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**An Evaluation of Peace and Security Measures in Combating Human
Trafficking: A Case of Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security in Zambia**

A

**Dissertation presented in Partial Fulfilment for the requirement of the Master of
Political Science and International Relations**

(MPIR)

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DECLARATION

I, MIRIAM CHIRWA, do hereby declare that this work is my own original work supported by my research supervisor and any part thereof has not previously been presented in any form to the University or to any other body whether for the purposes of assessment, publication or any other purpose (unless otherwise indicated) . Save for any express acknowledgements, references and/or bibliographies cited in the work, I confirm that the intellectual content of the work is the result of my own efforts and of no other person.

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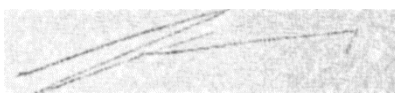
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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to all individuals who strive for excellence, embrace lifelong learning, and endeavor to make meaningful contributions to their respective fields. It is dedicated to those who relentlessly pursue knowledge, overcome obstacles, and inspire others with their dedication and passion. This dedication extends to the mentors, educators, and role models who selflessly impart wisdom, guidance, and support to future generations. It is dedicated to the unsung heroes whose hard work, resilience, and determination shape the world in profound ways. This work is dedicated to the pursuit of truth, innovation, and progress, and to the collective effort of individuals working together to create a better, brighter future for all.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
AHT	Anti-Human Trafficking
BOR	Bill of Rights
CBTAZ	Cross Border Traders Association of Zambia
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CPC	Criminal Procedure Code
DEC	Drug Enforcement Commission
GRZ	Government of the Republic of Zambia
HRC	Human Rights Commission
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICC	International Criminal Court
ILO	International Labour Organization
INCB	United Nations International Narcotics Control Board
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
NAC	National Airports Corporation
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDT	Social Disorganization Theory
TAZ	Truckers Association of Zambia
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Human trafficking is a significant threat to the attainment of goals relating to sustainable development. This is because it promotes oppression and poverty of the trafficked, especially in a globalized world, with countries such as Zambia being noted to have become transit points for international traffickers in recent years. This study was conducted to evaluate the security and peace measures put in place to fight human trafficking by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security (MoHAIS) in Zambia. Specifically, the study looked at determining the challenges and weaknesses in the Ministry's current strategy being used to combat human trafficking, coordination between and among various government agencies and assessments of cooperation, other stake holders and NGOs working to inhibit human trafficking in Zambia, as well as making viable recommendations for policy and strategic changes to strengthen security and peace efforts to oppose human trafficking for the Ministry and its various key stakeholders. Based on Social Disorganization Theory (SDT), the research used an online survey which involved MoHAIS members of staff and those from other agencies that work in different areas to fight against the vice, as well as personnel such as human rights lawyers. A total of 53 respondents participated in the online survey, data was collected by document analysis of reports, press releases and other recent relevant publications (2019 to 2024) to attain the objectives of the study. Document analysis was done by involvement of 7 high quality documents case studies, specialized articles, reports and press releases to collaborate and enrich survey findings. Results of the research showed a need for sustainable financing, more collaborated efforts by both local and international partners, as well as creating clarity in supporting legislation. Amongst other recommendations, the study places emphasis on dedicated budget lines and training to enhance the already existing knowledge and skills of MoHAIS staff in AHT interventions, be implemented.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

As the rate and intensity at which countries are becoming more integrated and supported by both increased social interaction through online platforms and cross border trading, the scope for degenerate activities such as human trafficking have seemingly increased. This reality has set its focus on the work of firms charged with the responsibility to combat the activity such as Zambia's Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security. Categorically, questions relating to effectiveness of efforts of such firms in combating human trafficking spring up, as a result of the need to increase understanding of attendant challenges, obstacles, and weaknesses in the legal provisions, partnerships with other firms and internal capacity, become inevitable. In this chapter, the research topic is introduced. The chapter sets the tone for the rest of the dissertation by stating the objectives of the study, its scope as well as expected contributions to the extant literature.

1.1 Background to the Study

Human trafficking is a very significant global problem that affects millions of individuals each year. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has estimated that around 25 million people globally are victims of forced labor, inclusive of those who have been trafficked (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2016). Human Trafficking is a crime that involves an intentional movement of people from one area to another with the view of exploiting them and Zambia is no exception (Chilufya, Ng'andu, & Lusaka, 2023). One of the most common kinds of human trafficking involves women and children, who are trafficked for prostitution or sexual exploitation (Mutasa, 2021). Women and girls in Southern Africa, are trafficked or bought and sold for exploitation as wives for private use, sex slaves, pornography and/or prostitution (Vhumbunu, 2020).

Human trafficking in Zambia, has been accelerated by several factors, among them unemployment, lack of economic opportunities and poverty (Bunke, 2016). Victims are mostly vulnerable women and children who are easily exploited as a result of their economic their economic and social circumstances (Vhumbunu, 2020; Hamoonga,

2016). The Government Republic of Zambia has taken several measures to prevent and curb human smuggling and trafficking, such as the enactment of the Anti-Human Trafficking Act of 2008, amended in 2022, and the setting up of a national task force to coordinate all efforts to address these crimes. (Bunke, 2016). However, challenges still remain, among others, a lack of resources for law enforcement and support services for human trafficking victims, disconnections between legal provisions and their practical implementation as have been noted by scholars such as Bunke (2016). Additionally, there is lack of policy on curbing human trafficking (Chilufya, Ng'andu, & Lusaka, 2023). These challenges are aggravated by heightened reports of Zambia being a transit State for young males who are trafficked from Ethiopia and Somalia (Chilufya, Ng'andu, & Lusaka, 2023; Green, et al., 2023)

The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) declaration: *“No one shall be held in slavery or servitude: slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.”* by the United Nations General Assembly, was the first instrument to establish the basic human rights to be applied to all States and people worldwide. It was the first human rights instrument to be internationally and universally recognized for human protection (Mlambo & Ndebele, Trends, manifestations and challenges of human trafficking in Africa, 2021). Furthermore, Human Trafficking continues to be a grave and prevalent global issue that severely violates human rights and threatens the very foundations of peace and security in many parts of the world, Zambia inclusive (Yesufu, 2020). This immoral activity has a devastating effect on people as individuals, families, and communities. It takes various forms, such as sexual exploitation, organ trafficking and forced labour (Mlambo & Ndebele, Trends, manifestations and challenges of human trafficking in Africa, 2021). To address this complex problem, government agencies such as the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security have the primary mandate of ensuring the safety of marginalized communities and preventing human trafficking. Using its power to uphold control immigration, internal security, and enforce the law, Zambia's Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security plays a central role in coordinating efforts to prevent and curb human trafficking (Chilufya, Ng'andu, & Lusaka, 2023). The Ministry, being the principal wing of government responsible for addressing these violations, is essential in organizing cross-agency collaboration and cooperation, setting laws into place, and carrying out operational plans meant to stop hinder human trafficking (Green, et al., 2023).

The aim of this study was to examine the effectiveness of the peace and security and initiatives that have been implemented by the Ministry in Zambia. These measures consist of root causes, interventions, security for potential/future victims and border entry points, as well as coordinated plans/efforts to curb the practice across different organizations and stakeholder agencies (Bunke, 2016). The study, further, focused on the Ministry's main office in Zambia's Capital City, Lusaka, and aimed to offer a thorough analysis of the effectiveness of some of anti-human trafficking programs at the core of government operations. It further goes to clarify on the strengths, weaknesses (or challenges), opportunities, and threats connected to Ministry's strategic plans in preventing human trafficking.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Human trafficking remains a critical security and human rights issue, with Zambia serving as both a transit and destination country for trafficked individuals. The Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security (MoHAIS) has implemented various peace and security measures, including the Anti-Human Trafficking Act No. 11 of 2008 and its 2022 amendment, as well as inter-agency collaborations and victim protection mechanisms. Ideally, these measures should provide a robust legal framework, facilitate seamless coordination among law enforcement agencies, and ensure sufficient resources and specialized training to combat human trafficking effectively. A well-structured anti-human trafficking strategy would involve proactive intelligence gathering, cross-border cooperation, victim-centered interventions, and efficient prosecution of traffickers.

However, the reality on the ground presents significant challenges. Despite legal reforms, human trafficking cases have continued to rise, increasing from 42 recorded cases in 2021 to 79 in 2022 (UNODC, 2024), indicating persistent weaknesses in enforcement and policy implementation. Limited funding, lack of specialized training for law enforcement officers, and gaps in inter-agency collaboration have hindered the Ministry's efforts. Additionally, the legal framework lacks clarity in distinguishing between human trafficking and migrant smuggling, leading to enforcement challenges. Victim support mechanisms remain underdeveloped, with inadequate shelter facilities and reintegration programs. The increasing use of digital platforms for trafficking further complicates law enforcement responses, as surveillance technology and cybersecurity measures remain underutilized in Zambia's anti-trafficking initiatives.

This study evaluates the peace and security measures implemented by MoHAIS to combat human trafficking, assessing the gaps between policy and practice..

1.2 General Objective

The main research objective of the study was to evaluate the security and peace measures put in place to fight human trafficking by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security.

1.2.1 Specific Objectives

1. To identify gaps in the Ministry's current strategy for combating human trafficking, including enforcement, policy, and resource limitations.
2. To evaluate how government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders collaborate in addressing human trafficking.
3. To recommend policy and strategic improvements to enhance the Ministry's efforts in combating human trafficking.

1.2.2 Research Questions

1. What are the key gaps in the Ministry's current strategy for combating human trafficking?
2. How effective is the collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders in addressing human trafficking?
3. What policy and strategic measures can strengthen the Ministry's approach to combating human trafficking?

1.3 Significance of the study

This research is exceptionally important because it aims to enhance our understanding of how effective peace and security measures are in combating human trafficking. The study's findings and conclusions are expected to be utilized as a key resource for law enforcement, legislators, and other relevant parties, by providing them with some significant understanding of the complexities involved in preventing human trafficking in Zambia. Equipped with a complex comprehension of the current achievements, obstacles, and inadequacies, lawmakers may be anticipated to have the ability to come up with tactics grounded in empirical research and create legal modifications with the aim of fortifying the Nation's anti-human trafficking structure. Furthermore, the knowledge to be attained from this research can have a remarkable impact on

humanitarian actors, civil society organizations, and advocacy groups fighting human trafficking not to mention guiding the actions of law makers and law enforcement agencies. In additionally, this research has the ability to bring about significant change by demonstrating the effectiveness of peace and security measures in curbing human trafficking and outlining avenues for development which can bring Zambia a step closer to eliminating this cruel violation of human rights.

1.4 Scope of the study

The research's target focus was on evaluating peace and security measures designed specifically to combat human trafficking within Zambia emphasizing on its relevance and applicability to the Zambia's context. By zeroing in on Zambia, a country struggling with the multiple challenges posed by human trafficking, the study seeks to provide contextually important insights that resonate with law enforcement agencies, policymakers and civil society actors alike. With a primary focus on the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security Headquarters in Lusaka, the research assumes a strategic vantage point from which to examine the effectiveness of anti-trafficking measures at the core of governmental operations. This deliberate choice of focus acknowledges the central role played by the Ministry in mobilizing all efforts to combat human trafficking, maintain internal security and regulate immigration within Zambia. The paper specifically, focused on individual and departments within the ministry that have been tasked with curbing human trafficking while on the other hand considering how this work is coordinated/collaborated by other agencies such as the Immigration Department, Human Rights Commission (HRC) as well as Nongovernmental institutions involved in this area. The study also involved an examination of relevant documents such as specialized agency reports that are in the public domain and can be used to answer the research questions. For purposes of more recent information, the study focused on the period from 2020 to the present to provide a platform for for more updated evaluations of existing efforts in combating the vice. Objectives of the study were sort using both quantitative and qualitative data analysis. While the data collection point was initially the Ministry's Head Office in Lusaka, the snowball sampling strategy was utilized, so was the broad geographical nature of the problem within Zambia's borders, meaning that the eventual focus was nationwide. This provided a comprehensive analysis of the efforts by the ministry to curb human trafficking.

1.5 Definition of key terms and concepts

- **Human Trafficking:** The illegal trade of human beings, typically for forced labor or commercial sexual exploitation.
- **Peace and Security Measures:** Strategies and actions aimed at promoting peace, stability, and security within a given context.
- **Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security:** The government department responsible for internal security, law enforcement, and immigration matters in Zambia.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This research was conducted to evaluate the peace and security measures put in place to combat human trafficking by Zambia's Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security. The first chapter of this paper provides the introduction to the research problem and its context to offer clarity on exactly what the study was designed to investigate as well as the how. The second chapter, the focus is on review of related literature relevant to the study. This review is intended to give an updated perspective on peace and security measures in combating human trafficking from various contexts and within the Zambian context to set the stage for articulation of the different and unique contributions expected from this study. The chapter also reviews relevant theories and introduces the conceptual framework that directed and guided the study. To set the pace for subsequent sections and subsections, however, the chapter begins with a brief historical background or overview of the practice and evolution of Anti-human trafficking measures.

2.1 Historical Overview of Human Trafficking and Prevention Strategies

Human trafficking has for a long history that has inevitably coincided with some of the darkest periods in recorded in human interaction. This brief section looks at the evolution of human trafficking from the dark ages to its current forms and the modus operandi of traffickers and related preventative measures utilized by authorities (Zurndorfer, 2023). From middle-ages for example, the practice of capturing and slave trading as part of wars was common (Sibanda, 2023). From records of early Romans, Egyptian, Roman, as well as the Greek civilizations captured individuals were typically sold into slavery (Mills, 2023). However, the transatlantic slave trade is noted by scholars to have taken this practice to an unprecedented scales with the commoditization of human beings and traded as slaves with the extreme disregard of their rights (Akbar, 2023). The practice was aided and abetted by legal systems that promoted its occurrence such as including the 1455 Portuguese Crown's Ordinance, Spanish New Laws of 1542 and the Virginia General Assembly Laws (1639-1705) that provided definitions of slaves as property. These various legal frameworks institutionalized slavery in different parts of the world but set the patterns for

exploitation of vulnerable populations that characterize human trafficking to the present day (Bunke, 2016). The need for legal reforms to combat slavery as an extreme manifestation of human trafficking was recognized through the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 that outlawed the practice in the British Empire (Nwala, 2023).

After the Second World War, the international dimensions of the problem were recognized with establishment of the United Nations (UN) leading to an enhancement of rights related strategies to combat the practice of human trafficking (Potts Jr, 2003). The UN's Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2000) became a key international framework (Bunke, 2016). The protocol offers a comprehensive framework that defines the problem and calls for its criminalization, describes prevention measures such as public awareness as well as training of law enforcement, calls on member states to protect and help victims, promote international cooperation to combat the practice and implement related domestic (internal peace and security) strategies and report progress in this regard (Mills, 2023; Nwala, 2023). However, scholars note that the practice of human trafficking is evolving in ways that local authorities and legislative frameworks may struggle to keep up with (Bunke, 2016). For example, cyberspace has become a convenient and difficult to police avenue through which traffickers operate to target and exploit victims (Mendel & Sharapov, 2016). Also, illegal migration by economic and other refugees, conflict zones, and international terrorism pose an ongoing challenge for efforts to combat human trafficking (Besenyő, 2016). Abuse of weak border controls continue to encourage international dimensions of the practice including in Sub Saharan African countries such as Zambia (Chilufya, Ng'andu, & Lusaka, 2023).

2.2 Review of Related Empirical Literature

2.2.1 Human Trafficking and Legal Frameworks

As noted in earlier sections, combating human trafficking is heavily reliant on adequate legal frameworks that not only clarify the nature of the offence but also establish appropriate punitive action and capacitate the criminal justice system to do its work in this area (Nwala, 2023). Various studies have been conducted by scholars to discuss the strengths and limitations of legal frameworks in combating the practice based on evidence from different jurisdictions. Paolini (2012) finds that the lack of harmonized

legal frameworks relating to human trafficking is a major weakness that hampers strategies to combat the practice in the European Union. The study focuses specifically on provisions relating to the trafficking of minors and all persons in Europe. Two major issues in this regard are weak implementation of the EU *"Council Framework Decision on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings"* of 19 February 2002 as well as the diversity of provisions still existing amongst the then 27 different approaches applied by member countries. Despite being based in the EU, this study highlights the challenges that arise when legislative frameworks deviate from practical realities that need to be taken into consideration to effectively combat human trafficking.

