

TRACE KENYA



STRATEGIC PLAN 2015 -2018

Project Plan of Action 2014 -2017

“Strengthening community capacities to participate in the elimination of unsafe migration, human trafficking and modern day slavery in Kenya by 2018”

SEPTEMBER 2015

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Abbreviations and acronyms

CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CIC	Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution
CJPC	Catholic Justice and Peace Commission
CP	Community Policing
CPI	Coast Peace Initiative
CSEC	Commercial exploitation of children
CST	Child sex tourism
CtiP	Counter Trafficking in Persons
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
ECM	Early Child Marriage
ESP	Economic Stimulus Package
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoTIP	Grassroots Organisations combating Human Trafficking
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KKV	Kazi Kwa Vijana
KNHRC	Kenya National Human Rights Commission
KPN	Kenya Peace Network
MM	Mensen Met en Missie
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NYS	National Youth Service
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
P2P	Peer to Peer group
SP	Strategic Plan
ToTs	Trained Trainers
VoTs	Victims of Trafficking

Executive Summary

TRACE Kenya was established in 2005 and registered as a Non governmental organization (NGO) on 15th. March, 2006. Over the last nine years Trace Kenya has developed from a small outfit groping in the dark over issues related to Counter Trafficking in Persons into an authority in counter trafficking in persons both at the coastal region, and nationally. In the same period, the Kenyan population has come to accept and acknowledge the fact that human trafficking and modern day slavery exists in its milieu. The media has played a great part in informing the public about human trafficking in Kenya and abroad. Currently, Trace Kenya has active interventions in Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River, Taita Taveta and Mombasa counties. Trace Kenya is a member of the Kenya Peace Network (KPN)¹ and Counter Trafficking Network (CTN)² in Kenya.

Based on this rich history, experience and background, Trace Kenya wishes to submit to execute a program whose overriding goal is **“Strengthening community capacities to participate in the elimination of unsafe migration, human trafficking and modern day slavery in Kenya** “for the period 2015 to 2018. Emanating from its experiences in the past five years, several evaluation reports and feedback from beneficiaries and specifically in the last three years (August 2011 – August 2014); Trace Kenya has learnt that families and communities play an important role in countering human trafficking. Paramount because trafficking is a crime of the worst proportion. It happens in families and in communities, but due to fear of reprisals, communities are reluctant to reveal the perpetrators. There are currently 29 million³ persons in modern day slavery across the globe, many in horrible circumstances.

This proposed Trace Kenya Strategic Plan is etched on the Constitution of Kenya 2010, which explicitly states that trafficking in persons and slavery is a crime in Kenya. Its implementation is also beholden on the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act 2010; whose implementation is expected to support sustainable intervention of the program. The Strategic Plan proposes to work within the a designed **THEORY OF CHANGE** framework based on the Parlemo Protocol clasiscal 4 Ps of : i) **Prevention** of human trafficking through; Awareness Creation, Capacity Building, community resilience building, ii) **Protection** of vulnerable communities through among other interventions, provision of direct assistance such as psychosocial support, direct basic needs provision such as medical access, education, alternative training and skills development and alternative skills provision; iii) **Promotion** of the rights of potential victims and victims of humna trafficking through research,

¹ Organizations supported under the financial support of Mensen Met een Missie

² CTN is a network of civil society organizations combating human trafficking under the support of the European Union, through partnership of International Rescue Committee (IRC).

³ Recent study by Walk Free an Australian Organization that combats human trafficking and modern Day Slavery.

advocacy and media engagement and partnerships, collaboration and networks to fight human trafficking and iv) **Prosecution** of perpetrators of human trafficking through sensitization of traffickers and facilitation of laws that protect children, youth, women and vulnerable populations from human trafficking.

