

**BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES**

**DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE**



**HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACROSS BEITBRIDGE BORDER POST:  
IMPLICATIONS FOR ZIMBABWE AND SOUTH AFRICA POST 2000 ERA.**

**BY**

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**APPROVAL FORM**

The undersigned certify that they have read and recommended to Bindura University of Science Education for acceptance of a dissertation entitled:

**“HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACROSS BEITBRIDGE BORDER POST:**

**IMPLICATIONS FOR ZIMBABWE AND SOUTH AFRICA POST 2000 ERA”**

submitted by Chenayi Mack-Maponga, student number **B1849974** in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Master of Science Degree in International Relations.

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## DECLARATION

I, Chenayi Mack-Maponga, student number **B1849974** submitting this research project declare that the entirety of the work contained herein is my own, original work and has not been copied or lifted from any source without the acknowledgement of the source.

.....

(Signature of student)

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this research to my God who gives me strength to do all things. Special dedication goes to Shane, Thapelo and Sheena, Tinatseyi Maponga. Sheena; whom I sailed part of this journey while carrying in my womb, you are amazing!! I had to leave my bundles of joy at home the most part, under the care of the caregiver as I scarified to pursue my dreams. Because I wanted to make a difference for you; I had to. Thank you for allowing me to “steal” your time when I was not there for you. To Sean, my husband, thank you for letting me be whom I have always wanted to be and believing in me. Special dedication also goes to my mum for raising a bold and strong woman in me. I so dearly love you all.

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*The purpose of this study was to establish the implications of human trafficking across BBP for both Zimbabwe and South Africa post 2000 era. Qualitative research was used to collect data. The sample comprised of eight (8) key informants from crucial institutions including ZIMRA, IOM, Department of Home Affairs, ZRP and the Immigration Department. Purposive sampling was used to select the participants. Questionnaires, reviews of secondary documents and interviews were used to collect information. To supplement the study, documentary analysis was also carried out. Data were analysed through descriptive and thematic analysis. Findings of this study suggest that South Africa is a hub of the illegal trafficking business. The porous Zimbabwe-South Africa border is a source of risk to trafficking. The infrastructure at BBP and several illegal entry points including the Limpopo River exposed Zimbabweans. Zimbabwean and South African police officers jointly and separately patrol the border especially at night together with other security agents. Patrols are however, not effective as there are human capital challenges. The research recommends that Zimbabwean and South African governments should further strengthen policies to deal with bureaucratic corruption at BBP and other borders that facilitate the successful supply of trafficked victims. Future studies can reconcile factors such as corruption in shaping the relationship between globalisation and human trafficking particularly for Zimbabwe and South Africa. Further research could also locate the intensity of this activity and the implications to development of Zimbabwe as a single type of trafficking and focus should also be on assessing labour trafficking in the SADC region and implications for the international community.*

**Key words: Migration, exploitation, human trafficking, human security.**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ANC	African National Congress
ATIMC	Anti-Trafficking Inter-Ministerial Committee
BBP	Beitbridge Border Post
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ICTs	Information Communication Technologies
ILM	International Labour Mission
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
SA	South Africa
SACTP	Southern African Counter Trafficking Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
UN	United Nations
UNDS	United Nations Department of State
UNHSH	United Nations Human Security Handbook
UNODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
US/USA	United States of America
ZANU-PF	Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.0. Introduction

Human Trafficking has been in existence for a long time and has been topical in the international arena. This dissertation examined human trafficking to examine the phenomenon and to establish the magnitude of human trafficking activities between Zimbabwe and South Africa post 2000 era. Chapter 1 sets out the dissertation's aims, direction, methodology and definitions. It introduces a research headlined, *Human Trafficking across Beitbridge Border Post: Implications for Zimbabwe and South Africa post 2000 era*. It analyses the phenomenon of human trafficking from an international relations perspective. The extent to which human security is compromised due to human trafficking is also analysed.

### 1.1. Background to the study

It is acknowledged that trafficking is a distracting difficulty on a global scale. It is further a challenge to come up with a candid approach to deal with the scourge internationally due to several complexities. Population mobility has increased and human trafficking has spread with negative effects to humans the world over due to some extent globalisation influences. With globalisation increasing markets and profits, human trafficking across borders has created convoluted syndicates and patterns of manipulation of victims. As a result of the acceleration of globalisation, traffickers take advantage of the increased migration and the mobility of people. Globalisation has resulted in increase in the sale of humans as commodities and use of technology in advancing the trafficking industry (Cooray, 2016). In addition, because of the secret nature and hidden places trafficked victims are exposed to, accurate figures on the extent of the challenge are vague and existing data extremely unpredictable, (Siegel & Wildt, 2015). At international level, trafficking has become a topical issue.

In some countries law enforcement agents have been reluctant to investigate and prosecute traffickers and governments have not been aggressive enough to deal with offenders. This has been attributed to the absence of political will, naivety in steering investigations and trials together with fraudulent practises which render total eradication of human trafficking futile (Siegel & Wildt, 2015). The lack of a shared definition, together with a lack of harmonisation among official systems and the rejection by some countries to recognise that trafficking is a business, is an impediment to fruitful research on trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation and impedes cooperation of states, (Zimmerman & Kiss, 2017). Under weak policy coordination, it becomes hard to reduce the spread of human trafficking.

Large scale illegal migration contributes to the increase of human trafficking thereby presenting one of the most disastrous human rights abuses in our society. Trafficking brings high profits to traffickers through possession and exploitation of human beings by force, fraud or deception. They are in many cases well-organised multi-national businesses that are beyond the reach of policy makers to tackle the scourge. Machivenyika, (2017) cites the Zimbabwean example where 200 women were trafficked to Kuwait in 2017 after having been assured of getting lucrative occupations, showing that human trafficking is a serious challenge. While human beings are at stake and receive little assistance and justice, human trafficking is a big business venture for traffickers, (Russell, 2018).

This global challenge has been on the rise in Africa, in South Africa and in particular Zimbabwe as a total of 176 cases was reported in the media in 2018 (Mhlanga-Nyahuye, 2018). The activity is an impediment to economic development and a grave threat to human security as it directly affects lives. Different patterns of trafficking have been witnessed and continuously change, including sexual exploitation, forced labour at mines, in agriculture, in domestic

servitude and forced begging among others. Violence and abuse in trafficking is rampant and due to their vulnerability, women and children are the major targets, altering human security. Women and children from impoverished areas have been among the biggest losers as they are lured and exploited into human trafficking for high profits (Teya, 2016).

It is against this context that the research sought to examine the implications of human trafficking between Zimbabwe and South Africa in relation to porous borders, cost and losses to the countries and the influence on Zimbabwe and South Africa's political, social, cultural and economic stability. These factors were looked at in view of global strategies and pieces of legislation that are in place to curb the scourge.

### **1.2. Purpose of the study**

The purpose of this research was to examine factors and motives that influenced human trafficking activities experienced between Zimbabwe and South Africa and other underlying causes attributable to the surge in human trafficking.

### **1.3. Statement of the problem**

From the year 2000, there has been a surge in human trafficking activities between Zimbabwe and South Africa as the former continues to be used as a transitional port for human trafficking activities as its borders are porous including the biggest and busiest border post in the region: Beitbridge Border Post (BBP). Corruption has been widespread at border posts allowing the illicit human trafficking activities to continue, compromising and threatening the country's security systems. Resultantly, this puts the lives of so many immigrants at risks through trafficking leading to exploitation and infringement of personal freedoms.

#### **1.4. Objectives of the study**

- (i) To establish the extent of human trafficking activities between Zimbabwe and South Africa.
- (ii) To examine human trafficking from an international relations perspective.
- (iii) To establish the extent to which human security is compromised due to human trafficking.

#### **1.5. Research Questions**

- (i) What is the extent of human trafficking activities between Zimbabwe and South Africa?
- (ii) To what extent is human trafficking impacting international relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa?
- (iii) How is human security compromised due to human trafficking?

#### **1.6. Assumptions of the study**

It was assumed that there were serious implications caused by human trafficking between Zimbabwe and South Africa. The study assumed that structural issues like economic deprivation, gender and social inequality pre-exposes vulnerable populations like women, girls and children to human trafficking. It was also assumed that organised criminal entrepreneurship had a significant part in assisting in the surge of human trafficking.

#### **1.7. Significance of the study**

The study is important as it seeks to contribute to information on how human trafficking impedes economic, political and social development in any nation and will benefit scholars of human trafficking through to the existing body of academic knowledge. It was also aimed at

assisting government, the immigration departments and law enforcement agents of the two countries to come up with policies to curtail migration challenges and in particular, human trafficking. The study is significant to Zimbabwe and South Africa as it will help the two countries to come up with ways of fighting the human trafficking scourge on vulnerable people giving recommendations for increased border management. It will give information of the character of human trafficking across BBP and refining the understanding of the challenge.

### **1.8. Delimitations of the study**

The research was limited to and analysed TIP between Zimbabwe and South Africa through BBP, which forms the political, economic and social border between South Africa and Zimbabwe. Both human and vehicle traffic are high at Beitbridge border post and the border is believed to be the busiest border post on the continent. The research looked at the post 2000 era only. The target population for the research comprised travellers, Beitbridge residents, border and security agencies and public and private organisations dealing with trafficking.

### **1.9. Limitations of the study**

The study did not cover all ports of entry such as Forbes and Nyamapanda hence the outcome has not been representative of the situation obtaining at all ports of entry. The study faced limitations of information and data collection due to the sensitive nature of the issue discussed. Access to the information and key interview informants at the South African embassy and the UN office was a challenge. Information was considered classified. The research was denied access to identified victims of trafficking and key informants representing South Africa. To overcome this limitation, the research made use of secondary data on human trafficking.

### 1.10. Definition of key words

- (i) **Migration:** Migration in this research is described as the movement of people across an international border away their country of residence in search for better life prospects in the host country.
- (ii) **Human trafficking:** Forcible recruitment and transportation of people across borders, by means of coercion, threats and corruption, deceit or methods of pressure in such a way that the victim has no choice but to submit to the pressure of exploitation or on false promises of a better life over borders.
- (iii) **Exploitation:** Forced sexual engagement, forced employment, slavery and servitude.
- (iv) **Human security:** Human security in this research is defined as freedom from need and fear focusing on people as providers of security in their own right. Human security is centred on security of individuals.

### 1.11. Chapter outline

**Chapter 1-**This Chapter gave a background to human trafficking as well as introduced the subject line for better understanding of the phenomenon under study. **Chapter 2-Literature review and conceptual framework:** This chapter highlighted a conceptual framework on human trafficking as well as reviewed relevant literature that underpinned the study. **Chapter 3-Methodology:** The chapter presented the design of the research, data collection methodology, sampling, population and the data analysis methodology used to collect and integrate the data. **Chapter 4-Presentation of results and discussion:** The chapter presented the data collected as well as provided an analysis of the data. It also provided the discussion on the data collected. **Chapter 5- Summary, conclusions and recommendations:** This chapter summarised the research results and put forward recommendations.

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.0. Introduction**

This chapter focuses on reviewing works on the challenge of human trafficking. The conceptual framework is discussed at the onset of the chapter. The chapter also discusses the definition of human trafficking, human trafficking trends in the international arena, causes of human trafficking around the world, effects on victims and trends in Zimbabwe and South Africa. The review of the related literature was guided by the research objectives.

### **2.1. Conceptual framework: Human security**

In 2001 the then Secretary General of the United Nations (UN), Kofi Annan, spoke of an evolving notion of security that instead of seeking to protect national territory from external enemies, aimed to protect societies and people from conflicts internally (Alkire, 2013). A new understanding was evolving, but not in the way Annan characterised (Atkinson, 2018). People have also long recognised the threat states pose to their citizens and the violence that poverty does to human happiness (Atkinson, 2018). Human security thinking takes onward and improves the theme of basic-needs priorities as reflected in ‘freedom from want’, ‘freedom from fear’ and ‘freedom to live in dignity (Gasper, 2013). Human security is aimed at preserving the critical call of life from life-threatening and persistent dangers, in a way that brings about human satisfaction (Alkire, 2013).

United Nations defined human security as protection from prolonged pressures such as starvation, sickness and oppression as well as protection from rapid disturbances everyday life, (UN Human Security Handbook, 2016). The human security agenda identifies new threats to humans where the principal goal was meant to extend the concept of State security to

compelling governments to attend to the needs of their people (Gomez, 2013). The phrase security was meant to encourage government to be concerned about security from individual to State security (Weiss, 2015). Weiss added on and stated that it implied that as a matter of interest governments should be pro-active in providing security and in the protection of citizens outside their borders. In the international community, human security is meant to provide security to individuals whose countries of origin cannot provide, a form of diplomacy in favour of peace, (Paris, 2014). Human security looks at human elements of security which are economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political needs as significant in safeguarding human security (Oduyayo, 2016).

Human security highlights the close link of both hazards and initiatives when responding to these insecurities. That is, threats to human security are intertwined and depending on the other factor, (UNHSH, 2016). Threats in one country can spread to other countries affecting regional and international security (Oduyayo, 2016).

Trafficking is sometimes perpetuated by irregular migration and a threat to individual security (Nixon, 2018). Adding to the push of starvation and economic pressures, trafficking is increased by victims' perceptions and perceived offers in the host countries (Weiss, 2015). The serious subject of the sale of persons is a matter of concern in IR. The employment, transmission and auction of defenceless people, women, children and men is an abuse of the rights of people and disturbs international peace and security. (Babatunde, 2014). Trafficked persons are kept confined and imprisoned as a result of trickery and force by their captors. Most victims are captured in awful environments and become powerless to escape (Mary, 2017).

### **2.1.1. Definition and categories of human trafficking**

TIP is described as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons. The employment of persons is done through use of force and against the will of the vulnerable victims (United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, 2016). Human trafficking is also defined as the giving or receiving of money or profits through the exploitation of people (United States Department of State, 2015). Zimmermann & Kiss, (2015) defined human trafficking as contemporary servitude that is transnational, causing insecurity. Zimmermann & Kiss added that resisting trafficking called for scrutiny of the activity as an impediment to national security, including regulating borders. Paris, (2014), conceded that human trafficking involved manipulation of people for monetary expansion.

