



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA IN COLLABORATION WITH ZIMBABWE OPEN  
UNIVERSITY**

**CAUSES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN ZAMBIA**

**A CASE STUDY AT KENNETH KAUNDA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

**A Dissertation submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of  
Science in Peace, Leadership and Conflict Resolution**

**BY**

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## **DECLARATION**

I, Hamoonga Bweembelo, do hereby declare that the work contained in this dissertation is my own work and that it has not been submitted for a degree at this or any other University, and that it does not include any published work or material from another dissertation except where due reference has been made.

Signed: .....

Date: .....

## **APPROVAL**

This dissertation of Hamoonga Bweembelo has been approved as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Science in Peace, Leadership and Conflict Resolution by the University of Zambia in Collaboration with Zimbabwe Open University.

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The University Of Zambia, Institute of Distance Education in Collaboration with Zimbabwe Open University Staff for according me this opportunity to pursue my studies.

## **DEDICATION**

To my late father Mr. Peter Bweembelo Moombe, though departed they have inspired me to become what I am today and my mother Mrs Paulina Bweembelo for who she is to me. Also to my wife and children for their undying support.

## **ACROYNMS**

<b>CGI</b>	Centre Global Impact
<b>COPRI</b>	Conflict and Peace Research Institute
<b>CTOC</b>	Conversion against Transnational Organisation on Crime
<b>EMDR</b>	Eye Movement Desensitization Reprocessing
<b>IOM</b>	International Organisation Migration
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>UN.GIFT</b>	United Nations Global Impact to Fight human Trafficking
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

## **ABSTRACT**

This study focuses on human trafficking, a phenomenon in Peace, Leadership and Conflict Resolution Studies which is a great source of worry for many countries in the world today. The causes of human trafficking in Zambia were investigated into. The study looked at how aware the travelling public was and the extent of the problem. Further the study looked at the proposed interventions for Human trafficking is the trade of humans, most commonly for the purpose of sexual slavery, forced labor, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. This may encompass providing a spouse in the context of forced marriage or the extraction of organs or tissues, including for surrogacy and ova removal (UN, 2009). Human trafficking can occur within a country or trans-nationally. Human trafficking is a crime against the person because of the violation of the victim's rights of movement through coercion and because of their commercial exploitation.

Human trafficking is especially the trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation that has raised the most attention around the world and that is commonly associated with the phenomenon of human trafficking even though men, women, and children of all ages are believed to be victims of human trafficking for various purposes.

The research method was a descriptive survey. The study used a semi-structured interviews on the exiting passengers at the airport and interviews with officers from immigrations at the airport.

The findings indicated that Human trafficking was not so prevalent in Zambia as most of the interviewed passenger had never come across of victim of trafficking's family. They had an idea what human trafficking was about and were able to suggest interventions.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY**

#### **1.0 Overview**

This chapter will give a synopsis of the background to this particular study. The chapter will presents the intended topic to be studied, purpose of the study, the objectives and the research questions through which the objectives to be addressed. The chapter also provides the significance of the study, the limitations and delimitations used in the study.

#### **1.1 Background Information**

This study focuses on human trafficking, a phenomenon in Peace, Leadership and Conflict Resolution Studies which is a great source of worry for many countries in the world today. UNODC (2012) defines Trafficking in Persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

For Human trafficking is the trade of humans, most commonly for the purpose of sexual slavery, forced labor, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others (Amnesty International, 2011). This may encompass providing a spouse in the context of forced marriage or the extraction of organs or tissues, including for surrogacy and ova removal (UN, 2009). Human trafficking can occur within a country or trans-nationally. Human trafficking is a crime against the person because of the violation of the victim's rights of movement through coercion and because of their commercial exploitation.

Human trafficking generated an estimated \$7 billion to \$9.5 billion per annum as of 2004 (Mendelson, 2005). Human trafficking is thought to be one of the fastest-growing activities of trans-national criminal organizations (Shelley, 2010).

Human trafficking is condemned as a violation of human rights by international conventions. In addition, human trafficking is subject to a directive in the European Union (United Nations, 2009).

Human trafficking is especially the trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation that has raised the most attention around the world and that is commonly associated with the phenomenon of human trafficking even though men, women, and children of all ages are believed to be victims of human trafficking for various purposes (Loubser, 2009).

According to estimates from the International Labour Organization (ILO), every year the human trafficking industry generates 32 billion USD, half of which (\$15.5 billion) is made in industrialized countries, and a third of which (\$9.7 billion) is made in Asia (International Labor Office, 2011)

Having all the causing factors known, the persistent causes of trafficking in Zambia point of exit have not been studied. This study looks at causes of human trafficking using Kenneth Kaunda International Airport as an exit point.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Despite Zambia being among countries fighting human trafficking, the scourge has continued rising thereby posing a challenge and if this problem is not addressed Zambia's productive population may be affected thereby slowing down the development agenda for the country. Human trafficking is on increase not only in Zambia, but globally. The crime is now considered the second largest and fastest growing illegal industry in the world, surpassing every other criminal enterprise except the drug and arms trades (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006 in Mace, Venneberg & Amell, 2012). It was for this reason that this study sought to investigate the causes of Human Trafficking in Zambia.

## **1.3 Aim of the Study**

The aim of this study was to establish the causes of human trafficking in Zambia, with special focus to the Kenneth Kaunda International Airport as one of the exit points.

## **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

### **General Objective**

To establish causes of Human Trafficking in Zambia

### **Specific objectives**

- (i) To investigate the causes of human trafficking in Zambia.
- (ii) To determine the extent of human trafficking in Zambia
- (iii) To examine the interventions for human trafficking in Zambia

## **1.5 Research Questions**

### **1.5.1 General Research Question**

What are the causes of human trafficking in Zambia?

### **1.5.2 Specific research questions**

This study will seek to answer three primary questions

- 1. What are the causes of human trafficking in Zambia?
- 2. What is the extent of human trafficking in Zambia?
- 3. What interventions are there for human trafficking in Zambia?

## **1.6 Significance of the study**

- a) The study may be able to assist authorities in finding ways to make the public aware of the possible human traffickers.
- b) The findings may help the authority identify the reasons why the vice has continued.
- c) The study may add to the body of knowledge on why people are still trafficked in Zambia despite protective measures being in place.

## 1.7 Scope of the Study

This study was limited to establishing the causes of the human trafficking activities at Kenneth Kaunda International Airport. There is thus a special focus on the trafficking of women and children.

