

The image features a central map of Sub-Saharan Africa, rendered in a light, textured style. The map is surrounded by a vibrant, abstract composition of colors and patterns. There are large splatters of red, green, and blue, along with areas of white and light green. A prominent feature is a pattern of small, light-colored dots on a darker background, which appears to be a halftone or dot-matrix effect. The overall aesthetic is artistic and modern, with a focus on color and texture.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

– AFRICAN STATE ISLANDS –

This section covers the Republic of Cabo Verde, the Union of the Comoros and the Republic of Seychelles. Comoros and Cabo Verde do not have a specific offence of trafficking in persons in their legislation. The Republic of Seychelles introduced a specific offence of trafficking in persons in May 2014. At the moment of the preparation of this Report, the national authorities of Cabo Verde are drafting a new legislation to criminalize trafficking in persons.

Investigations and suspects

In the absence of specific offences on trafficking in persons, in these three countries no cases were reported during the period considered.

Source: Ministry of Social Development and Culture and Police- Seychelles / Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women – Comoros / United Nations Human Right Council – Cape Verde.

Victims

The Human Right Committee reports about child sexual exploitation occurring in the Republic of Cabo Verde and indicates the country as a transiting point for trafficking routes.

Source: United Nations Human Right Council - Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.

In the Seychelles, the national authorities report about trafficking victims in connection with sex tourism. They also report about cases of migrant workers experiencing abusive conditions.

Source: Seychelles National Authorities.

- BOTSWANA -

The Trafficking in Persons Act was approved by the Parliament in July 2014. The entry into force of the new bill introduces for the first time the specific offence of trafficking in persons in the legislation of Botswana. Before the introduction of this bill, other articles of the criminal code on slavery, forced prostitution and child prostitution were used to prosecute cases of trafficking in persons.

Investigations and suspects

Because of the absence of the specific offence on trafficking in persons, no prosecutions for this crime were recorded during the reporting period.

Victims

The authorities reported about children trafficked abroad (20 cases between 2006 and 2013). Apparently the majority refer to family disputes.

Concerning victims trafficked to Botswana, local authorities report about East Asian victims exploited in local factories, and about other foreigners exploited in forced labour. Authorities also report about sexual exploitation of children and women trafficked from the rural to urban areas of the country.

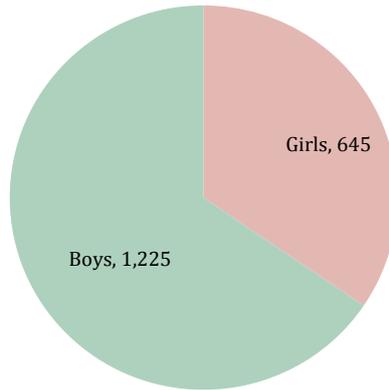
Source: Ministry of Defense, Justice and Security.

- BURKINA FASO -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Burkina Faso covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

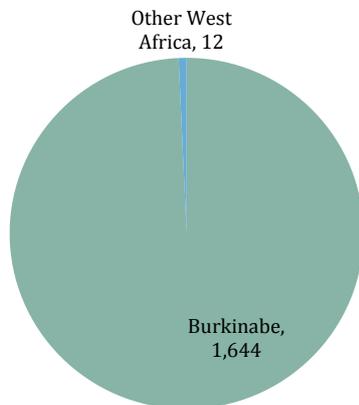
Victims

Number of child victims of trafficking, by gender, 2010-2011



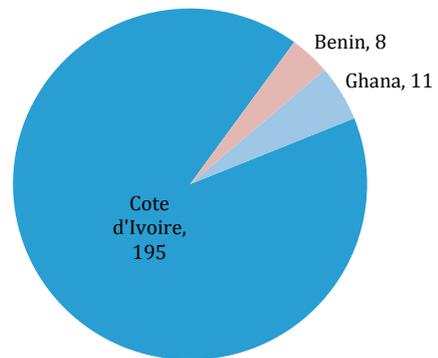
Source: Direction générale de l'encadrement et de la protection de l'enfant et de l'adolescent/MASSN.

Number of child victims of trafficking in persons, by citizenship, 2010-2011



Source: Direction générale de l'encadrement et de la protection de l'enfant et de l'adolescent/MASSN.

Number of repatriated victims (nationals of Burkina Faso), by country of destination, 2010-2011



Source: Direction générale de l'encadrement et de la protection de l'enfant et de l'adolescent/MASSN.

