

Human Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children in East Africa

(**Analysis** of Projects and Activities incorporating a **Directory** of
Actors assisting Victims and Survivors).

A Project of
**Mensen met een Missie (MM),
The Netherlands**

And

**Koinonia Advisory Research and
Advisory Service (KARDS),
Nairobi, Kenya.**

November 2009

Research Project Directed

by

Richard Muko Ochanda

Dedication

This study is dedicated to the honor of “Professor Wangari Maathai” a woman of courage, a promoter of freedom and peace, a brilliant environmentalist and a great role model for the women, men, girls and boys of East Africa. Her unique forms of action have contributed to drawing attention to political oppression nationally and internationally. She is a special icon in her simplicity, great humility and love for nature. Her struggle against oppression is a struggle against slavery which can be generally applied to the present struggle against human trafficking.

Mensen Met een Missie (MM-People in Mission) is a mission support organization based in the Netherlands. In its work MM does its utmost to contribute to a better world for every person, a world as God meant it to be from the beginning. MM believes in justice and peace as the earthly interpretation of this vision. According to MM, *exclusion* is the worst result of globalisation. The exclusion of people, groups of people, indigenous communities and peoples leads to the increase of poverty, famine and discontent in the world. MM does not regard these phenomena as obvious forms of deplorable deprivation, but rather as *injustices created by mankind that have to be opposed*. The developmental activity that MM and its partners have in mind does not limit itself to charitable care for the helpless. On the contrary, it is aimed at the provision of financial and/or personnel support to those people who struggle against the social injustice they experience, consciously, in solidarity and in an organised manner.

“Koinonia Advisory Research and Development Service (KARDS)” is a community development consultancy established in 2002 by Koinonia Community a Lay Catholic Organization in response to the call of the African Synod held in Rome in 1994 to use scientific tools to promote development in Africa. It exists to practically implement the Catholic Social Teaching (CST) by addressing gaps prevalent in the consultancy field i.e. by “consulting for the poor, the socially excluded and the non profits.” As it gains more experience KARDS hopes to become a small initiative encouraging innovations within the grassroots and the non profit sector in East Africa. Since 2006, KARDS continues reflecting on the role of the social economy in economic development and ultimately getting people out of poverty.

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Patrick Mudogo (KARDS Consultant)

For KARDS Team

Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| ACKNOWLEDGMENTS | 5 |
| A LIST OF ACRONYMS..... | 8 |
| FOREWORD..... | 10 |
| PREFACE..... | 12 |
| ABSTRACT..... | 15 |
| CHAPTER 1 STUDY BACKGROUND..... | 18 |
| Introduction..... | 18 |
| Case Stories..... | 25 |
| Chapter Summary..... | 30 |
| CHAPTER 2 THE EXTENT OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS..... | 32 |
| Introduction..... | 32 |
| Definition of TIP..... | 32 |
| The Full Picture of Trafficking in Persons..... | 33 |
| Factors Leading to Trafficking..... | 37 |
| Chapter Summary..... | 44 |
| CHAPTER 3: SCOPE, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY..... | 45 |
| Scope and Objectives..... | 45 |
| Study Methodology..... | 47 |
| Strengths and Limitations of the Study..... | 48 |
| Summary Chapter..... | 52 |
| CHAPTER 4: INSTITUTIONAL LANDSCAPE..... | 53 |
| Introduction..... | 53 |
| Services to the Survivors and/or Victims of TIP..... | 53 |
| Organizational Statistics..... | 55 |
| Financial Resources..... | 56 |
| Strengths and Challenges..... | 57 |
| Extent of Networking amongst Anti Human Trafficking Organizations..... | 59 |
| Chapter Summary..... | 63 |
| CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS..... | 64 |
| REFERENCES..... | 72 |
| THE DIRECTORY..... | 73 |

A LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------|---|
| ANPPCAN: | African Network for the prevention and protection against child abuse and neglect |
| CLAN: | Children's Legal Action Network |
| CBO: | Community Based Organization(s) |
| COPDEC: | Coalition for the Promotion and Development of the Child in the Coast Region |
| COTU: | Central Organization of Trade Unions (Kenya) |
| CPJC: | Catholic Peace and Justice Commission |
| C-TIP: | Counter Trafficking in Persons |
| CVM: | Comunita Volontari Per il Mondo |
| DANIDA: | Danish International Development Agency |
| DCO: | District Children's Officer |
| DMI: | Daughters of Mary Immaculate |
| DRC: | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| ECPIK: | End Child Prostitution and Pornography in Kenya |
| ECPAT: | End Child Prostitution and Trafficking |
| FIDA K: | International Federation of Women Lawyers Kenya Chapter |
| GAATW: | Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women |
| GIFAHT: | Global Interfaith Alliance Against Human Trafficking |
| GTZ: | German International Development Agency |
| HDI: | Human Development Index |
| HIV/AIDS: | Human Immuno Deficiency/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| ILO: | International Labour Organization |
| IOM: | International Organization for Migration |
| IPAR: | Institute of Policy Analysis and Research |
| JRS: | Jesuit Refugee Service |
| KAACR: | Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children Rights |
| KARDS: | Koinonia Advisory Research and Development Service |
| KAHC: | Kenya Association of Hoteliers and Caterers |
| KIHBS: | Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey |
| KIWOHEDE: | Kiota Women Health and Development Organization |
| KIPPRA: | Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis |
| KKK: | Kanisa Kuu la Kristo in Mkunazini, Zanzibar |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| KUDHEIHA: | Kenya Union of Domestic, Hotels, Educational. Institutions, Hospitals and Allied Workers |
| MM: | Mensen Met een Missie (People in Mission) |
| MUHURI: | Muslims for Human Rights |
| NGO(S): | Non Governmental Organization(s) |
| NSSF: | National Social Security Fund |
| OVC: | Orphans and Vulnerable Children |
| PEV: | Post Elections Violence |
| RECY: | Recovery of Exploited Children and Youth Network |
| SOLWODI: | Solidarity with Women in Distress |
| TIP: | Trafficking in Persons |
| UNDP: | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNAIDS: | The United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNHCR: | United Nations High Commission for Refugees |
| WID GAD: | Women in Development Gender and Development |
| YCPV: | Youth-Parents Counseling Volunteers |

FOREWORD

As Programme Officer of Mensen met een Missie it is a special joy and privilege for me to introduce this publication on the struggle against one of the most poignant excesses of economic globalization.

Women do not enjoy the status of full personhood in most of the world today. Discrimination against them is virtually a universal value enshrined in patriarchal systems that thrive in secular and faith based institutions around the world. The feminine poverty is one of the most pressing issues of our time. United Nations summed up the burden of this inequality in this way **“women who comprise half of the world population, do two thirds of the world's work, earn one tenth of the world's income and own one hundredth of the world's property.”** From conception through to the end of life girls and women are at risk in hundreds of ways. Data shows that at least one in every three women is a survivor of some gender based violence. Often that violence is perpetrated by someone in her own family. This book is concerned about another gender injustice; women's bodies are a commodity in the market place. An estimated 500,000 girls under the age of eighteen are victims of worldwide sex trade trafficking every year. In the face of such grim statistics, hope lies in the fact that women themselves can be agents for positive change. Women's intellect, skills, perspectives, experience and wisdom are sources of hope for the world. We believe in the principle which says that ensuring women's full equality and participation in society is one of the most effective ways to build a just, peaceful and sustainable world.

When Mensen met een Missie commissioned KARDS to undertake an inventory study on grassroots initiative to counter human trafficking of women and children in the coastal areas of Kenya and Tanzania, we expected to receive a small research report. How could we possibly know that they would take up this work with such compassion and commitment? We are very grateful for all the work done and we congratulate the KARDS team with the result. We believe that this publication is an important step forward in the struggle against the trafficking of women and children in Eastern Africa. The book not only provides valuable insights in the scope of trafficking in persons,

its underlying root, causes and practical suggestions for action, but also contains a systematic overview of the existing civil society and church related networks and initiatives which provides support to the survivors and victims. It ought to be read by the civil society activists, scholars and students, by policy makers and by political, cultural and religious leaders in Eastern Africa. My deep desire is that this book will not only inform the mind but also inspire the heart of every reader, for the sake of God's kingdom in Africa and worldwide.

Kees Schilder

Mensen met een Missie

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PREFACE

Human trafficking happens often in our East African communities and families yet it remains unknown. Somehow, knowledge about international human trafficking seems much diffused (though also not well understood) than that of domestic human trafficking. Domestic Human trafficking is manifested when people promise to help educate children (girls and boys) of their poor relatives or friends and end up enslaving them, parents who give away young children (for marriage, domestic work, or for any other purpose) to help them contribute to family income, people making false promises to offer jobs and/or education and end up enslaving or sexually exploiting the promisees. The African culture has a great respect for human dignity and life which also finds a deep connectivity with the teachings of the faith communities. The poor in our midst must be helped by people of goodwill and this act of charity should have an empowering dimension and not a manipulative, exploitative or an enslaving one. Both International and domestic trafficking thrive on deceit and opportunistic behaviour against unsuspecting children, women and youth. Despite their scope, both international and domestic human trafficking remain phenomena not well understood in our societies. The knowledge communities, government institutions and the faith based communities are yet to understand it well despite the fact that it touches nearly all the structures of our communities and societies.

While reflecting about the human trafficking problem, we were puzzled at how a great “screaming injustice” has been happening for many years and yet it did not attract the attention of the promoters of justice and human rights. This made us ask ourselves, what other injustices might be possibly happening under our watchful eyes yet we do not see them? We have therefore tried to explore the problem of human trafficking from two dimensions; one being poverty and the other being charity. The joys and hopes, the sorrows and anxieties of men and women of our time, especially those who are poor or afflicted in any way; these are the joys and hopes, the sorrow and anxieties of the entire human community. The fundamental call to individuals, communities and leaders of the East African Community is to promote a favourable environment that would make people move progressively out of

poverty. Poverty is a cause of so much pain. The Nobel Laureate Armatya Sen looks at this process of empowerment as enhancement of freedoms. These freedoms are the capabilities people have to live the lives they value or desire. They enable them to avoid poverty, unemployment, insecurity, illiteracy, and diseases amongst others. The freedoms also include ability to participate in political processes, entrepreneurial freedoms and taking decisions that are good not only for them but also those that promote the common good. In the words of Gustavo Gutierrez, this process is known as Liberation. This vision has been espoused and lived by the East African Nobel Laureate Professor Wangari Maathai, an awe-inspiring woman of courage who has worked hard to defend human rights and promote democracy in her work to protect the environment.

Charity stems from justice, therefore the obligation to perform acts of charity is an important part of human mission to promote the common good embedded in the process of reason. Hence social justice may be seen as love that does justice. Acts of charity therefore should be geared towards promotion of life, human empowerment and human dignity promotion. Each person possesses a basic dignity irrespective of gender, age, race or economic status. The test therefore to all people, families, communities, organizations, institutions, policies and governments is whether they threaten human dignity, human rights and human life. All institutions be they social, political, economic, cultural should be at the service of people, promoting dignity, rights and life.

The KARDS study on “Intervening to counter Human Trafficking of Women and Children; Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation,” has explored the challenge posed by the reflection on charity and poverty. Some of the questions and answers provided by this study have challenged our Stationarity position and seem to be pushing us towards a dynamic plane in search of appropriate solutions to the poverty problem. The study has addressed a great challenge that requires much knowledge, education and wisdom. In promoting knowledge the research community is challenged to put new discoveries at the service of the individuals and the society. Education on the other hand should form men and women capable of rational and critical

judgment and conscious of the transcendental dignity of the human person in constant interaction with his or her culture. Hence knowledge once applied in practice should be inherently ethical and service oriented. Critical and rational judgment must promote constant dialogue between knowledge and culture on one hand and knowledge and reason on the other and this is a very important educational process.

The East African Communities are accumulating wisdom to help the society address pressing situations. Thus in the mystery of human suffering and pain, we face unique experiences inviting us to generate knowledge much more rapidly, become innovative, promote life, uphold rights and dignity of all persons, build love, justice and liberty which is fundamental to all communities. Though we are challenged by material poverty, our soul force still remains a great resource towards promoting a favorable society for all our children; girls and boys, women and men. The more we internalize this growing wisdom and enact it in our own lives the more we will promote the well being of the East African Citizen.

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November, 2009.

ABSTRACT

This study on human trafficking of women and children for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation in Kenya and Tanzania was commissioned by Mensen Met een Missien (People in Mission), a mission support organization from the Netherlands. Koinonia Advisory Research and Development Service (KARDS) conducted this study. The objectives of the study were to:

Make an inventory of the faith based networks, NGOs and other civil associations that are active in providing assistance to trafficked women and children who have been victims and/or survivors of commercial sexual exploitation

Find out what the needs of these organizations in terms of financial assistance and capacity building are

Assist actors share experiences, skills and information with each other in order to promote general collaboration and networking

Stimulate creativity amongst the present actors and generate interest amongst other non involved actors

In Kenya the study was conducted in Malindi, Mombasa and Nairobi while in Tanzania the study was conducted in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. A total of 51 organizations participated in this study. Organizations not able to respond to our questionnaires provided us with brochures, newsletters and other material about their organizations, they also explained to us about the nature of their work. Organizations not reached personally by our team corresponded with us using Email and other means such as the post or visiting us.

In conducting this study we utilized both desk review and field work. During the desk review we reviewed media reports on human trafficking for the last seven years mainly from Kenya and Tanzania. A few media reports from other countries such as Uganda and Malawi relevant to our study were also studied. We benefited much from literature on human trafficking and migration

studies especially covering Sub Saharan Africa and more so East Africa. There are some important country studies on the Kenyan situation. We did not find country studies on the Tanzanian situation on human trafficking apart from the ones on the US government trafficking site. In the field the researchers divided themselves into three teams the first covering Nairobi, the second covering Malindi and Mombasa and the third covering Dares Salaam and Zanzibar. Our field work was mainly geared towards understanding the DNA make up of organizations working to combat human trafficking of women and children. We used mainly the snow balling study design where we were directed to other actors by either the faith based institutions, NGOs most popular in this area or the governmental authorities. We managed also to meet some survivors of human trafficking. The results of our fieldwork form the bulk of our chapter on institutional landscape.

We experienced a few limitations in the field. In Tanzania most humanitarian organizations had difficulty sharing their experiences. We hope as more studies are carried out in this field in Tanzania, organizations will feel much more freer to share their experiences with one another. In this case we recommend that network formations be supported, this will help organizations to interact and share more closely. Due to the time and financial constraints we could not conduct very comprehensive organizational studies. On the other hand our statistics on survivors and beneficiaries in the two countries could not be relied for purposes of reporting because we felt that they entangled untrafficked clients being assisted by the actors. This means that apart from IOM in Kenya and Tanzania all other organizations did not have combating human trafficking as a major objective. Despite these statistical anomalies we were still able to derive important inferences.

We found that organizations working against human trafficking of women and children in Kenya and Tanzania are likely to be involved with children, gender and HIV/AIDS issues. Other likely actors are involved in youth activities, promotion of human rights, poverty eradication and rehabilitation of drug addicts. Organizations work to address a particular aspect of the complex chain of human trafficking in the light of prevention, rehabilitation and social support, legal and judicial support, reintegration of survivors and lobby and

advocacy. Resources to assist the survivors of human trafficking are mainly mobilized from international organizations, local contributions within the organizations, religious institutions, governments amongst other sources. Four needs identified by the actors include financial support, capacity building, government support and a conducive legal environment. Most organizations assisting survivors of human trafficking are in the receiving areas. Only ANPPCAN indicated to be having a presence in some of the sending areas and in the borders. *Global Interfaith Alliance Against Human Trafficking* (GIFAAHT) another organization in Kenya planning in the near future to intervene in the rural areas, North Eastern Province near the Borders between Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. However from our findings we do not reject the fact that there are very few or no organizations at all in many of the source areas.