1.0. Situational and Problem Analysis

TRACE Kenya's overall goal is the reduction of human trafficking in Kenya. Its main objective is the elimination of child trafficking, and trafficking in persons among the most vulnerable populations, especially children, youth, women and persons with disabilities. It envisions a country where there is no exploitation of children, and no modern day slavery for communities. Trace Kenya seeks the restoration of dignity of communities affected by human trafficking. Trace Kenya's vision is etched on the Constitution of Kenya 2010, that sees that no one is enslaved nor exploited by another. It seeks the reduction of structural violence made possible by man's greed and impunity that is created from abuse of privilege and power relations. These ills are only made worse by corruption on the one hand and poverty on the other.

Currently there are indications of increased unemployment amongst the youth and higher poverty levels on female headed households which generates pockets of communities including The National Youth Service (a development from the Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV), Economic Stimulus Package (ESP) and 30% procurement tenders directed at women youth and persons with disabilities to establish environment for industrial investments have been unable to breed employment opportunities to accommodate the growing constituency of the unemployed. The growing number of unemployed youth only render them more susceptible to modern day slavery in foreign shores.

In view of these, there is need to sensitize communities and bring confidence in public structure to fight and combat human trafficking in Kenya. In doing so, Trace Kenya will seek to work within the framework of identifying the best solutions in relations to its thematic priorities:

- a) In human rights – seek human rights based approach to programming in order to place rights and responsibilities on the relevant concerned parties. Emphasis shall be on counter trafficking in persons in seeking economic, cultural, and social (ECOSOC) rights of vulnerable communities.
- b) Access to education and skills development for children and youth respectively – Trace Kenya will seek to offer direct service delivery.

Trace Kenya will also work to intervene in providing safe spaces for children in urban informal areas as well as in poor rural backgrounds.

- c) On Peace and good governance, Trace Kenya takes cognisance of the fact that peace is a prerequisite to stability and hence less vulnerability in communities.
- d) And finally, Trace Kenya recognizes that lack of opportunities often lead to young people migrating in search of greener pastures. Through developing sustainable and green economies, this may become less necessary, hence interventions that improve economic empowerment for vulnerable groups.

Thus, Trace Kenya will work within these four priority areas:

- a) Counter trafficking in persons – as a subset of human rights*
- b) Education*
- c) Peace and good governance*
- d) Sustainable skills and economic development*

Trace Kenya interventions for the next three years is anticipated to reach Kwale, Kilifi, Mombasa, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Nairobi, Isiolo and Bungoma counties. Outreach programs are expected to reach Makueni, Busia, Samburu and Trans Nzoia counties.

2.0: The Strategic Plan Framework

2.1: Justification of Programme and Target Constituencies

For almost one decade now, Trace Kenya has mobilized and sensitized communities into taking some action on trafficking at their levels, especially in Mombasa, Kwale and Kilifi counties. These efforts have been rewarded through support of partners such as KARDS, Consolation East Africa, Go-TIP, Kenya Peace Network (which is funded by Mensen meet en Missie (MM), and the Counter Trafficking Network in Kenya (CTN). Additional support has come through a growing network membership of organizations such as CAACTE (Coalition of Actors Against Child Trafficking and Exploitation), Mixed Migrants Network, COPDEC – Coalition for the Promotion and Development of the Child and the human rights defenders based in Nairobi, Kisumu, Isiolo and Malindi. Based on this experiences and general knowledge of trafficking in persons in Kenya, Trace Kenya believes that working in the 5 counties of Taita Taveta, Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River and the proposed expansion into an additional proposed 3 counties of Nairobi, Isiolo, and Bungoma would meet its goal of targeting the most affected counties based on the current trends in human trafficking in Kenya. Longer term

proposition include reaching out to Busia, Trans Nzoia, Samburu, and Migori counties will form a strategic approach toward offering a critical direction in the elimination of human trafficking and modern day slavery in Kenya. As a national organization, Trace Kenya shall reach out to other parts of the country as resources demand and as it may become necessary.

2.2: Contextual Analysis

Kenya has a destination, a conduit and a source of human trafficking activities. It is a hub of economic activities in Eastern Africa, with a large and growing service industry which is attractive to human trafficking. Many educated Kenyans find themselves prey to traffickers offering jobs in Middle East, China, South Africa, Europe and USA. Others are lured into other African countries such as Angola and Nigeria with promise of better lives. Still others venture towards neighbouring Tanzania, South Sudan and Libya for prospects. Often their dreams turn into nightmares when they realize they are in forced labour and unable to get work as promised.

Opportunities back at home are equally scarce, but promise of better life often draw children and youth from rural homes into cities and urban centers. Many end up in domestic servitude – that has become a part of the urban landscape so much so that it is considered normal.

2.2.1: Regional Socio-Economic Status

Kenya, like other parts of the world is affected by climatic change. As a regional agricultural powerhouse, this has become more and more apparent, with deficit food and lengthy drought spells. With reduced grazing pasture and reduced granaries communities, particularly those at the drier northern counties, are exposed to resource oriented clashes. While Kenya struggles with agri-based economies, violence has ensured that her neighbors become net exporters of manufactured commodities, making reverse imports into the country. Kenya is saved by a well educated population, but this advantage is increasingly diminishing. Thus effects of climate change are developing another group of forced migrants – easily vulnerable to trafficking.

2.2.2: Regional Political Context

The promulgation of the new constitution in Kenya has changed a few things in terms of political accountability and community involvement in decision making processes. While the project is alive to the past historical marginalization from political processes where people were looked at as voting tools, the new dispensation provides an ample opportunity to safeguard democratic gains in these regions, through devolution of power and resources within the framework of county governments. The optimistic side of this development lies on the ability of communities taking upon themselves the mantle of change.

There is an opening where youths, women and people living with disabilities are to be deliberately represented. This framework anticipates uplifting such marginalized groups of people towards participative democracy in their localities. This project underscores the need therefore for civic education that can help communities become active inspectors and instigators of reliable political change rather than remain spectators, and encourage procrastination from the political leadership who are custodians of establishing and amending national legal structures. This is fundamentally important to youth and persons with disabilities – hence the proposed peace and good government program.

3.0: Previous Trace Kenya Activities

3.1 The early days

- The very first project undertaken by Trace Kenya was in Kinango District (Sub-county); – Kwale County whereby, transition through primary into secondary school was sought, by encouraging girls to stay within the school cycle, and thus escape being lured into domestic labor in Mombasa. From this project, Trace Kenya developed the now tried and tested model of “*keep the child in school*”. School is both a prevention center and a rehabilitation space for children vulnerable to child trafficking.
- The second project involved supporting youth to develop artistic skills in what came to be called *Kipawa Youth Project in Mombasa County*.
- In 2007, Trace Kenya initiated the awareness program, currently taking upto 60% of project work. This entails capacity *building communities to use existing structures to protect, prosecute and rehabilitate victims of human trafficking*. In the following year, Trace Kenya started the annual outreach program to areas where incidences of human trafficking are gaining notoriety.
- Trace Kenya joined GO-TIP in 2010 and now convenes an annual meeting of *grassroot organizations that combat human trafficking in Mombasa*, Taita Taveta, Kwale, and Kilifi counties. In recent times this project has been supported by the Kenya National Commission for Human Rights under the auspices of the CSO refence group on Security and Human Rights and lately the Catholic Church in Malindi – Kilif County. 2011 saw Trace Kenya join KARDS and Eastern Africa networks on a regional effort towards countering Human Trafficking. This needs to be re-established; as indeed an African desk needs to be reestablished to cover the cases of migrants from as far as Ghana,

Nigeria and Mali and Eritrea to the west and northern Africa and as way back as South Africa. The Catholic Church has been instrumental in increasing visibility of continental Human Trafficking activities.

