweans in particular believe that going overseas or to any of these international destinations is an achievement and therefore never consider it as trafficking or likely to land them in slavery. No wonder why thousands of Zimbabweans end up as farm workers in South African (SA) farms like Thayandou, and in Brits.

From the above, it is important to note that Zimbabwe is not just a destination country, but also a source nation for the victims of labour exploitation in countries of destinations.

2.4.3 Zimbabwe as a Transit/Conduit Country

Zimbabwe is not only a source or a destination country for human trafficking. It also exists as a transit/conduit country for those trafficked to countries like South Africa and other SADC states. In the context of TiP, transit countries refer to the countries that make up the transnational route by which victims are transported from their countries of origins to countries of destination. According to UNODC (2006:61), the entire process by which victims are moved/transported between their country of origin and destination through transit nations, is characterized by abuse of immigration and border control laws, corruption of officials, document forgery, acts of coercion against the victims and withholding of identity.

Gallinetti (2008:13) note that, research in Zambia was able to establish that Zimbabwe does serve as a transit country for children and young people being trafficked from DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia to other countries and en-route to South Africa. Rukuni (2011) <http://Human-trafficking-rife-in-Zimbabwe-The-Insider>, further observed that men, women, and children from Bangladesh, Somalia, India, Pakistan, the DRC, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia are trafficked through Zimbabwe en-route to South Africa.

2.5 Approaches to Presentation of Human Trafficking Data

The categorisation and assessment of governments' preparedness to this non-traditional threat to security is done according to their responsiveness to TiP in sync with the Palermo Protocol on TiP of 2000. According to Young (2009:10), the two prominent comprehensive approaches, US Department of State (US TiP Report) and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UN Global TiP Report), place governments according to Tiers. However, these approaches share similarities in their efforts to collect data on a global scale and attempt to provide understanding of scope and nature of human trafficking.

2.5.1 Global Report on Trafficking in Person

The UN Global Report on TiP according to the UNODC (2015) <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html>, provides information on a crime that shames us all and it offers the first global assessment of the scope of human trafficking and what is being done to fight it. It also includes an overview of trafficking patterns, legal steps taken in response and country's specific information on reported cases of trafficking in persons, victims, and prosecutions.

2.5.2 United States Trafficking in Person Report (TiP Report)

As noted by the US Department of State (2013), TiP Report is an annual report issued by the US Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat TiP to represent an updated global scope and nature of TiP including the broad range of government actions to confront and avert it. It ranks governments according to Tiers, based on their perceived efforts to acknowledge and combat human trafficking. It is imperative to note that this work as a US principal diplomatic tool to engage foreign governments in anti-TiP reforms dialogues and to target resources on the 4Ps programs. The US Department of State considers the TiP Report

as the world's most comprehensive resource of governmental anti-TiP efforts used by foreign governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to allocate resources to where they are most needed.

2.5.3 Tier Placements Narratives

States are categorically placed in respective watch-lists based on their commitment towards combating human trafficking. The political will, commitment, efforts to formulate and implement counter-human trafficking mechanisms determines state's Tier placement. According to the US Department of State (2009),

Tier 1 include countries whose governments fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's (TVPA) minimum standards. Tier 2 include countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making remarkable and significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards. Tier 3 placement encompass those countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.

In the same vein, US TiP Report (2013) argues that, Zimbabwe is placed under Tier 3 because it is regarded as a transit nation, source and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking and it does not comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of TiP.

2.6 Human Trafficking: A Non-Traditional Security Threat to Peace and Security

It is fairly unequivocal to argue with high degree of certainty that transnational organized crime (human trafficking) has now emerged as a serious threat to national and international security and stability. These cross-border criminal activities have lasting and looming implications on national security. Before proceeding with the discussion pertaining the impacts of TiP on national security and characterizing state's response to TiP related security threats, it is sufficing to provide a clear definition of national security and threat. Beckowitz and Bock (1965:x) defines national security as the ability of a nation to protect its internal value from external threats. Therefore, national security entails both state security and human security. According to Smith (2000:78), transnational security threats are "non-military threats that cross borders, either threaten the political and social integrity of a nation or the health of that nation's inhabitants. In this regard, question of security provokes a series of sub-questions that includes but not limited to, what national security threats? Whose security?

However, Barry Buzan in Castle (1997:6) hammered it all by arguing that, military affairs are only one realm in which security concerns are felt, as political, societal, economic and environmental concerns also have the capacity to induce fears over national or international security. Though TiP does not present a major security threat through the traditional lenses, Castle (1997:4) postulates that, renewed global efforts and attention to address TiP increased awareness of many ways the traditional approaches to security insufficiently addressed.

2.7 Human Security: A Concern for Victims of Human Trafficking

Emerging world order has tagged the highest priority to the human being by placing the cardinal existence of human beings at the centre of international politics. Frerks and Goldewijk (2007:15) opine that, human security is about everyday realities of humanitarian crises, threats, injustice and inequality. The global humanity as a whole, have come to be seen in this perspective as referents of human security which is far different from a discourse on state-centred security associated with military force and sovereign powers. According to Palmiotto (2015:158), human security as defined by the United Nations, requires that citizens have security in their daily lives from such constant threats as massive population movements. Impliedly, the security of a nation must be based on the security of the life of the individual citizens to live in peace and harmony. However, MacFarlane and Khong (2006:170), stressed that human security is threatened by the globalization of threats, noting in particular the impacts that human trafficking impose on human life. This analysis of human trafficking further mirrors the costs of this heinous criminal activity on the victims. These costs of human trafficking on human security (political, demographic, social, labour, and health) are experienced on the individual, community, national and global level. All these deprivations, therefore mean that TiP violates the defining elements of human security. However, TiP also challenges states' control over their borders and their ability to determine who will reside on their territory. It undermines states because human trafficking breeds other transnational security threats such as terrorism and it does survive only with the corruption and complicity of governmental officials. In this regard, it is imperative to mention that TiP is also an absolute compromise on state security. Therefore, the impacts of TiP on national security under the modern definition of security (human security), bears consideration in this literature.

2.8 The Diverse Effects of Human Trafficking on National Security

According to IOM (2002:9), human trafficking is a criminal activity which has been increasingly shown to be penetrated by transnational organized crime, often connected with other criminal activities such as drug trafficking and money laundering. This is what gives rise to the discussion of the notion of TiP as a security threat to national security. Transnational TiPs is not only an international crime, but it also compels the researcher to critically reconsider its effects on national security (costs of TiP on humanity)

2.8.1 Human Trafficking: A Direct Threat to Social Security

The criminal networks of human trafficking also have dire implications on public health and safety. Trafficked individuals may be exposed to serious health risks to the point where they are sometimes worked or physically brutalized to death. Shelley (2010:60) observed that, the consequences of trafficking for the victims, their families and communities are severe and diverse. This is clearly echoed in the narratives of the Zimbabwean victims of TiP in Kuwait, who says ... my family was asked to pay US\$3000,00 for my release, my travel documents were confiscated, knee broken through assault and the room we stay in manifested with bedbugs, thus causing emotional and physical distraught to me and my family, *The Sunday Mail Extra* (2016:1).

Human trafficking has excruciating health consequences. Countries have understood an inextricable link between security and the health of its citizens. US Department of State TiP Report (2015) argues that, women and girls from Zimbabwean towns bordering South Africa, Mozambique and Zambia are subjected to forced labor including domestic servitude and sex trafficking in brothels catering to long-distance truck drivers on both sides of the borders. This as a result, expose them to deadly sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and AIDS. The connection between these diseases and human trafficking is not AIDS itself, rather it is how people are contracting AIDS and other STDs. Specifically, sex trafficking plays a major role in spreading AIDS and women in prostitution, including those who have been sex trafficked, have an increased chance of carrying HIV or AIDS. In fact, this trafficking of diseases has fast become a national security imperative. In other circumstances, TiP has also been regarded as a way of trafficking diseases from the source nation via the transit to destination

nation thus congesting the health system of a country. According to a respondent from the Inter-Ministerial Committee in Harare (2016),

Outbreak of communicable diseases Ebola was really a challenge to the government's, Ministry of Health and Child Welfare (MHCW), Social Welfare. As a transit nation/ waiting nation, people from Liberia, Guinea and part of West Africa posed a security challenge to most African countries let alone Southern Africa which was free from the Ebola outbreak. Such was a human security concern, a strain to the government to scale up health scanning machines and personnel.