## 1.8 Operation definitions

**Trafficker** one who is involved in illegal kind of trade?

**Human trafficker** one involved in trade of illegally taking away people freedom by selling them abroad to do jobs against their will.

**Speech act** I a sense of urgency, the proclamation of an existential threat and the need to act before it is too late.

**Securitization** a process of successfully constructing a security concern so that it enters the political realm and is accepted as an existential threat by a particular audience

## 1.9 Conclusion

The background gives synopsis of the genesis of the problem and what forms it takes worldwide. This chapter looked at the background information, statement of the problem, aim of the study, objectives, research questions, significance of the study and operational definitions. The next chapter will look at the review of related literature.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Overview**

This chapter is divided into two main sections. The first part gives the theoretical framework upon which the study is informed and the other section discusses literature related to the subject under investigation. The last part of the chapter provides the summary of the work in the chapter.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

Securitization Theory has been developed by Copenhagen School an intellectual school founded by scholars like Barry Buzan and Ole Wæver, in the fields of International Relations and Security Studies. Their origins lie in the founding of a Centre for Peace and Conflict Research in Copenhagen in 1985 and now known as the Conflict and Peace Research Institute (COPRI). From the very beginning COPRI focused on among other subjects non-military security issues in Europe.

According to this school of thought, almost any issue can become a security problem or can be securitized as long as it is successfully represented as such in political discourse. However, the aim of this thesis is not to test Securitization Theory by studying discourse, but rather to use it as an explanatory tool when confronted with the arguments about the nature of human trafficking as a security threat. Securitization is therefore a process of successfully constructing a security concern so that it enters the political realm and only by doing so does it become a relevant concern and is accepted as an existential threat by a particular audience. It is essential that the threat is recognized even if the nature of it is misunderstood.

The threat is communicated to the public through discourse or what the Copenhagen School refers to as the “speech act. The characteristics of this speech act include a sense of urgency, the proclamation of an existential threat and the need to act before it is too late.

Although the actor who attempts to securitize an issue is often the state, it is not automatically the case and any “actors who securitize issues by declaring something a referent object existentially threatened” are securitizing actors. These actors can include governmental bodies

and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) as well as political parties and grassroots movements. The “referent object” is therefore anything that is “seen to be existentially threatened” and has “a legitimate claim to survival.”

Gender security’s connection with human security is however worthy of more attention. The problem of human trafficking and its gender dimension has so far been represented as a humanitarian problem a threat to individuals and society. However, the phenomenon is also closely linked to certain security threats directed at the state a security dilemma can thus affect more than one referent object. In the latter sense human trafficking is part of a continuum in which it is linked with irregular migration, other forms of trafficking as well as terrorism and organised crime. It is a security continuum that: “Intersects with a humanitarian discourse that focuses on victims denied ‘their rights to liberty, dignity, security of person, the right not to be held in slavery, the right to be free from cruel and inhumane treatment’.”

According to SCDJ (2016) human trafficking is a modern form of slavery. It involves controlling a person through force, fraud, or coercion to exploit the victim for forced labour, sexual exploitation, or both. Human trafficking strips victims of their freedom and violates our nation’s promise that every person in the United States is guaranteed basic human rights. It is also a crime.

SCDJ (2016) further states that approximately three out of every 1,000 persons worldwide were in forced labour at any given point in time between 2002 and 2011. Victims of human trafficking include not only men and women lured into forced labour by the promise of a better life in the United States, but also boys and girls who were born and raised here in California.

Victims of human trafficking represent a range of backgrounds in terms of age, nationality, socioeconomic status, and education, but one characteristic that they usually share is some form of vulnerability. They are often isolated from their families and social networks. In some cases, victims are separated from their country of origin, native language, and culture (SCDJ, 2016).

Victims who are undocumented immigrants often do not report abuses to the authorities out of distrust of law enforcement, and/or fear of arrest, injury to family members, deportation, or other

serious reprisals. Many domestic victims of sex trafficking are underage runaways and/or come from backgrounds of sexual and physical abuse, incest, poverty, or addiction (SCDJ, 2016).

## **2.2 Studies on human trafficking**

According to McPherson (2012) many researchers referenced psychological-based interventions stating that since trauma is the common single thread among victims of horrific crime that those should be successful. Cognitive-based interventions are successful for trauma survivors as cited in the research and rightfully so. How can anyone move forward without beginning to change their thinking about the situation that is plaguing them? For trafficking survivors the reality is that what happened to them is with them forever; however it does not have to define their future.

McPherson (2012) states that in seeking out researchers who had worked with survivors using different therapeutic modalities I stumbled into Bincy Wilson, who has a doctorate in Social Welfare from the School of Social Work, University at Buffalo. These women were trafficked not only from other states and neighboring countries but local areas as well. Bincy says that an increase in the demand in the destination points has always resulted in many local women also being pulled into the sex industry apart from women being trafficked from other states/countries. It was within this work that she decided to dedicate her efforts to women's rights issues. With a move to California she began to volunteer with the SAGE Project in San Francisco, where she was exposed to Eye Movement Desensitization Reprocessing Therapy otherwise known as EMDR.

In short, McPherson (2012) says that this technique strives to reprocess the trauma memory into something more manageable since it is the memory that keeps people bound to the trauma unless it is reprocessed. She was able to receive training on this technique and test the effectiveness of this intervention at the organization. Bincy saw amazing results within three months in an individual who participated in both individual and group EMDR sessions. She clarifies however that it was more than this technique that made the difference. The beauty in incorporating a holistic approach, one that focused not just on individual and group psychotherapies, but also alternative therapies such as massage, yoga and acupuncture as well as education altogether is what truly made the difference. Before any of this happens however it is important that survivors are at a point in their healing process to begin such work. Stabilization with trafficking

survivors, men and women, were crucial to begin to work on their traumas and start the healing processes.

McPherson (2012) findings were rather interesting! She mentioned two factors that stood out in her dissertation research; one of them being the differences in how countries approach working with survivors. In her doctoral dissertation 'A Long Walk to Freedom: An examination of the process of exit among women from commercial sexual exploitation across cultures,' she concluded that while the United States is concerned about the mental health of the individual along with their psychological well-being while providing education and awareness, the focus in India is on rescuing and rehabilitating the women in addition to their economic stabilization. This is not to say that one approach is better than the other, but to suggest that the adoption of various approaches into their current work would be beneficial for the survivors. The individualistic approach of Americans and the collectivistic approach of the people in India also glean a note that we need to apply cultural considerations to this area of work. What would it be like for the US to focus on economic opportunities for trafficking survivors? What would it be like for Indians to focus on psychotherapy approaches with these women? On some level that is what the case management system in the US offers – a chance for women to get on their feet and for the case manager to find housing and jobs. I believe that in India there is a focus on incorporating arts/music into the healing process which has shown to be helpful in overcoming the trauma.