- The last three years has seen Trace Kenya reinvigorate its internal capacity, strengthen partnerships (KPN, CTN, PCRN, EYC) in order to *increase capacity to counter human trafficking in Kenya.*

4.0: Current Trace Kenya Activities (2015–2016)

4.1: Strategic Interventions on Human Trafficking in Kenya

In the period 1st August 2015 – 31st July 2016, Trace Kenya will concentrate activities in the following areas:

- **Counter trafficking in persons programs** in coast counties – Kilifi, Mombasa, Kwale, Tana River, and Taita Taveta counties.
- **Education projects** in Tana River, Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi and Taita Taveta counties
- **Peace and good governance** in Mombasa County
- **Skills development and sustainable economic empowerment** in Kilifi County.

At the same time, Trace Kenya hopes to make introductory entry into Nairobi, Isiolo, Bungoma and outreaches in Makueni, Busia, Samburu and Trans Nzoia counties.

4.2: Project Description and Design

This project proposes interventions which are riding on the outcomes of current and previous intercessions dating back 2005 and mostly those that were realized in the last two years (2012 – 2014). Perhaps the most conspicuous action has been the strengthening of Trace Kenya staff to better effect program delivery, the re-branding of Trace Kenya, the heightened visibility of the organization, and the deliberate community based approach in program implementation. For the future, 2015 three year cycle, the program will take cognisance of the following:

- i) The security concerns in Kenya – building into radicalization and contextualized by forced migrants, poor economy and thus vulnerability for communities
- ii) Elections 2017, with potential for violence and displacements
- iii) The current policy framework on counter trafficking in persons in Kenya
- iv) International, continental, national and local interest in counter trafficking in persons.

Most importantly, the project seeks to consistently take into account the constitutional requirement of public participation in all matters affecting them, even as counter trafficking is a human rights engagement.

4.3: Proposed counties background information

4.3.1 The coast counties

Trace Kenya is based in Mtwapa, Kilifi County and is the headquarter of Trace Kenya activities for the foreseeable future. Mtwapa town, a small periurban center to the north of Mombasa city forms one of the “hotspots” for child trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC) and child sex tourism (CST) as well as child prostitution. It is only closely followed by Malindi (also in Kilifi County), Ukunda/Diani and Mombasa cities – all in the Kenyan coast. It also forms the destination for commercial sex workers lured by tourism as well as a source of trafficking of girls to the Middle East and Europe. Kilifi has recently become a conduit for trafficking for armed conflicts in the Al-Shabaab war and forms a critical corridor between Mombasa (by extension Tanzania and Zanzibar) and Somalia. Mombasa, Kwale, Taita Taveta and Tana River counties are all served by the same corridor as Kilifi. Tana River is uniquely different in that girls suffer additional cultural bondage hedged on Female Genital Mutilation and pastoralists lifestyles.

4.3.2 Nairobi and upcountry counties

This is the capital city of Kenya. It is increasingly becoming the focal point for traffickers in all forms and shades operating as recruiters to China, Middle East, and other African Countries. It is a destination for many children migrants and domestic workers with connection to streets as street beggars and as commercial sex workers in its informal settlements. Isiolo, welcomes unsafe migrants from Eritrea and Ethiopia in addition to having its own unique local cultural trafficking in the forms of early child marriages, and commercial sexual exploitation of children. Bungoma, Trans Nzoia and Busia are border counties with Uganda, an area that has hardly been reviewed in terms of child trafficking. Makeni, is a corridor of new forms of child trafficking involving long distance truckers and local child commercial sex work. Samburu offer a special cultural form of child sex bondage in the form of bearding, early child marriage and forced marriages.

4.4: Project Goal and Objectives

The overarching goal of the three year strategic plan is “**Strengthening community capacities to participate in the elimination of unsafe migration, human trafficking and modern day slavery in Kenya**” for the period 2015 – 2018.

4.4.1: Objective one: “Increase community resilience in prevention and combating of human trafficking in Kenya by end of 2018”

This will entail holding community dialogue forums, community awareness forums and workshops, public communication and awareness engagements in the media.

Expected outcomes include a) a community aware and alert on the activities of human traffickers.