2.8.2 Impacts on Political Security

TiP is also a direct threat to human rights. Shelley (2010:66) observed that, TiP represents a new form of authoritarianism in which individuals are subject to coercion, abuse and control outside of the state. When any man, woman or child is enslaved anywhere, it is a threat to peace, justice and human dignity everywhere. Law Hub (2015) <http://lawhub.co.zw/drug-trafficking-in-zimbabwe/> opine that, TiP victims especially across Zimbabwe borders to South Africa are dangerously exposed to the risk of being devoured by wild animals in the forest, or by crocodiles in the Limpopo, a wildlife zone that harbours the Limpopo Trans-Frontier National Park. From the discussions held with the Provincial Magistrate (2015), the respondent stated that trafficked persons may end up being harmed or killed without trace. During the travelling period, basic necessities such as safety, food, sleep, hygiene, and medical care are often denied to victims of TiP. In response to this, GoZ Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Ignatius Chombo as quoted in The Zimbabwe Daily (2016) says, TiP is a heinous crime that is robbing individuals of their fundamental human rights to human dignity, personal security, right to personal liberty and freedom of movement. Beyond that, it is clear that TiP is a direct threat to human security and these security effects are more than sufficient to justify human trafficking countermeasures.

2.8.3 Effects of Human Trafficking on State Security

Human trafficking also imposes security threats to border integrity as millions of people are transported annually across national boundaries under false pretenses. Anytime there is a motive to illegally penetrate the borders of a country, national security questions are raised. Criminal acts of TiP also compromise security of a state through abuse of immigration laws, document forgery, corruption of government officials, money laundering and tax evasion, Abramowitz (2009:9). This was also supported by the Law Hub (2015)

<http://lawhub.co.zw/drug-trafficking-in-zimbabwe/>that, victims of TiP especially those who are smuggled across Zimbabwe-South African borders, evade the normal immigration processes by going through areas where there are no border patrols. The guardians of national border integrity are also deeply compromised by corruption creating a threat to national security. Dodo and Dodo (2012:3) observed that there is a well-knit and well-oiled syndicate that operates and involves Immigration, Criminal Investigations Department and the Civil Aviation Authority of Zimbabwe. By doing so, flow of contrabands will be a serious threat to state security because it will be difficult for them to detect/identify terrorists, insurgencies or spies.

2.8.4 Trafficking as a Criminal Justice Issue: Importation of Crime

From the perspective of the transit/ waiting destination countries, trafficking has traditionally been seen as an illegal migration and security issue, often operated by criminal networks or organised criminal groups. Aronowitz (2009:27) observed that, human trafficking seldom occurs in a vacuum but result in an increase in vice or criminal activities. The networks that traffic human beings have been linked to other criminal activities such as transporting or selling drugs, terrorism and to move firearms. Thus, this will be regarded as tantamount to importation of crimes, hence a threat to state security. Zimbabwe as a sovereign state, is being used as a transit zone and with the high levels of corruption in immigration, border control and the police service, makes it easy for illicit trafficking in contrabands either via land and air. As a result, financial crime (money laundering) is magnified. As argued by the Law Hub (2015) <http://lawhub.co.zw/drug-trafficking-in-zimbabwe/>, UNDOC World Drug Report of 2015 reports that, TiP syndicates targets vulnerable children and women as mules (containers or carriers) for drug trafficking. The Embassy of the United States in Zimbabwe (2015) further argues that, children are forced to carry out illegal activities including drug smuggling. These criminals represent a national security threat and by their very nature, breeds more crime. Indeed, it is imperative to analyze the link between human trafficking and terrorism as a national security concern.

2.9 Nexus between Human Trafficking and Terrorism as A National Security Concern

Terrorism is defined by Cinar (2010:8) as a doctrine that help legitimize and sustain violence, a strategy used in the service of many different beliefs rooted in political discontent.

Ideologies associated with revolution, nationalism, religion and defence of the status quo have all inspired terrorism. According to Gonzalez (2013:24), these terrorist organizations do not only utilise human trafficking for financial support, but to obtain an entry point into states of operations. Individuals who are trafficked for the purpose of prostitution could also possibly be used for terrorist activities which therefore nurture a security threats directed to state and human.

Human trafficking serves three main purposes for terrorist groups including, revenue generation, providing fighting power and vanquishing the enemy (centre of gravity). From the 12 Somalis arrested in Kariba en-route to South Africa under the facilitation of a Kenyan national (ringleader of a human trafficking syndicate), the East African News (2012) reported that, investigations revealed that most of them who have been arrested and deported to their countries have a military background. The acts of terrorism in both transit and destination country can be inevitable regarding the background and the origin of both the ringleader and the victims. As a result, the nexus between trafficking groups and terrorist networks has increased. In an in-depth interview held with Crime Prevention Expert from the ZRP CID Law and Order (2016) revealed that,

The unrestrained influx of persons with different ideologies and perspectives into the country, may result in an increase in other criminal activities (insurrection, incursion and terrorism) that pose a threat to both national and regional peace and security. Zimbabwe, let alone Southern Africa, has not yet reported any cases of terrorism. The fact that Zimbabwe is being used as a transit nation by people from North Africa, Horn of Africa and Theatre of War (East Africa) has remained a national security challenge. Therefore, there is likelihood that they can disturb the tranquillity of Zimbabwe.

From the above discussed literature, it is imperative to argue that TiP is not a discrete and insular crime, but generally cloaked by other crimes like terrorism.

2.10 Link between Statelessness (Refugees) and Human Trafficking

The volatility of conflicts has long begeted both internal and external displaced people (IDP and EDP) and the correlation between refugees and conflicts was noticed. However, Nasr (2015) observed that stark connection between human trafficking and refugees was seldom discussed. The two issues have even been linked through the common claim that statelessness puts a person at greater risk of becoming a victim of trafficking either by manipulation or coercion. Physical and economic insecurity leaves these refugees prone to accepting work for

inhumane wages and conditions. Nyathi (2012) argues that despite economic challenges Zimbabwe had experienced in recent past, the country had not closed its borders for asylum seekers and refugees' were accused of using Zimbabwe as a transit route to South Africa. This was also confirmed by the Zimdiaspora (2010) which observed that,

... most of them enter Zimbabwe on the pretext of seeking refuge, but will not spend more than 24 hours before they disappear out of the country. Over the years, Zimbabwe received more than 5 000 refugees seeking asylum, but later disappear.

Human trafficking syndicates were also known to be operating from Zimbabwe ferrying Somalis and Ethiopians from Tongogara Refugee Camp in Chipinge and Nyamapanda Refugee Camp in Mtoko to South Africa. Mutsvanga (2014) argues that, IOM reported that it had recorded fresh cases of TiP at Chingwizi refugee camp where thousands of displaced victims of heavy floods from Tokwe and Mukosi are currently camped. The social and political marginalization of these refugees (IDPs and EDPs) makes them vulnerable to TiP in numerous ways that include but not limited to the fact that numerous refugees pay smugglers to flee for safety, which is often coupled by high risk of being trafficked after arriving in the recipient country. This discussion suffices to argue that the vulnerability of refugees and its link to human trafficking should be considered both as a moral and national security concern.

2.11 Conclusion

The chapter has attempted to contextualize and define transnational organized crime as a non-traditional security threat. More focus was invested in defining human trafficking, explaining its anatomy and its constituents in relationship to both the Palermo Convention and Palermo Protocol (2000). Imperatively, the study also revealed the difference between human trafficking and human smuggling. However, the link between the two was also identified too. The fact that human trafficking was analyzed from a national security, crime, law enforcement, criminal justice, immigration and globalization perspective, has also stimulated the need for a comprehensive analysis of the nexus between human trafficking and refugees, terrorism. This has eventually set the chapter to also reveal the national security challenges associated with human trafficking with great reference to human security. However, there was scanty information on the effects of TiP on security and the relation between TiP and terrorism in relation to Zimbabwe. The overall objective of this chapter was to deconstruct the fundamental concepts (transnational organized crime, human trafficking) examine the

nature of human trafficking in Zimbabwe and its security related challenges as this will justify the content to be covered in chapter three, that will dwell much on the global response to this trans-boundary security threats.

CHAPTER THREE

GLOBAL RESPONSES TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

3.0 Introduction

Globalization has fundamentally reconfigured the nature of the society and security within and beyond state boundaries. The nature of human trafficking is strategically addressed from a national security, crime control, migration as well as human rights perspective. Technically, this critically gives the motivation and impetus to examine the apparent renewed global commitment to fight human trafficking. Dube (2012) observed that there are three tiers/levels of interventions that includes the international, regional and national levels. Importantly, these three levels must work together to give the best protection to victims and prevention of human trafficking. A growing number of bilateral security operations, regional and global agreements, absolutely reflects the realization of collaborated efforts in combating TiP. It is against this background that the gist of this chapter, in tandem with the study objectives is to provide a comprehensive (legal and non-legal) global response to human trafficking. The responses made by the GoZ to combat transnational TiP will remain central to the study. However, the chapter will explore the concerted and extensive responses by the United Nations, African Union, SADC, IOM and UNODC as the vanguard of the Palermo Protocol in combating transnational TiP.