McPherson (2012) had other interesting finding from her work was that no matter which side of the debate “prostitution or sex work versus sex trafficking” that you stand on, women who are commercially sexually exploited require services and assistance. Likewise that amount of such assistance may vary due to which stage these women are in. The important factor is that no matter how the public may feel about prostitution or sex work, whether a female was coerced or deceived into commercial sex, all of these women demand help. I like that viewpoint!! Although Bincy’s research was not on men, hopefully one-day with more attention centered on trafficked males, they will be included in much needed research to establish effective interventions. Now that Bincy’s research has ended hopefully she’ll be able to publish these findings and assist more women in getting much needed services. We’ll all be on the look-out for that!

While globalization fostered new technologies that may exacerbate sex trafficking, technology can also be used to assist law enforcement and anti-trafficking efforts. A study was done on online classified ads surrounding the Super Bowl. A number of reports have noticed increase in sex trafficking during previous years of the Super Bowl (Goldberg, 2011).

## **2.3 Causes of human Trafficking**

The root causes of trafficking are various and often differ from one country to another. Trafficking is a complex phenomenon that is often driven or influenced by social, economic, cultural and other factors. Many of these factors are specific to individual trafficking patterns and to the States in which they occur (OSCE, 2005).

The following four scenarios are examples of the conditions and/or realities people may be fleeing (Centre for Global impact, 2016).

### **2.3.1. Leaving a place of poverty to gain wealth**

Many victims want to get out of their situation so they risk everything to leave the place that sees them mired in poverty. This gives the human traffickers bait to lure victims to move to a different country (Centre for Global impact, 2016).

Traffickers lie, promising jobs and stability in order to recruit their victims. Upon their arrival to another state or region, captors take control. More often than not, they are held in places where victims did not want to make their home (Centre for Global impact, 2016).

Some of the common factors are local conditions that make populations want to migrate in search of better conditions: poverty, oppression, lack of human rights, and lack of social or economic opportunity, dangers from conflict or instability and similar conditions. Political instability, militarism, civil unrest, internal armed conflict and natural disasters may result in an increase in trafficking (OSCE, 2005).

Trafficking of children involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation. The commercial sexual exploitation of children can take

many forms, including forcing a child into prostitution or other forms of sexual activity or child pornography (Williams, 2008).

The practice of entrusting poor children to more affluent friends or relatives may create vulnerability. Some parents sell their children, not just for money, but in hope that their children may escape poverty and have a better life with more opportunities (Centre for Global impact, 2016).

Trafficking for sexual exploitation was formerly thought of as the organized movement of people, usually women, between countries and within countries for sex work with the use of physical coercion, deception and bondage through forced debt. However, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (US) does not require movement for the offence (Kara, 2009).

In addition, any minor involved in a commercial sex act in the US while under the age of 18 qualifies as a trafficking victim, even if no force, fraud or coercion is involved, under the definition of "Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons" in the US Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Kara, 2009).

The commercial sexual exploitation of children can take many forms, including forcing a child into prostitution or other forms of sexual activity or child pornography (Williams, 2008).

As globalization opened up national borders to greater exchange of goods and capital, labor migration also increased. Less wealthy countries have fewer options for livable wages. The economic impact of globalization pushes people to make conscious decisions to migrate and be vulnerable to trafficking. Gender inequalities that hinder women from participating in the formal sector also push women into informal sectors (Janie, 2006).

Corrupt and inadequately trained police officers can be complicit in sex trafficking and/or commit violence against sex workers, including sex trafficked victims (Burkhalter, 2012).

Criminalization of sex work also may foster the underground market for sex work and enable sex trafficking (Berger, 2012).

People who are seeking opportunity and entry to other countries may be picked up by traffickers and misled into thinking that they will be free after being smuggled across the border. In other cases, such as armed conflict and some trafficked humans are captured through slave raiding (TechMission, 2008).

ILO (2005) states that Traffickers prey on people with promises of higher incomes to improve economic situations, support parents and families in villages, and escape from war and conflict.

Trafficking of children often involves exploitation of the parents' extreme poverty. The latter may sell children to traffickers in order to pay off debts or gain income or they may be deceived concerning the prospects of training and a better life for their children (TechMission, 2008).

Women and children are the key target group because of their marginalization in many societies and their limited economic resources. Other key target groups include: people from impoverished and low income households; ethnic minorities, indigenous people, hill tribes, refugees, and illegal migrants; people with low levels of education; young girls running away from home (ILO, 2005).

The Trafficking Protocol is the first global, legally binding instrument on trafficking in over half a century, and the only one with an agreed-upon definition of trafficking in persons. One of its purposes is to facilitate international cooperation in investigating and prosecuting such trafficking. Another is to protect and assist human trafficking's victims with full respect for their rights as established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Ungift, 2012).

These factors tend to exert pressures on victims that “push” them into migration and hence into the control of traffickers, but other factors that tend to “pull” potential victims can also be significant. Poverty and wealth are relative concepts which lead to both migration and trafficking patterns in which victims move from conditions of extreme poverty to conditions of less-extreme poverty. In that context, the rapid expansion of broadcast and telecommunication media, including the Internet, across the developing world may have increased the desire to migrate to developed countries and, with it, the vulnerability of would-be migrants to traffickers (OSCE, 2005).

The practice of entrusting poor children to more affluent friends or relatives may create vulnerability. Some parents sell their children, not just for the money, but also in the hope that their children will escape a situation of chronic poverty and move to a place where they will have a better life and more opportunities (OSCE, 2005).

In some States, social or cultural practices also contribute to trafficking. For example, the devaluation of women and girls in a society makes them disproportionately vulnerable to trafficking. Added to these factors are the issues of porous borders, corrupt Government officials, the involvement of international organized criminal groups or networks and limited capacity of or commitment by immigration and law enforcement officers to control borders (Action for justice, 2010).

Lack of adequate legislation and of political will and commitment to enforce existing legislation or mandates are other factors that facilitate trafficking in persons. Traffickers prey on people with promises of higher incomes to improve economic situations, support parents and families in villages, and escape from war and conflict (Action for justice, 2010).

Women and children are the key target group because of their marginalization in many societies and their limited economic resources. Other key target groups include:

- a) people from impoverished and low income households
- b) ethnic minorities, indigenous people, hill tribes, refugees, and illegal migrants
- c) people with low levels of education
- d) young girls running away from home (Action for justice, 2010).

