

Trafficking in Women and Girls

15. In terms of technical and human resources support for the implementation of the National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons (NAPLAC), an Anti-Trafficking Inter Ministerial Committee (ATIMC) is in place established in terms of section 9 of the Trafficking in Persons Act [Chapter 9:25]. The ATIMC is comprised of representatives from the following Ministries and Departments and is chaired by the Ministry of Home Affairs:

- a) Labour and Social Services
- b) Women
- c) Home Affairs
- d) Health and Child Welfare
- e) Information and Publicity
- f) Education
- g) Local Government
- h) Foreign Affairs
- i) National Prosecuting Authority
- j) Registrar General Department
- k) Immigration
- l) Zimbabwe Republic Police
- m) Financial Intelligence Unit

The ATIMC is the lead national coordinating body in trafficking in persons issues in Zimbabwe. According to the Act, the ATIMC with the approval of the Minister is responsible for the following:

- a. formulation of a National Plan of Action against trafficking in persons for any period of one year or more as it deems fit, and monitor and report on the implementation of the National Plan of Action; and
- b. liaising with appropriate Government agencies to promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims; and
- c. taking note of and implement appropriate measures to adopt or comply with international and regional developments and standards in the prevention and combating of trafficking in persons; and
- d. conduct activities which it is mandated to under this Act and the National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons, and by the Minister in pursuance of this Act; and
- e. propose and promote strategies to prevent and combat trafficking in persons; and
- f. provision of advice on the investigation and prosecution of cases of trafficking in persons; and
- g. introduction and implementation of public awareness programmes or other measures designed to inform and educate the public on issues relating to trafficking in persons including –
 - i. the causes that foster trafficking in persons, especially women and children;
 - ii. common methods used by traffickers to entice or coerce victims for purpose of trafficking or to keep victims captive;
 - iii. the forms of abuse to which victims may be subjected;
 - iv. informing the public of institutions or law enforcement agencies or other national, regional or international

organisations that may be approached for assistance or information;

- v. making victims aware of their rights and the legal and other measures in place to ensure their safety, recovery and repatriation where necessary.

16. A fully-fledged Secretariat is in place to support the operations of the ATIMC. The Secretariat is seconded from the coordinating Ministry, the Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage.

17. With regards to the budget allocation towards the implementation of the National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons, the budget is provided for under the Budget for the Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage. In 2019, a total of ZWD240 000 was allocated towards the implementation of the NAPLAC and in 2020 National budget, a total of ZWD1 300 000 has been allocated towards the same.

18. In order to provide survivors of trafficking with effective redress, rehabilitation, compensation, and social integration schemes, one of the measures adopted by the State Party is the criminalisation of Trafficking in Persons through the enactment of the Trafficking in Persons Act [Chapter 9:25]. The Act comprehensively provides for redress, rehabilitation, compensation and social integration for victims of Trafficking. It also provides for the adoption of a National referral mechanism for vulnerable migrants in Zimbabwe which maps out an effective way of referring victims to services and defining the roles and functions of actors involved.

19. The Government of Zimbabwe continues to ensure that measures are put in place for the reintegration of Victims of Trafficking (VoTs) back into their communities. Most of the VoTs have no secure means of livelihoods upon arrival back into the country as most had disposed of their sources of livelihoods whilst processing their travel to the anticipated greener pastures. The Government of Zimbabwe partnered with IOM in a project to offer reintegration assistance to 117 women in the form of support to start income generating projects and academic and skills acquisition.
20. During the reporting period, several targeted capacity building workshops were conducted. The trainings were meant to improve the capacity of the target group to better respond to human trafficking. The State Party has carried out training of trainers workshops for law enforcement agencies and social workers on victim identification, referral procedure and on how to interview victims of trafficking. These trainings have since been cascaded to Provinces and Districts. Capacity building trainings were also conducted for the judiciary with a focus on prosecution and adjudication of Trafficking in Persons (TiP) Cases, Victim protection and sentencing considerations for TiP Cases. The Immigration Department also conducts in-service training programmes on trafficking in persons for its officers
21. Further, The Zimbabwe Republic Police has integrated a module on Trafficking in Persons in the pre-service training of police officers.
22. The table below presents the number of reported cases, prosecutions, convictions and sentences imposed on perpetrators of TiPs.
- 23.

Table: Number of reported cases, prosecutions, convictions and sentences imposed on perpetrators of TiPs

Year	Report Cases	Prosecuted Cases	Convicted cases	Sentenced
2016	72	21	-	-
2017	2	14	2	-
2018	2	2	1	1

24. The State Party has established 3 Reception, Holding and Support Centres for survivors of trafficking in Harare, Bulawayo and Mutare. The Act stipulates that there is supposed to be at least one centre in every province, as such this is work in progress. Whilst admitted in the Reception, Holding and Support Centres, Victims of Trafficking are offered psycho-social support, medical assistance and facilitation of reintegration into society.