3.1 International Legal Response to Human Trafficking

In response to one of the most egregious forms of human rights violation indeed, King (2011:1) observed that international law is a powerful conduit for combating TiP. Historically, Thipanye (2015) <http://jurist.org/academic/2015/03/tseliso-thipanyane-trafficking-africa.php> postulates that, the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights absolutely note that, all forms of servitude/slavery shall be prohibited in all their forms. This was followed by the adoption of a variety of legal instruments in an endeavor to rally the global village against slavery and its impacts. These international legal responses include but not limited to the UN Convention for the Suppression of TiP and Exploitation of the Prostitution and Others (1949), International Labour Organization's (ILO's) Forced Labour Convention (1930) and the 2010 UN Global Plan of Action to Combat TiP. However, the

most reputable and directly relevant of these international legal instruments, are the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime 2000 (UNTOC), herein Palermo Convention and the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Humans especially on Women and Children (2000), herein Palermo Protocol. The Palermo Protocol was adopted by General Assembly Resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000 in Palermo, Italy and entered into force on the 29th of September 2003.

3.2 UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Humans especially on Women and Children (2000)

In 2000, the international community (UN) ushered a legal framework for international cooperation as an essential tool to combat all forms of TOC with specific reference to TiP. According to UNODC (2006:2), the UN Palermo Protocol provides a comprehensive global and legally binding and agreed definition of TiP on a range of issues including criminalization, prevention of the crime, protection of victims in destination states and or repatriation to countries of origin with particular attention to women and children. To meet these objectives, the Palermo Protocol emphasizes the need to foster and enhance close international cooperation. This was also echoed by Winterdyk et al (2012:229) who observed that, the Palermo Convention and Palermo Protocol provides a framework for international cooperation in combating organized crime in general and human trafficking specifically.

From this perspective, it is plausible to note that this international legal instrument has placed the issue squarely on the global agenda. To comprehensively combat and suppress TiP, UNODC (2006:4) argues that the Palermo Protocol lays down the condition that ratifying states should adhere to its minimum requirements that include criminalizing TiP, investigate, undertake border control measures, provide measures to protect victims, train law enforcement and border officials. Although the precise wording of that definition may differ from that contained in Article 5 of the TiP Protocol, however, UNODC (2006:4) argue that, the conduct of trafficking must be criminalized. Predominantly under the influence of international instruments prohibiting organised crime, domestic jurisdictions have enacted laws punishing the criminal activities such as human trafficking. Therefore, it is sufficing to note that the Palermo Protocol has lasting positive impacts on both national and regional TiP laws.

3.3 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Implementing and Monitoring the 4Ps of the Palermo Protocol on TiP

As the chief guardian of these TOC related legal instruments, the UNODC has supported international law's ability to combat human trafficking through its Framework for Action under the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN. GIFT) which was established in 2007. According to UNODC (2009:3), the Framework for Action is a technical assistance tool that assists UN member states in the effective implementation of the TiP Protocol. It has convincingly ushered a clear, comprehensive and logical roadmap to implement the legal and non-legal 4Ps approach through operational support, institutional support, legal support and capacity building in partnership with all relevant stakeholders. In furthering the vision of the UNODC, UN Zimbabwe (2014) argues that, it is always in support of the GoZ Counter-TiP work in the country by supporting more Counter-TiP training of judicial personnel, parliamentarians and law enforcement agencies. These measures and guidelines enable the implementation of a comprehensive and formidable Counter-TiP response.

3.4 Enforcement of International Law: Regional Action Plans and Strategies

Given the often transnational nature of the problem of TiP, it is unlikely that any real success will ever be achieved at the national level without some regional collaboration. The UNODC (2006:17) observed that, regional and national legal instruments play a key role in the prevention and elimination of human trafficking through the formulation and implementation of action plans to provide for comprehensive and coordinated interventions. This is why regional action plans have been prepared in many regions of the world. The UNODC (2006:18) also noted that, some regional action plans further promote information sharing, provision of education and vocational training and launching of public awareness-raising campaigns.

3.4.1 African Union's Concerted Response

Analyzing the responses from an African perspective, Thipanyane (2015) <http://jurist.org/academic/2015/03/tseliso-thipanyane-trafficking-africa.php> observed that, prior to the Palermo Protocol of 2000, the 1981 African Charter on Human Rights and People

Rights were already in place to prohibit TiP. The Charter was also beefed up by the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child and Protocol on the Rights of Women. However, in reaffirming UN TiP Protocol of 2000, the African Union has adopted the Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in 2006 to identify key areas of intervention including prevention and awareness raising, legislative framework, policy development and law enforcement, co-operation and co-ordination at national and regional levels. In relation to that, the African Economic Development Institute (2015) argues that, the AU launched a new initiative “AU Commission Initiative against Trafficking” to galvanize support against trafficking and implement those instruments that have been adopted whether at national, regional, continental or international. It is sufficing to argue that the AU has responded to this modern day human slavery by crafting anti-human trafficking law that furthers the core objectives of the Palermo Protocol of 2000.

3.4.2 SADC Collaborated Responses

In Southern Africa, SADC (2009:39) observed that the SADC Regional Plan of Action was formulated to provide a framework for sharing expertise and best practices in order to provide guidance for further developments towards a more effective prevention, suppression and punishing of TiP. Various anti-TiP conferences were held and according to Kubatana.net (2007) <http://Kubatana-Archive-Zimbabwe-attends-regional-summit-to-tackle-human-trafficking-MiDSA-May-28-2007-asp>, high-profiled government officials from SADC member states including Zimbabwe attended a three-day regional summit hosted by the Government of Botswana in Gaborone on the on the 28th of May 2007. It was strategically aimed at discussing the legislation needed to combat the growing threat of TiP in the SADC region. To fine tune the 10 Year SADC Strategic Plan of Action on Combating TiP (2009-2019), Ncube (2015) <http://SADC-Strategises-to-tackle-human-trafficking-The-Chronicle> also observed that, experts on migration issues from SADC member states met in Victoria Falls for the 3rd Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MiDSA). Through concerted efforts by AU and SADC, it is sufficing to argue that the precedents set by the UN has paved way for adoption of comprehensive anti-TiP laws and mechanisms by most African countries and this has helped to fine-tune Zimbabwe Anti-TiP strategies in particular. Essentially, the purpose is to create vibrant regional anti-trafficking measures, thus allowing each state to

create legislation that is in agreement with the provisions of the Palermo TiPs Protocol while tailoring their enforcement and monitoring methods to the needs of the region or state.

3.5 Conclusion

This chapter has noted that TiP is a threat to national (state and human security) and international peace and security, hence the need for a well-coordinated, collaborated and holistic response. At the same time as summarizing major global responses to TiP initiated over the past decade, this chapter has attempted to unveil the contributions made by the international law, intergovernmental organization and regional initiatives (UN, SADC, AU, UNODC) towards formulation, implementation and reviewing of both legal and non-legal, institutional and strategic Counter-TiP policies. To this effect, the chapter has also managed to identify that Palermo Protocol and Palermo Convention arose predominantly out of the need for cooperation between states in combating emerging transnational organised crime. From the analysis, it was clear that TiP is a challenge that cannot be left for the sovereign governments alone but requires concerted efforts between actors. This has served the chapter with a comprehensive point of departure. The next chapter will encompass on the effectiveness of the GoZ response to transnational human trafficking.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ZIMBABWE'S RESPONSE TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

4.0 Introduction

This chapter is a presentation of the major findings on the effectiveness of government of Zimbabwe's responses to combat trans-boundary human trafficking. Of importance is that, the chapter will examine the GoZ's Counter-TiP measures vis-à-vis transnational law and human security elements. Research findings will be presented in thematic format and examination of the research findings will be enhanced by the use of primary data collected by the researcher from key informants and documentary information (secondary) in tandem with the research objectives. The independent views were drawn from high profiled people representing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration Department, Inter-ministerial Committee on Human Trafficking (IMC), Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) CID Law and Order Department, International Organisation for Migration, International Police Organisation (Interpol), Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, National Prosecution Authority and victims of human trafficking. These were the respondents or experts who gave the clear picture on the nature of human trafficking in Zimbabwe, GoZ Counter-TiP initiatives, implications of TiP on national security and the role played by non-state actors in conjunction with the GoZ to avert TiP.

