

# **TRACE KENYA**

## **Counter Trafficking in Persons Training Guide**

Trace Kenya  
2005

**Revised March, 2014**

**Trace Kenya**  
Off Mwangeka Road  
Next to Masjid Ali Bin Twalib  
P.O. BOX 34287  
Code 80118 Nyali  
Mombasa

Tel +254 722 499 302  
Email: [infor@tracekenya.org](mailto:infor@tracekenya.org)  
Webpage: [www.tracekenya.org](http://www.tracekenya.org)

## First words

Since inception, in 2005, and registration on 18<sup>th</sup>. March 2006, Trace Kenya has concentrated on reaching out to organized institutions – Network groups, women groups, colleges, churches, schools, Community Based Mosques, Organizations and Faith Based Organizations in reaching out on awareness creations, trainings and sensitization workshops. We have learned that there is deeper understanding of human trafficking when communities are reached directly. This means closer dialogue and invariably deeper impact. We recommend that besides reaching out to the aforementioned groups, trainings should be made directly to communities wherever they are; where possible, in their language.

Effectiveness is reached when training refers to external trafficking of persons, before coming back to “home-based” examples. In our case, we have often started by reference to slave like conditions experienced by young people seeking work in the Middle East<sup>1</sup>; and to the sexual exploitation of women in the coast (*mzungu*<sup>2</sup> culture); before zeroing in on internal trafficking of children such as for child labour, child prostitution, trafficking for domestic servitude, early marriages, and so on. These are some of the common human trafficking actions committed by our own communities.

Where they are actual victims of trafficking, TESTIMONIALS<sup>3</sup> are extremely effective. We also use experts in various areas such as social workers, lawyers, children officers and guest speakers from our network partners.

Use of additional materials such as VIDEO, Drama, Skits, role plays and discussions based on CURRENT affairs reports; newspaper cuttings, or any other MEDIA is highly effective. Story telling and narratives are especially useful in awareness training. Graphic illustrations, cartoons, DATA and FACTS appeal to organized groups; but also appropriate for large gatherings where the message must be brought out very urgently within a limited time – such as at a Chief’s *baraza*<sup>4</sup>.

---

<sup>11</sup> Kenyan workers seek domestic work in the Middle East Countries through the Kafala system. This is a system in which the employer “sponsors” or “guarantees” visa for the employee, virtually controlling the employee in a slave like manner. This is no doubt a vestige of the old Arab Slave trade.

<sup>2</sup> Young girls often seek friendship with tourists from the west with the hope that they will be drawn away from poverty as they offer sexual favors in exchange.

<sup>3</sup> This is whereby a victim of human trafficking offers to narrate their own stories.

<sup>4</sup> This refers to the local administration public gatherings.

## Some Key Words/Elements

Victims of trafficking in Kenya are normally subjected to various forms of exploitation, among them:

**Begging:** There are reported cases of children being used by exploiters as beggars on the streets, especially Mombasa and Nairobi. A number of cases have been brought to court involving Kenyans and Tanzanian human traffickers exploiting Tanzanian citizens as street beggars in Nairobi.

**Child Trafficking:** This refers to the act of trafficking children. As opposed to adults, consent is not needed for child trafficking cases. The child is deemed trafficked if exploitation takes place even without the use of coercion, threats, inducement and so on.

**Child Prostitution:** An act of forced sexual exposure of children into pornography and sex.

**Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children:** Any sexual exposure of children to pornography, sex and sexually explicit materials for purposes that only benefit the trafficker, even if it may benefit the child.

**Domestic Work:** A common form of child trafficking in Kenya. This targets mainly girls, sometimes called ayah, yaya, mboch<sup>5</sup> or such names.

**Engagement of children in armed conflicts / militia groups:** With terrorism in Kenya/Somali Al Shabaab experience, the case of children for militia groups became familiar. The problem is mainly experienced in Mombasa.

**Forced or child marriage:** Child marriage is slowly disappearing in the coast region, but has been a big problem in the past. It still remains largely practiced by the coastal pastoralists in Tana River and Lamu, though still evident in some parts of rural Kilifi and Kwale.

**Forced Migration:** This is a phenomenon experienced by refugees and internally displaced persons as a result of conflicts and wars. It is also common where populations are forced to move due to natural disasters, high levels of poverty or land grab displacement.