Categories of human trafficking include child, women and men trafficking for monetary benefit. Trafficking is driven through the sexual exploitation, involuntary labour and need for juvenile fighters (Odienki, 2017). Groth, (2014) concurred with the above assertion and indicated that women are targeted for prostitution while men and children are trafficked in plantations and coalfields.

### **2.1.2. Human trafficking and human smuggling**

Trafficking is not the same as migrant smuggling. In principle and practice, both the two activities involve movement of people but have fundamental differences where in human smuggling, the relationship ends when one crosses the border and it is a commercial transaction but a once off payment is made (International Organisation for Migration, IOM 2018). Stephen, (2017) highlighted that in human trafficking there is an ongoing capture of victims and the relationship is usually long term where the victim can be handed over from one trafficker to the other. Cases where victims are resold after being exploited by the trafficker are common

with incidences that start as human smuggling degenerating into human trafficking (Teya, 2016).

To cement the above assertion, IOM, 2018 reported stated that migratory trafficking involved the criminal enabled transnational movement of people for money. The individual moved to a country in which he or she would not be a national or a permanent resident but aided for a fee by criminal syndicates to cross into another country (IOM, 2018). While people may be trafficked by consent, migratory smuggling benefits the trafficker instead of the victim (Triandafyllidou & McAuliffe, 2018).

### **2.1.3. Perspectives on trafficking**

There is no consensus in trafficking as transnational legal instruments declare consent as inappropriate when individual rights are squashed (Aronowitz, 2014). This perspective is shown in the means element in the Trafficking Protocol. Where dishonesty, intimidation or pressure were used, consent is inappropriate. (Newton, 2015). As aforementioned, activities linked with contemporary trafficking are plainly forbidden under international legal regulations. Human rights law prohibits debt bondage. This is guaranteeing individual service as security for an obligation (UNODC, 2017). In most cases the charges towards settling the debt and the length of service are not known as traffickers use unscrupulous tactics such as force to entrap victims (Russell, 2018).

The concept of trafficking is vague and ambiguous (Posmanick-Cooper & Rustick, 2015). Gasper, 2014 conceded and mentioned that trafficking is broadly described to mean the same as irregular migration, contemporary servitude and exploitation of women for prostitution. Slavery has universally been alleged to be a historical wrong doing. TIP however, has been

termed to be more pervasive currently as the slavery trade, knitting its techniques into each nation and affecting communities (Jaynes, 2014). The human trafficking trend has been likened to the slave trade trend where developing countries were the source and developed countries the destination. (Sunday News, 2017). Africa was said to be the supplier of victims owing to supply factors of poverty, deprivation, joblessness, prejudice on the basis of gender and traditional practices (Sunday News, 2018).

The sale of people as goods for financial rewards is done disregarding human integrity and with little to no complications (Chibwe, 2016). Furthermore, Khoza, 2013, highlighted that large profits in the trafficking trade are influenced by a country's politics and can devastate the fabric of the society. Thus scholars agree that TIP is a form of contemporary slavery, an abuse of human rights and an offence against the individual and the State (International Labour Organisation, 2017). Dottridge, 2016, is of a slightly different view from the above. Dottridge indicated that trafficking must be acknowledged and penalised as a severe offence against mankind. Combatting, protecting potential victims and prosecuting offenders must address the individual needs (Atkinson, 2018).

TIP is also illegal intrusion in transnational family decrees, as it disturbs lawful cultural practices (UNODC, 2016). Traditional practices which infringe human beliefs and self-respect may add to the trade, including rape, sexual harassment, abuse and intimidation (Lowenkron, 2015). Hence the aforementioned scholars concurred that TIP is an unlawful commercial enterprise which takes advantage of voluminous migration patterns (Babatunde, 2014). Trafficking is believed to have a negative impact on its victims. Victims have been exposed to mental and bodily injuries and distress while intensifying chances of contacting illnesses such as HIV/AIDS (Whitman & Gray, 2017).

#### **2.1.4. International human trafficking trends**

ILO reported that involuntary labour in the secret trade universally generates above US\$ 180 billion in prohibited returns per annum and human trafficking is viewed as the second largest illegal enterprise ahead of the illicit armaments trade (ILO, 2015). Thus, regions such as the Caribbean were described as regions that have trafficking networks internally and externally (ECLAC, 2014). The region had been dubbed the origin, transit and destination of trafficking in women, men and children. Other places include USA, Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Differences in the sex and age profiles in regions have been noticed. (Khoza, 2013) highlighted that victims of human trafficking are juveniles, both girls and boys. He added that while all people were potential trafficking victims, women and girls were at alarming risk. Khan, (2016) in a similar assertion, highlighted that sexual exploitation was in the lead global although this pattern was not coherent across regions. Trafficking women and girls for sexual exploitation prevailed in the areas where most of the victims are detected, including the Americas, Europe and East Asia and the Pacific (UNODC, 2018). According UNODC, (2018), the need for cheap labour was intense in the sub-Saharan Africa. The Middle East also experienced the same however, with different victim profiles (Uddin, 2014).

#### **2.1.5. Causes of human trafficking in the world**

The sale and exploitation of people is driven by several factors. Gender inequality, unequal opportunity, inter-State economic differences precipitates the scourge (Barner, Okech & Camp, 2015). Psota, (2014) however, was of the view that economic pressure and the malfunctioning of governments to shield and deliver services for their population exacerbated trafficking. Zimmerman, (2017) pointed that the need for trade in sex and labour in industries, coupled with pervasion and vulnerability was the biggest aid to trafficking.

To give another dimension, radical feminists did not believe that prostitution was one of the reasons that aided trafficking (Uddin 2014). Feminists believed that prostitution was a career, arguing that migrant sex workers did not fall into the group of trafficked victims (Barner, etal 2015). Eitzer, (2015) pointed out that regional and international disparities gave way to thriving of the trade. Scarcity, hostility and prejudice were some factors the victims ran away from their residence to be exposed. Traffickers take advantage of victims' vulnerabilities (Usman, 2014).

#### **2.1.6. Effects of human trafficking on victims**

The negative effects of human trafficking outweigh positive consequences for targets. Khan, (2016) pointed out that human rights violations and decline of mental and physical fitness were damages felt by victims throughout their lives. The effects caused on human trafficking targets could negatively affect them entirely (Anderson, 2013). Victims were denied the opportunity and chance to decide for themselves when captured (Psota, 2014). Trafficked victims were also subjected to depression (Crawford, 2017). According to USDS, 2015 traffickers kill the dignity of victims leaving them incapacitated in every area of their lives. Many survivors ended up undergoing unending mental stress, (Russell, 2018).

### **2.2. Human Trafficking in Zimbabwe and South Africa**

#### **2.2.1. Causes of human trafficking in Zimbabwe**

Trafficking of Zimbabwean migrants is primarily an intraregional phenomenon (IOM, 2016). Several researches reveal that, trafficking in the SADC region has increased and the region seen as the pivot and hub of trafficking (Spaan & Van-Moppes, 2016). People are mainly trafficked to South Africa as the need for cheap labour has grown. However, Zambia, Botswana

and Mozambique are suppliers of victims for sexual exploitation and labour (USDS, 2015). Among the trafficked people, young Zimbabwean women of between 16 to 25 years were recruited and forced into sex-slavery in the rainbow nation, UK, USA and South East of Asia. Travelling papers are seized and the captured are kept in imprisonment with little hope to recover (IOM, 2016). IOM further noted that it is difficult to ascertain the exact numbers trafficked thus Zimbabweans become susceptible to trafficking due to the pursuit of better job opportunities and greener pastures (Kurima, 2017).

The Guardian concurred that trafficking in persons was reported to be widespread in SA, given the extreme volumes of people from Zimbabwe migrating to South Africa for a better living, (The Guardian, 2018). Zimbabwean adults and juveniles are smuggled by cab drivers to cross to SA through BBP and other illegal crossing points, risking labour and sex trafficking (USDS, 2018). It is reported that some migrants are conveyed to criminal gangs and forced into prostitution in the rainbow nation (Dzimwasha, 2019). In addition, Zimbabwean men, women and children trafficked in South Africa are exposed long periods under of involuntary labour deprived of wages (Chiripasi, 2016).

Policy inadequacies influence the increase of human trafficking activities. Victims are subjected to conditions that sell them to traffickers and infringement to basic security rights (Gono, 2017). Gono, 2017 added that human trafficking activities are glorified by those that benefit from it while the victims abhor it as a repackaged and rebranded form of slavery. Human trafficking in Zimbabwe is exacerbated by high poverty which hit the country since the economic collapse of the late 1990s and continues to face distinct exodus challenges as years of economic distress and shortages of basic commodities and services have forced millions of people to leave the country (Pandula, 2018). Ngwende, 2014 added that assessing

human trafficking in Zimbabwe is arduous than pursuing emigration. Ngwende, 2014 further highlighted that, because trafficking associations operate in privacy indicating that human trafficking in the country is mainly as a result of unemployment, poverty and hunger. An estimated 0.7 percent of the Zimbabwean population lives in slavery (Walk Free Foundation, 2016).

### **2.2.2. Causes of human trafficking in South Africa**

Factors such as domestic violence and abuse have been implicated as some of the causes of trafficking in SA (Simbayi, Shishana & Rehle, 2014). Merged with a weak society, pervasion and reduced involvement by the law enforcers dealing with exploitation, trafficking has flourished (USDS, 2018). Traffickers take advantage of weak systems and the overall absence of job openings available to most people, particularly women, (Kara, 2014). Civic unrest and financial discrepancies that typify the SADC region have fuelled human trafficking activities (Chibwe, 2014).

Victims are trafficked for various reasons including but not limited to prostitution, and forced labour plus criminal activity which includes drug trafficking (Msuya, 2017). South Africa is regarded as an emerging economy which has a real potential for attracting international migrants from diverse countries (The Herald, 2018). The region remains a prolific terrain for traffickers who capitalise on political, economic and social weaknesses, with a negative impact on human and social development, (SADC Secretariat, 2016). South Africa is thus said to be the destination of several immigrants from across the world (IOM, 2017).

### **2.2.3. Mitigation measures**

Discussions on human trafficking in Zimbabwe intensified in 2003 when the IOM launched a programme called the Southern African Counter Trafficking Programme (SACTP) as then Zimbabwe was identified to be affected by human trafficking (Chibwe, 2016). Zimbabwe came up with draft amendments to the 2014 TIP Act but however, had done little movement in passing and adopting the proposed changes (Zwelibanzi, 2019). The article reported that compared to 2018, Zimbabwe had put on trial and imprisoned less trafficking cases contrasted to the previous with a backlog from 2016.

Zimbabwe therefore, has taken initiatives to strengthen the fight against trafficking. In an attempt to detect trafficked persons, alleviate the criminal activity and indict lawbreakers, the Parliament adopted the TIP 2014 (The Herald, 2018). In 2016, Zimbabwe initiated the TIP National Plan of Action, to eradicate corruption in trafficking cases (Masiyira, 2016). Zimbabwe, committed to fight human trafficking head on as captured in vision 2030, (Muleya, 2018). For instance, vision 2030 upholds the enactment of the TIP Act (Chapter 9:25) 2014 which has seen more awareness raised on warning signs about falling for human trafficking particularly going on foreign countries to seek employment without verification from the Embassy or Consulate (The Herald, 2018). The Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) equips prosecutors to deal with trafficking in Zimbabwe alongside transnational instruments which Zimbabwe ratified. The government has made strides to end trafficking. Since 2016 it probed more than 70 cases of trafficking and put on trial more than 40 cases, compared to none in 2015. (Pandula, 2016). It also repatriated 140 women who were trafficked to Kuwait (Padula, 2016). The trafficking of 200 Zimbabwean women to Kuwait after having been promised lucrative jobs is an example how human trafficking is a challenge (Newsday, 2018). While human beings are at stake and receive little

assistance and justice, trafficking is a money-spinning trade venture for offenders, (Russell, 2018).

On an international scale, States must build an all-inclusive strategy to protect those who have undergone the challenge (UNODC, 2015). Criminals should be prosecuted, contributing factors combated, while States strive to provide for their citizens in ways that diminish vulnerability to trafficking (Russell, 2018). Wolfe, (2018) added and stated that States must develop alternatives to the exploitation intrinsic in the pressure exerted in acquiring low-cost labour and service, being vigilant in enforcing laws to minimise TIP. To address the need for better border control measures, ECOWAS developed an action plan that includes encouragement of commercial carriers to take precautions against their means of transport being used in TIP by ascertaining that travellers had appropriate travel documents necessary to be accepted into the destination country (IOM, 2017).

### **2.3. Human trafficking implications to the society, the economy and politics**

The implications of human trafficking have been felt in society. According to a US government estimate, there is over 12 million children and adults that are in forced prostitution as a result of being trafficked (UNODC, 2017). Peters, (2015) in the fact sheet for sex work, migration and tourism stated that in Johannesburg's Hillbrow and in Limpopo province, 60% of the prostitutes were foreign-born and worked for brothel owners. Hence, there was a greater risk in disease transmission as trafficked persons who were trapped into sex labour were sometimes not provided with proper health care and protection by the brothel owners who employ them (UNODC, 2017).

Child labour was also another societal concern. UNICEF estimated that over 1 million children were trafficked each year for cheap and unpaid labour and were usually engaged in jobs that were hazardous to their health, physical and mental well-being (UNODC, 2017). According to the World Health Organisation report on human trafficking, mental health challenges were fatal in cases of forced hard labour (Zimmerman, 2017). Studies indicated high levels of depression, trauma and stress disorder, intellectual deficiency, memory loss and suicide in formerly trafficked persons (Nixon, 2018).

Human trafficking also altered the political landscape in the world and shaped migration policies (Weitzer, 2014). In some cases asylum denials, were escalated because of human trafficking in a bid to control both the legal and illegal influx of foreigners in the destination country (Khoza, 2014). When trafficking was talked of in the context of illegal migration, the trafficked person was in danger of having their rights violated in the destination country, as they would be seen as collaborators in illegal migration rather than victims of the crime (USDS, 2017). Some destination countries tightened their immigration requirements as a result of the rise in illegal immigration (IOM, 2018). This however, affected the legal migrants more as countries imposed educational, language and other requirements that totally impeded the legal migration route (Atkinson, 2016). Policies put in place strategies to protect citizens from exploitation through educative and reward initiatives. In Philippines for example, there was a range of subsidised benefits that included pre-migration training on social conditions and working conditions abroad, life and medical insurance plans, tuition assistance for the family members as well as emergency loans (UNODC, 2018). However, despite these efforts, a significant number still fall prey to trafficking and eventually exploitation.