- CAMEROON-

A specific offence on trafficking in persons criminalizing all forms listed in the UN Trafficking Protocol was introduced at the end of the year 2011. Before that, the law only specifically criminalized child trafficking.

Victims

In the year 2013, the United Nations Human Right Council reported about the exploitation of children in Cameroon, especially in the cocoa and other plantations.

The Committee for the Right of the Child reported on the sexual exploitation of children and minors. During the same period, also local and international NGOs reported the exploitation of children as domestic servants, as well as the sexual exploitation of children and minors in the urban areas. Some NGOs indicated some ethnic minorities in the countries are particularly vulnerable to labour exploitation.

Source: Human Rights Council – Compilation prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 5 of the Annex to Human Rights Council Resolution 16/21.

- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Central African Republic was adopted in 2010, and covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Victims

According to the United Nations Integrated Peace building Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA), the recruitment of children among armed groups is an issue of a major concern in the country.

In 2010, BINUCA reported the UFDR (Union of Democratic Forces for Unity, the CPJP (Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace) as well as other smaller militias recruiting children in their armed group in the North and North East of the country. During the same period, the LRA (the Lord Resistance Army) was reported to operate in the North West and in other parts of the country recruiting children as combatants. Between 2009 and 2010, the UN assisted about 26 children recruited by the LRA from Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan and within the Central African Republic. These children were used by LRA as combatants, carriers, domestic servant and sexual slaves.

In 2009 and 2010, UNICEF has assisted 525 child soldiers recruited by the APRD (Armée Populaire pour la Restauration de la Démocratie) in the region of Ouham-Pendé. In 2010, other 108 children recruited by the same group were assisted in the region of Nana-Gribizi. The FDPC (Democratic Front of the Central African People) was reported to actively recruit children in the area of Kabo, and the MLCJ (Movement of Central African Liberators for Justice) was reported to do the same in the province of Vakaga.

In 2011, BINUCA reported the recruitment of children among the armed groups continued, especially in the North and the East of the country. The LRA actively recruited children in cities and villages in the regions of Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Haute-Kotto and Vakaga.

The use of children made by armed groups and local militias continued also during the year 2012. UNICEF assisted the reintegration of about 606 child soldiers.

Since December 2012, the overall security situation in the country deteriorated. The UN flagged the use of children as combatants by the SELEKA armed group as well as by other groups. Between January and February 2013, 27 cases of recruitment for child soldiering were reported to be committed by SELEKA. Also the governmental forces and 'self-defence' militias were reported to recruit children as combatants. BINUCA also reports cases of sexual slavery and forced marriages.

Source: BINUCA.

- REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO -

The current legislation on the protection of the child in the Republic of the Congo covers trafficking in children. A new legislation in line with the UN Trafficking Protocol is currently under discussion in the Parliament.

Victims

According to local authorities, during the reporting period, 123 child victims (100 girls, and 23 boys) have been detected and assisted. The children were all exploited in forced labour. Victims were all trafficked from Benin and one from Togo.

Source: Project de lutte contre la traite des enfants de Pointe Noire.

According to a recent study, victims of all profiles are trafficked in the Republic of Congo. Children are exploited in the informal sector, adults and children are exploited in the fishing industry and in the agriculture sector. Female victims are also exploited as domestic servants, sexually exploited. Victims are trafficked internally from the rural to the urban areas of the country, and from other countries. Adult victims are trafficked mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo, but also other neighbouring countries. Children are mainly trafficked from Benin and the Democratic Republic of Congo and less frequently from other neighbouring countries.

Source: Etude sur le phénomène de la traite des personnes en République du Congo, UNICEF-IOM-UNFPA, April 2013.

The UN Special Rapporteur for the Right of Indigenous Peoples reports about the custom of ethnic Bantus exploiting indigenous people in forced labour. In many instances, this takes the form of serfdom and domestic servitude, but also work force in the agriculture sector and hunting. Normally the exploitation takes the form of debt bondage.

Source: Human Right Council - 18th session, 11-July-2011.

- DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO-

The Democratic Republic of the Congo does not have a specific offence of trafficking in persons. The sexual violence statute may be used to prosecute some trafficking cases as it prohibits child and forced prostitution and sexual exploitation. The constitution forbids child soldiering.

Victims

The UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) documented the systematic recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, particularly in North and South Kivu, Katanga and Orientale Province.

