

ASSISTANCE to VICTIMS of TRAFFICKING

This chart outlines the different stages for the provision of assistance to Victims of human Trafficking (VoTs) – including the Service Providers involved at each stage. The chart is intended to promote coordination among actors to ensure that the comprehensive needs of VoTs are met. It has been developed in line with national legal frameworks and international best practices, and should be followed by all actors providing assistance to VoTs.

There are **5 STEPS** in VoT service provision:

WHO takes THE LEAD?

WHO are the ACTORS?

Which **SERVICES** to consider?

1. Identification

Conduct an assessment to establish whether or not an individual is a VoT



Zambia Police

Identification may be made by:

- Anti-Corruption Commission;
- Drug Enforcement Commission;
- Hotlines;
- Immigration officers;
- Labour inspectors and workers' organizations;
- Medical practitioners;
- Nurses;
- Prisons;
- Social workers;
- Any other person/organization. (Part III, Section 25 of the Act)

- Conduct an assessment with informed consent;
- Due consideration should be given to confidentiality of data;
- Unless absolutely necessary, VoTs should not be requested to recount their trafficking experience other than during counselling with a qualified psychosocial counsellor.

2. Immediate Needs

Attend to time-sensitive needs, including shelter, clothing, food, medical care and regularization of stay



Department of Social Welfare (if VoT <18yrs)

Shelter Provider

- Department of Immigration;
- Department of Social Welfare;
- Health providers;
- NGOs/CSOs;
- Zambia Police.

- Basic safety and security;
- Shelter;
- Food, drink, clothing;
- Emergency medical treatment;
- Legal assistance: Regularization of stay.

3. Mid/Long-term Needs

Attend to continued short-term needs and to the broader needs of a VoT, once her/his immediate safety and well-being is secured



Shelter Provider

- Department of Immigration;
- Department of Social Welfare;
- Education providers;
- Health providers;
- International NGOs;
- Ministry of Justice;
- NGOs/CSOs;
- Zambia Police.

- Continuation of immediate needs;
- On-going medical care and psycho-social assistance;
- Skills building/life skills;
- Recreation;
- Education;
- Legal assistance;
- Contact with relatives;
- Religious observance;
- Economic stabilization, independence and vocational training.

4. Repatriation

Return a VoT to her/his country of nationality under specific conditions laid down in international instruments



Department of Social Welfare (referring country)

- Department of Immigration;
- Embassies;
- Health providers;
- International NGOs;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- NGOs/CSOs;
- Zambia Police.

- Protection from re-trafficking;
- Protection from stigmatization and discrimination;
- Protection from exploitation;
- Right to nationality;
- Parental/guardianship rights;
- Safe passage (including escort for a child);
- Travel documentation;
- Service Provider coordination to ensure continuum of care;
- Financial and legal assistance.

5. (Re)integration

Reunite a VoT with her/his family or community, or reintegrate the person into a new community in a safe, dignified and sustainable way



Department of Social Welfare (receiving country)

- Department of Education;
- Embassies;
- Health providers;
- International NGOs;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- NGOs/CSOs.

- Formation of reintegration plan;
- Wherever possible, favour family or community-based arrangements rather than institutional care;
- Follow-up with appropriate authorities.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

The **Zambian Anti-Human Trafficking Act of 2008** details the legal provisions for the protection of VoTs
The **Minimum Standard Guidelines for the Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking** provides guidance on the operationalization of protection provisions of the Act
The **Service Provider Directory** assists in locating service providers in your area

