

HUMAN TRAFFICKING GRASSROOTS AWARENESS FACILITATION AND MOBILIZATION

TO LKIT

Awareness Against Human Trafficking (HAART) is a Kenyan non-governmental organisation dedicated to fighting human trafficking in Eastern Africa. HAART was founded on the backdrop of the growing crisis of human trafficking that has seen Kenya becoming the main hub for trafficking in Eastern Africa. Founded in 2010, HAART works exclusively to eradicate human trafficking and has acquired extensive knowledge about the multi-dimensional nature of both cross border and internal human trafficking in Eastern Africa. HAART has conducted hundreds of grassroots workshops, reaching more than 40,000 people and has also identified, rescued and assisted more than 350 victims of trafficking.

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© Awareness Against Human Trafficking (HAART), 2018

Recommended citation: Otiende, S. et al. (2018). *Human Trafficking Grassroots Awareness: Facilitation and Mobilization Tool-Kit*. Nairobi: Awareness Against Human Trafficking.

Published by Awareness Against Human Trafficking (HAART), Nairobi, Kenya

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April, 2018



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The Human Trafficking Grassroots Awareness: Mobilization and Facilitation Tool-Kit presented by Awareness Against Human Trafficking (HAART) is a response towards the need of preventing trafficking through awareness campaigns. The only way human trafficking can be eradicated is through complex interventions that include assistance to victims of human trafficking, prosecution of traffickers and prevention of human trafficking. The last component is particularly important, as victims of trafficking often are recruited through deception and false promises. Traffickers often promise a good job, good education or good relationship, only to exploit innocent victims once they reach the intended destination. Awareness raising empowers those who are potential targeted by traffickers and enables them to identify which offer is genuine and which is likely to end with trafficking in persons.

Human trafficking can be a complex issue and often varies according to types, destinations, forms of exploitation and targeted people. A simple sensitization that is limited to counter trafficking posters or radio clips, while undoubtedly is important, might not necessary equip the audience with techniques that will make him or her capable of identifying and declining trafficking offer. A longer educational session that explains forms of trafficking, methods used by traffickers together with most common ways of exploitation and warning signs is thus indispensable.

This toolkit is designed for practitioners who wish to learn about human trafficking and get engaged in counter trafficking campaigns. It defines human trafficking and presents its components, types and forms of exploitations. It also presents different examples based on HAART experience. The second section of the toolkit is devoted to practical tips on how successfully organise a training together with some does and don't.

We would like to thank our partner HopeNow who was involved in developing this toolkit and also CISU who provided financial support. Without their help it would not be possible to have the final document. Moreover, we would like to thank the partners Misereor, Missio Austria, Misesan Cara, Voluntary Missionary Movement, Electric Aid and Mensen met een Missie who have supported our work with raising awareness in the grassroots communities in Kenya through the years.

We would like to express our deepest gratitude to all the volunteers who have contributed to the development of this manual by working with us on creating awareness against human trafficking in Kenya. We hope that this toolkit will be a useful tool in counter trafficking work and it will prevent those who are vulnerable members of our society from being trafficked and thus contribute towards HAART vision: a world free from trafficking in persons!





2 INTRODUCTION

Trafficking in persons is a serious crime that is all too prevalent in Kenya. Human trafficking is a multi-sectoral, multi-layered and cross country industry that preys on the vulnerability of its victims in all corners of the country, luring and in some cases abducting people into exploitative situations such as forced labour and sexual abuse. However, despite human trafficking increasingly being foremost on the international agenda, the people most at risk are almost always completely oblivious to the threat.

The aim of this tool-kit is to provide practical tools for raising awareness on human trafficking in grassroots communities. Whereas other international institutions have developed important curriculum for detailed training on human trafficking, there is not much training material for the context that we live in. Most victims in our current context are vulnerable groups and individuals from rural areas and slums where most of the population have little or no formal education. The idea is that if we can empower the vulnerable communities with knowledge about human trafficking, how to prevent it and how to get help in case someone is trafficked, then we are able to create resilient communities with reduced incidences of human trafficking and victims who are empowered through proper assistance.

The tool-kit utilizes the experience of HAART's work in raising awareness in more than 1,000 grassroots workshops since 2010

and impacting the lives of more than 40,000 people directly in workshops. Through this work, HAART has developed a model that allows for relatively inexpensive workshops in both urban and rural communities. It is specifically designed for workshops in communities with a varying education and understanding level. That is, the manual will not necessarily be useful for training of professionals such as lawyers, immigration officials and judges, rather it is targeted at those most vulnerable to human trafficking.

HAART would like to thank our partner HopeNow who were instrumental in the development of this tool-kit and provided guidance throughout the design and development process. We would also like to thank CISU for funding this initiative. Lastly, we would like to thank Stop the Traffik Kenya for providing insightful input to the development of this tool-kit and helping to distribute the manual to a larger audience. Our gratitude goes to our many volunteers and staff who work tirelessly to create resilient communities. Special thanks to our colleagues in various non-governmental, governmental and international organizations, working together with us to end human trafficking.



2.1. Purpose of this Tool-Kit

This tool-kit is meant to provide a flexible framework for how to conduct a workshop in a short time in different communities. The workshops can be done to both rural and urban communities and can also be made shorter if the time is not available or made longer if the community in question has additional inquiries. The tool-kit has many scenarios and tools that can be used, and you do not necessarily use all of them but rather adjust to the current group and setting. If the group consists of young people in communities with high levels of unemployment, there could be put extra emphasis on safe migration and how to ensure a job opportunity is actually real. If the group is of parents with young children, there could be put extra emphasis on how to safeguard children and avoid them falling into the hands of traffickers and so on. In other words, the workshop should be adjusted to consider the different geographical areas and target groups.

2.2 How to use this Tool-Kit

This section explains how to use this Tool-Kit and how it can be adapted for different audiences and target groups in grassroots communities in rural or urban settings. The Tool-Kit is designed to be cost effective and can be used with or without videos. However, visual aids such as posters and pictures for discussions are provided. The training materials provided are designed to enable the facilitator to adapt the training to different target groups, depending on their particular needs.

The Model

The Tool-Kit sets out a broad model that describes the different modules. The model is divided into the following steps;

- The preparations before a workshop,
- The actual workshop, which itself comprises three modules - *Defining human trafficking, Prevention and Getting Help*
- Post workshop follow up



The workshop is intended to take two hours to cover the three modules. Before the workshop, the facilitator has to work with a community mobilizer who has experience working in their community and is able to bring people together. The mobiliser should be trustworthy and have some clout within the community. This will help the facilitator gain the community's trust, ensuring his/her message is received and believed. Therefore, mobilization must be strategically planned to ensure maximum impact of the workshop.

The Scope

The first module on defining human trafficking takes approximately 1 hour and 10 minutes. It takes the participants through the basic definition of human trafficking as well as the different stages and how to identify it in their community.

The second module is about how the community members can prevent human trafficking and it takes approximately 25 minutes. The module takes the participants through various scenarios that could occur and how to tackle them.

The third module covers the basic ways a victim can seek help and is designed to take 10 minutes. It covers the different government and non-government solutions for victims, as well as for community members who suspect or are aware of potential trafficking situations.

The last 15 minutes of the workshop is the Q&A session, which the facilitator can also use to gather some information from the community that will inform their final report.

There is also an evaluation tool consisting of two simple questionnaires that are filled before and after the workshop. However, if utilized the time will have to be extended as it will take the facilitator about 20 - 30 minutes to explain and administer the questionnaires to each participant. The questions are the same in both before and after questionnaires, and are used to determine whether the knowledge of the participants has changed in the course of the training.



KNOWLEDGE MAKES A MAN UNFIT TO BE A SLAVE

FREDERICK DOUGLASS





3. PREPARATION FOR THE WORKSHOP

3.1 SELECTING MOBILISERS

Mobilisers play a huge part in ensuring that community workshops are a success. They are the connection between you as a facilitator and the community that you are trying to reach. They serve as an entry point into the community. This is why it is important to select the right mobilisers. To understand why mobilisers are important, we should discuss the role that they play:

ROLES OF A MOBILISER

- To bring together people in the community to attend workshops
- To create awareness about the work that the organization does in the community
- To strengthen the networks that the organization has within the community
- To find the right venue for the workshop
- To ensure that the right duty bearers in the community are informed about the workshop, and invited as required
- To follow up on collection of stories/case studies after the workshop has been done and refer suspected cases of trafficking

The guidelines for selection of mobilisers are grounded on their roles above. The person that is selected for the role of a mobiliser should be able to fulfill the above roles.

The person that you select should understand both the work that the organization does and the way their community works. It is possible to build the capacity of a mobiliser based on the work that we do but it is extremely important that they understand their community. This fact should be considered when choosing a mobiliser.

SOME OF THE THINGS THAT YOU NEED TO CONSIDER WHEN SELECTING A MOBILISER INCLUDE:

1. UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR COMMUNITY

- What networks exist that can be used? These may include youth groups or any organised groups within the community that may be easily mobilised or used to reach the community.
- A good understanding of both the formal and informal systems of leadership within their community. Community leaders have a huge influence in the community and it is important to have them on your side when working. A good mobiliser will know which leaders have influence in their community
- General culture of the community- what are the do's and don'ts
- Can they identify the best venues in their community where workshops can be done?



2. ABILITY TO INFLUENCE THEIR COMMUNITY

- Can they convince people to gather and listen to you?
- Can they ensure that you are safe when in their community? You need someone that is known within their community so that when you go with them, the community does not see you as an outsider.