Important contribution of this study within the East African context is: first, understanding of the DNA generic make up of actors against human trafficking of children and women in Tanzania and Kenya. Second, a realization that our East African culture has elements that encourage human trafficking calling for interventions on behavioral and/or cultural change. Third, a comprehensive directory of actors showing areas of operations for each actor in Kenya and Tanzania has been developed to accompany this study. It is our hope that this will make it much easy for actors to communicate with one another and share knowledge hence promoting new inventions and effectiveness in assisting the survivors and victims of human trafficking in Kenya and Tanzania. Fourth, major actors have been identified in the two countries including those involved in research and documentation; this will certainly be a great help for those seeking information in this area such as new actors, the governments, funding institutions and the research community.

STUDY BACKGROUND

Introduction

Human trafficking of women and children in Kenya and Tanzania for purposes of sexual exploitation centers on the relationship between poverty, lack of employment opportunities for the youth and women; and the inability of the families to provide a protective environment for their youngsters. This section of the report will explore the contextual analysis of human trafficking in the East Africa region by looking at the macro perspective; economic context, social-political and cultural context. A few case studies will also be provided.

Economic context

The global economic development statistics paint a really gloomy picture for the East Africa region. The following table shows important economic indicators for Kenya and Tanzania

Table 1¹: Development Statistics for Kenya and Tanzania

| Indicator and year | Kenya | Tanzania |
|---|---|--|
| Political Stability -2008 | -1.10 and ranked 176/209 | 0.07 and ranked 126/209 |
| Total Population -2008 | 37,953,840 | 40,213,160 |
| Life expectancy-2008 | 56.64 | 51.45 |
| Infant Mortality rate -2008 | 56.01 | 70.46 |
| Total fertility (children per woman) - 2008 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Adult HIV/AIDS prevalence -2003 and 2008 | 6.7 in 2003 and 7.1 to 8.3 in 2008 | 8.8 in 2003 and 5.8 to 6.6 in 2008 |
| People living with HIV/AIDS -2003 and 2008 | 1.2 million in 2003 and 2 million in 2008 | 1.6million in 2003 and 1.5 million in 2008 |
| HIV/AIDS Deaths p.a -2003 and 2008 | 150,000 in 2003 and 130,000 in 2008 | 160,000 in 2003 and 110,000 in 2008 |
| Human Development Indicators - 2007 | Indicator: 0.521 Ranking: 148/209 | Indicator: 0.467 Rank: 159/209 |
| Total GDP in USD PPP -2007 | 612,200,000,000 | 51,070,000,000 |
| GDP per capita in USD PPP-2007 | 1,700 | 1,300 |
| Real GDP growth rate -2008 | 7.0 in 2007 and 3.3 in 2008 | 7.1 in 2007 and 7.5 in 2008 |
| Industrial Production growth rate - 2007 | 6.8 | 9.5 |
| Labour Force-2007 | 11,850,000 | 19,690,000 |
| Unemployment rate (% labour force) – 2008 | 40% (2008 statistics) | Not available |
| People living on less than USD 1 | 24% | 57.8% |
| People living on less than USD 2 | 58% | 89.9% |
| Human Poverty Index (Ranking) | 60/209 | 67/209 |

The 2007-08 United Nations Human Development indicators report noted that 24% of Kenyans and 57.8% of Tanzanians are leaving on less than USD 1 a day, while just over 58% Kenyans and 89% Tanzanians survive on less than USD 2 per day. The unemployment rate in Kenya is 40%, that of Tanzania could not be ascertained but given the big number of the labour force and income poverty in comparison to Kenya it is prudent to assume that Tanzania has fewer employment opportunities.

The Human Development Index (HDI) scores for Kenya and Tanzania are 0.521 and 0.467 respectively. The HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development: living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), being educated (measured by adult literacy and enrolment

¹Sources: UNDP HDI indicators 2008; UN Trends in sustainable development Africa Report (2008-2009); UNAIDS (2008) Country reports for Kenya and Tanzania.

at the primary, secondary and tertiary level) and having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity, PPP, income). Tanzania is placed amongst the lowest global scorers of HDI and Kenya is in the lower positions of the global mid-scorers.

In both countries HIV/AIDS continues to be a big threat to people's lives. As can be seen from the above statistics the HIV/AIDS prevalence in Kenya and Tanzania were 6.7% and 8.8% in 2003 and 6.5 and 8.3 in 2008 while the resultant deaths were 150,000 and 160,000 in 2003 and 130,000 and 110,000 in 2008 respectively. These deaths apart from robbing families of their loved ones, plunge them into greater poverty, leaving children orphans with the aged family members such as grandmothers and grandfathers or at worst with no one at all to take care of them. These children lacking a protective environment hence become prone to opportunists who may want to exploit them.

In 2008 economic performance in terms of Annual GDP Growth in Kenya reduced to 3.3% while that of 2007 was 7.0%. The poor economic growth of Kenya in 2007 is mainly attributed to the post electoral violence (PEV). The post electoral violence pushed a number of people to poverty and vulnerability. Both Tanzania and Kenya are presently grappling with the effects of the global economic crisis which has pushed the prices of food higher. This has affected the economies of the two countries differently with the World Bank projecting a much lower GDP growth in 2009 and 2010 but Kenya bears the brunt of it as a result of the post electoral violence (PEV)². High poverty, including deteriorating economic conditions in Kenya and Tanzania is considered to be a major factor contributing to the escalation of human trafficking.

² The period known as the post electoral violence (PEV) in Kenya was between 29th December 2007 to 30th March 2008. There were major electoral irregularities during a presidential election that led to the two contesting parties (the winning Party of National Unity [PNU] and the Losing Orange Democratic Movement [ODM]) in a state of disagreement. This disagreement developed to inter party and tribal animosity leading to mass scale violence.

Social and cultural context

In East African culture children are seen as a blessing, hence most people aspire to get at least one child in their life time. Having children is an important insurance against aging, as children are not only a source of deep and rare satisfaction to the parents but are also expected to take care of their parents in old age. Older children on the other hand are expected to contribute in the upbringing of their younger siblings. It is a fact that children can eventually be able to help their families only if they are lucky to secure a job, get a good education that guarantees them a good job, or for girls if they are lucky to marry a successful person. We assume that this is the primary reason as to why poor couples especially in the rural areas will tend to have a big number of children hoping that at least one of them will get lucky.

The extended family network is very much valued in East Africa, making it easy for the affluent family members, friends and acquaintances to offer to assist the poor folk in their midst. As a result of this network of trust, the poor folk will tend to give out their children with ease hoping that the child will be assisted to get a good education. Many families in the rural areas and in the slums are already burdened by a big number of their own children and probably those of close kin who might have succumbed to HIV/AIDS. They therefore will tend to easily place their trust on their more affluent friends and relatives who would be willing to help. Unfortunately, some of the affluent people usually give false promises so as they may get the child for their own selfish ends which may include labour or any other purposes³.

On the other hand there are families that have a big number of children with very little means. Some of these families would tend to give away some of their children, especially girls for domestic work. All the income earned by these

³ Beck one of our respondents was assisted by a politician to pay fee. She was also exploited sexually by her benefactor and as a result got pregnant. The politician wanted an abortion but she refused. Till today she lives in fear of this politician. A certain Catholic Parish in Nairobi assists her.

children is given back to the parents to help raise the remaining children and/or to meet other family expenses⁴. In fact it is common in both Kenya and Tanzania to find children who have been employed and the employers send the money at the end of each month back to the parents of the child. The “sending parents”⁵ in most cases do not care about the conditions of work their child is in because they are in need of additional income. This lack of concern for the children from the sending parents creates opportunities for abuse of the employed children by the employers and their acquaintances⁶. When the abused children report the abuse to their parents, the parents ask them to overlook the abuse and continue working. In some of the cases the sending parents know who the abusers are after having been told by other parents but they tend to overlook the calls for caution because of their need for more income. Poor children especially orphans may at times be abused by some people taking advantage of the poverty in their families⁷. Orphans are always in danger of ending up being house maids and then by default become sex slaves. Children and domestic workers at times may break away from

⁴ Maria is a house help at 20. Her parents are Pastors of an evangelical church in Kitale, Kenya. Her parents have always used her to contribute to family income by giving her away for domestic work since she was 14 after completing her primary school. She is never paid because all her money is given to her father. In order to get money to meet her own needs, Maria engages in commercial sex.

⁵ We use the term “sending parents” here to mean the parents who give away their children for purposes of domestic work.

⁶ A domestic worker (DW) was found by her lady employer bleeding profusely after having been raped by the son of the employer. The lady employer ordered the domestic worker to dress up and go back to work and not to tempt her son again. The DW was constantly raped even with the knowledge of her parents but there was no action whatsoever.

⁷ In 2004 A certain center in Mombasa rescued an 11 years old girl who had been sexually exploited by a neighbor aged 40. This girl delivered when she was 12 in 2005. She was then assisted to go on with school.

constant abuse of their employers and end up in the streets⁸. At times too children or women may just want to break away from unfavorable family environment (poverty, abusive etc). This breaking away may land them in situations of human trafficking⁹.

At times people may find themselves duped by trusted friends or family members who happen to be pimps¹⁰. These friends or family members come back home after having been away with gifts and also looking much better than when they left. They narrate beautiful stories of where they have been to those remaining in their rural homes. Those from the coasts will speak about how lucky they were to get a white person (locally known as “Mzungu”) for a boyfriend or girlfriend and the fact that they will go to Europe soon. The narrators at times exaggerate their stories to get those listening to them interested. In the long run they give their listeners an opportunity better their livelihood in the cities or to get a wealthy boyfriend or girl friend. Once their listeners buy their story they become objects of exploitation¹¹.

⁸ A young boy of 12 was rescued by a Children Centre in Dar from the streets which he had escaped to when his aunt who in the promise of education ended up enslaving him and beating him everyday. He also faced violence and torture from his cousins.

⁹ The Case of Maurice

¹⁰The Story of Natasha

¹¹See the story of Cindi and Venera

Political and migration context

Vulnerable populations such as refugees and street children are on a high risk of being trafficked. This is for various reasons one being that they have loose family connections and are known to be very mobile. Their disappearance may not raise an alarm. The street children in Kenya seem to be aware of the trafficking problem and are therefore wary of anyone they do not know trying to take them to places they have never been before. You will often hear them warning their friend talking to suspicious strangers “*utauzwa wewe*” (you will be sold) or “*utatumiwa vibaya*” (you will be misused).

The refugee status is more delicate¹². In Kenya for example refugees always move between the camps to the cities especially Nairobi and back to the camps (Kakuma and Daadab), they also move to other neighboring countries or get resettled. Refugees will also tend to trust anybody who comes with a promise to help them with documentation, education and finding employment. Refugees therefore could become victims of not only the citizens of the host country but also the humanitarian staff providing care and protection to them. The Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) discovered this problem in 1998 and instituted a code of conduct against sexual and work exploitation of refugees that was binding to all its staff. In 2006, other refugee organizations in Kenya also developed concerns over opportunistic humanitarian workers. Later, with the help of International Rescue Committee (IRC), they discussed a more detailed code that bound all the organizations taking care of refugees in Kenya. This code guarded against work or sexual exploitation of refugees by the humanitarian workers.

Situations of violence and instability in a country also increase the opportunity for human trafficking. This is because during violence all the state apparatus come to a standstill giving opportunity for criminals and opportunists to carry out their activities undeterred. According to Red Cross Kenya, during the post

¹²The case of Furaha a DRC refugee

electoral violence (PEV) in Kenya, a number of children and women disappeared and have not been found to date. One family in Nakuru for example had seven children; during the post election violence four of the children disappeared and have never been found to date. It is strongly believed that most of those who disappeared during the post elections violence (PEV) if they are not dead then maybe now trafficked persons.

Within the East African nations there is no common vision on policy and priority actions yet as far as policy discourse is concerned. The current political context is characterized by unfocused knowledge on what the neighboring country is doing, lack of policy dialogue and therefore existence of persistent policy gaps between needs and responses. As a result, there is a deepening uncertainty for leaders, decision makers and citizens. Human mobility in its various forms remains one of the most controversial issues of regional integration in Eastern Africa. Migration issues are barely included in political agendas and hardly discussed by national governments. This is despite the fact that East Africa is a major point of departure for migrants (both from within and without), with resultant effects such as human trafficking, significant loss of lives of citizens and the effects of sea patrols and militarization of South European Borders and deplorable conditions the survivors find themselves in after the ordeal.

Case Stories

In this section we provide illustrations or experiences referred to in the footnotes above and elsewhere in this study. These experiences were collected from different people in the course of our study and will help to illustrate the magnitude of the human trafficking problem. While maintaining the same stories we have changed the names of people and locales so as to maintain the confidentiality of our respondents. Some of these case stories have also been extracted from other studies such as IOM 2008, Cradle 2006 and GTZ 2004.

The Story of Cindi and Her Sister Venera

Cindi is a girl from Soy village near Eldoret in Kenya who finished her form four studies in 1991. From 1991 she tried to apply to different colleges and to look for work, but had no success. In 1995, her eldest sister, Venera took her to Mombasa on the promise of getting a white husband. Venera herself had a white boyfriend from Germany known as Michael. Michael and Venera were due to marry in a period of three weeks. Just after reaching Mombasa, Cindi was introduced to Michael. On the evening of their arrival to Mombasa, Cindi was treated to a night out by Venera and Michael.

After the night out, Venera told Cindi that they were all to sleep together on the same bed with Michael. This to Cindi was a big shock. Venera later requested Cindi to have sex with Michael as this would have ensured that her marriage plans became successful. After failing to convince her completely, Michael assured her that nothing would happen while they slept. While they slept the intention of Michael was to have sex with the two ladies. So he tried to get Cindi to have sex with him including using force, but with no avail. Cindi later left the bed and continued sleeping on a chair. In the long run Venera offered to give Cindi German DM 500 so as she may agree to have sex with Michael. Cindi refused completely. The next day she was roughed up by both Michael and Venera. Venera demanded to be paid back all the expenses she had incurred in paying her transport costs to Mombasa and in accommodating her for one night including taking her out which amounted to Kshs 8,000 (about USD 100 that time). Cindi called her brother Rashid in Nairobi and explained the whole problem. The brother came to her rescue.

The Story of Cindi and Koech

Cindi stayed at Soy for one more year later she met Koech a man who looked rich and who proposed to be her boy friend. Their relationship with Koech had something peculiar. He never wanted this relationship to be known to Cindi's relatives and never did he talk about his family. He would come and disappear and then reappear again. Early 1996, he told Cindi that he had found her a job

at the State House in Nairobi but she was to leave discretely without sharing this with her mother and even her brother and only inform them later as a surprise. They travelled by bus to Nairobi and where they were booked in at some hostels in Ngara Estate. Once in Ngara she was told that the next day early morning they were to leave via an aero-plane to Wajir in Northern Kenya. Here Cindi smelt a rat and she escaped and called her brother . Once Koech heard that the brother of Cindi was coming to meet him he disappeared from the Ngara hostels. Rashid arrived to collect his sister, the owners of the hostels told him that they really do not know the real name of Koech. However, he always came there with different innocent beautiful girls and stayed with them for a night and left the next day. They have never seen these girls again. They were not sure where these girls were being taken to. Most of his victims were always from Western Kenya. It seems that Koech always forbade his victims from discussing with anybody and seemingly none of the victims knew him well. Koech remains to be a mystery to Cindi up to this day.

The Story of Venera and Michael

Venera was eventually married to Michael and they travelled to Hamburg, Germany. During the first months everything looked fine but they started to change with time. Michael was a drug addict which he concealed to Venera when he was in Kenya but did it openly in their house in Germany. At times he and his friends would come in the house and have sex with Venera in turns. Venera too in the long run became a drug addict too. She also became bitter of how she was being mistreated by her husband in Germany and launched a legal suit against him. This legal suit became too impossible for her and she returned to Kenya hoping to go back and pursue this case. She did return to Germany and pursued her case and lost it. She is now aged 40 and back in Kenya. She is poor and she contracted HIV in the course of her bizarre relationship with Michael. She is bitter with her whole life experience. She is bitter with her family and bitter with the society in general.