In their study on the same theme based in South Africa, Buthelezi(2015), also points to rising statistics on human trafficking as a major concern. They also focus their study on the then legislative framework to deal with the problem and its related criminal activities. They find that prior to the enactment of the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, no 7 of 2013, South Africa's legal framework offered a fragmented response to the problem of human trafficking. While not yet operationalized at the time of the study, Buthelezi(2015) concludes that there was need for specific provisions to better protect vulnerable groups such as girls and women. This observation was particularly important given the cultural context where females are commoditized even in familial settings.

Gaspari (2019) acknowledges the international dimensions of human trafficking and the need for related international legal frameworks to combat the practice. They note that there is often a gap between international standards and national implementation, with varying degrees of effectiveness and commitment as a result. This contributes to the problem being universal in nature as no individual country can effectively eradicate it. This study also reviews case law to evaluate the extent to which the provisions effectively translated into protection for victims and relevant penalties for perpetrators to act as a deterrent. They conclude that as long as the problem has international dimensions, legal frameworks in individual countries may not be effective in combating the practice although individual countries and regions such as the EU can still do more to develop frameworks that have clarity and offer the relevant impetus for practical implementation to mitigate the problem.

Similarly, McAdam (2019) comprehensively explores the international features of anti human trafficking legal frameworks. They review major international treaties and conventions aimed at combating human trafficking, including the UN Trafficking Protocol (2000), the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and regional agreements. They note that these frameworks offer inconsistent definitions of human trafficking but provide important impetus for member nations to operationalize efforts, albeit with varying degrees of success. The different and inconsistent definitions are seen to be responsible for why member countries have varying patterns in the implementation of related anti human trafficking strategies. They can be said to also contribute to implementation gaps between and among the legal standards set internationally and what is done at the national level. However, the gaps usually arise also as a result of differences in state laws, political will and resources. McAdam further goes on to note ongoing challenges in pursuit of effective victim protection and support. Although worldwide international frameworks call for victim-centered approaches, the practical implementation often falls short owing to inadequate support systems and resources. Therefore, this research offers thorough critique of international legal frameworks by giving valuable insights into how well these frameworks deal with human trafficking and where they could be lacking. It also places emphasis the significance of harmonizing definitions and improving implementation strategies. However, the study is more of theoretical, with focus on legal interpretations and ambiguities with no empirical case studies or specific instances of implementation failures.

Dandurand & Jahn (2020) also highlighted effectiveness and weaknesses in international legal frameworks vis-à-vis curbing migrant smuggling and human trafficking. They point out that existing international legal frameworks provide critical guidance in combating trafficking and smuggling. They seek the protocols that are important in demonstrating urgency for protection and support of victims. Their analysis on the other hand, finds that disparities between international frameworks and domestic legislation weakens the effectiveness in the implementation of related anti-human trafficking policies. Failures by Countries to comply with international standards are another weakness in the present response to human trafficking problem. Advanced criminals cartels engaged in the vice are perceived to be typically difficult to apprehend, more especially that authorities place excessive attention on

border security without paying the most needed attention to root causes such as unbalanced economic challenges that create an environment or opportunities for exploitation. They thus recommend integrated interventions that go beyond just legal provisions. However, this review also does not provide empirical focus to strengthen its conclusions.

In the Zambian context, the country has been noted to be a hotspot for human trafficking within Southern Africa, especially of migrants leaving Eastern African countries like Ethiopia, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and many more, to seek job opportunities in the wealthier countries like Namibia and South Africa (Bunke, 2016). The Southern African Development Community (SADC) region's agreement to free movement of people and goods through the regional cooperation body, has made it easier for traffickers to transport people from one country to another. Zambia has rules and regulations that need to be changed or heightened to reduce on the vice.

A number of empirical studies have explored various strategies put in place by governments and institutions worldwide to curb human trafficking. The "*Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*" by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) serves as a comprehensive resource, offering insights into legislative measures, law enforcement efforts, victim support services, and international cooperation. This report highlights the diverse approaches taken by countries to address the challenges posed by human trafficking, ranging from legislative reforms to strengthen legal frameworks to enhanced coordination between law enforcement agencies and international partners. Furthermore, the "*Trafficking in Persons Report*" by the U.S. Department of State prepares an annual assessment of worldwide efforts to prevent human trafficking, offering comprehensive analysis of victim assistance programs, legislative reforms, international partnerships and law enforcement actions. This report proves the importance of anti-trafficking measures and collaboration among nations, stakeholders and NGOs, in effectively curbing human trafficking and supporting its victims.

As stated by the Republic of Zambia (2007: 4), "*addressing the root causes of both the supply and demand for trafficked persons, raising awareness of the problem, and ensuring effective mechanisms to control abuse of documents, employment recruitment, and adoption systems*" constitutes the first pillar of prevention. There is

a general assumption of what should to be done to prevent human trafficking cases in Zambia. This position cannot purely be classified as the realm of human rights or law enforcement. It mentions awareness initiatives, which fall under the category of human rights since their goal is to inform people of their rights, the dangers of and vulnerability to human trafficking (Chilufya, Ng'andu, & Lusaka, 2023). However, other topics under the term of prevention include strict control of employment firms and regulation as well as the implementation of more stringent Labor standards, which could purely categorized as law enforcement (Mlambo & Ndebele, Trends, manifestations and challenges of human trafficking in Africa, 2021). Zambia has been singled out as a hub for the transitioning of documented and undocumented migrants heading towards South Africa and generally because of its noncoastal geographical position, sharing multiple entry and exit points with other countries within Southern Africa (Green, et al., 2023).

Although Zambia is currently classified as a state with “*medium human development*” (Sardanis, 2015), it was previously classified as a nation with “*low human development*” and facing several social and economic challenges (Hamoonga, 2016). The Zambia's economy, which is primarily dependent on agriculture and mineral resources, results in a highly unequal distribution of wealth (Anyanwu, 2016). Some regions, most especially on the Copperbelt, are related with and enjoy relative prosperity, while other areas or regions, such as Zambia, are extremely impoverished and homesteads depend solely on subsistence agriculture. Though these differences in conditions could be signs for possible cases of human trafficking in Zambia, the public and lawful engagement with the exercise remained significantly rare until the early 2000s (Hamoonga, 2016).

The Law concerned with human trafficking has generally been crafted at the core connection between human rights and criminal law (Bunke, 2016). This is also the case with the Zambian Anti-Human Trafficking Act (2008) and is one of the reasons why different actors are able to mobilize around it. In one hand, it is evident that criminal law is through which law enforcement agencies are tasked with the duties of apprehending and prosecuting the offenders of these crimes that are prescribed by law. In the other hand, the legislative framework is significantly linked to human rights violations (Chilufya, Ng'andu, & Lusaka, 2023). As a result, the Zambian Department of Social Welfare and/or various NGOs are tasked with providing measures to support

and protect victims before and after they have fallen prey to human traffickers as stipulated in the law (Mutasa, 2021).

In regards the specific ecosystem of laws that empower Zambia's Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security to combat human trafficking, Bunke (2016) finds that there are problems related to the interpretation as well as implementation of laws relating to the fight against human trafficking. Specifically their study notes that there are inconsistencies between definitions provided for in the existing laws and their meanings from a practical perspective. This study used a qualitative design that examined documents and had interviews with experts from legal as well as law enforcement backgrounds. The key takeaways from the study were the existence of legislation challenges as well as the need for clarity in definitions to enhance the fight against human trafficking.

Chilufya et al. (2023) focus on the trans-border aspects of human trafficking in Zambia. Their study examines the specific past patterns in this regard in terms of who was involved, where they conducted the crime in terms of routes and methods applied to achieve their criminal aims. This study used a case study design and involved collection of data from law enforcement officers and officials from NGOs. The study illuminates the international attributes of the vice and calls for enhanced international cooperation to combat the practice. In their doctoral dissertation, Hamoonga (2016) focus on root cause analysis in relation to human trafficking at a key point of transit in Zambia. Their study applied a mixed methods research approach, finding that there were security vulnerabilities that human traffickers could and have exploited at the transit point.

On the other hand, Vhumbunu (2020) considers the problem of human trafficking in the context of the entire SADC region. The study assesses the regional strategy responses to the problem. It finds that there are systemic weaknesses such as corruption, resource inadequacies and poor coordination across the countries that hamper the effectiveness of efforts to combat the crime. The study applied analysis of documents relating to relevant policies and interviews with regional policymakers to investigate these themes. Similarly, Mutasa (2021) examines the entire Southern African context for the problem. Specifically, they examine legislation, challenges for enforcement and existing support systems for victims. The study uses case studies to

highlight weaknesses and successes. The reviewed studies provide a helpful background for further research into the problem, focusing however, on the specific context of Zambia's anti human trafficking effort with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security as the key driver of the implementation process of peace and security measures.

2.2.2 Inter-agency Cooperation in Combating Human Trafficking

The theme of inter-agency cooperation in combating human trafficking is also explored to varying degrees in the extant literature. Existing literature considers both international and domestic corporations amongst state and non-state agencies. In their 2010 book titled, "*The synergy of modern abolition: Inter-agency cooperation between state agencies, religious communities, faith-based organizations, and NGOs against human trafficking*", Wilson (2010) notes that both formal and informal types of corporation exist in fighting human trafficking in different contexts. Drawing on evidence from corporation between state agencies and entities such as faith-based organizations in the United States and other countries, the study notes benefits of such corporation including increased awareness of the problem amongst communities, pooling of limited resources to provide more effective support for victims, formation of task forces of varying sizes, and enhancing prosecution rates of traffickers. However, they find challenges for such collaboration to include lack of common grounds to use as bases for such collaborations, divisive politics, conflict between the operations of criminal justice systems and the need to support victims, narrow focus of some agencies on specific groups of victims, incompatibility of organizational missions, as well as communication issues amongst others. This study offers a comprehensive review of the possible forms of collaboration amongst state and nonstate agencies, their benefits as well as challenges in combating human trafficking.

Le et al.(2018) also focus on this theme but based on evidence from Vietnam and the specific area of raising awareness on the problem of human trafficking. They argue that awareness is the first line of interventions necessary to combat the problem, particularly in light of evidence suggesting low awareness levels in Vietnam. Their study reviews legal provisions vis-à-vis raising awareness of the problem in the country before considering the ways that different agencies in the country collaborate for this purpose as well as the attendant challenges for such collaboration. The study identifies collaborations of various agencies, e.g., government bodies, non-governmental

organizations (NGOs), and international organizations. It examines how these agencies work together to implement awareness campaigns as well as related initiatives. Best practice identified from such corporations include joint awareness campaigns, resource sharing as well as joint workshops. However, they also note challenges including communication, cultural divergences, as well as resource limitations as the main issues that reduce effectiveness and scope of collaborations amongst the identified agencies. The study uses case studies of successful initiatives, such as community-based programs and school outreach activities to illustrate findings. These examples demonstrate effective approaches to raising awareness and engaging local populations.

Jatau & Yahaya (2019) explore the interactions between the Immigration Service, Police and NGOs in Nigeria in combating human trafficking and raising awareness of the problem. They also focus on related challenges. Key findings of their study are that the scope of collaboration should be broadened to cover both victim identification/protection and the punishment of offenders. They identify poor coordination of interagency collaborations as a challenge that has to be addressed if the collaborations are to be effective in combating human trafficking. They also note that resource constraints faced at agency level deter effective collaborations amongst them. Another challenge identified by the study is the problem of corruption which erodes trust and limits collaborations amongst agencies concerned with various aspects of anti human trafficking efforts. Hence, formalization of collaborations, enhanced allocation of resources, improving transparency and lowering corruption are advanced as recommendations for improving collaborations.

DoCarmo (2020) also provides a review of inter-agency collaborations in the area of combating human trafficking although their study adopts a more international perspective compared with other studies reviewed in this subsection. Their focus is on the collaborative efforts of international agencies in combatting human trafficking. Agencies such as United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), World Health Organization (WHO) as well as reputable Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) like Amnesty International that have an advocacy and victim protection thrust, are explored in the study. The study also highlights collaborations between these international agencies and local agencies that operate in the area of anti human trafficking and related functions such as support

for victims. However, the study also notes challenges in the collaborations internationally and at local levels which include coordination issues, resource constraints, local implementation limitations as well as barriers related to political will and different legal and national priorities in this area.

Kownacki(2021) investigates systems used in international cooperation in anti human trafficking efforts. They acknowledge the key role of international protocols and agreements in this regard including from a historical perspective of building up efforts towards more sustainable outcomes. Similar to DoCarmo (2020), the study explores the roles and collaborations of prominent international agencies in this regard including the United Nations, INTERPOL, and regional bodies. They discuss the integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as SDG16(*Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions*) in the fight against human trafficking, including the required collaborations for desired progress to be scored. Benefits of international cooperaton discussed in the study include shared resources, expertise and knowledge as well as establishment of recognized global frameworks to guide related efforts. The study also reports challenges for such collaborations including those related to cordination, disparities in alloctions of resources, and gaps in terms of implementation from the international to national levels. The study provides examples of successful international cooperation initiatives, such as joint operations, cross-border task forces, and collaborative awareness campaigns. These examples illustrate effective approaches to combating trafficking and promoting sustainable development.

2.2.3 Peace and Security Measures for Anti Human Trafficking-Best Practice

The theme of best practice in combating human trafficking is another feature of the extant literature. Scholars explore this theme with the objective of developing actionable recommendations that can enhance the effectiveness of measures to combat human trafficking, particularly given attendant challenges such as unclear legal frameworks, lack of resources and sophistication of criminal networks inter alia. Davy (2016) argues that the notion of best practice in combating human trafficking is without logical basis in the absence of mechanisms for establishing whether existing interventions are yielding desired results. They however find that there are challenges in establishing robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, resulting in only a few agencies conducting regular reviews of interventions to inform best practice. Data challenges such as lack of standardized reporting, compounded by complexity ofo

human trafficking, are amongst the factors that are found to hinder effective evaluations. The variety of interventions, classified as prevention programs, protection services, and law enforcement/legal measures, entails different measures of effectiveness of the interventions. The study concludes that establishing clear objectives, enhancing stakeholder involvement, and establishing wide-ranging evaluation frameworks in assessing the impact of anti-trafficking programs, offer a basis for enhancing not only accountability but improvement of anti-human trafficking measures.

Clott (2017) considers best practice for security related approaches to combatting human trafficking. Their study argues that a framework for combating the practice that starts from the bottom up in empowering and protecting individuals, holds the greatest likelihood of success. Specifically, they argue that such a framework would exploit synergies with recognized interventions or anti trafficking programs as it places a premium on the security of all humans, including those vulnerable to trafficking, rather than just the security of states. This approach supports prevention efforts against human trafficking by empowering individuals and their communities as well as providing both physical and psychological support. The study concludes that the approach is therefore holistic, root-cause based and grounded in enhanced collaboration amongst state and nonstate actors. However, challenges may arise in implementation as well as measurement of impact. Nevertheless, the study argues that integration of this approach into the measures to combat human trafficking defines best practice.

Adamczewska (2019) consider the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Agenda, established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions, which aims to address the impacts of conflict on women and promote their role in peace and security processes as a means of preventing human trafficking. The study argues that this protocol provided a platform for combating human trafficking by promoting women's rights and security in conflict settings. This approach ensures that interventions are grounded in respect for human rights and address the root causes of these issues. However, the study notes that there may be political and institutional barriers that contribute to challenges in implementing this rights based approach particularly in conflict situations.

Bigio & Vogelstein (2021) focus on providing an updated picture of human trafficking and proposing strategies to combat the practice. The study considers and describes the extensive scope of human trafficking, including sex trafficking, labor trafficking, and trafficking of children. They highlight the global scale of the problem, with organized trafficking networks exploiting vulnerabilities across diverse parts of the world, including opportunities for trafficking people from conflict zones to more peaceful places. Thus, the scholars conclude that best practice approaches in this regard leverage legal systems, promote support for victims, integrate systems for accountability as well as sharing of information amongst agencies and stakeholders, and foster collaborative approaches of dealing with the problem.