In 2010, MONUSCO facilitated the release of 2,006 children from national security forces and armed groups, 393 of whom had been separated from the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (FARDC). Between March and October 2010, MONUSCO facilitated the release of 868 children from the national security forces and armed groups and handed them over to UNICEF and child-protection actors for protection and reintegration. Since October 2010, some 300 children, FDLR (Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda) combatants disarmed by MONUSCO, primarily Congolese, have participated in the disarmament and resettlement programme.

In 2011, MONUSCO has documented the release of 647 children from FARDC and Congolese armed groups, mainly in the eastern part of the country, with 96 of them originating from the ranks of the Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda. Thirty-six children were also separated from Forces Républicaines Fédéralistes during its integration into FARDC.

In May 2012, MONUSCO reported that since January 122 children were rescued from national security forces and armed groups and reunified with their families, including 41 from Mayi-Mayi groups and 20 from Lord Resistance Army (LRA). Between May and November 2012, a total of 538 children (491 boys and 47 girls) were separated or escaped from different armed groups. The main recruiters were FDLR, LRA, Mayi-Mayi groups and M23. A total of 61 children were released from the Congolese armed forces. Interviews with 44 children and adults formerly associated with M23 indicated systematic recruitment of underage children, including girls, by this group.

During the first months of 2013, MONUSCO reported the dramatic increase of child recruitment by armed groups. Cases were documented of 210 children, 187 boys and 23 girls, who had been recruited or escaped from armed groups. A total of 21 boys, including at least 7 Rwandan, were interviewed by MONUSCO during the reporting period, bringing the total number of children associated with M23 documented by MONUSCO to 66. Their testimonies detailed widespread systematic underage recruitment on Congolese and Rwandan territories by M23.

Source: MONUSCO – UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

- GABON -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Gabon covers trafficking in children.

Investigations and suspects

About 45 persons have been investigated for child trafficking during the year 2010.

Source : Interpol.

Victims

In the year 2010, about 140 child victims exploited in forced labour have been identified by local authorities.

Source: Interpol.

In the year 2011, the local NGO ESPOIR assisted 18 children (below 20 years old), one boy and 18 girls, victims of trafficking. The children were trafficked from Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Togo, Burkina, Mali and Chad.

Source: NGO Espoir.

– GAMBIA –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Gambia was introduced in 2007, and it covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

During the year 2011, ten cases of trafficking in persons were investigated and two reached the prosecution stage under the anti-trafficking in persons law.

Source: Ministry of Justice.

Victims

The national authorities reports children are trafficked from Gambia to Senegal for domestic servitude and forced begging. Women and Children are trafficked to Gambia from Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry and Benin.

Internal trafficking is also detected in Gambia, and victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation, forced begging and forced labour. Trafficking originates from the rural areas to the main cities. Main destinations for internal trafficking are the capital city (Banjul), its suburbs and the border towns.

Source: National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (NAATIP).

- GUINEA BISSAU -

Guinea Bissau adopted a comprehensive law on trafficking in persons in 2011. This law criminalizes all aspects of trafficking considered in the UN Protocol. The legislation existing before just covered child trafficking.

Investigations and suspects

No cases were recorded during the reporting period.

Source: Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos.

Victims

The *Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos* reports different instances of child trafficking, including for sexual exploitation and the use of children exploited by the religious schools for begging (*talibe*). The *Liga* reports about of children ranging between 13 and 16 exploited in prostitution, taking place in the hotels of the country's islands. Child prostitution is also reported in the continental urban areas.

Source: Liga Guineense dos Direitos Humanos.

The phenomenon of *talibe* is also documented by the UN Human Rights Council, indicating not only locals, but also children from the neighboring countries are trafficked in Guinea Bissau for this purpose.

Source: Human Rights Council Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - June 2010.

- KENYA-

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Kenya was adopted in October 2010, and covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

Between 2010 and 2012, no cases of trafficking in persons had been prosecuted under the new law in Kenya.

Source: Police Annual Crime Report 2011.

Victims

According to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, trafficking for sexual exploitation exists within the larger phenomenon of sex tourism.

Source: UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Forty-eighth session, 17 January – 4 February 2011.

- LESOTHO-

The current legislation on trafficking in persons was adopted in Lesotho in December 2010. The law covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

In January 2011, two women and two men were arrested for trafficking in persons. They were allegedly planning to exploit three girls in prostitution. As the trafficking in persons offence was not in place at the time of the events, prosecution was not carried out.