The Story of Natasha

At about 2000, Natasha was a young beautiful girl of about 19 years staying in Nzega, near Tabora in Tanzania. She had finished her secondary school through the help of her local Catholic Parish. Her family was poor and was struggling to get the day to day needs. Natasha had an older friend, Clotilda from Dar es Salaam. Whenever Clotilda would visit Nzega, she would bring Natasha gifts and tell her how sweet life in Dar is. Clotilda always looked sharp, sophisticated and stylish. As a result she had a big influence on Natasha because of her style and class. Clotilda had the best make ups, perfumes and fashionable clothes. Clotilda was well known by the family of Natasha and respected too.

In 2003 Clotilda offered Natasha a prospect of living with her in Dar es Salaam for sometimes and even paid for her fare. This to Natasha was an important opportunity. The parents of Natasha did not have a problem as they knew Clotilda well. Once they arrived at Dar, Clotilda took Natasha to a brothel (known as *danguro* in the local language) at Ubungo and told her to observe what the other girls were doing and then to do the same thing. She was to refund the fare and pay Clotilda 50 percent of her earnings per day as the facilities she was using belonged to Clotilda. Natasha found this difficult in the beginning but given the fact that there was nothing else to depend on and the hostility of her host, she gave in to prostitution.

Natasha later on burdened with the life of being badly exploited approached an HIV/AIDS counseling centre at Ubungo. The centre listened to her case and helped her with repatriation expenses. Later on this centre staff started visiting the brothels ("*Madanguro*") around Ubungo and listening to stories of other women who found themselves in sex business as a result of false promises from their friends, relatives or acquaintances. Unfortunately due to lack of resources this center could not help and it had to stop the visits to the *madanguro* and its activities with the prostitutes.

The Story of Maurice

Maurice a boy of 15 years escaped home at Marangu in Kilimanjaro after he impregnated a girl and hence was afraid of the consequences he was to face. He managed to reach Dar through the assistance of truck drivers where he would always present himself as going to see his parents in Dar es Salaam. Once he reached Dar, he did not have any place to stay, hence he joined other boys in the street. Later on he got some small jobs to clean at a small restaurant in Dar. In this restaurant the owner provided him with food and some small amounts of money. He also allowed him to sleep in the same restaurant. The owner of the restaurant would have sex with him most of the evenings before he left for home.

He later met a boy who introduced him to a pimp who had connections with the tourists at the Cocoa beach. At Cocoa beach Maurice could earn up to Tshs 10,000 (Euro 6.5) per client. During good days he could have up to seven clients. He was required to pay a proportion of his pay to his pimp. Maurice in the long run learnt the trade very well and started recruiting others and earning both sex money and pimping moneys as well. In the course of his trade, Maurice got a Dutch boyfriend who took him to Holland where he stayed been for three years. He now travels to Holland several times to meet his friend. He was later assisted by a local youth talent development center. Though Maurice claimed that he was able to support his family, he was so much worried about contracting AIDS. He also tried to conceal how he made his income. Now Maurice is doing well as a musician but his past is something that secretly haunts him.

The Story of Furaha

Furaha was a 10 years old refugee boy from DRC when his aunt and his nephew arrived to Tanzania after being assisted by humanitarian organizations in 2002. In Congo they had witnessed very many atrocities including the loss of his aunt's husband, his own mother and some relatives. Hence their arrival in Tanzania was a relief. In Tanzania their refugee status was rejected and they opted to move to Kenya where their refugee status was also rejected and they opted to live in the country as illegal immigrants.

A Congolese clinical officer with a full refugee status¹³ in Nakuru offered to live with Furaha and help him go through Kenyan education. This was a big relief to the migrant family. After a long time the aunt came to visit her nephew at the Clinical officer's home. He realized that the boy was behaving in a strange way. After long moments of questioning that is when the boy opened up that he was being overworked and sodomized by his host everyday. The case was reported to UNHCR. The clinical officer was put in police custody for sometime and later on released. It is not clear how this case ended. Nobody knows what has become of Furaha.

Chapter Summary

It is from the above shared experiences and contexts that we proceed to discuss the interventions on the ground to assist trafficked women and children facing the problem of commercial sexual exploitation. There are complex dimensions to this problem ranging from cultural, social, political, religious and economic. Central to the phenomenon of trafficking in East Africa and surrounding countries is the tradition of placing children with extended families or other care-takers when they cannot be cared for by their own parents. While many receiving families end up assisting the child entrusted to them, a few families end up enslaving and mistreating this child. Conflict has also contributed to the trafficking of children, not only by increasing their vulnerability but also through militia-initiated abduction and exploitation. Children are trafficked for domestic service, in family businesses, commercial sex, on plantations, fishing industry, mine sites and general labour. Trafficking also occurs for some organs such as the private parts, breasts and the tongue believed to be sold to foreigners. Children are also trafficked to

¹³ The full status certificate allows a refugee same privileges like those of a Kenyan apart from voting. The other status are asylum seeker and mandate refugees. The last category is the reject status in which case it is comparable to an illegal immigrant.

work with militias in conflict zones¹⁴. Practitioners' perceptions of the trafficking problem vary widely. Some of these practitioners include the police, religious leaders, psychologists, government officials, civil societies, legislatures and lawyers. The public too does not understand at all the problem of domestic trafficking (giving children away for domestic work is not seen as a problem at all).

¹⁴ Combating Human Trafficking; Broadening the perspective; Report delivered at Stop child trafficking centre. Helsinki, Finland 1-3 June 2003 by Gloria Moreno and Fontes Chammartin.

CHAPTER 2 THE EXTENT OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Introduction

In this section we shall look at the definition of trafficking in Persons (TIP), the extent of human trafficking, factors identified in Kenya and Tanzania as key contributors to TIP. Lastly we shall assess the legislative situations in Tanzania and Kenya and see how they contribute to solving the TIP problem within the two countries.

Definition of TIP

Article 3 of the UN protocol (2000) to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons (TIP) describes human trafficking as follows:

“Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the 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 shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the 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

GAATW¹⁵ identifies following elements of trafficking in persons in the UN protocol:

- i. Attempted acts or real acts of TIP constitute trafficking in persons
- ii. Actual recruitment by use of deceit constitute TIP
- iii. Facilitation of Transportation to the victims within and across borders
- iv. Purchase, sale, transfer or harboring of persons against their will

¹⁵Elaine Pearson (2000). Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook. Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women, Bangkok.

¹⁶Belser Patrick (2005), Forced labour and human trafficking; estimating the Profits. ILO. Geneva available online at

- v. Deception i.e. the trafficked person is tricked into the vulnerable situation
- vi. Coercion i.e. use of blackmail to keep the trafficked person under control
- vii. Debt bondage i.e. ensuring that the trafficked person's debts keep on increasing with time
- viii. Servitude (domestic, sexual and reproduction) in forced or bonded labour or in slavery like conditions
- ix. Taking the victim to a community other than the one she lived at the time of the original deception, coercion or bondage

Trafficking therefore involves criminal manipulation of persons who want or need to migrate for a better life. It exists at the intersection of organized crime (small and large) and migration. Migrants are forced by restrictive and complicated immigration laws to rely upon third parties to help them travel. If they are unlucky and the person is a trafficker, the trafficker will use all means necessary to ensure the submission of the victims to his will.

The Full Picture of Trafficking in Persons

TIP Globally

Trafficking in persons (TIP) is one of the fastest growing illegal trade world wide. TIP is ranked third in transnational crimes netting an estimated profit of USD 31.5 billion dollars annually¹⁶, yet there is very little evidence on this problem particularly in developing countries. One of the most challenging problem facing studies in TIP is the fact that most of the population relevant to the study such as victims/survivors of trafficking, traffickers and illegal immigrants are part of a “hidden population,” making it almost impossible to establish a sampling frame of the population. The bulk of studies on TIP can be

http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ ILOPublications/lang--en/docName--WCMS_081971/index.htm

¹⁷ IOM, 2004

¹⁸ GAATW (2000), Human Rights and trafficking in persons, a handbook. Bangkok.

¹⁹ The African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect is a large, international NGO with chapters in fifteen African countries.

found in Asia and Europe and very little study on the same in Africa, Americas and the Middle East (IOM, 2004). Africa accounts for 13% of global studies in TIP world wide¹⁷.

Trading in human beings or trafficking in persons is an age old practice found in all human societies. This trade has become wide spread and complex since the end of the cold war. TIP has become transnational and affects every continent on the globe. Globalization has produced diversified pattern of transnational mobility through which networks operate at different degrees of complexity. Hence linkage between migration practices, trafficking and smuggling is quite evident yet poses a considerable challenge to create an intervention in. International organizations, regional bodies and national governments are working in creating programmes, policies and laws to stop TIP. Unfortunately some of these initiatives at times neglect the rights of the affected people as they protect the states. Hence making trafficked persons vulnerable to be re-victimized by the states during the remedial process¹⁸.

TIP Between Kenya and Tanzania and with Other Destinations

The route used by traffickers according to the police anti trafficking unit of Tanzania are as follow:

The first is Shimoni in Mombasa Kenya, to Pemba, Pangani in Tanzania then to Mozambique then to South Africa

The second is Shimoni in Kenya to Bagamoyo, to Mtwara in Tanzania to Mozambique to South Africa.

There are also women recruiting girls from Tanzania and taking them to Lubumbashi or Kisangani in DRC where people from Europe choose the person they like most.

At Tarakea i.e. the border of Kenya and Tanzania ANNPCAN¹⁹ runs an initiative

²⁰ Human Trafficking country reports found online at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105388.htm>

²¹ Ibid

which intervenes on cross border trafficking. According to ANNPCAN trafficking on both sides of the borders happens for reasons of employment. However sexual exploitation too is a strong element that happens as a result.

People are also trafficked from Songwe Border to Tanzania for labour. Malawi news of January 17th 2009 provides an account where 29 young men were smuggled to Tanzania to work in the fishing industry under horrible conditions on Lake Rukwa at Tukuju. The same report indicates that there are men from other countries such as Uganda and Zambia being exploited by rich fishermen in the Tanzanian fishing industry.

It is also believed that there are other trafficking routes keeping in mind that Tanzania is surrounded by 8 countries some being unstable such as Rwanda, Burundi, DRC and others being so poor such as Mozambique and Zambia. Both Kenya and Tanzania have porous borders which provide great opportunities for human trafficking and smuggling, this is also compounded by the fact that some of their neighboring countries are politically unstable. There is however a very big problem even among the police in both Kenya and Tanzania to distinguish between domestic trafficking (this is not criminalized; it is perceived and seen to be normal), international trafficking (it is criminalized but no prosecutions have been effected so far for lack of laws), illegal migration and smuggling (often confused with trafficking). In Tanzania for example all these crimes in police statistics are lumped under illegal migrations.

Trafficking in Tanzania

Tanzania (see the map in the appendix) is bordered by eight countries viz Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique and Congo (Kinshasa).

²³Bald heads are considered good for the fishermen in Kigoma, body parts of especially male children are considered vital to bring good luck to the mines in order for them to be able to produce minerals. Recent cases of this included the amputation of albinos arms which were being taken to DRC to help bring luck in some of the mines.

²⁴ Kenya Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (2007), The degradation of work, trafficking from a labor perspective;

Tanzania is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. Boys are trafficked within the country for forced labor on farms, in mines, fishing industry and in the informal business sector. Tanzanian girls from rural areas are trafficked to urban centers and the island of Zanzibar for domestic servitude and commercial sexual exploitation; some domestic workers fleeing abusive employers fall prey to forced prostitution. In some regions, unregistered employment agencies are involved in recruiting minors from rural areas to work as house girls in the capital, where they are subject to exploitation. Tanzanian men are reportedly trafficked to South Africa for forced labor, and girls are trafficked to Oman, the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.), and possibly other European or Middle Eastern countries for forced domestic labor and involvement in sexual exploitation. Small numbers of Somali children are trafficked to Tanzania for labor and sexual exploitation. Citizens of neighboring countries may be trafficked through Tanzania for forced domestic labor and sexual exploitation in South Africa, Europe, and the Middle East²⁰.

Trafficking in Kenya

Kenya (see map in the appendix), is bordered by five countries as follow: Somalia, by the Indian Ocean, by Tanzania, by Lake Victoria, by Uganda, by Sudan, and by Ethiopia. Though a regional hub for trade and finance in East Africa, Kenya has been hampered by corruption and by reliance upon several primary goods whose prices have remained low.

Kenya is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. Kenyan children are trafficked within the country for domestic servitude, street vending, agricultural labor, herding, work as barmaids, and commercial sexual exploitation, including involvement in the coastal sex tourism industry.

The Kenya Experience. Nairobi.

²⁵ Elaine Pearson (2000). Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook. Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women, Bangkok.

Kenyan men, women, and children are trafficked to the Middle East, other African nations, Europe, and North America for domestic servitude, enslavement in massage parlors and brothels, and forced manual labor, including in the construction industry. Employment agencies facilitate and profit from the trafficking of Kenyan nationals to Middle Eastern nations, notably Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E., and Lebanon, as well as Germany. Chinese, Indian, and Pakistani women reportedly transit Nairobi en route to exploitation in Europe's commercial sex trade. Brothels and massage parlors in Nairobi employ foreign women, some of whom are likely to have been trafficked. Children are trafficked from Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Somalia to Kenyan towns, including Kisumu, Nakuru, Nairobi, Eldoret and Mombasa. Most trafficked girls are coerced to work as barmaids, where they are vulnerable to sexual exploitation, or are forced directly into prostitution²¹

Factors Leading to Trafficking

Trafficking not only occurs from East African countries to rich countries (Middle East, Europe or South Africa) but increasingly among East African countries and within these countries' borders. The following factors have been identified by various reports as the major contributors to trafficking in persons:

Poverty and unemployment

For Kenya and Tanzania the vicious cycle of poverty and unemployment remain by far the greatest economic and social concern. Indeed, the major challenges facing the two countries' economies today are the attainment of full productive employment for their rapidly increasing labour forces and alleviation of poverty which has assumed crisis proportions in the recent

²⁶ <http://www.thecradle.or.ke/homepage.asp>

²⁷ It has emerged that the Immigration Department is not adequately equipped to detect forgeries. This, plus the porous

years. According to Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2008, 45.9% in rural areas and 33.7% in urban areas live below the USD 1 poverty line.

According to the 2008 Tanzania household budget survey the number of people living in poverty in Mainland Tanzania increased by 1.0 million people between 2001 and 2007 from 11.7 million in 2001 to 12.7 million in 2007. This happened because the reduction in the percent of poor people was insufficient to compensate for the increase in the population which has been growing at a rate of about 2.6 percent per year. This could therefore mean that the two countries are having a rough time trying to curb poverty as the proportion of the poor people is quite high.

Globalization of the economy

The move towards a free world economy has simplified the movement of goods across the globe and increased the size of the private sector. These changes have paved way for the growth in trafficking in recent years. Globalization has also broken down the traditional family structure for many rural households. Each family member has become a separate and independent unit of labour to be plugged into the modern labour market.

The TV shows and advertisements depict a beautiful advanced world. This attracts many young people estranged by poverty to covet what they see. When therefore the opportunity for leaving their present condition by traveling presents itself whether genuine or not, the youngsters go for it without any further questioning.

Feminization of poverty and migration

Combination of poverty, unemployment, gender inequality (the girl child is regarded to be inferior to the boy child), inadequate legislation and poor law enforcement enable trafficking in women and girls to thrive in East Africa. Generally the societies in East Africa are male dominated; women therefore

do not have the same opportunities as men in issues like inheritance, education and expressing their voice in the societies. Hence parents will easily give away their girl child to go for domestic or marriage work but maintain their boy child and educate him.

In November 2008, police in Kenya smashed a syndicate in Nairobi and rescued 76 women who were being trafficked to Saudi Arabia. The women had been given money to cater for their medical tests and for visas. These women mainly from Coast, Central and Western provinces of Kenya had converted to Islam. While awaiting their departure, they were living in deplorable conditions sharing a small room up to 15 people²². Even after being rescued the women were disappointed with the government for denying them the opportunity to get employment abroad.

Many households in East Africa are headed by women who are responsible for taking care of children. Their husbands are usually working in the urban areas. However the cost of life continues to increase leading to deteriorating standards of life and ultimately requiring more income for the family. Some women live under conditions of domestic violence and hence find that they have to escape. Many other factors prompt women to seek for employment either in the country or abroad. Marriage is always the easy way to obtain legal status to live and work in a foreign country. On the other hand women pursue documentation process from agents and brokers. If these brokers and agents are unscrupulous, they take advantage of their clients by getting them work and wage conditions that were not promised.

Trafficking for labour and organs

Internal and external trafficking in Tanzania for domestic work and working in the mines and the fishing industry is also rampant. There are unconfirmed

²²There are several media stories in Kenya on women and children who were victims of trafficking for various reasons and the deplorable they find themselves in: Standard 28th October 2007; the story of Lucy Kabanya. 8th June 2008 Kenya is a destination, source and transit for trafficked persons.

reports that trafficking in persons also occurs for purposes of organs removal which are believed to be magical mascots to miners and witch doctors in Tanzania and in Democratic Republic of Congo²³. There are a few cases of organs removal in Kenya too. However what is peculiar in both countries is the employment of children and women for domestic labour.

Tourism and the Sex Industry

Other reports indicate that Kenyan and Tanzanian children are trafficked within their countries as forced laborers and for commercial sexual exploitation including involvement in the coastal sex tourism industry (Malindi, and Mombasa in Kenya and Dar and Zanzibar in Tanzania). 2007 IPAR²⁴ report on TIP for labour describes sex tourism at the coast as rampant with up to 30,000 girls involved annually. Boys too are used as sex workers among other chores. Women and children from Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Somalia and other African countries are also being brought against their will to Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu and Nakuru. It is estimated that in the coastal town of Mtwapa alone, between 10,000 and 20,000 children are trafficked annually for the purpose of sex tourism. A recent Unicef report shows that while Italian, German and Swiss men form the bulk of the foreign tourists who sexually exploit children at the coast, however a large proportion of up to 39 per cent of the perpetrators are local Kenyan men.

Many of the women and children being exploited both in Kenyan and Tanzanian coasts including Zanzibar are not natives of the coast region but are trafficked from rural areas, areas near the coastlines and from the surrounding

nature of Kenyan borders, is fuelling human trafficking (East African Standard May 17 2007).

²⁴ www.transparency.org/content/download/30654/465941/file/U4_Answer_summary_2004.pdf

²⁵ C-TIP is a network of organizations assisting trafficked victims and survivors in Mombasa it comprises of MUHURI, FIDA, SOLWODI, CIPK, MPC, KUDHEIHA and KAHC.

countries. Child prostitution and sex tourism are rampant in the coastal towns of Kenya, Tanzania and Zanzibar. Hence, it is common to see aging white men well into their 70s and 80s with very young girls. Locals tolerate this type of sexual exploitation because, as they perceive it “nothing gets a family out of poverty faster than a daughter (son) who has a white boyfriend (girlfriend).” In many cases, girls are encouraged by none other than their parents and relatives to look for older (or any) white man who will not only pay the girl for her services, but possibly marry her and possibly help her to live comfortably. It is not only white people (who are considered more competitive because of resources) who are in the sex business but also the Indians, Arabs and the local people.

Armed conflict situation

An example of armed conflict is the situation of internal armed conflict in Northern and Eastern Uganda which has lasted for over 20 years has resulted in many young people being abducted from the areas affected and by the insurgency. Many children who have escaped from captivity testify of being subjected to slavery, manual labour, that they are trained as fighters for the rebels, girls are given as sex slaves to rebel commanders and soldiers.

Street children in Kenya and other countries of Africa are often abducted and trafficked for purposes of being assimilated into the warfare activities in DRC²⁵. Forced abductions are a common phenomenon in some countries such as Kenya, Sudan, Angola and Uganda. This is as a result of lack of willing recruits for guerrilla warfare. Street children are a main target in this as they have little or no family connections and hence their disappearance won't be recognized and raises little or no alarm.

Laws and policies on trafficking in persons

One of the biggest hindrances in East Africa is an appropriate legislation on human trafficking. Tanzania has enacted a law on human trafficking and that is yet to be gazetted and enforced. Kenya's efforts to develop an appropriate law have been dragging on since 2007 when the NGOs passed to the AG a recommended bill. The bill was rejected previously based on the definition of a child. Both countries have human trafficking units in their police forces. In both countries for example no one has ever been charged for human trafficking offence hence statistics in this area are lacking. The closest statistics available are those on smuggling and illegal immigrants.

Tanzania ratified the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in persons on 24 May 2006. It has also passed a new law known as "Tanzania Anti Trafficking in Persons Act 2008" is soon to be operationalized after the presidential assent. The Act has the following provisions; prohibitions of trafficking in persons; investigations and judicial processes; rescue, rehabilitation, protection and counseling of trafficked persons; and the anti trafficking committee. Key in the law is the non criminalization of the trafficked survivors and assisting them psycho-socially and enabling them to access the legal facilities in Tanzania before repatriation. Trafficked children are also recognized in a special way in the Act. The Act sets institutions such as the security services, social welfare commission and a responsible ministry to take care of the needs of the trafficked persons. The ministry of legal affairs is entrusted the task of bringing the traffickers to justice. This Act will certainly help in criminalizing TIP.

Kenya acceded to the Palermo protocol in the year 2000 and has not ratified it since then. Hence there is no law further domesticating it into the national legal system. Currently (since 2007) there is a proposed counter trafficking in persons bill at the Attorney Generals office undergoing construction. A local NGO known as The Cradle²⁶ leads the efforts to champion for an anti human trafficking law in Kenya. Kenya has ratified various international instruments

that seek to protect the best interests of the child. Since there is no law that addresses human trafficking, these offences could be prosecuted under laws forbidding child labour, forced detention for prostitution and the commercial exploitation of children. These laws are not comprehensive in curbing the vice, but they take care of the various forms of exploitation in women and child trafficking. Some of the laws and policies related to child trafficking in the country include; Immigration Act 1984, Penal code 1985, Employment Act 2007, Sexual offences Act 2006, Children Act 2001, Education policy, Adoption guidelines, Vision 2030 Children's policy and Draft national policy on orphans and vulnerable children.

Corruption of authorities

Corrupt authorities play a part in facilitating the trafficking process. Most of trafficked women report high level of government participation and complicity. Officials accept bribes from traffickers in return for allowing them to cross the borders, get forged passports or even allow them entry into the country²⁷ with forged passports.

Transparency international reports that little research has been done on the relationship between trafficking in persons and corruption. It is noted that opportunities for corruption²⁸ take place in three different areas; in the trafficking chain, in the criminal justice chain and in the protection and support to victims/ survivors chain. Research also reports that anti trafficking reports are being undermined by corruption.

Most important factors in East Africa

According to Counter Trafficking in Persons Project (C-TIP)²⁹ the most important factors leading to trafficking in persons in East Africa include poverty, inequality and lack of viable economic livelihood opportunities, ineffective labour standards and protection, insufficient education, awareness and knowledge on TIP, lack of birth registrations, cultural and social constructions, corruption, globalization, poor migration practices and in existence of appropriate laws to deal with TIP.

Chapter Summary

This chapter has attempted to provide an overview of trafficking. TIP's definition is according to the 2000 United Nations protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which supplemented the United Nations convention against trans-national organized crime. Globally trafficking in persons is netting profits of USD 31.5 billion and is considered the second most profitable of the transnational crimes. Poverty is the primary reason why human trafficking seems to have taken root in Kenya and Tanzania. One important issue brought out in this chapter is the contribution of the East African culture towards the prevalence of human trafficking calling for education targeted towards behaviour and cultural change (this would be an uphill task given the high level of poverty but starting it will be important). As has been seen only international human trafficking is perceived as a criminal activity but not domestic trafficking. A targeted legislation and awareness programmes would be a great help in this area.

CHAPTER 3: SCOPE, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Scope and Objectives

This study on “Human trafficking of women and children for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation” was conducted by Koinonia Advisory Research and Development Service (KARDS) through the help of Mensen met een Missie; a Netherlands mission support organization. The objectives of the study are

- i. To make an inventory namely from the faith based networks, NGO's and civil associations that are active in the fight against human trafficking of women and children for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation in Tanzania, Zanzibar and Kenya coastlines.
- ii. To know the needs of these organizations in terms of financial assistance and capacity building that interested organizations might be able to support.
- iii. To assist actors share experience, skills and information in order to promote general networking and collaboration hence avoid wastage as a result of unintended duplication of services.
- iv. To stimulate interest amongst various actors to address gaps left by present interventions in assisting victims and survivors.

The dimensions of care in this study are based on the identified best practices on combating human trafficking³⁰. These dimensions include prevention,

³⁰Current policies for counteracting human trafficking fall into 3 categories a) prevention and deterrence, b) law enforcement and prosecution of traffickers and c) protection of trafficked persons, rehabilitation and assistance in social integration (Tanh-Dam Truong and Maria Beles Angeles, 2005-10)

provision of social support, judicial support, legal support, rehabilitation reintegration and advocacy. The study also tried to find out whether the responding organizations had any other innovative interventions which may be worth sharing with other players in this field.

In order to collect information and meet the actors against TIP, KARDS research teams traveled to Mombasa and Dar es Salaam on the 5th to the 15th of December and to Zanzibar from the 15th to the 21st of December. Actors who were not be reached by our researchers and were interested in this study had the opportunity to request for the questionnaire directly from KARDS and were required to fill and return the questionnaires by the 3rd of January some actors however responded by the end of February. A follow up process included constant reminders through emails and phone calls. The study was also advertised through the Catholic Information Service for Africa (CISA) on the 5th December 2008 and also posted at the Social Enterprising Africa blog (SEA)³¹.

³¹ The posting on SEA blog is found online at <http://socialentrepriseafrica.blogspot.com/2009/02/human-trafficking-of-women-and-children.html>

Study Methodology

The Research Team

Table 2: The research team

The research team involved in the actual collection and compilation of this information is as follow

| The Lead Consultant: Richard Muko Ochanda | | |
|---|---|--|
| Nairobi (Kenya) | Lead Researcher: Martha Mwende | Other Researchers: William Omondi, Sammy Mwangi – Field Kevin Otieno- Desk Research |
| Mombasa and Malindi (Kenya) | Lead Researcher: Vera Akinyi (KARDS Consultant) | Other Researchers: Sammy Mwangi Evans Mutwota and Ishaq Buya - Field |
| Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar (Tanzania) | Lead Researcher- Richard Ochanda (KARDS Consultant) | Other Researchers: Patrick Mudogo – KARDS consultant Ernest Mboya and Albert Massawe – Field Frank Killian Massae – Field and Legal Issues in Tanzania |

The entire study was divided into three teams each with a leader. All participants in these teams were people who had previous research experience with KARDS. The team in Kenya was thoroughly inducted to the research process and participated in the creation and testing of the tools and the development of the sample frame. The team in Tanzania was inducted to the research process and assisted in translating the questionnaire into Swahili.

The tools for the study (questionnaire, discussion guide and observation checklist) were tested in Nairobi for a period of two days. From this exercise, the tools were adjusted to reflect what was found on the field. The testing was done amongst the leading players and experts on counter human trafficking in Kenya and East Africa. This exercise helped us at once to know other people in Tanzania and Kenya involved in TIP. The researchers were eventually dispatched to Malindi, Mombasa, Nairobi (in Kenya) and Dar and Zanzibar (in Tanzania).

Sample Design and Procedures

Developing a sample frame for this study was a challenging task. The best strategy was to start by approaching the big names in anti-Trafficking in Persons endeavors in Kenya (IOM, FIDA, ANNPCAN and SOLWODI) and Tanzania (mainly Kiwohede, IOM, Catholic Church in Dar and WID GAD in Zanzibar) and the police in both countries. These institutions snowballed the researchers to other actors working in this field. In the field, the researchers identified faith based organizations, civil societies, community interventions, government institutions, capacity building institutions, advocacy institutions, children centres and homes, initiatives for economic livelihood or self help groups dealing directly with the plight of the victims and survivors of sexual exploitation as a result of human trafficking.

Strengths and Limitations of the Study

It is a fact that the Faith Based Communities are aware of the problem of human trafficking but had not taken it seriously. Some faith communities had interventions in this area but had not given them enough weight. This study ignited some in some FBO's new enthusiasm to get more interested in helping victims and survivors of human trafficking especially women and children.

The Catholic Church in Tanzania considered this study as an important eye opener. The Cardinal Polycarp Pengo gave a personal letter addressed to the church in Dar es Salaam in English and Swahili languages in which we quote *“as a church in Dar es Salaam we find that this study is very appropriate and looks at a pastoral challenge that requires knowledge, education and wisdom.”* Fr. Vic Missiaen the secretary of the peace and justice commission and chaplain of the Catholic Professionals in Tanzania (CPT) in introducing KARDS to the police in Tanzania also stressed the fact that his commission is concerned about victims and survivors of human trafficking and hence the study will be important not only to the church in Tanzania but to all the people of goodwill. This is an important signal that apart from a great awakening this study will bring to the church in Tanzania, it will also help it to design organized interventions in this area.

In Zanzibar we found some scattered efforts to address TIP. The efforts were not as well organized as in Dar es Salaam. The Lutheran church in Zanzibar at Mkunazini is doing a great work in this area by rescuing and repatriating the survivors to their homes. Wid Gad had also interventions to rescue, psycho-social assistance, legal assistance and repatriation. There are other intervening organizations such as ZAHUMA and ZAYEDESa whom we were not able to reach. The impression we got is that there is little collaboration and familiarization amongst the actors in Zanzibar. Some work needs to be done to make the actors communicate with one another. Unfortunately we were not able to meet more than three actors in Zanzibar and hence it will be important that more work be done to locate other actors in the future. But, it was noted from all actors is that human trafficking is a challenge in Zanzibar. Much effort is needed to address it. There is also lack of rehabilitation facilities or safe haven facilities which would be important to help the survivors for sometime while awaiting other types of interventions.

Generally it was difficult to get respondents amongst the local NGOs in Tanzania. We noted with concern that this fear to share information could in itself help in perpetuating the problem of human trafficking. International NGO's were always very receptive and helpful. The faith communities such as the Muslim communities, Lutheran and Catholic churches were very open and willing to share their information. The government too was very collaborative. Accordingly we assume that the fear for sharing information could either be because of competition for funding resources. This unwillingness to share experiences and knowledge among humanitarian workers in Tanzania could also be as a result of little collaboration and networking activities amongst themselves.

In both Malindi and Mombasa, there is a high level of awareness of the TIP problem. Infact there is a close collaboration between the local authorities, faith based organizations, community initiatives and the international organizations. These organizations have formed themselves into committees and they meet on a regular basis to update each other on any new developments. There are networks such as C-TIP, RECY and COPDEC and small committees in each and every region. These committees are operated in

simple ways including some e-discussions amongst members and rotational leaderships etc. Because of this collaboration awareness levels have increased and new initiatives grow up to address the gaps left by the existing ones. These committees have been very effective including getting the hotels in Mombasa to sign a code of conduct against commercial sexual exploitation for children³². Because of these networks, carrying a study of this nature in Mombasa and Malindi becomes much easier than any other place in Eastern Africa.

Nairobi is the centre of research on issues of human trafficking in Eastern Africa. Organizations in Nairobi are very willing to collaborate and share information. Infact most (IOM, ANNPCAN, CRADLE, CLAN, FIDA) looked forward to the report to be developed. Organizations here feel much at ease to get a new entrant who would contribute to the fight against TIP. The sad scenario is the fact many children interventions and FBO's have little or no knowledge of human trafficking. This certainly is a gap, reaching to these institutions would help so much to combat human trafficking of women and children.

There was a great realization that the faith based community is a sleeping giant that needs to be awakened to join in the fight against human trafficking in Tanzania and Kenya. At the moment the faith based communities run many schools, children homes and programmes for women empowerment. Most of them however are completely unaware or lack knowledge of the magnitude of human trafficking in their midst; despite the fact they may deal with cases of sexually abused domestic workers or victims of violence. Many are each day helping to rescue children who are being exploited in many ways. There is therefore need for an organized programme to reach to the faith based communities, children institutions and women institutions and get them interested in anti human trafficking interventions. Our basic assumption is that when many actors are involved in serving, accompanying and advocating for the TIPs victims and survivors, then the complexity surrounding this

³²<http://www.forimmediaterelease.net/pm/948.html>

problem will definitely be minimized or solved. FBOs command great resources and a large proportion of the population in both Kenya and Tanzania, hence their interest and intervention in this area will be a great contribution.

The study only concentrated in Mombasa, Nairobi, and Malindi in Kenya. In Tanzania the areas covered were Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam. There were suggestions that the study could have extended to Mwanza, Arusha and the border towns (Namanga, Sirari, Horohoro, Tarakea and Lunga lunga between Kenya and Tanzania and including Busia and Malaba borders between Kenya and Uganda and Kagera between Uganda and Tanzania). In Kenya further suggestions included towns like Naivasha, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kisumu which are said to be destinations. The source areas were also not reached by our study. We assume that is that not much is being done on the ground in the “source areas”³³ to intervene on issues of counter anti-TIP. Studies on interventions against TIP in the source areas would really help.

The reasons for trafficking in persons differ from one person to another and they may be unintentional. Victims of trafficking may be taken for purposes of work, education, to be taken care of (orphan children) but end up being exploited. For girls (and to some extent boys), this initial movement is the beginning of sexual exploitation. It has also been noted that in most cases when the trafficked victims become pregnant they are forced to abort. The traffickers do not care on how the abortion will be carried out be it unsafe or not. In case trafficked persons become weak they risk being thrown out by their traffickers. Because of vulnerability and the miserable state in which they find themselves in, the victims plunge deeper into sexual activities not minding even the scare of AIDS³⁴. Keeping in mind that they may not have any social ties in these places, further opportunities of exploitation open up.

³³Source areas, are areas that generate the bulk of trafficked people in Tanzania and Kenya.

³⁴Daily Nation, Thursday 8th May 2008; The child Prostitutes of Nairobi.

We have genuine fears about the organizational landscape chapter. In Tanzania most humanitarian organizations had difficulty sharing their experiences. Most organizations returned to us the questionnaires that were incomplete or just filled the information on the organizational bio-data. Only 12 organizations provided some enough information which was entered in our analysis. It is our hope that with more awareness and collaboration organizations will see the benefits of sharing knowledge with each other order to strengthen their interventions. To deal with this fear we have analyzed together both Tanzania and Kenya data but in recognizing the peculiarities of the two countries we draw inferences for each country.

Chapter Summary

In summary we must acknowledge, that our study might not at all be very satisfactory given the magnitude, complexity and the slippery malleability of the human trafficking problem. The FBOs in Kenya and Tanzania, civil associations and government bodies expressed a need to dig deeper. The time limit and resources could not allow us to do much. This is always the dilemma: should we make a study that is vey complete, but also time-consuming, or do we chose to make a study with gaps but is more time- and money efficient? A general aim of the study was to understand the different array and characteristics of services available to assist trafficked women and children. Certainly this chapter has pointed to important gaps such as the lack of FBO involvement, problematic collaboration amongst actors in Zanzibar and that many children organizations have no idea of TIP. The contrast of the Kenya and Tanzania strengths and weaknesses in TIP presents an important shared experience for both countries.

CHAPTER 4: INSTITUTIONAL LANDSCAPE

Introduction

This chapter on institutional landscape will present the results of our field work detailing the characteristics of organizations working against human trafficking of women and children. We hence strive to present the following information:

- a. A general organizational profiles for those active in fighting the trafficking of women and children, provide information on the domain they are working on (prevention, lobby etc.), the region where they work, the level on which they work, the number of permanent staff they have and the legal state of their organization.
- b. Actors' needs in terms of financing and capacity building for organizational development
- c. Overview of the networks which the organizations find relevant to their work against the trafficking of women and children.
- d. Overview of major overseas donor organizations that support activities against the trafficking of women and children and their focus areas.

Services to the Survivors and/or Victims of TIP

Organizations likely to be involved in the work to combat trafficking of women and children are those assisting vulnerable children, addressing gender issues, working with the youth and/or intervening in HIV/AIDS. Others include organizations working in areas of drugs rehabilitation, human rights and poverty. Despite that there are a number of organizations addressing HIV/AIDS, HIV/AIDS is a cross cutting issue and a major concern of all the organizations addressing humanitarian concerns in Eastern Africa. As far as combating trafficking is concerned a majority of organizations work in the context of prevention, social support and advocacy. A fewer organizations work in specialized areas such as judicial and legal support, reintegration and advocacy.

Counter trafficking efforts include a majority of registered and very few unregistered institutions, collective and individual efforts, governmental, corporate and public efforts. A majority of actors in this area include Governments, Non Governmental Organizations followed closely by Faith Based Organizations. The Community Based Organizations including self helps and village efforts are also a great strength in assisting victims of trafficking. Other actors include hotels, companies, networks of actors and charitable institutions.

Service to the victims and survivors of human trafficking is divided into five areas in accordance with the best practices in combating human trafficking and promoting safe migration. These areas include prevention of human trafficking; legal and judicial support; social and rehabilitative support; reintegration and lobby and advocacy. In **preventing** situations of human trafficking organizations mostly work in the context of sensitization and awareness creation, providing formal education, equipping the vulnerable with life skills for self empowerment and lastly economic empowerment though business skills training, micro finance or assistance in finding markets for products. **Legal and judicial services** on the other hand take the form of mainly legal advice to victims and survivors, documentation and research, legal representation, prosecution of traffickers, investigations and referrals. In administering **social support** to the survivors organizations provide rehabilitation services, spiritual support and guidance and basic needs such as temporary shelter, food and clothing amongst other basic support paradigms. **Reintegration** mostly involves helping survivors establish contacts with the family, empowering of these families so as they may be able to take care of the survivors and help the survivor reintegrate well back to their communities. Fewer organizations assist in local and international repatriation. **Lobbying and advocacy** is carried out by very few organizations in the two countries. Organizations involved in lobby and advocacy are mostly active in formation of networks (this is mainly in Kenya), conducting research and documentation, capacity building, using various ways to disseminate information and educate all the stakeholders (youth days, media, pubic processions, meetings and workshops), legislative lobbying and advocating for the rights of the survivors and/or victims.

Innovations captured in our study included development of creative awareness and rehabilitative methods (video advocacy, talent development, puppetry, theatre, and sports), school feeding programmes, exposing bogus recruitment agents, different methods of providing health care to the affected (alternative healing such as massage, polarity and reflexology; herbal and nutritional healing), policy analysis, research and documentation, collaborating networks amongst the actors for information sharing, resource mobilization and capacity building, support groups amongst the survivors who help each other cope and rehabilitate faster, HIV/AIDS interventions targeted to the survivors and different types of economic empowerment endeavors. A few organizations provide hotline numbers notable amongst this is Child line in Kenya who have provided a toll free 116 hotline. Other organizations providing hotlines are police forces, Wema in Mombasa and WLAC in Tanzania.

Organizational Statistics

In discussing the statistics gathered from the respondent organizations we are very careful to recognize that some organizations might have entangled other clients with the trafficked ones. Hence we absolve ourselves of accuracy of numbers in this area. Despite this problem we are in a position to draw some important inferences.

From the statistics on the number of victims and survivors assisted annually, it is evident that on the overall girls are most affected followed by boys and ultimately women. Children who are most vulnerable to trafficking are those aged between 9 to 18. Women's vulnerability to trafficking is highest at most between the ages of 19 to 29 followed by 30 to 39. Very few women are prone to trafficking after 40 years. A bulk of trafficking is done within the countries, i.e. people are trafficked from one to another section of the same country. However as can be seen each of the two countries receives victims from its neighbors or other countries of Africa (mainly Uganda, Somali, Ethiopia, Malawi, Zambia, DRC, Rwanda and Burundi) and other continents (mainly Asia with a few cases from Europe).

Most responding organizations work within their provinces meaning that they are able to intervene and assist a survivor at any point within these provinces, this is followed by those who have a national coverage. Organizations working on a big scale in both countries are very few (FIDA, KIWOHEDE, IOM and ANNPCAN) while organizations working on a smaller scale such as a district or division are also very few. Volunteers are a great resource in the two countries followed by permanent staff with contracts of more than one year and temporary staff with contracts of one year and less.

Financial Resources

Getting resources to carry trafficking work is a big challenge to most organizations. Most organizations do not have a specific budget line targeting human trafficking. International funding organizations are playing a key role in providing financial resources to the work against human trafficking followed by religious initiatives in Tanzania. While in Kenya the second major contribution emanates from local contribution. Local contribution is third in Tanzania while religious contributions are ranked third in Kenya. In both countries the governments and the United Nations amongst other players also provide resources to assist the survivors. Counter trafficking in persons projects run with a minimal budget of Euro 2500 per year to more than Euro 20,000 per year. A majority of organizations have budgets more than Euro 20,000 followed by Euro 15,000 and Euro 10,000.

In Kenya and Tanzania there are both international and local donors supporting interventions against TIP. It seems that organizations providing the resources have their priority areas on children issues, gender issues, human rights promotion, HIV/AIDS, drugs intervention, youth empowerment and poverty eradication. Countering human trafficking happens to be a sub-goal and not a major of their priorities. Only IOM, ECPIK and Solidarity Center seem to have a specific focus on providing resources to fight against human trafficking.

The local donor organizations in Kenya include: Rotary Club, Lions Club, Family Health Options Kenya (FHOK), Pwani Christian Community Services, Swahili Online, Refineries Limited, Telkom Kenya, Kenya Ports Authority, Barclays Bank, Mabati Rolling Mills staff and Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF). While in Tanzania the local organization is the Commercial Bank of Tanzania (there are many local benefactors but we cannot ascertain due to non response).

The international donors supporting the fight against TIP in Kenya include: Mensen met een Missie (MM), Child of Africa, Unicef, Action Aid, Girl Child Network, Child to Child, Solidarity Centre, Red Cross, DANIDA, Dona, Isendoon College, Holland, Oak Foundation, Edgley Trust, Balcombe Trust. And in Tanzania; MM, IOM, Missio, CVM, and Oak Foundation are the international organizations funding the fight against human trafficking of women and children.

Strengths and Challenges

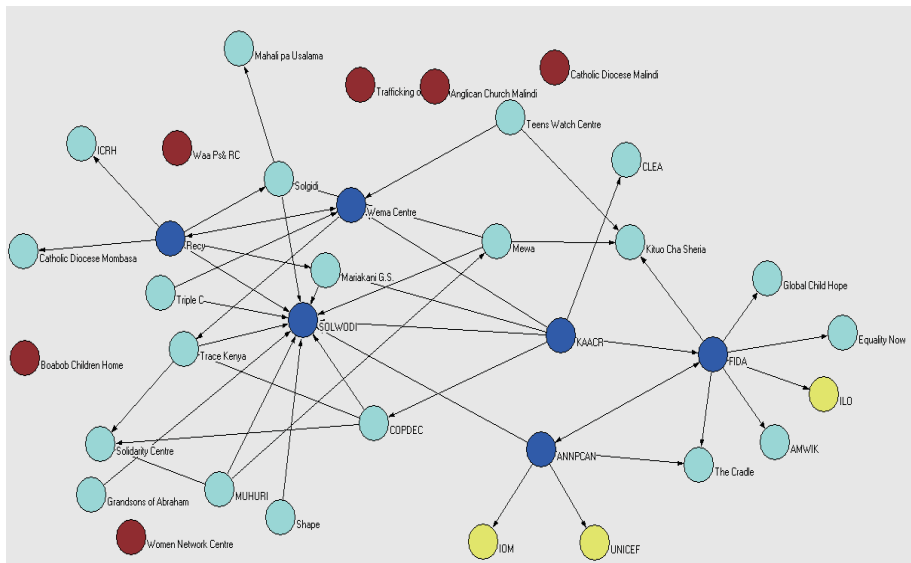
Actors in both countries have a number of strengths in areas of rehabilitation, providing education to children, general counter trafficking in persons lobby and advocacy, and civic education and awareness creation on human trafficking, reintegration and repatriation. Medium success is recorded in capacity building, formation of networks amongst organizations, formation of support groups amongst survivors and economic empowerment of survivors. Little success has been recorded on offering legal services, addressing issues of reproductive health, disrupting the chain of human trafficking, imparting life skills to prevent the occurrence of human trafficking, rescuing of victims and in research and documentation.

The obstacles impeding the successful intervention to counter trafficking include inadequate financial resources, lack of required skills to counter human trafficking, inadequacy in human resource, ignorance and illiteracy leading to complicity in attitude, cultural issues (early marriage of girls, irresponsible parenting), lack of cooperation from the governments (reluctance, sabotage and corruption), lack of appropriate legal instruments, poverty and the complexity of the human trafficking business.

Much has already been achieved by the efforts already on the ground to counter human trafficking. These achievements are pointing to new gaps which are stimulating new interventions. The cultural practices fostering human trafficking have now been unearthed and organizations have started to create interventions in these areas. Public authorities and different actors (FBOs, CBOs, Corporates and NGOs) are also getting educated in this area creating much interest in creating new and creative interventions against human trafficking. Source and receiving areas have been identified in the two countries calling for targeted interventions according to need. And as more studies, research and documentation are carried out, the mysteries of this vice become more and more exposed and hence its complexity becomes manageable.

The most popular recommendations to curb human trafficking include awareness and sensitization to communities, enactment of the law to combat human trafficking, breaking the supply and demand chain by prosecuting all offenders, poverty eradication, provision of education to children, strengthening community structures against human trafficking, creating interventions in the source areas and along the borders, employment creation, censoring of all bogus employment agencies. Others included support to the feeding programmes in schools, support to the OVC guardians, closure of brothels, ensure best migration practices, governments to set a proportion of their budgets to support work against human trafficking and closer East African and international collaboration to combat transnational crimes.

Extent of Networking amongst Anti Human Trafficking Organizations Networking Amongst Counter Trafficking Organizations in Kenya



Key: Blue nodes represents the most networked organizations, black represents those with four to one networking relationship, magenta represents international organizations or UN bodies, the brown represents non networked organizations.

The graph simply shows networking relationships amongst organizations working to combat human trafficking in Kenya. In determining networking amongst organizations were asked the following question:

“Kindly inform us of any other collaborators, organizations or interventions working to combat the human trafficking of women and children.”

The information collected was used to determine the extent to which organizations network amongst themselves through the use of Pajek, a social analysis software. Social analysis simply studies the complex human systems through the mapping and characterizing of relationships. A social network is

usually represented in the form of a graph in which the vertices or nodes (circles) correspond to actors and a set of lines representing ties or interactions or cooperation amongst the actors. These lines may be in the form of arrows meaning that the node receiving the arrow is perceived to be helpful by the sending node as far as the collaboration is concerned.

In the above network therefore the blue color represents organizations with more networks than others. The most networked organizations are SOLWODI, FIDA, KAACR, ANNPCAN, RECY and Wema centre. SOLWODI despite being perceived as a collaborator among other organizations appears not to initiate collaborations itself and this is evident from the fact that there are no reciprocation arrows from itself to other organizations. Organizations with black nodes are those with four to one networking relationship. The magenta nodes represent international organizations or UN bodies. The stand alone organizations i.e. those not considered in any of the networks are in brown nodes and they include Catholic Diocese of Malindi, Anglican Church in Malindi, Trafficking in Persons in Malindi, Waa Primary school and Rescue Center, Boabob Children's home and Women Network Centre. These organizations did not mention any collaborators or were not mentioned by others.

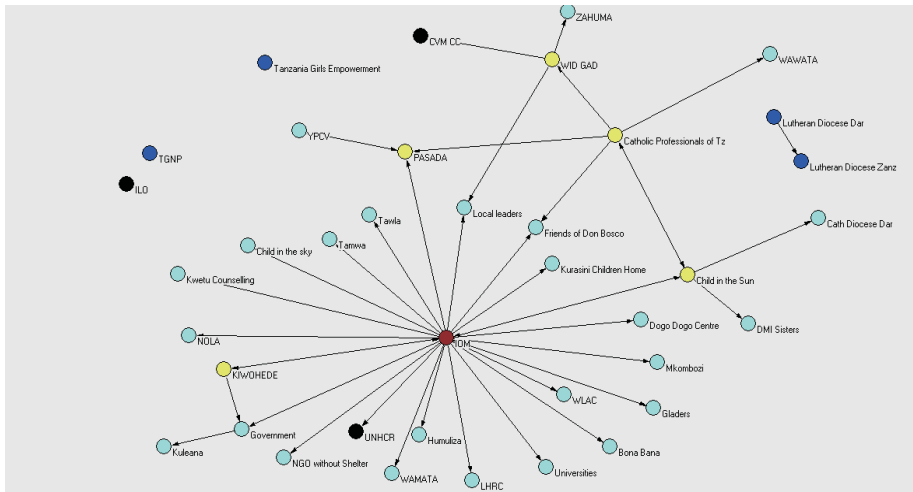
The UN bodies and international organizations seem to be collaborating closely with fewer organizations. Infact organizations collaborating with these organization are those that work either at high level policy advocacy or with a regional perspective such as FIDA and ANNPCAN. From a regional perspective it can be seen that ANNPCAN in Nairobi has a networking relationship with Solwodi in Mombasa while FIDA has a networking relationship with KAACR. These networks amongst the top networkers at regional level is important for information dissemination, regional experience and knowledge sharing.

What about the organizations lacking networks such as Catholic Diocese of Malindi, Anglican Church of Malindi, Women Network Centre, Boabob Children Home, Waa Primary and Rescue Centre and Trafficking in Persons (strange name)? Our feeling is that some of these organizations could be doing something to assist the victims of trafficking but their working alone makes

their intervention not very visible. It is important therefore that these organizations try to find networking partners especially amongst those with blue nodes closer to them. Networking helps in improving efficiency in serving those who have been traumatized by human trafficking.

Conspicuously lacking in this network of relationships is the government and organizations working with the refugees such as UNHCR and its partners. All the interviewed organizations did not mention any of the government organs such as the Ministries concerned or the governmental children institutions, the police etc. Some of the areas where organizations need the assistance of the government include the enactment of anti-human trafficking laws, prosecuting of culprits and tackling the poverty problem that so far has been identified by many studies as the main cause of this problem and many others. It is therefore important that organizations engage the government at the level of a collaborator.

Networking Amongst Counter Trafficking Organizations in Tanzania



Key: Brown node represents the most important networked organizations which is IOM, black represents international organizations or UN bodies, light blue those with at least one networking relationship, magenta represents possible regional network drivers and attractors, the blue represents non networked organizations.

The organization driving the networking relationship amongst the organizations working to counter human trafficking in Tanzania is IOM (the only brown node above). As can be seen above most organizations are connected to each other through IOM. However there are a few organizations who have direct relationships with each other such as Child in the Sun, Catholic Professionals of Tanzania and Pasada amongst others. The Lutheran networks are stand alones. It is clear that collaboration above is prevalent with organizations that have close bonds such as sharing a common faith etc.

In trying to identify organizations that could help so much in promoting networking amongst the other organizations we find five organizations as follow: Kiwohede, Pasada, Child in the Sun, Wid Gad and Catholic Professionals of Tanzania. So far in Dar es Salaam there is a general feeling that Kiwohede is a local leader as far as anti human trafficking is concerned. It is rated very high with government officials and other organizations. However, organizations rating Kiwohede high do not indicate that they network with it. Hence so far Kiwohede has not exploited this goodwill to carve out a leadership position like Solwodi in Mombasa Kenya or ANNPCAN in Nairobi. In Zanzibar on the other hand, Wid Gad (Catholic Diocese of Zanzibar) seem to be working on this area through Radio advocacy, actual rescuing and advocacy. Its impact with the local women and domestic workers is good, but remains a lone fighter. Not far from Wid Gad is the Mkunazini Slave Market Church (Lutheran Diocese of Zanzibar) which nearly does the same work. There are also a myriad other actors such as the Zanzibar Muslims for Human Rights (ZAHUMA).

The government in Tanzania is deeply involved in efforts to counter human trafficking. It is no wonder therefore that it is listed with the civil society as a partner. Infact the term government is a generalization of all its departments such as the immigration, department of social welfare of the ministry of health and social services, ministry of labour and the ministry of local government authorities. The government has enacted the Anti Human Trafficking laws and now it is collaborating with various partners such as IOM to build the capacity of its own staff late in 2009 so as to be able to respond to the expectations set by the law. The closer collaboration of the Government of Tanzania with the

other civil societies is very positive and will certainly ensure early response to emergencies.

On the other hand however, it is important to encourage closer networking amongst local organizations to address TIP too. This will be important in complementing the efforts of the government and other big actors. It is also important that organizations see each other as partners, this will enhance learning and reduction of negative competition and build an effective way of addressing the problem of human trafficking in Tanzania.

Networking amongst organizations in East Africa

In Kenya much energy of networking efforts is directed towards ultimately developing a quality bill against human trafficking led by The Cradle, getting as many hotels as possible along the coastline of Mombasa to sign a code of conduct against exploitation of minors led by Solwodi, soliciting the support of the FBOs led by GIFAHT, promoting child advocacy networking led by ANPPCAN, or simply promoting legal education on these matters led by CLEA in Mombasa. IOM on the other hand seems to promote the sharing of ideas and networking and to provide coordination amongst all these organizations. In Tanzania on the other hand the Government seems to have taken a lead by putting the necessary structures and institutions necessary in its fight against human trafficking. The civil society on the other hand seems not too involved in taking up a lead in some practical areas such as in Kenya. Hence, both the civil societies and the governments of these two countries could learn a lot by collaborating with each other and this would cement weak areas in Kenya and in Tanzania.

Chapter Summary

In this chapter on institutional landscape we have attempted to find out the DNA-make up of actors likely to be engaged in counter human trafficking work in Kenya and Tanzania. We found that most of these actors work on children, gender and HIV/AIDS issues amongst others. The government, NGOs, FBOs and CBOs are key players in this arena. We also recommend that the services of

these organizations should be targeted to the different components of the trafficking chain (prevention, social and rehabilitative support, legal and judicial support, reintegration, lobby and advocacy). It is important that the victims and survivors are treated with dignity. We found that the four most important needs of the counter human trafficking actors are financial support, capacity building, government support and conducive legal environment. Lastly on networking, organizations in Tanzania seemed to be networked through IOM. This poses a danger as it seems that local initiatives to build the networks is not very strong. In Kenya however there are spontaneous regional and national networks with IOM playing a coordinating role. Within these networks, organizations are identifying their strengths in particular areas and in the long run they are assuming a role leadership within the networks.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS

There are a number of organizations working to address the problem of trafficking in persons in both Kenya and Tanzania. Seemingly a high percentage of these organizations are located in the receiving areas while very few are located in the sending areas.

Organizations working against trafficking in persons are very diverse. For most (about a 100%) TIP is not their main preoccupation. Through their work in the fields of gender, child support, human rights promotion, HIV/AIDS, youth support, etc. they have come across the problem of TIP, and have decided to integrate it into their work. Strong point: it is easy to develop an integrated approach. Weak point: TIP is not in the heart of the organization and can thus be easily marginalized.

The Government of Tanzania being supported by IOM-T has taken a lead role in addressing the human trafficking problem. It has enacted a law to this effect and initiated training programmes for its staff. From October to December 2009, IOM in Tanzania started conducting an on the job training for the staff of the department of social welfare of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

(MoHSW) in Tanzania in order to improve their ability to implement the Tanzanian Anti Human Trafficking Law in five areas; in-depth understanding of human trafficking, improving the information and communication skills of the staff, training on leadership and management skills, proposal writing, planning and budgeting activities and lastly developing work plans. A strong need in Tanzania however becomes to disseminate the CTIP knowledge amongst the civil society.

In Kenya, the civil society seems to be taking a lead role in implementing anti human trafficking programmes also coordinated by IOM. GIFAHHT takes a lead role in training the FBO communities on human trafficking. ANPPCAN promotes research on various issues related to children. The Cradle is a lead agency championing for the enactment of the law against human trafficking, SOLWODI implements the Hotels Code of Conduct in the coast, RECY, COPDEC and TRACE have taken a role to promote networking amongst the coast organizations. KARDS is taking a role to reach to the micro levels and the grassroots, villages and CBOs to disseminate this knowledge and to create a directory of actors in the region. The IOM in Kenya plays an important role of coordinating the different organizations and bringing them together time and again so that they can share with others their activities. The government in Kenya is present to support the civil society but it has moved very slowly to enact the needed laws.

Organizations want a conducive legal environment and a supportive government. This was a problem in Tanzania up to the beginning of 2009 before the new law countering human trafficking was operationalized. Hence during this time all the culprits of human trafficking were either being tried under other laws of the criminal code such as the smuggling and would easily escape the justice system. Tanzania has solved this problem by the enactment of the Anti Human Trafficking Law. In Kenya however, it remains an uphill task to bring culprits to justice because of a lack of a legal framework. On the other hand there is an outcry from all sides on the complicity of government officials and hence many would be culprits are left to go scot-free. There are problems with the immigration officers, border officers and other organs of the governments.

Effective lobby is much more needed in Kenya in order to promote a conducive legal environment and a supportive government. The existing seven regional networks are an important and necessary resource required to organize an effective lobby. Coordination of the initiatives of the different networks could still be handled by The Cradle which is the lead agency in this area. It is important that haphazardness is avoided at all costs if results are to be achieved sooner. The organizations seem to be benefiting with the presence of MP. Millie Adhiambo the founder of The Cradle and a person with a strong civil society background. These network organizations therefore have a role to ensure that the present legal challenges are solved through effective lobbying.

It is a fact that the two models (government led and civil society led) have some different strengths and weaknesses. For example in the case of Tanzania, too much government could crowd out personal initiative on one hand, but the government would not find it hard to intervene where individuals and civil society organizations find it hard to intervene such as in the remote sending areas. A great problem with government programmes is bureaucracy which could easily delay justice to a suffering victim. Civil society led initiative on the other hand encourages individual creativity in addressing the human trafficking problem, address issues more faster and are efficient but it could also give rise to opportunism on one hand and unwillingness to intervene in remote and difficult areas. Hence a mix of civil society and government is good in both countries to ensure success in combating the human trafficking problem. The focus should always be the suffering victim or survivor.

Despite there being great differences amongst these two countries, the needs of actors seem to converge. Actors ranked their need for financial assistance more than others for purposes of improving their scale and scope and to respond to the dynamics presented by human trafficking effectively. A big part of the resources organizations have is directed towards provision of basic necessities of the victims and survivors. This means that there are no resources to help the victim attain full self restoration in terms of psychological accompaniment, medication and legal expenses.

Repatriation expenses are basically non-existent; is it enough to give the victim fare to return to her home? Certainly not, as the victim will need to be assisted to be assisted to reintegrate with her society fully. Reintegration is first self-restoration and secondly ability to fit into the society. Many a times the victims' bitterness is directed to their relatives who they feel let them down by not having provided a secure environment that would have protected them from the exploitation they passed through during the period of their incarceration. Hence whether actors are addressing a specific area such as rehabilitation or reintegration or repatriation; the costs entailed are just too enormous hence organizations just address only superficially the needs of each victim.

It is noteworthy to recognize that some of the efforts to combat human trafficking is from local contributions. Local contribution in Kenya was 18% while in Tanzania it was 3%. The local contribution was the actual financial assistance to the project in the form of proceeds from sales, financial contribution from the immediate community and other proceeds made from a particular religious community or occasional contributions by students organizations or community members. Voluntary efforts and contributions in kind are difficult to quantify as organizations do not keep good accounts of them hence they were not considered. The smallest interventions survive with an annual budget of approximately Euro 2,500. Big interventions on the other hand survive with annual budgets of over Euro 20,000.

Organizations supporting the fight against TIP in Kenya include: Mensen een et Missie, Child of Africa, Unicef, Action Aid, Girl Child Network, Child to Child, Solidarity Centre, Red Cross, DANIDA, Dona, Isendoon College, Holland, Oak Foundation, Edgley Trust, Balcombe Trust. Tanzania is supported by Mensen een et Missie, IOM, Missio, CVM, Oak Foundation and the Bank of Tanzania. Though it is difficult to understand the focus areas of these overseas organizations because none of our respondents indicated it; we nevertheless assume that they support the areas in which our respondents work; gender issues, children support, youth, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS, drugs rehabilitation, human rights promotion and countering human trafficking. Three funding organizations consider human trafficking as a key area of

primary concern. They include IOM, MM and Solidarity Centre.

Apart from finance resources actors also require capacity building so as to respond effectively to the need of each victim and/or survivor. Many studies have found that each and every element of the human trafficking chain is complex. Human trafficking has some relationships with other trans national crimes such as narcotics pushing, money laundering and arms trade. The efforts of IOM in Tanzania are a right step in this direction but they are only targeting the government staff. It is important too that a strategy is developed to reach to the grassroots organizations.

At a domestic level, human trafficking has a some correlation with the African hospitality. It is possible that in the beginning an able relative or a friend agrees genuinely to help a suffering child pursue education as a show of her kindness. How this hospitality ends up becoming enslavement in the long run, with or without the knowledge of the culprit warrants further investigation. There are also many wealthy families employing children as young as seven years. They are not aware that it is wrong to do so despite big anti child labour campaigns. Lastly there is the ease at which a poor parent may easily give his child to work in order to support the rest of the family. At times the family knows who the abusers are but because of poverty they still give their child away. Hence the capacity building required should not only address each and every component of the human trafficking chain but also bad cultural elements perpetuating human trafficking. Poverty and unemployment too is also an important issue needing to be addressed in our communities.

Actors need to be empowered with the skills to work in both the receiving areas and the sending areas. In Tanzania the main receiving areas are Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mwanza and Arusha. Others are the mining and fishing regions. Some of the sending areas are mainly Mtwara, Kilimanjaro and Singida. In Kenya the main receiving regions are Mombasa, Malindi, Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret and Nakuru. The sending regions are mainly from Nyanza, Western, Central and coast provinces. In the receiving areas they could help the victims and survivors in rehabilitation, reintegration and ultimately repatriation. In the sending areas they could educate the families on issues of

child labour and all aspects of human trafficking by use of existing structures such as schools, churches, mosques or the weekly government public barazas. Also think in terms of promoting economic empowerment of these villages so as to enhance their capacity to bring up their children. If the prevention side activities have failed, then help societies to receive their survivors and assist families to help the survivor reach full restoration and be able to reintegrate well back to her society.

Only a few organizations can be found in the sending areas, and relatively many in the receiving areas. This fact is explained first by the fact that there is good infrastructure in the receiving areas. Secondly the economies of scale of working in these areas are more attractive than those in the sending areas. Thirdly it is much easier to attract resources for a suffering victim more than getting resources for a non suffering victim. It is because of these reasons that the prevention activities are weakly developed. Resource providers could also think in terms of channeling resources to the sending areas for purposes of awareness building and local development of those regions. A preventive strategy requires a long term focus and has difficulty in establishing causality. This therefore makes it a bit hard to address prevention of human trafficking *per se*.

Both Kenya and Tanzania has important networks against human trafficking. In Nairobi there are three strong network promoting organizations; FIDA -K, ANNPCAN and IOM. The networks in Nairobi are for information exchange, coordination and for capacity building. In Mombasa there are four such networks; SOLWODI, C-TIP, COPDEC and RECY. Some of these were formed by actors on the ground for purposes of information sharing, resource mobilization and capacity building. SOLWODI's centrality in the social networks above makes it a very important network promoter in Mombasa. Another important networking organization is KAAACR. These networks are important in that they involve the law enforcers, the survivors and actors.

In Tanzania such a network is maintained by IOM. The network brings together government ministries, law enforcers, immigration department and NGOs working against TIP. In Dar es Salaam the most respected local organization in

the fight against human trafficking is KIWOHEDE despite the fact that it is not very well networked in our analysis above. Dar es Salaam has other networkers such as PASADA, Child in the Sun and Catholic Professionals of Tanzania. It seems that networking in Zanzibar is very minimal as each organization works alone. It is not easy to gauge the extent of involvement of each organization in this work. So far there are four organizations deeply engaged in this work; Zayedesa, Zahuma, Wid Gad, CVM CC and Mkunazini Parish. These organizations and many others are working in isolation and hence cannot reap the benefits that would accrue from collaboration. Wid-Gad could be assisted to build the networking skills and hence help in bringing together all anti trafficking efforts in Zanzibar.

Networks are good because they help organizations understand their uniqueness and their strong points. At best they help organizations learn from others, cooperate and minimize wastage. Networking at East African level too should be encouraged. The two countries therefore could be able to learn from each other's models and hence improve their in-country models. The improvement of each of the model should be geared to reducing bureaucracy in attending to the victim and survivor in the areas of victims' screening, basic emergency services, immediate assistance, referral, on going victim/survivor care and protection and ultimately coordination with other agencies.

MAPS OF TANZANIA AND KENYA

Map of Tanzania



Map of Kenya



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2009

An Inventory/ Directory of Actors Working Against
Human Trafficking of Women and Children for
Purposes of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in
Kenya and Tanzania

A Project of CMC Netherlands

Developed by Koinonia Advisory Research and Development Service

KARDS
3/3/2009



Introduction

This directory has been developed through the help of CMC Netherlands. The directory is a contribution towards building a collaborative knowledge amongst interventions addressing the problem of human trafficking of women and children in Kenya and Tanzania. This directory is accompanied by a study that focused on Human Trafficking of Women and Children for Purposes of Sexual exploitation whose objectives are:

To make an inventory of the faith based initiatives, NGOs, Civic associations and CBOs active in the fight against human trafficking of women and children for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation.

To know and understand what the needs of these organizations are in terms of financial needs, capacity building etc.

To assist actors in Kenya and Tanzania share experiences, skills and information in order to promote general networking and collaboration hence avoiding wastage as a result due to unintended duplication.

To stimulate interest to more organizations to join in the fight against human trafficking in the two countries.

The study focused on what is already being done to prevent, offer social support, legal and judicial support, reintegrate or help the victims and survivors of trafficking. This directory has therefore benefited much from the above study. While developing this directory we benefited much from other past efforts in this area by IOM. IOM Kenya and Tanzania shared with us documents which were a great help in our field work. IOM Kenya had in fact developed a directory of actors which we just replicated here with some additions.

The directory is divided into two parts one covering Kenya and the other covering Tanzania. The major headings of the directory are:

Governmental institutions at national and regional levels

Faith based institutions at national and regional levels

Trade Unions

Networks, advocacy, capacity building and economic empowerment institutions
Rehabilitation and other special services institutions

The special services further include educational institutions, rescue operations, exposing bogus agents, tracing and investigation services, targeted legal assistance, psychological counseling, information provision, documentation and research, health services, assisting prisoners and ex-prisoners, HIV/AIDS intervention, drugs rehabilitation, youth services and referrals.

To all those who provided assistance to us no matter how small, we appreciate so much and it is our wish that this directory may be a help to many people interested in assisting the victims and survivors of human trafficking in Kenya and Tanzania.

Part One: Kenyan Institutions and Organizations working to assist Victims and Survivors of Trafficking in Persons

1.0 Government Institutions

1.1 Government Institutions at a National Level

Child Welfare Society of Kenya, Nairobi

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| Child Welfare Society of Kenya | | |
| Designation: Children's Officer | | |
| Location: Child Welfare Building, Langata Road and 25 branches all over the country | | |
| P. O. Box 43982 -00100, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.603.301 | Fax : 254.020.605.382 | Email: cwsktoto@yahoo.com Web: www.childwelfare.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (18 and below) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assisting parents, children, duty bearers and families. | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: shelter, education, counseling, referral, placements, information, alternative family care, family empowerment, rescue from child labour, neglect and exploitation, capacity building on OVC protection, family tracing and reunification and skills development | | |
| Type of organization: Governmental | | |

Kenya National Commission for Human Rights, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|------------------------|--|
| Kenya National Commission for Human Rights, Nairobi | | |
| Designation: Officer in charge | | |
| Location: CVS Plaza, Lenana Road | | |
| P. O. Box 74359 -00200 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.271.7908 | Fax :+254.020.271.6160 | Email: haki@knchr.org Web: www.knchr.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (All with human rights concerns) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Government of Kenya | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Promote human rights to all Kenyans | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Hearing, addressing complaints on human rights abuses | | |
| Type of organization: Governmental | | |

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nairobi

| | | |
|---|-----|--|
| Ministry of Home Affairs, Nairobi | | |
| Designation: Concerned Officer | | Location: Harambee avenue |
| P. O. Box 30551, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.318.888 | Fax | Email: info@mfa.go.ke Web: www.mfa.go.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (All people) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Kenyan Government | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Maintain Good international relations | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Repatriation of internationally trafficked persons | | |
| Type of organization: Government Ministry | | |

Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Nairobi | | |
| Designation: Legal Officer | | |
| Location: Cooperative Bank House | | |
| P. O. Box 56057 – 00100, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.224.029 | Fax: +254.020.316.317 | Email: info@justice.go.ke Web: www.justice.go.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: A just, free, democratic and corrupt free Kenya | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Legal aid, enacting appropriate laws | | |
| Type of organization: Government Ministry | | |

Ministry of Labour and Human Resources, Nairobi

| | | |
|---|-----|--|
| Ministry of Labour and Human Resources, Nairobi | | |
| Designation: Deputy Director of Employment | | |
| Location: NSSF Building Block B, 15 th Floor | | |
| P. O. Box 40326-00100, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.272.9800, 271.5560, 715.562 | Fax | Email: hrme@labour.go.ke Web: www.labour.go.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Government of Kenya | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Best practices in hiring and industrial relations | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention (attestation/ verification of foreign labour contracts and oversight of foreign employment agencies), information services and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Government Ministry | | |

National Agency for the Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NACADA), Nairobi

| | | |
|---|-----|--|
| National Agency for the Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NACADA), Nairobi | | |
| Designation: Programme Coordinator | | |
| Location: NSSF Building, 18 th Floor, Block A Eastern Wing, Bishops Road | | |
| P. O. Box 10774-00100, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.272.1997, 020.272.1994 | Fax | Email: info@nacada.go.ke Web: www.nacada.go.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Drug Abusers) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2003 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Government of Kenya | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Rehabilitate drug abusers | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Drug counseling, referral for rehabilitation | | |
| Type of organization: Governmental Organization | | |

National Council For Children Services, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| National Council For Children Services, Nairobi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Chairperson | | Location: Re-insurance Plaza, Taifa Road |
| P. O. Box 6446 -00100, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.310.257 | Fax: +254.020.216.715 | Email: nccsservices@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Children 0 to 18) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Government of Kenya | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Effective coordination of child welfare activities | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: counseling, health, shelter, financial assistance, return and reintegration | | |
| Type of organization: Governmental Organization. | | |

Office of the President (Provincial Administration and internal security), Nairobi

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Office of the President (Provincial Administration and internal security), Nairobi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: | | Location: Harambee House, 5 th Floor |
| P. O. Box 30510 -00100, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.227.411 | Fax | Email: Web: www.officeofthepresident.go.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Office of the president Kenya | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assistance to vulnerable people | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Assistance in tracing services, lost children, domestic workers, trafficked persons and any vulnerable person. | | |
| Type of organization: Governmental Ministry | | |

1.2 Government Institutions at a Regional (Provincial or District) Level

Children's Department, Nairobi

| | | |
|---|-----|--|
| Children's Department, Nairobi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Chief Children's officer | | Location: Jogoo House A, Harambee Avenue |
| P. O. Box 46205, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.228.411 | Fax | Email: childrens@homeaffairs.go.ke Web: www.homeaffairs.go.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (0 to 18, 24 in special circumstances) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Ministry of home affairs | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: counseling, reintegration, referral, social inquiries, hotlines (041) 222680 in Mombasa and (052) 221.0303 in Kisumu | | |
| Type of organization: Governmental | | |

District Commissioner Malindi

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|
| District Commissioner Malindi | | |
| Contact Person: Anne Ngetich | | |
| Designation: District Commissioner | Location: Off Lamu Road | |
| P. O. Box 1 Malindi | | |
| Phone: +254.042.20.840/1 | Fax +254.042.31.181 | Email: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (women, men and children) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Referral services | | |
| Type of organization: Governmental | | |

Kenya Police (Kilimani), Nairobi

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Kenya Police (Kilimani) | | |
| Contact : Beryl Auma | | |
| Designation: Police Officer | Location: Kilimani Police Station | |
| P. O. Box 19727 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.733.796160 | Fax | Email: bonywera@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1999 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Kenya Police Force | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Taking care of gender issues (especially women and children) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention and Legal and judicial support and protection | | |
| Type of organization: Kenya Police | | |

2.0 Faith Based Institutions

2.1 Faith Based Institutions at a National Level

Kenya Catholic Peace and Justice Commission, Nairobi

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Kenya Catholic Peace and Justice Commission, Nairobi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Secretary General KEC | Location: Waumini House, Westlands | |
| P. O. Box 13475 -00800, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 254.020.4441112 | Fax +254.020.4441758. | Email: national@catholicchurch.co.ke Web: www.kc.or.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Advocacy and awareness) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Catholic Church Nairobi | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Promote human dignity | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, advocacy, social spiritual support, education and generating interest in this apostolate | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

National Council of Churches in Kenya (NCKK)

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| National Council of Churches in Kenya (NCKK) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Secretary General NCKK | | Location: Jumuia Place, Lenana Road |
| P. O. Box 45009 -00100 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.022.721.249, 2724099, 2723445 Cell +254721388277, 733758736 | Fax +254.020.272.4183 | Email: communications@nckk.org Web: www.nckk.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Advocacy and awareness) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Protestant Churches Kenya | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Promote human dignity | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, advocacy, social spiritual support, education and generating interest in this apostolate among its member churches | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

Global Inter-Faith Alliance Against Human Trafficking (GIFAHT)

| | | |
|--|-----|--|
| Global Inter-Faith Alliance Against Human Trafficking | | |
| Sr Mary O'Malley | | |
| Designation: Person In-charge | | Location: |
| P. O. Box | | |
| Phone: +254.720.874.259, +254.734.661.116, +254.733.431.962 | Fax | Email: gifaht@proactivestewardint.org Web: www.proactivestewardint.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (All cases) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: victim support service provision and creating awareness | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

Supreme Council of Kenyan Muslims (Supkem)

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Supreme Council of Kenyan Muslims (Supkem) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Secretary General NCKK | | Location: Njugu Lane off Biashara Street Nairobi. |
| P. O. Box 45163- 00100 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.224.3109 | | Email: ncep@supkem.or.ke Web: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Advocacy and awareness) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Muslims of Kenya | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Promote human dignity | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, advocacy, social spiritual support, education and generating interest in this issue among the muslims | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

2.2. Faith Based Institutions at a Regional (Provincial, District, Diocesan etc) Level

Catholic Arch Diocese of Mombasa, Mombasa

| | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| Catholic Arch-Diocese of Mombasa | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Local Ordinary | | Location: Nyerere Ave |
| P. O. Box 83131, Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254.041.231.1526 0722.715051 | Fax: +254.473.166 | Email: msadio@africaonline.co.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Catholic Church Mombasa | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Promote human dignity | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, rescue, social spiritual support, advocacy and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

Catholic Arch Diocese of Nairobi, Nairobi

| | | |
|---|--------------------|---|
| Catholic Arch-Diocese of Nairobi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Local Ordinary | | Location: Holy Family Basilica |
| P. O. Box 14231, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 020.224.1391 020.222.3906, 020.444.1919 | Fax : 020.444.7027 | Email: arch_nbo@wananchi.com Web: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Catholic Church Nairobi | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Human Dignity Promotion | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, rescue, social spiritual support, advocacy and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

Catholic Diocese of Malindi, Malindi.

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Catholic Diocese of Malindi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Pastoral Commissioner on Gender | | Location: St. Anthony's Cathedral off Lamu road |
| P. O. Box 272 - 80200 Malindi | | |
| Phone: 0720.311.887, 0724.281.417, 0728.841.416 | Fax | Email: malindiocese@africaonline.co.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (All cases) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Referral and information | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

ACK Barani, Malindi

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| ACK Barani | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Pastor in Charge | Location: AP Line Maweni behind fire brigade | |
| P. O. Box 2021 Malindi | | |
| Phone: 0725.036.192, 0734.838.056 | Fax | Email: dawatom@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Women, men and children) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: ACK | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assist vulnerable groups | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Temporary shelter | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

3. Trade Unions

Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU), Nairobi

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Secretary General | Location: Solidarity Building, Digo Road | |
| P. O. Box 13000 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254 - 20 - 6761377/5 | Fax 6762695 | Email: info@cotu-kenya.org Website: http://www.cotu-kenya.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1965 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Government of Kenya | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Promoting the Social, Economic, Political and other Interests of the Kenyan Workers | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, advocacy, legal and judicial | | |
| Type of organization: Trade Union | | |

Kenya Union of Domestic Hotels, Educational Institutions, Hospitals and Allied Workers (KUDHEIHA Workers), Nairobi

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Kenya Union of Domestic Hotels, Educational Institutions, Hospitals and Allied Workers (KUDHEIHA Workers), Nairobi | | |
| Contact Person: Alfred Njeru | | |
| Designation: | Location: Sonalux House, 4 th Floor, Moi Avenue | |
| P. O. Box 41763 – 00100 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 020.243.806, 020.241.509, 675.0576 | Fax 020.243.806 | Email: kudheiha@skyweb.co.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Children 0 to 17 years, and adult workers registered with KUDHEIHA) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, withdrawal, skills development, material and financial support, and representation | | |
| Type of organization: Trade Union | | |

4. Networks, Advocacy, Capacity Building and Economic Empowerment Institutions

4.1 Networks

African Network for the prevention and protection against child abuse and neglect (ANPPCAN) Regional Office, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| African Network for the prevention and protection against child abuse and neglect (ANPPCAN) Regional Office, Nairobi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Executive Director | Location: Kilimani Area, Nairobi | |
| P. O. Box 1768 -0200 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.387.3990 +254.386.1086 | Fax: +254.020.3876.502 | Email: regional@annpcan.org Web: www.annpcan.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2007 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: ANPPCAN | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Contribute to the elimination of child trafficking in Eastern Africa | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, reintegration, advocacy, research and documentation | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

African Network for the prevention and protection against child abuse and neglect (ANPPCAN), Kenya Chapter, Nairobi

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| African Network for the prevention and protection against child abuse and neglect (ANPPCAN) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Chief Executive Officer | Location: Argwings Kodhek Road, Chemusian Appt B-3. | |
| P. O. Box 46516 -00100 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 020 272 2835/37/38 | Fax 020.272 3104 | Email: adm@annpcankenya.co.ke Web: www.annpcan.co.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Children 0 -17 and adults) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: rehabilitation, advocacy, counseling, reintegration, child help desk, legal care and maintenance | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK), Nairobi

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Programme Manager | Location: Wendy Court House No.6, David Osielli road Westlands | |
| P. O. Box 10327 -00100 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.244.1226 | Fax +254.020.244.41227 | Email: info@amwik.org Web: www.amwik.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1985 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Media Houses, NGO's | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Positive media portrayal of women | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: referral of all survivors of trafficking, advocacy and education | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Children's Legal Action Network (CLAN), Nairobi

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Children's Legal Action Network (CLAN) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director of programmes | Location: Mugo Kibiru Road, Off Ngong Road | |
| P. O. Box 7979, 00200 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 020.386.7757 | Fax 020.386.9610 | Email: info@clan.or.ke Web: www.clan.or.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Children) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1998 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: ANNPCAN Regional Office Nairobi | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: universal legal protection for children at risk | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: child rescue, legal representation, counseling, social work, skill training, advocacy, lobbying. | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Coalition for the Promotion and Development of the Child in the Coast Region (COPDEC), Mombasa