3. AVAILABILITY

- You need someone that has some time available and is willing to work with you. The training, mobilisation and follow up takes time.

3.2 TRAINING OF MOBILIZERS

It is essential after selecting mobilisers to ensure that they have the right information about both the issue of human trafficking and the organization so that they can be effective.

Training should be done regularly to ensure that they keep up with the changes and also give you feedback on the situation in the community where you are working.

Here are some of the topics to be covered when training mobilisers to assist with human trafficking workshops.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

An in-depth understanding of human trafficking will ensure that mobilisers can give basic explanations about the issue, before and after doing the workshop.

This information will also help them to follow up on stories that could be cases of human trafficking. The information on human trafficking should be contextualised and constantly updated on the changes occurring around them.

IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIMS

Victims of trafficking rarely know that the crime that was committed against them is trafficking. It is mainly through grassroots workshops or giving a brief explanation that they are able to relate their experience with the concept of human trafficking. Therefore, most victims are likely to come forward with their stories after the workshop.

It is important that mobilisers should be able to tell whether a story is a possible case of human trafficking or not.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FIRST AID

Mobilisers need knowledge on how to handle people going through trauma because in the course of their work, they are bound to meet victims of trafficking and people who have gone through abuse.

Psychological first aid equips them with knowledge of how to identify trauma and how to respond to it in a non judgemental and compassionate way.

Notably, mobilisers are advised to refer cases they identify to ensure that the people affected get the right help.

PLANNING FOR A WORKSHOP

It is important for mobilisers to know the content of the workshop and the process so that they can use this information to mobilise the necessary and relevant participants for workshops.

3.3 MOBILISATION

Mobilisation should be done at least one week before the workshop is held. In most cases, the mobiliser and the facilitator are two different people and as a result communication is extremely important to make sure that the process is effective.

The mobiliser has several responsibilities and the success of the workshops relies on the mobiliser doing their job well. Some of the responsibilities of the mobiliser include:

GETTING QUORUM FOR ATTENDANCE OF THE WORKSHOP

The grassroots workshops should ideally have 25-30 people but in some special cases we either have more or less attending.

It is the role of the mobiliser to ensure that the workshop attendance is confirmed by both the participants and the facilitator.

The mobiliser will inform participants of the workshop, the venue and time. They will also ensure that people are ready in time to start the workshop.

If possible, the mobiliser should inform the facilitator the basic understanding level of the people that will attend in good time. This will help you tailor the content to the specific needs of the participants.

The mobilizer should also be aware of the outline of the workshop so that they can assist the facilitator during the workshop when need arises.

SELECTING VENUE

The mobiliser is also responsible for selection of the venue for the workshop. There are a few things that you should consider when selecting the venue.



1. **SECURITY** - it should be a place that is safe for both the mobilizer and the facilitator or any other person that might be accompanying the facilitator. The facilitator should give information in advance to ensure that the mobilizer understands the security needs for each workshop
2. **CAPACITY** - the room capacity or the venue should be able to accommodate the number of people attending the workshop.
3. **FACILITIES** - this includes things like chairs for the participants to sit on, blackboard, sound system when necessary.

The good thing about the grassroots workshops is that the facilitator can always improvise depending on the circumstances. There are areas where you can get a good venue with facilities to even use a powerpoint presentation. On the other hand, there are places where even finding a room will not be easy. The facilitator should always work with what the community can be able to offer.

ASSISTING WITH FOLLOW UP

The mobiliser is also responsible for following up on any queries after the workshop. In many cases, the facilitator may not be able to answer all the questions during the workshops. The mobiliser should be available to follow up on questions and especially collect case studies from the participants.

In many cases, victims also get identified after the workshops and they are referred through the mobiliser because he or she becomes the face of the organization in that community.

3.4 CHOOSING AREA FOR THE WORKSHOP

It is important to choose where to do workshops well in advance before doing the workshops.

Basic background check of the area that the workshops will be done is extremely important. This helps you as a facilitator:

- Understand the culture in the area which help you in deciding how to conduct workshops
- Know how to prepare for the workshop
- Understand the partners or stakeholders already working in the area
- It also prepares you for the type of cases to expect

There are some areas that might pose a problem in doing workshops simply because of the effect of work done by previous NGOs. Some NGOs give participants money for transport reimbursement and food during workshops, which has created an expectation in communities for any other organizations that might work in the same area.

This is something that should be considered when choosing an area to work because it determines the cost of workshops and how easy it will be to mobilize in an area.

3.5 WORKING WITH LOCAL DUTY BEARERS

The grassroots workshops should always be done considering the systems available in the grassroots that already exist.

Local duty bearers are important leaders in any community that people trust and hold in high esteem. Involving local duty bearers gives you credibility in the community and also is a way to ensure sustainability of the work that you are doing.

Some examples of local duty bearers includes:

- Chiefs
- Social workers/children officers
- Religious leaders
- Community leaders

FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN MOBILISING FOR WORKSHOPS

1. **VENUE** - This helps the facilitator to plan for the session. If the venue has electricity then they can bring videos to use during the session.
2. **TIME** - It is important to note the time of the day that will be more convenient for the target group that you want. For example, early morning might be difficult for a domestic worker that has to clean the household at that time.

3. **AGE GROUP** - This will help the facilitator in contextualising the issue and also using appropriate language
4. **CULTURE** - We should always respect the culture of the communities we work with and a basic understanding of this culture will prevent future conflicts. It will also determine how the workshop is facilitated
5. **SEASON** - This determines availability of people and also efficiency. For example, mobilization during an election period can be both difficult and dangerous in some cases because of all the activities happening within communities.
6. **LANGUAGE** - The main languages used for workshops are English and Kiswahili and while mobilising it is important to consider the level of understanding of both languages for the participants.
7. **AVAILABLE RESOURCES** - grassroots workshops are meant to be adapted depending on available resources, for example if you have a room with electricity, the facilitator can be able to use a projector to show videos. Therefore, a mobiliser should inform the facilitator of available resources so that they can adapt the workshop.



4. A GRASSROOTS WORKSHOP



HAART has been doing workshops in the grassroots since its inception. Our grassroots workshops are mainly between 1-2 hour sessions that are aimed at providing participants with basic information about human trafficking and how people can protect themselves.

Our workshops are done with minimal resources, taking into consideration the context of every community that we visit. Some of our workshops have been done under trees, community halls and even in people's homes.

The main goal of the workshops is to create awareness about human trafficking in the grassroots. The workshops normally have between 20-25 people but the numbers might be higher depending on various circumstances.

HAART works with grassroots mobilisers whose main responsibilities have already been highlighted above.

4.1 WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

Here is an overview of the contents of a grassroots workshop:

MODULE	CONTENT
MODULE ONE	1. INTRODUCTION 2. DEFINING HUMAN TRAFFICKING -STAGES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING
MODULE TWO	3. SCENARIOS 4. SAFE MIGRATION
MODULE THREE	5. WHERE TO GET HELP

PREPARING FOR A WORKSHOP

Here are some of the things that you need when going for a grassroots workshop

1. Participants list
2. Case study template
3. Workshop report template
4. Camera
5. Flash cards
6. Video clips on a flash-drive
7. Computer and projector

You can find resources and examples on www.haartkenya.org/toolkit. Please note that the resources that you need will depend on the location. The mobiliser should prepare the facilitator in order to carry the right equipment for a workshop.





**HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS A MODERN FORM
OF SLAVERY INVOLVING THE ILLEGAL TRADE
OF PEOPLE FOR THE PURPOSE OF
EXPLOITATION OR COMMERCIAL GAIN.**





GOAL: PARTICIPANTS SHOULD BE ABLE TO GET A BASIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE DEFINITION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

Time: 1 hour 10 Minutes

OVERVIEW:

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS A VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. THE DEFINITION IS ENTRENCHED IN A UN PROTOCOL CALLED PALERMO PROTOCOL. THE CRIME, UNLIKE OTHER CRIMES, IS A PROCESS THAT HAS SEVERAL STAGES. IT IS IMPORTANT FOR EACH STAGE TO BE PRESENT TO DETERMINE WHETHER TRAFFICKING HAS OCCURRED.

DEFINING HUMAN TRAFFICKING*

Human trafficking is defined by the Palermo Protocol:

Trafficking in persons” here means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs

A SIMPLE DEFINITION EXPLAINS HUMAN TRAFFICKING AS A MOVEMENT (OR TRADE) OF PEOPLE FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPLOITATION.

Exploitation of a victim is always a necessary element of human trafficking. The international definition of human trafficking (see Appendix, legal definitions) can be explained with the use of the tables below. The tables are useful in a way that they help in identifying a case of human trafficking.

**This section is based on work Malinowski, R. (2018). Human Trafficking in Kenya. Unpublished.*

TO IDENTIFY A CASE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING ALWAYS USE THE TWO TABLES!

IDENTIFYING CASE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- STEP 1:** Find out whether the victim is a child (Below 18 years) or an adult.
For an adult use TABLE A (with THREE columns)
For a child use TABLE B (with TWO columns)
- STEP 2:** From the story (case) of potential human trafficking try to identify at least one component in each column.
- STEP 3:** If in the story (case) of potential trafficking at least one (or more) component is present the story/case is human trafficking. IF the story/case do not have at least one element from all columns, it is not human trafficking (however it can still be another crime).

REMEMBER: For adult human trafficking we need at least one element from the three columns: Activity + Means + Purpose
When the victim is a child, we need one element from the two tables: Activity+ Purpose (No Means required!)