4.1 Legislative Response: Trafficking in Persons Act [*Chapter 9:25*] No 4/2014

It was observed that between the year 2004 to 2014, there was no law with direct reference to human trafficking in the Zimbabwean legal system. Therefore, executing the fundamental 4Ps of the Palermo Protocol on TiP was insurmountable. According to the respondent, a Legal Expert in the Inter-Ministerial Committee on TiP (2016),

Previously the country did not have specific legislative provisions on human trafficking resulting in no deterrent prosecutions or convictions. Lack of legislation specifically criminalising trafficking was a drawback in the country's legal system as it prevented law enforcement and prosecutors from investigating the practice and charging the perpetrators. For protection, prevention prosecution and partnership, the government relied on the Criminal Code, Child Protection Act, Immigration Act and Labour Act. A

Presidential Temporal Measures Act on Trafficking was also used to pave way for counter trafficking operations.

The respondents further stated that the problem with these pieces of legislation was that perpetrators were not be charged for TiP, but with lesser offences such as child abduction, murder, kidnapping or rape. This is also corroborated by one article in the Zimbabwe Independent (2010), in which the ZRP Spokesperson, Senior Assistant Commission Wayne Bvudzijena stated that, “we have legislative loophole, our laws only speak on kidnapping or abduction and are silent on TiP which is a sophisticated crime more often than not involving highly organised syndicates”.

In June 2014, the GoZ passed the Trafficking in Persons Act (TiPs Act) 9:25, the first comprehensive anti-human trafficking law in the Zimbabwean legal system. The introduction of the TiP Act 9:25 in the Zimbabwean legal system, ushered new hope in as much as provisions of the Palermo Convention and its additional Protocols are concerned. According to Chapter 3(1) of TiP Act 9:25 (2014),

(a) any person who traffick individuals by transporting him/her into, outside or within Zimbabwe...voluntarily by means of force, violence, threats, abuse of power/trust over victims, abduction or detention...or

(b) Knowingly recruits, transfer, harbors/receives another person that he/she knows/suspects is being/ likely to be trafficked, shall be guilty of crime of TiP and will be liable to imprisonment for life/ any definite period of imprisonment of not less than 10 years.

In regard of the above, GoZ has made an extra legal stride through its TiP Act 9:25 that translates the essentials of the Palermo Protocol on TiP into the national legal system. A respondent from the Inter-Ministerial Committee on TiP (2016), applauded the GoZ for the domestication of the Palermo Protocol of 2000 by arguing that as a country, all organised criminal acts of TiP can be clipped legally and prosecution of perpetrators is now certain and robust. A Crime Prevention Expert from the CID Law and Order (2016), also commented the development by saying that, it is an important progress because the operations and procedures of the security sector are now guided and delivering the expected is now possible and imminent under this TiP Act 9:25. To this end, the TiP Act 9:25 now target human trafficking per-se and the perpetrators will face the full wrath of the law. On further probing if whether the government was ready to thwart TiP, the Provincial Prosecutor in an interview (2016)

stated that, a lot of groundwork has been covered locally and internationally through trainings and workshops.

Although the TiP Act is widely regarded as positive milestone towards combating transnational TiP, it has also been treated with an assortment of critiques. As observed by the U.S Department of State Embassy in Harare in TiP Report of 2015,

GoZ does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking hence continues to fall under Tier 3 Placement. While the government passed the TiP Act in June 2014, it failed to ensure consistence with the international definition of trafficking in persons under the 2000 UN TiP Protocol. The government made minimal efforts to protect trafficking victims, instead relying on NGOs to identify and assist victims.

However, Tiefenbrun (2002) accused the Trafficking Victims Persons Act (TVPA) of being culturally imperialistic by imposing U.S. requirements and values on other countries and cultures. An expert in Crime Prevention from the ZRP CID Law and Order (2016) affirmed to this by arguing that, the reason why Zimbabwe continues to be placed under Tier 3 is not clear since the criteria used for this classification is unknown. She also noted that, what the GoZ has done so far is commendable and it is the first country in SADC which has reported TiP convictions regardless of its late ratification.

4.2 Extraterritorial Jurisdiction of Zimbabwean Court

TiPs is a crime which is usually committed transnationally. Under the TiPs Act, Dube (2014:36) argues that, Zimbabwean courts are provided with extra-territorial jurisdiction in certain circumstances in respect of an act committed outside Zimbabwe that would have constituted an offence if committed within Zimbabwe. This means that Zimbabwean courts will have jurisdiction irrespective of where the offence was committed, by whom it was committed or against whom it was committed. This provision is most welcome as it enhances the capacity of the GoZ to fight what is in essence a transnational crime through prosecution.

4.3 Interdisciplinary and Integrated Approach to Combat TiP: Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Trafficking (IMC)

The UNODC (2006:31), argues that a comprehensive national strategy to the problem of TiP will take into account the need to review and amend, as necessary, the legislative framework

within which the response will take shape. In order to operationalize and implement the vision of the TiP Act 9:25, the GoZ set up the IMC on Human Trafficking in January 2015. A respondent from the Inter-Ministerial Committee on TiP (2016) noted that, a specialised institution (Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Trafficking) was established to both address the problem of human trafficking in Zimbabwe and police the TiP Act 9:25. Notwithstanding these developments, the US State 2015 TiP Report argues that, the IMC did not report on any actions conducted by the Committee and has remained without a designated chair during the year. In response to the above, the respondent from the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs (2016) observed that, the operations and effectiveness of the IMC were still hazy. However, he further stated that, it is absolutely premature to discredit the efforts made by the IMC because it is just 1-year-old and we can't be expecting much for its evaluation.

On further developments, The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (2016) <http://www.zbc.co.zw/index.php/news-categories/top-stories/66161-govt-appoints-anti-trafficking-committee> observed that, the government has moved a step up in combating the crime of TiP by appointing a 13-member IMC on Human Trafficking. The TiP Act 9:25 also provides the IMC on TiP with the mandates to formulate and report on the implementation of a National Plan of Action against TiP, propose strategies to provide and combat TiP, provide advice on the investigation, create awareness of TiP in Zimbabwe and prosecution of cases. The Harare Provincial Prosecutor (2016) also confirmed to the above by saying that, a comprehensive National Plan of Action is waiting for the Minister's signature and this will be able to pave way for multi-stakeholder implementation and for better protection, prevention and prosecution of the crime.

The 13-member Committee is chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr Melusi Matshiya and deputised by Director Research and Policy, Mr Dambudzo Matongo. It also comprises representatives from Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Health and Child Care, NPA, Information, Education, Foreign Affairs and Local Government as stipulated in Chapter 9 of the TiP Act 9:25. Imperatively, the idea behind the formation of the IMC is a clear achievement by the GoZ to implement the 4th pillar (partnership) of the UNODC thus to effect protection, prevention and prosecution of the perpetrators of human trafficking.

4.4 Law Enforcement Investigations and Arrests

From a criminal justice perspective, Aronowitz (2009:27) argues that the focus on human trafficking is upon intelligence gathering, dismantling criminal groups, arresting and prosecuting traffickers. Therefore, anti-TiP measures call for the law enforcement agencies to police the law, protect the security of the borders of the sovereign and to facilitate investigations and prosecution. In this case, the Zimbabwean security sector include but not limited to the ZRP, CIO, Immigration Officers, Civil Aviation Authority of Zimbabwe and the Anti-Corruption Commission. The investigative powers and the responsibility to detect, prevent, maintaining law and order and to preserve the internal security of Zimbabwe, vest mainly in the authorised members of the Zimbabwe Republic Police in terms of terms of Section 219 of the Constitution. Recently, the Anti-Corruption Act established the Anti-Corruption Commission that also received investigative powers, but only in respect of allegations of corrupt practices in both private and public sectors. According to Crime Prevention Expert from the CID Law and Order,

Our response to human trafficking as a country of destination, source and transit is very robust. The ZRP comprises the Crime Investigation Department, which deals with crime administration and also has a number of specialised units, for example Law and Order, Serious Fraud, Homicide and Victim Friendly Unit (VFU), to name but a few.

On the aspect of investigating cases of human trafficking, the respondent said that the VFU refers cases for investigations to the CID Law and Order. In most cases, we rely on informers from the members of the public and media for information. In a case of 22 ladies who wanted to be trafficked to Saudi Arabia, the respondent argued that the Doctor who was assigned to conduct medical tests informed the police and eventually led to the arrest and prosecution of the traffickers. From a law and order perspective, the law enforcement (security sector) share information on this issue including those from the regional setup so that it makes it easy to understand the nature and trends of national/regional/ international TiP. The respondent noted that, the ZRP regularly provides the Regional Interpol with statistics on TiP. However, the respondent further revealed that it is unfortunate that the ZRP does not have a specialised Unit that deals with TiP cases.

Strategically, the core presidential advisory unit (CIO) has an existing specialised unit that deals with transnational organised criminal deeds. In an interview held with a ZBC reporter

(2016), the respondent revealed that the CIO has created a Counter Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration under its Division of Special Projects and Non Traditional Threats which is basically tasked with sniffing out those providing assistance to TiP and human smuggling (Illicit Trafficking Syndicates) in conjunction with the ZRP. The respondent further noted that, the law enforcement is getting enough support from government as they attend local, regional cross-border liaison trainings and international workshops/ conferences on anti-TiP strategies and mechanisms, organised by either the IOM or UNODC.

4.5 Joint Permanent Commission on Defense and Security

GoZ has Joint Permanent Commission on Defence and Security in place with bordering states to initiate and foster cooperation in combatting these related transnational security threats. The UNODC (2006:1) postulate that, states must turn to assist each other in the fight against various forms of complex and harmful transnational offences. As a serious global trans-border crime, trafficking in persons has been part of the agenda for Joint Permanent Commission on Defense and Security (JPC) meetings between the GoZ, Namibia, Botswana, South Africa and Zambia since 2008. Through these JPC meetings, the intelligence and security agencies of member states exchange relevant information on detection, prevention, intelligence and training on the control of cross-border crime including human trafficking. Bilateral JPC meetings between the GoZ and South Africa, Botswana and Zambia were also held to promote cross-border liaison thus to combat trans-boundary crimes. According to Defense Web (2012), the South Africa-Zimbabwe Joint Permanent Commission on Defense and Security (JPCDS) 7th annual bilateral meeting was held to discuss matters of mutual concern with respect to security, safety and defense that affect these two countries. The deliberations focused on cross-border crime, human trafficking, irregular/illegal migration, international terrorism to mention but a few. The Commission also noted with satisfaction the continued liaison between the South African and Zimbabwean security forces to ensure effective border patrols to curb illegal cross-border criminal activities. Importantly, the 30th Session of Zimbabwe-Botswana Joint Permanent Commission on Defense and Security was also held in Victoria Falls. According to Moyo (2016), transnational organized crimes including border jumping and human trafficking were also regarded as regional threats with diverse impacts on countries' economies. There was call for coordinated patrols along the common borders as well as establishment of effective communication links between the two

countries in order to combat human trafficking. From the above, it is important to note that the continued existence of transnational criminal syndicates in both countries was noted with concern. GoZ has showed concerted priority and efforts through intelligence sharing on the nature and trend of cross-border illicit trafficking including the strategies to combat this non-traditional security threat to both national and national security.

4.6 GoZ-IOM Anti-Trafficking in Persons Initiatives

Kubatana.net (2007) <http://Kubatana-Archive-Zimbabwe-attends-regional-summit-to-tackle-human-trafficking-MiDSA-May-28-2007-asp> observed that, the IOM through its Southern African Counter-Trafficking Programme (SACTAP), has been interacting with governments in Southern Africa. To help prevent this heinous criminal trade in human beings, Dodo and Dodo (2012:4) observed that, the GoZ in collaboration with the IOM launched a program called Building National Response Capacity to Combat Human Trafficking in Zimbabwe (BNRCCHTZ) in 2011. The program was a deliberate attempt at combating trafficking, minimizing its effects and providing care to the victims and their dependents. Through the program, awareness campaigns have been held and support facilities have been availed to the needy victims.

Since 2007, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been working on the law against TiP with assistance from the IOM. To further support Zimbabwe's Counter-TiP operations, IOM (2015) noted that, a 6 member GoZ delegation drawn from the Ministry of Home Affairs, ZRP, Department of Immigration and IOM representative were supported by the IOM to undertake a TiP '*Look and Learn*' visit to Egypt. The delegates were exposed to the strides achieved by the Egyptian government in implementing their 2010 TiP Law including the implementation of their TiP National Action Plan, the National TiP coordination, Data Management System and to appreciate how the National Referral System operates in Egypt. Importantly, the mission was motivated to solicit ideas and proposals on the Zimbabwe National TiP Action Plan. It was noted from the interview with the IOM Counter Trafficking Officer (2016) that,

IOM has facilitated the capacity building through training of over 50 parliamentarians and 30 Training of Trainers (ToT) law enforcement agents on TiP dynamics and the importance of criminalizing the crime through legislation, improved police investigations process for cases of TiP.

To enhance data collection on TiP, the respondent further noted that the GoZ has partnered with the IOM and UNODC to establish a Database on TiP and Secretariat in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Therefore, it imperative to argue that GoZ-IOM partnership has appreciated more results in terms of averting human trafficking.

4.7 Concerted Cooperation with Sub-Regional, Continental and Global Actors

Aronowitz (2009:7) postulates that when trafficking is international, only cooperation between source, transit and destination countries will ensure success in eradicating the problem. To successfully investigate on this transnational criminal act, the GoZ has a well-coordinated approach among local, regional or international partners. In order to combat and control trans-border criminal activities and sort practical means for regional co-operation between law enforcement agencies, the respondent from the CID Law and Order acknowledged that, the GoZ work in collaboration with the Regional Interpol and the Southern African Region Police Chief's Co-operation Organization (SARPCCO) which was formed in August 1995. Zimbabwe is a member of the Interpol (which reinforced SARPCCO by establishing an Interpol Sub-Regional Bureau for Southern Africa in Harare) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Office for Southern Africa. The aims were to prevent TiP, protect the victims of TiP in Southern Africa while supporting governments-NGOs stakeholders' partnerships to develop formidable Counter-TiP capacities. The respondent from the Interpol said that, the GoZ is cooperating with the Interpol to avert human trafficking through sharing intelligence and the Interpol Sub-Regional Bureau for Southern Africa have conducted Counter-TiP training workshops for law enforcement agencies.

4.8 Challenges/ Difficulties Faced by Zimbabwean Government towards Curbing Human Trafficking

The government of Zimbabwe has faced multi-difficulties/challenges in their efforts to avert human trafficking (protect, prevent and prosecute) due to perceived and known factors that include but not limited to the absence of the enforcing Anti-Human Trafficking law, technological hurdles, porous borders coupled with corruption. Besides that, the covert nature of crime has made identification of both the victims-perpetrators and access to information difficult.

4.8.1 Information and Communication Technology: Use of the Internet

The advent of technology has ushered a positive advancement in communication of information. Unfortunately, national security has fallen a victim to this development as it is used for evil and criminal deeds. According to Aronowitz (2009:130), the recruitment of trafficking victims via the internet has created a new means to obtain victims as this provides access to an audience larger than most newspapers reach. The two most common means of internet recruitment for human trafficking are through advertisements for dating, marriage or employment agencies. By nature of its anonymity and huge number of persons that can be reached, internet has become a perfect tool to acquire labour, girlfriends, to establish contact with children for the purpose of sex and to buy, sell or trade child pornography. The negative impacts of internet on TiP were also observed by Technomag (2014) who argues that, Zimbabwe online human trafficker for sex slaves, Shamila Roopen (35), allegedly posted an advert www.classifieds.co.zw to lure unsuspecting 'house maids' job seekers into human trafficking.

It was also revealed during the discussions with a Security Expert from the Office of the President that, the internet through social networks like Email, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and WhatsApp has provided a theatre for interaction between traffickers and members of the public, thus allowing human traffickers to stay in contact with each other on long distances. The perpetrators of TiP can now conduct their recruitment and job interviews through the internet and social networks. Access to the internet may well mean that organised criminal groups anywhere around the world, are able to buy and sell women with the ease of a 'mouse-click'. Baylis et al (2002:227) argues that Air or Cloud government is now in total control of the population. The government has been stripped off its ability to control the cyberspace hence making identification of both victims and perpetrators difficult. Although spams can be detected especially on Email accounts, the researcher argues that it is very difficult to control TiP especially when perpetuated through the web. Respondent from the ZRP CID Law and Order also concurred with the above sentiments by saying,

TIP is an organised crime involving offenders which are scattered all over the world and these offenders are advanced in terms of technology. It is really hard to control the cyberspace and this makes it difficult for the government to block such bogus/dubious employment advertisement websites. In most cases, recruitment is done online and technologically. When someone responds to an online job, it then ceases to be easy to

track/intervene as this becomes an interpersonal communication between prospective employee and the bogus/ purported employer. It is therefore very difficult and challenging for such cases to be detected and offenders to be apprehended and this is the reality faced at the national level.

However, Counter-TiP Officer from IOM argues that the issue is not about monitoring what is happening online but to reach out to them with knowledge. The respondent says, “We can use the same ICT to reach out to people through mass text messaging”.

4.8.2 Difficulty in Identification of Both Victims and Perpetrators

It is the co-operation between victim and law enforcement that achieves better results both in helping the victims and controlling trafficking. Importantly, the key to formidable investigations is the victim’s co-operation because without proper established statements of the victims, an investigation will be on a fragile basis. The Provincial Prosecutor (2016) revealed that, TiP is a crime covered by guarded secrecy hence detection becomes difficult to detect or identify. According to an Expert in Transnational Organised Crime from the Interpol Harare (2016), the job of law enforcement is made particularly difficult due to the fact that victims seldom cooperate with investigations. Fear of reprisal from traffickers, lack of trust in the authorities, the belief that the authorities cannot or will not help and lack of opportunities in their home countries cause many victims to refuse to cooperate with authorities in destination countries. According to another respondent, an expert in Crime Prevention from the CID Law and Order, the challenge that the law enforcement is facing is that,

No computers to collate data/ information between Registrar, Immigration and Police for data analysis on criminal trends, archiving and profiling of blacklisted and wanted criminals. As a result, identifying and arresting wanted fugitives especially at ports of entry is a real challenge.

Although the respondent was very clear about the issue of poor technological advancement, she also observed that only if the victims of TiP have been forced, they may seek for help at the border posts. However, they cannot do so if they are promised lucrative packages in countries of destinations. Hence this makes the whole identification equation complicated, thus making the protection, prevention and prosecution more difficult.

4.8.3 Porous Points of Entry/Borders

Deputy Commissioner General of ZRP, R. Matibiri, as quoted in the Parliament of Zimbabwe (2014:6), argues that Zimbabwe has a total of 18 formal border posts and 51 informal border posts and that the country's borders stretch for 3066 km. It was highlighted that issues such as human trafficking, smuggling, lack of proper travelling documents and contrabands motivated people to use informal border posts. Dodo and Dodo (2012:4) observed that, a situation was also experienced at Nyamapanda border post (Zimbabwe/Mozambique) where over 300 Somalis en-route to SA and Zimbabwe were recorded per month. However, IOM could not confirm trafficking at Forbes border post (Zimbabwe/Mozambique) in Mutare during 2011. According to the respondent (name withheld for the protection of the victim), from Dakata village in Mozambique, said that we passed through Espungabeira border post in Chipinge without any use of traveller's documents. Another respondent, a victim from Manica (Mozambique), also confirmed the porous nature of the Machipanda/Forbes Border post.

The problem of porous borders was also echoed by Crime Prevention Expert from the CID Law and Order who stated as follows,

Factors like our very porous borders, inadequate border patrols, lack of relevant technology at border posts, the lack of regular training for customs, and other law enforcement officials, corrupt customs and immigration officials, have made this country a safe heaven for transnational organised criminal acts. Pakistanis en-route to South Africa also take advantage of the porous borders and poor system mechanism to identify the victims.

4.8.4 Manipulation of the System (Corruption)

To avoid detection, identification and prosecution, TiP networks often rely on corruption by government officials in source, transit, or destination countries. Human trafficking does not exist in a vacuum and corruption of government officials is central to many trafficking operations. Aronowitz (2009:6) postulates that, without corrupt security sector law enforcement, border guards, police, consular officials, diplomats, lawyers, security and transport sectors, this trade could not exist. These and other officials such as personnel in the airports and railroad industry or border agents turn a blind eye, often after the payment of a significant sum and allow traffickers to proceed and trafficking networks to prosper. Dodo

and Dodo (2012:3) also concurs with the above by arguing that, well-knit and well-oiled trafficking syndicates at the Harare International Airport involving the Immigration, Criminal Investigations Department and the Civil Aviation Authority of Zimbabwe has since been confirmed.

Corruption of government officials leads to the moral and legal deterioration of a government thus resulting in negative impacts on the attainment of the 3Ps framework of the TiP Act 9:25. To that extent, Dodo and Dodo (2012:3) observed that, according to the Attorney General(AG) Reports, trafficking cases have always fizzled away much to the amazement of the authorities so much so that there have been suspicions that these cases could be involving 'big wigs'. In 2010, there was a case involving a woman who was caught with female body parts including breasts and clitoris. The story appeared in the media and naturally died allegedly due to corruption in the justice system. The respondent from the CID Law and Order observed that,

Regardless of the porous border, the situation is however complicated by the acts of corruption within the law enforcement. You may find that there can be a smooth flow of these victims from Chirundu Border Post past through the country to Beitbridge Border Post without any hustle. What it means is that, everything will be well organised hence affecting all efforts to identify both the victims and traffickers.

On further probing on the nature of corruption especially at ports of entry, an Immigration Officer stationed at Beitbridge Border Post said that,

Immigration processes are being tampered by those who are hungry for the US Dollar. Because someone is being paid to facilitate the movement, victims are then put in that state of manipulation and misery. Once they are on the South African side, Magumaguma, as they are well-known for facilitating cross border movement, take over from there to the final assembly points for Malaisha (taxi drivers/smugglers) to pick them to their final points. It is true that this trading in human is well planned, without which, this act can be clipped.

4.8.5 Gaps in Crime Knowledge and Data Collection

It is generally recognised that the development of a comprehensive counter-human trafficking strategy is seriously hindered by difficulties related to the scarcity, unreliability and non-comparability of existing data about the nature, magnitude of the problem and trends of trans-boundary trafficking in human beings. According to Global TiP Report (2014:14), a number of reports have documented the difficulty in obtaining accurate statistics on the number of

trafficked victims. In view of the clandestine and criminal nature of the phenomenon, there continued to be infrequent anecdotal reports that Zimbabwe was a country of origin and transit for internationally trafficked persons. Unlike in previous years, there were no reports that Zimbabwe was a destination country. According to IOM Counter-TiP Officer (2016) in an interview, the approach to deal with TiP was not comprehensive and crosscutting because it just involved the Home Affairs Ministry in dealing with the issue. Involvement of academia, CSOs and embassies especially of those victim countries would have added rich data on the nature and trends of TiP. According to IOM Zimbabwe Counter Trafficking Officer (2012:2), the lack of knowledge regarding human trafficking issues shows that most people in the country's security sector know very little and inaccurate information about the human trafficking crime. Crime Prevention Expert from the CID Law and Order also confirmed that,

About 99% of the police are not aware of this TiP and this is a direct challenge to the implementation of the 4Ps approach to combat human trafficking. Compounding the problem in obtaining reliable statistics is the fact that victims rarely report their victimization and often are unwilling to cooperate with law enforcement officials if identified and rescued.

The respondent further stated that there are countries that have not yet domesticated TiP Protocol of 2000 and sharing information on TIP issues with such countries is a very difficult responsibility, thus making it intricate for the GoZ to combat TIP cases. Lack of treaties and mutual agreements with other countries due to different ideologies and religions makes it very difficult for the GoZ to investigate such cases.

4.9 Conclusion

In conclusion, the chapter has attempted to present the research findings on the effectiveness of the GoZ's responses to transnational human trafficking. It has been noted with great appreciation that in an endeavour to combat TiP from the year 2004-2016, the GoZ has been using different legislative instruments before the adoption of the TiP Act 9:25 in June 2014. The domestication of the UN Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Person (2000), eventually paved way for proper formulation of formidable Counter-human trafficking mechanisms that includes the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Trafficking, National Plan of Action. It also become clear from the research findings that the security sector does not have specialised units that deal with this criminal nature. However, a Counter Human Trafficking and Illegal

Migration Unit in the Office of the President and Cabinet's Division of Special Projects and Non Traditional Threats, has been spot on to gather intelligence on this submarine criminal act. It was also noted that the GoZ has been working with other regional countries through Joint Permanent Commissions on Defence, SARPCCO and Cross-border Liaison to combat cross-border human trafficking. Other non-state actors including the UNODC, IOM and the Interpol has also been engaged in the fight against TiP. However, the effective implementation of the 4Ps (prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership) has been negatively affected by the acts of corruption, covert nature of the crime, porous borders, influence of ICT and lack of knowledge on TiP coupled with poor data collection.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The core intention of this chapter is to present the summary of research findings, conclusion, recommendations and implications for further research. It is imperative to note that the conclusion will be guided by the main themes and findings drawn from the preceding chapters in sync with the research objectives. Of importance is that this chapter will proffer comprehensive recommendations which the researcher suggests can nurture a formidable Counter-Trafficking in Persons mechanism or Plan of Action that will see a reduction in the trends of TiP in Zimbabwe and the region in general.

5.1 Observations

By virtue of it being a transnationally organised criminal act, countries have remained victims as either a destination, source or transit for TiP. The research findings confirmed that Zimbabwe is a source nation to South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, China, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom to mention but a few. Zimbabwe is also a country of destination for people from Mozambique, Zambia and DRC and a transit or waiting nation for people from DRC, Somalia, Pakistan, Nigeria and the rest of the region to South Africa. The victims of TiP (men, women, girls and boys) are either labour or sexually exploited. Therefore, it is important to note that TiP has become a new threat (non-traditional or soft threat) to national and international peace and security with dire implications for public safety, public health, democratic institutions and economic stability. TiP has also been confirmed as a channel through which other criminal culprits (terrorists, narcotic-traffickers and insurgences) are brought into the country, which therefore makes it a national security concern for the government of Zimbabwe.

In response to these soft security threats caused by non-violent non state actors (human traffickers), the research has noted that the Government of Zimbabwe has domesticated the Palermo Protocol in June 2014, which ushered a new and comprehensive TiP Act 9:25 4/14. However, prior to the TiP Act 9:25, the GoZ used the Immigration Act, Labour Act and the Presidential Powers Temporal Measures Act to implement the fundamentals of the Palermo

Protocol against TiP. However, these previous legal responses to egregious criminal act of TiP were not formidable because of their lack of proper frameworks of prosecution, prevention, prosecution and concerted partnership. Imperatively, the existence of the TiP Act 9:25 saw the GoZ coming up with solid Counter-TiP strategies including but not limited to the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Trafficking, TiP Database and Secretariat in the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Plan of Action, Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Defence and Security, CIO Counter Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration under its Division of Special Projects and Non Traditional Threats. All these developments have laid preventive, protective and prosecution strategies that empowers the law enforcement to conduct investigations and facilitate prosecution. However, anti-TiP efforts by the GoZ to thwart criminal acts of TiP has faced multiple challenges including but not limited to poor identification of the both perpetrators and victims because of the use of ICT, porous borders, lack of knowledge about the nature of TiP, mushrooming trafficking syndicates, poor data collection and corruption of officials responsible for the protection of the country's security.

The covert nature of trans-boundary TiP makes it difficult for the Government of Zimbabwe to solely and effectively combat without concerted efforts of multiple actors including source nations, countries of destination and transit nations. Therefore, the role of international law (UN Palermo Protocol and Palermo Convention (2000) in modelling national Counter-TiP mechanisms (law, institutional and operational framework) was appreciated. It was revealed that there is concerted cooperation between the Government of Zimbabwe and SADC Secretariat, African Union and the United Nations. To harmonize anti-trafficking efforts in both the formulation and implementation of the 4Ps framework of the TiP Protocol, the GoZ has held Joint Permanent Commissions on Defence and Security, Cross-border Liaison Meetings with bordering nations and continued cooperating with IOM, UNODC, SARPCCO and Interpol in both intelligence sharing and capacity building through workshops and trainings. Numerous training materials and reference guidelines have been published to inform, raise awareness and train a wide range of GoZ officials (law enforcement, prosecutors, legal experts) about what they can do in response to trafficking in human beings.

5.2 Conclusion

Conclusively, although it took a decade for the GoZ to have a well-defined Trafficking in Person Act 9:25, it is commendable that the GoZ was able to transform the international instruments (transnational law) into practical actions to combat TiP. The final comprehensive responses made by the GoZ are all monumental and key to combating TiP. Most importantly, the GoZ is also yet to domesticate the United Nations Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and is likely to shift from Tier 3 to Tier 2 in the forthcoming TiP Report of 2016. Regardless of the number of years taken to have a comprehensive TiP Act as compared to other SADC member states, it is commendable to note that Zimbabwe is the 1st SADC country to have reported TiP convictions. The ongoing arrests of human trafficking syndicates and prosecutions is a clear testimony that the government is doing something positive. In regard to that, GoZ efforts and endeavours to combat human trafficking cannot be overlooked. Considering all the successes that have been recorded according to international minimum standards of the UN Protocol against TiP, it is important to note that the Government of Zimbabwe must adopt a National Victim Identification and Referral Mechanism (crime identification techniques), specialised Counter-TiP Units (Special Task Force) in the law enforcement departments at national level. Most importantly, lack of formidable Counter-TiP mechanism has been worsening TiP situation in Zimbabwe. The introduction of the TiP Act 9:25 2014, finally ushered a new dimension in implementation of the 4Ps and more cases of TiP and prosecution are evident. However, this research was not meant to discredit the image and integrity of the GoZ's responses to TiP, but rather to reveal the nature and trends of TiP, to review national security threats, evaluate the effectiveness of its Counter-human trafficking strategies and to proffer comprehensive recommendations which will be of great use to the GoZ and other relevant stakeholders who are also in a fight against human trafficking.

5.3 Recommendations

Certain policy recommendations can be proposed to the Government of Zimbabwe in order to increase the effectiveness of its struggle against trafficking in human beings. However, the most serious drawbacks in the fight against TiP is the porous nature of the borders coupled with corruption, lack of specialised and standalone Anti-TiP Units, corruption of the institutional system, lack of knowledge about the crime, lack of proper data collection and

poor victim/perpetrator identification mechanisms. Therefore, successful struggle against human trafficking will be possible if these issues are resolved without which, the criminal activity will remain a national security threat. The suggested recommendations will be a sign post to future researches, policy formulation and implementation of formidable Counter-TiP mechanisms. More specifically, below are the proposed recommendations to the Zimbabwean Government.

5.3.1 Continue Cooperation Through Cross-Border Liaison and Intelligence Sharing

There is need to consider Government-Non-state cooperation especially with the NGOs, Civil Society and academia in order to enhance the 4Ps since the problem of TiP is crosscutting. There is also need for continual cross-border liaison, bilateral anti-trafficking agreements/treaties with bordering countries and those that are heavily affected by trafficking (source, transit and destination) for example (Somalia, DRC, South Africa and Ethiopia). This joint cooperation will enhance good responses and assistance from foreign TiP Law enforcement agencies, enhance intelligence sharing within boundaries, while tailoring their enforcement and monitoring methods to the needs of the region.

5.3.2 Promote Sound Research on Human Trafficking by Engaging Different Stakeholders

Knowledge is also paramount to overcome the current partial understanding of the crime and the violations of human rights. Therefore, the GoZ is recommended to have a broad-based prevention strategy focusing on research activities to prevent human trafficking. In this regard, formulation of a well-coordinated data collection strategy (data collection, analysis and dissemination) before committing resources to the issue of human trafficking for better implementation of its anti- TiP programs will be appreciable. Knowledge of and research into the trends and nature of specific national, regional and international TiP is a prerequisite for the elaboration, implementation and evaluation of anti-TiP strategies. The involvement of research institutes, academia in data collection and analysis will nurture a cocktail of relevant information regarding TiP in Zimbabwe and best approaches to circumvent that.

5.3.3 Raise Awareness, Promote Operational Support and Training

There is need for robust prevention strategy through awareness campaigns. To achieve this, various channels and actors have to be engaged and encouraged to participate in public information campaigns on human trafficking. This can be implemented by engaging Zimbabwean artists, talk show programmes like Mai Chisamba Show, SMS sending through mobile phones, radio programmes and in schools. It is through education that GoZ will have the most direct influence in its fight against human trafficking. To enhance that, it is advisable for the GoZ to introduce TiP courses/curriculum in the training programs of law enforcement officials, incorporate TiP information in schools, trainings, manuals, and other materials as relevant to the members of the public.

5.3.4 Establish a Special Task Force and Special Courts for Prosecution

More importantly, a Special Task Force/ Anti-TiP Units need to be established with enhanced and focused attention in law enforcement. The Special Task Force will be able to execute specific mandated operations towards combating TiP, establish or strengthen joint border patrols and to establish joint investigation units. This will also enhance better capacity to identify/investigate the crime, prosecute the offenders, protect and to conduct rescue of victims of TiP through its established systems.

Furthermore, for better implementation of the Trafficking in Person Act 9:25, The Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary is also recommended to establish special courts for human traffickers and smugglers. The Special Courts will be designed to handle cases of transnational organized crime with efficiency. With such a framework, the special court will give priority to the victims of human trafficking in presenting their testimonies hence, breaking the cycle of exploitation. This will also allow the judges with the opportunities to work together with victims' and afford them to access needed services.

5.3.5 Establish an Effective Border Management Systems and Comprehensive Anti-Corruption Strategy

The GoZ should put in place effective border management systems that will be good enough to increase joint enforcement and surveillance efforts, decrease organized criminal activities by syndicates and traffickers, generates common understanding of border insecurities. The

GoZ should also integrate and develop marginalised border areas through provision of essential infrastructure, enhance communication and information exchange through the synchronisation of information between the Ministry of Home Affairs Departments (Police, Immigration and Registrar) so that border security will be improved thus promoting legal movements of people. This can also be improved by embarking on periodic reviews of immigration, travel and identity document control systems to ensure that they do not offer loopholes and opportunities for corruption. Importantly, introduction of a profiling system so that wanted criminals will be apprehended at ports of entry.

To further enhance robust border management system, comprehensive anti-corruption strategies and tough anti-corruption penal measures should be in place to prevent corruption in the various agencies involved in border protection, immigration control, law enforcement, Every personnel in immigration control/border protection and law enforcement should be armed with a comprehensive corruption risk mitigation strategy, including specific measures to prevent the kind of corruption generally related to both human trafficking and human smuggling.

5.3.6 Adopt a National Victim Identification and Referral Mechanism

There is also need for key operational tools that deal with two issues of identification and referral service (prevention and protection) through adopting of what is called National Victim Identification and Referral Mechanism (NVIRM). By adopting (NVIRM), the GoZ and other relevant stakeholders will be able to assist victims of TiP in a standardised manner that will be consistent with the UN Global Plan for Action. If someone is identified as a victim of trafficking through the NVIRM, then the framework provides them with safe accommodation and material assistance, medical treatment and care, counselling and emotional support, advice on immigration and legal rights and advice on the criminal justice system. In doing so, the 4th aspect of partnership will be achieved as well.

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APPENDICES

Appendices 1: Application Letter for Research Assistance

**DEPARTMENT OF
POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**

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UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE

02 December 2015

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: APPLICATION FOR RESEARCH ASSISTANCE: NINE SARUDZAI (R075502B)

This letter serves to introduce Nine Sarudzai (R075502B) a Postgraduate student in the Department of Political and Administrative Studies. He is doing field research in fulfillment of the requirements of a MSc. in International Relations Degree.

The Department kindly requests you to assist the student to the best of your ability. His research topic is: *"Transational Organised Crime: Effectiveness of State's Response to Human Trafficking: The Case of Zimbabwe (2004-2015)."*

May I also assure you in advance that the information gathered during this exercise **will be used for academic purposes only.**

Should you have any queries, please contact the Department.

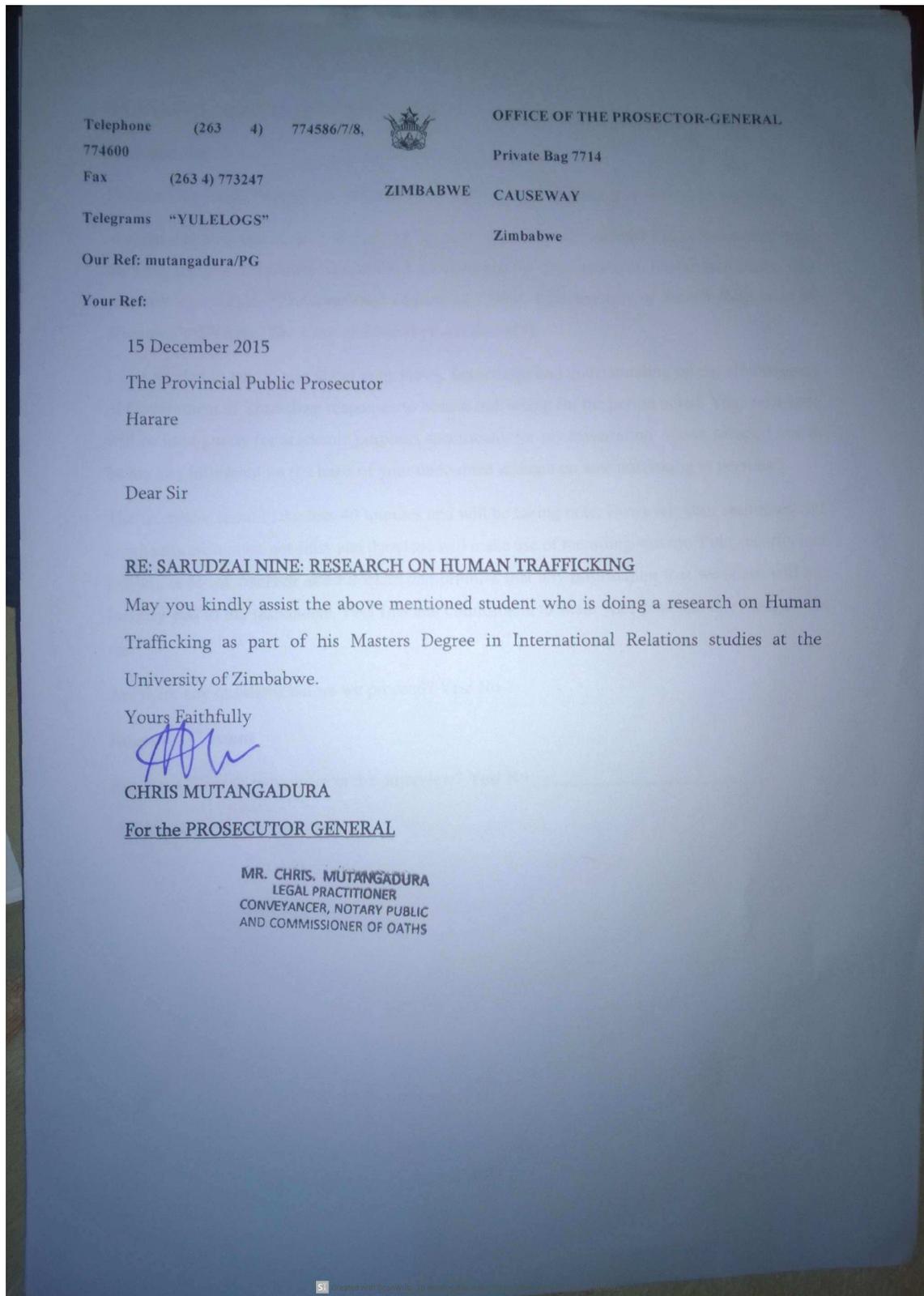
Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'T C Rubaya'.

Mr. T C RUBAYA

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Appendices 2: Application Letter for Research Assistance



Appendices 3: Letter of Request for an Interview

December 2015

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: REQUESTING FOR AN INTERVIEW

Please accept my kind request for information to enable me to complete a Master of Science in International Relations (MSc. IR) thesis in fulfillment of the requirements of the Master of Science in International Relations Degree. I am studying with the University of Zimbabwe and my thesis topic is *“Transnational Organized Crime: Effectiveness of State’s Responses to Human Trafficking. The Case of Zimbabwe (2004-2015).*

I will be glad to be afforded that chance to discuss about this phenomenon, about your views, knowledge and understanding on the effectiveness of Government of Zimbabwe responses to human trafficking for the period noted. I have chosen in-depth interview as part of the methodology. I have selected you to be my key informant on the basis of your undoubted acumen on anti-trafficking in persons.

I promise to use the information purely for the purpose of this research study. I will therefore treat your information with confidentiality it deserves. I understand that your office is busy, but you can confirm the day and time flexible to you through my email or cell number. Please find enclosed in this letter the interview guide questions.

Your support will be greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully

Sarudzai Nine

Email- sarukaone@gmail.com

Cell- +263 773 044 689/ +263 715 554 002

Appendices 4: Key Informant Interview Guide

Introduction

First and foremost, I would like to thank you for your time and passion to meet with me today.

My name is Sarudzai Nine, a Master of Science Degree in International Relations student with the University of Zimbabwe. Currently, I am pursuing my dissertation on human trafficking. My research topic reads, *“Transnational Organized Crime: Effectiveness of State’s Responses to Human Trafficking. The Case of Zimbabwe (2004-2015).*

The interview is interactive and will take about 20 to 30 minutes. However, your responses and comments are a must-not-miss and therefore will make use of recording system. Your security and privacy is of my concern and I declare and promise that any information that we share will not identify you as the respondent. Feel free and comfortable to share your practical knowledge with me.

Are there any questions before we proceed? Yes/ No

Informed Consent

Are you willing to participate in this interview? Yes/ No _____

Thank you for your valuable time

Interviewee

Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Questions

1. What is your understanding about human trafficking?
2. What is the nature of transnational human trafficking in Zimbabwe?
3. In your own opinion, do you think the Zimbabwe (GoZ) is cooperating in order to increase information gathering regarding the extent of human trafficking? If yes, how?
4. Are you aware of how law enforcement agencies are organizing their responses to human trafficking cases? If yes, what are the current practices?
5. How best has the government criminalized trafficking in human beings through legislative responses?
6. Are there any national security challenges imposed by transnational organized crime (human trafficking) in Zimbabwe? If yes, what are the security challenges?
7. Are there any challenges/difficulties faced by Zimbabwe towards combating human trafficking? If any, what are the challenges?
8. How has the international, regional and non-state actors' efforts complement GoZ's anti-human trafficking operations?
9. From your own experience, what can you recommend the GoZ to do to enhance formidable anti-human trafficking mechanisms/national plan of action?

Closing Remarks

This information will be analyzed in sync with my research objectives for the purpose of my dissertation. I will be glad to share with you the overall research findings

Thank you so much for your valuable time and information

-The END-