

- Provide support and resources for survivors, including access to healthcare, counseling, and legal assistance
- Create safe environments where individuals feel empowered to report incidents of sexual exploitation without fear of retaliation



INSTITUTIONS THAT MAY BE APPROACHED FOR ASSISTANCE OR MORE INFORMATION INCLUDE:

- ❖ the Department of Immigration;
- ❖ the Zambia Police Service;
- ❖ the Department of social welfare;
- ❖ Ministry of information and media
- ❖ Department of labour
- ❖ Judiciary;
- ❖ The Gender Equity and Equality Commission;
- ❖ the National Prosecution Authority

- ❖ Attorney-General's office;
- ❖ Non-Governmental Organisations that deal with trafficking related matters



Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security

Head Office

Independence Avenue

P.O.Box 50997

Lusaka, Zambia



Republic of Zambia

**Ministry of Home Affairs
and Internal Security**

**Anti-Human Trafficking
Department**

what is
**SEXUAL
EXPLOITATION?**



Sexual Exploitation?

Sexual exploitation occurs when individuals are coerced, manipulated, or forced into sexual activities against their will. It can take various forms, including:

- Human trafficking for sexual purposes
- Commercial sexual exploitation (e.g., prostitution, pornography)
- Online exploitation (e.g., sextortion, grooming)
- Sexual harassment and abuse in the workplace or other settings

Recognizing Sexual Exploitation:

**STOP
SEXUAL
EXPLOITATION
AND
ABUSE**



Recognizing signs of sexual exploitation can be challenging, but it's essential to be vigilant. Some common indicators include:

- Signs of physical or emotional trauma
- Unexplained absences or changes in behavior
- Being controlled by others or having limited freedom
- Excessive concern about confidentiality or secrecy
- Financial dependence on others
- Presence of sexually explicit material or communication

Indicators of Sexual Exploitation

- Advertises for brothels offering women from particular ethnic/national groups.
- Sleeping on work premises.
- Movement of women between brothels or working in alternate locations.
- Women with very limited amounts of clothing and/or a large proportion of the clothing
- Only being able to speak sexual words in local language or language of client group.
- Having tattoos or other marks indicating "ownership" by their exploiters.

Preventing Sexual Exploitation:

Preventing sexual exploitation requires collective action and awareness. Here are some steps we can take:

- Educate individuals about healthy relationships, consent, and boundaries
- Promote gender equality and challenge harmful stereotypes and attitudes
- Strengthen laws and policies to prevent sexual exploitation and hold perpetrators accountable