4.4.2: Objective Two: “Enhanced protection of vulnerable children, youth, families communities from unsafe migration, human trafficking and modern day slavery in Kenya by end of 2018”

In enhancing protection, victims and potential victims of human trafficking, unsafe migration and modern day slavery shall be provided with psychosocial support including counseling, medical support, pre-travel advice, basic rights such as food, shelter, clothing, and identification documents, as well as education support and skills development to acquire alternative income.

Key outcomes from this intervention include; a secure, knowledgeable and resilient community

4.4.3 Objective Three: “Enhanced prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking in Kenya by end of 2018”

Trace Kenya shall support law enforcement authorities to combat trafficking through sensitization on laws and facilitation of prosecution of traffickers.

The key outcome from this activities will include investigations, prosecutions and convictions of traffickers of persons

4.4.4 Objective Four: “Increased and strengthened promotion of the rights of children, youth and vulnerable communities from unsafe migration, trafficking, and modern day slavery by the year 2018”

This will entail a) raising voices of victims of trafficking to give their own stories b) research into trafficking to enhance information c) partnerships, collaborations, networkings and solidarity to build alliance against trafficking in persons and d) media engagement to inform the world on this scourge.

Expected outcome: The placement of human trafficking, unsafe migration and modern day slavery on national conscience and hence action to eliminate it in Kenya.

4.4.5: Objective five: “Develop and re-orient the internal capacity of Trace Kenya to meet and exceed effective delivery of service and program implementation by end of 2018”.

Trace Kenya seeks to increase the capacity of its staff towards effective service delivery and program implementation. This will mean that there will be a deliberate effort to resource finances and materials towards capacity building of the staff to meet the demands of community needs, professionalize approaches and deepen programs. This will also aid in developing relevant

program design, program implementation including M&E systems that acknowledge traceable indicators and easy to measure outcomes, and hence project impact.

Anticipated outcomes include a) enhanced capacity of Trace Kenya staff to deliver program; b) Increased mentorship, coaching and cross learning; c) improved relevant M&E systems; d) relevant research in production of scientific information and project impact.

5.0: Strategic Plan Result Framework and Monitoring Plan 2015 -2018

Overall Project Goal	“Strengthening community capacities to participate in the elimination of unsafe migration, human trafficking and modern day slavery in Kenya			
Project Objectives	Planned Activities	Outputs of the Activities	Outcomes or results	Means of verification.
1). “Increase community resilience in <u>prevention</u> and combating of human trafficking in Kenya by end of 2018”	a). Review and publish the awareness creation manual	a). Review and print current manual	a). A revised training curriculum for counter trafficking in persons, unsafe migration and modern day slavery	a). Report from the meeting, copy of the revised manual, of a trainers manual, list of the experts and their contracts.
	b). Train more staff in awareness training (TOT) as well as new delivery techniques – power point presentatio, theatre, pictorial delivery for children, testim initials and public communication.	b) Trace Kenya program staff and Project promotion materials,	b). Increased community resilience against trafficking in persons	b). Minutes, list of attendance, Hard copy communication memorandum and visual images/pictures.
	c) Bi-annual deepening meetings for trainers of trainers and review of trainings	c) Trace Kenya Program officers and project promotional materials	c) An enhanced awareness by communities especially children, youth and vulnerable populations	c) Minutes of attendance/participation list and contracts for trainers.
2). Enhanced	d). Pre-travel	d). Training	d). % increased	d). Counseling reports

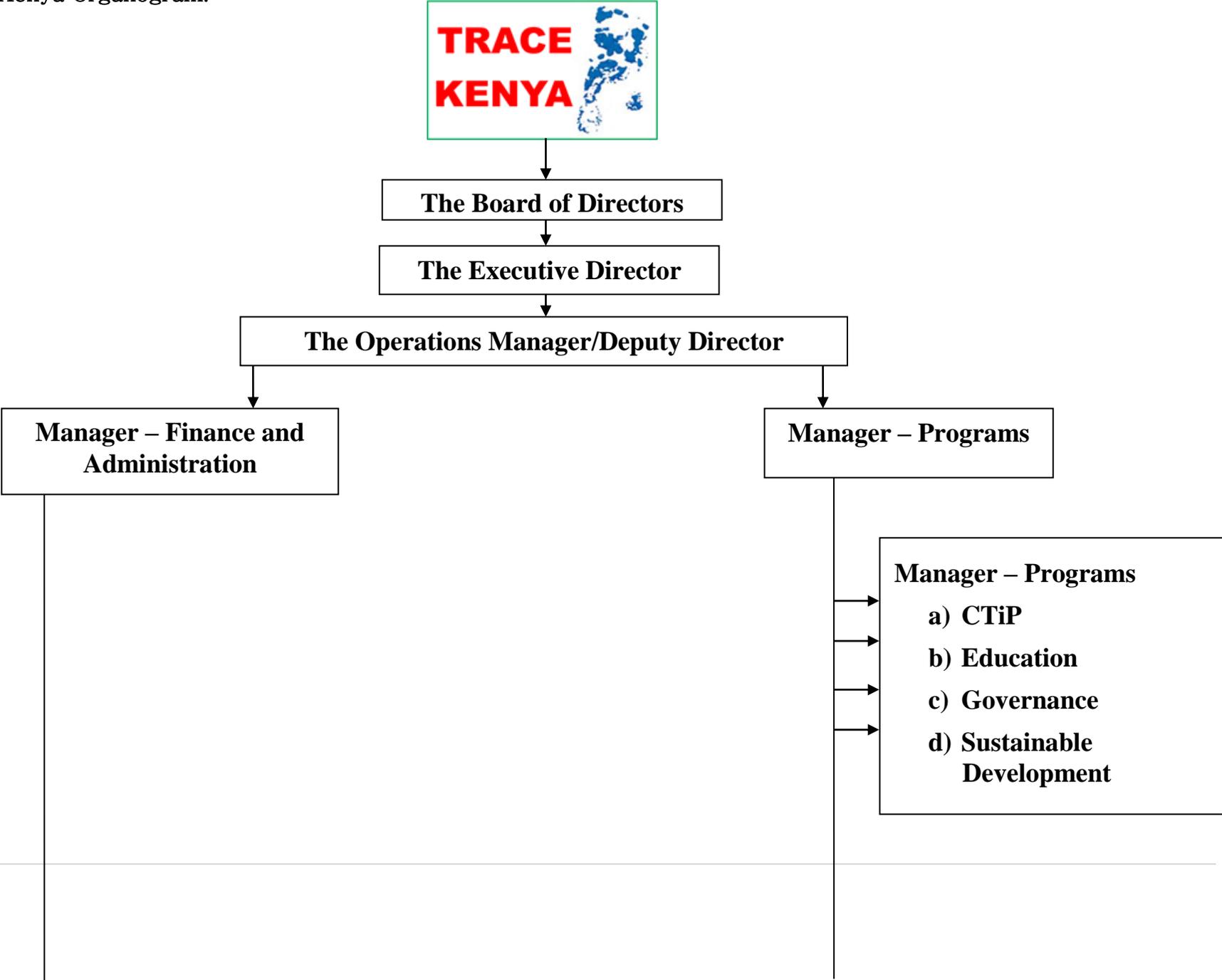
protection _____ of vulnerable children, youth, families communities from unsafe migration, human trafficking and modern day slavery in Kenya by end of 2018”	counseling for potential victims of unsafe migration	materials, trainers, Trace Kenya CtiP Staff and IEC materials including websites	community capacity protect itself from activities of human traffickers	
	e) Post Traumatic counseling for victims of trafficking	e) Facilitators and counsellors	e) Number of staff and VOTs involved in counseling	e) counseling report, List of participants and action plan
	f) Support peer to peer counseling for victims of trafficking	f) VOTs, Child peer groups and P2P groups	f) Outreach to P2P, Children peer groups and VOTs	f) List of participants
	g) Direct provision of basic needs – medicals, accommodation, clothing identification documents for victims of unsafe migration, trafficking and modern day slavery.	g). Source and or make referrals to basic needs	g). Increased referrals for basic material support with state and non state actors.	g). Number of partners referrals and referral reports
	h). Offer education, skills developemnt, rehabilitation, reunion, and family reintegration for children and youth potential victims and	h). Identify and support education pack and youth enterprise training opportunities; and identify and support	h) An appreciation of education as a tool to get away from human trafficking. And family fabrics as the most important	h) school reports, mentorship reports. And reintegration reports