Source: Police.

In January 2012, the first conviction for trafficking was recorded in Lesotho. The person convicted was East Asian trafficking one East Asian woman for sexual exploitation.

Source: Child and Gender Protection Unit of the Lesotho Police and the Lesotho Department of Public Prosecution.

In the year 2012 and 2013, a total of 12 men and 6 women have been prosecuted for trafficking in persons. The majority (14) of them were local nationals, four were foreigners.

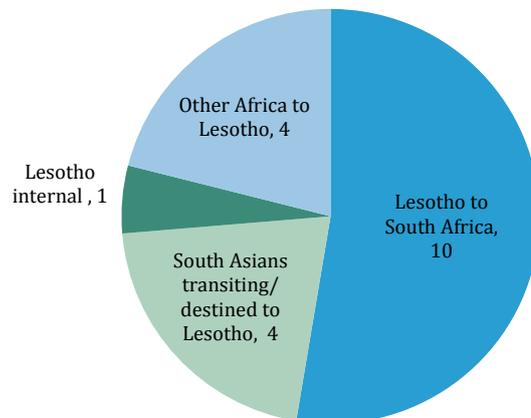
Source: Child and Gender Protection Unit of the Lesotho Police.

Victims

During the years 2012 and 2013, 19 victims have been detected. Among them, eight women, five men, four girls and two boys. The victims were trafficked for forced labour (nine), sexual exploitation (three), forced marriages (four) and illegal adoption (two).

Source: Child and Gender Protection Unit of the Lesotho Police.

Victims of trafficking in persons, by trafficking flows, 2012-2013



Source: Child and Gender Protection Unit of the Lesotho Police.

– MAURITANIA –

The specific offence of trafficking in persons covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol, with the exclusion of some forms of slavery. In the year 2007, Mauritania has introduced the offence of ‘slavery’ in its criminal code.

Investigations and suspects

There are no cases registered under the trafficking in persons offence. Between 2011 and 2012, four cases of slavery have been investigated. In 2011, four persons have been prosecuted for slavery and seven (five males and two females) were convicted. The offenders were all Mauritians.

Source: Commission National des Droit des Hommes.

Victims

Connected to the slavery cases reported above, five victims of slavery practices were identified. The victims were all Mauritians.

Source: Commission National des Droit des Hommes.

According to the UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, slavery practices in Mauritania have ethno-linguistic and tribal connotations. The victims belong either to the Black Africans or the so-called Black Moors (*Haratine*) communities.

In the rural areas, slavery is a continued practice. Enslaved children in the countryside usually work taking care of the livestock, cultivating subsistence crops and performing domestic work and other labour activities in support of their masters’ activities. Children in slavery-like conditions in urban areas are often found working in domestic households. The phenomenon of the *talibes* (religious students) who are forced to beg on the streets also exists. It is reported these children may be trafficked or sent from Senegal and Mali.

Source: Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary forms of Slavery, 26 August 2010.

- MOZAMBIQUE-

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Mozambique covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

During the year 2012, 24 cases of trafficking in persons were recorded by the national authorities. During the same year, ten persons were prosecuted for the same crime.

Source: PGR-Procuradoria-General da República de Moçambique.

- NAMIBIA -

Trafficking in persons in Namibia is criminalized under the Prevention of Organized Crime Act (POCA). The act was made operative in 2009, even if promulgated in 2004. The definition of trafficking in persons in the POCA follows the definition of the article 3 of the Trafficking Protocol. Nevertheless, the act does not cover the provisions for the victims protection, as indicated in the Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

The authorities report one case of trafficking in persons investigated in 2012. Two women (one local and one foreigner) were prosecuted in connection with this case. In December 2013, the case was still pending at the High Court awaiting for final decision. No convictions have been recorded in Namibia for trafficking in persons at the end of 2012.

Source: GEIA Namibia.

Victims

In 2012, four girls were identified as victims of trafficking in connection with the one case reported above.

Source: GEIA Namibia.

In 2012, the Committee for the Right of the Child reported about child labour in the country, particularly in the rural areas. Children are trafficked for exploitation in the agriculture, road construction, vending and prostitution. Children are also trafficked for livestock and child-minding work.

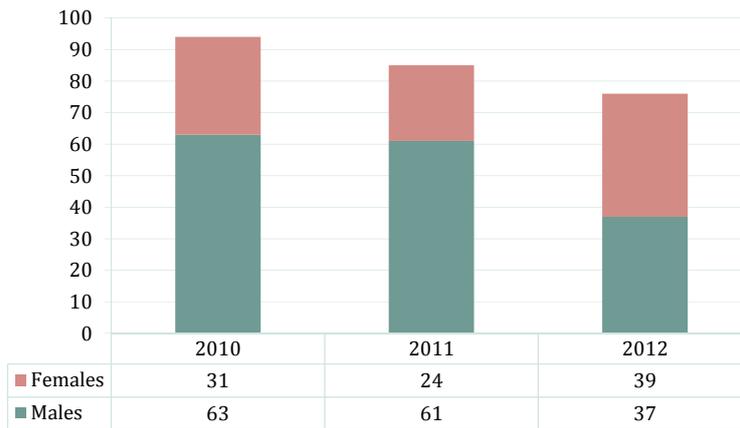
Source: UN Convention for the Right of the Child - Concluding Observations on the consolidated second and third periodic reports of Namibia.

- NIGERIA -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Nigeria covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

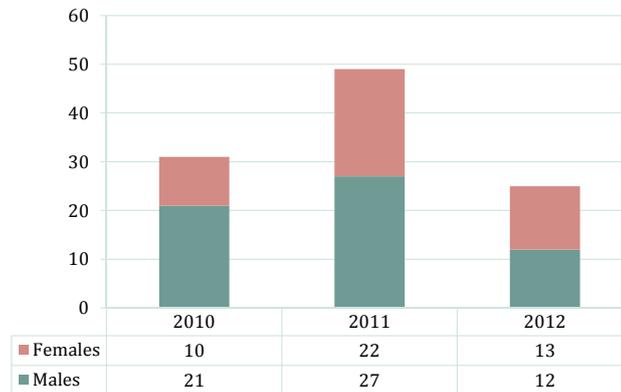
Investigations and suspects

Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2010-2012



Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2010-2012



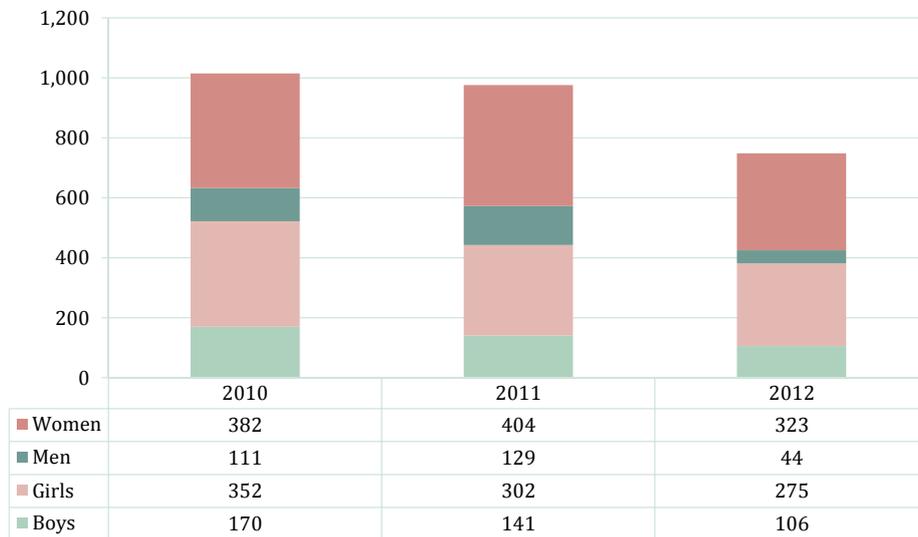
Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

All persons convicted were Nigerian nationals.

Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

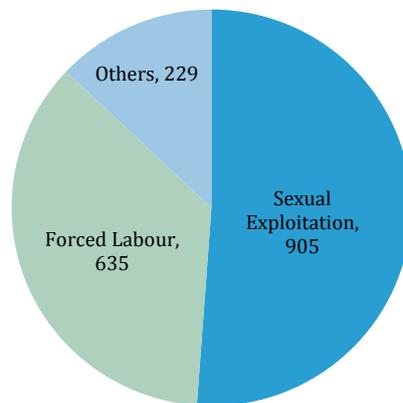
Victims

Number of detected victims of trafficking, by age and gender, 2010-2012



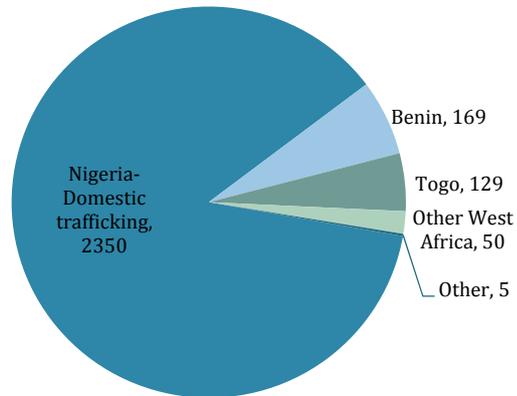
Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

Number of detected victims of trafficking, by form of exploitation, 2010-2012



Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

Number of detected victims of trafficking, by country of citizenship, 2010-2012



Source: National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP).

- RWANDA -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Rwanda covers just some of the forms of exploitation listed in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

The national police of Rwanda reported one case of child trafficking investigated in the year 2011. In addition, in 2011 13 cases concluded with a conviction in first instance and 7 with a conviction in second instance for the crime of involving children into prostitution.

Source: National Prosecutor Authority Report/Ministry of Justice.

Victims

The UN committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights reported about child labour in agriculture, as domestic workers, in small company and light manufacturing, brick making, mining industries. The committee is also concerned that child trafficking for sexual exploitation persists in Rwanda.

Source: UN Economic and Social Council - Concluding observations on the second to fourth periodic report of Rwanda, adopted by the Committee at its fiftieth session (29-April-17May 2013).

The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Member of their Families reported Rwandan children recruited and sent to Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania where they are exploited in agriculture and subject to domestic slavery or prostitution. The Committee also report about children from neighboring countries subjected to prostitution in Rwanda.

Source: UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Worker and Member of their Families - Concluding observations of the Committee on the initial periodic report of Rwanda, adopted at its seventeenth session (10-14 September 2012).

During the year 2012, 29 children victims exploited as Child Soldiers were repatriated in Rwanda and assisted by the Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. In 2011, 19 were the former child soldiers repatriated and assisted in Rwanda.

Source: Rwanda Demobilization ad Reintegration Commission - Report 2012 and 2011.

- SENEGAL -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Senegal covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

The authorities registered 13 cases of trafficking in persons between 2011 and 2012. Six persons have been prosecuted and convicted, all males, Senegalese and foreign nationals.

Source: Courts of Tambacounda et Saint-Louis.

Victims

During the reporting period, victims from Senegal and Nigeria have been identified by the national authorities.

Source: Courts of Tambacounda et Saint-Louis.

The trafficking of children for the purpose of begging (*talibe*) has been widely reported in Senegal. Children from the rural area of the country are taken by religious schools and forced them to beg. According to some estimate produced by the national authorities, about 30,000 children maybe in this condition in Senegal.

In addition, there have been identified cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation in the gold mining areas of the south east of Senegal. This has involved hundreds of women and girls are being recruited from Nigeria, Ghana and some other West African countries for exploitation there.

Source: UNODC Senegal.

- SIERRA LEONE -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Sierra Leone covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

National authorities reported three persons (two males and one female) convicted of trafficking in persons in the year 2010. In these cases, five victims were detected. All victims were girls nationals of Sierra Leon.

Source: Family Support Unit (FSU).

- SOUTH AFRICA -

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was introduced in South Africa in the year 2013. Before the introduction of this law, trafficking cases were prosecuted with other offences.

Investigations and suspects

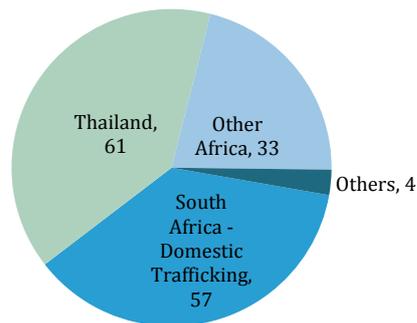
During the fiscal years 2011/12 and 2012/13, the South African police reported to have investigated 40 cases of trafficking in persons under other offences.

Source: South Africa Police Service.

Victims

The police reported to have detected 155 victims of trafficking during the fiscal years 2011/12 and 2012/13.

Victims of trafficking in persons, by country of citizenship, FY2011/12 - FY2012/13



Source: SAPS-DHSD Statistics.

- SWAZILAND-

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Swaziland was adopted in 2010. The laws cover all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

Since the enactment of the new offence on trafficking in persons in March 2010, four investigations have been conducted, four persons have been prosecuted and three were convicted for this crime.

Source: Office of the Prime Minister - National Strategic Framework and Action Plan 2013-2015.

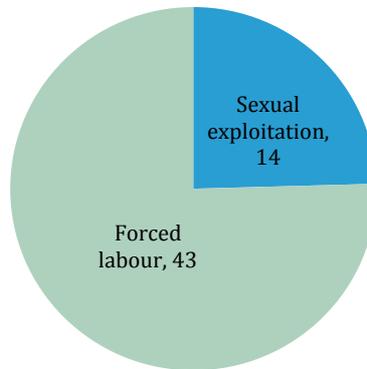
Victims

Detected victims of trafficking in persons, by age and gender, 2010-2012



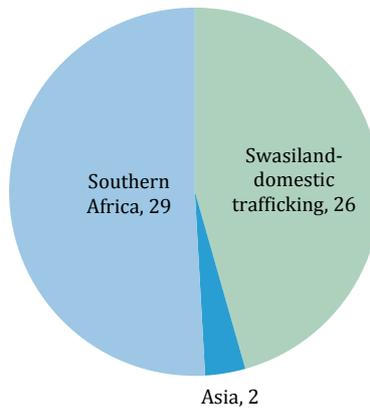
Source: Office of the Prime Minister - National Strategic Framework and Action Plan 2013-2015.

Detected victims of trafficking in persons, by age and gender, 2010-2012



Source: Office of the Prime Minister - National Strategic Framework and Action Plan 2013-2015.

Detected victims of trafficking in persons, by country of destination, 2010-2012



Source: Office of the Prime Minister - National Strategic Framework and Action Plan 2013-2015.

- TOGO -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Togo covers trafficking in children.

Investigations and suspects

The local authorities reported to have prosecuted 122 persons, and convicted 106 persons of child trafficking during the period 2010 and 2011.

Source: Ministère de la Justice du Togo.

Victims

As the legislation just covers child trafficking, authorities reported to have detected just child victims in the period 2010 and 2011, 245 boys and 390 girls.

Source: The Committee for the Reception and Social Reinsertion of Trafficked Children (CNARSEVT).

- UGANDA -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Uganda covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

In 2011, four persons (one male and three females) have been prosecuted for trafficking in persons. No convictions under this legislation have been reported in 2010 and 2011.

Source: Uganda Police, *Annual Crime Report 2011*.

Victims

In the year 2011, the police reported having detected 64 Ugandan victims repatriated from other countries, mainly Malaysia and other East Asian countries. Victims were also repatriated from neighboring African countries. In addition, during the same year, 69 children were victims of child trafficking, and 261 of Child Stealing. 14 cases of Ritual murders were recorded in 2010, while 8 cases in 2011.

Source: Uganda Police, *Annual Crime Report 2011*.

The International Organization for Migration assisted a number of victims, mainly trafficked for the purpose of forced labour, but also for committing crimes, for begging, slavery and sexual exploitation.

Source: IOM - CRTU Project

– UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Tanzania covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Investigations and suspects

The authorities reported to have investigated one case of trafficking in persons in 2010, and four in 2012. In 2012, three persons have been prosecuted and two convicted for this crime. They were all Tanzanian nationals.

Source: Tanzanian Authorities.

Victims

During the year 2012, nine victims have been detected by the local authorities, all males trafficked for forced labour. Seven of them were Tanzanian and two Rwandan. The seven Tanzanian were repatriated from Ethiopia, where they were exploited in the gold mines in Moyale, and for construction works in Yemen.

Source: Tanzanian Authorities.

- ZIMBABWE -

The Trafficking in Persons act was approved by the Parliament in June 2014. The entry into force of the new bill introduces for the first time the specific offence of trafficking in persons in the legislation of Zimbabwe. Before the introduction of this bill, some trafficking cases were prosecuted by making use of labour and sexual offences.

Investigations and suspects

The national authorities report of three persons arrested and prosecuted for trafficking related offences during the period 2010-2013. These offenders were all females. No convictions have been recorded during the reporting period.

Source: Police.

Victims

The national authorities report of five victims in connection with the three cases of trafficking prosecuted for trafficking related offences during the period 2010-2013. These victims were all local nationals, females and adults. One victim was exploited in forced labour and four in sexual exploitation.

Source: Police.