**Forced Prostitution:** Refer mainly to children or adults coerced into the vice by a trafficker or pimp.

**Human Trafficking:** The forced exploitation of persons including exploitation for sex, work or other slave-like acts.

**Labor on farms, sea fishing, bodaboda<sup>6</sup> transport, quarry sites:** A common form of child trafficking.

**Sexual exploitation:** Use of children or adults for sex, benefiting the trafficker.

---

<sup>5</sup> Domestic house servant

<sup>6</sup> This refers to a mode of transportation on bicycles and lately popular motor cycle transport in Kenya.

**Sex Tourism:** Common form of trafficking in the Kenyan coast resorts.

**Trafficking in Persons:** This is also referred to as human trafficking.

**Modern Day Slavery:** Human trafficking in the modern day.

## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

<b>ACRWC</b>	<b>African Charter for the Right and Welfare of the Child</b>
<b>CBO</b>	<b>Community Based Organization</b>
<b>COPDEC</b>	<b>Coalition for the Promotion and Development of the Child</b>
<b>CSEC</b>	<b>Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children</b>
<b>CSO</b>	<b>Civil Society Organization</b>
<b>CTIP</b>	<b>Counter Trafficking in Persons</b>
<b>CT</b>	<b>Child Trafficking</b>
<b>CYU</b>	<b>Chemchemi Ya Ukweli</b>
<b>HT</b>	<b>Human Trafficking</b>
<b>KHURINET</b>	<b>Kwale Human Rights Network</b>
<b>PCRN</b>	<b>Pwani Children Right Network</b>
<b>SOLWODI</b>	<b>Solidarity with Women in Distress</b>
<b>TIP</b>	<b>Trafficking in Persons</b>
<b>UN</b>	<b>United Nations</b>
<b>UNCRC</b>	<b>United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children</b>

## **Acknowledgements**

In developing this guide, organizations, individuals and communities have played a great part.

We wish to acknowledge, above all else, the communities in Kinango, and Mombasa, who were the very first we encountered as we sought to create awareness about human trafficking. It is through them that we defined, refined and eventually learned the best terms in describing human trafficking. It is they who gave us insight into the scourge, teaching and sharing their communal experiences and “expertise” in combating modern day slavery. We have continually learned from other communities in Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi and Nairobi. We are most indebted.

We wish to acknowledge the support of grant makers, partners, individual donors, our Trace Marshall volunteers, interns, visiting scholars, and office staff who have supported our efforts over the years.

We acknowledge capacity building opportunities supported by The Cradle, International Organization for Migration, Plan International – Kwale; Mensen Met een Missie – The Hague and most crucially for our work, KARDS/Consolation East Africa, Nairobi. We are better because you made us so.

Trace Kenya acknowledges the part played by the following individuals at our formative years: Eric Odongo – Chemchemi Ya Ukweli, Patrick Ochieng – Ujamaa Center, Pendo Lugogo, Janet Molo, Jemimah Amimo, Naomi Pendo, Millicent Ogeya and more recently Joan Muimi, Ruth Mbithi, Janet Molo, Hezron Katana, Tatu Mjaka, Veronica Obanda, Samuel Odawo, Riziki Abdullah, James Osome, Tonny Odero, Paul Kisolo, Richard Muko, Riziki Kaema, Agostino Nguruwi, Millicent Agutu and many more. Your contribution has been very much appreciated.

Finally we wish to acknowledge the partnership and sharing opportunity received from Solidarity with Women in Distress (SOLWODI). Your shared experience has been vital for our common effort.

## **About this Training Guide**

### **THIS IS A TRAINING GUIDE.**

**As much as possible, it should be used with additional material and appropriate training techniques; appropriate language; and appropriate approach taking cognizance of local sensitivities, gender, age and the circumstances of victims of human trafficking and modern day slavery.**

**You will find this guide useful for both public/community and workshop/conference training forums.**

## **CONTENTS**

<b>First Words</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Some Key Words</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Abbreviations and acronyms</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>About This Training Guide</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE – Introduction</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>CHAPTER TWO – Defining Human Trafficking</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>CHAPTER THREE – Forms of Human Trafficking</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>CHAPTER FOUR – Data on Human Trafficking</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>CHAPTER FIVE – Factors in Human Trafficking</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>CHAPTER SIX – Some Counter Trafficking in Person Actors In the Coast region and nationally</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>17</b>

## CHAPTER ONE

**It is important to briefly introduce your organization. This helps you to explain to your listeners your work and most importantly how they can partner with you in fighting human trafficking.**

### SUGGESTED METHODOLOGY:

- Lecture
- Participatory Introduction

**The main objective is to introduce yourself to your participants. For a small group, a round of introductions enables the facilitator to make better presentations.**

### **1.0 Who we are**

TRACE Kenya is a national NGO established in 2006, working with individuals, partners, and organizations to counter human trafficking and modern day slavery. TRACE Kenya seeks to intervene, and question circumstances that make children and youth vulnerable to human trafficking. TRACE Kenya combat the exploitation of children and young people for sexual exploitation and exploitation for labour.