2.3 Theoretical Framework-Social Disorganization Theory

Various theoretical frameworks can guide research on human trafficking encompassing a range of perspectives from disciplines such as sociology, criminology, law, and international relations (Adamczewska, 2019). One such theory is Social Disorganization Theory. Attributed to Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay in the early 20th century, the theory suggests that the behavior of individuals and stability of society, is affected by lack of organization in community settings (Charis & Ronald, 2017). The theory hypothesizes that criminal behavior is more likely to thrive in communities that harbor weak institutions at familial, education system, legal system or related national/subnational levels. The lack of organization promotes exploitative behaviors amongst community members as they represent absence of social control (Errol, Madsen, & Moslehi, 2021). Antecedents of social disorganization according to the theory include factors such as poverty, low levels of engagement at a community level as well as instability in terms of residence (Akbar, 2023). These factors weaken the social fabric and create an environment where those with power find it easy to abuse it without fear of social consequence as the institutions that carry out checks and balances on these tendencies are either non-existent or are too weak (Besenyő, 2016).

Evaluating the effectiveness of peace and security measures to curb human trafficking requires knowledge of the social context that creates the setting for such activity, inclusive of broader international systems that may be supporting the occurrences of the vices (Bigio & Vogelstein, 2021). The theory can assist isolate the major areas of social weakness that provide fertile grounds for human trafficking. It suggests that

while efforts of individual organizations such as Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security in preventing human trafficking can be of interest, understanding the social topography within which adopted interventions can help achieve desired outcomes. This can lead to more targeted and social-context relevant development of best practice interventions. As scholars such as Errol et al. (2021) have demonstrated, advanced countries with strong law enforcement agencies continue to struggle to record progress in areas such as human trafficking due to factors such as breakdown of the institution of the family which promote criminal behaviours.

2.4 Critique of the Literature

The reviewed empirical and theoretical literature on prevention of human trafficking offers a detailed and updated view of the problem and the efficacy of interventions to combat it (Jatau & Yahaya, 2019). As noted in the review, studies have been conducted in different country contexts to advance understanding of how authorities are engaged in institutionally mandated and collaborative efforts to curtail the scourge as well as attendant challenges (Besenyő, 2016). The literature provides a useful spotlight at the international and local interventions in this regard and the challenges arising in the domestication of most of the significant protocols including lack of political will and resource constraints (Akbar, 2023). From the legal background of the anti-human trafficking efforts to the actual practical prosecution of perpetrators and protection of victims, the literature provides an insightful account of the subject matter and establishes a platform for future research in areas such as intense monitoring and evaluation frameworks to increase the ability of interventions to achieve desired objectives based on best practice recommendations (Davy, 2016).

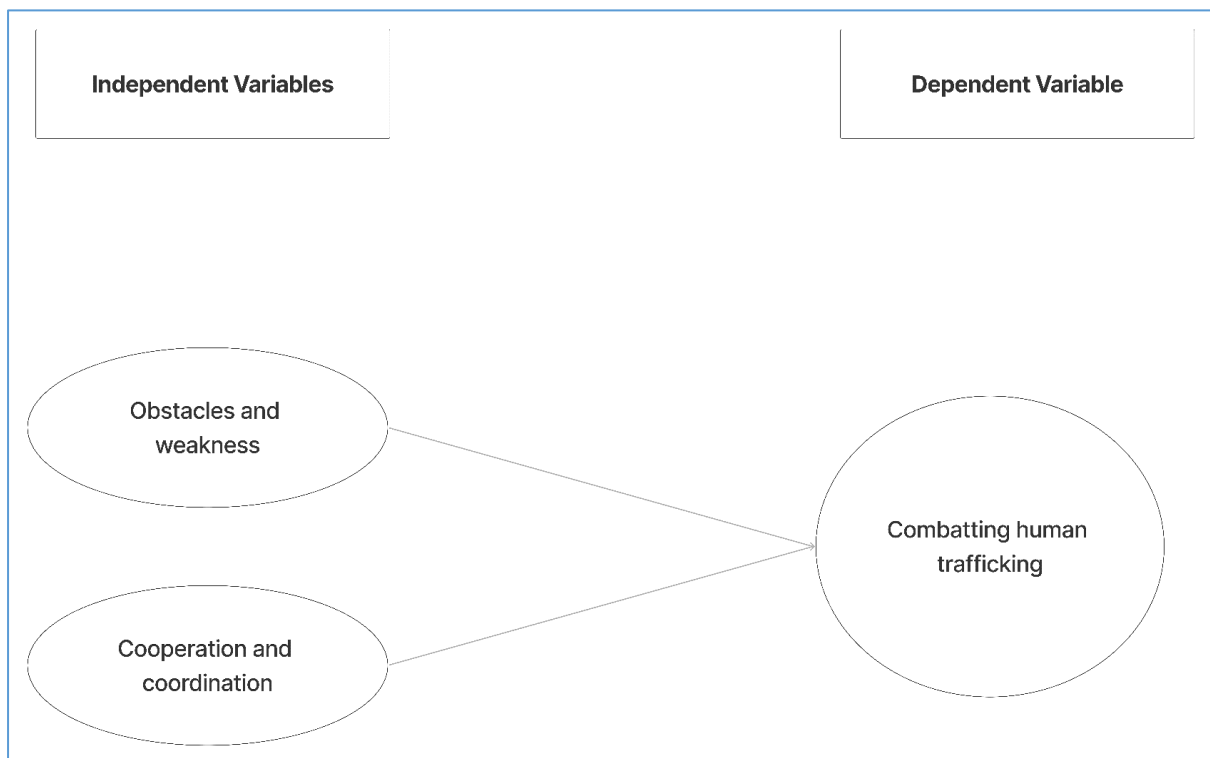
However, despite highlights important issues such as lack of legal framework or, the nature and challenges of interagency collaborations, adequacy and the problems of coming up with best practice strategies to curb the vice, the literature does not provide a comprehensive view point of the unique case of Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security in Zambia. The major lessons provided by other studies that have been conducted in other states in this research area, though relevant, do not have context specific context focus that would help the ministry to develop a more effective response to the issue, taking into consideration of current trends such as the use of the state as a transit point for international human trafficking (Hamoonga, 2016). Further, the Zambia has its own legal instruments to fight the vice whose divisions, if

any, from principles formed in international protocols may contribute to fail to attain desired outcomes (Bunke, 2016). Additionally, although cooperation and collaboration amongst agencies is a common feature shown by the literature, its manifestation within the Zambia on the fight against human trafficking has not been comprehensively investigated in the existing literature (Green, et al., 2023). By discussing the identified gaps in the literature, this paper offers a valuable contribution that provides support to a contemporary understanding of the issue and effectiveness of measures to curb Human trafficking by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework gives assumptions relating to the key relationships that guide a research and creates a basis for generating meaningful outcomes of its findings (Fuentes, et al., 2020). Particularly in circumstances which lack comprehensive theoretical frameworks to direct research, the conceptual framework establishes foundations that scholars can utilize to understand the implied logic of a research (Azungah, 2018). For this study the conceptual framework is illustrated in the diagram below and explained in detail thereafter.

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework



Source: Developed from the Literature by Author

The framework stipulates those barriers and weaknesses adversely impacting the human trafficking efforts effectiveness of the ministry. The study sees these barriers and weaknesses in Zambia as being linked to statutory Instruments, Inter-agency firms as well as internal resource for the government institutions based at the center of anti-human trafficking efforts. In the long run, it is hypothesized that these factors can be detrimental to attaining desired result of having reduced incidences of the vice in Zambia and best practice recommendations for the implementation of that would increase effectiveness of the effort.

2.6 Chapter Conclusion

This chapter has presented a comprehensive analysis of existing literature on the measures to curb human trafficking at an international level and within the borders of individual states in this case Zambia. The review considered the key features that can improve the fight against human trafficking inclusive of legal frameworks and harmonization and collaborations between and amongst agencies tasked with different aspects of the problem. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Internal Security, a study on efforts by Zambia to intervene in the scourge of human trafficking has become a necessity, as shown by the critical review. The next chapter looks at the methodological choices that were arrived upon to attain the objectives of the study.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This study was undertaken to evaluate the security and peace measures put in place by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security to fight human trafficking. To ensure the study's feasibility, precise areas of focus of the study included determining of barriers and weaknesses in the Ministry's current strategy in curbing human trafficking as outlined by the relevant legal framework, assessment of coordination and cooperation between and among different government firms, stakeholders and NGOs, who are working tirelessly to combat human trafficking in Zambia. These specific areas can in turn be utilized to develop evidence-based recommendations for strategic and policy changes to support peace and security efforts against human trafficking. While the previous chapter focused on critical review of literature presentation. This chapter, solely focuses on the methodology that was applied to support achievement of the objectives of the study. The chapter begins by describing and explaining the research approach for the study and its philosophical foundations. This is then followed by the articulation of the research design and further outlines more practical features of the research namely, sampling, data collection, the population description, sampling, and analysis procedures. The chapter concludes by addressing of the ethical concerns that were raised by the study.

3.1 Research Approach

Research approach refers to the overall perspective adopted to attain the objectives of a research based on broad assumptions on the state of the world and how knowledge can be established and evidence verification (Mulisa, 2022). The approach eventually involves choices chosen and their justification, between qualitative theory building quantitative hypothesis testing, or a combination of the both in what is termed as mixed methods research (Cresswell, 2014; Locke, 2007). The assumptions relate to whether the event of interest can be considered as representing objective or subjective reality or a combination of both (Fletcher, 2020). For the study on the evaluation of the security and peace measures put in place to fight human trafficking by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, the assumption of both an

objective and subjective reality that can provide relevant insights into the subject was made. The objective aspect would relate to results of the measures such as modes of human trafficking occurrences experienced over a period of time in Zambia, the extent of legal provisions in relation to the practice, and the number of cooperating partners towards the duty of the MoHAIS in this area while subjective features relate to issues such as the aspects of cooperation/current legal provisions and overall anti-human trafficking strategies that have room for improvement (Cresswell, 2014). Therefore, the research approach that was used for the study involved both deductive evaluations of the scope to which collected evidence particularly aligned with Social Disorganization Theory, and the development of new insights that could be utilized to explain the effectiveness or otherwise of the anti-human trafficking section of the MoHAIS. Thus, the use of combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches for data collection and analysis for the study.

3.2 Research Design

Research design speaks to the overall selection of suitable research methods, data collection techniques, data collection, data instruments and sampling procedures to support the empirical achievement of the objectives of a study (Kazdin, 2021). It is closely linked to the research variables and objectives as it provides the blueprint for attaining the objectives of the research and ultimately looking at the underlying issues as prescribed by the research problem (Mulisa, 2022). For this study, mixed methods research design was used to evaluate the security and peace measures put in place to fight human trafficking by the MoHAIS, wherein a survey with structured and unstructured questions to cover both quantitative and qualitative data respectively, coupled with document analysis to support the survey findings. (Bastable, Meng, Falcon, & McIntosh, 2023). This use of multiple sources of evidence supports stronger conclusions which were the ultimate goal of this evaluative study vis-à-vis peace and security measures used by the MoHAIS to combat human trafficking in Zambia.

Thus, a triangulation of data sources to arrive at findings and develop evidence-based recommendations was made feasible by the selected mixed methods research design (Flick, 2017; Natow, 2020). However, the incorporation of different sources of information into a coherent evaluative narrative can be complex and become vulnerable to reflection of researcher biases (Kazdin, 2021). To address these potential biases, the study involved the use of member checking and peer debriefing,

the former by ensuring that study participants were given opportunity to review data and interpretations while the latter involved use of the supervisory feedback process to address potential interpretation biases (Barber & Walczak, 2009).

3.3 Study Population and Area

Population of interest in research is the full collection of all items or individuals that can provide data that is relevant to addressing the defined research questions and is directly or indirectly affected by the research problem (Buchstaller & Khattab, 2013). Further, there may or may not be a complete listing of items in a population, also known as the sampling frame, which would be useful for purposes of applying particularly probability sampling methods for selecting items from the population for detailed use in the data collection process (Asiamah, Mensah, & Oteng-Abayie, 2017; Buchstaller & Khattab, 2013). At the time of a study, only some portion of this population may be accessible for purposes of data collection (Asiamah, Mensah, & Oteng-Abayie, 2017).

The study population comprised various stakeholders involved in anti-trafficking efforts within Zambia, including government officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, law enforcement agencies, immigration services and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as individuals such as lawyers that have been active in advocacy against human trafficking with a high level of visibility in various forms of the media. The inclusion of diverse perspectives ensured a comprehensive assessment of peace and security measures and their effectiveness as well as access to wealth of experiences of experts in the area could be tapped into by the study. This ensured well-rounded collection of sources of data which was critical for objective evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures to combat human trafficking by the MoHAIS. The population for primary data collection was considered countrywide although the focus was on the MoHAIS. This is because the ministry is mandated by law to apply measures against human trafficking on within the borders of the sovereign nation of Zambia (Bunke, 2016).

3.4 Sample Size, Sampling and Inclusion Criteria for Document Analysis

A sample represents a selection of items or people from a broader defined population from which a researcher seeks to obtain information that can be applied for the population as a whole (Buchstaller & Khattab, 2013). Sampling may be conducted where the population size is known or when it is unknown, the overarching aim of the

process being to arrive at a representative sample that is as close to providing the same information as would be obtained from the population from which it is drawn (Asiamah, Mensah, & Oteng-Abayie, 2017). For this study, the sample size for the survey was estimated as follows using Cochran's formula given an unknown population size;

$$n = z^2 * \frac{p(1 - p)}{e^2} = \frac{1.96^2 * 0.2 * 0.8}{0.1^2} = 62$$

Where;

z=95% confidence factor

p=proportion of the population assumed

e=margin of error

Thus, the estimated sample size was 62.

The highly specialized nature of the study entailed that a mixed strategy of purposive and snowball sampling was applied to identify study participants. Purposive sampling helped establish an initial sample of 15 participants from entities such as the ministry and NPA before other participants were recruited based on the snowball sampling approach.

For the document analysis aspect of the study, the inclusion criteria focused on documents published over the period from 2019 to the present. This period was selected to ensure that only the most recent information relevant to current efforts to combat human trafficking would be captured by the study. This included the Anti-Human Trafficking Act No. 11 of 2008 and particularly its amendment in 2022 as well as academic literature, agency reports and reviews published over the timeframe of interest.

3.5 Data Sources and Collection Procedure

As noted, the sources of data for this study were a survey aided by a questionnaire, and document analysis focusing on reports, legal documents and other relevant publications relating to anti-human trafficking efforts in Zambia covering the period 2019 to 2024. The survey instrument comprised both close and open-ended questions

to capture quantitative and qualitative data respectively. It was made available to respondents in a hard copy and online form via

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScMi_JBKWJzbmBZMFWjXrtPZ1H2CsOq1vSOAME6KQv3efhrTQ/viewform?usp=sf_link. This ensured that physical distances could not prevent study participants spread out across the country from taking part in the study. Online searches as well as requests for specialized agency reports and review articles were used to identify documents for inclusion in the analysis.

3.6 Data Analysis

Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, means, medians, modes and standard deviations. The analysis was conducted using Google Forms data analytics as well as Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0. Qualitative data from open-ended survey questions was analyzed using thematic analysis. On the other hand, data from document sources was subjected to content analysis and organized for interpretation according to themes. The multiple sources of data were therefore useful for triangulation of findings. Table 1 below shows the related data analysis matrix that was applied by the study.

