

# TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE SADC REGION

POLICY BRIEF, AUGUST 2016



United to fight 'trafficking in persons'  
in the SADC Region





## 1.0 Introduction

The heinous crime of trafficking in persons (TIP) leaves scars that are felt both by the trafficked individual and the society from which they originate (Shelley, 2010:75). Cases of the crime have been identified and reported in southern Africa, in the same way that they have been reported around the world. The Southern African Development Community (SADC), comprising of 15 Member States, is concerned by the impacts of TIP to society. It is widely acknowledged that the crime damages the reputation of the regional bloc, impacts negatively on its regional integration agenda, and depreciates the socio-economic status of the region's citizens.

Victims of TIP, the majority of whom are women and children, mostly experience emotional trauma and mental health disorders, including depression and having suicidal tendencies. In extreme cases, they might even suffer from physical health and sexual reproductive disorders.

This policy brief outlines the elements of TIP, the vulnerable groups, the push and pull factors contributing to TIP, the SADC regional response to the crime, and proposes recommendations for effectively responding to the scourge of TIP.

### Trafficking in persons means:

*“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”.*

Act	+	Means	+	Purpose
Recruitment		Threat/ use of force		Exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation
Transportation		Other forms of coercion		Forced labour or services
Transfer		Abduction		Slavery or practices similar to slavery
Harbouring		Fraud		Servitude
Receipt		Deception		Removal of [body] organs
		Abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability		
		Giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person		

**Trafficking in persons**

*Adapted from UN (2000) and UNODC (2009)*

## 2.0 Trafficking in persons in the region

The crime of trafficking in persons is a public security concern around the world, and SADC Member States are not immune from it, either as a source, transit route or destination countries for victims. In 2014, the SADC Secretariat commissioned a regional research on TIP that aimed to:

- i. provide SADC Secretariat with up-to-date statistics on the trends and scope of TIP in the region, highlighting the effective practices in preventing and combating TIP, and identifying recommendations for interventions to combat the crime; and
- ii. identify the stakeholders involved in combating TIP in the SADC region and analyse their capacity strengths and gaps in combating the crime in order to inform capacity development interventions.

The following are some of the key findings from the research:

### 2.1 Vulnerable populations

Women and girls are the most vulnerable gender groups to TIP in the region where they are largely subjected to sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and forced labour. Women and children are mainly vulnerable as a result of their low social and economic status, as well as lack of investment in the girl child (Shelley, 2010:16). However, anyone can be a victim of TIP depending on the demand that the traffickers will be intending to satisfy.

In some instances, the poor, unemployed and orphaned children are the most vulnerable social groups to TIP. However, even the wealthy and highly educated can also fall victim to the ever-changing methods used by traffickers to recruit their victims.

Other vulnerable groups include people living with disabilities, people living with albinism, and displaced people. People living with albinism are mainly targeted for ritual murders as there are beliefs that their skin and body organs make stronger traditional medicine (HSRC, 2010:17). Meanwhile, those living with disabilities, especially children, are reportedly exploited by traffickers who force them to beg on streets in big cities. Vulnerability of these social groups to TIP, however, requires further investigation.

## 2.2 Factors contributing to trafficking in persons

There are a variety of factors that contribute to people's vulnerability to the crime of TIP in the SADC region. These include poverty, unemployment and a lack of income-generating opportunities. Other push factors include the HIV and AIDS pandemic, which has destroyed family support structures in communities leaving orphaned children vulnerable to exploitation; natural disasters such as floods and droughts; and political instability in source countries.

The demand for cheap and docile labour is one of the pull factors driving TIP, in addition to demand for labour in the agriculture, fishing, mining and domestic sectors. Probably the most common pull factor is the demand in the commercial sex industry where mainly female victims, both adult and young, are exploited. Sexual exploitation also takes place in the context of forced marriages and the use of victims as sex slaves.

Another factor driving demand for human trafficking victims is the demand for human organs for transplants. However, caution must be exercised when linking TIP to demand for human body organs for ritual purposes, unless it is conclusive that the elements of TIP are evident in the case as some cases would be purely of murder.

Several factors enabling TIP within the SADC region relate to deficits in the legislative, administrative and institutional systems in Member States, such as the lack of specific anti-TIP legislation or shortcomings in the enforcement of such legislation. The majority of front-line law enforcement officers in SADC Member States still lack adequate capacity to identify and investigate TIP cases effectively, while limitations in the national identification registration system in some Member are further exploited by traffickers to traffic children.

Porous borders between Member States are also another factor that enables TIP, among other transnational organised crimes. Large tracts of unpatrolled areas along borders between neighbouring countries allow traffickers and smugglers to transport victims from one country to another. Meanwhile, corrupt officials also facilitate the circumvention of legal immigration procedures by traffickers.

While technology and globalisation have brought significant opportunities for development in the SADC region, they have also provided opportunities for traffickers to recruit their victims. Developments in information and communication technology (ICT), including access to the Internet and the extensive usage of social media platforms, provide spaces for traffickers to connect with and recruit victims.

Lack of awareness about TIP in communities, as well as in the law enforcement agencies, also enables TIP in the region. However, responses to TIP should not solely focus on raising the public's awareness, but should equip the public with the necessary tools that they can use to avoid and combat the crime (Steele, 2013:676).

TIP is not only cross-border in nature. Some cultural norms also facilitate TIP, especially internal TIP, in a number of Member States. The most common example relates to the tradition of mutual support in extended families, which provides for people to foster and educate their relatives' children. This practice leads many parents to send their children to relatives in the hope that they will attend school and earn a better living, only for them to end up in domestic servitude and, in some cases, not even attend school. Such practices are further complicated by their parents' views that the children are 'better off' earning a living elsewhere.

### 2.3 Forms of exploitation

Victims of TIP in the SADC region are mostly subjected to sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and forced labour. Female victims, especially girls, are more likely to be subjected to commercial sexual exploitation than male victims. Forced marriage of girls and women is reportedly being practiced in some countries in the SADC region. However, Member States have been putting in place mechanisms to outlaw forced marriages, child marriages and other harmful traditional practices.

Forced labour and labour exploitation take place in a number of sectors and economic activities, including agriculture (men and boys), mining (men and boys), domestic servitude (women and girls),

livestock herding (boys), informal trade (children), and fishing (men and boys). There is also a huge concern particularly for countries sharing borders with conflict zones that children can be exploited as child soldiers (Shelley, 2010:50), or sex slaves by militias.

### 2.4 Routes [source, transit and destination]

Trafficking in persons in the SADC region generally follows the following patterns:

*Internal in Member States:* within individual SADC Member States;

*Intra-regional TIP:* between different SADC Member States;

*Inter-regional TIP:* between SADC Member States and countries in other African regions; and

*Inter-continental (global) TIP:* between SADC Member States and countries in other continents such, as Asia and Europe.

Within the SADC region, South Africa is believed to be the primary destination for victims of TIP and transit country for global and inter-regional TIP mainly owing to its developed air transport infrastructure and its connectedness to the rest of the world, as well as its access to maritime transport.

The majority of SADC Member States are viewed as primarily source countries and to some extent transit and destination countries for victims of TIP. Island Member States are less likely to be transit countries, as they do not share land borders with other Member States. However, while internal TIP is reportedly being practised in the SADC region, the extent is difficult to determine due to Member States' policy emphasis on transnational TIP.

### 3.0 Global, regional and national responses

All SADC Member States have either ratified or acceded to the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children* (supplementing the Convention).

**Table 1: International and national legal frameworks on TIP in SADC Member States**

Country	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime		Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children		Title of national legislation on trafficking in persons
	Date of signature	Date of ratification or accession (a)	Date of signature	Date of ratification or accession (a)	
Angola	13.12.2000	01.04.2013	--	19.09.2014 (a)	- <i>Lei sobre a Criminalização das Infrações subjacentes ao Branqueamento de Capitais, Lei 3/2014</i> [Law on Criminalisation of underlying offenses to Money Laundering] (Article 19 addresses trafficking in persons). - Provisional Criminal Code (Articles 177 and 183 address slavery, servitude and trafficking in persons). However, the provisional code is not yet in force.
Botswana	10.04.2002	29.08.2002	10.04.2002	29.08.2002	- The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, No. 32 of 2014
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	--	28.10.2005 (a)	--	28.10.2005 (a)	- <i>Loi N° 09/001 du janvier 2009 portant protection de l'enfant</i> [Child Protection Code, Law 09/001, which includes a chapter on Child Trafficking] - <b>Drafting of specific legislation on trafficking in persons in progress</b>
Lesotho	14.12.2000	24.09.2003	14.12.2000	24.09.2003	- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 1 of 2011
Madagascar	14.12.2000	15.09.2005	14.12.2000	15.09.2005	- <i>LOI N° 2014-040 du 20 janvier 2015</i> [Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law No. 40 of 2014] <i>amending LOI N° 2007-038 du 14 janvier 2008</i> [Anti-Trafficking Law No. 38 of 2007].
Malawi	13.12.2000	17.03.2005	--	17.03.2005 (a)	- Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 3 of 2015
Mauritius	12.12.2000	21.04.2003	--	24.09.2003 (a)	- Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 2 of 2009
Mozambique	15.12.2000	20.09.2006	15.12.2000	20.09.2006	- Trafficking in Persons Law, No. 6 of 2008
Namibia	13.12.2000	16.08.2002	13.12.2000	16.08.2002	- Prevention of Organised Crime Act, No. 29 of 2004 (Section 15 covers trafficking in persons), and Child Care and Protection Act, No. 3 of 2015 (Chapter 14 addressed child trafficking) - <b>Drafting of specific legislation on trafficking in persons in progress</b>
Seychelles	12.12.2000	22.04.2003	22.07.2002	22.06.2004	- Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 9 of 2014
South Africa	14.12.2000	20.02.2004	14.12.2000	20.02.2004	- Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 7 of 2013
Swaziland	14.12.2000	24.09.2012	08.01.2001	24.09.2012	- The People Trafficking and People Smuggling (Prohibition) Act, No. 7 of 2009
United Republic of Tanzania	13.12.2000	24.05.2006	13.12.2000	24.05.2006	- The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 6 of 2008
Zambia	--	24.04.2005 (a)	--	24.04.2005 (a)	- The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, No. 11 of 2008
Zimbabwe	12.12.2000	12.12.2007	--	13.12.2013	- Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 4 of 2014

(a) = accession

Source: United Nations Treaty Collection; SADC Member States

In addition, SADC Member States adopted the *SADC Protocol on Gender and Development* in 2008, which views TIP as a form of gender-based violence. The protocol entered into force in 2013. Subsequent to the signing of the SADC Gender Protocol, Member States also adopted the *10 Year SADC Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2009-2019)*, which identifies eight priority areas for action as follows:

### 3.1 Legislation and Policy Measures

To date, 13 out of 15 SADC Member States have specific legislation addressing the crime of TIP. Two Member States are still working on their draft legislation (Table 1). Additionally, Member States have national strategic frameworks and action plans on TIP, standard operating procedures and referral mechanisms, and guidelines to identify victims of TIP. While 86.7% of Member States have legislation in place, the implementation of their respective laws is still in the infancy stages, with most Member States yet to develop implementing regulations. The various stakeholders expected to implement such legislation require further training on TIP.

### 3.2 Training for Skills Enhancement and Capacity Building

The introduction of new laws in response to the

ever-evolving and complex crime of TIP requires skills enhancement of the existing resource base and of new law enforcement officers and support services. The SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Southern African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the United States of America embassies in selected SADC Member States, has been conducting training of trainers (TOT) courses for law enforcement officers and key service providers on the crime of TIP. These efforts complement the training courses that various expert organisations have been conducting within their respective mandates in the SADC region.

### 3.3 Prevention and Public Awareness Raising

Acknowledging that the majority of SADC citizens are not aware of TIP, it is very important to engage in public awareness raising initiatives, which will enhance the public's knowledge of TIP leading to the effective prevention of the crime. The media plays a very important role in reaching out to far-and-wide populations. The gravity of the problem of TIP around the world prompted the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) to adopt *Resolution A/RES/68/192* on 18 December 2013 proclaiming 30 July every year as the World Day against Trafficking



# WORLD DAY AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS 30 JULY

in Persons, aimed at raising “awareness of the situation of victims of human trafficking and for the promotion and protection of their rights.”<sup>1</sup>

SADC Member States have since started commemorating the day, and engage in widespread comprehensive awareness raising initiatives. For example, Seychelles introduced a website ([www.tip.sc](http://www.tip.sc)) and a broad-based media campaign on TIP in 2014, while South Africa has set aside the first week of October every year as the National Trafficking in Persons Week in an effort to raise the public’s awareness of TIP. On 30 July 2015, Botswana commemorated the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, becoming one of the few countries to have done so since the day was designated by the UNGA.

### 3.4 Victim Support and Witness Protection

Responses to TIP need to ensure that TIP survivors receive appropriate and adequate support and witnesses are protected. Support to survivors of the crime is very important to reduce their risk of being re-trafficked. As such, psychosocial support, rehabilitation and reintegration into society are of utmost importance. Witnesses are also an integral stakeholder in the reporting and prosecution of TIP cases. It is important, therefore, that they receive protection especially as the criminal syndicates might target them so that they do not provide incriminating evidence against the traffickers during criminal justice proceedings. As such, the Strategic Plan of Action calls for the establishment of shelters or places of safety for survivors of TIP.

### 3.5 Coordination and Regional Cooperation

Coordination and cooperation in undertaking the various activities in response to TIP ensures that the transnational nature of the crime is curtailed, and

duplication of effort is greatly reduced. The complex and coordinated nature of the crime requires cross-sectoral and inter-state cooperation, particularly in conducting joint investigations and prosecutions, as well as awareness raising campaigns and TIP data collection and management. Existing structures such as the Joint Permanent Commissions on Defence and Security provide a platform for such inter-state cooperation. At the national level, coordinating structures such as national coordination committees and inter-ministerial committees are essential in strengthening cross-sectoral cooperation in preventing and combating TIP.

### 3.6 Research and Information Sharing

Research and exchange of information on TIP helps in informing interventions on the crime. It is important to regularly study TIP trends and the traffickers’ evolving *modus operandi*. Such information should be shared with relevant stakeholders so that concerted efforts can be engaged in the fight against the crime. To date, the SADC Secretariat has conducted a research on TIP in the region, the findings of which were the basis for the formulation of policy recommendations proposed in **Table 2**.

Some Member States, such as Mozambique, have also conducted national baseline surveys on TIP. In addition, a regional database on TIP has been established in collaboration with UNODC. The database seeks to be the central point for statistics, legislation and related information on TIP in the SADC region. However, the whole region has been grappling with the dissemination of statistics on the crime, sometimes deemed questionable as the statistics would not have gone through validation processes at the Member State level.

<sup>1</sup> See [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/192](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/192)

### 3.7 Resource Mobilisation

National and regional TIP interventions are often hampered by limited resources reserved for them. In most cases, Member States, regional and international organisations rely on donor funds, such as from the European Union and the United States Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. It is important that resources for TIP response are included in the national budgets, and that the Victims Funds that are established by Member States laws, are functional, and adequately and sustainably resourced.

### 3.8 Monitoring and evaluation

For TIP initiatives at the national and regional level to be successful and meet their objectives, it is important to constantly monitor, evaluate and report on their implementation. SADC Member States have been in the process of either developing or implementing their respective strategic frameworks and action plans on TIP. It is essential that the implementation of such plans should be regularly monitored and evaluated, and reports are shared to enable effective learning and experience sharing.

### 4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Trafficking in persons poses a public security concern in southern Africa, as it does in any other region around the world. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to being trafficked for sexual exploitation and domestic servitude, while some men have also been subjected to labour exploitation and forced labour. The majority of SADC Member States have developed legislation in response to the escalation of the criminal activity. However, enforcement of such legislation is still in its infancy. At the regional level, SADC Member States adopted a *10 Year Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2009-2019)*, which recently underwent a mid-term review, setting the regional agenda on TIP. The following proposed policy recommendations are drawn from the findings of the SADC regional research on TIP that SADC Secretariat commissioned in 2014.



**Table 2: Proposed policy recommendations to prevent and combat trafficking in persons**

Priority Area	Recommendations
Legislation and policy measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Develop appropriate anti-TIP legal and policy instruments, as well as appropriate tools to facilitate implementation of legislative frameworks;</li> <li>ii. Amend and strengthen existing TIP legislation to effectively integrate emerging issues in combating TIP;</li> <li>iii. Harmonise TIP legislation with other pieces of legislation to facilitate effective application of TIP legislation;</li> <li>iv. Develop the capacity of law enforcement officers and service providers to understand the provisions of the legislation and their respective roles in implementing and enforcing such legislation;</li> <li>v. Develop clear guidelines that differentiate between the various forms of exploitation in order to ensure that the crimes are prosecuted under appropriate pieces of legislation;</li> <li>vi. Raise awareness on relevant TIP instruments in communities to enable the communities to fully understand their significance and role in combating TIP;</li> <li>vii. Establish platforms for the sharing of information and experiences on legislation and policy development and implementation, for example through workshops, regional database on TIP, and country-to-country experiential learning visits, etc.</li> </ul>
Investigation and prosecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Develop human and financial capacity of the police, prosecuting authorities, as well as the judicial system to effectively investigate and prosecute TIP cases;</li> <li>ii. Identify TIP as a priority crime and assign it to special investigative and prosecuting units (other than sexual offences units);</li> <li>iii. Strengthen investigation and prosecution processes to integrate a victim-centred approach to investigating and prosecuting TIP cases;</li> <li>iv. Intensify efforts to curb corruption amongst state officials that often hinder investigation and prosecution of TIP cases;</li> <li>v. Encourage cooperation between law enforcement agencies and prosecuting authorities in the investigation and prosecution of TIP cases;</li> <li>vi. Clarify the roles of different service providers in reporting, investigating and prosecuting TIP cases through the use of appropriate standard operating procedures (SOPs) and referral mechanisms;</li> <li>vii. Enhance inter-State cooperation in intelligence sharing and prosecution of TIP cases within the framework of global and regional protocols such as the SADC Protocol on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, and Protocol on Extradition</li> </ul>
Victim support and witness protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Establish dedicated state shelters for victims of TIP and provide adequate security and resources for such places of safety;</li> <li>ii. Ensure that there are adequate shelters for all gender groups;</li> <li>iii. Develop and enforce guidelines detailing minimum requirements and/or standards for the shelters and places of safety;</li> <li>iv. Take appropriate measures to accredit the facilities and staff at general shelters to ensure that they have the right capacity to assist various categories of victims;</li> <li>v. Establish SOPs to guide victim identification and victim assistance and to provide for referral systems;</li> <li>vi. Raise general awareness on the existence of service providers and first responders where victims of TIP can receive assistance;</li> <li>vii. Raise and allocate resources for repatriation, family reunification, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of TIP;</li> <li>viii. Strengthen cooperation between stakeholders in source and destination countries to facilitate repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of TIP;</li> <li>ix. Share lessons and effective practices and conduct joint training on victim assistance among Member States;</li> <li>x. Promote capacity building of service providers involved in victim support and witness protection.</li> </ul>
Prevention and awareness-raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Establish toll-free hotlines to facilitate reporting of potential TIP cases;</li> <li>ii. Enhance media's capacity to effectively communicate on TIP;</li> <li>iii. Facilitate and strengthen multi-sectoral cooperation, incorporating government departments, private sector, civil society, media, research institutions, etc, to implement communication, training and public awareness raising initiatives on TIP;</li> <li>iv. Promote community involvement in raising awareness, prevention and detection of TIP;</li> <li>v. Share effective practices and experiences on prevention and awareness raising activities to combat TIP in order to foster learning between Member States.</li> </ul>

Priority Area	Recommendations
Research and information sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Establish new platforms and strengthen existing ones at national and regional level to share information on TIP, for example through the SADC Regional Database on TIP;</li> <li>ii. Enhance knowledge management activities on TIP, including gathering, management and dissemination of data on TIP;</li> <li>iii. Establish centralised platforms for TIP information management and dissemination;</li> <li>iv. Develop and disseminate national directories of service providers involved in anti-TIP work;</li> <li>v. Conduct periodic national and regional researches and situational assessments on TIP;</li> <li>vi. Promote research on TIP through centres of excellence, and cooperation with research organisations and academic institutions in studying the scope and trends of TIP.</li> </ul>
Coordination and regional cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Share good practice and useful lessons on national anti-TIP coordinating structures to facilitate learning in Member States in effective implementation of their respective responses to TIP;</li> <li>ii. Establish bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation between source, transit and destination countries, extending beyond the SADC region;</li> <li>iii. Strengthen joint commissions, for example within the framework of the Joint Permanent Commissions (JPCs) on Defence and Security that exist between SADC Member States to effectively combat TIP;</li> <li>iv. Strengthen the capacity of regional institutions to undertake initiatives and create platforms for regional exchanges and cooperation;</li> <li>v. Strengthen coordination and cooperation in Member States, including through the development and operationalisation of Referral Mechanisms.</li> </ul>
Skills enhancement and capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Strengthen capacity of law enforcement officers and service providers on TIP prevention and prosecution, and protection of TIP victims;</li> <li>ii. Facilitate the rolling out of training of trainers on TIP in Member States;</li> <li>iii. Conduct capacity assessments and skills audits specific to TIP in Member States to facilitate resource pooling for effective implementation of anti-TIP activities in Member States;</li> <li>iv. Develop comprehensive training and capacity development plans to facilitate systematic efforts in enhancing capacity within institutions and in Member States;</li> <li>v. Develop tools to assess the effectiveness and impact of training programmes and implement measures to address the constraints identified in these assessments.</li> </ul>
Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Strengthen data gathering capacity to enable Member States and the UN to meet their monitoring and reporting obligations as part of the <i>UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2010)</i><sup>2</sup>;</li> <li>ii. Establish uniform planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting guidelines and indicators at national and regional levels for monitoring, evaluation and reporting on TIP;</li> <li>iii. Facilitate sharing of experiences on systems and indicators adopted for the monitoring, evaluation and reporting on TIP;</li> <li>iv. Raise awareness on existing strategies to combat TIP in the region, such as the <i>10 Year SADC Strategic Plan of Action on Combating TIP (2009-2019)</i>, and the <i>UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2010)</i>;</li> <li>v. Develop strategies to intensify efforts to share national and regional monitoring and evaluation reports on TIP.</li> </ul>
Resource mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Promote public, private and community partnerships (PPCPs) on combating TIP, facilitating collaboration and pooling of financial and non-financial resources for effective implementation of TIP responses at Member States and regional levels;</li> <li>ii. Develop and strengthen capacity for effective resource mobilisation and management;</li> <li>iii. Facilitate resource mobilisation within the framework of existing national resource mobilisation and management strategies;</li> <li>iv. Facilitate the operationalization of the Victim Funds that are established by Member States laws on TIP;</li> <li>v. Develop strategies to identify and quantify the incidental contributions that State and non-state stakeholders make towards combating TIP in the course of conducting their every-day mandates.</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> The United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2010 (see [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/United\\_Nations\\_Global\\_Plan\\_of\\_Action\\_to\\_Combat\\_Trafficking\\_in\\_Persons.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/United_Nations_Global_Plan_of_Action_to_Combat_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf))

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**Result Area 1:** Democratic institutions in the region are strengthened through consolidated institutionalisation of the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections

**Result Area 2:** Regional capacities to prevent and manage conflicts reinforced

**Result Area 3:** Enhanced regional capacity in respect of disaster risk reduction, disaster management and the coordination and support of humanitarian assistance

**Result Area 4:** *Raised awareness, cooperation and action against trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in the SADC region*

**Result Area 4 (Combating trafficking in persons)** has the following broad objectives:

- i. Strengthen the SADC Secretariat capacity to effectively facilitate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Regional Strategic Plan of Action on trafficking in person;
- ii. Develop and strengthen Inter-State cooperation and capacity in combating trafficking in persons; and
- iii. Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in the SADC region to effectively combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children.





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