### **1.2 Where We Work**

Trace Kenya works in:

- Kwale County;
- Mombasa County and
- Kilifi County.

Besides this, Trace Kenya works through linkages with partners in countering human trafficking and children exploitation in coast region through the Pwani Children Rights Network (PCRN), The Grassroots organizations combating human trafficking (GO-TIP) and Kenya Peace Network (KPN).

### **1.3 How We Work**

Trace Kenya

1. **Prevention and direct support** through:
  - i) Direct Victim support: Psychosocial support - Counseling, Educational Support, skill training & economic support.
  - ii) Mentorship for children and youth

- iii) Awareness creation, training and public information & communication
- 2. **Networking and Advocacy** for facilitative policies
- 3. **Rescue, Rehabilitate & Return** of victims of human trafficking
- 4. **Justice for Victims**: through existing legislation.

## CHAPTER TWO

### SUGGESTED METHODOLOGY

- Use of role play
- Skit
- Drama
- Video Presentation
- Discussions

**The main objective is to enable participants come to grips with Human Trafficking; understand it and its different forms.**

### **2.0 Defining Human Trafficking**

According to the UN Protocol definition, three interdependent elements must be cumulatively present to constitute a trafficking offence, which are:

**Activity:** The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbour, or receiving of person(s).

**Means:** the use of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control of another person

**Purpose:** to exploit the person.

However, for children<sup>7</sup>, there is exemption in the “means” above. This does not need to exist to constitute a breach of the Palermo Protocol (TIP UN Protocol).

The Counter Trafficking in Persons Act 2010 has adopted the definition wholesale.

---

<sup>7</sup> Children refer to persons under the age of 18 years.

## CHAPTER THREE

### SUGGESTED METHODOLOGY

- Testimonials
- Group Discussions
- Lecture
- Pictorial/ Cartoon Introduction and discussions
- Plenary Discussions
- Question and answer sessions

**The main objective is to enable participants understand that human trafficking is within their midst.**

**This session also enables participants demystify human trafficking, often associated with “others” but not happening in their communities.**

#### **3.0 Some Forms of exploitations that TRACE Kenya intervenes upon:**

- i) Child labour as domestic workers, in the transport business, as couriers of drugs, in the fishing industry and as petty traders.
- ii) Child Sexual defilement and exploitation – targeting boys by homosexuals and girls for child prostitution.
- iii) Child Commercial Sexual exploitation (sex tourism) and child prostitution
- iv) Gender based violence, discrimination against the girl child and rights violation especially on women. Structural and cultural violence makes girls and women more vulnerable to human trafficking.
- v) Slave Labour and Exploitation of youth and young adults in the Middle East.
- vi) Discrimination and exploitation of persons with disabilities – used as beggars on the streets; and discriminated in the labour market

## CHAPTER FOUR

### SUGGESTED METHODOLOGY

- Power point presentation
- Data presentation on flip charts
- Maps and pictorial presentation
- Evaluations & Research references

**This session helps participants to picture the magnitude of the scourge, appreciate the distance to be travelled while at the same time appreciate what work has been done so far**