Table 1 Data Analysis Matrix for Study

Research Objective	Data Source	Type of Data	Data Collection Method	Analysis Technique
1. Identify obstacles and weaknesses in the Ministry's strategy for combatting human trafficking.	Survey (structured and unstructured questions)	Quantitative (e.g., statistics, trends)	Questionnaire (closed-ended questions)	Descriptive statistics (frequencies, means, medians)
	Survey (structured and unstructured questions)	Qualitative (e.g., participant opinions on legal frameworks)	Questionnaire (open-ended questions)	Thematic analysis
	Document Analysis (e.g., reports, legal documents, literature)	Quantitative (e.g., human trafficking case statistics)	Document review	Statistical analysis (SPSS)
	Document Analysis (e.g., reports, legal documents, literature)	Qualitative (e.g., case studies, legal frameworks)	Document review	Thematic analysis
2. Assess cooperation and coordination between various stakeholders in	Survey (structured and unstructured questions)	Quantitative (e.g., collaboration frequency)	Questionnaire (closed-ended questions)	Descriptive statistics (frequencies, means, medians)
	Survey (structured and unstructured questions)	Qualitative (e.g., participant perceptions of cooperation)	Questionnaire (open-ended questions)	Thematic analysis

anti-trafficking efforts.	Document Analysis (e.g., collaborative case studies, reports from stakeholders)	Qualitative (e.g., examples of coordination, cooperative efforts)	Document review	Thematic analysis
3. Develop evidence-based recommendations for strategic and policy changes.	Survey (unstructured questions)	Qualitative (e.g., recommendations from participants)	Questionnaire (open-ended questions)	Thematic analysis
	Document Analysis (e.g., best practices, recommendations in the literature)	Qualitative (e.g., recommendations from previous studies)	Document review	Thematic analysis

Source: Researcher (2024)

3.7 Reliability and Validity Issues

Reliability and validity are important qualitative considerations in relation to research output (Rose & Johnson, 2020). Reliability ensures dependability of findings of a study as a function of systematic research processes and consistent application of validated tools for data collection and acceptable methods of analysis (Rose & Johnson, 2020). These standards were followed in the study to ensure reliable outcomes. On the other hand, validity is about the extent to which research findings can be trusted (Taherdoost, 2016). For this study, validity was assured by reliance of views of experts in the field of anti-human trafficking in Zambia while also cross validating different sources of data to present a codified picture of the effectiveness of the measures applied by the MoHAIS in the fight against the practice.

3.8 Ethical Issues

Various ethical issues arose during the study including the need to obtain ethical clearance from both the University of Lusaka and the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security (MoHAIS) to conduct this particular study. The relevant permissions were obtained (see letter attached in Appendix and signed by Ministry Officials at the highest levels). The survey instrument contained explanations to study participants as to what their role in the study would be, to ensure informed consent. The study did not include details of victims of human trafficking while it did not also involve any direct contact with such persons. Identities of study participants were kept anonymous and participants were not coerced to take part in the study.

3.9 Chapter Conclusion

This chapter has described and justified the research methodology that was applied to meet the objectives of this study. The chapter has outlined the philosophical assumptions rooted in critical realism that supported the application of the mixed methods research approach for the study. The chapter has also explained the research design, described the target population, sampling and procedure for collection of data. Finally, the chapter has outlined the ethical issues that arose in the study and how they were navigated by the study to ensure acceptable standards were adhered to. The next chapter presents the empirical findings of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

To meet the objective of this study on evaluating the security and peace measures put in place to fight human trafficking by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, the research collected data from a survey which was conducted between July and September 2024. The research was guided by a survey using online questionnaire, and document analysis on reports, legal documentation and other relevant publications in relation to anti-human trafficking efforts in Zambia over the period 2019 to 2024, as the main methods for data collection. In the previous chapter, the research methodology was described including the target sample of 62 respondents expected to be well versed in the area of anti-human trafficking law and efforts in Zambia. However, at the time of data analysis, only 53 respondents had taken part in the study by registering their full responses.

4.1 Profile of Respondents

4.1.1 Organizational Affiliations

As noted in the previous chapter, while this study focused on the efforts of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, other relevant organizations, collaborating agencies and relevant individual experts were considered in defining the study population and performing the sampling process. Snowball sampling was applied with for example, the Ministry being gracious enough to appoint a contact person in helping to reach out to other potential participants in the study (See attached permission letter in appendix for this information). Table 2 below shows the analysis of respondents according to the organizations they represent or self-represented where organizational affiliation was not applicable.

The analysis showed that the majority of respondents during the study were from the anti-human trafficking department of the MoHAIS (20.75%), followed by the Zambia Police Service (ZPS) (18.87%) and then Department of Immigration (16.98%). On the other hand, the lowest representations of respondents were from UNHCR (3.77%) and the Ministry of Justice (3.77%). persons/experts/professionals without organizational affiliation for purposes of this study represented 5.66% of the sample size.

Table 2 Analysis of Respondents by Organizational Affiliations

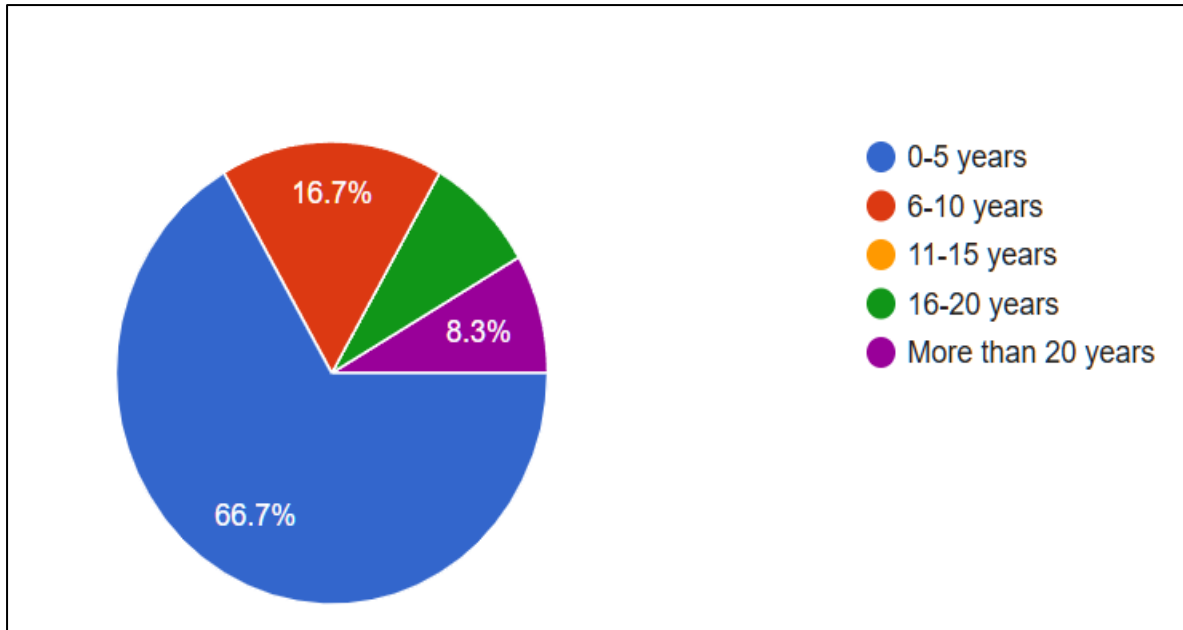
Organization	Respondents	Percentage
MoHAIS-Head Quarters	4	7.55
Undikumbukire Project (UP) Zambia	5	9.43
MoHAIS-Anti Human Trafficking Department	11	20.75
National Prosecution Authority	3	5.66
Zambia Police Service	10	18.87
Department of Immigration	9	16.98
Human Rights Commission	2	3.77
UNHCR-Zambia	2	3.77
Ministry of Justice	4	7.55
Experts/Professionals	3	5.66
Total	53	100

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.1.2 Years of Exposure to Anti-Human Trafficking in Zambia

Figure 2 shows the analysis of self-reported respondents according years of experience in anti-human trafficking in Zambia. The highest number of respondents (66.7%), indicated less than 5 years' of experience in Zambia's anti-human trafficking. Followed by those who hard between 6-10 years' experience (16.7%), then and finally those with 16-20 (8.3%), those more than 20 years' experience (8.3%) in the area. There were no respondents who indicated have had between 11-15 years' experience of the anti-human trafficking in Zambia.

Figure 2 Respondent Exposure to Zambia's Ant-Human Trafficking Effort

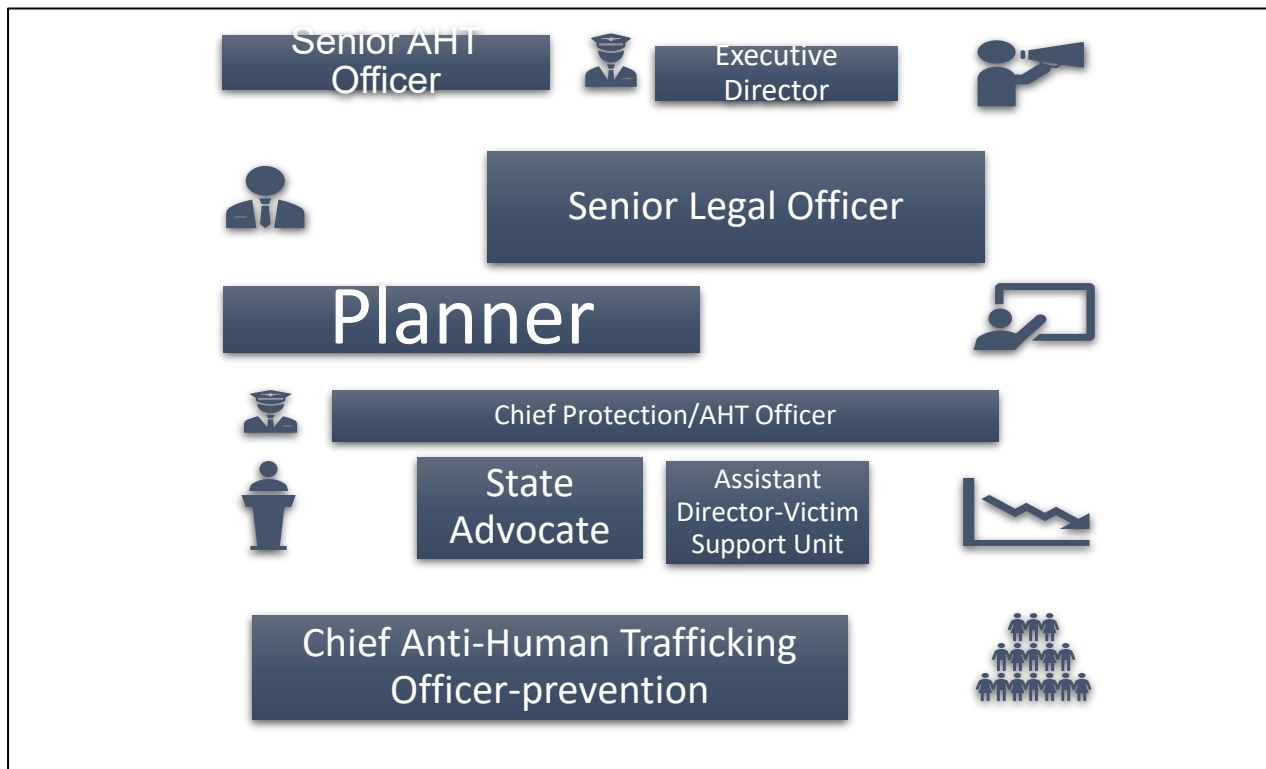


Source: Researcher (2024)

4.1.3 Respondent Roles/Official Designations

The survey required respondents to disclose their roles or official designations for their institutions, if comfortable doing so. The textual responses that were given indicated various roles. These included Executive Director, Chief Anti-Human Trafficking Officer-prevention, Chief Protection/ Anti Human Trafficking Officer, Senior AHT Officer, Senior Legal Officer, Planner, Senior Anti Human Trafficking Officer, Project Assistant (Migration Policy, Liaison and Data), Snr. Anti-human trafficking officer, Assistant Director-Victim Support Unit, and State Advocate. The official positions of respondents that participated in the study despite being highly diverse, demonstrated the confidence that was a key proposition for the study that participants in the survey were highly exposed and knowledgeable in the area of focus. Figure 3 shows the diagrammatic illustration of said designations. The distribution of roles suggested an integrated ecosystem of efforts towards the anti-human trafficking response, despite respondents concerned representing different institutions.

Figure 3 Official Designations of Study Participants



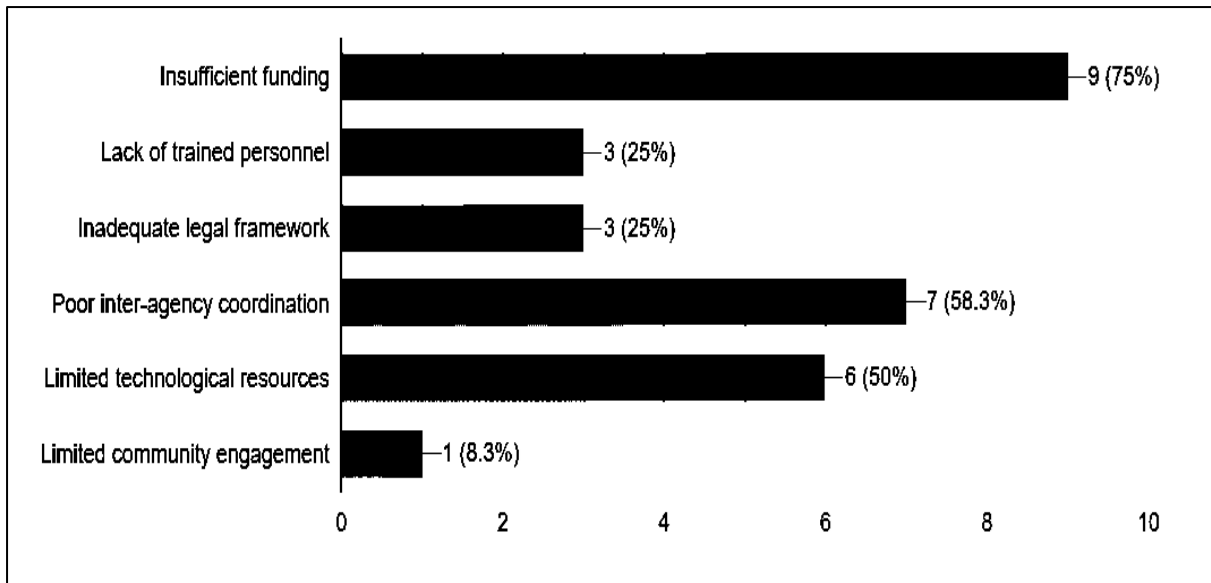
Source: Researcher (2024)

4.2 Survey Data on Research Questions

4.2.1 Obstacles/weaknesses for MoHAIS P&SM against human trafficking

In evaluating the effectiveness of measures of peace and security at the MoHAIS in the fight against human trafficking in Zambia, an important part of the study was identification of the main challenges and weaknesses in the Ministry's existing strategy to curb human trafficking. Figure 4 shows the results that were attained as respondents were allowed to select multiple appropriate items so as to have outcome representations of factors across respondents. Insufficient funding (75%), poor inter agency coordination (58.3%), limited technological resources (50%), lack of trained personnel (25%), Inadequate legal framework (25%) and limited community engagement (8.3%), were the outcomes obtained. The funding limitation observed to be considered as possibly hampering the fight against human trafficking in Zambia.