A large contributing factor to child slavery is the false hope of escape, either on the part of the children or their parents. Runaway children are especially vulnerable because they generally have no one looking out for their safety and well-being and are easy to make disappear. Parents oftentimes entrust their children to wealthier neighbors or friends who then take advantage of the situation and sell the children (UNODC, 2012).

There are, however, many factors that tend to be common to trafficking in general or found in a wide range of different regions, patterns or cases. One such factor is that the desire of potential victims to migrate is exploited by offenders to recruit and gain initial control or cooperation, only to be replaced by more coercive measures once the victims have been moved to another State or region of the country, which may not always be the one to which they had intended to migrate (OSCE, 2005).

The destabilization and displacement of populations increase their vulnerability to exploitation and abuse through trafficking and forced labour. War and civil strife may lead to massive displacements of populations, leaving orphans and street children extremely vulnerable to trafficking (OSCE, 2005).

### **2.3.2. Political conditions**

Political instability, militarism, generalized violence or civil unrest can result in an increase in trafficking as well. The destabilization and scattering of populations increase their vulnerability to unfair treatment and abuse via trafficking and forced labor (Centre for Global impact, 2016)

### **2.3.3. War**

Armed conflicts can lead to massive forced displacements of people. War creates large numbers of orphans and street children who are especially vulnerable to trafficking. Their families have either passed away or are fighting a war, complicating child-rearing (Centre for Global impact, 2016).

### **2.3.4. Social and Cultural practices**

Many societies and cultures devalue abuse and exploit women and girls, creating perilous living conditions for these women. With little opportunities of upward mobility and with little value placed on women and girls, they are more vulnerable to human trafficking (Centre for Global impact, 2016).

We see a broken world and recognize a need for Jesus to intervene in so many lives. At CGI, we hope and pray for a future in which those we serve experience the freedom, dignity and fullness

of life that comes when we enter into relationship with Jesus Christ (Centre for Global impact, 2016).

## **2.4 Prevention strategies**

The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) was conceived to promote the global fight on human trafficking, on the basis of international agreements reached at the UN.

By encouraging and facilitating cooperation and coordination, UN.GIFT aims to create synergies among the anti-trafficking activities of UN agencies, international organizations and other stakeholders to develop the most efficient and cost-effective tools and good practices (Ungift, 2012).

UNODC efforts to motivate action launched the Blue Heart Campaign Against Human Trafficking on March 6, 2009 (UNODC, 2009) which Mexico launched its own national version of in April 2010 (UNODC, 2012). The campaign encourages people to show solidarity with human trafficking victims by wearing the blue heart, similar to how wearing the red ribbon promotes transnational HIV/AIDS awareness (UNODC, 2012).

On 3 May 2005, the Committee of Ministers adopted the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (CETS No. 197) (Council of Europe, 2012). The Convention was opened for signature in Warsaw on 16 May 2005 on the occasion of the 3rd Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe. On 24 October 2007, the Convention received its tenth ratification thereby triggering the process whereby it entered into force on 1 February 2008. As of May 2016, the Convention has been ratified by 46 states, with another one having signed but not yet ratified (Council of Europe, 2012).

The '3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index' measures the effectiveness of government policies to fight human trafficking based on an evaluation of policy requirements prescribed by the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2000) (Neumayer et al, 2011).

One of the organizations taking the most active part in the anti-trafficking is the United Nations. In early 2016 the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations held an interactive discussion entitled "Responding to Current Challenges in Trafficking in Human Beings"(Williams, 2008).

In response to the above root causes, most prevention strategies fall within one of the following categories;

- Reducing the vulnerability of potential victims through social and economic development
- Discouraging the demand for the services of trafficked persons
- Public education
- Border control
- Preventing the corruption of public officials (OSCE, 2005).

#### **2.4.1 Recommended preventive action at the national level**

The Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings adopted by OSCE contains a number of measures recommended for adoption at the national level in order to prevent trafficking in human beings. They consist of:

- a) Measures relating to data collection and research;
- b) Border measures;
- c) Economic and social policies aimed at addressing the root causes of trafficking in human beings;
- d) Awareness-raising measures; and
- e) Legislative measures (OSCE, 2005).

The following economic and social policies are recommended:

#### **2.4.2 In countries of origin:**

Considering as priority goals the fostering of social, economic and political stability and the reduction both of migration caused by deep poverty and of supply factors of trafficking. Policies

followed in pursuit of these goals should also promote both economic development and social inclusion (OSCE, 2005).

Improving children's access to educational and vocational opportunities and increasing the level of school attendance, in particular by girls and minority groups (OSCE, 2005).

Enhancing job opportunities for women by facilitating business opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Organizing SME training courses and targeting them in particular at high-risk groups (OSCE, 2005).

#### **2.4.3 In countries of destination:**

Implementing measures to reduce "the invisibility of exploitation". A multi-agency programme of monitoring, administrative controls and intelligence gathering on the labour markets and, where applicable, on the sex industry, will contribute greatly to this objective (OSCE, 2005).

Considering the liberalization by Governments of their labour markets with a view to increasing employment opportunities for workers with a wide range of skills levels (OSCE, 2005).

Addressing the problem of unprotected, informal and often illegal labour, with a view to seeking a balance between the demand for inexpensive labour and the possibilities of regular migration (OSCE, 2005).

Tackling underground economic activities that undermine economies and enhance trafficking (OSCE, 2005).

#### **2.4.4 In both countries of origin and countries of destination:**

Taking measures to raise levels of social protection and to create employment opportunities for all (OSCE, 2005).

Taking appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of gender equality, the right to equal pay for equal work and the right to equality in employment opportunities (OSCE, 2005).

Addressing all forms of discrimination against minorities and developing programmes that offer livelihood options and include basic education, literacy, communication and other skills, and reduce barriers to entrepreneurship (OSCE, 2005).

Encouraging gender sensitization and education on equal and respectful relationships between the sexes, thus preventing violence against women (OSCE, 2005).

Ensuring that policies are in place that allow women equal access to and control over economic and financial resources (OSCE, 2005).

Promoting flexible financing and access to credit, including microcredit at low interest (OSCE, 2005).

Promoting good governance and transparency in economic transactions (OSCE, 2005).

Adopting or strengthening legislative, educational, social, cultural or other measures and, where applicable, penal legislation, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, and that leads to trafficking (OSCE, 2005).