Human trafficking also has implications on the economy. There are cost implications to both the source and destination countries as departments such as the police, lost resources investigating human trafficking cases (Davy, 2016). Resources were lost through legal services, prosecution, witness protection, health and welfare, (Gasper, 2014). Significant costs were incurred on the support and rehabilitation of trafficking victims as well as their repatriation (Long, 2018). Trafficking may also result in premature deaths, a loss of the future productivity of the victim, hence loss in potential labour to both the source and destination countries (Chiripasi, 2016). The effects of bribery and corruption that usually go with trafficking practices may destabilise the regulatory regimes of both the source and destination countries (Chibwe, 2016). In cases where a parent was trafficked, a whole family lost family support and potentially the productivity of the future generation which loses education opportunities when their parent is trafficked (Ngwende, 2014). Several cases however, depict that the destination countries benefit from women who are trafficked for sexual exploitation within the commercial sex industry (UNODC, 2018). The same women were also used as drug dealers and traffickers and this raked in hundreds of millions of dollars in the destination countries (UNODC, 2018).

#### **2.4. Chapter Summary**

This chapter examined literature on human trafficking and explained the human security concept. It also gave insights of international human trafficking trends and discussed trafficking activities in Africa and specifics in Zimbabwe and South Africa. Human trafficking implications to the society, the economy and politics were also discussed.

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

### **3.0. Introduction**

This chapter introduces the research design and research methodology utilised to carry out the research. It demonstrates how the chosen methodology was significant to the research. It discussed the research design, sources and methods of data collection, population and sampling and sampling methods. The chapter provided a comprehensive view of data collection methods and research instruments that were utilised. Ethical considerations of the research were explained.

### **3.1. Research design**

Research designs can be categorised into two categories namely positivist and interpretive. Positivist designs are relevant for testing theories, while interpretive designs are there for theory building (Morse, 2013). Yin, (2013) added that positivist designs can be generalised in relation to research objectives. Interpretive designs sought subjective interpretations of social phenomena from the perspectives raised by research participants (Stevens, 2013).

A research design is a blue print that depicts how, when and where information is to be gathered and scrutinised (Rahi, 2017). These can be looked at as bit by bit methods that can be followed so as to assemble information and evaluate it (Cresswell, 2014). The study used the interpretive design to seek subjective interpretations of social phenomena from the perspectives raised by research participants. Research designs deal with a consistent challenge. Social researches utilise questionnaires, interviews and document analysis that provide in-depth information when collecting data (Yin, 2013).

### **3.2. Research methodology**

According to Morse, (2014), research methodology answers the following three questions: from whom data is collected (target population and the population sample), how the information will be obtained (research design and the instruments concerned) and when the information will be collected (time or conditions for the study).

Research methodology justifies actions and decisions. The qualitative methodology gave participants the flexibility to give in-depth information relating to questions asked. Qualitative research pays attention to individual interpretations in relation to their experiences (Creswell, 2011).

This was done in an effort to understand circumstances in their exclusivity and interaction with participants. Thus the research gathered integral information from participants in their own context. Apart from representatives from organisations interviewed, information was gathered from travellers and ordinary people who operate at BBP through the use of questionnaires.

The study used the qualitative methodology for collecting, presenting and analysing data in order to answer the research questions. The qualitative approach was best suited to this study as it a methodology which focuses on the valuation of individual outlook, thoughts and behaviours which the study also aimed to do (Cresswell, 2014).

### **3.3. Population**

McKim (2017) describes target population as all individuals or items that one wishes to investigate or comprehend. According to McKim, (2017), a population can be described as people or items that need to be investigated. The target population of this study consisted of

the Immigration department, ZRP, ZIMRA, IOM and travellers. The population of this study was made up of officials from different organisations interacting with the human trafficking challenge.

### **3.4. Sample**

It is a representative sample or subset of that population associated with an investigative study, (Rahi, 2014). Wenger, (2014) added that the sampling units have characteristics that are relevant to the problem.

### **3.5. Sampling methods**

Sampling is the process of choosing a fragment of the population for investigation Yin (2013). It is from a population that a sample for research is drawn (Morse, 2014). It is impossible to select every member of the population for investigation due to costs, time limit and geographical positions thus a sample is chosen which represents the target population (Gwarada, 2013).

#### **3.5.1. Qualitative sampling**

Qualitative sampling of selecting a few who took part in the study was done as the sample was too large. This approach recruited participants who provided in-depth and detailed information about the phenomenon.

#### **3.5.2. Purposive sampling**

The research also employed purposive sampling. Rahi, (2017) states that a purposive sample is selected based on knowledge of a population. A sample of 12 main informants and 70

participants comprising travelers who used the border post, border and security agencies and Beitbridge residents was used for the study.

### **3.6. Data collection instruments**

Data collection is an essential facet in qualitative research. Data was obtained through use of an open-ended questionnaire. An interview guide further probed key informants. Document analysis was employed through reviewing literature and materials including journals, newspapers, websites and other electronic sources.

#### **3.6.1. In-depth interviews**

An interview is a formal meeting during which the interviewee is posed with inquiries by the interviewer so as to determine his/her valuations on the topic (Creswell, 2014). (Yin, 2013). posit that key informants are selected according to the position they hold within an organisation or society. 12 key informants were selected for this research to express their thoughts, feelings, opinions and perspectives on human trafficking. Thus the research conducted in-depth interviews with representatives from IOM, ZIMRA, Secretariat on TIP which consists of the Ministry of Home Affairs who chairs the Secretariat, Immigration Department, ZRP, Information and Broadcasting Services and Labour and Social Welfare ministries, the Justice and Legal Affairs Ministry and the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

##### **3.6.1.1. Advantages of use of in-depth interviews**

According to Creswell, (2014), in-depth interviews enable interaction between the researcher and the participant where the participant responds to questions through expressing personal experience. Major informants' in-depth interviews allowed the research to entirely clarify the

purpose of the research and to seek clarity on vague elements. By conducting in-depth interviews, received first-hand information about human trafficking activities at BBP.

### **3.6.1.2. Disadvantages of use of in-depth interviews**

The disadvantage of using in-depth interviews is that during an interview the respondent might give too much information often strayed from the interview giving unrelated information hence distorting information (Morse, 2013). In such instances, the researcher was able to redirect the interviewee to human trafficking issues required.

### **3.6.2. Questionnaires**

The research also used open-ended questionnaires to get information on human trafficking. of questionnaires. A questionnaire is a collection or arrangement of questions intended to prompt data from a source without interference of the researcher (Paravan & Kulkarni, 2014).

#### **3.6.2.1 Advantages of use of questionnaires**

The advantage of using a questionnaire is that there was no intervention by the researcher as the answers were in the respondent's own words making the research free from bias. Questionnaires were coded with numbers ensuring the privacy of respondents who might have been reluctant to give out their names.

#### **3.6.2.2 Disadvantages of use of questionnaires**

The disadvantage of using a questionnaire was that there was no interaction which could have probed for more rich information. To counter this, the researcher stressed to the respondents that the questionnaires anonymous and there no victimisation that would follow but the information used for academic purposes.

### **3.6.3. Document analysis**

In every social science research, document analysis is a key aspect. Document analysis encompasses examining and reviewing literature relating to the subject matter. This type of document analysis in a qualitative research is known as obstructive method as the process of document analysis involves exhaustive analysis and exploring literature relating to the study (Yin, 2013). The research analysed written official documents, literature relating to human trafficking, newspapers, websites and online reports. Key documents that were accessed include, UN and IOM reports on human trafficking activities.

#### **3.6.3.1 Advantages of use of document analysis**

Document analysis was crucial in this research as it filled in gaps where interviews and questionnaires had not provided the information. It also gave insights into similar researches relating to human trafficking that added value to the research.

#### **3.6.3.2 Disadvantages of document analysis**

The disadvantages of document analysis are the lack of specificity in some cases. This made it difficult to clearly answer certain questions and that the quality of some documents maybe suspicious or outdated (Paravan & Kulkarni, 2014). The research ended up scrutinising volumes of documents to collect the necessary information relevant to the study which was time consuming.

### **3.7. Response rate**

Out of a target of twelve (12) informants from institutions that dealt with the trafficking challenge, eight (8) key informants were interviewed translating to 66, 6% response rate with

regards to in-depth interviews. The research also utilised questionnaires in which 56 out of 70 questionnaires administered were returned translating to 80% participation. Documentary analysis was also employed in the research. Scholars Ravjee & Mamabolo, (2019) observe that a response rate of above 40% can provide data that can be successfully used in examining a research problem. This particular research achieved an overall response rate above the 40% threshold given by the aforementioned scholars indicating that there was sufficient data. The eight (8) key informants mentioned above are shown in the table below. Seven (7) out of the eight (8) were communicated with through face-to-face interviews while one was interviewed through telephone.

**Table 1: Key and target informants**

<b>Code Name</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Mode of interview</b>	<b>Gender</b>
Mr ZIMRA	Zimbabwe Revenue Authority	15/09/2019	Face-to-face	Male
Mrs ZIMRA	Zimbabwe Revenue Authority	20/08/2019	Face-to-face	Female
Mrs IOM	International Organisation for Migration	20/08/2019	Face-to-face	Female
Mr IOM	International Organisation for Migration	20/08/2019	Face-to-face	Male
Mr Ngano	Non-Governmental Organisation	07/10/2019	Telephone interview	Male
Mr ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police	29/09/2019	Face-to-face	Male
Mr DI	Department of Immigration	22/08/2019	Face-to-face	Male
Ms HA	Ministry of Home Affairs	11/10/2019	Email responses	Female

**Source: Author**

### **3.8. Data presentation, analysis and interpretation**

According to Creswell, (2011) after the research obtains raw data from any source, there is a need for the raw data to be arranged and organised in a meaningful way to describe and obtain useful inferences. The research made use of tables, pie charts, histograms and bar graphs to present describe data from the participants.

In an effort to analyse qualitative data obtained, the research employed thematic analysis. According to Rahi, (2017), thematic analysis is simple and applicable in numerous disciplines. Thematic analysis is flexible and can be utilised across vast types of questions. Themes help to analyse questions and to get first-hand information from participants' understanding, opinions and observations.

### **3.9. Validity and reliability**

Validity and reliability ascertain the credibility, standing and academic significance of any research (Morse, 2013). Reliability and validity address issues on data quality and relevance of methods utilised in the study (Rahi, 2017). The accuracy of the research is ascertained by the accuracy of data collection procedures to measure relevance and correctness of research.

#### **3.9.1 Validity**

Validity denotes the extent to which a test measures what it was designed to measure (Nayer, 2014). Validity is the capability of the scale to measure the intended results. Research methods used have an influence to the assessment of the validity of a research. The research purposively triangulated sources to dig information and to maintain authenticity of the research. In this research, data collected from people who had knowledge on human trafficking validated using data gathered from interviews with key informants and review data sources in order have a finer understanding on the reality of trafficking on the ground.

#### **3.9.2 Reliability**

Reliability is defined as the consistency of measurements. Reliability test should produce similar scores within different environments and set ups (Nayer, 2014). This means that for a

measure to be deemed reliable, different researches should reach the same conclusions upon carrying out the same research. The research anticipated that the responses produced would give an accurate reflection of human trafficking activities through BBP.

Triangulation is another method that was adopted by the research to ascertain validity and reliability. This method involves use of more than one method of collecting data in order to provide multiple viewpoints of the same phenomenon. The research borrowed Morse's (2013) assertion that using different methods in research compensates for individual limitations. Thus in-depth interviews with key informants, document analysis and questionnaires were relevant.

### **3.10. Pilot testing/pre-testing the questionnaire**

The pre testing of the questionnaire was essential to ensure that research instruments were reliable and valid measures of the phenomenon (Noble & Smith, 2014). The research utilised pilot testing of the questionnaires to illicit information from the target population. The process assisted in refining the questions to suit the research objectives. The pilot testing results were collected and analysed to appreciate the likely responses from participants to ensure validity and reliability. Pilot testing refines a research question, identifies and evaluates a sample population. Six questionnaires were used in the pilot test to assist the research in refining the questions to ensure that the research objectives and questions are answered. Additional questions were employed while weaker ones were refined to enhance precision. The pilot testing findings were analysed to have a show of the results that could be expected in the research hence authenticate the research.

### **3.11. Ethical considerations**

Ethics are norms that guides moral behaviour. Ethical standards are vital during data collection in an atmosphere of trust, responsibility and transparency. Morse, (2013) noted that ethics play an important role in defining what is morally right and wrong in the research process. Informed voluntary consent is one ethical consideration that was observed. Creswell, (2014) noted that informed consent is achieved when the participant is given full details of the research, equipping him with knowledge to freely participate in the research. The researcher received written consent from key participants and verbal consent from other participants.

The researcher informed the participants that their contribution was voluntary and that permission to conduct the study had been granted by Bindura University of Science Education. Further, the participants were advised that if they wanted to withdraw at any stage of the research, they were free to do so.

Stevens, (2013) stated that is important to protect participants who willingly present themselves in the research processes. The researcher explained to the participants that the purpose of the research was academic and that information was confidential hence information gathered would not be used against them and would be kept confidential.

Participants' identities were also kept anonymous. The researcher was also not permitted to record interviews and thus assured the participants that their identities would be kept a secret in respect of their privacy.

### **3.12. Chapter summary**

This chapter described and discussed the design of the research, data collection, sampling procedures and the methods of data analysis which were followed to investigate the objectives of the research. The research interacted with participants in order to appreciate their knowledge on human trafficking activities. Ethical considerations were also outlined in the chapter.

## CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

### 4.0. Introduction

This chapter discusses the research findings derived from qualitative data gathering. Qualitative data was gathered by conducting in-depth interviews with key target informants who dealt with human trafficking. Open-ended questionnaires were also utilised to gather in-depth information on trafficking activities. The findings are presented using tables, graphs, pie charts and descriptive in nature. To ensure that the ethical conduct of privacy and confidentiality prevailed, the research utilised the use of code names in place of real names of the key informants. It also utilised the use of pseudo names on findings from other participants. The research got direction by responding to the research objectives.

### 4.1. Demographics of participants

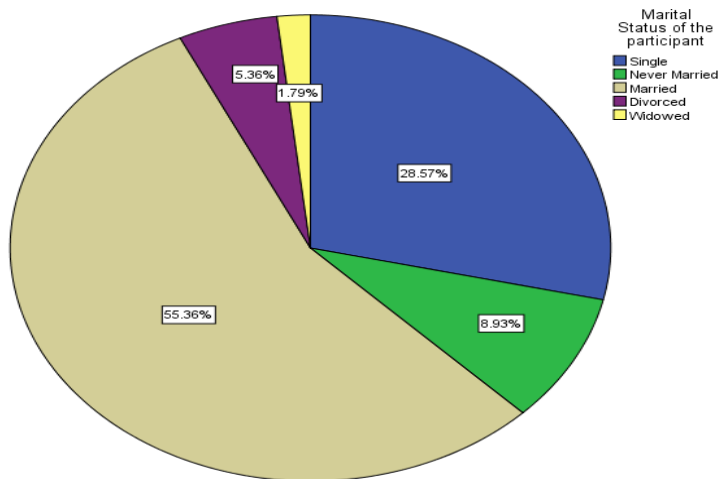
#### 4.1.1. Age and gender of participants

*Table 2: Age and gender of participants*

Age of participants	Male	Female	Overall	Age %	Cumulative Percent
Below 20 years	3	2	5	8.9	8.9
20-25	2	3	5	8.9	17.9
26-30	9	5	14	25.0	42.9
31-35	7	9	16	28.6	71.4
36-40	3	8	11	19.6	91.1
41-45	0	3	3	5.4	96.1
46-50	0	0	0	0.0	96.1
50+	2	0	2	3.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

91, 1% of the participants were below 40 years. The modal age was 31 to 35 years. The number of female participants was more than that of the male counterparts with 30 females compared to 26 males.

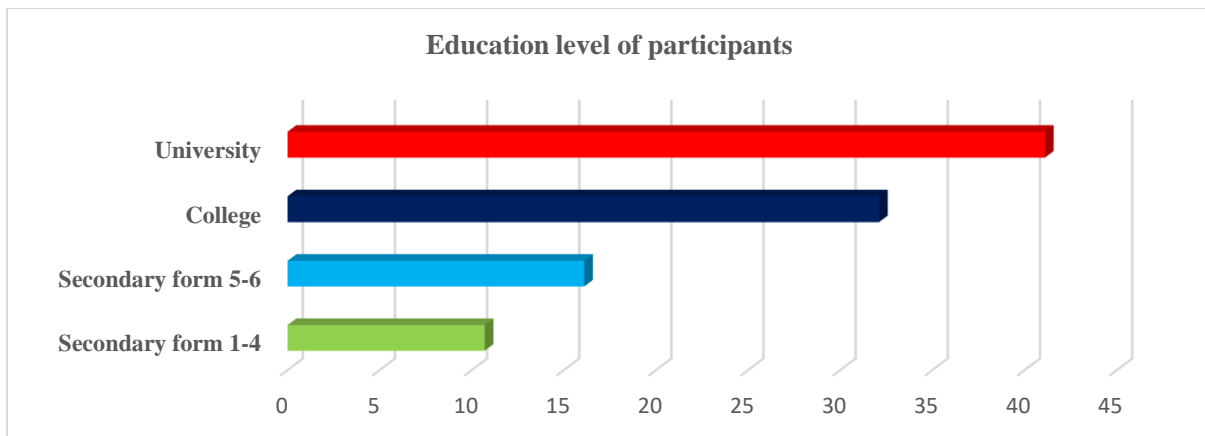
#### 4.1.2. Marital Status



**Figure 1: Marital Status**

The majority of participants, which featured in this research, constituted 55.6% and were married, 26 % were single and the rest were either widowed, divorced or never married.

#### 4.1.3. Level of education

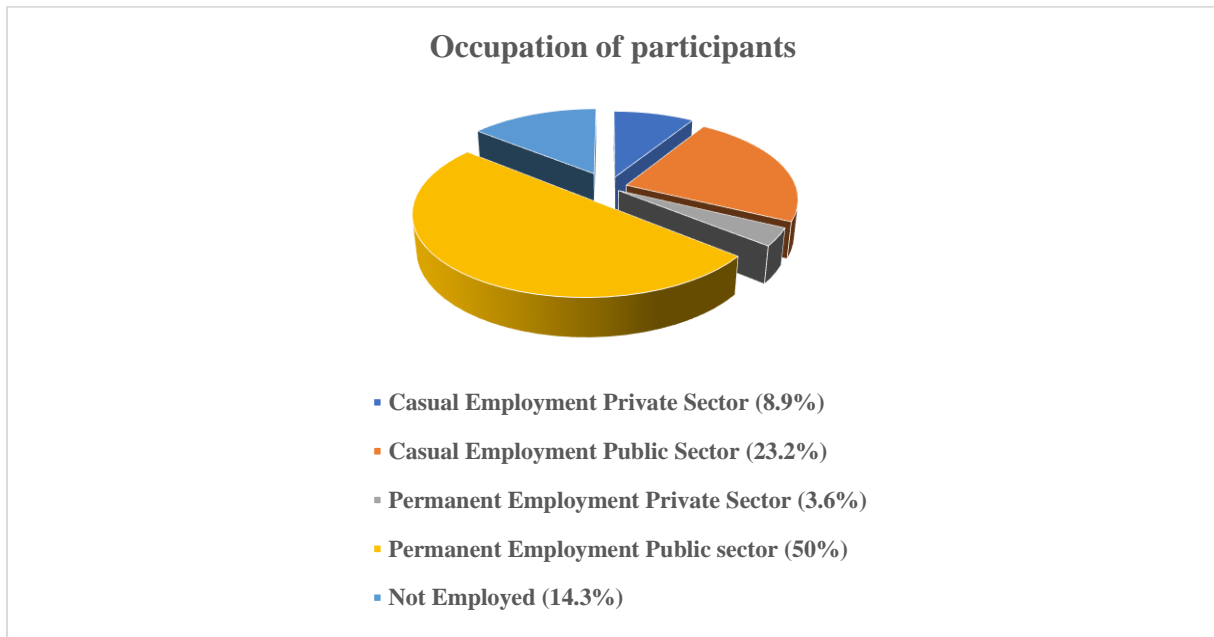


**Figure 2: Level of education**

A greater percentage of participants' highest level of education was university, accounting for 40 percent, followed by college, which was 30 %. Rahi, (2017) indicates that educational achievement and its relationship with research is an attribute which can bring insightful researches. Participants who were the least in their level of education had attained secondary

1-4, which was 10%. This category also gave its insightful contributions to bring a balance as to how participants in this category perceived human trafficking.

#### 4.1.4. Occupation of participants



**Figure 3: Occupation of participants**

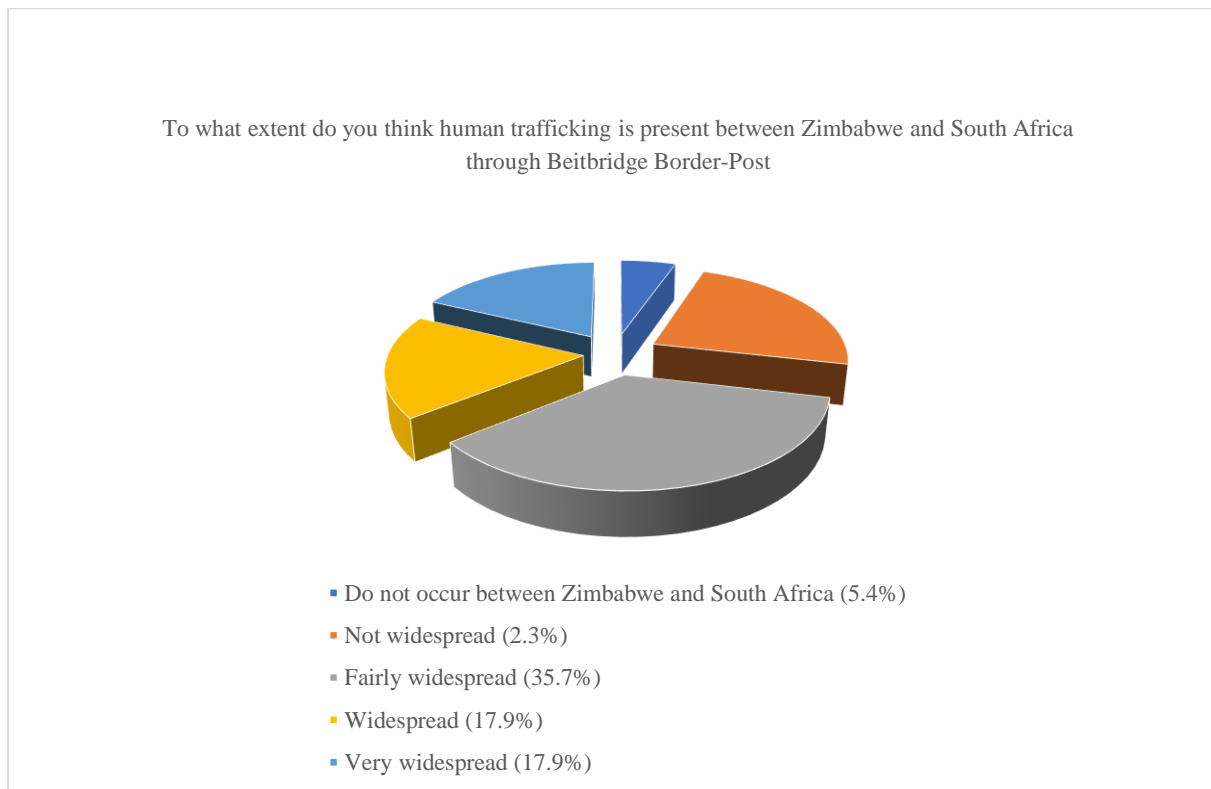
8, 9% of participants were in casual employment in the private sector while the casual employment in the public sector accounted for 23, 2 % participation. The least employment sector was the permanent private sector, which was 3, 6%.

## 4.2. Magnitude of human trafficking between Zimbabwe and South Africa

### 4.2.1. Extent of human trafficking activities

35 % of the participants reported that human trafficking between Zimbabwe and South Africa through (BBP) was widespread. Only 5, 4 % mentioned that TIP did not occur while, 17% said it was strongly widespread showing that public opinion supports that the magnitude of human trafficking between Zimbabwe and South Africa was fairly widespread. This shows that at least 50 % of the participants (17 % + 35 %) believed that human trafficking through BBP was

widespread. This adds to the UN human trafficking report which indicated that human trafficking is a grave issue in Africa (UN Human Trafficking Report, 2019). Adepoju, (2015) also contributed to the above debate by adding that 50-100,000 cases of human trafficking are recorded in South Africa alone each year.

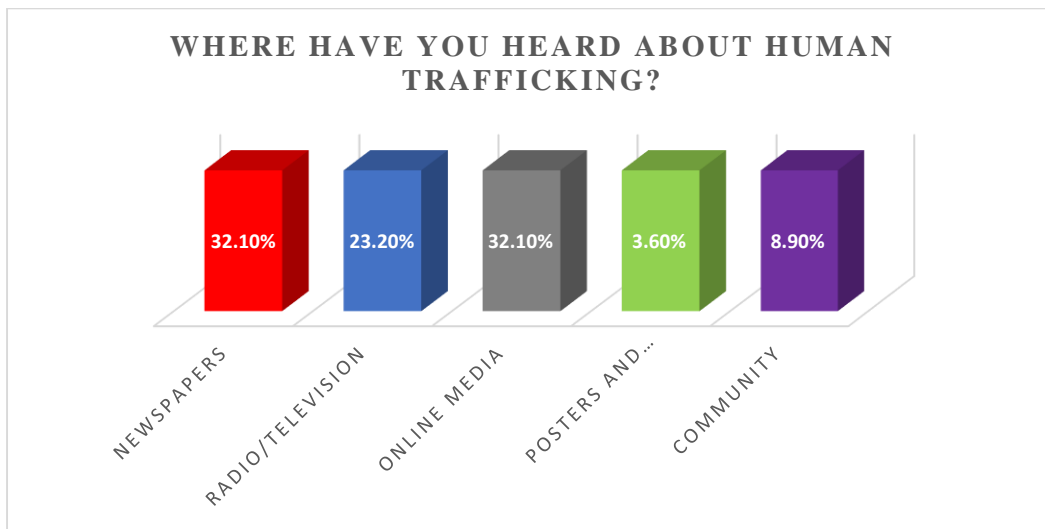


**Figure 4: Extent of human trafficking**

#### **4.2.2. Sources of information on trafficking activities**

The most used information source where the majority of participants heard about human trafficking were newspapers and online media, contributing 31, 2 % each. Posters or leaflets were the least source of information with only 33, 6 % having heard about human trafficking between Zimbabwe and South Africa through them. Scholars believe that the understanding of topics under research is dependent on sources of information known to the target participants, (Witteck, 2013). Thus, it was expected that the targets of the research had thorough knowledge

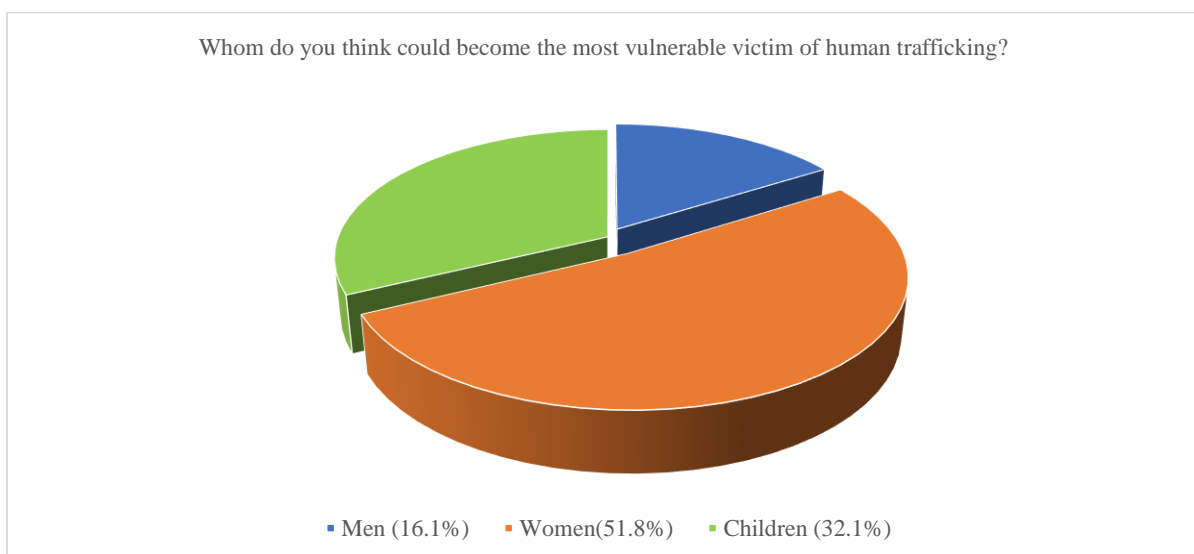
of the topic to provide dependable results, showing the extent to which participants were knowledgeable with the subject.



**Figure 5: Sources of information of TIP**

#### **4.2.3. Victims of trafficking**

Women (and girls) were said to be most likely trafficked victims at 51, 8 percent. This supports the fact that the most visible form of exploitation is sexual. Children were also more prone to trafficking with 32, 1 % suggesting that children were extremely vulnerable to trafficking. These children were likely to be subjected to forced labour or to be the victims of organ harvesting.

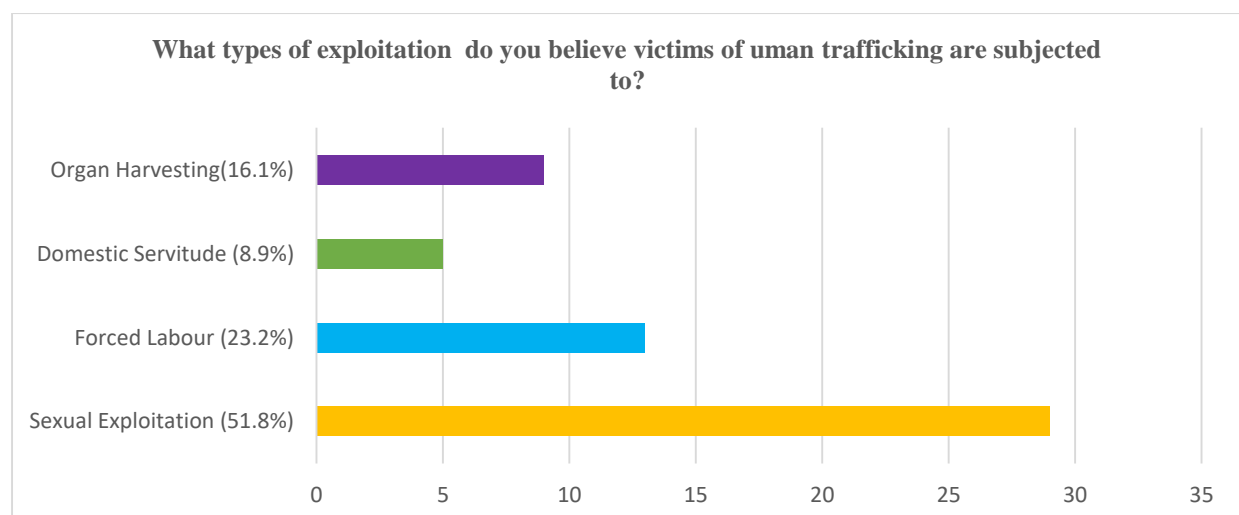


### **Figure 6: Victims of trafficking**

The above findings show that women were the highly targeted victims of trafficking. This was in sync with findings from Khoza, (2014) who claimed that the University of Johannesburg reported that about 55 % of all trafficked people in South Africa were women.

#### **4.2.4. Types of human trafficking activities between Zimbabwe and South Africa**

The majority of the participants, 51, 8% believed that sexual exploitation was the highly probable exploitation the victims were subjected to, after being trafficked. 23, 2 % thought that forced labour was the familiar form of manipulation while domestic servitude was the least with only 8, 9 %. There were no suspicions of forced begging and forced criminality as represented below:



### **Figure 7: Types of exploitation**

Thus over 50% of participants in the study said women were the primary target with physical attributes such as body curves, complexion (light skinned preferred) and beautiful women were the greatest targets for sexual exploitation. According to a UN report, women and girls represented more than 70 percent of detected trafficking victims (UNODC, 2018). The above therefore, buttressed this research findings, which indicated that traffickers lure women and

give them promises of employment and scholarships, organising and arranging their traveling documents, passports and bus fares as well as air tickets.

The bulk of the victims faced sexual exploitation across the border. Others worked in brothels. In a report by ZN News, (2019), South African provincial police spokesperson for Mpumalanga Brigadier Leonard Hlathi said that 30 Zimbabwean women suspected to be victims of human trafficking were rescued on 25 October 2019 from brothels in eMalahleni and Mpumalanga provinces in South Africa. He indicated that the women confessed that they had been kept against their will and forced into sex work under the influence of drugs. The Zimbabweans were part of a group of 50 victims among them men from the DRC and Nigeria, (ZN News, 2019).

The above findings resonated with a research carried out in SA according to Pieczkowski & Vuuren-Smyth, (2013) which stated that:

*With every border crossed the exposure and vulnerability of young women rises. Many, encounter sexual exploitation on their way to SA. Others find themselves in debt after having their travel fares paid for and forced to pay back through sex upon reaching their destination. Once in SA, victims are terrified with threats of imprisonment because of their illegal status.*

A participant who responded to the questionnaire indicated that in Johannesburg, owners of brothels forced women to work as sex slaves. She said:

*Victims are denied access to forms of communication and are prone to severe punishment once they try to escape from this form of serfdom.*

Information on TIP across BBP also revealed that women were sometimes raped in the process of recruitment in South African restaurants, as maids and some in Chinese and Nigerian shops. From the research carried out by the Non-governmental Organisation (NGO), most trafficking victims migrate from western and eastern Africa through Zimbabwe and from Zimbabwe and

were exploited by fellow compatriots who pay for their expenses and demanded back the payment in the form of exploitation. ILO, (2016) confirmed that only 5% of Zimbabweans are formally employed. Zimbabweans are thus at high risk of trafficking owing to closure of businesses and downscaling which is an everyday activity (The Independent, 2016). Millions of unemployed Zimbabweans have lost hope and turned to migration, which exposed them to trafficking.

#### **4.2.5. Knowledge of and reporting suspicions of human trafficking**

67, 9% said that they would know and be able to recognise trafficking victims. This suggests that educative campaigns were necessary to increase knowledge of the subject to equip them with confidence on reporting ongoing cases. Prevention of trafficking is possible when the activity is still in progress. A large percentage of above 35 % said it would be in a position to recognise human trafficking cases. This suggests that many have heard or identified some cases of trafficking hence the magnitude of human trafficking is high across BBP. Thus, the research found out that participants know how to report crimes including human trafficking but they do not have confidence in reporting the cases or suspicions thereof. A participant Thando (not his real name) said:

*I know the institutions, which can assist in averting TIP crimes notably reporting to the police, notifying the immigration department, reporting to human rights organisations such as Msasa Project, notifying the sending and the receiving embassies and notifying the Home Affairs Departments.*

However, most people did not report cases owing to fear of victimisation and lack of confidence with security agents especially the police. Bennet, (2016) is of the view that perceptions of police performance and its influence crime reportage is crucial to develop tactics to lessen cases where people showed reluctance and lack of confidence with their security agents. Thus, human trafficking is not an easy crime to avert owing to lack of cooperation of society as well as

reluctance on the part of law enforcers. Siegel & Wildt, (2015) stated that governments have not been aggressive enough to deal with offenders largely because of absence of political resolve, lack of training in handling cases alongside corrupt cases. This seems to be the case between Zimbabwe and SA.

A participant interviewed, Tamuka (not her real name) said that as a regular traveller to Johannesburg from Zimbabwe she at some point suspected that people were trafficked but she was not confident to make a report to the police.

*Security agents work in cohorts with smugglers and traffickers and reporting the crime does not end trafficking between Zimbabwe and South Africa. Corruption is a way of life at BBB.*

Another participant had another dimension to his perception of reporting TIP and other criminal cases especially across borders. He indicated that:

*Fear of victimisation is a deterrent factor in reporting criminal activities. I do not want to be a witness in any criminal case. Being a witness means that I will spend most of my time attending Courts, which is an inconvenience.*

The research revealed that fighting human trafficking was a mammoth task although the magnitude was high, as there seemed to be a lot of protocol and red tape within the security forces. In a trafficking of 2014, they found that while laws about human trafficking had gone up globally, the number of traffickers prosecuted had not (Global report on TIP, 2014).

The above confirms the status quo between Zimbabwe and South Africa where the clandestine nature on TIP crimes crippled enforcement. The ZRP had limited resources and training to institute meaningful investigations and prosecutions. In the wake of economic hardships and austerity, focus to most participants would be on bread and butter issues. The National Social Security Authority (NSSA) disclosed that at least 10 companies close down every month since

2014, (Financial Gazette, 2014). As a result, Zimbabwean citizens were exposed to trafficking as they escaped economic challenges.

According to the ZRP, initiatives have been put in place to educate the masses on trafficking. A plethora of challenges hampered effectiveness of the initiatives as Zimbabweans were involved in voluminous irregular migration. The ZRP official said:

*As the ZRP, we collaborate with other border authorities to educate and protect potential victims. We have received numerous cases that are linked to irregular migration and smuggling. We have also received reports of trafficking particularly to SA and we continue to cooperate with regional partners to combat the sale of people as goods.*

The official from the immigration also said that:

*It is our duty to maintain national and regional security. However, despite efforts to protect people, we are hindered by persistent criminal activities including smuggling which exposes masses to trafficking.*

The research also discovered that it was difficult to report possible human trafficking cases as victims in a foreign country found it hard to survive. They found themselves vulnerable to their masters. Without proper documentation, victims suffered in silence and could not reveal any exploitation unless they escaped or were rescued. They were scared to interact with other people and evaded law-enforcing agents. Hughes, (2014) noted that traffickers controlled victims through the confiscation of travel documents. Consequently, it becomes difficult to identify victims unless they reached out for help.

However, the research understood that the government of Zimbabwe in partnership with organisations such as IOM, UN and NGOs had made strides in fighting the human trafficking scourge. IOM, reported that between 2015 and 2018, more than 160 Zimbabwean victims of trafficking across BBP were identified and assisted, (IOM, 2019). On the other hand, SA had made progress in combating trafficking cases through working with the public to identify

victims. The South African police made arrests on various offences, including prostitution, possession of drugs and human trafficking. In October 2019, the police in SA rescued more than 30 irregular Zimbabwean migrants from a human trafficking syndicate, arresting two taxi drivers who facilitated their movement from one place to the other, (ZN News, 2019).

#### **4.2.6. Reasons for human trafficking across BBP**

The major reasons for human trafficking were economic challenges. These included need for greener pastures and employment, escaping Zimbabwe's poor economy and poverty which in turn led to desperation on the part of the victims. Between 2 to 3 million Zimbabweans were estimated to be working and living in the diaspora (Anich et al, 2014). Of this total, 1 to 1,5 million Zimbabweans were believed to reside in SA alone, with at least 20% believed to be irregular and without proper documentation, (Dzingirai et al, 2014).

Thus, the claims validated this research in that the country's worsening economic situation had devastating effects on vulnerable victims due to the push factors of migration. This also resonated with a research carried out by Dodo, O & G, (2012), who stated that Zimbabweans had easily allowed themselves to be trafficked due to a series of economic meltdown since the 1990s, the disorganised land seizures of 1999 further strained by the 2005 Operation Restore Order, the economic challenges of 2007-8 and the political violence of 2008. Therefore, the country's worsening economic situation had devastating effects on vulnerable victims. It influenced perpetration of human trafficking.

Reasons for trafficking from both the perpetrators and the victim's side reflected that the magnitude of trafficking was high. Majeed & Malik, (2017), confirmed that globalisation proceeded, human trafficking increases. Traffickers engaged in the grievous crime for purposes

of sexual exploitation of victims and for monetary gain. Globalisation influences had increased trafficking where commodification of goods had extended to human beings. Traffickers trapped victims to acquire cheap labour hence an increase of forced labour for financial gain, organ harvesting and ritual purposes. Traffickers have thrown away human integrity through buying and selling humans as commodities for profit (Anich, etal, 2014). This is synonymous with globalisation and the activity is with little remedy.

Mrs ZIMRA said that traffickers especially at BBP were there for money and confirmed that trafficking was big business in which Zimbabweans sold their colleagues. She said:

*Zimbabweans play a role in trafficking fellow compatriots. They supply Nigerian cartels with slaves and sex workers while getting rid of emotional connections and acting as middle men.*

The ZRP official also hinted:

*There is exchange of hands and cutting of bonds and ties. Because of the dire need for money, traffickers do things that are not acceptable to society.*

Victims' vulnerability exposed them to traffickers. This was caused by economic challenges mainly poverty and search for greener pastures, need for scholarships, lack of knowledge about human trafficking, running away from economic and family problems. The above substantiates claims by Dzingirai etal, (2014) who indicated that, economic failure and failure by governments to shield their people is the main cause of human trafficking. Victims become mediums of drugs and forced labour in brothels. Traffickers are also intermediaries for people who need victims in Europe and North America through BBP. Intermediaries do not care whom they traffic. They are interested in pocketing money through selling people like commodities.

This research discovered a case of a vendor who was trafficked through a friend. An interviewee Mr Ngano confirmed that human trafficking across BBP was intense and needed strong policy interventions. Mr Ngano alluded that:

*A certain man, Taurai came back from South Africa and was introduced to Chipo, a vendor in Mberengwa by her friend who was Taurai's sister. Taurai promised to get Chipo a job in South Africa. Chipo did not see the red flag of why Taurai had not considered looking for employment in SA for her instead of his sister. Taurai arranged her travelling itinerary including pre-arranging her travel documents. She ended up in the hands of a trafficking boss who ordered sexual service from Chipo for six years since 2012. Chipo developed the Stockholm syndrome as she was captured for a long time. She only escaped in 2018 after conniving with guards after the Stockholm syndrome had diminished. She struggled to get out of the situation and only managed to leave after another victim was hired and she knew that her position and comfort was threatened.*

Logan, (2018) defined the Stockholm syndrome as the tendency of a victim to develop an emotional bond or empathise with his or her abductor. Chipo developed feelings of trust and affection for her abuser. Many cases of kidnapping or hostage taken by a victim towards a captor end in this manner.

The research also found out that hunger and starvation was a challenge which let to vulnerability of victims as they searched for employments over borders and subsequently fell in the wrong hands of traffickers. This was also coupled with the Zimbabwe austerity measures led many families to suffer to the extent of failing to put food on the table. The above sentiment aligns with the United States' assertion that traffickers abuse victims in disadvantaged countries (USDS, 2015). These countries offer limited work opportunities. They are also branded with crime, violence and absence of stability (USDS, 2015).

Poor harvests in Zimbabwe for so many years including the 2018 to 2019 farming season have exacerbated the situation together with economic challenges above. One of the participants pointed out that she graduated as a teacher in 2016 but was not formally employed in Zimbabwe and her hope was to go to South Africa and search for employment. During the process of searching for employment, many become victims of human trafficking. Stanley Tinarwo, a political commentator in The Independent, (2016) said:

*Zimbabweans will remain vulnerable to human trafficking caused by unemployment and adversity as long as the economic problems persist.*

The IOM Officer also said:

*The case of the 2016 Kuwait trafficking victims is a reminder of the pull factors, which were too strong to resist.*

Most of the cases start as migration or smuggling and end up as trafficking cases owing to exploitation. The table below indicates the push factors and the pull factors that led to trafficking in persons between Zimbabwe and South Africa.

**Table 3: Push and pull factors of TIP**

<b>PUSH FACTORS</b>	<b>PULL FACTORS</b>
Poverty	Need for greater wealth and affluence
Political instability	Political stability
Floods	Less risk of natural disasters
Limited job opportunities	Available employment opportunities
Poor services	Enhanced services
Economic, social and political insecurity	Guaranteed economic, social and political security
Drought	Availability of food supplies

**Source: Interviews from key participants**

The table indicates factors that contributed to people escaping the country particularly heavy migration thereby exacerbating human trafficking.

#### **4.2.7. Human trafficking activities between Zimbabwe and SA**

Participants indicated that the extent of TIP activities through BBP is alarming. Statistics of the actual cases at BBP are scarce due to the secrecy in TIP cases. Before 2014, both Zimbabwe and South Africa did not have reliable records on trafficking. Cases reported in Zimbabwe, countrywide emerged after 2014.

Ministry of Home Affairs indicated that cases dealt with before 2014 were treated as migration issues as the TIP Act was passed on 23 June 2014. In 2013, there were reports which

incriminated mini-bus drivers implicated in the unlawful transportation of children into SA (UNDS, 2013). The UNDS report further mentioned that increased border patrols for criminal gangs, including human trafficking gangs in South Africa were handled (UNDS, 2013). A man in Beitbridge was imprisoned and fined on migration charges for transporting close to 20 trafficking victims. The year 2016 saw the prosecution of 42 trafficking cases, after reporting zero trials in 2015 (UNDS, 2015). Twenty-one (21) offenders were incriminated for various trafficking crimes. In 2018, 14 women victims from 22 to 45 years of age were repatriated, including 13 from Kuwait and one from South Africa (UNDS, 2018).

Ministry of Home Affairs representative highlighted that in 2019, Zimbabwe recorded two cases reported to the ZRP in February and May which were under investigation. IOM however, estimated that at BBP, 40 to 100 reported and investigated cases were found each year. The reported cases were mainly from victims that were repatriated back to Zimbabwe at the border.

Mr IOM indicated that:

*It is difficult to have accurate statistics of TIP. However, we have done a lot to assist victims who open up when we received them at BBP. We have evidence that trafficking is widespread at BBP. Victims face exploitation one way or the other, the majority in South Africa.*

The ZIMRA official also concurred:

*Trafficking remains a reality, although hidden within migration and smuggling. Women speak out more than men.*

Victims of trafficking were prone to risk factors at national, international, interpersonal and individual level. At national and international level, the porous borders exposed Zimbabweans to trafficking. A key informant suggested that:

*The porous Zimbabwe-South Africa border is a source of risk to trafficking. The infrastructure at BBP and several illegal entry points including the Limpopo River exposed Zimbabweans. Zimbabwean and South African police officers jointly and separately patrol the border especially at night together with other security agents. Patrols are however, not effective as there are human capital challenges.*

A female participant also confirmed that trafficking is rampant at the border and said that:

*Malayitsha and Magumagumas who target migrants crossing into South Africa infest BBP. These two groups operate at the river as well as within Beitbridge and Musina. They work together as there are some Malayitsha who deceive migrants and say they will facilitate their entry into South Africa. Sometimes they hand the unsuspecting people to Magumaguma, who dump them before reaching their destinations. Victims are forced to work in farms because they steal their money. Women are sometimes raped.*

Malayitsha and Magumagumas were believed to be agents at the border who assisted people to cross the border illegally. Another key informant indicated that in 2016, among the 200 women who were trafficked to Kuwait, some did not use Robert Mugabe International airport to travel to the Middle East country. He mentioned that:

*Some victims of the 2016 TIP Kuwait case travelled by road to Johannesburg through BBP and re-routed upon reaching South Africa. We found out that most traffickers were tactical and did not use risky vehicles but rather official vehicle hire companies such as Impala car rental and Avis.*

Another informant also said that:

*The Police officers ordinarily do not stop or search official vehicles at roadblocks.*

65% of the participants confirmed that some victims willingly engage cross border transport operators from Zimbabwe to Johannesburg or the other way. Bus and truck drivers smuggled victims into South Africa at the request of relatives. A participant mentioned that:

*Victims of trafficking were held at ransom in basements in Johannesburg and other places in South Africa if their relatives failed to pay the facilitation fee.*

Thus migration and smuggling turns into trafficking as victims are sexually exploited or sold to cartels during the process of trying to reach to their relatives.

Mrs IOM indicated that other traffickers in South Africa coerced unsuspecting victims to work for them. The search for greener pastures turned into forced labour. The above resonated with the claim by Mananavire, (2016) who stated that the country's economic situation, high unemployment levels and escalating poverty forced people to migrate exposing them to human

trafficking (Daily News, 2016). Although sexual exploitation topped the figures, the Zimbabwe-South African case revealed that victims were also highly exposed to forced labour through BBP. Thus, victims were attracted to the covert business of trafficking. Some were lured willingly. Some victims found themselves in cartels and subsequently became instruments of trafficking, creating a supply chain to lure more traffickers.

Sociologist, Tatenda (not the real name) who contributed to the research said that human trafficking was devastating with unsuspecting victims trapped. She narrated that:

*Around 2015, I was travelling to Johannesburg and I saw a group of about six (6) women whom I believed were in their early and late twenties. They were getting instructions from what seemed to be a couple whom we were travelling with in the same bus. I approached one of the women as she entered the ablution and she confirmed that she was going to South Africa to work in a restaurant. Knowing the fate of many young women who have gone the same way, my heart sank.*

Another informant also indicated that:

*It is surprising why Zimbabwe does not protect its people and why SA seemed to ignore the plight of foreigners. With the continued economic meltdown in Zimbabwe, it will be tough to end human trafficking.*

Participants were of the view that due to women's susceptible and vulnerable nature, traffickers preferred female targets for easy manipulation. According to ICAT, (2017) due to gender discrimination, women become vulnerable to gendered specific exploitation. The report added that women suffered extortion, debt bondage and violence and were in danger of exploitation and abuse at work. Hence, women, had less advantage to negotiate their conditions of employment than male migrant workers. Women were believed to have less knowledge of their rights.

Participants alluded that women did not give traffickers complications than men since their resistance level was low. Masculinity thus took a role in trafficking. Women and girls were the

most vulnerable. Men however, suffered silently in harsh working environments. The sending country, in this case Zimbabwe had no economic benefit due to brain drain. There were no traceable GDP or GNP in the trafficking business for both Zimbabwe and South Africa with little to trace on tax and diaspora remittances.

### **4.3. Implications of human trafficking between Zimbabwe and South Africa from an international relations perspective**

#### **4.3.1. Legal instruments and trafficking coordination between Zimbabwe and SA**

The research through in-depth interviews found out that post 2000 era, Zimbabwe and South Africa did not do much to combat human trafficking. There were no significant cases recorded through BBP. This was substantiated by Furrel, (2013) who indicated that human trafficking always existed in various forms but was not considered a serious social and international problem. Lagging behind for fourteen (14) years called for Zimbabwe and South Africa to do more internally and externally to curb the trafficking of humans.

Blank, (2014) used in-depth interviews in her research on human trafficking to effectively collect qualitative data utilising in-depth interviews with traffickers. The objective was to understand the human trafficking experience from the viewpoint of the trafficked and the traffickers. (Oltmann, 2016), argued that in-depth research was the most effective tool for research questions of this particular nature. Oltmann added that interaction between research and participants was important to illicit information. Thus, this research interacted with the appropriate participants with knowledge of human trafficking cases across BBP and implications internationally.

On implications of human trafficking between Zimbabwe and South Africa through in-depth interviews, the research further confirmed that the 1995, TIP protocol was promulgated but was ineffective to curb human trafficking. In 2014, the TIP Act came into being in Zimbabwe and provided for the formation of the anti-trafficking inter-ministerial committee (ATIMC) (UNHCR, 2018).

The committee was made up of representatives from Ministries including Home Affairs, Labour and Social Welfare, Gender, Women Affairs and Community Development, Health and Child Care, Information, Media and Broadcasting Services, Local Government, Public Works and National Housing and Foreign Affairs (UNHCR, 2018). It was the responsibility of the committee to formulate, recommend and implement policies in the fight of TIP. This was guided by Zimbabwe's obligations to UN guidelines on TIP.

In an interview with the Immigration Department representative, he pointed out that while the TIP Act was meant to deal with challenges of human trafficking it did not put into account the security of the civil society. He said:

*The extent to which the TIP Act incorporated the views of the civil society was limited yet it should have been based on four pillars which are prosecution, prevention, protection and partnerships. The law empowers law enforcement agents, among them the police and customs and immigration officials to detain, question and search persons entering or leaving Zimbabwe and seize any property if they suspect that a crime of human trafficking has been committed.*

The IOM representative also said that:

*The TIP Act falls short. It does not comprehensively address the human security aspect and reintegration of victims of trafficking back into society if they survived.*

The above suggested that while the government responded to human trafficking cases utilising the four pillars in its approach, there was a missing link. Partnerships for example with organisations such as IOM and UN provided a platform to deal with the challenge but the reach was not fully complete. There was a missing link in coordination with the international community particularly South Africa in fighting TIP. Zimbabwe and SA seemed not fully coordinated and the government of Zimbabwe had not fully assisted victims to be reintegrated apart from giving repatriation assistance. Investigations of migrants trapped in SA, were not intense. Thus, the government's acceptance of its citizens' enslavement, humiliation and suffering was a major challenge.

#### **4.3.2. Political implications of human trafficking**

Bilateral relations between countries exist when political relations are in unison and not at risk. Human trafficking between Zimbabwe and SA could strain relations. One participant indicated that lack of trust between Zimbabwe and South Africa especially when South Africa seemingly did not act on reports of trafficking cases were some responses that participants believed could emerge. A key informant indicated that:

*Although both countries have ratified treaties and conventions on combating human trafficking, more is required to fight the scourge, as both governments have not fully collaborated.*

*The ZIMRA officer also said:*

*Lack of consistency in collaboration between SA and Zimbabwe has a damaging effect to the image of the receiving country, as South Africa has been viewed as the hub of the criminal activity. On the other hand, Zimbabwe seems not to have consular representation and fails to protect its citizens in South Africa who fall victim to trafficking and other migration challenges.*

The 2019 xenophobic attacks on foreign nationals by South Africans indicate a challenge routed from disproportionate provision of services and resources in South Africa. It therefore,

could lead to threats of national security and bilateral relations as counter allegations emerge. Trafficking thus spurs relations of the two countries.

The above findings confirm the conclusions of Allain, (2013) who discovered that the bad relations existing between US and Mexico were to some extent due to the scourge of human trafficking that happened between the two countries. Zimbabwe Ministry of Home Affairs official stated that:

*There is a platform between Zimbabwe and SA to work together to combat trafficking. Trafficking has prompted state and non-state actors to make concerted efforts to address the human trafficking plague. The enactment of the TIP Act in June 2014 and the launch of the Anti-Trafficking National Plan of Action demonstrate the government's commitment to fight human trafficking. The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, No.7, was enacted in 2013 and came into effect in August 2015 in South Africa. This shows commitment to curb TIP.*

Xenophobia and cases of political sabotage emanating from South Africa could go down to party politics such as ANC and ZANU-PF, which affect national political relations. It could be noted that both Zimbabwean and South African leaders have struggled to address human trafficking, a challenge which attracted the attention of the international community in relation to security.

#### **4.3.3. Economic implications of human trafficking**

All types of exploitation between Zimbabwe and South Africa have emanated from voluminous migration. Millions of Zimbabweans migrate world over and hence this has affected the economy. Ms IOM stated that:

*Exportation of human capital legally or clandestinely has been a topical issue. The Zimbabwean economy has over the years largely exported illegal labour as it has deprived people of a decent way of life. In addition, importation of goods from South Africa significantly hampered the development of the Zimbabwean industry.*

Another informant indicated that:

*Although Zimbabwe has unleashed a series of statutory instruments to address its economic crisis to improve the economic performance, the diplomatic rift further strains trade relations. SA continues to thrive at the expense of Zimbabwe.*

People at the epitome and corridors of power were involved in human trafficking as they disguised, posing as certain businesses. As noted in the car hiring business, there seemed to be an invisible hand of corruption underneath which played a major role in aiding traffickers, taking advantage of their clean record of officially registering.

The research revealed that corruption at BBP destroyed the economy as security agents took bribes and facilitated illegal migration which exposed migrants to trafficking. A study conducted by Smith et.al, (2014) corroborates the above findings. The study indicated that complex corruption links provided a haven for human trafficking. The study however, appreciated that corruption is only one factor surrounding the TIP challenge. Ending human trafficking required dealing with corruption at BBP and also changing people's attitudes and actions. The porosity of the border is a critical issue which needed to be dealt with together with addressing human capital and economic challenges that perpetuated TIP cases.

In an interview with Mr ZIMRA, the research gathered that between Zimbabwe and South Africa, there emerged smart traffickers who facilitate the business and provided SA with a supply of victims. He indicated that:

*These corporates run the world at the expense of government leaders thus human trafficking is a big business and very brutal to unsuspecting victims. The activity starts from Road Port in Harare where Zimbabweans and other nationals have been trafficked at night.*

Another informant indicated that:

*The business involves some Indians and other foreigners. The South African unemployment rate is on the increase because employers in SA opt to employ foreign nationals to get cheap labour. Because of this, xenophobic attacks ensue and human*

*lives are lost repeatedly. This state of affairs negatively affects all sectors of the economy.*

The above confirms ILO findings which claimed that involuntary labour in the secret economy worldwide generates billions in illegal profits per annum. Human trafficking comes second after the illegitimate arms trade (ILO, 2015). Accordingly, the economic implications of human trafficking are that the trade had no updated records since statistics in this secret and illicit industry were scarce. Human trafficking giants have well connected cartels, which are said to be involved with the selling of drug. These businesses were said to be operating in Zimbabwe and South Africa. Sexual exploitation is extensive with transactions that do not contribute to the GDPs of both countries.

#### **4.3.4. Social implications of human trafficking**

The research confirmed that TIP is a form of contemporary slavery, an impediment to human security. A key informant mentioned that,

*Trafficking has negative implications to both the socio-cultural fabric between Zimbabwe and South Africa. Zimbabwe and South Africa are therefore, on an international social tension largely caused by failure to address the challenge of illegal migration, poverty and economic meltdown in Zimbabwe. This forced people to migrate exposing them to trafficking.*

A traveller also indicated that:

*Zimbabweans have been nicknamed Makwerekwere, a derogatory term in which when violence against foreigners flares from time to time, most Zimbabweans feel uncertain of their future in SA.*

Policy inadequacies influence the increase of human trafficking activities as numerous nations fail to offer appropriate safety for victims hence violating their basic human rights and security (Gono, 2017). From time to time in SA, victims of trafficking face deportations and are labelled criminals. Victims if identified, especially undocumented foreign nationals, including Zimbabweans are simply handed over to the SA Department of Home Affairs as they await

deportation to face the same social challenges that exposed them to trafficking in the first place. In most cases, they are identified through police raids in SA.

Zimbabweans played a significant role in exporting the Zimbabwean culture to SA, values that have not been in harmony with the SA culture and this has manifested in xenophobic attacks.

A key informant mentioned that:

*It is sad that asylum petitions and work permit applications is the order of the day for majority of Zimbabweans in SA. Most Zimbabweans become desperate always displaying CVs and job-wanted advertisements.*

Another informant indicated that:

*Despite being hard working, Zimbabweans face betrayal by the realities and difficulties of their social lives in a country of intense anti-foreigner suspicion and hate.*

The leader of South Africa's Economic Freedom Fighter (EFF), Julius Malema's call for unity in South Africa, revealed the serious social implications of migration challenges including human trafficking in South Africa.

*We call on our fellow South Africans to stop the violence against other poor people in our communities. Xenophobic violence will never resolve the problems our country face because they are not a result of foreign nationals in the first place, (The South African, 2019).*

Poverty thus was an immense push factor that aided the human trafficking activity. This forced men and women to migrate to South Africa in search for a better life. Large amounts of money offered before they left Zimbabwe were attractive. Trafficking however, disrupted families and destroyed the social fabric that held the family together. Male victims were liable to victimisation including becoming gays in the rainbow nation and working as pimps in nightclubs. This is clear testament to the findings of Bales, (2014) who highlighted that the modern form of slavery is attributable to the upsurge of population mobility that has overwhelmed the world marketplace with underprivileged and disadvantaged people.

Cao, (2014) also resonated with these findings by adding that in a world of unequal opportunities, the underprivileged invent strategies to reclaim their positions, fighting to evade the wrath of opportunistic prowlers who took advantage of the helplessness of the desperate. On the other hand, a large influx of people into SA burdened the South African taxpayer as this strained social service provision. Zimbabwean and other nationals who migrated ended up in criminal activities, an impediment to the rights and security of South Africans and all the other nationals living in SA.

#### **4.4. Extent to which human security is compromised due to human trafficking**

Human security is a fundamental right, which called for an understanding of threats to humans and focused on prevention, protection, prosecution and empowerment of all people. Participants indicated that Zimbabwe and South African migration exposed people to the human trafficking threat. The seven aspects of security which are economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political has not been adequately provided for. The research noted that these aspects fed into each other and a violation of one aspect had a negative effect on the other.

##### **4.4.1. Economic security**

The research revealed that economic deprivation has forced victims to be trapped in the trafficking trade. Women are mostly burdened by care giving and find themselves vulnerable.

A key informant indicated that:

*The need to provide food on the table is real. Several Zimbabweans are struggling and living below the poverty datum line. Many turn to SA to get a better livelihood but become vulnerable. The worsening economy has exposed many to serious insecurities and SA is the closest option.*

Use of big names and universities such as Rhodes and Crawford School in Pretoria have been experienced in facilitating human trafficking activities. In January 2019, Crawford School was said to have run a vacancy advert for teachers for Pretoria. However, phone numbers on the online advert were for Johannesburg. The school purported to have a Gmail account. The advertisement was fake. Hence, people have been lured through online media, which compromise security due to economic challenges. A research by Teya, (2016) revealed that human trafficking in Zimbabwe thrives under conditions of vulnerability which are caused by factors such as poverty, limited educational opportunities and poor economic conditions.

#### **4.4.2. Social security**

Participants also alluded that in cases where victims' documents were confiscated, they lost their liberties and were incapacitated. One of the participants said:

*Zimbabweans have largely lost hope. Individuals feel threatened due to economic and social unrest. They therefore, try to find safety and social security in SA, by using the services of smugglers, immigration officials and other security agents at the border and in the process expose themselves to trafficking. The traffickers confiscate their travel documents and many at times find themselves crippled.*

Because of the pressure on social services in SA, increased criminal activities posed a security challenge. The term security should persuade governments that a State is secure when individuals are safe and are able to feed themselves and reclaim their social liberties (Gasper, 2013). Zimbabwean victims of trafficking were therefore, exposed instead of being safeguarded.

#### **4.4.3. Health security**

Many women who were exposed to sexual violence had a greater risk of transmission of diseases. The research revealed that people were sometimes trafficked by people they knew hence that social interaction was a risk factor. A participant highlighted that:

*I know of a case of a young woman Tinevimbo (not her real name) who had her boyfriend at the age of 20. The boyfriend visited her from South Africa around 2015. Because she declared the relationship, her parents allowed her to in turn visit his boyfriend at his place of residence in Pretoria. The unsuspecting woman was sold to Nigerians in SA by her boyfriend. Her captivity meant that she worked in the pornographic industry, was sexually molested by the captor and her son. Tinevimbo was also raped by the friends' captor who quenched their thirst as and when they saw fit and was made to work as a slave for years. She escaped in 2018, HIV positive, had breast cancer and many other infections.*

Instead of being protected, victims have been treated inhumanely despite being sexually violated or their fundamental freedoms denied. Some were exposed to hunger, untold suffering and exposed to severe health and mental distress. The above echoed with the assertion that trafficked persons who are trapped into sex labour were sometimes not provided with proper health care and protection by the brothel owners who employed them (UNODC, 2017).

#### **4.4.4. Individual security**

The research revealed that it is the desire for most victims to lead a normal life where they can freely associate and build meaningful relationships. SA therefore, provided a gate away for most people with various difficulties in Zimbabwe. However, most victims are trapped in worse circumstances and a risk individual securities.

Another key informant said:

*Human trafficking attracts other criminal acts such as drug trafficking. Victims experience gross violation of human rights, highly compromising individual security*

*The ZIMRA official also said that:*

*It is sad that victims of trafficking are insecure as they become vulnerable to inhuman treatment in the hands of traffickers. Victims' freedom of movement is restricted as they lost ties with their families. They do not have peace in SA."*

Thus Zimbabwean and South African governments made a number of law enforcements, but implementation of the TIP legislation has remained inadequate. This has exposed victims to insecurity. The laxity in law enforcement has in many ways escalated the trafficking challenge.

#### **4.4.5. Political and national security**

The porosity of BBP compromised the security of the two nations leading to increase in criminal activities including drug trafficking as both nations become crime syndicate gateways. Participants observed that Zimbabwe identified its trafficking cases but had not comprehensively addressed the issue in relation to the existence, welfare and respect of its people.

Human security, among other dimensions, involved the personal security of individuals. This included safety against threats to crime, violence, war and abuse including exploitation for sex and labour. Given that the central cause of trafficking emanated from the desire to escape negative economic, political and social conditions, smuggling and irregular migration, Zimbabwe and South Africa needed re-engagement and re-commitment in addressing and developing sufficient and responsible alternatives to avert human trafficking.

#### **4.5. Chapter summary**

This chapter discussed human trafficking between Zimbabwe and South Africa and explained the various forms through BBP, the implications of human trafficking from an international perspective, socially, politically and economically and the threats the scourge posed to human security. The research observed that there are perpetrators that have turned migration, smuggling and subsequently trafficking of people into big business, which however was difficult to trace and had not brought about any reasonable GDPs to both countries. There were also people that were trafficked willingly through facilitation of illegal migration due to increased prospects for greener pastures.

## **CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

### **5. Introduction**

The chapter gives a summary of the entire research and conclusions drawn from the research findings. Recommendations are proposed based on the research findings while areas for further studies are outlined.

#### **5.1. Summary of the whole research**

**Chapter One** gave an introduction to the entire research and the background to the study was described. The research problem was defined alongside the research objectives. Research questions that needed answers in the study were presented with key terms defined. The assumptions, significance, limitations and delimitations of the research were discussed.

**Chapter Two** gave a review of the literature discussing existing secondary information on implications of human trafficking in the world and in particular between Zimbabwe and South Africa. The theoretical framework guiding the research was identified in this chapter.

**Chapter Three** described the research design and methodology that was utilised in this research. The chapter looked into research processes including sampling, research instruments, validity and reliability, ethical considerations and data presentation, analysis and findings.

**Chapter Four** focused on presentation of the data gathered during the study, provided an analysis of the data and discussed the research findings.

**Chapter Five** summarised the key findings of the research and drew up conclusions from the findings. It also proposed recommendations and further for further research.

## **5.2. Summary of the research findings**

The research noted that trafficking in persons between Zimbabwe and South Africa was motivated by economic, social, cultural and political factors. The desire of getting better earnings compelled people to travel abroad and they were likely to be trapped by traffickers in transit and destination countries. The research revealed that the magnitude of human trafficking between Zimbabwe and South Africa was intense but hard to fully establish due to the undercover operations of the activity.

However, the research revealed that a large amount of the Zimbabwean population were being trafficked across BBP. In terms of recruitment, it was revealed that most people were recruited through coercion and deceit although some were trafficked willingly. Other nationals from Malawi, West and East Africa were also trafficked through BBP.

The research uncovered that South Africa is both a transit and destination for trafficked persons. Causes and factors contributing to human trafficking include poverty caused by economic challenges and unemployment, search for greener pastures and need for scholarships. Women, men and children could become victims of trafficking. Victims of trafficking to South Africa are deceived and forced into slavery against their will. It was also found out that trafficking in persons between Zimbabwe and South Africa was influenced and perpetuated by excessive transnational migratory flows caused by globalisation influences.

## **5.3. Conclusion**

Victims of trafficking were established to be men, women and children. Women scored the highest percentage of trafficking cases with circumstances of economic challenges taking a

lead. Although most participants indicated that sex trafficking was intense, labour trafficking was evident between Zimbabwe and South Africa due to economic challenges that were faced by most Zimbabweans.

The internet played a significant role in adding to trafficking. Traffickers used BBP to get victims to South Africa and thereafter find South Africa as the destination or travel by air overseas to Europe, Asia and North America and Malaysia. Other victims are trafficked to the United Arab Emirates on deceitful assurances of employment prospects. Some victims were forced into domestic servitude, in farms, mines, estates and other industries in South Africa. Women were sold to trafficking cartels leading to sexual exploitation.

The research noted that combating trafficking was fraught with many landmines. Regional variations affected international cooperation in the investigation and trial of trafficking cases. The work of security agents in combating trafficking was hampered by corrupt practices which crippled efforts to mitigate the activity. Identifying victims who evaded deportation or punishments from traffickers was also another setback in the fight of the scourge.

## **5.4. Recommendations**

### **5.4.1. Policy recommendations**

Findings of this study suggest that South Africa is a hub of the illegal trafficking business. Destination and transit countries need to implement effective strategies to protect and provide security of individuals without legal standing in the receiving country. The governments should further strengthen policies to deal with bureaucratic corruption at BBP and other borders that facilitate the successful supply of trafficked victims.

#### **5.4.2. Crime investigations and prosecution**

Zimbabwe and South Africa and the whole of SADC must put in place robust measures to curb TIP at entry and exit points to minimise the trafficking in person's activity. It is recommended that action taken should rehabilitate victims and provide for their security and reintegration back into the society.

It is also recommended that Zimbabwe and South Africa enhance collaboration activities to propagate serious anti-trafficking laws and adopt deterrent sentences against offenders working in coordination with each other. It is also recommended that there be thorough and increased investigations and prosecution of corruption activities at BBP that increase vulnerability of victims. Identification and investigation of TIP cases should be enhanced while the capacity of investigators and prosecutors in other forms of exploitation besides sexual exploitation should be strengthened. The capacity for investigators from ZRP and the SA police and criminal justice practitioners in responding to TIP should be strengthened.

#### **5.4.3. International Cooperation**

It is recommended that Zimbabwe and South Africa establish new and strengthen existing regional and inter-regional cooperation efforts in the fight against TIP. It is not enough for the two countries to recognise the problem and not fully cooperate and to put in place coordinated programmes to prevent and protect people from human trafficking. As a regional and global challenge, trafficking can be dealt with at international level.

#### **5.4.4. Improved economy**

Since the research found out that the movement of migrants is mostly from Zimbabwe, the government of Zimbabwe must act to build the economy to assure that socio-economic

opportunities for men and women are solidly established. This will assist to reduce the level of exposure of men and women to trafficking when escaping financial problems. Austerity measures which have made so many people to sink into poverty should be reduced to avert security threats to individuals. A solid economic strategy aimed at protecting and empowering potential victims should be in place to avert the negative implications of trafficking. The government should develop alternatives to reduce exploitation caused by the need for cheap labour and services. It is also encouraged for the Zimbabwean government to reduce illegal migration which leads to human smuggling and subsequently human trafficking.

#### **5.4.5. Education initiatives and awareness**

It is important to increase the security of Zimbabweans politically, socially and culturally as trafficking has destroyed national development. Trafficking has also destroyed family ties, has led to abuse of human rights particularly through abuse of people, hence a violation of human security. Educative initiatives and provision of re-integration assistance to victims is key. Victims at all levels need reintegration assistance. Both the Zimbabwean and South African governments need to provide intense education and awareness and to encourage the reportage of trafficking crimes.

Information on anti-trafficking initiatives is important to prevent trafficking in persons. The governments should also partner with the media in increasing knowledge on trafficking to vulnerable citizens and to equip them with knowledge necessary to evade trafficking. Developing partnerships with learning institutions and introducing modules on trafficking is important. Students should be taught on human security and dangers of trafficking. They should be equipped with knowledge on opportunities for international employment and risks caused by irregular migration.

#### **5.4.6 Data collection, statistics and use of ICTs**

The lack of official statistics is a challenge in acquiring an accurate assessment of the magnitude of trafficking between Zimbabwe and South Africa. It is recommended that both countries strengthen data collection on trafficking and create a centralised TIP databases. This will be effective in enabling the consolidation of systematic, national-level statistics that will address the trafficking challenge through prevention, protection and prosecution. This could be linked to SADC. Effective use ICTs such as the internet and other interactive online sites can help to fight TIP. Statistics are challenging to gather and rapidly become out-dated. However, ICT advantages can increase management and material distribution between entities and governments dealing with trafficking. This could rope in law enforcement officials, across the region.

### **5.5. Areas for further research**

#### **5.5.1 Globalisation and human trafficking**

Globalisation plays a vital role in increasing flows of migration and hence escalates trafficking. This is through increasing socio-economic inequalities between the North and South resulting in the trading of people world over and particularly through BBP. Future studies can reconcile factors such as corruption in shaping the relationship between globalisation and human trafficking particularly for Zimbabwe and South Africa.

#### **5.5.2. Labour trafficking**

As noted through the research findings, cheap labour demands has been one of the significant drivers of trafficking of Zimbabweans into SA. Further research could locate the intensity of this activity and the implications to development of Zimbabwe as a single type of trafficking. Statistics and research based evidence in this investigation might assist Zimbabwe and South

Africa to empower its citizenry and reduce the risks on victims affected by labour trafficking. Focus should also be on assessing labour trafficking in the SADC region and implications for the international community.

### **5.5.3. Legal frameworks on human trafficking mitigation**

Zimbabwe and South Africa have put in place legal instruments in combating trafficking. However, both countries have seen low prosecution rates relating to trafficking in persons. Future research could look at how effective the legal instruments are for example the TIP Act in Zimbabwe, in diagnosing trafficking crimes. Research should also aim at looking at effectiveness of initiatives regarding capacity building and ability of law enforcers to interpret the crime. This will be instrumental in identifying and reviewing legislation to fill in the gaps that have led to trafficking crimes receiving low prosecution.

### **5.5.4. Internal trafficking**

The research's literature review discovered that not much has been written on trafficking internally. A few cases have been reported. Statistics internally are scarce and have focused on small areas. There is need for insight and understanding of the trafficking phenomenon internally and how it spreads externally. The few researches that have been presented internally face a setback of using small samples drawn from single areas which may however compromise the validity of researches. Future research areas must consider large samples in order to ensure pronounced external validity.

### **5.5.5 Child trafficking**

Child trafficking is widespread among migrants to SA due to the high number of children born to Zimbabweans living and working in South Africa. The magnitude of the issue is dire as

scores of children were reportedly smuggled into SA without mandatory documents. Literature available on child trafficking between Zimbabwe and SA is not very consistent due to the hidden nature of the phenomenon. There is a lack of research centred on child trafficking.

#### **5.5.6. Sexual exploitation and trafficking**

There is need for a robust approach in interviewing survivors to understand more about their experiences. There is also need to interview traffickers to produce an outline of their activities and to learn about the recruitment tactics, deep motives and secret lifestyles. Further research could also explore trauma-informed therapy and victim-centred services for trafficking victims.

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**Appendix 1 – BUSE request letter on behalf of student to carry out the research**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES**



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**BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION**

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

To Whom It May Concern

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**RE : REQUEST TO UNDER TAKE RESEARCH PROJECT IN YOUR ORGANISATION**

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This serves to advise that Chondok Mupfema, Student Registration No. B18A9974

is a **MASTERS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS** student at Bindura

University of Science Education who is conducting a dissertation.

May you please assist the student to access data relevant to the study and where possible conduct interviews as part of the dissertation process.

Yours faithfully

**Muchenwa (Dr)**  
**CHAIRPERSON – PEACE AND GOVERNANCE**

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION  
PEACE & GOVERNANCE  
CHAIRPERSON  
31 MAY 2019  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES EDUCATION  
PRIVATE BAG 1020, BINDURA, ZIMBABWE

Appendix 2 – ZIMRA approval letter to carry out the research.



**ZIMBABWE REVENUE AUTHORITY  
COMMISSIONER GENERAL**

Write to:  
The Commissioner General  
Zimbabwe Revenue Authority  
P O Box 4360  
Harare

Telephone:  
+263-4-790811  
Fax:  
+263-4-773161  
Telegraphs:  
Harare

Call At:  
Reception  
6<sup>th</sup> Floor ZB Centre  
Kwame Nkrumah Ave /  
First Street  
Harare

In Reply Please Quote:  
Ref: Research/06/2019

7 June 2019

Mrs. Chenayi Maponga  
Corporate Communications Officer  
ZB Centre  
Harare

Dear Mrs. Maponga,

**RE: APPLICATION FOR AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT ACADEMIC RESEARCH**

**Topic:** *Human trafficking across Beitbridge Border Post: implications for Zimbabwe and South Africa post 2000 era.*

The above matter refers.

Please be advised that your application for authority to carry out the above research has been approved. However, we may be unable to release some of the information to you because of its confidential nature. Upon completion of the research, you are required to submit to this office a bound copy of the research.

We wish you success in your studies.

Yours sincerely,

**B. GUNZO**  
**HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGER**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I, Chenayi Maponga..... acknowledge receipt of this letter and  
accept its contents. Cell No: 0745154112 Signature [Signature] Date 15.06.19

## Appendix 3 – Department of Immigration approval letter to carry out the research

ALL CORRESPONDENCE MUST BE  
ADDRESSED TO THE PRINCIPAL  
DIRECTOR

Telegrams: "PRINCIM HARARE"  
Telephone: +263 (0)4 291913-X  
Facsimile: +263 (0)4 735297

Private Bag 7717 Causeway,  
Harare,  
Zimbabwe



### Our Reference:

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION  
CONTROL HEADQUARTERS  
Corner J. Takawira & H. Chingwa  
Harare  
Zimbabwe

Date: 31 JULY 2019

Mrs Chenayi Maponga  
Zimbabwe Revenue Authority  
Corporate Communications Officer  
ZB Centre  
Harare


### RE: APPLICATION FOR AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT ACADEMIC RESEARCH

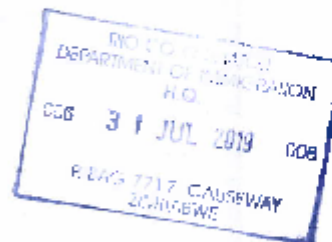
Reference is made to your letter dated 28 June 2019.

The Department of Immigration writes to advise that your request has been approved on condition that you conduct the research at Immigration Headquarters which is located at the corner of Herbert Chitepo Street and Leopold Takawira.

Your guided questions will be responded to by Regional Immigration Officer T. Shadaya and Assistant Regional Immigration Officer P. Kambarami who are in the Anti-Trafficking Inter-Ministerial Committee.

The two are contactable on 0776 801145 and 0712321209, respectively.

  
T. Shadaya  
For: **CHIEF DIRECTOR OF IMMIGRATION**



## Appendix 4 - ZRP approval letter to carry out the research

### ZIMBABWE REPUBLIC POLICE

Official  
Communications  
should not be  
addressed to  
individuals

Telephone HARARE 700171



Telex: 2432R ZRP HQ

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, HARARE  
Corner 7th St./Josiah Chinamano  
Avenue  
P.O. Box CY 34, CAUSEWAY  
ZIMBABWE.

Fax: (263)-(4)-253212

26 June 2019  
3 Brierfield Close  
Ashdown  
**HARARE**

**Attention:** C. Maponga

**RE: REQUEST TO CONDUCT A RESEARCH ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING  
BETWEEN ZIMBABWE AND SOUTH AFRICA.**

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Reference is being made to your letter to the Commissioner General of Police dated 21 June 2019, concerning the above subject matter.

Be advised that the authority to conduct your research was granted by the Commissioner General of Police on 21 June 2019, on condition that you will furnish this office with the final copy of the Dissertation which will be put in the Zimbabwe Republic Police Library. Please note that the information obtained should be used only for academic purposes.

By copy of this correspondence, you are kindly referred to the office of the Officer Commanding Police, Matebeloland South Province to conduct your research.

Kindly referred for your information, please.



**J. MAKUVA** Assistant Commissioner  
For Chief Staff Officer (**Crime**)  
**To the Commissioner General of Police**

**Appendix 5 – Research questionnaire**

**Questionnaire Number: .....**

**SURVEY: HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACROSS BEITBRIDGE BORDER POST: IMPLICATIONS FOR ZIMBABWE AND SOUTH AFRICA POST 2000 ERA.**

My Name is Chenayi Maponga, an International Relations Masters Student at the Bindura University of Science Education. I am carrying out this survey on human trafficking. I am grateful that you have agreed to give me a few minutes of your time to share your views. Results of this survey will help assist government, the immigration department and law enforcement agents to come up with policies to curtail migration challenges such as human trafficking.

\*\*\*\*\*

**1. Gender. (Please tick where appropriate)**

- 1) Male
- 2) Female

**2. Age. (Please tick where appropriate)**

<b>Below 20 years</b>
<b>20-25</b>
<b>26-30</b>
<b>31-35</b>
<b>36-40</b>
<b>41-45</b>
<b>46-50</b>
<b>50+</b>

**3. Marital status (Please tick where appropriate)**

- 1) Single
- 2) Never Married
- 3) Married
- 4) Divorced
- 5) Widowed

**4. Highest level of education (Please tick where appropriate)**

- 1) Primary
- 2) Secondary - Form 1-4
- 3) Secondary - Form 5-6
- 4) College
- 5) University
- 6) None

**5. Occupation**

- 1) Casual employment private sector
- 2) Casual employment public sector
- 3) Permanent employment private sector

- 4) Permanent employment public sector
- 5) Not employed

**6. To what extent do you think human trafficking is present between Zimbabwe and South Africa through Beitbridge border post?**

- 1) Do not occur in between Zimbabwe and South Africa
- 2) Not widespread
- 3) Fairly widespread
- 4) Widespread
- 5) Very widespread
- 6) Do not know

**7. Where have you heard about human trafficking?**

- 1) Newspaper
- 2) Radio / Television
- 3) Online media
- 4) Poster /Leaflets
- 5) Community

**8. What type of exploitation do you believe victims of human trafficking are most likely to be subjected to? (Please tick)**

- 1) Sexual exploitation
- 2) Forced labour
- 3) Domestic servitude
- 4) Forced begging
- 5) Forced criminality
- 6) Organ harvesting
- 7) Don't know
- 8) No exploitation occurs
- 9) Other (Please specify)

**9. Whom do you think could become the most target victim of human trafficking? (Please tick all that apply).**

- 1) Men
- 2) Women
- 3) Children

**10. Would you recognise the signs that someone is potentially a victim of human trafficking?**

- 1) Yes (Please specify below what you think the signs are)
- 2) No

.....

**11. Would you know how to report suspicions of human trafficking?**

- 1) Yes (Please specify below)
- 2) No

.....

**12. What do you think are the main reasons for human trafficking across borders?**

.....

**13. What do you think is the implication of human trafficking from an international relations perspective? How does human trafficking affect relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe?**

.....

**14. To what extent is human security compromised due to human trafficking?**

.....

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.**

**Appendix 6 – Research interview guide**

**Survey: Human Trafficking across Beitbridge Border Post: Implications for Zimbabwe and South Africa post 2000 era.**

**1. How many cases of human trafficking have been received annually since 2000 to date through Beitbridge Border Post?**

.....

**2. What period is that crime rampant?**

.....

**3. In which direction is the flow of people largely trafficked?**

.....

**5. What are the nationals of people involved?**

.....

**6. How is the activity done across the border?**

.....

**7. What are the sentences like for people who commit the crime?**

.....

**8. How does Zimbabwe and SA treat illegal immigrants?**

.....

**9. How rampant is the trafficking of people with legal documents across Beitbridge?**

.....

**10. What do you think are the main reasons for human trafficking across Beitbridge border post?**

.....

**11. What do you think is the implication of human trafficking from an international relations perspective; that is how human trafficking affect relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe does?**

.....

**12. To what extent is human security compromised due to human trafficking?**

.....

**13. What is the implication of human trafficking policies of the two countries on immigration and security?**

.....

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.**