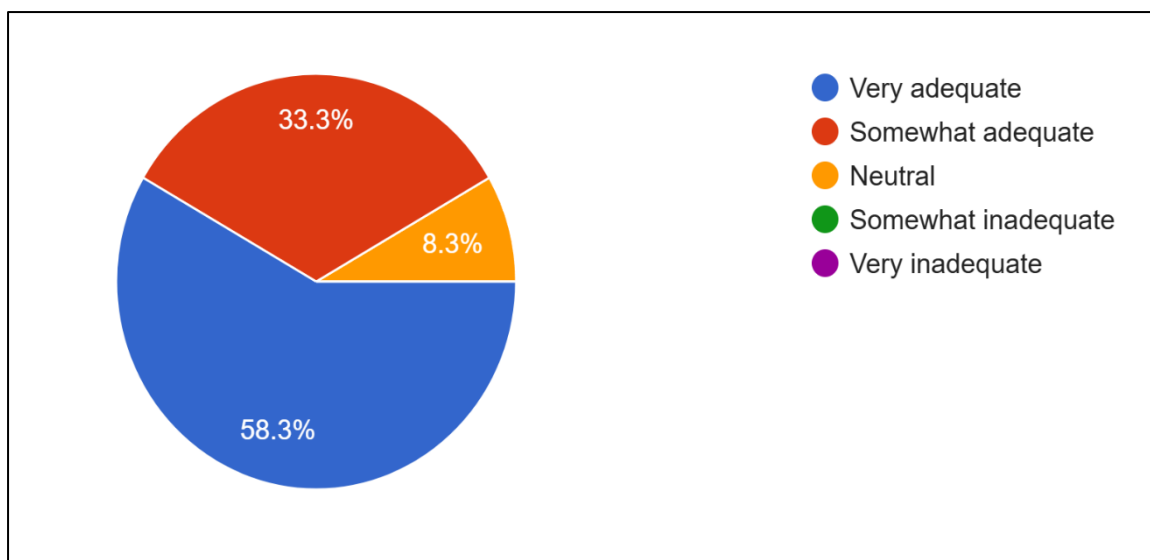
Figure 4 Obstacles in MoHAIS P&SM against human trafficking



Source: Researcher (2024)

A specific focus of this study was the question of whether laws in existence offer sufficient backing to ensure the effort against human trafficking in Zambia. Figure 5 shows the results. The largest ratio of study participants (58.3%), showed that they felt that the laws were inadequate for this purpose. This was followed in order of magnitude by those who felt that the current laws are somewhat adequate (33.3%). A further 8.3% of participants adopted a neutral position. Notably, there were no participants who selected the “*somewhat inadequate*” or “*very inadequate options*”. These results suggested that there was reasonable level of agreement amongst respondents that the existing laws are adequate for capacitating the fight against human trafficking in the country. However, this was a view that was implied by the survey data alone and as was the design of this study, it was subjected to assessment based on other forms of data that were gathered for the study.

Figure 5 Evaluation of Laws for the Anti-Human Trafficking Effort in Zambia



Source: Researcher (2024)

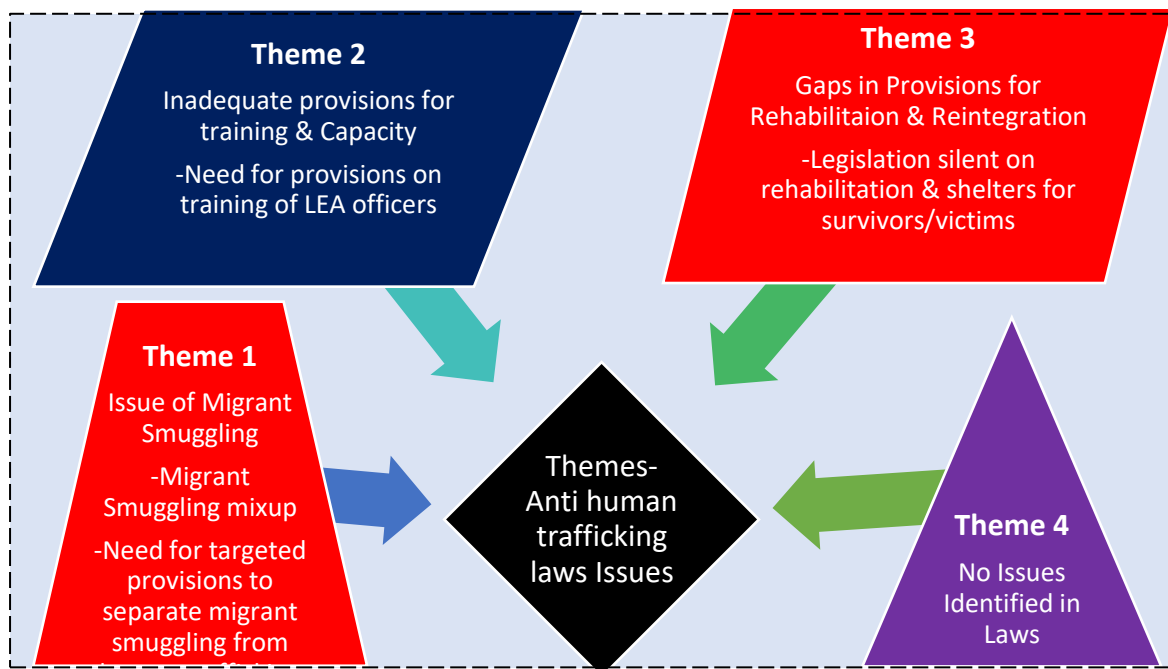
In seeking to obtain greater insights as to what could be the main issues of concern as far as the existing anti human trafficking legal framework in Zambia is concerned, respondents were requested to share their views and experiences by the means of an open-ended question. The responses that were obtained were subjected to thematic analysis. Figure 6 below provides the summary of the main themes that the analysis revealed.

The results of the analysis revealed 4 main themes. These were legislative issues particularly related to integration of smuggling of migrants into the anti-human trafficking law (Theme 1), absence of provisions for addressing law enforcement (LEA) officer training (Theme 2), silence in victim focused provisions (Theme 3), and lastly No weaknesses noted (Theme 4). In relation to the first theme, respondents indicated that the inclusion of migrant smuggling into the anti-human trafficking act was a source of confusion, pointing to the need for separate but complementary laws. In terms of Theme 2, respondents noted lack of provisions in the Act relating to the creation of skills and capacity amongst the LEAs through targeted staff training. For theme 3, while respondents acknowledged inclusion of the provision of victim shelters, for example especially in the 2023 amendment, they noted that absence of specifics meant that the law could be considered academic. For Theme 4, implementation gaps, rather than gaps in the current law, were implied to be the main concern although the notion that the law is comprehensive also included possibility of lack of attention to specifics. The information relating to this theme also suggested the need for

continuous evaluations to ensure that the law remains relevant to the changing landscape of human trafficking in Zambia.

Further analysis of these themes suggested possible linkages that collectively suggest poor legislative support for the response to human trafficking particular in relation to both domestic cases and cross border trafficked victims, the latter being a major concern as Zambia has 8 borders with countries that are in the SADC region and is a major transit country for both goods and humans.

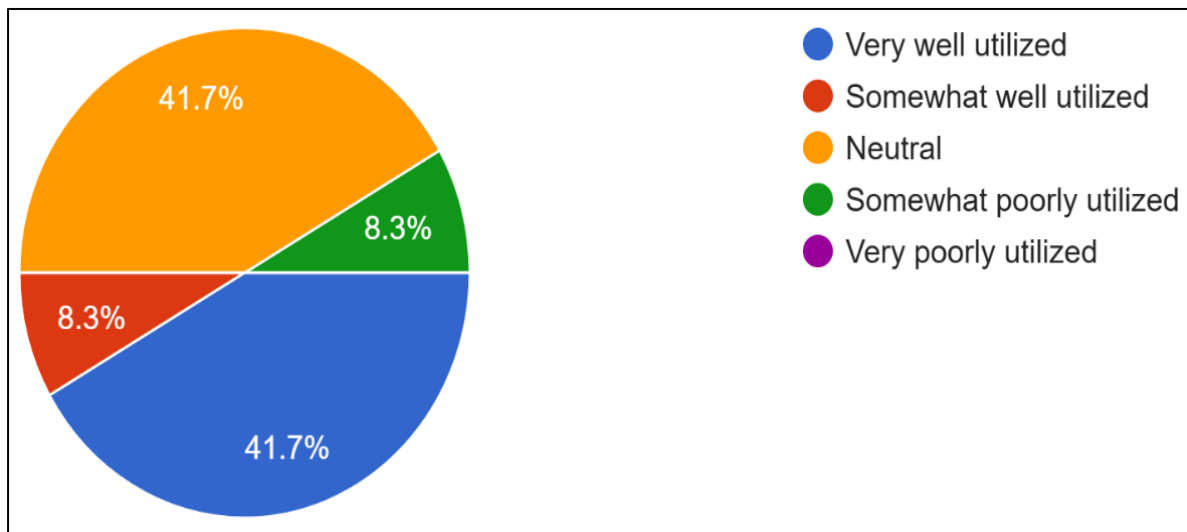
Figure 6 Gaps in AHT Laws Identified by Respondents (Thematic Analysis)



Source: Researcher (2024)

In evaluating the MoHAIS anti-human trafficking efforts, respondents were also asked to indicate how well the felt internal resources of the ministry, were being used in the fight against human trafficking in Zambia. Figure 7 shows the outcome. There was parity between respondents that adopted a neutral view (41.7%) and those that aligned with the “*Very Well Utilized*” response (41.7%). Similarly, there was equality between the “*Somewhat Well Utilized*” (8.3%) and the “*Somewhat Poorly Utilized*” responses (8.3%). Notably, the “*Very Poorly Utilized*” had zero frequency. These results suggested lack of consensus amongst respondents in this regard, pointing to possible need for improvements in resource utilization to improve the AHT efforts of the MoHAIS.

Figure 7 Respondent Views on Use of Internal Resources by MoHAIS for AHT



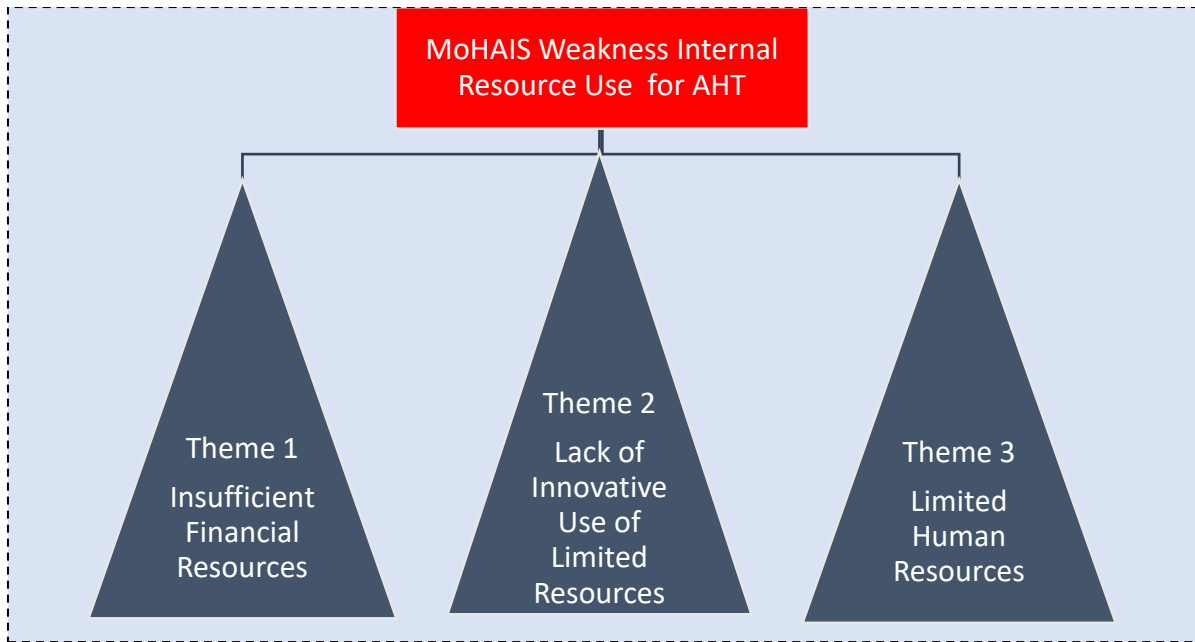
Source: Researcher (2024)

In relation to results in Figure 7, respondents were asked to offer their considered views on what the weaknesses were in the MoHAIS use of internal resources for combating human trafficking. Thematic analysis was applied to the textual responses that were obtained. Figure 8 provides a summary of results. The analysis revealed 3 themes namely insufficient financial resources (Theme 1), lack of innovative use of limited resources (Theme 2) and insufficient human resources (Theme 3). The analysis in relation to Theme 1 was supported by the observation amongst respondents that the AHT effort has no budget line specifically devoted to it under the MoHAIS. Thus, interventions such as victim care were virtually nonexistent. It was noted by one respondent as directly quoted below for example that;

"Funds allocated to the Department are budgeted for under the Ministry's Research and Planning Department, which are inadequate to implement planned activities."

Lack of innovative approaches to use of limited resources, was another theme that came up in the analysis of weaknesses in the use of internal resources in the AHT efforts by the MoHAIS. It was noted that the bureaucratic approach to operations of government agencies could play a role in limiting innovative approaches to use of limited funds. Theme 3 was about the lack of human resources to enforce AHT measures both internally and in the border regions.

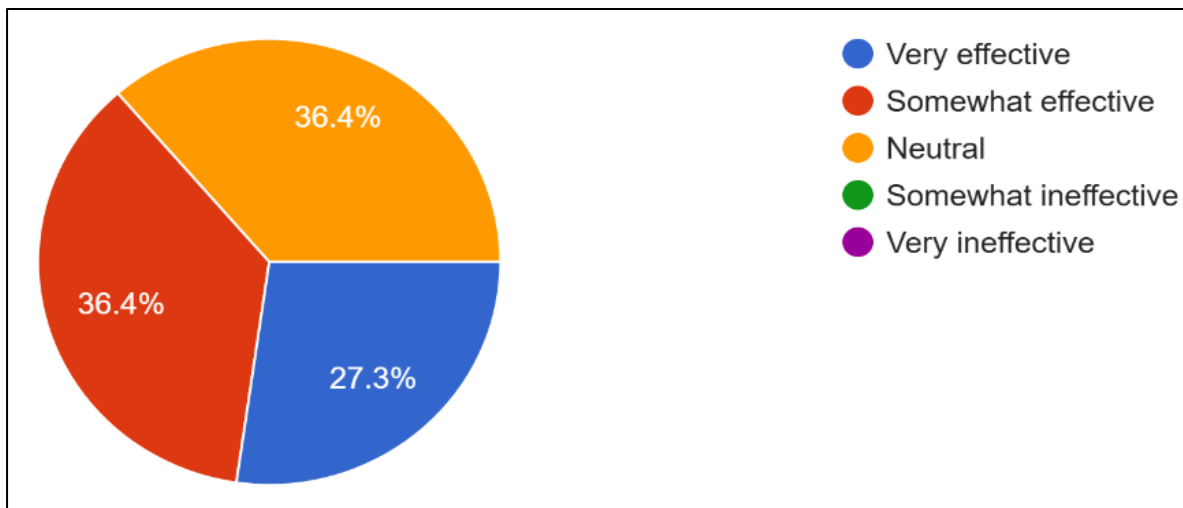
Figure 8 MoHAIS Weaknesses Vis-à-vis Internal Resource Use for AHT



Source: Researcher (2024)

Respondents were also asked to indicate how they rated the overall effectiveness of the MoHAIS in its P&SM against human trafficking in Zambia. Figure 9 below provides the results. There was parity between “*Somewhat Effective*” (36.4%) and “*Neutral*” (36.4%) responses. Notably, 27.4% of respondents opted for the “*Very Effective*” response.

Figure 9 Respondent Views of Overall Effectiveness of MoHAIS AHT Efforts



Source: Researcher (2024)

4.2.2 Evaluation- Joint Efforts between MoHAIS and Other Agencies

The study also explored the question of collaborations or joint efforts between MoHAIS and other agencies in the AHT effort. Table 3 shows the outcome when respondents

were asked to focus on collaborative efforts between government agencies vis-à-vis the MoHAIS AHT effort. Cumulatively, the table shows that views that were on the “ineffective side” of the scale were 39.6%. On the other hand, the cumulative percentage of respondents that falls on the effective side of the scale was 41.5%. There were 18.9% of respondents who took the neutral view.

Table 3 Effectiveness-Inter GRZ Agency Collaborations in MoHAIS AHT

		Freq.	Percent	Valid %	Cumulative%
Valid	Very Ineffective	9	17.0	17.0	17.0
	Somewhat Ineffective	12	22.6	22.6	39.6
	Neutral	10	18.9	18.9	58.5
	Somewhat Effective	8	15.1	15.1	73.6
	Very Effective	14	26.4	26.4	100.0
	Total	53	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2024)

To assess the length to which the views in Table 2 can be considered as statistically important in terms of differences in frequencies for categories of responses, the Chi-Square Goodness of Fit test for Equal Category Frequencies was conducted as shown in the results of the test in table 4. The test statistic of 2.189 was not significantly different from the 0-score anticipated if the null hypothesis of equal frequencies across response categories was true. Therefore, the test fails to reject the hypothesis that the frequencies observed in Table 3 are not statistically significantly different from what would be expected if the 53 study respondents were equally shared across the 5 response categories.