## **2.5 Conclusion**

The chapter concluded that the causes for trafficking are many though the issue of poverty stands out most prominently. Wealth versus poverty is an indicator of migration and trafficked catalysts. Potential victims attempt to move from areas with extreme poverty to areas with less extreme poverty. In these instances, it is the desire of potential victims to migrate to escape poverty that is exploited by traffickers. Control and threatening measures tend to increase once migration occurs for the victims. The next chapter will discuss the methods used.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY**

#### **3.0 Overview**

This section looks at how data was collected and how this data was analyzed. The elements include research design, target population, sample size, sampling procedure, and research instruments and data collection procedure

#### **3.1 Research design**

The research design that was employed was a descriptive survey. A survey is a descriptive research whose purpose is to provide information on a specific subject (Achola and Bless, 1990). The qualitative technique was used in this study because it hoped to provide in-depth understanding of the causes for human trafficking in Zambia. The qualitative data was collected through separate face to face interviews with the travelling public and immigration officers.

#### **3.2 Research Site**

The research was conducted at the Kenneth Kaunda International Airport in Lusaka

#### **3.3 Research Population**

The research population includes all exiting public and immigration staff at Kenneth Kaunda International Airport in Lusaka.

#### **3.4 Research sample population**

A total of 40 subjects were interviewed at the airport. These were 20 females and 20 males. The number was representative of 10% of the travelling public of big plane.

### **3.5 Sampling procedure**

A random sampling design was used to select respondents at the airport. It was random as only willing respondents were picked at random. The semi-structured interview was conducted in a designated room. The interviews were voice recorded to ensure that correct responses were taken.

Sampling is a procedure of selecting units from a population of interest so that by the sample we may fairly generalize our results back to the population from which they were chosen. Purposive sampling targets sources that are rich in information concerning a particular study that one is conducting (Borg and Gall, 1979)

### **3.6 Research instrument**

Semi-structured interview guide was used to conduct the interviews. The instruments for qualitative that was used are semi-structured questions guide for face to face interviews and interviews were voice recorded. Through qualitative methods, the researcher tries to make sense of life experiences of people being researched. Mayoux (2005) notes researchers using these methods aim at holistic understanding of complex realities and processes where even the questions and hypotheses emerge cumulatively as the investigation progresses.

### **3.7 Data collection procedures**

In this study, the procedure involved seeking permission to conduct the research from the airport authorities and the subjects themselves. A purposively selecting sampling design was used to select respondents at the airport. It was only exiting passengers that were interviewed. To these respondents' forty selected travelers were interviewed face to face interviews using semi-structured guide. A recorder was used to record the interview to validate the responses as limited time was available for passengers were in a hurry to board the plane. The purpose of data collection is to obtain information to keep on record, to make decisions about important issues, or to pass information on to others. Data are primarily collected to provide information regarding a specific topic (Weimer, (ed.) 1995).

### **3.8 Data analysis**

The data collected was manually sorted out into themes. Frequency tables were generated for demographic characteristics of the respondents. It was thereafter imputed into the computer excel for graphs to be generated. The data from the interviews will be analysed in themes to derive the causes and extent of human trafficking in Zambia.

Analysis of data is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of highlighting useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision making (Adèr, & Mellenbergh, 2008).

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

The researcher got clearance from University of Zambia to conduct the study. The researcher also got clearance from the airport authorities to conduct the interviews.

The interviews were conducted with the consent of the participants and will be assured of confidentiality and that the work was purely academic.

### **3.10 Conclusion**

The chapter collected data using qualitative and data collected was using primary source that is interviews. There were hundred percentage responses from the respondents off course data collection was not easy to the fact that some respondents (passengers) were in a hurry and others did not want to be interviewed at all for their personal reasons. Qualitative data is often **presented** creates potential ethical challenges but the issue was highly observed accordingly. The next chapter will look at the findings.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS**

#### **4.0 Overview**

The previous chapter focused on the research design and methodology used in the collection and analysis of data. This chapter presents the findings of the study and this is done using qualitative approach. The chapter begins by giving an overview of the participants in the study as passengers exiting Zambia and officers from Immigration department staff.

The purpose of this study was to establish the causes of human trafficking in Zambia, with special focus to the Kenneth Kaunda International Airport as one of the exit points.

The chapter was guided by the following research questions as stated in chapter one.

1. What are the causes of human trafficking in Zambia?
2. What is the extent of human trafficking in Zambia?
3. What interventions are there for human trafficking in Zambia?

#### **4.1 Definitions for Human Trafficking**

The reasons for human trafficking were given as:

Abducting people to go and work for them against their will. These include violence like civil unrest, internal conflict and war, lack of human rights, poverty, oppression and a general lack of opportunity (Huber, 2012)

Kidnapping and selling of humans for use like rape, child labour etc. A few of these include kidnapping, the sale of children by parents, false marriages, false economic opportunities or sham job or educational advertisements (UNODC, 2012).

Women are being trafficked for prostitution. Gender that hinder women from participating in the formal sector also push women into informal sectors (Janie, 2006). A number of reports have noticed increase in sex trafficking during previous years of the Super Bowl (Goldberg, 2011).

To take people and sell them or use them for bad works abroad relocating of human beings in a crooked manner to destinations they don't know. Taking people from one country to another with one being trafficked knowingly or unknowingly. Human being lured by a fellow human being to be sold or used in various ways. Illegal transportation from one location for evil intentions. Sometime people are trafficked due to natural disasters and civil wars in their countries. This can be caused by a "push," like conflict or natural disaster, or a "pull," like the change for better economic and social opportunities (UNODC, 2011).

Movement of people to another area who are promised better and improved lives and hence given an opportunity to travel for free. Vulnerable people seeking better conditions for themselves and their families may be trafficked through job offers, training and false economic opportunities (Huber, 2012).

A few of the respondents indicated they knew nothing. When asked if they knew anyone or a family who had lost a relative due to human trafficking most responded answered in negative only about 20% said yes they did.

Most respondents indicated that the females were the most trafficked group. They also indicated that the age group ranged between 7 years to 45, with the most regularly trafficked group being between 15 to 30 years. With little opportunities of upward mobility and with little value placed on women and girls, they are more vulnerable to human trafficking (Centre for Global impact, 2016).