CASE STUDY 1: JAMES (32 YEARS OLD)

James is offered a job as a receptionist in Saudi Arabia. He signs a contract and travels. However upon arrival, he is taken to a farm where he is told to harvest vegetables and plant seeds. His passport is taken away and at night he is locked in a small room. When he protests the farm owner threatens that he will call the police and get him arrested as an immigrant with no documents. James works for one year and he never receives any money for his work.

IS JAMES A VICTIM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING? SINCE JAMES IS ABOVE 18 YEARS TABLE A APPLIES

Elements in First Column (Act) from the James story: James is recruited, transported and harboured

Elements in the second column (Means): James is subjected to threat, deception, abuse of vulnerability

Elements in the third column (Purpose): Forced labour

THEREFORE, JAMES IS A VICTIM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

TABLE A: ADULT TRAFFICKING TABLE

ACTIVITY	MEANS	PURPOSE
Recruitment	Threat or use of force	Exploitation Which may include:
Transport	Coercion	Prostitution of others
Transfer	Abduction	Sexual exploitation
Harbouring	Deception and Fraud	Forced labour
Receipt of Persons	Abuse of power or vulnerability	Slavery or similar practices
	Deception	Removal of organs
	Giving payments or benefits	

TABLE B: CHILD TRAFFICKING TABLE (BELOW 18)

ACTIVITY	PURPOSE
Recruitment	Exploitation Which may include:
Transport	Prostitution of others
Transfer	Sexual exploitation
Harbouring	Forced labour
Receipt of Persons	Slavery or similar practices
	Removal of organs

CASE STUDY 2: MARY (16 YEARS)

Mary is an orphan who often has to look for food and money on the streets of Nairobi. One day someone proposes that she can go to Mombasa and start working in a local bar. She will be a waitress, but also a dancer and will dance naked at night. She will also engage in prostitution with selected clients - something that will give her a good money. Mary is hesitant but the perspective of big money makes her accept the offer. She travels to Mombasa, and works as agreed. She also receives money for sex, as it was promised.

IS MARY A VICTIM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING? SINCE MARY IS BELOW 18 TABLE B APPLIES.

Elements in First Column (Act) from the story: Mary Is recruited and harboured

Elements in the third column (Purpose): Mary is exploited through prostitution

THEREFORE, MARY IS A VICTIM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

NOTE: Even though Mary "consented" to take the offer and all that was promised was delivered she is still a victim of human trafficking. A CHILD CAN NEVER CONSENT!

It is important to note that human trafficking is a process and each component is important for the definition to be complete.

SUMMARY OF TABLE

ADULT TRAFFICKING



CHILD TRAFFICKING



TIP: USE CASE STUDIES OR SCENARIOS WITH PARTICIPANTS AND ALLOW THEM TO LEARN IDENTIFY THE DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF TRAFFICKING. IT IS NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE TO HAVE THE TIME TO DRAW OR SHOW THE TABLES BUT THEY CAN BE EXPLAINED USING SCENARIOS.

STAGES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING: ACT

Human trafficking is usually a complex process that is described in the first column. Below are some most important stages of this process:

RECRUITMENT

This is the initial stage for human trafficking, where the trafficker recruits the victim. Recruitment can be done face to face, through an institution or online. The most common way of recruitment is a false promise. Victims are promised:

- A good job
- Education opportunity
- Promising relationship
- Other benefits

In some situations victims are recruited with the use of force such as kidnapping.

WHO RECRUITS?

In most cases, recruiters are people who are known to victim or their family, or are able to create a sense of trust. That is why recruiters are often:

1. Relatives
2. Friends
3. People who are perceived as successful, such as business people
4. Job agents



RECRUITER'S GENDER:

The recruiter can be both men and women. While the majority of recruiters are men, the role of women as recruiters is steadily growing.

NATIONALITY OF RECRUITERS: Those who recruit within the region are mainly Kenyans.

CRIMINAL GROUPS OR SIMPLE, SINGLE INDIVIDUALS:

Many recruiters and exploiters are single individuals - people who take advantage of other's vulnerability and exploit them. However, there is a growing tendency for organized criminal groups (gangs, cartels, terrorists) to engage in human trafficking. The reason why criminals traffick others are:

- Supply of people who are ready to take the risk is high
- Cost of trafficking people is low (sometimes victims even pay the costs such as ticket and visas themselves)
- Low risk of prosecution
- Lack of training and prioritization from the law enforcement agencies
- Owners of places where victims reside are hardly targeted
- People unconsciously help to create demand

WHO IS RECRUITED

Everyone, regardless of gender, age, tribe, race and social status can be recruited. However, some groups in the society are more vulnerable than others to trafficking:

- Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and Refugees
- Orphans
- Youth (especially those unemployed)

TRANSPORT, TRANSFER, HARBOURING AND RECEIPT:

Human trafficking is constantly changing as traffickers look for new victims, and places of exploitation. However, there are some routes and destinations that are more popular for traffickers, as they also look for three conditions: Availability of potential victims, market for trafficked victims, and cheap and risk free passage.

People who are trafficked internally are recruited, transported and exploited without crossing the boundaries of the country. Those who are trafficked externally are recruited in one country and exploited abroad and in some cases transit through a third country. Below are some examples of the most common patterns of human trafficking in Kenya:

INTERNAL TRAFFICKING:

People recruited in rural areas/towns cities and exploited in towns, cities:

- In a domestic sector (as domestic workers)
- In construction sector (mostly, but not only men)
- In bars, restaurants, hotels (forced labour, often together with sexual exploitation)
- In begging industry
- In brothels and nightclubs

People recruited in rural areas/ towns and cities exploited in rural area:

- In fishing industry
- In flower farms, tea and coffee farms, and other agriculture industries
- In quarries and mining industries
- Underage girls from small towns and villages forced into marriage

Most popular places of recruitment:

- Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and other cities
- County capitals
- Environs of Nairobi and other cities
- Central and Western Kenya, the Coast
- Refugee and IDP camps/settlements

(NOTE: Those are the most common places of recruitment. Victims are also recruited in other places such as trading centres alongside highways)

Most common places of exploitation:

- Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and other cities
- The coast
- Locations with flower farms, tea, coffee farms, quarries
- Main trading posts
- Environs of Nairobi and other cities

EXTERNAL TRAFFICKING

Kenyans who are recruited, transported and exploited abroad

Most popular places of recruitment:

- Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and other cities
- Environs of Nairobi and other cities
- County capitals
- Central and Western Kenya, the Coast
- Refugee and IDP camps/settlements
- Trading posts and places near the highways

Most popular places of exploitation

- Gulf States (Middle East)
- Libya
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Europe
- Neighbouring countries
- India

NOTE: This list is not exclusive. Kenyans are also trafficked to less popular destinations such as USA, Namibia, Singapore etc.

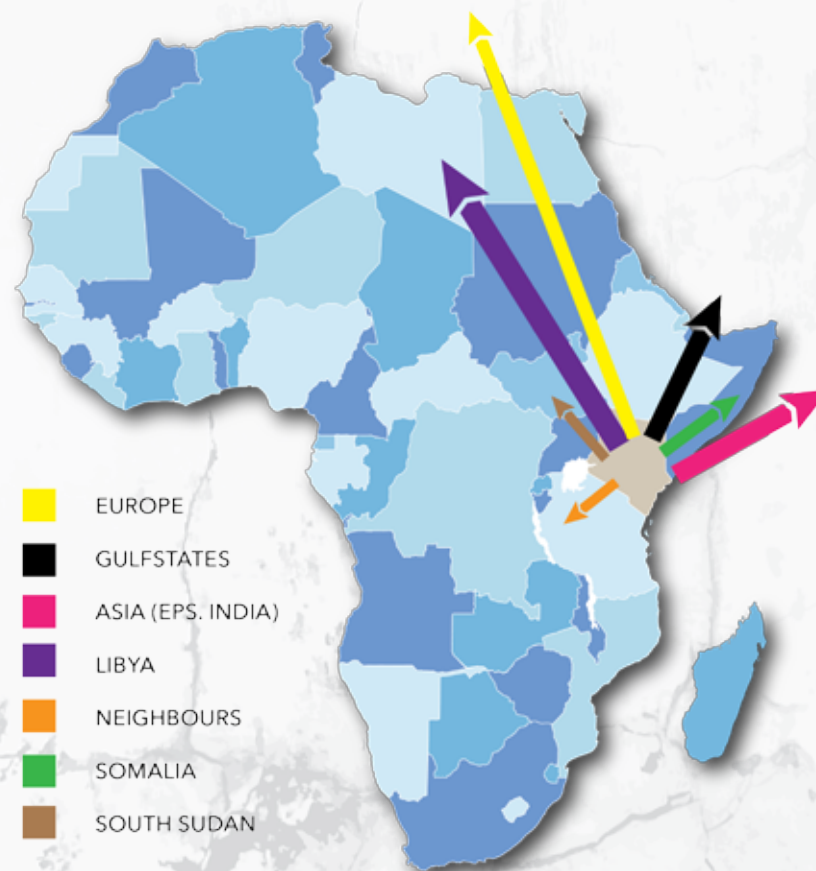


Fig 1.1: Most common destinations abroad for Kenyans (as of 2017)

FOREIGNERS TRANSITING THROUGH KENYA OR EXPLOITED IN KENYA

Foreign nationals exploited in Kenya:

- Somalis, Ethiopians and Eritreans exploited through forced labour and sexual exploitation
- Nepalese and Indians exploited primarily through sexual exploitation
- Tanzanians, Ugandans, Congolese, South Sudanese, Rwandese and Burundians exploited through forced labour, sexual exploitation, begging and forced marriage and early child marriage

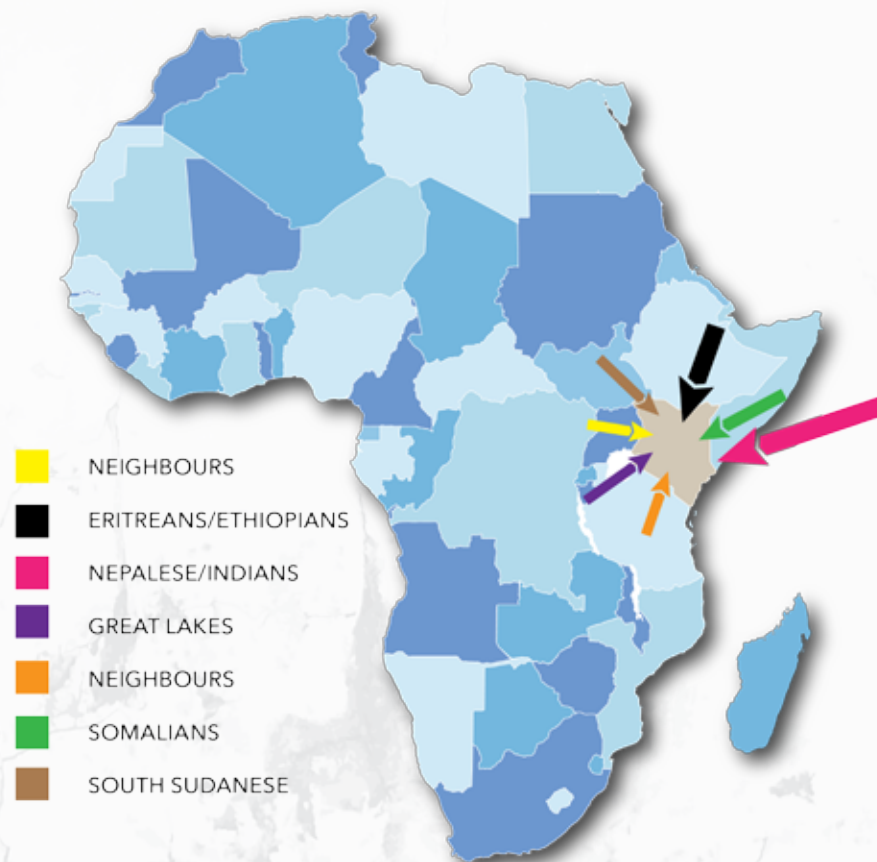


Fig 1.2: Most common routes of trafficking foreigners to Kenya (as of 2017)

Foreigners in Transit

- Eritreans, Ethiopians, Somalis and South Sudanese in Transit to Tanzania and further towards South Africa
- People from the Eastern Africa Region (Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Eastern Congo) on the way to Gulf States and other destinations abroad

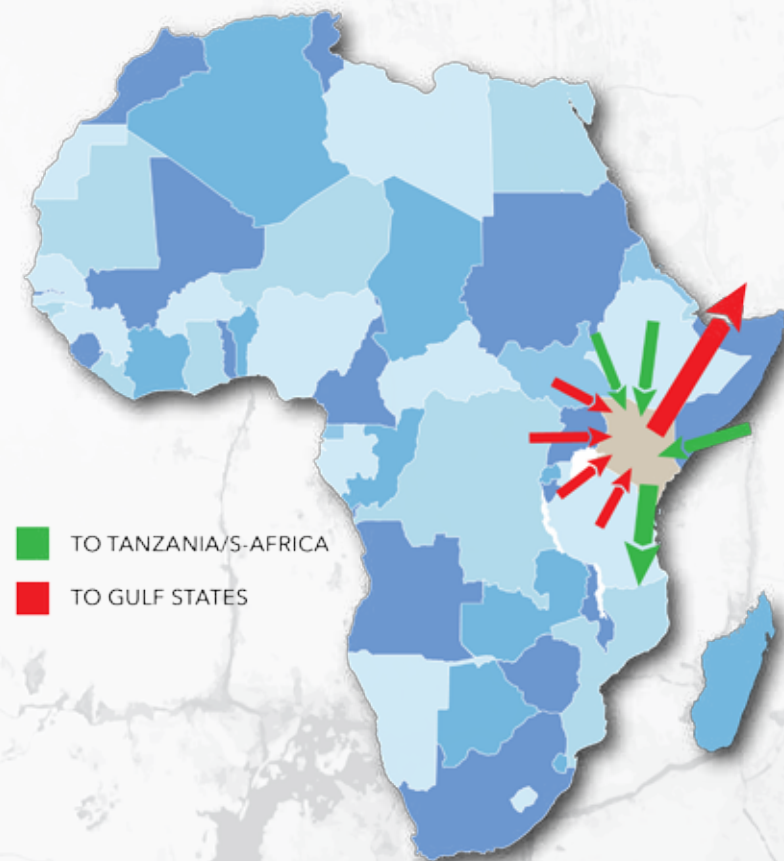


Fig 1.3: Most Popular Transit routes (as of 2017)

NOTE: that there are also other, less common transit routes like through North Africa to Europe.

STAGES OF TRAFFICKING: MEANS

Means are a crucial component for adult human trafficking. The general rule states that victims cannot consent to human trafficking (nobody can volunteer to be trafficked, and if someone consents to exploitation it is another crime rather than human trafficking). However, in some cases, victims seem to give the consent to trafficker and cooperate with trafficker at the beginning. This is because the trafficker MANIPULATED the victim, making any consent given irrelevant.

IN WHAT WAY DO TRAFFICKERS MANIPULATE THE VICTIMS TO GAIN CONSENT?

1. **By threatening to use force, or actually using force:** for example by threatening that the victim or the victim's relative (e.g. child) will be killed
2. **Coercion:** Coercion is to persuade someone who is unwilling to do something by using force, threats or similar methods. Coercion can be both physical and psychological, such as bullying, intimidating, ill treatment and other such methods. Restricting someone to stay within a closed room, house or compound, and confiscating their passport are all forms of coercion.
3. **Abduction:** This specifically applies to children.
4. **Deception and Fraud:** This is one of the most common methods of manipulating victims to acquire their consent. Traffickers prey on the vulnerabilities of their victims. They will promise a better job or education to unemployed or uneducated victims.
5. **Abuse of power:** This is possible in a situation where someone is able to exercise powers attached to job relation (supervisor versus supervisee), family ties (e.g. parents, uncles versus sons, daughters, relatives) or cultural patterns (elderly vs. young). Abuse of vulnerability happens where the victim had no other option but to accept the trafficking offer.
6. **The giving or receiving of payments or benefits:** This component applies to a situation where the trafficking involves a child (or a relative) and a parent. For example, where traffickers are making payments to parents in the course of child trafficking. It can also be applied to a situation where control is exercised - e.g. in employer - employee relation.
7. **Debt bondage:** Some victims have no choice but to comply with the trafficker's demands in a bid to pay back a debt they owe
8. **Drug addiction:** Some traffickers introduce drugs to the victims forcefully to make them dependant. Once the victims become addicted to the drug the trafficker becomes the supplier of the drug that the victim is now fully dependent on for normal functionality.

WHAT INCREASES VULNERABILITY?

Independent Factors (a victim has a low or no chance to minimize them):

- Natural disaster such as drought
- War and conflict, interethnic clashes
- Perception on gender roles in the society
- Harmful cultural patterns
- Gap between the poor and the rich
- Poor law enforcement
- Unemployment and lack of prospectives for a decent job

Internal factors (depends on victim disposition and victim can actually minimize them)

- Believe that “elsewhere is better life”
- Eagerness to accept risk without checking the conditions of the offer

STAGES OF TRAFFICKING: PURPOSE

The purpose for human trafficking is ALWAYS exploitation. Exploitation is usually the last stage of trafficking process, and victims are in most cases unaware that they are going to be exploited. The tables provide the most common types of exploitation but the list of types of exploitation can be much broader than the examples given.

Below are some most common forms of exploitation patterns:

1. FORCED LABOUR

Forced labour happens where persons are coerced to work, through either of the means described above.. Sometimes forced labour can also be merged with sexual exploitation (as the victims of forced labour are already in a very vulnerable position).

Sectors and places with the most forced labourers:

- Domestic sector
- Agriculture (tea, coffee, flower industries)
- Fishing
- Mines and quarries
- Construction industry

2. CHILD LABOUR

All children need to be protected from exploitation and any from of hazardous work or work that might interfere with the child's education. Hazardous work is any form of work that is considered harmful to the child's mental health, spiritual, moral and social development. Child labour take place when children are prevented from attending school or they perform in school poorly as a result of the engaging in work or service. Some elements of child labour: it is of economic nature, it prevents the child from attending or performing in school, it is often a result of some cultural patterns

Not every work that child is engaged is child labour. For example apprenticeship - the work experience that is a part of education. There is also a possibility of children engaging in light work that does not compromise their well being, health, morals and education. For example selling fruits on Saturday in order to make some pocket money or in order to support the family. In each country however, there is an age limit for children to engage in light work.