### **TRACE Kenya data on exploitation**

- Trace Kenya has been able to support 46<sup>8</sup> missing children to trace their parents and return them to their families since 2007. We usually have children looking for parents and not parents looking for their children! This is just a small drop of the close to 4,000 children living on the streets of Mombasa, and other coastal towns as street families.
- It is estimated that at least 2,000 children travel into Mombasa initially as domestic workers<sup>9</sup> but later as saloonists and sex workers from Tanzania. Another 6,000 also travel from Kenya's upcountry, the countryside and beyond for the same reason. Often they end up lured into sex trade and dancers in entertainment spots. **Trace Kenya currently supports interventions with partners in Mtwapa and Ukunda to support such victims.**
- Mombasa and Mtwapa have an increased case of gay community and this has attracted a large number of youth who are easily vulnerable to the sex trade. Hot spots are considered Diani, Mombasa and Mtwapa with close to 1,200 youth engaged in gay relationships for money. This goes hand in hand with drugs and substance abuse where 26,000 youth are trapped. Young people are also increasingly getting lured into sexual acts and pornography in private villas and homes dotting the beach side. **Trace Kenya advocates against abuse of children and youth for sexual exploitation along the coastal region of Kenya**
- **Trace Kenya works with 23 non formal primary schools in Kisauni and Bombolulu area** to keep the children within the school cycle. Close to 30,000 children attend these schools in informal settlements of Changamwe, Dunga Unuse, Likoni, Kongowea, Kisumu Ndogo, Bombolulu, Mshomoroni and Shanzu areas.
- Slave labour, though an international problem, has affected coast region with over 60% of the victims coming from Mombasa and Kwale counties. This is because of the close ties between Kenyan coast and the Middle East. It is estimated that there are 300,000 Kenyans working as domestic laborers in KSA, Qatar, Oman and Dubai, many of them in slave-like conditions. **Trace Kenya has supported the return of 18 such cases, while advocating for better work relations through engagement with policy makers.**
- 10% of the general population consists of persons with disabilities. Mombasa has its fair share of persons with disabilities, many who often travel from the nearby countryside to beg for alms on Fridays after the Islamic prayers. **Through Pamoja Center for The Blind, Trace Kenya has targeted youth with visual disability to enable them gain skills in order to enhance their capacity in the job market.**

---

<sup>8</sup> This data was last updated in November 2013.

<sup>9</sup> Information gleaned from TRACE Kenya work in Mombasa County.: 2013.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUGGESTED METHODOLOGY

- Group Discussions/ Action planning & plenary presentations
- Invite Expert speakers
- Guest presenters
- Testimonial from victims of human trafficking
- Use video/documentaries

**The main objective of this session is to bring out factors that lead to child trafficking, human trafficking and modern day slavery. It enables the participants help in the identification of appropriate interventions to combat modern day slavery.**

#### **4.0 Underlying factor on sexual and commercial exploitation of children**

The commonest factor is considered poverty. However there are other underlying factors such as:

- a) DEMAND: There is demand for child labour and for sex work. Hence the exploitation of the most vulnerable populations.
- b) Though there is legislation against exploitation, they are implemented in breach/ often with corrupt officials complicit in wrong doing. The Counter Trafficking in Persons Act 2010 is not being implemented currently.
- c) Parental ignorance/negligence and even tacit approval in some cases of sexual exploitation, especially where “rich tourists” are targeted, fuels child exploitation.
- d) Breaking of family ties and traditional fabrics to place children under the care of the community.
- e) Persons including children seeking greener pastures, such as Congolese, Ugandans, Ethiopians, Somalis and Kenyans going abroad or coming into Mombasa.
- f) Poverty, increased hardship following drastic effect of climate change, pressure on resources and conflicts arising thereof.

## CHAPTER SIX

### SUGGESTED METHODOLOGY

#### Lecture & Referencing

**The main objective of this session is to identify other actors in counter trafficking, in order to support structures that combat human trafficking, developing networks and strengthening advocacy.**

#### **5.0 Other partners and organizations Combating Human Trafficking in Kenya**

Trace Kenya works with partners and networks in the coast including:

- a. The Pwani Children Rights Network –a network of CSOs
- b. The Grassroots Organizations Combating Human Trafficking –GO-TIP
- c. Kuimirira - Diani
- d. Safe Community Initiative - Mtwapa
- e. Furaha Centre in Mombasa and Barani
- f. Kwale Human Rights Network
- g. The Department of Children Services
- h. The Department of Refugee Affairs
- i. Solwodi –Solidarity with Women in Distress

National organizations working to counter human trafficking include:

- HAART – Nairobi
- KARDS/Consolation East Africa – Nairobi
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- The Department of Refugee Affairs
- CRADLE – The Children Foundation

## **REFERENCES**

ACRWC: The African Charter for the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

The Government of Kenya: The Children Act 2002

The Government of Kenya: Counter Trafficking in Persons Act 2010

The Government of Kenya: The Sexual Offenses Act 2006

Trace Kenya: Annual Reports 2007 -2012

The International Organization for Migration: The IOM Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Human Trafficking

UNICEF (2006) Guidelines for the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking