

1: Human trafficking in Zimbabwe | Revolv

In , Zimbabwe's Interpol Office's Human Trafficking Desk, staffed by Zimbabwean police detectives, took part in international trafficking investigations with Interpol offices in Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and Zambia.

One of our readers asked us the following questions: Why are there are so many drugs in our society? What drugs are being abused? Where do these drugs come from and how? Who are the syndicates running and profiting from the illegal drug trade? What is our legal system doing to ensure this issue is addressed? Why are there drugs in our society? Current economic challenges in Zimbabwe have, to a large extent, created room for increased illegal drug trafficking. Many of these youths are turning to consumption of or trading in illegal drugs or substances to drown their sorrows and frustrations over their unemployment, or as a source of income. Those who trade in drugs play different roles. Types of drugs traded and abused in Zimbabwe Cannabis mbanje, marijuana is the most commonly used drug in Zimbabwe because it is locally grown. Other drugs such as heroin, glue and cough mixtures such as Broncleer bronco are also high ranking amongst commonly abused drugs. Mandrax, cocaine, hashish, crystal Methamphetamine also known as tik and ecstasy are also increasingly becoming easily accessible. Where do the drugs originate from? The most common drug is cannabis because it is home grown. Tonga tribes along the Zambezi River in Binga use it openly as part of their traditional rituals and ceremonies and also for its healing properties. It is also grown in Chipinge, Chiredzi and Nyanga. Cannabis is also smuggled in from Malawi, Mozambique and other neighbouring countries where it is more commonly used. Cocaine, heroin and other hard drugs have been recently making long trips from their traditional bases in Latin America to Zimbabwe. Who are the drug traffickers? There are several underground syndicates of drug barons operating in major cities such as Harare and Bulawayo and strategic border towns such as Beitbridge and Mutare which give them access to neighbouring countries. Most of the traffickers cover their illegal trade in the shadow of legitimate businesses such as commercial and public transport sectors and beef transportation. Haulage trucks magonyet are used to carry these drugs. Human Trafficking syndicates also use human beings as mules for drug trafficking, targeting vulnerable children and women. What does our law say? The law prohibits and controls the production or manufacture, possession, sale, use or distribution of drugs and the cultivation of plants. Medicinal opium, cocaine, morphine and other drugs are allowed but strictly in the quantities regulated by the Ministry of Health and can only be possessed, transported, manufactured and stored by legally licensed companies. Any prohibited drugs confiscated by the police will be destroyed 21 days after the conclusion of the case. A person can be sent to prison for a period of 15 to 20 years plus ordered to pay a level fourteen fine for doing the following in relation to the trade of dangerous drugs:

2: Zimbabwe Human Trafficking | Modern Day Slavery | Forced Prostitution

Zimbabwe is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor. 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.

Her duties, however, were not political: To the extent she had proof, she offered it to the crowd: Siyangapi, 22, said in an interview at a hide-out in South Africa, to which she fled after escaping Bulawayo in July. If you cried, you were beaten. The Amani Trust, perhaps the most active human rights group currently in Zimbabwe, has estimated that as many as 1, women are being held in Youth Service camps as sexual servants. The trust, an affiliate of the International Council for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture, assists victims of political violence. I went to stay with my grandmother who lives in Mabvuku. There were 10 of us children staying there and we had all been left by deceased relatives. Life was difficult because, being an old woman, my grandmother had no means of sustaining herself and all of us at the same time. Working Children in Zimbabwe www.stoppingchildren.org. Stopping children from working for their livelihood is likely to do them more harm than good. We need to prevent not the work of children, but the abuse of working children. Zimbabwe is considered a source and transit country for a small number of children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation. Within Zimbabwe, a small number of children are reportedly trafficked internally to southern border towns for commercial sexual exploitation. Arranged marriage of young girls also continued. The legal age for a civil marriage is 16 for girls and 18 for boys. Customary marriage, recognized under the Customary Marriages Act, does not provide for a minimum marriage age for either boys or girls; however, the SOA prohibits sexual relations with anyone younger than 16 years of age. Musasa Project reported an increase in instances where families pledged girls in marriage and even unborn babies in exchange for economic protection. Such girls often "married" well before the age of 16. There was little information on the extent of trafficking beyond anecdotal reports of girls exchanging sex for passage across the South African border, women lured to other countries with false job promises, immigration officials of neighboring countries sexually abusing children during deportation, children working as domestic or agricultural workers, and employers requiring sex from undocumented Zimbabwean workers in South Africa under threat of deportation. There also were anecdotal reports that victims were trafficked to border areas and into Botswana.

3: Account Suspended

Zimbabwe is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation.

Human trafficking in Zimbabwe Save Zimbabwe is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. Large scale migration of Zimbabweans to surrounding countries as they flee a progressively more desperate situation at home has increased, and NGOs, international organizations, and governments in neighboring countries are reporting an upsurge in these Zimbabweans facing conditions of exploitation, including human trafficking. Rural Zimbabwean men, women, and children are trafficked internally to farms for agricultural labor and domestic servitude and to cities for domestic labor and commercial sexual exploitation. Women and children are trafficked for domestic labor and sexual exploitation, including in brothels, along both sides of the borders with Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zambia. Young men and boys are trafficked to South Africa for farm work, often laboring for months in South Africa without pay before "employers" have them arrested and deported as illegal immigrants. Small numbers of South African girls are trafficked to Zimbabwe for domestic servitude. In addition, the trafficking situation in the country is worsening as more of the population is made vulnerable by declining socio-economic conditions. Zimbabwe does not prohibit all forms of trafficking in persons, though existing statutes outlaw forced labor and numerous forms of sexual exploitation. The government reported in that it was drafting comprehensive trafficking legislation; however, the draft had neither been made available for review nor introduced in Parliament as of . Unlike , in the government did not prosecute any human traffickers; however, police launched investigations into three new cases of international trafficking involving four victims. None of the investigations or cases reported in came to completion as of late . While it is not unusual for a detainee to remain in custody for prolonged periods in some cases several years before the case is heard in court, a three-month strike by magistrates, prosecutors, and court staff worsened the backlog of cases awaiting trial. The government did not provide specialized anti-trafficking training; however, government officials attended 10 IOM training workshops that focused on trafficking and the recognition of victims. The District Council of Beitbridge employs a child protection officer and convenes a child protection committee. During , the government allocated land to IOM to establish a second reception center in Plumtree for Zimbabweans deported from Botswana. Although the government has an established process for referring victims to international organizations and NGOs that provide shelter and other services, in the government primarily depended on these organizations to identify trafficking victims and alert the authorities. The government encourages victims to assist in the prosecution of traffickers and offers foreign victims relief from deportation while they receive victim services and their cases are investigated. There is a general lack of understanding about trafficking across government agencies, especially at the local level. However, senior government officials have frequently spoken about the dangers of trafficking and illegal migration, and the state-run media has printed and aired warnings about false employment scams and exploitative labor conditions. During , all four government-controlled radio stations aired an IOM public service announcement eight times each day in five languages during peak migration periods. The inter-ministerial anti-trafficking taskforce took no concrete action during . As of early , information was unavailable regarding measures adopted by the government to ensure its nationals deployed to peacekeeping missions do not facilitate or engage in human trafficking.

4: Calls for stronger action against human trafficking in Zimbabwe - Project Management World Journal

Human trafficking is rife in Zimbabwe with women being lured to as far as China and Canada for prostitution while men are lured into exploitative labour to countries like Malaysia and Nigeria, the trafficking in persons report for released by the United States says.

Causes and effects of human trafficking 2. Which way one looks at it, apparently traffic or young African women and children to Europe and the Middle East for commercial sexual exploitation is a very great phenomenon. They are often lured by promises of steady employment as shopkeepers, housemaids, seamstress, nannies or hotel service positions and attendants in the major European countries and are eventually forced into prostitution on getting to the destination. Many of these unfortunate victims of human trafficking in most of the cases may not be aware that they will be forced into commercial sex trade or their travel documents particularly passports will be seized or that would have to pay a very huge debt if they eventually renege have to pay and subject to brutal beatings and serious bodily harm if the income they bring to the their captives is inadequate. Increased airport scrutiny of travel documents, in most cases, compelled the traffickers to take their human cargo through land borders. These devil-may-care felons normally initiate a safe-house throughout the region, moving them through the desert to Morocco or by vehicles to other parts of North Africa. In some cases, they may be moved to Spain by fast boats. The unfortunate journey is brutal and can last for about two weeks while many of the irrational adventurers suffer untold hardship and at times die crudely in the desert or while clandestinely crossing the ocean. The diabolical scenario normally starts this way. The recruiter, who is very popular and considered to be quite wealthy in the unfortunate area, usually approach a young girl or woman and tell very beautiful but incorrect stories of how money is very easy to earn in the developed countries. Judging by the flamboyant life style of the predator, the victim, taking into account untold suffering of the people in the environment normally swallow the bait, hook, line and sinker. In some cases, the predators are friends or family members of the victims. In some cases as well, parents who want a better life for their wards are accomplices and they pressurize their daughters into the illicit trade so as to repatriate the blood money, if there is any at all, to the family. At the final destination, work does not come easy and if found at all, will be poorly remunerated because of the illegal nature of their stay in the countries of destination. Human trafficking - the 21st century slavery [http:](http://) In many Asian countries, likewise in Israel, slaves were bought and used for various domestic and farm labor. They attended to his mundane wishes, work in farms and depended solely on him for their livelihood. Africa, in , had a population of about million 20 per cent of the then existing world , 90m million in , 95 million in and million in Taking into account the high profitability of the illicit trade in which human beings were the fiscal wares, many crude methods were employed for the security of the diabolical ventures. Cases were reported whereby houses in villages and hamlets were irrationally set ablaze in the middle of the nights just in order to catch hapless individuals including women and children for sale in open market like common household commodities. The illicit trade was always a subject of many crude channels. European ships were chartered by the merchants to take manufactured goods to the coast of Africa and on reaching the destination, the commodities were exchanged for slaves who would be later taken to the West Indies and sold for huge profits. In this place, their merchants used their money to buy commodities like sugar, coffee and tobacco which would be later taken back to Europe. Since the ultimate intention of the trade is to make huge profit, the ship captains loaded as much as healthy slaves for the lowest possible price. They normally had a system whereby the captains would bring a fewer number of slaves in their ships so that the chance of disease and death would be reduced to the barest minimum. Today, it is quite apparent that hundreds of thousands of African men, women and children are forced by ever worsening environmental, economic and social circumstances into situations of labor and sexual exploitation both within and outside the continent every year. Right now, awareness of trafficking increases gradually because of the vigilance on vehicles conveying child laborers to markets and plantations in different places. In March for example, it was said that eight million Nigerian children undergo the worst forms of child labor serving as domestic servants, street beggars, hawkers, agricultural laborers and

prostitutes. Nigerian and Italian authorities estimate that there are from 10, to 15, Nigerian prostitutes in Italy alone. Trafficking of foreign women into South Africa for commercial sexual exploitation from other areas of Africa, Europe and South East Asia is not only growing but appears to be controlled by organized criminal gangs from Bulgaria, Russia, Thailand, China, and Nigeria. It is very clear that without serious and sustained political will at the top levels of governments and throughout societies; intervention will remain limited compared to the scope and magnitude of the problem. Traffickers will continue to victimize African men, women and children, depriving them of their basic human rights, depriving countries of critical human capital to compete in the global economy and also governments of the ability to establish law and order within their own borders. They are included in our material as a reflection of a diversity of views and a variety of issues. Material written specifically for AfricaFiles may be edited for length, clarity or inaccuracies.

5: Human trafficking in Botswana - Wikipedia

Zimbabwe and Human Trafficking By Living Zimbabwe on June 15, in People, Rights For the past few weeks BBC has been showcasing; Working Lives: Human Traffic that highlights the experiences of people who have succumbed to traffickers.

The report says Zimbabwean women and men are lured into exploitative labour situations in Angola, the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Nigeria, and South Africa with false offers of employment in agriculture, construction, information technology, and hospitality, and some subsequently become victims of forced labour. Young women and girls are also lured to China, Egypt, the United Kingdom, and Canada under false pretences, and then subjected to prostitution. But the traffic is not one way. Some is coming into or through Zimbabwe. Women and children from border communities in neighbouring countries are trafficked to Zimbabwe for forced labour and prostitution. A small number of South African girls are exploited in Zimbabwe in domestic servitude. The report says the government of Zimbabwe does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so. Ironically the same report, released while the Kimberley Process intersessional meeting was in progress in Kinshasa, says that although security forces still maintain control of Marange district, sources indicate that forced labour abuses, including Zimbabwean security services forcing young men and boys to mine for diamonds, have ended. The United States, however, objected to the lifting of the ban on the export of diamonds from Marange ostensibly because of human rights violations in the area. Below is the full report on Zimbabwe. Women and girls from Zimbabwean towns bordering South Africa and Zambia are subjected to sex trafficking in brothels that cater to long-distance truck drivers. Recent reports indicate that young women from rural areas are recruited into forced prostitution through the guise of beauty pageants held in cities. Some victims of forced prostitution are subsequently transported across the border to South Africa where they suffer continued exploitation. Zimbabwean men, women, and children are subjected to forced labour in agriculture and domestic service in rural areas, as well as domestic servitude and sex trafficking in cities and towns. Children are also utilized in the commission of illegal activities, including gambling and drug smuggling. Although security forces still maintain control of Marange district, sources indicate that forced labour abuses, including Zimbabwean security services forcing young men and boys to mine for diamonds, have ended. Zimbabwean men and boys migrate illegally to South Africa, where some are forced to labour for months on farms, in mines, or in construction without pay before their employers report them to authorities for deportation. Many Zimbabwean women and some children willingly migrate to South Africa, often with the assistance of taxi drivers who transport them to the border at Beitbridge or nearby; some of the migrants are given to thugs, who subject them to violent attacks, rape, deception, and, in some cases, sex trafficking in Musina, Pretoria, Johannesburg, or Durban. Zimbabwean women and men are lured into exploitative labour situations in Angola, the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Nigeria, and South Africa with false offers of employment in agriculture, construction, information technology, and hospitality, and some subsequently become victims of forced labour. The Government of Zimbabwe does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so. While high-level officials showed an increased interest in trafficking issues, others denied the existence of a trafficking problem in Zimbabwe. The government did not report investigations, prosecutions, or convictions of trafficking cases. The government continued to rely on an international organization to provide law enforcement training, coordinate victim care and repatriation, and lead prevention efforts. During the year, draft anti-trafficking legislation was finalized and introduced to the Council of Ministers for debate; at the time of this report, the draft legislation had not yet reached Parliament for consideration. Reports indicate that the exploitation of children and adults in forced labour in the Marange diamond fields has ceased. Prosecute, convict, and punish trafficking offenders; finalize and pass draft anti-trafficking legislation; formalize procedures for interviewing victims and transferring them to the care of appropriate governmental or non-governmental service providers; incorporate trafficking crimes into police procedures for recording and reporting crime data; and launch a broad awareness-raising campaign

on the nature of trafficking and the availability of assistance for victims. Prosecution The Government of Zimbabwe did not record or release information on the number of trafficking investigations, prosecutions, or convictions it pursued over the year and the country remained without a comprehensive anti-trafficking law. Zimbabwean law does not prohibit all forms of trafficking in persons, though existing statutes prohibit forced labour and sex trafficking. None of these penalties are commensurate with penalties prescribed for other serious crimes, such as rape. In , the attorney general and the Ministry of Home Affairs finalized draft anti-trafficking legislation and, in September , it was introduced in the Council of Ministers for debate; however, neither the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Council of Ministers have transferred the bill to the Cabinet, which is the first step in introducing it for parliamentary consideration. Despite these legislative plans, high level officials in the Ministry of Justice, including the minister, publicly denied the existence of the trafficking problem in Zimbabwe. The government did not prosecute forced labour or forced prostitution offenses during the reporting period. In August , the Zimbabwean Labour Court ruled in favour of seven Zimbabweans, recruited in Zimbabwe by a Chinese national for forced labour in construction in Angola. The employers refused to pay the back wages, and filed an appeal to the High Court in January . The government did not pursue criminal charges against the recruiters in this case. In , there were no investigations or prosecutions of cases involving forced child labour. In February , the newly formed Border Control Unit within the Criminal Investigating Department CID of the Zimbabwe police organized a number of trainings for its officers on human trafficking to raise awareness ahead of the World Cup; the training was provided and funded by an international organization. Overall corruption in law enforcement and the judiciary remained serious problems. Victims refused to report or pursue cases of trafficking because they feared that their traffickers would bribe police or judges; there was anecdotal evidence of limited government involvement in or tolerance of trafficking on a local level and at border crossing points. There are no reports of trafficking among Zimbabwean peacekeepers deployed abroad. Although the government sustained its employment of a formal process for referring some types of trafficking victims to international organizations and NGOs for services, it continued to rely on these organizations to identify most trafficking victims. During the reporting period, IOM and local NGO partners identified and assisted at least eight Zimbabwean trafficking victims during the reporting period with safe shelter, psycho-social support, family tracing, and reunification; in contrast to , the Zimbabwean police and Department of Social Services did not refer any victims to these organizations for care in . Government-run shelters are in place to assist vulnerable and orphaned children, including trafficking victims, through their provision of longer-term shelter; it is unknown whether they provided such services to trafficking victims during the year. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare operates programs in three districts to provide orphans and vulnerable children with counselling, as well as other services; it is unknown whether they provided such services to trafficking victims during the year. During the reporting period, partnerships between the police and NGOs and international organizations enabled the establishment of one new one-stop drop-in centre for victims of gender-based violence, where victims can receive examinations, file police reports, and receive psycho-social counselling; it is unknown if any victims of sex trafficking were assisted by these centres. At its centres at Beitbridge and Plum tree border crossings, trained Department of Social Welfare staff referred identified victims to safe houses where short-, medium-, and long-term assistance could be provided, and worked closely with IOM and other NGOs at these centres to ensure the protection of vulnerable children. The government encouraged child and adult victims of exploitation, including trafficking, to testify in court and established Victim Friendly Courts specifically to support such testimony; however, due to resource constraints, their ability to operate as intended is limited. The Department of Immigration continued to require all deportees from South Africa and Botswana to attend an IOM briefing on safe migration, which includes a discussion of trafficking. Victims could have received relief from deportation while their cases are being investigated, though none were known to have received such temporary residency. Prevention The government demonstrated minimal efforts to prevent trafficking. The inter-ministerial task force on trafficking, made up of senior government officials, met at least once during the reporting period, did not execute any anti-trafficking programming, and continued to lack a national plan of action. The government did not conduct any anti-trafficking awareness campaigns during the reporting

period; however, NGOs and international organizations developed and aired an anti-trafficking information campaign around the World Cup in South Africa on state-run television and radio. State-run media continued to print and air stories about the dangers of illegal migration, false employment scams, underage and forced marriages, engaging in prostitution, and exploitative labour conditions. Information regarding any potential measures adopted by the government to ensure its nationals deployed to peacekeeping missions did not facilitate or engage in trafficking was unavailable. The government did not make efforts to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts.

6: Over human trafficking victims back in Zimbabwe from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia – Nehanda Radio

Human trafficking in Zimbabwe topic. Zimbabwe is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation.

Prosecution[edit] The Government of Botswana did not increase its efforts to prosecute or punish trafficking offenses over the last year, though it investigated several suspected cases of human trafficking. The government did not prosecute any trafficking offenses or convict or punish any trafficking offenders in . Although it does not have a comprehensive law prohibiting trafficking in persons, provisions in the Penal Code of , such as those in sections on procurement for forced prostitution and sections on slavery, prohibit some forms of human trafficking. These sections have never been used to prosecute or convict a suspected trafficking offender. In October , the Ministry of Defense, Justice and Security began drafting a comprehensive anti-trafficking law. Officers involved in law enforcement investigations of several non-trafficking crimes during observed that some of these crimes seemed to contain elements of human trafficking. Very few immigration and law enforcement officials are trained to effectively investigate cases of human trafficking or to differentiate between smuggling clients and trafficking victims, which continued to obscure the nature and extent of the trafficking situation in Botswana. In , the Botswana Police Service conducted 10 in-service training courses for its officers, during which students received lectures on combating human trafficking. A police officer in the National Central Bureau of Interpol was assigned to work exclusively on human trafficking issues and to educate police officers about the phenomenon; information on his specific anti-trafficking duties and the results of his work were unavailable. During the year, the government did not identify or provide assistance to any confirmed victims of trafficking, but provided shelter and social services to three Zimbabwean children and six illegal Indian migrants who officials believed to be targets of transnational traffickers. The government provided logistical and financial assistance to repatriate all nine individuals to their countries of origin. NGO-operated shelters which received government funding to provide services to children, including children in prostitution, may have provided assistance to trafficked children without identifying them as such. Law enforcement and social services personnel have not established formal procedures to proactively identify victims of trafficking among vulnerable populations or to refer identified victims for protective services, and foreign trafficking victims have been deported from Botswana. During the reporting period, IO M identified unaccompanied minors at the reception center in Plumtree for Zimbabweans deported from Botswana and expressed concern that some of them may have been victims of trafficking Botswana has an extensive public medical system, which includes psychological care facilities, and a university-run legal clinic which provides legal assistance to victims of any crime. It is unclear whether any trafficking victims received assistance at these facilities in . During the reporting period, the government did not complete or implement a national anti-trafficking plan of action it began developing in . The government continued its participation with NGO s in an anti-trafficking working group. During the reporting period, the working group raised the issue of trafficking in the local press and within the government; fostered communication on trafficking issues between the government, NGOs, and other stakeholders; and laid the groundwork for drafting and implementing anti-TI P legislation. It produced and disseminated anti-trafficking education posters at all of its border posts and included trafficking awareness segments in some of its law enforcement training sessions. In mid-, the government funded the salaries of two ILO consultants to advise the government on how to strengthen both its laws on worst forms of child labor and enforcement of those laws. The task force began developing definitions for what constitutes "hazardous work" under child labor statutes and recommended changes within existing laws to standardize the definition of a "child" under different statutes. During the year, the Ministry of Labor conducted child labor inspections and removed at least one child from a situation of exploitative child labor.

7: Human Trafficking & Modern-day Slavery - Zimbabwe

Current economic challenges in Zimbabwe have, to a large extent, created room for increased illegal drug trafficking. Estimates are that nearly 85% of the employable population is unemployed, most of them youths who are recent graduates from universities and other technical training colleges.

Human Traffic that highlights the experiences of people who have succumbed to traffickers. This is something that is a problem all over the world. Those who are in desperate situations are even more prone to becoming victim of traffickers. South Africa is a hot stop for such activities and is a source, transit point and destination for human trafficking. A certain individual living in Zimbabwe had been hearing all sorts of stories about the kinds of employment that a number of Zimbabwean women were involved. He wanted to find out a bit more about how they ended up in the situations they were in. A number of them were working as prostitutes in not so inviting areas such as Hillbrow, Johannesburg and against their will. On a trip to South Africa, this person decided to find out how some these women ended up in the situations they were in. Here is a quick rundown of how a young woman who has her whole life ahead of her ends up selling her body against her will please note that this is only one of the many ways that a young woman or child ends up as a victim of such a crime: The syndicates may be that good at breaking down their victims psychologically to the point where they feel they have no way out. Once there, escape from that world is an impossible dream. Those who do manage to escape but are caught again by the syndicates face very harsh consequences. This serves as a further deterrent for others thinking about doing the same. Why even write about human trafficking? To show that Zimbabwe is not immune to such activities as some people may seem to think it. Zimbabwe, like South Africa is also a source, transit point and destination for trafficking. Not all of the victims end up being sexually exploited, some of them end up in forced labour and become modern day slaves. Human trafficking is a billion dollar industry and about half of those trafficked are children. Who is to blame for trafficking and who should be held accountable? Is it the traffickers? The people buying people? Those selling off their family members? The people who solicit prostitutes? May all are to blame and some more than others. Some of you may turn a blind eye to this but for a minute or two, just imagine your daughter, sister, cousin, aunt or someone else you care about is trafficked? Imagine you get to learn that they have been forced into such a situation. More needs to be and can be done by governments in Southern Africa to combat the issue. People are at risk but the situation in Zimbabwe makes people even more vulnerable. Zimbabwe just happens to be one of the countries on a recently released report that is failing to meet international standards in addressing the problem. Until such a time when people can come up with effective ways of combating human trafficking, more and more people will succumb. If you would like to find out a bit more about human trafficking, visit the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. You may also be interested in taking a look at the Trafficking in Persons Report by the U. Maybe there is something you can do to help fight against human trafficking. Subscribe to our once weekly e-mail update Enter your e-mail below:

8: Human trafficking in Zimbabwe - Wikipedia

Zimbabwe is now known to be a route, source and market for human trafficking largely because of its laxity on laws around the scourge. It is this laxity on the part of the government that brings in the issue about.

9: Zimbabwe Launches Trafficking in Persons National Plan of Action | Zimbabwe

The Visa Waiver Program (VWP) allows citizens of participating countries to travel to the United States without a visa for stays of 90 days or less, when they meet all requirements.*

A Critical Review of Van Red planet dragons of tajss Giyyur and Jewish identity. The police officer in court Nobel evening address Unity of the organism; or, The organismal conception of life A Confidential Guide to Introductory Macroeconomics Chafing-dish Cookery Bergson an introduction to metaphysics Theories of mate selection History of the police department of Jersey City V. 2. Technology and the picturesque Comparative Vertebrate Cognition: Are Primates Superior to Non-Primates? (Developments in Primatology: Pr What is a singer? Calculus Stewart et 8e multivariable CNE Study Guide for Intranetware Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban Bangla The Demigod Diaries Weebly Electrical Installation Guide 2009 AP Calculus Practice Exams Crash Course Excel 97 How to Handle Worry Dave McKean ; Dave McKean ; Neil Gaiman Dave McKean ; written by Neil Gaiman, illustrated and designed by The Sage Handbook of Leadership Chapter 35 New Developments in the Method of Space-Time Conservation Element and Solution Element-applications to TW The Mughal Empire: State, Economy and Society 1989 Value Guide to Oil Lamps Introduction to Electronics Earl D Gates Afghanistan: Politics, Economics and Society Passions of Rhetoric Woodalls Great Lakes Campground Guide, 2002 Mining and Quarrying, by George R. Thompson. Modern Verse Drama in English Oral English and Debate Pidgin-English Sing-Song; or, Songs and Stories in the China-English Dialect. V.3-6. Tom Jones. 1901 Making our Lists and Checking them Twice Gk Books 2014 Folk Lore or Superstitious Beliefs in the West of Scotland Within This Century Sbi SMS Alert Form