Forced labour can also be a separate from human trafficking and in some situations it is difficult when forced labour is a separate and when it is a part of human trafficking. Using the tables can help distinguish whether the case of forced labour is in fact the case of human trafficking for the purpose of forced labour

3. BROADLY UNDERSTOOD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Sexual exploitation of victims is one of the most common reasons why people are trafficked as there is a demand for commercial sex and pornography. Victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation purpose are both, adults and children.

When it comes to gender, most of the victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation are women, however men are also trafficked and exploited sexually. The number of male victims of human trafficking for sexual purpose is in fact growing internationally.

Sexual exploitation is broader than engaging in commercial sex and also includes production of pornographic materials, sexual servitude and can be defined as: the participation of a person in prostitution, sexual servitude, or the production of pornographic materials as a result of means mentioned above (for adult), or regardless of means where the person is below 18 years of age.

4. TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGAN TRADE

This is the third most common purpose for trafficking people and it could occur with persons of any age.

In East Africa context people are trafficked for organ removal:

- For medical purpose: where organs are used in transplantation medicine or used to make drugs
- For Witchcraft purpose: Where organs are used for the purpose of rituals.

NOTE: Human trafficking for the purpose of organ removal is different from trafficking organs. Trafficking organs and bodies is illegal activity but do not constitute trafficking human beings.

CASE STUDY 3: ALBINO

The cases of kidnapping albinos in Tanzania and Kenya hit international news, as young children were forcefully taken from their families, then sold by traffickers to witch-doctors, who in turn killed the victims and removed their organs in order to perform rituals. Such practice is based on false belief that albinos' organs and private parts have magical power that can advance once luck, wealth, political career and other benefits. The incidents of trafficking people with albinism tend to increase during election times.

5. EARLY MARRIAGE

Early marriage means marriage or cohabitation with a child or any arrangement made for such marriage or cohabitation. Girls are trafficked typically within their own communities, or clans and families. Sometimes early marriage is closely interlinked with Female Genital mutilation (FGM), as the FGM practice makes the girl child ready for marriage.

A forced marriage occurs when an individual is forced to enter into a marriage against their will and without their consent. A forced marriage differs from an arranged marriage, in which families arrange meetings between children in the hopes of fostering a voluntary relationship that will lead to marriage. There are times however when arranged marriages can lead to human trafficking and that is when the parties involved do not have the free will to choose and they are either culturally, socially or physically forced to get married. Forced marriage can resemble practice similar to slavery as subjected person is exploited through sexual exploitation and forced labour.

6. CHILD SOLDIERS

Child soldiers are another type of trafficking. The recruitment of children to take part in hostilities or to be recruited in armed conflicts in order to be a soldier, rebel or member of a army support unit fits into the definition of human trafficking as there is a clear Activity of recruitment and harboring as well as Purpose of exploitation in armed conflicts.

7. BEGGING

People (especially children) can be trafficked for begging purpose (although not all cases of begging are examples of human trafficking). For example, children from rural area are brought by traffickers to Nairobi under the pretense of attending the education, but are placed on the streets instead and forced to beg.

8. ILLEGAL, UNETHICAL OR UNDESIRABLE ADOPTION

Illegal adoption can also be a form of human trafficking if the person subjected to this adoption is subjected to practices similar to slavery (such as situation of servile status, or servitude). A child adopted in order to work in the new family home, or farm are typical situations of such scenarios.

9. TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXTREMISM

Traffickers can also traffic their victims in order to make them join extremist groups (e.g. terrorist groups). The extremists groups use the means mentioned above to force individuals to get into violent extremism. At the same time not all people, joining the extremist movement are victims of trafficking. If an adult consents (and the consent is not manipulated by the means) to be part of the extremist group, then he or she is not victim of human trafficking. However when his consent is manipulated, he or she is a victim of human trafficking.

CASE STUDY 4: STEFANO

Stefano was running his small carpentry business in a small town in Kenya. One day, a customer praised his work and proposed that Stefano could qualify to work for a US company that is now recruiting carpenters. Since the money promised by the foreign company were much bigger what Stefano was making in his shop, he decided to try his luck. He went for an interview and met the recruiting panel. Soon, after meeting the panel he lost conscious and woke up in unknown place. He was informed that he is joining a terrorist group and is going to be taught how to be a fighter. He was given pictures of his relatives, taken from a hidden camera and was warned that in case of any resistance or attempt of escape, his relatives will be killed.

10. TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF SMUGGLING DRUGS

In some situations victims are recruited with the use of means mentioned above only to carry narcotics. If they are found with the illegal cargo, they, not the trafficker, are going to be charged with drug trafficking.

11. OTHER FORMS OF EXPLOITATION

The above mentioned types of exploitation are not exclusive and there are constantly emerging new ways of exploiting victims of human trafficking. To identify, whether the person is a victim of human trafficking or not we need to use the two tables.

HOW TRAFFICKERS MAINTAIN THE CONTROL OVER THE VICTIM DURING THE EXPLOITATION

Traffickers apply the following tactics in order to maintain the control over the victims while exploiting them:

- Confiscation of traveling and identity documents of the victim who travelled abroad.
- Imposing real or imaginary debt bondage.
- Forcing victims to become addicted to drugs.
- Use of violence and fear - Victims are beaten or threats used on their lives if they dared to escape or seek help. This fear cripples the victims and hence chooses to comply with the rules of the trafficker.
- Cutting off communication channels - Communication channels e.g. phones are confiscated by traffickers so are to leave the victim hopeless and lost. They are unable to seek help from their family, relevant authorities or even friends.

- Isolation and being locked up - Traffickers might choose to lock up the victim in a room or a house where there movement will be highly restricted. This is mainly used in cases of sexual exploitation where the victims are used in brothels or for incidents of forced labor.
- Threats on family members - Threats of harm befalling a victim's children or close family members if they failed to comply are used. These threats are mainly used by traffickers who are familiar with the victim's family or know someone who is close to the family and hence they are able to gather information which is used to scare the victim. The victim might choose to comply so that someone close to them does not get hurt

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND CULTURE

In some parts of East Africa certain practices, that can be classified as human trafficking are sanctioned by a local cultures. Such cultural practices are for example:

- Harboursing boys as young as 7 years to be cattle herders
- Forcing young girls into marriage
- Forcing widows to re-marry
- Harboursing young boys and girls and subjecting them into domestic servitude

Even though the above practices are sanctioned by culture, ultimately they are harmful to the people subjected to them and are therefore considered cases of human trafficking.

STOLEN
PEOPLE

STOLEN
DREAMS



GOAL: PARTICIPANTS SHOULD BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY WAYS THAT THEY CAN AVOID SITUATIONS THAT WOULD PUT THEM AT RISK OF TRAFFICKING.

Time: 25 Minutes

SCENARIOS

IT IS IMPORTANT TO HIGHLIGHT DIFFERENT HUMAN TRAFFICKING SCENARIOS DURING WORKSHOPS SO THAT PEOPLE CAN BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY SITUATIONS THAT COULD ENDANGER THEM.

The scenarios used in each workshop should be relevant to the community where you are doing the workshop. Notably, trafficking evolves depending on the area and what vulnerabilities exist in that area. People can identify with such stories and be able to identify what goes on around them and how they can stop it.

EXAMPLES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING SCENARIOS

Participants learn from real stories and going through the scenarios makes the participants understand the issue.

THESE SCENARIOS ARE DERIVED FROM:

1. Real survivor stories that HAART has encountered
2. Facilitator's experiences
3. Contextualizing information given by participants

MARY'S STORY

Mary, a 35 year old single mother was running a small shop in one of the slums in Nairobi. The money she earned was barely enough to sustain her family. She always dreamt about educating her children, but the money she made were not enough to buy books or school uniforms. It is not surprising that when one of her clients proposed her a job in Mombasa as a receptionist, she responded immediately. After a very short discussion she bought a ticket and travelled to Mombasa. Once she reached the bus terminal, she was picked by a hotel manager and taken to one of the villas outside the city. There, she was placed in a small room and told that the promised job is currently taken by someone else and instead she will be working in a massage parlor. Mary tried to protest but the manager became violent and threatened her that if she does not comply she will be taken to police and reported as a thief. Besides, Mary found out that there was no way out of the villa, as the place was heavily guarded and all windows had metal bars. Her phone was also taken away from her. Soon Mary realized that her clients expect sex rather than professional massage and when she tried to protest the manager threatened her again, that if she does not comply he will inform her family and neighbours in Nairobi that she is a sex worker. Blackmailed and trapped Mary had no option but to start working as a sex worker.

PETER'S STORY

Peter is 18 and has just finished high school. He goes out with his friends to a bar in Nairobi to celebrate. They are all excited about working, earning money and moving forward in life. A man comes and sits near Peter. He asks why they are all so excited. Peter explains that they are all ready to enter the workforce. They talk for a while and the man says he has a friend that needs a new worker on his farm. Peter is keen as it a chance to earn money and get some work experience. The man says he will drive Peter to the farm to talk to his friend about working there. Two days later they meet in Nairobi and head north. After they depart, Peter asks questions about what he will be doing and where the farm is. The man says it is normal farm work and his friend has the details. They arrive at the isolated farm, many hours north of Nairobi. The farmhouse is very basic and Peter is told he will work seven days a week during daylight and remain in the house at night. He is told he cannot have a personal phone or call family and friends, as he needs to focus on his work. His wallet and ID are taken with the explanation that they are needed to process paperwork relevant to the work. He asks what he will be paid but no answer is given. He complains that the conditions are not fair and says he wants to leave. He is told it is too late to back out and that if he complains again he will be beaten. Also, he is too far from anyone that can help him. Peter works to the point of exhaustion for a month. He is in pain and unable to get up in the mornings, but is made to work in pain. Peter knows he is in an isolated location and is trapped.

GRACE'S STORY

Grace is a 20-year-old woman from Nairobi who goes for a night out in town with her girlfriends. They go to a bar for drinks before going to a nightclub for dancing. Whilst she is on the dance floor with her friends, a man who asks to dance with her approaches Grace. Grace accepts. They dance for a few songs and then sit together to talk and have another drink. Grace's friends want to leave, but Grace likes the man and separates from her friends to stay at the nightclub to spend more time with him.

Early the next morning Grace wakes up in a budget hotel on a highway leading into Nairobi. She is naked and in the bathtub which is filled with ice. "Call a doctor or you will die" has been written on her chest with a marker pen. She also notices stitching to heal a

wound down the left side of her abdomen. Her mobile phone has been left on the floor of the bathroom, along with her clothes and other belongings. Grace has no recollection of what happened after her friends left the nightclub or how she ended up in the hotel. In terrible pain, she calls one of her friends and gets help from the motel's receptionist. In hospital Grace learns that her kidney was removed during the night. Drugs are found in her system. Police establish that the kidney theft happened in the motel room. Grace is placed on a list to receive a kidney transplant and spends a month in hospital recovering from infection and other physical consequences of having her kidney stolen. She becomes extremely traumatized by all public situations and has to abandon her job and university studies. She never saw the man from the nightclub again.

BARAKA

Baraka is twenty years old and has just finished his diploma course in hospitality. He is quite enthusiastic about his prospects for getting employment because he did a competitive course in the job market and was the best in his class. After graduation he starts applying to different organizations and also tells his friends who are also quite hopeful that he will get something soon. A friend later introduces him to a woman who works for an agency that gets people jobs abroad. The agent explains that they are vacancies in the hospitality industry in China and if Baraka can cater for the agency costs, he can be able to sign a valid contract and travel to China to work.

He signed a contract with the agency and his parents paid the amount required by the agency for his to travel. Baraka traveled to China and was met at the airport by an agency representative that took him to a hostel that had other men. The night he arrived, he started hearing the stories the men around him were saying and he knew he was in trouble. Most of them like him had paid the agency money but did not get the job they hoped for, instead they were working in poor conditions in factories and could not leave. The next day, his passport was taken away from him and he was told that the contract signed in Kenya was not valid. He was then taken to a factory and told to work, he was told that he was not going to be paid for a few months because they had to recover the money they spent to bring him to China.

AMANI

Amani is fourteen years old and her parents died. Her extended family have been left with the responsibility of taking care of her and her two siblings. One of her aunts says she will take her with her to Nairobi to go to school. Amani is excited even though she is also sad to be separated from her siblings.

Amani travels to Nairobi with her aunt to her house in an estate in Nairobi. Her aunt has three children and her eldest is almost her age. They all go to school and Amani is excited because she will have company as she goes to school. However, days go by and she does not see her aunt making any attempt to take her to school. When she finally asks why she is not going to school, her aunt beats her for the first time and tells her that there will be no school. She is made to work in the house as a house-help for her aunt. She cleans and takes care of her cousins. At night, her uncle has also been coming to her room and raping her. She cries everyday and hopes that she can run away but she has nowhere to run to.

SAFE MIGRATION

WHAT IS MIGRATION

Migration is simply the movement of people from one place to another with the intention of staying where they are going for a long period of time.

People can migrate within their own countries (internally) or outside their countries (externally).

MIGRATION IN KENYA

Migration is a normal human activity that humans have engaged in since the beginning of time. Our history tells us that all the current ethnic groups in Kenya, migrated from one place to what is presently called Kenya.

Therefore, migration is not something that has started with this generation. Development of efficient transport methods has also encouraged more people to travel because the process has become easier.

THERE ARE DIFFERENT TYPES OF MIGRATION.

RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION: E.G. MOVING FROM KISII TO NAIROBI

This is the most common. Urban towns are constantly developing, offering better opportunities for work and education. As a result, people will mainly leave rural areas in search of better opportunities in the urban areas.

There are three major cities in Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. However, the implementation of the new constitution has led to devolution and this has led to the growth of many small towns in the country.

RURAL TO RURAL MIGRATION: E.G. MOVING FROM KIKUYU TO NYANZA

This basically means that one moves from an area that is rural to another area that is also rural. This could happen as a result of marriage or even in pursuit of employment.

URBAN TO RURAL MIGRATION: E.G. MOVING FROM NAIROBI TO MERU

This means that one moves from an urban area like Nairobi to a rural area. This kind of movement is mainly seen when people decide to retire but can also happen when one gets an opportunity for work or family.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: E.G. MOVING FROM KENYA TO SAUDI ARABIA

This basically means migration that crosses borders. If you migrate outside your country then it is international migration.

This type of migration is becoming common with the development of infrastructure that allows people to move freely and easily.

It is important to note that international migration is controlled by individual countries. This means that each country has the authority to protect its borders and control how people enter the borders.

This is what makes international migration different because there are requirements that governments place for people to be able to visit. This is why before undertaking an international trip you should always look at the requirements.

FOCUS ON MIGRATION TO GULF STATES

The past few years has seen a lot of migration to the Gulf States for low skilled labour. Most of the people recruited are promised low skilled work like cleaning and housework with better pay than what they would normally get in Kenya.

- The contracts are normally offered by job agencies.
- The contracts are two years mostly and renewable.
- The salary depends on the type of job offered.
- Most people are offered housework, cleaning job or construction work for men.

MIGRATION TO THE MIDDLE EAST HAS EXPOSED A LOT OF PEOPLE TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING. MOST HAVE BEEN EXPLOITED IN MANY DIFFERENT WAYS AND UNFORTUNATELY MANY HAVE DIED FROM THE EXPERIENCE.

It is important to highlight some of the major issues about migration to the Middle East that put people at risk of being trafficked.

1. It is extremely difficult to determine the type of work conditions that you will get because most of it depends on luck. Some people will find good employers that will treat them right but most will not. When one finds difficult working conditions, finding a way to get redress can be almost impossible because of the system. The contracts that people sign are not binding and therefore in most cases do not offer the protection required for the migrant worker.
2. Kafala system- Most of the Gulf states operate under a system called the kafala system used to control migrant workers. The system is a sponsorship system where your employer is responsible for your visa and legal status in the country. As a result, most employers take advantage of this system making it easier for migrant workers to be exploited with very little legal recourse. Under this system employers will take away the passports of the migrant workers when they arrive and one might have no other recourse but to give it away.
3. It is also not clear legally what the responsibilities of the agencies that send migrant workers are. Most agencies will not take responsibility of any abuse that a migrant worker has gone through after they have sent them to the Gulf states. This means that most of the time the migrant worker will be in a foreign country experiencing abuse with no access to any help from the agency that sent them.
4. When migrant workers travel to the Middle East, they leave behind very little information that can be used later to follow up on them. This is mostly because most do not anticipate that they will be abused or understand the process one has to go through to get help when abused.

PROBABLE REASONS FOR MIGRATION

At the core of migration is the search of a better life in another place. Most people believe that where they are going will be better than where they are.

Some of the main reasons for migration include:

- Labour - this involves the search for better job opportunities
- Education
- Family reunification
- Conflict, environmental factors, and political instability may force people to move to safer areas

There are benefits to migration for both the individual and the community they come from however precaution should always be taken to prevent one from exploitation and human trafficking.

HERE ARE SOME FACTORS THAT INDIVIDUALS CAN TAKE NOTE OF TO MINIMIZE THEIR EXPOSURE TO RISK.

1. DO YOUR RESEARCH

Gather as much information as you can about where you are going to be prepared for the trip.

Learn about culture, language and places that you can seek help in case you get into trouble.

You should always be aware of the location of the Kenyan embassy or consulate and their contacts. This could become handy when you get into trouble.

2. DO AN ASSESSMENT OF THE REASON FOR TRAVELLING OR OFFER ON THE TABLE

Whether you are traveling for work or education, one should look at the offer on the table and analyse whether it is genuine or not. It is also important to take note of the risks involved.



If you are going for education, do you have an official invitation letter from the school? Have you gotten in touch with the school to confirm validity of offer? How will you pay for school fees or sustain yourself while in school?

If someone has offered help in any way, you should always know what the terms of payment are.

3. IDENTITY AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

Before any international travel, you need to think about your identity and travel documents.

What are the required identity and travel documents that you need and do you have them?

Please note that to work or study in another country you need specific visas and you should ensure you have them before you travel.

You should not allow anybody to process your identity and travel documents because it will be difficult to know whether they are authentic. Most countries and embassies do not allow people to apply for identity and travel documents on behalf of other people.

4. BEFORE YOU LEAVE

There are a few things that you can do before you travel that could help you protect yourself.

- Leave behind a copy of all your identity and travel documents and a recent photo.
- Give the address and contact information of where you will be going to your family and friends.
- Get contacts of organizations or people that you can reach out to in case you get into trouble.
- If you are traveling for work make sure you have a contract and read it to understand what it says. You can always ask another person to review the contract if you cannot do it.
- Register your contract with the local Labour Office

5. WHEN YOU ARRIVE

- Make your family aware that you arrived safely and give them your latest address and contact information at all times.
- Register with the Kenyan embassy or consulate as soon as you arrive.
- Find creative ways to stay in touch with a community of people who are migrants and are in the same country. Social media can be a good tool to stay in touch and connect with a community.
- Your legal status in the country should always be updated.

6. KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

The knowledge that regardless of where you are, you have some rights and protections is important so that when people violate those rights, you can identify that you are being abused and seek help.

Your employer is not allowed to abuse you, deny pay or deny your movement.

If you are getting married, a spouse is not allowed to abuse you just because you are married.

TIP: ASK THE PARTICIPANTS IF THEY KNOW ANYONE THAT IS CONSIDERING TRAVELING TO THE MIDDLE EAST OR HAS TRAVELED TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND IS NOW BACK TO THE COMMUNITY. WHAT WERE THEIR EXPERIENCES? THIS INFORMATION SHOULD ALSO BE LEFT WITH THE FACILITATOR FOR REPORTING.

How do you get help if you are in a trafficking situation? Tell your family, friends and contacts and get their help.

WHERE TO GET HELP IN KENYA

Contact the police or one of the organizations below. Explain to them your situation, and if you think you are a victim of human trafficking, tell them so.

You can contact the following organizations:

IN NAIROBI

- Awareness Against Human Trafficking (HAART) - Helpline 0780 211 113
- Other organizations that may offer assistance
- International Organization of Migration (IOM) Kenya - kenya.iom.int

WHERE TO GET HELP IF YOU ARE ABROAD

There are still options for how to get help, but it is not easy.

- Contact the Kenyan Embassy or consulate in the country you are in.
- Go to exit.co.ke for information about possible assistance.
- Look for organizations that can help e.g. IOM, Caritas and others.

We can also help report the case to the Kenyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, if you are having trouble accessing the Embassy.
To report a case we need the following information:

1. Full names of the victim. Get the name that appears on the passport.
2. Copy of the passport of the victim or the passport number.
3. Name of Kenyan employment or education agent and their telephone number.
4. Name of receiving agent and telephone number.
5. Name of employer and telephone number.
6. Exact location.

YOU CAN CONTACT HELP@HAARTKENYA.ORG IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS.

IF YOU ARE ALREADY OUT OF THE TRAFFICKING SITUATION, YOU MAY STILL NEED ASSISTANCE TO RESTORE YOUR LIFE AND HEAL PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY. HAART KENYA AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH TRAFFICKING OR PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS CAN OFFER ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING WHO MAY NEED LEGAL, SHELTER, MEDICAL, PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT OR OTHER TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.

CONTACT +254 780 211 113 THROUGH TEXT, WHATSAPP OR CALLS 24/7 TO ANY POTENTIAL VICTIM CASES.

**KNOWLEDGE IS POWER
INFORMATION IS LIBERATING**

**EDUCATION
IS THE PREMISE
OF PROGRESS**

**IN EVERY SOCIETY
IN EVERY FAMILY**

KOFI ANNAN





GOAL: PARTICIPANTS SHOULD LEARN THAT THEY CAN GET HELP WITHIN THE COMMUNITY WHEN THEY IDENTIFY CASES OF TRAFFICKING

THERE IS VERY LITTLE AWARENESS ABOUT HUMAN TRAFFICKING WITHIN COMMUNITIES. THEREFORE, WHEN PEOPLE ARE AFFECTED BY IT, THEY RARELY KNOW WHOM THEY CAN APPROACH TO GET HELP.

When people are affected by human trafficking they should be able to access the right help either to protect themselves or another person.

People should seek help when they suspect they are about to be trafficked or if they identify a possible victim of trafficking.

Please note that traffickers are criminals and taking precaution and seeking help from other people

WHERE CAN ONE CAN GET HELP?

GOVERNMENT

The government is responsible for maintaining law and order in the community and also has the responsibility of protecting citizens all over the country.

There are many government institutions deployed within the community that you can use, they include:

1. Kenya Police
2. Chiefs, DC's and County Government
3. Children's Department- especially for cases involving children

CIVIL SOCIETY

Kenya has many human rights organizations and human trafficking is a violation of human rights. It is important to know human rights organizations working in an area so that they can be able to refer a situation in the area in case the community notices a problem.

Civil society organizations are both a source of information and also might be able to offer services to a victim.

OTHER COMMUNITY LEADERS

The community also has people that are generally recognised as reliable. These maybe religious leaders or community leaders.

The community should also be able to reach out to such people because they might be able to provide help in such situations or offer guidance on what to do.

Tip: You can make participants list the number of civil society organizations and community leaders in their area that they can seek help from if they identify a case. Facilitator should keep this list for further follow up.

5. AFTER THE WORKSHOP

This section is about everything that comes after the modules have ended until the follow up.

5.1 DATA COLLECTION

A typical workshop will have 20-30 participants from one target group in a specific community. These could be young women in a rural community, youths in an urban informal settlement, students in a college, and so on. No one knows their community and their peers better than them and this is therefore an excellent opportunity to collect data about human trafficking to get a better understanding what human trafficking looks like to feed in information for further research as well as advice to be able to devise better strategies for curbing it.



For example, if a meeting in a town reveals many refugees are lured into prostitution it will be possible to target the vulnerable population directly. This requires a fluid strategy that is flexible to new information that comes from the field. But this calls for that information is saved and analyzed. Human trafficking is a crime that operates in secret with both the perpetrators and victims in many cases reluctant to share information, so the more avenues to gather new data the better.

In most cases, the time in a workshop is little and it is not possible to conduct a proper focus group discussion or interview individual participants. Instead it is possible to ask some very simple questions and get a rough overview of the situation in the each particular community as seen by the participants. The questions are basic and meant to be answered quickly so as to not take too much time from the participants, see the questionnaire that HAART uses refer to the annex page. This is just an example and could be adjusted for different methodologies, some of the basic information that it is recommended to gather are:

- The basic information about the number, gender and ages of participants, location, date, venue and facilitator.
- Basic background information about the area and target group
- Local government response if possible
- Who are the most vulnerable population in the area (youth, children, young women, refugees, etc.)
- How does trafficking occur in the area (industries, prostitution, domestic work, begging, fairs, etc.)
- What are the most common forms of exploitation (forced labour, sexual exploitation, organ removals, forced marriages)

Collecting this information cannot replace proper research into the underlying causes of human trafficking as well as push and pull factors that contribute to human trafficking. However, the information can add input to this research, as well as highlight areas for further investigation.

5.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Whether it is a donor requirement or not, it is necessary to keep a track of how well the workshops are received, the basic data such as number of participants, target groups, location, impact, and most importantly, whether the participants have learnt anything.

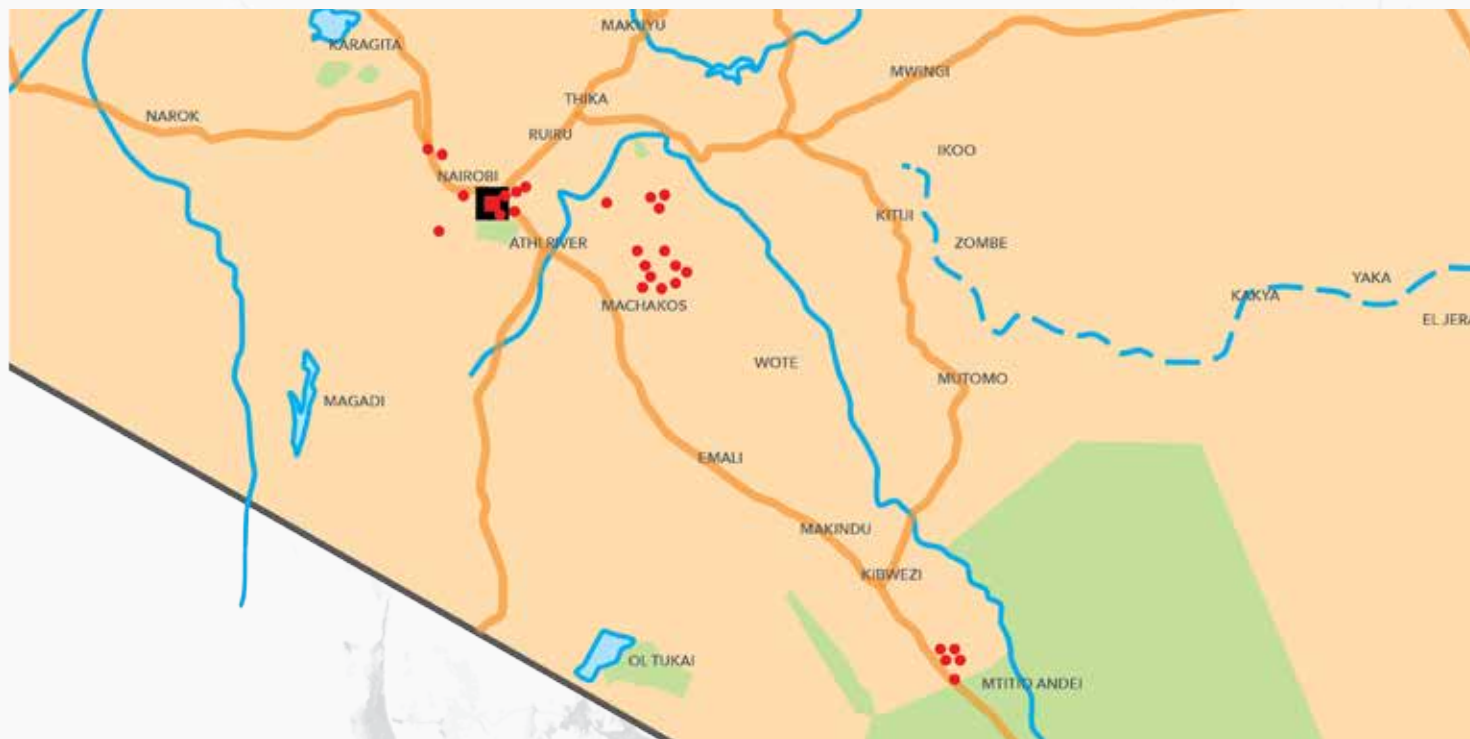
To assess the impact of a workshop, there are basically three levels of information that need to be considered.