Table 4 Test- Equality of Frequencies RE: Effectiveness of GRZ Collaborations

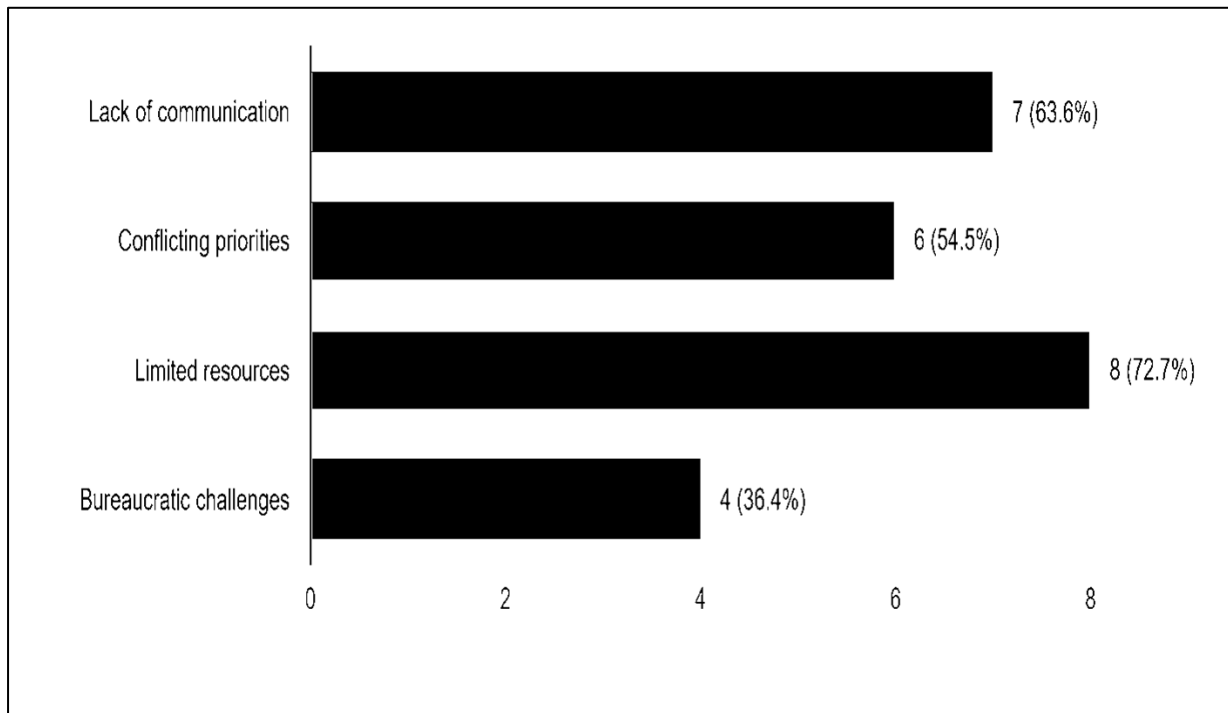
Test Statistics	
	Effectives Collaborations
Chi-Square	2.189 ^a
Df	4
Asymp. Sig.	0.701
a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 10.6.	

Source: Researcher (2024)

To obtain more insights on effectiveness of inter government agency collaborations in the MoHAIS AHT effort, respondents were asked to identify factors that they felt were obstacles to the collaborations. Frequencies of factor mentions in this regard were

“limited resources” (72.7%), “lack of communication” (63.6%), “conflicting priorities” (54.5%), and “bureaucratic challenges” (36.4%). Thus, results suggest numerous strong factors that could be considered as being hinderances to inter GRZ agency collaboration effectiveness in the AHT efforts of the MoHAIS.

Figure 10 Barriers to Effective, Inter GRZ Agency Collaborations



Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 5 shows the results that were attained when respondents were asked to focus on the effectiveness of collaborations between the MoHAIS and NGOs and other related stakeholders in the AHT effort.

Table 5 Effectiveness-NGOs/Other Stakeholder Collaborations in MoHAIS AHT

		Freq.	Percent	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Very Ineffective	6	11.3	11.3	11.3
	Somewhat Ineffective	4	7.5	7.5	18.9
	Neutral	10	18.9	18.9	37.7
	Somewhat Effective	22	41.5	41.5	79.2
	Very Effective	11	20.8	20.8	100.0
	Total	53	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2024)

There were a sum of 18.9% of respondents who elected the “very ineffective” (11.3%) or “somewhat ineffective” (7.5%), responses. A further 18.9% of respondents remained neutral. On the other side of the scale, the cumulative value of respondents

that elected to report effective collaborations came to 62.3%. To navigate this distribution further, the Goodness of Fit test based on the equal category frequencies null hypothesis was conducted. Table 6 indicates the outcome obtained. The results indicated that there were statistically significant differences in the frequencies across responses based on observed outcomes and those that would have been expected under the null hypothesis. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected.

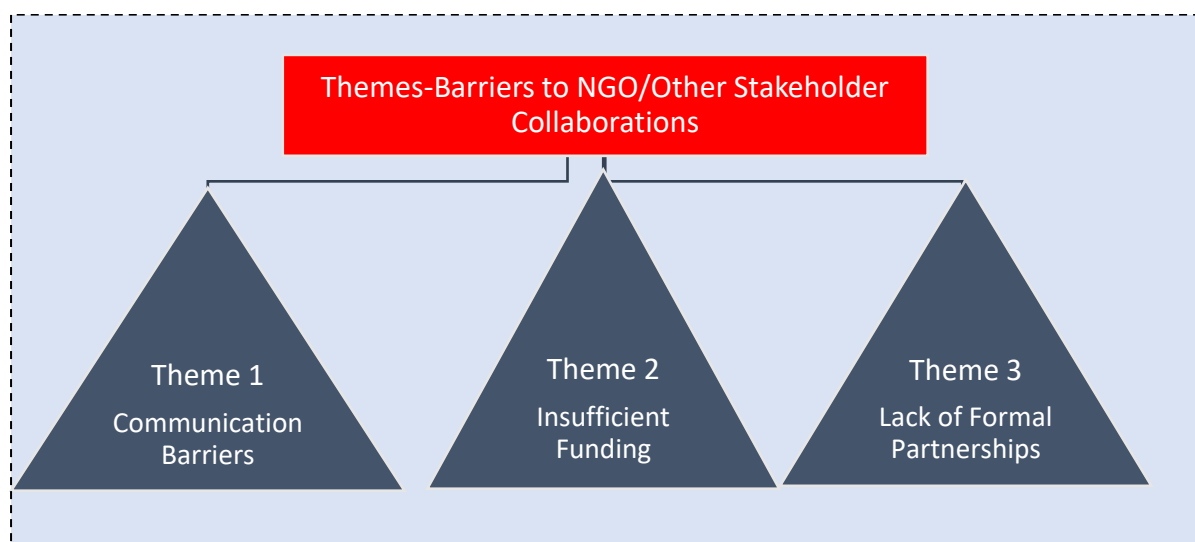
Table 6 Equality of Frequencies- NGO/Other Stakeholder Collaborations

Test Statistics	
	Effectiveness Collaborations
Chi-Square	18.415 ^a
Df	4
Asymp. Sig.	0.001
a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 10.6.	

Source: Researcher (2024)

Figure 11 shows outcomes that were obtained when respondents were asked to state what barriers they felt decreased the effectiveness of the collaborations between the MoHAIS and NGO and other related stakeholders in the AHT effort. Three themes were identified from the analysis namely communication barriers, insufficient funding and lack of formal partnerships.

Figure 11 Barriers to Effective Collaborations with NGOs/Other Stakeholders



Source: Researcher (2024)

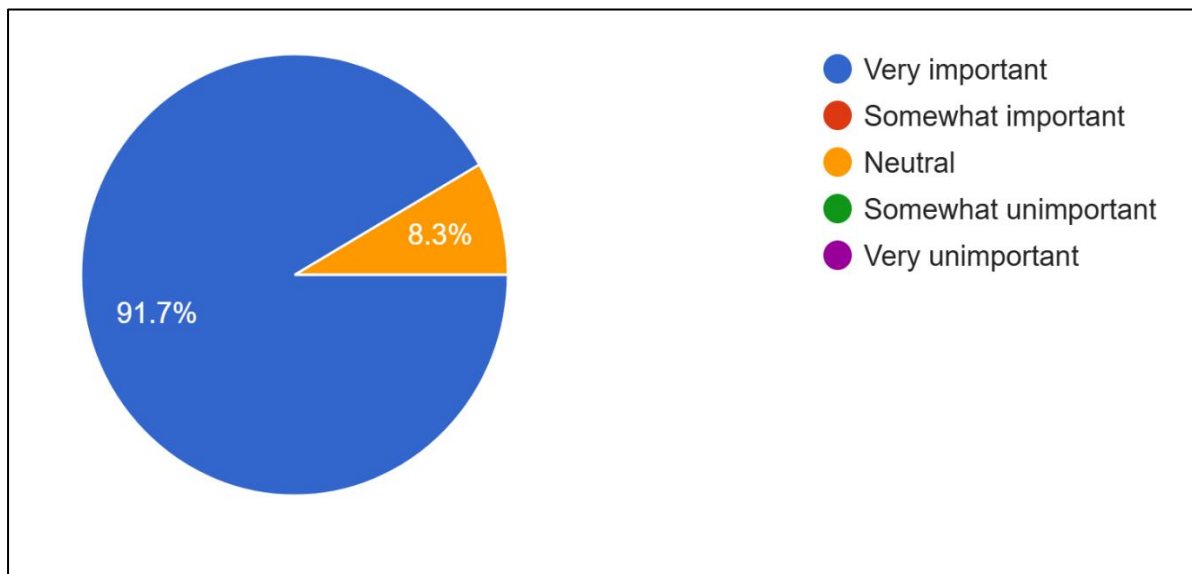
Issues in sharing of key statistics and strategic information that could aid collaborations was at the heart of the communication barriers. Regular collaborations

were seen to require platforms that were dependent on funding to be established. In theme three, it was noted that formal structures of collaboration were needed to establish sustainable joint activities and programs that could enhance the AHT effort of the MoHAIS.

4.2.3 Best Practice Recommendations-Survey Data

Apart from establishing effectiveness and related issues of the MoHAIS AHT effort, this study was also concerned with establishing best practice recommendations for the effort. Thus, from the survey, respondents were asked to provide contributions in this regard. Figure 12 shows results that were obtained on the question of whether regular method adjustments and policy changes were critical or important to effective AHT efforts. An overwhelming majority of respondents (91.7%) agreed that such updates were important compared with only 8.3% that adopted a neutral stance.

Figure 12 Importance of Regular Policy/Method Updates to AHT Effort

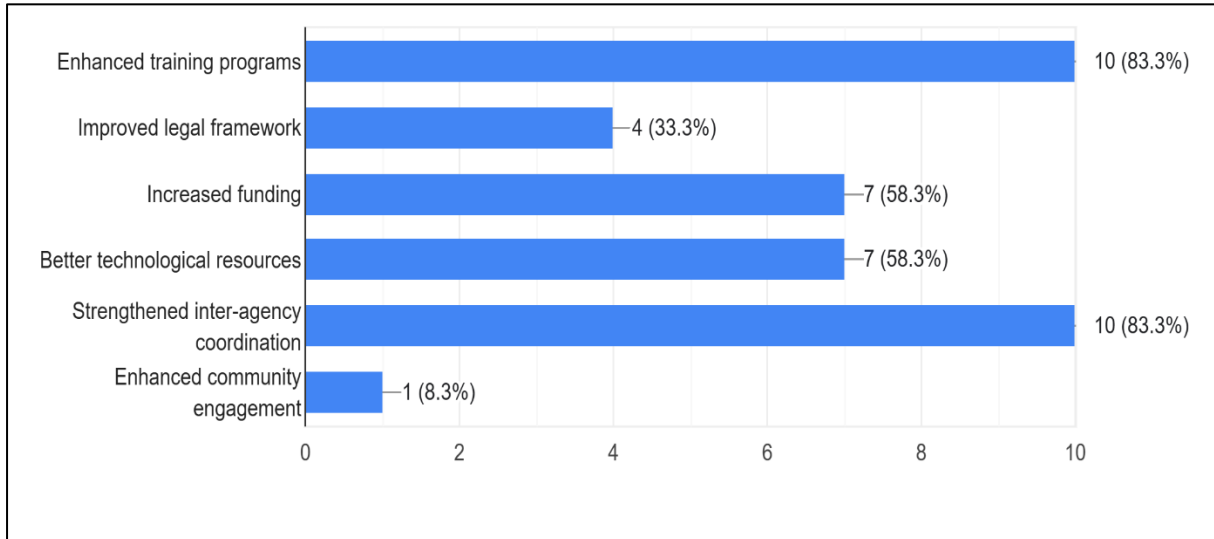


Source: Researcher (2024)

Respondents were asked to offer their views on the question of recommendations that they could make to enhance the ministry's AHT effort. Figure 13 shows the results that were obtained measured in frequency of mentions for the options that were provided to respondents in the study. The responses with the highest frequency mentions were enhanced training programs (83.3%) and strengthening collaborations with other agencies (83.3%). These were followed by increased funding (58.3%) and better

technological resources (58.3%), improved legal framework (33.3%), and finally enhanced community engagement (8.3%).

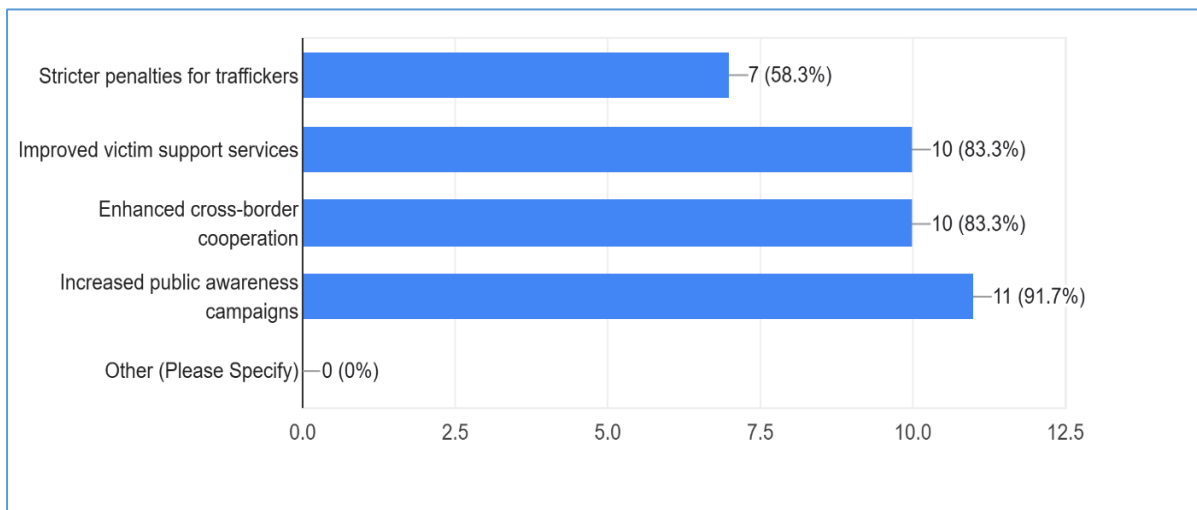
Figure 13 Recommendations for Enhancement of MoHAIS AHT Efforts



Source: Researcher (2024)

Respondents were also requested to indicate policy changes they believed could be most necessary/relevant to enhance security and peace efforts against human trafficking in Zambia. Figure 14 shows the outcomes that were obtained in terms of frequency of mentions of items. Increasing public awareness (91.7%), enhanced cross border cooperation (83.3%), improved victim support services (83.3%), and stricter penalties against offenders(58.3%) all received strong mentions amongst respondents.

Figure 14 Policy Changes to Enhance AHT Peace and Security Measures



Source: Researcher (2024)

Respondents were also requested for further insights on what the MoHAIS can do to strengthen practices related to AHT. The table below shows some of the direct citations of the responses that were recorded. Victim support enhancement, funding and zoning of trafficking hotspots, communication strategy development, and resource mobilization for the AHT fund were all notable submissions.

Table 7 Additional Measures to Strengthen AHT Peace and Security Measures

Direct Citation	Respondent Statement
1	<i>There is need for enhanced stakeholder engagement and victim protection services on the part of government</i>
2	<i>Increased funding</i>
3	<i>Improve funding for the ministry, train adequate interpreters, enhanced screening of victims of TIP who are mistaken to be offenders and enhanced public awareness in hot spot areas of TIP after the development of a communication strategy</i>
4	<i>Improved coordination</i>
5	<i>Establish specific shelters for the survivors/victims for rehabilitation and reintegration purposes</i>
6	<i>The Ministry is doing well but more can be done</i>
7	<i>Resource mobilization for the Anti Human Trafficking fund</i>

Source: Researcher (2024)

Respondents were also tasked to provide any additional comments or suggestions regarding the Ministry's efforts in combating human trafficking. Table 7 provides some of the notable direct citations in this regard.

Table 8 Additional Measures to Strengthen AHT Peace and Security Measures

Direct Citation	Respondent Statement
1	<i>The ministry should provide leadership in training, resource mobilization and improve child protection services</i>
2	<i>The Ministry can increase stakeholder by engaging other Ministries that may have a stake in efforts of combating human trafficking</i>
3	<i>Enhance interagency cooperation and partnerships</i>

4	<i>Need to enhance reporting on National TIP statistics.</i>
5	<i>Creation of sustainable measures so as to ensure that victims of TIP are not trafficked again using other routes.</i>
6	<i>Enhanced research on TIP. Enhanced case management of TIP.</i>
7	<i>The ministry must strengthen the functionality of the Anti-Human Trafficking Department as established by the Act.</i>

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.3 Document Analysis Results

4.3.1 Search Results

The study applied meticulous desk research criteria to arrive at documents for inclusion in the data analysis. This was not only to ensure that what was included was relevant and in line with the objectives of the study but also to ensure that the content could be effectively integrated into the study and serve the purposes of data triangulation. Table 9 below shows the outcomes that were attained in terms of documents identified and their online sources where available.

Table 9 Details of Documents Used for Document Analysis

Author	Title	Type	Source
US Mission Zambia (2024)	United States and Zambia Sign Partnership to Prevent Trafficking in Persons	Press Release	https://zm.usembassy.gov/united-states-and-zambia-sign-partnership-to-prevent-trafficking-in-persons/
Fatima Shahryar (2023)	Children Should Not Be Trafficked, They Belong at Home with Their Families: The Govt of the Republic of Zambia, with support from UNICEF and UNHCR, prevents and protects children from trafficking	Staff article	https://www.unicef.org/zambia/stories/children-should-not-be-trafficked-they-belong-home-their-families
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2019)	Zambia gains momentum in its review of the Anti-Human Trafficking Act No. 11 of 2008	Article	https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/Webstories2019/zambia-gains-momentum-in-its-review-of-the-anti-human-trafficking-act-no-11-of-2008.html
Chiwoyu Sinyangwe	In Zambia, concerns about growing Chinese criminality	Article	https://www.theafricareport.com/347687/in-zambia-concerns-about-growing-chinese-criminality/

(2024)			
UNODC (2019)	Zambia Decides to Separate Smuggling of Migrants from its Anti-Human Trafficking Law	Press Release	https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/Webstories2019/zambia-decides-to-separate-smuggling-of-migrants-from-its-anti-human-trafficking-law.html
US Department of State (2023)	2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Zambia	Report	Link ¹
IOM & MoHAIS (2022)	THE NATIONAL POLICY ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS	Policy Paper	https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl486/files/documents/2023-05/national_policy_on_human_trafficking_and_smuggling_of_migrants.pdf

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.3.2 Results of Document Analysis

The seven documents that were identified and reviewed were subjected to content analysis and the outcomes arranged according to the study's objectives. Table 10 shows the summary of results of the content analysis in line with the themes in relation to the research objective 1. The results indicate whether the given obstacle is mentioned (yes) or not (no) by the sources that were identified. All the source documents for example attest that resource limitations were a major obstacle/hinderance/weakness in the MoHAIS AHT effort. A specific example, source 2 (Shahryar, 2023), agrees that lack of resources is both an enabler of human trafficking practices and a deterrent for efforts to curb the crime when it happens. Capacity challenges were also noted across the sources apart from source 4 with institutions such as the MoHAIS, and their human resources, being reported to require capacity building to enhance their effectiveness in AHT efforts. The policy document (Source 7), stresses in the situation analysis that *“There is a lack of capacity and skills among frontline officers, resulting in poor investigations and prosecutions of trafficking cases. Training programs have not been standardized and are often unsustainable”* p.5.

¹ <https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-trafficking-in-persons-report/zambia/#:~:text=The%20government%20increased%20law%20enforcement,those%20involving%20a%20child%20victim.>

The coordination issues around the AHT effort with the MoHAIS at the center of the effort, are also a prominent result of the document analysis as an obstacle/weakness. For example, the UNICEF staff article stresses that lack of effective coordination *“hinders victim support, investigations, and prosecution efforts”*. On the other hand, situation analysis in the policy document notes absence of subnational offices which weakens response in provinces and districts in terms of AHT efforts. Further, lack of full-time employees within the national secretariat on human trafficking weakens the coordination of efforts (IOM & MoHAIS, 2022). Legal limitations are noted in the documents with the 2022 amendment to the Anti Human Trafficking Act of 2008 not resolving the issues around TIP and migrant smuggling. Some documents analyzed also bring up the problem of corruption amongst LEAs as an obstacle/weakness in the AHT effort. Corruption is noted to weaken the AHT effort especially in the face of rich crime syndicates that are increasing being noted to be the most active perpetrators of the crime (Sinyangwe, 2024).

The documents note conceptual mix-ups between trafficking in persons (TIP) and migrant smuggling as another factor weakening the AHT effort of the MoHAIS. This considering another obstacle/weakness in the form of porous borders, is revealed to be a major concern as it perpetuates ineffective responses to both crimes (IOM & MoHAIS, 2022). There is also inadequate management of data noted by 4 out of the 7 sources as an obstacle/weakness against the AHT effort of the MoHAIS. This obstacle prevents development of data-driven approaches to addressing the problem (IOM & MoHAIS, 2022).

Table 10 Obstacles/Weaknesses in MoHAIS AHT based on Document Analysis

Obstacle /Weakness	Source						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Resource Limitations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Capacity Challenges	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Coordination Issues	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Legal Limitations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Corruption and Poor Enforcement	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Awareness and Training Gaps	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Conceptual mix-ups/misidentification of TIP	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Porous borders	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Inadequate data management	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

Source: Researcher (2024)

In relation to research question 2, the document analysis provides rich case studies on the nature, successes and challenges of collaboration between the MoHAIS and various local and international stakeholders. Zambia is noted to have a collaborative approach in its AHT effort as stated in the situation analysis of the policy paper ((IOM & MoHAIS, 2022). Collaborations are in place with various stakeholders including *“non-governmental organizations (NGOs), religious bodies, traditional leaders, and international partners”* p.9. There are regional collaborations within the SADC and COMESA member states to address cross-border human trafficking as well with the case of collaboration, the case of Namibia and Zambia being cited by document 1. However, this case study also notes that the collaboration between the two countries has had to be facilitated by UNICEF and the UNHCR, especially targeting child protection. UNICEF has also partnered with the EU to fund child protection services in 10 districts. There have also been collaborations in development of the amended Act that have involved the Zambia Police Service, CARITAS Zambia, Save the Children, Immigration Department, National Prosecution Authority, and several ministries (UNODC, 2019). More than 10 key organizations were part of the validation process for the 2022 Amendment Act, ensuring diversity of inputs from relevant parties. However, the analysis also suggests limitations for example in dealing with the emergence of sophisticated Chinese criminal syndicates that are involved in human trafficking, amongst other criminal activities (Sinyangwe, 2024). The *“2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Zambia”* shows that collaborative efforts have extended to investigations with for example, with NGOs playing a role in interception of 82 potential victims through monitoring activities at bus stations and border crossings. NGOs and international organizations also assist training law enforcement, immigration officials, and front-line officers. In 2022, the government, in collaboration with these organizations, trained over 500 officers on victim identification, referrals, and human trafficking investigations. Weaknesses in the collaborative efforts include lack of resources on the part of the MoHAIS with the ministry relying on partner support, identified by several source documents. Efforts to improve collaborations according to

the document analysis include improving interagency engagements and information sharing, committing of more public resources to support collaborations, and establishment of international partnerships for evidence gathering.

Table 11 Good Practice Recommendations

Category	Best Practice Recommendations
Legal Reforms	Clarity by separating TIP from migrant smuggling
Institutional Strengthening	Capacitate institutions that are specialized in AHT efforts
Victim Protection	Make victim protection a priority, standardize identification measures
Law Enforcement Tactics	Strengthen approach to tackle international syndicates including detection
International Collaboration	Prioritize standard approaches for dealing with agencies such as INTERPOL
Specialized Training	For police, immigration, prosecutors, and magistrates
Funding for Anti-Trafficking	Increase funding for the Department of Anti-Human Trafficking
Data Collection and Analysis	Improve trafficking data collection & analysis
Improved Shelter Services	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for shelters.
Public Awareness	Expand public awareness campaigns about human trafficking
Social Protection Programs	Reducing poverty and inequality to address root causes
Technological Measures	Reporting lines and digital literacy programs
Border Control and Surveillance	Regional cooperation advanced surveillance technology
Legal Framework Enhancements	Define child trafficking aligned to international standards
Strengthening Legal Capacity	Increase funding for capacity-building programs
Victim Identification	Train front-line officials in techniques to better identify victims
Victim Support Services	Expand victim support shelters to all provinces.
Multi-sectoral Collaboration	Establish a full-time national secretariat with provincial and district structures

Source: Researcher (2024)

4.4 Integration of Results of Survey and Document Analysis

4.4.1 Obstacles/Weaknesses of MoHAIS AHT

There was general agreement between the survey results and the document analysis on some of the factors that could be considered as the main obstacles/ weaknesses in relation to the MoHAIS AHT effort. While the survey helped in identifying the most critical factors, the document analysis provided better insights as to why funding limitations were for example, a key drawback in the country's AHT processes. Issues that are in fact related to this funding challenge such as poor human resource and institutional capacity positions to effectively drive the AHT effort were then able to be better understood within this funding constrained context. The same limited funding could explain coordination challenges and limited countrywide presence of both AHT

offices and staff. Both the survey and the document analysis also highlight the legal loopholes that weaken the AHT effort. However, the document analysis helps trace the amendment efforts and collaborations that they entailed up to the point of the amendment and how concerns raised were not in fact addressed in the amendment.

4.4.2 Evaluation of Collaborations

The survey and document analysis considered together that even if Zambia has adopted a collaborative strategy in its AHT processes, there are still challenges. Survey responses point to resource constraints and communication difficulties as significant barriers to effective coordination. The document analysis supports this. This is because it shows that the MoHAIS depends on external partners for both resources and technical expertise. Although cooperation with NGOs and other stakeholders is generally seen as good, it is watered down by inadequate funding and lack of formal partnership agreements. Both survey participants and document sources acknowledge the essential role that NGOs play in activities like victim rescue and training for officers. On the other hand, it seems that absence of sustainable funding and structured partnerships reduces long-term success of these opportunities.

4.4.3 Good Practice Recommendations

There is also agreement between survey findings and the results of the document analysis on best practice recommendations. The two are however complementary as the document analysis provides more insights into what ills the best practice recommendations would be designed to address in the current MoHAIS AHT effort. Both identify the need for more appropriate funding levels for example. However, the document analysis clarifies the need for this improved funding to better operationalize the AHT effort of the MoHAIS at the local levels where the cases are likely to happen. The need for regular updates to the policy to make it more effective and in line with international standards is also stressed by both as is the need to build capacity amongst institutions and human resources mandated with actualizing various aspects of the AHT effort in the country. Collaborations should be based on sustainable models that not only help the efforts achieve targets now but also strengthen capacity to deal with emerging threats both local and international.

4.5 Chapter Conclusion

This chapter has presented and analyzed the data that was collected for the study. The survey data has been presented first and has showed various issues in the MoHAIS AHT effort. The results of document analysis have also been presented. Integration of the two strategies demonstrates complementarities that shed better light on the state of the MoHAIS AHT effort as well as the areas in which improvement may be required. The significance of the study findings is discussed in Chapter 5.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.0 Introduction

Human trafficking, especially across international borders, appears to be a byproduct of increased interactions amongst people in different countries and the tendency for criminals to target places with weak policing. To effectively combat the problem however, there is need to take stock of where a country is in terms of its efforts and what factors hinder them from realizing desired outcomes in terms of incidence of TIP as well as protection of victims and preventative measures to reduce the likelihood of TIP. This study was based on this argument and for specificity, looked at the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security (MoHAIS) in its anti-human trafficking efforts. The study was motivated by the background of the 2022 amendment to Zambia's main AHT piece of legislation and the expectation by stakeholders that the amendment would help to energize the MoHAIS AHT effort. In the previous chapter, the findings of the study were presented. This chapter provides a reasoned discussion of the findings of the study to demonstrate their significance in light of existing literature as well as the predictions of Social Disorganization Theory, which was the main theoretical foundation for this study. The discussion is conducted based on the themes provided by study objectives.

5.1 To identify gaps in the Ministry's current strategy for combating human trafficking, including enforcement, policy, and resource limitations.

One of the key findings is that while Zambia has enacted legal frameworks such as the Anti-Human Trafficking Act No. 11 of 2008, its enforcement remains inadequate due to limited financial and human resources, weak inter-agency coordination, and operational challenges in detecting and prosecuting traffickers. Respondents highlighted that frontline officers often lack the necessary training and technological support to handle trafficking cases effectively. Furthermore, inconsistent implementation of anti-human trafficking policies has led to delays in victim identification, inadequate protection mechanisms, and challenges in securing successful convictions.

Another significant gap identified is the lack of structured data collection and intelligence-sharing mechanisms among government agencies, law enforcement, and

other stakeholders. Many officers cited that investigations into human trafficking are often hindered by poor inter-agency collaboration, making it difficult to track trafficking networks and monitor cross-border movements effectively. While NGOs and international organizations play a crucial role in victim rehabilitation and awareness campaigns, their efforts are sometimes disconnected from government-led initiatives, reducing the overall impact of anti-trafficking strategies.

Resource constraints further undermine the Ministry's ability to combat human trafficking effectively. The study found that insufficient funding has limited victim support programs, investigative capacity, and surveillance efforts. Shelters for rescued victims are often overcrowded and underfunded, affecting the rehabilitation and reintegration process. Additionally, border security weaknesses allow traffickers to exploit entry points, as many border control officers lack adequate training in identifying and responding to trafficking incidents.

Despite these challenges, the study also identified areas of progress. Increased public awareness campaigns and legal amendments have improved knowledge of trafficking laws among communities. Some respondents acknowledged that collaborative efforts between government agencies and NGOs have enhanced victim support services and legal aid. However, these efforts remain inconsistent and under-resourced, highlighting the need for a more structured, well-funded, and technology-driven approach. The findings indicate that while Zambia has made efforts to combat human trafficking, gaps in enforcement, inter-agency coordination, and resource allocation continue to hinder the effectiveness of these measures. Addressing these issues requires policy reforms, increased financial support, improved intelligence-sharing, and enhanced training for law enforcement officials.

5.2 Evaluation of Collaborations between MoHAIS and Other Stakeholders

Collaborative efforts emerge as an important aspect of strengthening the AHT efforts of the authorities. The role of collaboration as a critical pillar of the AHT by the MoHAIS is acknowledged in the 2022 National Policy on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants. Thus, this study sought to conduct an evaluation of the collaborative efforts of the ministry, firstly with other government agencies, and secondly with non-state actors such as nongovernmental agencies and international agencies/bodies (Chilufya, Ng'andu, & Lusaka, 2023). The findings of the study show that such

collaborations have, and continue, to play an important role in driving the AHT effort in the country and providing support/protection for potential and actual victims. The study noted case studies of such collaborations including with entities such as UNICEF, countries within SADC and COMESA, UNHCR, the EU, as well as local entities such as churches, NGOs and influential individuals such as chiefs. It can be said that such collaborations empower the MoHAIS to implement the provisions of the Act. The collaborations are particularly important as they ensure pooling of resources to support the country's AHT effort. The multiplier effect can be considered to apply to such collaborations, ensuring that the MoHAIS has a greater impact in its AHT efforts than would have been possible given the myriad challenges it faces (Hamoonga, 2016; Gaspari, 2019).