#### **4.2 The reason for this age group being trafficked most varied.**

The following were the answers:

They hoped for better living that they were promised. They were vulnerable age and easy to cheat, others due to poverty and they are easily cheated. Men around the world profit in pleasure and in price from the exploitation of women and children (TechMission, 2008). The practice of entrusting poor children to more affluent friends or relatives may create vulnerability. Some parents sell their children, not just for the money, but also in the hope that their children will escape a situation of chronic poverty and move to a place where they will have a better life and more opportunities (OSCE, 2005).The practice of entrusting poor children to more affluent

friends or relatives may create vulnerability. Some parents sell their children, not just for money, but in hope that their children may escape poverty and have a better life with more opportunities (Centre for Global impact, 2016).

They hope to get good jobs and fulfill their dreams; they were excited with life and promised to have better life that excites them. They are energetic therefore throw their energy in a wrong direction. They are the desired group by traffickers as they still have many years of productive years. They are more marketable when used in prostitution. They are naïve to dangers of trusting a stranger. They are easier to influence and that they are at their peak age when anything they are shown glitters.

Most respondent named borders as common exit points for human traffickers. Airports were said to be more secure therefore they are used in cases of using a country as a transit point.

A number of respondents replied that airports were very secure especially in developed countries although a lot needed to be done in developing countries. A few respondents had no idea of security systems in place.

#### **4.3 Causes for human trafficking**

The causes of human trafficking were listed as they were need for manpower in some industries that needed cheap labour.

The trafficked human beings provided a source of cheap labour as the legal labour was expensive. Other key target groups include: people from impoverished and low income households; ethnic minorities, indigenous people, hill tribes, refugees, and illegal migrants; people with low levels of education; young girls running away from home (ILO, 2005).

They were need for excess profit by businessmen and need for money by the people that sold them. These become corrupt and lure people into being trafficked. Corrupt and inadequately trained police officers can be complicit in sex trafficking and/or commit violence against sex workers, including sex trafficked victims (Burkhalter, 2012). Added to these factors are the issues of porous borders, corrupt Government officials, the involvement of international

organized criminal groups or networks and limited capacity of or commitment by immigration and law enforcement officers to control borders (Action for justice, 2010).

Due to poverty in some families members were sold to get money or family members were lure to run away from poverty. The commercial sexual exploitation of children can take many forms, including forcing a child into prostitution or other forms of sexual activity or child pornography (Williams, 2008).

Vulnerable people seeking better conditions for themselves and their families may be trafficked through job offers, training and false economic opportunities (Huber, 2012).

People looking for greener pastures fell prey to these traffickers. ILO (2005) states that Traffickers prey on people with promises of higher incomes to improve economic situations, support parents and families in villages, and escape from war and conflict.

The latter may sell children to traffickers in order to pay off debts or gain income or they may be deceived concerning the prospects of training and a better life for their children (TechMission, 2008).

For some did it for selfish reasons. Some are running away from civil strife and taken advantage of by traffickers. In other cases, such as armed conflict and some trafficked humans are captured through slave raiding (TechMission, 2008).

Some parents entrusted richer relatives to look after their children. Parents oftentimes entrust their children to wealthier neighbors or friends who then take advantage of the situation and sell the children (UNODC, 2012).

They are taken for prostitution to run brothels where they are not known. The commercial sexual exploitation of children can take many forms, including forcing a child into prostitution or other forms of sexual activity or child pornography (Williams, 2008). A number of reports have noticed increase in sex trafficking during previous years of the Super Bowl (Goldberg, 2011).

Some lacked information on such vices. Due to unemployment they go looking for employment. To be used in the drug cartels so that when they are caught they are disowned. They are taken to be used in crime.

Some respondents felt the crime was high in Zambia as the country was used as a transit point. Others felt that the crime was not much in Zambia. Most said they had no idea.

#### **4.4 Measures to curb the crime in Zambia**

For measures to curb human trafficking respondents indicated that people were sensitized not to follow people who promised good living. The countries need good intelligence on the crime. There were security check points by the police officers. Most said they were not aware of any security measures in the country. International Organization for Migration (IOM) staff conducts security checks

As to whether the security measures were effective most respondents were not sure at all. Some suggested what they thought should happen.

On what they could suggest on measures to control the vice some said they was need to create awareness, mass sensitization, punish the people in buying services, put in strict security measures, check background on suspicious traders, give education on trafficking, improving living conditions for people, prosecute perpetrators and anti-human traffickers moves.

As to how people are affected answers were they were affected psychologically, they became enslaved. Others were exploited in all forms, they were serious physical and mental torture, the experience had very bad influence on them, and it lowers someone's self-esteem, leads to poor health, sometimes led to death. Some said these trafficked people do not grow up to be responsible citizens.

It weakens the society as some promising people are taken, it deprives society of young people, it hinders development, family lose members, young people lose their morals, encourages corruption, affects labour expense and it affect tourism.

For security advice the people should report suspicious business men, they is need to have sensitization, people are to be on the outlook for traffickers, educate all people about human

trafficking, people should be sure of who they going to visit abroad, they need to create awareness and make people alert, the security must be tighten on all exit points, people to be advised not to follow offers too good to be true. By encouraging and facilitating cooperation and coordination, UN.GIFT aims to create synergies among the anti-trafficking activities of UN agencies, international organizations and other stakeholders to develop the most efficient and cost-effective tools and good practices (Ungift, 2012).

The public should be advised not to let anyone take them to places that they will make them entirely depend on someone for their livelihood.

#### **4.5 Summary of the findings from the interviews**

- Almost all respondents were able to define what human trafficking
- Most respondents did not know any person believed to have been trafficked or any family that lost a member due to trafficking.
- The gender that was said to be mostly trafficked was women between the ages of 10 to 30 years. It was also revealed that the reason for these to be trafficked was that it was a prime age for labour, attractive for prostitution and most ambitious group.
- The common exit points for the traffickers was learnt to be airports and boarder areas were said to be more secure.
- Among the causes what greed for money, poverty, and ignorance need for labour, sexual reasons, crime, selfishness and adventure.
- From the responses the problem does not seem to be big in Zambia.
- The measures taken include sensitization, police checks and training, while most respondents were unaware of any measures.
- The suggested measures were to educate people, sensitize people and put stringent policies for the traffickers.
- Findings showed the effects to the individuals trafficked included being enslaved, losing self-esteem, psychological, physical, mental and exploitation.
- The public was advised to be security conscious and report any suspicious looking business man.

## **4.6 Conclusion**

In this chapter, the findings of this study have been presented. The method described here offers a method of generating categories under which similar themes or categories are collated. The finding states that girls and women are the most vulnerable to human trafficking though the scourge is not so huge in Zambia but it is threatening the age group between fifteen and thirty five years old. The next chapter discusses the findings

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS**

#### **5.0 Overview**

The previous chapter presented the findings of the study. This chapter discusses these findings

The purpose of this study was to establish the causes of human trafficking in Zambia, with special focus to the Kenneth Kaunda International Airport as one of the entry exit points.

The discussions of the findings are guided by research objectives:

- (i) To investigate the causes of human trafficking in Zambia.
- (ii) To determine the extent of human trafficking in Zambia
- (iii) To examine the interventions that is there for human trafficking in Zambia

#### **5.1 Causes of human trafficking in Zambia.**

The answers for the causes were grouped under the same theme as causes.

The answers show that both the trafficker and trafficked had a role to play. For the trafficked it basically borders on poverty and due to poverty they hoped for a better life out there. It is again due to poverty that they became vulnerable to the lies of the fake businessmen. The hoped to get good jobs and fulfills their dreams, they were excited with life and the promise to better life excites them, as they hoped to improve their living standards. Centre for Global impact (2016) agrees by stating that many victims want to get out of their situation so they risk everything to leave the place that sees them mired in poverty. This gives the human traffickers bait to lure victims to move to a different country

Secondly it was discovered that it was high ambition that made them vulnerable to cheats. They are energetic therefore throw their energy in a wrong direction. They have fantasies which they feel only the world out there can fulfil and it's due to such desires that they find themselves in the web of exploitation and deceit. ILO (2005) agrees by stating that Traffickers prey on people

with promises of higher incomes to improve economic situations, support parents and families in villages, and escape from war and crime.

They are more marketable when used in prostitution. They are naïve to dangers of trusting strangers. They are easier to influence and that they are at their peak age when anything they are shown glitters. The commercial sexual exploitation of children can take many forms, including forcing a child into prostitution or other forms of sexual activity or child pornography (Williams, 2008). Kara (2009) agrees that trafficking for sexual exploitation was formerly thought of as the organized movement of people, usually women, between countries and within countries for sex work with the use of physical coercion, deception and bondage through forced debt. However, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (US) does not require movement for the offence (Kara, 2009).

They attribute the vice to weak security at most border posts that made the traffickers penetrate the country in search of these humans to traffic. Most respondents named borders as common exit points for human traffickers. Airports were said to be more secure therefore they are used only in highly organized human trafficking syndicate. It was learnt that the borders were very porous as not in all cases do people pass through the legitimate border crossing in cases of trafficking do people use the legal border. As globalization opened up national borders to greater exchange of goods and capital, labor migration also increased. (Janie, 2006). The respondents felt that airports were secure but it was mostly in developed countries and that a lot needed to be done in developing countries. A few respondents had no idea of security systems in place.

On the side of the trafficker reasons for their involvement revolved around greed for money and need manpower in some industries that needed cheap labour. The money aspect took centre stage in the sense that the people in industries needed cheap labour to maximize profits. The trafficked human being provided a source of cheap labour as the legal labour was expensive. The need for excess profit by business and need for money by the people that sold them causes them to engage in such vices.

Due to poverty in some families members were sold to get money or family members were lured to running away from poverty. This boils down to need for money. The practice of entrusting poor children to more affluent friends or relatives may create vulnerability. Some parents sell

their children, not just for the money, but also in the hope that their children will escape a situation of chronic poverty and move to a place where they will have a better life and more opportunities (OSCE, 2005).

Some are just selfishly looking for money without regard to what will happen to the families, individuals and societies robbed of these energetic people. Another cause is people looking for greener pastures as they want to improve the lifestyle; it is this group that falls prey to these traffickers. At the same time it is need for more money in their pockets. Traffickers prey on people with promises of higher incomes to improve economic situations, support parents and families in villages, and escape from war and conflict (Action for justice, 2010).

The unfortunate situation is that some are running away from civil strife in their countries and they are taken advantage of by traffickers. The analysis in what form it takes the end result is money to be gained. Political instability, militarism, civil unrest, internal armed conflict and natural disasters may result in an increase in trafficking (OSCE, 2005). Political instability, militarism, generalized violence or civil unrest can result in an increase in trafficking as well. The destabilization and scattering of populations increase their vulnerability to unfair treatment and abuse via trafficking and forced labor (Centre for Global impact, 2016)

They are taken for prostitution to run brothels where they are not known. Even if it is for prostitution the traffickers' benefit is money in the trade. Corrupt and inadequately trained police officers can be complicit in sex trafficking and/or commit violence against sex workers, including sex trafficked victims (Burkhalter, 2012).

Criminalization of sex work also may foster the underground market for sex work and enable sex trafficking (Berger, 2012).

Some lack information to show them that these vices happen. Some people are trafficked in the process of looking for employment. They are promised employment and they hope to get money in return. So it is for money that the traffickers get them and they too need money. Due to unemployment they go looking for employment. Traffickers lie, promising jobs and stability in order to recruit their victims. Upon their arrival to another state or region, captors take control.

More often than not, they are held in places where victims did not want to make their home (Centre for Global impact, 2016).

Some are picked to be used in the drug cartels so that when they are caught they are disowned. They are taken to be used in crime. It still comes back to money these cartels need money in whatever form.

## **5.2 Extent of human trafficking in Zambia**

The interviews revealed that the extent of human trafficking in Zambia is not alarming or people do not have the statistics of any trafficking going on at all. More than three quarters of the respondents answered in negative by either indicating that they did not know or by stating that the crime was insignificant in Zambia and others just had no idea at all. Only a few indicated that it was rife in Zambia. On further probe it was learnt that they had no further details or ideas. This shows that the vice is not rife.

## **5.3 Effects of human trafficking**

From the findings as to how people are affected the answers indicated that they are some effects on people and mostly these were either heard from television or people. Not many people have witnessed anyone trafficked person therefore they answers are what they think or read as the effects. Answers were that they were affected psychologically, they became enslaved. Others were exploited in all forms, they was serious physical and mental torture, they experience had very bad influence on them as it lowers someone's self-esteem, leads to poor health, sometimes led to death. Some said these trafficked people do not grow up to be responsible. Further probed indicated that not many had a hands on experience of the effects of the vice.

Other mentioned that it weakens the society as some promising people are taken, it deprives society of young people, it hinders development, family loses members, young people lose their morals, encourages corruption, affects labour expense and it affect tourism. The country has no significant records of the vice.

#### **5.4 Interventions that are there for human trafficking in Zambia**

For measures to curb human trafficking respondents indicated that people were sensitized not to follow people who promised good living. The countries need adequate intelligence personnel manning exit points on the crime. There were security check points by the police officers. Most said they were not aware of any security measures in the country. IOM staff conducts security checks. These answers show that people were giving wishful answers. What they hoped could be done. The police check points in Zambia do not check for traffickers therefore most don't understand what the police do on road blocks, though such cases have been unveiled at roadblocks.