The first level is the essential information to answer the following questions:

1. When and where did the workshop take place
2. Who participated, the target group, age groups and gender
3. Who was responsible for conducting the workshop
4. Were any potential victims of trafficking identified or were any case studies collected?

HAART uses two forms for this level. One is a participants list with names, ID numbers and phone numbers of each participant (see annex page), and the other is a brief workshop and data-collecting report template (see annex page). The first level is to ascertain that the workshop actually took place, who the attendees were and the immediate outcomes.

Another tool that is useful in this level is to collect GPS coordinates for each workshop which you will then feed into a map and give an overview of where the workshops were held. The only thing that is necessary for this exercise is that the facilitator has a smartphone with GPS. There are a number of free apps that can show the GPS coordinates without using internet connection. HAART uses the free app Handy GPS for its facilitators and before the workshop starts they quickly note down the coordinates. The GPS coordinates can be submitted to Google Maps as points for each workshop, so that a map can be generated to show the geographic area covered by workshops. See below for example.



The second level is to assess whether the knowledge of the participants about human trafficking has improved directly after the workshop. For this purpose HAART has developed a tool (see annex page) for testing the participant's knowledge immediately before and immediately after a workshop. The questions are very simple and use some of the common misconceptions about human trafficking that exists. By administering the tool before and after a workshop it is possible to get a good idea if the workshop has improved the participants knowledge about human trafficking.

The test can take up to 30 minutes to administer both before and after, so it is not always possible to do it for every single workshop as it depends on the time given for the workshop.

The third level is the what happens after the workshop, do the participants remember the information and does it have an impact in the participants' lives. This should be done through research which can be quantitative, qualitative or mixed. The impact of a workshop is difficult to measure as no one know exactly how many people are being trafficked and it is therefore not possible to measure the actual outcome of reduced number of people trafficked for the purpose of exploitation.

The basic idea is to go back to a group that had gone through a workshop 3 to 6 months prior and ask them basic questions about what human trafficking is, what they remember from the workshop, how they have applied the knowledge and finally if anything could be improved during the workshops. This is an expensive procedure that requires time and money and it is normally not possible to do every single project cycle. HAART tries to do it every 2-3 years. It is important that the evaluation use a realistic measure of the knowledge the participants have attained in the workshops. As the participants will not become experts in human trafficking but ideally should get a basic understanding of what human trafficking is and what they can do to stay safe or get help.

In 2014 HAART worked with a Master's student who was an intern in the organization on this exercise. She went with HAART's facilitator to different workshops and then some groups that had gone through a workshop months prior, were re-convened for a focus group discussion. The study resulted in a documentation of the impact of the workshops as well as four areas of improvements. However, the most important was that the study confirmed that the participants get a basic understanding of human trafficking and although they may not be able to remember the legal definition, they are able to have a working understanding of what trafficking means.

The following quote from the research gives a good idea of what the workshops can do.

"... the participants listed many people they had told about human trafficking, including family, friends, neighbours, people in the community and people at church, and in one focus group, 14 out of 19 participants said they knew people who had not travelled because of the information they had given them." Alexander, Anni. (2015).



Doing these sorts of research can be incredibly important as it gives not only an idea of what can be improved but also how the work is impacting the community.

- FOLLOW UP WITH THE COMMUNITY

After the workshop, it is the responsibility of the mobiliser and facilitator to follow up with the community.

The facilitator will take note after the workshop of any stories or cases of victims of trafficking that might have been identified during the workshop.

The mobiliser will assist with following up on these cases to ensure that they are referred to HAART if there was no time after the workshop for the facilitator to collect the story. All possible case of trafficking should be referred for further follow up.

- IDENTIFICATION AND REFERRAL OF CASES

Most of the time people will be able to either identify themselves as victims of trafficking or have stories of people they know that might be victims of trafficking.

The stories should be collected and those that are potential victims of trafficking referred to the victim's department for further follow up.

HAART has a helpline that should always be given to the community for them to refer cases of trafficking.

ETHICAL GUIDELINES WHEN INTERVIEWING POTENTIAL VICTIMS

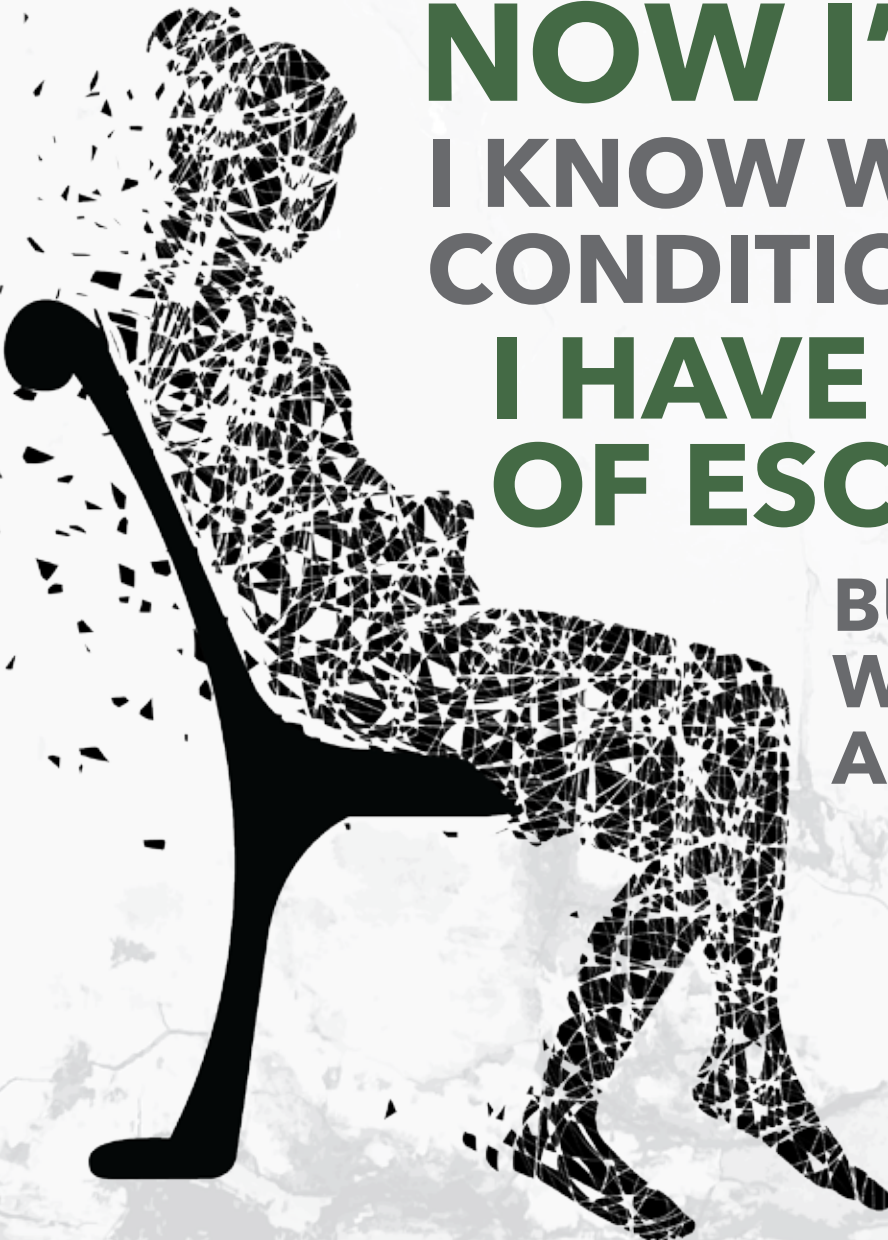
It is possible when training on human trafficking for participants to identify themselves as victims. This might cause a trigger and the victim might be emotional. As a facilitator, it is important to be prepared for such a situation. If it happens during the workshop, you can stop for a while and get someone to take the person outside to calm them down.

Some of the things you need to consider when calming down a potential victim include:

- Interview should be done by someone of the same sex as the potential victim
- Try and find a private but safe place to hold the session
- Do not touch the person
- Listen carefully to avoid asking the person to repeat what they have said
- If the situation becomes too emotional for you to handle, ask for help

REFERENCES

Alexander, Anni. (2015). Raising Awareness on Human Trafficking: Exploring the Impact of HAART's Awareness Raising Workshops.



NOW I'VE BEEN FREE.
I KNOW WHAT A DREADFUL
CONDITION SLAVERY IS.
I HAVE SEEN HUNDREDS
OF ESCAPED SLAVES,

BUT I NEVER SAW ONE WHO
WAS WILLING TO GO BACK
AND BE A SLAVE. HARRIET TUBMAN



ANNEX: RESOURCES

This toolkit comes together with many different resources such as:

- Videos
- Case study template
- Pictures
- Pre and post test questionnaires
- Workshop report template
- Additional research

All of this and much more is available to download and use at:

www.haartkenya.org/toolkit





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