Survey results of the study demonstrated balanced views amongst respondents that inter-government agency collaborations were effective. Also, findings relating to evaluation of collaborations between the MoHAIS and nonstate entities were found to be significantly unbalanced amongst respondents, results being skewed in the direction of respondents favorably evaluating the collaborations. The document analysis provides rich accounts of such activities especially in relation to promotion of security of children for example, while also detailing international operations such as joint efforts to combat cross-border TIP. Both survey participants and document sources concede to the vital role that NGOs play in activities like victim rescue and training for officers. On the other hand, it seems that absence of sustainable funding and structured partnerships reduces long-term success of these opportunities. Thus, the study found various challenges in the use of collaborations by the MoHAIS to aid its AHT efforts. The challenges noted by the study relate to information sharing, resources to further collaborations, as well as the lack of sustainable frameworks to foster continued engagements amongst stakeholders. The lack of resources was found to promote perceptions of overreliance of the MoHAIS on external support in providing a holistic response to the problem of TIP. Nevertheless, the findings of the study in this regard appear to be supported by those in similar studies that have looked at the role of particularly international cooperation in driving anti human trafficking efforts (DoCarmo, 2020).

Challenges in ensuring well-coordinated collaborative efforts also resonate with the predictions of Social Disorganization Theory. At the international level, disorganization

in the joint efforts of countries in combating TIP places a great burden on local institutions such as the MoHAIS. The capacity of the MoHAIS to effectively counter the work of sophisticated criminal rings is rightly noted to be not at the highest possible levels. This resonates with the document analysis findings particularly in relation to the possible rise of Chinese syndicates in Zambia (Sinyangwe, (2024)). A better organized international effort against TIP in persons could help the MoHAIS also achieve better results in terms of reduced cases of TIP. However, without access to requisite data to isolate purely domestic from cross-border cases, it may not be easy to make conclusive judgements about how well the MoHAIS is doing in both areas.

5.3 Good Practice Recommendations for MoHAIS Anti-Human Trafficking

Within the context of this study, the objective of identifying and evaluating best practice recommendations in the AHT effort was a key concern. This is a concern that has been mirrored by a large body of past scholarly work in this area (Adamczewska, 2019; Bigio & Vogelstein, 2021). However, as noted, extant literature within the Zambian context has only considered the issues involved in a siloed manner. This study was thus conducted to consider all the key elements relevant to the peace and security measures (P&SM) in the response to human trafficking. Similar to the other study objectives, there was notable agreement between survey findings and the results of the document analysis on best practice recommendations. The two were however found to be more complementary as the document analysis provided useful insights into what ills the best practice recommendations would be designed to address in the current MoHAIS AHT effort. Thus, stronger best practice recommendations would be expected to be developed for the MoHAIS AHT effort.

Both identified the need for more appropriate funding levels for example. The need for a budget line devoted specifically to the AHT effort would be a key part of best practice as noted by studies across the globe such as Jones (2023). Such an approach to funding would also be expected to be useful in addressing other essential aspects of the AHT effort such as creating public awareness, supporting the sustained training of requisite human resources as well as the adoption of technologies to enhance the AHT effort. However, the document analysis clarifies the need for this improved funding to better operationalize the AHT effort of the MoHAIS at the local levels where the cases are likely to happen. This is an important part of the best practice recommendations noted by this study.

The need for regular updates to the policy to make it more effective and in line with international standards is also stressed by both survey and the document analysis is the need to build capacity amongst institutions and human resources mandated with actualizing various aspects of the AHT effort in the country. These are findings that are reflected in extant literature with studies such as Clott (2017), who advocate a bottom up framework to the AHT effort as being likely to be more effective than a highly centralized approach that denies the lower structures the requisite resources to strengthen their contributions. As for collaborations, the best practice recommendations arising from this study suggests that they should be based on sustainable models that not only help the efforts achieve targets now but also strengthen capacity to deal with emerging threats both local and international. The recommendations are based on the need to improve the coordination of efforts as alluded to by Social Disorganization Theory.

5.4 Conclusion

This chapter has provided an in-depth discussion of the findings of the study. The chapter has considered key observations relating to obstacles/weaknesses in the measures adopted by the MoHAIS to deal with the problem of human trafficking in Zambia. The chapter has also discussed study findings in relation to best practice recommendations for the effort. These have been discussed in the context of Social Disorganization Theory and findings of related studies. The final chapter provides the conclusions and overall conclusions of the study.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

The world has come a long way since governments legalized and openly encouraged practices such as slavery. In the modern era, the dignity and freedoms of the human being are protected by strong legal instruments and international protocols. However, criminals continue to engage in human trafficking, requiring mechanisms for identifying the practice as a crime and capacitating law enforcement agencies to protect potential victims, prosecute and punish criminals while ensuring that those who have been victims are supported in their efforts to be restored back to normal life. This study was conducted to evaluate the peace and security measures adopted by the MoHAIS in Zambia to combat human trafficking. Specifically, the study considers obstacles, collaborations and best practice recommendations in this regard. The study to this effect was conducted as a mixed methods study that involved a survey and document analysis to support data triangulation and enhance reliability and validity of findings. This chapter provides an outline of the conclusions of the study and advances 3 key recommendations arising from the study. The chapter also looks at the limitations of the study and provides recommendations for future research.

6.1 Study Conclusions

6.1.1 Research Objective 1-Obstacles/Weaknesses in Current AHT Effort

The study concludes that the AHT effort of the MoHAIS faces many obstacles. These include funding, weak coordination, lack of trained human and technological resources, legal loopholes, and lack of presence on the ground particularly given the vast border area surrounding the country that is exploited by cross border perpetrators of TIP but which creates confusion with the practice of migrant smuggling. Thematic analysis conducted suggests that the issue of resources is a pervasive obstacle that will need addressing to ensure that the desired outcomes in the AHT effort are attained. This situation is not unique to Zambia but applies in many developing country cases where other development priorities are given greater attention by authorities. This is a problem partially addressed by collaborative efforts as seen in the study but in relation to the second research objective. However, collaborations on their own do

not go far enough and authorities have to show commitment to supporting the AHT effort by ensuring that it is sufficiently funded and that such funding is sustainable. Updates to the legal framework that backs the country's AHT efforts could help in ensuring that how the effort will be funded is specifically budgeted for. The legal updates could also be helpful by providing a streamlined set of legal provisions that focus specifically on issues that fall under the domain of TIP. This could maximize the impact of the AHT effort of the MoHAIS.

6.1.2 Research Objective 2-Collaborations in AHT Effort

The study concludes that collaborations between the MoHAIS and both state and non-state stakeholders that have transpired and are occurring in relation to the AHT effort, are highly valuable in enhancing the impact of the effort but could benefit from better policies and structure to ensure sustainability. International and local partnerships should be a useful strategy against TIP especially given the high levels of sophistications of criminal gangs operating at an international level. It is however also revealed that the possibility of overdependent partnerships could have a counterproductive effect on the AHT efforts of the MoHAIS. In other words, the collaborations should be utilized to strengthen the institutional capacity of the MoHAIS rather than become a smokescreen to hide pervasive institutional weaknesses.

6.1.3 Research Objective 3-Best Practice Recommendations in AHT Effort

The study provided much effort (or should be insight) to navigating best practice recommendations that can assist strengthen the AHT effort of Zambia's MoHAIS. Based on the survey data and document analysis, the outcomes that were obtained indicated the need for a resource-based institutions of the AHT effort with the lower class being empowered to play a bigger role in piloting the effort. This role would demand increasing awareness of rights and making sure that citizens are well informed on the nature of the offense of TIP. Laws would require being updated to ensure they support an efficient and effective AHT effort by offering all the necessary protections for victims and stiffer deterrent penalties for would be offenders and criminals. Alignment of the law with legal framework and international protocols would assist provide a clearer system that improves accountabilities and ensures capacitation of LEAs. Specialized training for key personel in the AHT effort should be a feature of the effort while maintaining a database should also ensure that there is

greater visibility relating to local and cross-border cases of TIP. Information sharing and formalization of engagements should be used to strengthen impact and sustainability of collaborative efforts. The study concludes that adopting these practices play a critical role in ensuring that cases of TIP would fall as they are based on insights from Social Disorganization Theory.

6.2 Policy Recommendations

Arising from the findings of the study, the following policy recommendations are made;

- a) The study finds that there are numerous obstacles and weaknesses in the fight against human trafficking faced by the MoHAIS. However, limited funding plays a root cause role in explaining much of the current limitation of strategies applied by the ministry to improve the effort. It is therefore recommended that this obstacle be addressed through specific budget lines that enhance accountability and transparency around the effort.
- b) The study finds that collaborative efforts have been and continue to be a useful part of the tools available to the MoHAIS to implement its AHT effort. However, given the challenges noted such as poor information sharing and the lack of sustainability in engagements, it is recommended that the MoHAIS develop a protocol for collaborations that eliminates hurdles to the collaborative efforts and maximizes their impact.
- c) The study finds that best practice recommendations can be many and evolve as the nature of criminal activity evolves. It therefore recommends the establishment of evaluation and monitoring mechanisms around the AHT effort.

6.3 Study Limitations and Future Research Directions

Due to the sensitivity of the topic, I was unable to engage with certain investigative respondents who are not permitted to be exposed to the public for security reasons. This limitation restricted access to firsthand information from key enforcement officers and undercover agents directly involved in anti-human trafficking operations. Consequently, the study relied on secondary data and insights from publicly accessible stakeholders, which may have affected the depth of information on certain operational aspects. To this end, the study adopted the viewpoint wherein the focus was on the obstacles/weaknesses in the status quo, the role and limitations of collaboration in the AHT effort as well as the best practice policy recommendations that could yield better

results than current strategies or ways of approaching the problem. In this regard, the study was affected by the following limitations.

- a) Reliance on respondent experience and exposure to understand the nature of the issues of interest. Respondents were not provided with an opportunity to interface that could have aided collective understanding of the issues. Also, more respondents from hotspots for cross border human trafficking such as officers deployed at border posts could have been included in the study.
- b) The study did not have full access to quantitative data relating to prosecuted cases, convictions, numbers of victims, resource allocations etc. that could have supported stronger quantitative analyses.
- c) Analysis of limitations in legal framework was not conducted in-depth as the extent and scope of such an undertaking could have taken up the entire study.
- d) Details on collaborative efforts were limited to what is available in the public domain or could be freely shared by respondents.

In light of the above limitations, future research could take the following directions;

- a) Focus only on specific aspects of the AHT effort such as prosecutions and convictions of offenders and the breakdown between purely domestic and cross-border TIP cases.
- b) Involve a comprehensive review of the Anti-Human Trafficking Act Amendment of 2022. This would be helpful in identifying how the law capacitates or weakens the AHT effort of the MoHAIS.
- c) Investigation of programs involving collaborations between the MoHAIS and stakeholder institutions in longitudinal studies with a view to understand what works well and what may not in such collaborations.
- d) A study that may include collecting data from entry and exit border posts such as Nakonde.

6.4 Conclusion

This study substantially meets its objective of evaluating the security and peace measures put in place to fight human trafficking by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security. The study adopts a triangulation of data sources approach to ensure reliability and validity. However, limitations in the approach used have been noted and directions for future research provided.

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APPENDICES

A Data Collection Permission Letter from MoHAIS

B Respondent Cover Letter

Dear Respondent

I am Miriam Chirwa, a student at the University of Lusaka. I write to you for the purpose of humbly requesting that you take part in the study I am conducting as part of my academic program. The title of the study is *“An Evaluation of Peace and Security Measures in Combating Human Trafficking: A Case of Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security in Zambia”*. Permission to conduct this study has been obtained from the ministry as indicated by attached cover letter. Kindly note that your participation in this study or otherwise is entirely your choice depending on factors such as availability and your choice will be respected without consequence. Should you choose to take part in the study, do not share any private information and only provide the data based on your experiences or perceptions that you are comfortable sharing. The link to the survey has been provided below and feel free to contact me in case you need clarification on any part of the data collection instrument or the study itself.

Google forms link to study:

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1oIRMSP5SdZYV7PcuRq9VOppsJDPMNOP3vFCaWZlIx1A/edit?ts=66b4e1b9>

Thanking you in advance.

Miriam Chirwa

Contact: +260979548608

C Questionnaire

Human Trafficking Prevention Survey

Instructions for Respondents

The purpose of this survey is to evaluate the security and peace measures put in place to fight human trafficking by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security. Your responses will be kept confidential and used solely for research purposes. The survey should take approximately 15-20 minutes to complete.

Please ensure all questions are answered before submitting the survey.

1. **Question 1:** Indicate your organization or agency

2. **Question 2:** State your position or job title

3. **Question 3:** How long have you been in the field related to anti human trafficking?

Mark only one oval.

- 0-5 years
- 6-10 years
- 11-15 years
- 16-20 years
- More than 20 years

4. **Question 4:** How effective do you believe the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security's current strategy is in combating human trafficking?

Mark only one oval.

- Very effective
- Somewhat effective
- Neutral
- Somewhat ineffective
- Very ineffective

5. **Question 5:** What are the main obstacles in the Ministry's current strategy to combat human trafficking? (Select all that apply)

Tick all that apply.

- Insufficient funding
 - Lack of trained personnel
 - Inadequate legal framework
 - Poor inter-agency coordination
 - Limited technological resources
 - Other:
-

6. **Question 7:** Rate the adequacy of statutory instruments (laws, regulations, policies) in combating human trafficking *Mark only one oval.*

- Very adequate
- Somewhat adequate
- Neutral
- Somewhat inadequate
- Very inadequate

7. **Question 8:** Please specify any weaknesses in the statutory instruments related to combating human trafficking

8. **Question 9:** How well are the Ministry's internal resources (financial, human, technological) utilized in combating human trafficking?

Mark only one oval.

- Very well utilized
- Somewhat well utilized
- Neutral
- Somewhat poorly utilized
- Very poorly utilized

9. **Question 10:** Please specify any weaknesses in the Ministry's use of internal resources related to combating human trafficking

10. **Question 11:** Rate the effectiveness of cooperation and coordination between different government agencies in combating human trafficking:

Mark only one oval.

- Very effective
- Somewhat effective
- Neutral
- Somewhat ineffective
- Very ineffective

11. **Question 12:** What are the main obstacles to effective inter-agency cooperation? (Select all that apply)

Tick all that apply.

- Lack of communication
- Conflicting priorities
- Limited resources
- Bureaucratic challenges
- Other:

12. **Question 13:** Rate the effectiveness of the ministry's cooperation with NGOs and other stakeholders in combating human trafficking:

Mark only one oval.

- Very effective
- Somewhat effective
- Neutral
- Somewhat ineffective
- Very ineffective

13. **Question 14:** Please specify any obstacles to effective cooperation between the ministry with NGOs and other stakeholders

-
-
-
14. **Question 15:** How important is it to implement new methods and policy changes to combat human trafficking?

Mark only one oval.

- Very important
- Somewhat important
- Neutral
- Somewhat unimportant
- Very unimportant

15. **Question 16:** Which of the following methods would you recommend to improve the Ministry's efforts against human trafficking? (Select all that apply)

Tick all that apply.

- Enhanced training programs
- Improved legal framework
- Increased funding
- Better technological resources
- Strengthened inter-agency coordination
- Other:
-

16. **Question 17:** Which policy changes do you believe are most necessary to bolster security and peace efforts against human trafficking? (Select all that apply)

Tick all that apply.

- Stricter penalties for traffickers
- Improved victim support services
- Enhanced cross-border cooperation
- Increased public awareness campaigns
- Other (Please Specify)

17. **Question 18:** 15. Do you have any additional recommendations for the Ministry to improve its efforts against human trafficking?

18. **Question 19:** Please provide any additional comments or suggestions regarding the Ministry's efforts to combat human trafficking:

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