The findings revealed that the respondents were not too aware as most were not sure of the security measures at all. As to whether the security measures are effective most respondents were not sure at all. Some suggested what they thought should happen.

#### **5.5 Suggested Interventions**

The interviews revealed that the respondents were aware of what could curb the vice. On what they could suggest on measures to control the vice some were they was need to create awareness, mass sensitization, improving children's access to educational and vocational opportunities and increasing the level of school attendance, in particular by girls and minority groups (OSCE, 2005).

Punish the people in buying services, put in strict security measures implementing measures to reduce "the invisibility of exploitation". OSCE (2005) states that multi-agency programme of monitoring, administrative controls and intelligence gathering on the labour markets and, where applicable, on the sex industry, will contribute greatly to this objective. Check background on suspicious traders, give education on trafficking, improving living conditions for people, and prosecute perpetrators and anti-human trafficker's moves. Policies followed in pursuit of these goals should also promote both economic development and social inclusion (OSCE, 2005).

The findings revealed that the suggestions made sense as the people further stated that for security advice the people should report suspicious business men, they need to sensitization, people are to be on look for traffickers, educate all people about human trafficking, as people to

aware who they going to visit, they need to create awareness and make people alert, the security must be tighten on all exit points, people to be advised not to follow offers too good to be true.

Other interviews showed that people who work with immigrants knew the extent of problem and measures against it and answers such as people should not go to places that they will entirely depend on someone for their livelihood. OSCE (2005) states that enhancing job opportunities for women by facilitating business opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).Organizing SME training courses and targeting them in particular at high-risk groups, this helps deter women from temptation.

In this chapter, the findings from the study have been discussed. The next chapter presents the conclusion and recommendations.

## **5.6 Conclusion**

The Chapter discussed the findings of the study accounting for the objectives. The approach analysis is available and is discussed in the literature. The interviews revealed that the extent of human trafficking in Zambia is not alarming or people do not have the statistics of any trafficking going on at all the next chapter will conclude and make recommendations. Human trafficking deprives the society of young people, it hinders development, family loses members, young people lose their morals, encourages corruption, affects labour expense and it has a negative effect on social and economic development of our country.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.0 Overview**

The study looked at the causes of human trafficking in Zambia with special attention to Kenneth Kaunda International Airport as an exit point. Mostly passengers and airport employees dealing the immigration were interviewed. Literature review on related topics show that most studies undertaken featured poverty as a major reason for being vulnerable to trafficking. This study used primary source of data mostly from face to face interviews and the findings agrees with most of what the literature reviewed stated and therefore, this chapter presents the conclusion and recommendations of the study.

#### **6.1 Conclusion**

In regard to the question on how aware of human trafficking the travelling public was, the study concluded that the public were aware what human trafficking was, but were not aware of its prevalence in Zambia. The respondents did not know anyone or family that were affected by human trafficking.

On the question as to what were the causes of human trafficking in Zambia, the study concluded that the public were well aware of what the causes were. Even though the vice was known not to be so prevalent in Zambia, most people knew what caused the vice. All the answers hinged on need or greed for money.

The findings on the extent of human trafficking in Zambia revealed that most respondents did not have an idea of the extent of human trafficking meaning that the levels in Zambia were negligible. The evidence shows the most answers depicted what respondents could have heard or seen on the electronic media. The scanty information from the respondents' shows the human trafficking in Zambia is there but not to alarming levels.

Furthermore, the results from the interviews indicated that the respondents were detachment from the vice as there were mostly not in contact with the victims or traffickers. The tangible

answers came from the officers who dealt with migrations. The human trafficking vice could be bigger than the public is aware, since there is no form of sensitisation.

On question about the interventions available for human trafficking in Zambia the study concluded that the respondents did not have enough knowledge on what was in place and rather suggested intervention than naming the interventions.

## **6.2 Recommendations**

Based on the findings and the conclusion, the following recommendations have been made.

1. There is need to sensitise the public on the presence of human traffickers in every country by using the electronic media effectively.
2. There is need to incorporate human trafficking as a cross cutting issue in curriculum from grade 1 to 12.
3. The government should publish toll-free where suspected human traffickers can be reported anonymously.
4. The out of school girls should be sensitized using posters to depict the evils of going abroad with people who promise greener pastures.

## **6.3 Suggestions for further Study**

1. The study has only focused on passengers exiting Zambia at the international Airport and therefore the possibility of generalization is limited. There is need for in-depth studies involving even people in communities.
2. Furthermore studies can be taken involving all security wings involved in migration to understand the extent. Awareness involving a larger group can be explored.

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## APPENDIX I

### 5.1 TIME LINE

	<b>CHAPTERS 1-3</b>	<b>Data Collection</b>	<b>Data Analysis</b>	<b>First Draft Writing</b>	<b>Writing Final report</b>	<b>Final Presentation and Submission</b>
<b>FEBRUARY- 2016</b>	✓					
<b>MARCH-2016</b>	✓					
<b>APRIL-2016</b>		✓				
<b>MAY-2016</b>			✓			
<b>15<sup>TH</sup> JUNE- 2016</b>				✓		
<b>30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE- 2016</b>					✓	
<b>JULY</b>						✓

## APPENDIX II

### 5.2 BUDGET

ITEM	QUANTITY	COSTS(ZK)
Typing, printing and binding	(2) proposals (3) final binding	600
Stationary		100
Photocopying/ Internet		400
Transport		1200
Contingency		600
Audio recorder		1200
TOTAL		4900

## **APPENDIX III**

### **SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE**

**This questionnaire is intended to collect data solely for academic use and not any other purposes.**

SEX.....

AGE.....

1. What do you know about human trafficking?
2. Do you know of anyone that has been trafficked?
3. Do you know of any family that has lost anyone to trafficking?
4. What sex of people do you normally hear to have been trafficked?
5. Why do you think the age you stated is most commonly trafficked?
6. Which are the most common exit/entry points for this crime?
7. Do you think airports are secure enough to control this vice?
8. What do you think are the causes for human trafficking?
9. Do you think this crime is huge in Zambia?
10. What measures are there too curb the vice?
11. Do you think the measures are working?
12. What else can you suggest as measures to control the vice?
13. What effect do you think it has on the individuals?
14. What effect do you think it has on Zambia?
15. What security advice can you give to the populace?