	victims of human trafficking, unsafe migration and modern day slavery respectively	family reunion through tracing and reintegration	structures in countering unsafe migration, human trafficking and modern day slavery	
	i). Offer support grants for alternative livelihoods.	i) Facilitate limited grants for VOTs	i). Support the growth of sustainable businesses for VOTs	i) Partnership covenants, correspondence, gifts or trophies for appreciating the teams.
3. Enhanced prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking in Kenya by end of 2018”	j). Sensitize law enforcement agents to arrest, prosecute, convict and jail perpetrators of human trafficking	j). select community members from known CBOs, facilitators, constitution, IEC materials, literature on counter trafficking in persons	j). Communities of practice constantly and constructively engaged with the county and national security agents and law enforcement officers in facilitating access to justice by victims of human trafficking	j). List of attendance, Laws and legislation reviewed, support regular reviews of progress
4. “Increased and strengthened promotion of the rights of children, youth and vulnerable communities from unsafe migration,	k). Conduct relevant materials – research, position papers, policy briefs, and popular versions of legislation to share with the public and media	k). researcher(s), data collectors, research baseline or premise information, Trace Kenya project staff, Literature to be reviewed.	k). Information that is scientifically able to inform communities’ responses to counter trafficking in persons	k). Research Reports, data sources, introduction letters, data analysis methodologies, contracts for the researcher(s), policy

trafficking, and modern day slavery by the year 2018”				briefs, position papers and media reports
	l). Build networks, collaborations and partnerships with CSOs, government and private sector to combat human trafficking	l). Local networks, county networks, regional networks, national networks, continental networks and global networks formed to counter human trafficking.	l) partnerships, collaboration and networks that make it difficult for huamn trafficking to flourish at all levels	l) various level of networks in place. Campaign reports Lobbying reports Public policy reports Litigation reports
5. “Develop and re-orient the internal capacity of Trace Kenya to meet and exceed effective delivery of service and program implementation by end of 2018”.	m). Undertake trainings for CYU staff in relation to the projects	m) Project Staff, Funds for Training, identified courses to be procured and	m) Increased capacity in management the staff is able to facilitate effective service delivery to the communities of practice.	m) Course registration numbers, signed staff release letters, certificates of execution of courses.
	n). Undertake 6 biannual board meetings and 3 annual trustee meetings.	n) Trustees, Board members, feedback from secretariat, minutes for previous meetings	n) A more cohesive organization with clear policies and structures of leadership	n) Minutes, deliberations and recommendations.
	o) . Purchase of new equipments and	x) Quotations for equipments,	x) An effective staff employing modern	x) Purchase Receipts, and warrantees and

	technologies	technologies, procurement decisions, minutes	technologies	local purchase orders.
	p). Annual review of the strategic plan	p) Trace Kenya Office, select board members, select Trustees, select network members, select communities of practice and representatives from the development partner	p) A strategic plan that is extremely relevant and responsive to the emerging trend in target areas	p) Annual review report of the strategic plan.
	q). Strengthening of policy and procedure systems and proceduces including review of documents and processes	q) The entire team and Board members	q) More focused Trace Kenya with capacity to program effectively acknowledging and replicating best practices	q) List of participants, Procurement documents, annual retreat report

6.0 Trace Kenya Organogram.



Project Accountant

**ICT Officer
Administrative Assistant**

Driver/Messenger

Program Assistants/Field Officers

- a) **Counter Trafficking in Persons**
- b) **Education**
- c) **Governance**
- d) **Sustainable Development**

Interns and Volunteers

Support staff & Peer Advisors