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Coalition for the Promotion and Development of the Child in the Coast Region (COPDEC), Mombasa | | |
| Contact Person: Paul Adhoch | | |
| Designation: Coordinator | Location: Ralli House 2 nd , Flr Nyerere Avenue | |
| P. O. Box 99870 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254723293351, 722499302 | Fax | Email: padhoch@yahoo.co.uk |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2005 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Elijah Otiende | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Policy advocacy for ECD and children rights | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Network for organizations working against trafficking in persons | | |

Coalition of Organizations for Capacity Enhancement of Street Children Institutions (COCESCI), Nairobi

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Coalition of Organisations for Capacity Enhancement of Street Children Institutions (COCESCI), Nairobi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director of programmes | Location: Shalom House, St Daniel Comboni Rd, Off Ngong Road | |
| P. O. Box 62510, 00200 CSQ, Nairobi. | | |
| Phone: +254.020.3877.553, +254 20 3875796 | Fax | Email: admin@cocescikenya.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Children) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Institutions working with Street Children in Kenya and SNV | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Improve the quality of child care in Kenyan institutions | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Capacity building of institutions and resource mobilization | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Recovery of Exploited Children and Youth Network, Mombasa

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| Recovery of Exploited Children and Youth Network | | |
| Contact Person: David Kobia | | |
| Designation: Programme Coordinator | | Location: NSSF Building Nkrumah Rd, City Centre, , Mombasa |
| Phone: +254.722.857.509 | Fax | Email: dakobia@gmail.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2007 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Organizations working in area of sexual exploitation of children supported by DANIDA | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: A community actively engaged in prevention of sexual exploitation of children and youth | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, social support, legal and judicial, reintegration, advocacy, HIV/AIDS intervention and healthcare provision | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Women's Network Centre, Mombasa

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Women's Network Centre | | |
| Designation: Chairperson | | |
| P. O. Box 88739 Mombasa | | Location: Mnazi Mmoja Rd off Moi Avenue |
| Phone: +254.045.233.0758 | Fax | Email: womens.network2@gmail.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1992 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Members | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Social support, legal and judicial support, reintegration and advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

4.2 Advocacy

Child line Kenya, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|-----|--|
| Childline Kenya | | |
| Designation: Officer In Charge | | |
| P. O. Box 1003-00100, Nairobi | | Location: Off Ngong Road and Kabete Rehabilitation Centre |
| Phone: 020.386.5690, 020.205.9722, 0727.637.076 | Fax | Email: info@childlinekenya.org Web: www.childlinekenya.or.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES(0 to 18 years, domestic workers and child labourers) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: To protect and promote a culture of children's and human rights | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: telephone counseling, advice and support on child/ adolescent/ youth issues, referral, information services, free toll telephone lines to report child abuse. | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Coalition of Violence against Women (COVAW), Nairobi

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| Coalition of Violence against Women (COVAW) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Officer | | Location: Leroghi Gardens, Mbaazi Avenue off Kingara Road |
| P. O. Box 10658 -00100 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.205.74357, 0722.594.794, 0733.286.674 | Fax +254.020.387.4253 | Email: info@covaw.or.ke Web: www.covaw.or.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (All women survivors of violence) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1995 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: breaking the silence on violence against women and breaking the cycle of violence against women | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: legal advice and counseling, legal referral to pro bono lawyers, legal self representation and training. | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Christian Legal Education and Research (Clear), Nairobi, Mombasa

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Christian Legal Education and Research (Clear) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Administrator | | Location: Jubilee Building, 1 st Floor, Moi Avenue Mombasa |
| P. O. Box 88673 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254.041.222.5155 | Fax | Email: clear@alfakenya.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Mostly 18 years and under) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Legal advice and representation | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: legal and judicial support | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

End Child Prostitution and Pornography in Kenya (ECPiK), Nairobi

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| End Child Prostitution and Pornography in Kenya (ECPiK), Nairobi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director/ Manager | | Location: |
| P. O. Box 43982, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 020.605.378 | Fax | Email: ecpik_coalition@yahoo.com or ecpik@alphanet.co.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Child prostitutes) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: End Child prostitution in Kenya | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Advocacy, education, social assistance and referral | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Federation of Women Lawyers of Kenya (FIDA -K), Nairobi

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| Federation of Women Lawyers of Kenya (FIDA -K) | | |
| Designation: Executive Director | | Location: Ngong Road, Nairobi |
| P. O. Box 46324 -00100 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.307.3511 | Fax +254.020.307.6372 | Email: info@fidakenya.org Web: www.fidakenya.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1985 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: FIDA Kenya legal aid clinic | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision : To create a society that is free from all forms of discrimination against women | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, legal and judicial support, advocacy, civic engagement, legislative and policy reform | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Jesuit Refugee Service Kenya Chapter, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|------------------------|--|
| Jesuit Refugee Service, Nairobi | | |
| Contact Person: Karen Monteiro | | |
| Designation: Advocacy Officer | | Location: JRS Mikono Center, Gitanga Road next to Maria Immaculate Hospital. |
| P. O. Box: 76490- 00508 Kenya. | | |
| Phone: +254 020 387 3849 +254 020 387 4152 | Fax : +254 020 387 905 | Email: easternafrika@irs.net |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (All refugees) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Jesuit Missionaries | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Accompany, serve and advocate for refugees | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: psycho -social assistance, advocacy and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Religious Non Governmental Organization | | |

Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children Rights (KAACR), Mombasa

| | | |
|---|-----|--|
| Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children Rights (KAACR) | | |
| Designation: Executive Director | | Location: Kizingo, Mombasa |
| P. O. Box 2820 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254.041.222.1395 | Fax | Email: kaacrcoast@wananchi.com or kaacr@kaacr.com Web: www.kaacr.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1989 but officially registered in 1995 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Liaison Committee on CRC | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention and advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

International Organization for Migration (IOM), Kenya Chapter, Nairobi

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| International Organization for Migration (IOM), Kenya | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Officer | Location: Rhapta Road, Westlands | |
| P. O. Box 55040, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254 020 444.4174 | Fax : 020.444.9577 | Email: MRFNairobi@iom.int and www.iom.int |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: IOM | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Combat trafficking of human beings | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Information and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: International Non Governmental Organization | | |

Women Rights Awareness Programme (WRAP)

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Women Rights Awareness Programme (WRAP) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director/ Manager | Location: Muthaiga, Opposite Muthaiga Police Station | |
| P. O. Box 3006 -00200, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 020.205.0148 | Fax | Email: wrap@wananchi.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (girls and women all ages and boys 0 to 13 years) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assisting abused women and children | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: shelter, counseling, legal and medical | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

The Cradle-The Children's Foundation, Nairobi

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| The Cradle-The Children's Foundation | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Deputy Director/Programmes Coord. | Location: Wood Avenue Kilimani | |
| P. O. Box 10101, 00100 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.387.4575/6 | Fax +254.020.227.10156 | Email: info@thecradle.or.ke Web: www.thecradle.or.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2003 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Hon Millie Odhiambo | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: To provide legislative framework against human trafficking | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: legal and judicial support | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Nairobi

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Nairobi | | |
| Contact Person: Petra Dijkstra | | |
| Designation: Associate Protection Officer | Location: Westlands Round About, Nairobi | |
| P. O. Box 43001, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 020.423.2400 | Fax | Email: dijkstra@unhcr.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: UNHCR | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assisting Refugees and asylum seekers | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: legal counseling, shelter, health, resettlement, psychosocial counseling and repatriation. | | |
| Type of organization: United Nations | | |

4.3 Educational and Capacity Building

Amani Counseling Centre and Training Institute, Nairobi. Kenya

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Amani Counseling Centre and Training Institute | | |
| Contact Person: Lucy Kiathe | | |
| Designation: Outreach Coordinator | Location: Mbagathi Way, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nyeri | |
| P. O. Box 41738, 00100 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254 020 602 672/3, 0733.263.870 | Fax | Email: accti@wananchi.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (children and adults) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Service provision to vulnerable people | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: psychosocial support, counseling, capacity building for care providers, life skills and training for ovc's. | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Bosco Boys, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Bosco Boys, Nairobi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director | Location: Kariua, Langata, Kuwinda and Kiserian | |
| P. O. Box 27754, 00506 Nairobi | Cell: (254) 0733 553 1 29 or 0724 566796 | |
| Phone: +254.045.890.510/1 | Fax : +254.020.890.347 | Email: boscoboy@donbosco.or.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (boys 0 to 17 years) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: Different dates according to the need | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Salesians of Don Bosco | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assist vulnerable and poor boys | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: shelter and vocational education | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

Centre for Domestic Training and Development, Nairobi

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| Centre for Domestic Training and Development | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Coordinator | Location: Maimahu, Nairobi West | |
| P. O. Box 16141 – 00100, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.608.085 or 0722.722.871 | Fax | Email: info@domestictraining.org Web: www.domestictraining.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (domestic workers) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Empower domestic workers | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: training for domestic workers, emergency and temporary shelter | | |
| Type of organization: | | |

4.4 Economic Empowerment

Muslim Education and Welfare Association, Mombasa

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Muslim Education and Welfare Association (MEWA) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Programme Coordinator | Location: Narok Road, Mombasa | |
| P. O. Box 89427 -80100 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254.041.493.157 | Fax | Email: secretariat@mewa.or.ke Website: www.mewa.or.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: August 2008 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Solidarity Centre | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: To empower survivors of TIP through community outreach | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, Social Support and IGA and business support | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Self Help Alliance in Poverty Eradication (SHAPE), Malindi

| | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| Self Help Alliance in Poverty Eradication | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director | Location: Malindi | |
| P. O. Box 1331 -80200 Malindi | | |
| Phone: +254.723.206.811 | Fax | Email: shape.africa@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2005 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Jane Kamau Kuster | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Improvement of living standards of marginalized women, children and youth | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, social support, reintegration, advocacy and IGAs and marketing support | | |
| Type of organization: Self Help | | |

5. Rehabilitation and Other Special Services Institutions

5.1 Rehabilitation Institutions

Ananda Marga Children's Home, Mombasa

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Ananda Marga Children's Home | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director | Location: Kiembeni, Bamburi, Mombasa | |
| P. O. Box 83923 GPO Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254.734.671.992 | Fax | Email: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1990 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Ananda Marga | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Rescue and care of vulnerable girls | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: social support and advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Self Help | | |

Anita Home for Girls, Ngong, Kenya

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| Anita Home, Ngong | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Programmes Manager | Location: Ngong Township | |
| P. O. Box 21573, 00505 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 254.020.387.7553 /+254 722 202198 /+254 734 699888 | Fax +254.020.387.0656 | Email: communications@koinoniakenya.org |
| Web: www.koinoniakenya.org | | |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1998 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Koinonia Community | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: To rescue, provide hope, care and protection to girls living in difficult circumstances | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, social support, rehabilitation, reintegration | | |
| Type of organization: Charitable Children Institution | | |

Boabob Children Home, Mombasa

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|--------|
| Boabob Children Home | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Education and counseling officer | Location: Mikindani, Mombasa | |
| P. O. Box 42033, Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254.723.942978 | Fax | Email: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: February 2006 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Provide shelter, nutrition and home for street orphans (boys and women are assisted) | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Calvary Zion Children's Home, Mombasa

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Calvary Zion Children's Home | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director | | Location: Kiembeni, Mombasa |
| P. O. Box : 82353 80100 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254 722 841 474 | Fax | Email: calvaryzionch@yahoo.com |
| | | Website: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Jane W. Karigo | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: social support of children in problems | | |
| Type of organization: Self Help | | |

Children in the Rising Sun, Malindi

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Children in the Rising Sun | | |
| | | |
| Designation: | | Location: Msabaha along Mombasa-Malindi Road |
| P. O. Box 180 Malindi | | |
| Phone: +254 041 350 9804 | Fax | Email: risingsunhome@gmail.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Children 0 to 18. 24 in special circumstances) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assist orphans and vulnerable children | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: feeding, education and skills training | | |
| Type of organization: Self help | | |

Compassion International Kenya, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|-----------------|--|
| Compassion International Kenya | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Programme Manager | | Location: 525 Kindaruma Road, next to St. Christopher Kindergaten |
| P. O. Box 55 579-00200 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 020.387.7806/7 | Fax 020.387.504 | Email: info@ke.ci.org Web: www.compassion.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Disadvantaged children) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assist disadvantaged children | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Counseling, HIV/AIDS training, sponsorship of orphans | | |
| Type of organization: International Non Governmental Organization | | |

Furaha Coast Children's Home, Mombasa

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Furaha Coast Children's Home | | |
| Contact Person: James Osome | | |
| Designation: Project Manager | Location: Bombolulu – VOK area | |
| P. O. Box 89071 GPO Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254.726.873.578 | Fax | Email: kuyaosome@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. No | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1997 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Late Michael Musyoka | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Taking care of orphans and homeless children (boys) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Social support, legal and judicial support, reintegration and advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Self help | | |

Global Child Hope, Nairobi

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Global Child Hope, Nairobi | | |
| Contact Person: Ibrahim Woche | | |
| Designation: Programme coordinator | Location: Chester House, Koinange Street | |
| P. O. Box 8877 -00200 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 0723.971.374 | Fax | Email: gollowoche@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (vulnerable people e.g. refugees, TIPs etc) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assisting the vulnerable according to need | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Advocacy, reception, investigation and referral | | |
| Type of organization: | | |

Goal Kenya, Nairobi

| | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| Goal Kenya, Nairobi | | |
| Designation: | | |
| Location: Nyangumi Road, Off Lenana Road. Kilimani, Nairobi | | |
| P. O. Box 662242 – 00800 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254.020.387.1681 | Fax : +254-020 272 2496 | Email: info@goalkenya.org Web: www.goalkenya.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Goal International | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Intervene in refugees, street children and HIV/AIDS | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: temporary shelter, counseling, medical services , rescue, placement, return and reintegration. | | |
| Type of organization: International Non Governmental Organization | | |

God Our Father Centre for the Needy, Malindi

| | | |
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| God Our Father Centre for the Needy, Malindi | | |
| Designation: coordinator | | Location: Gede to Wata mu Road, 300 metres behind Karimjee Hardwares, Timboni, Watamu |
| P. O. Box 1164 -80200 Malindi | | |
| Phone: 0733.542.309, 0724.730.456 | Fax | Email: gofcfc@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Care and support for vulnerable children and orphans | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: social support, psychological and counseling. | | |
| Type of organization: Religious Organization | | |

Grandsons of Abraham Rescue Centre, Mombasa

| | | |
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| Grandsons of Abraham Rescue Centre | | |
| Contact Person: Sr. Jane Francis | | |
| Designation: Director | | Location: Mikindani and Kikambala |
| P. O. Box 17030 -80100 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254 434 35096, +254 733 831045 | Fax | Email: grandson@wananchi.com Website: www.grandsonsofabraham.net |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1995 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Br. Lauren Beaudry MM | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Rescue, rehabilitation and back to the community as empowered and self reliant | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, social support, reintegration | | |
| Type of organization: religious | | |

Joy For All Foundation, Mombasa

| | | |
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| Joy for All Foundation, Mombasa | | |
| Designation: | | Location: Kikambala, Malindi-Mombasa Road |
| P. O. Box 42035, Mombasa | | |
| Phone: 020.213.8685 | Fax | Email: jfc2004@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Children 1 to 9 years) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: feeding programme and education | | |
| Type of organization: Charitable Children Institution | | |

Kenya Community Support Center, Mombasa

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Kenya Community Support Center (KECOSCE) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Programmes Coordinator | Location: Kisimani on Mombasa/Malindi road | |
| P. O. Box 42944 -80100, Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254 725-407277 | Fax | Email: kecosce@swiftmombasa.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2007 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Kenya Community Support Center | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: A Secure, Safe And Empowered Society | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, social support, reintegration and advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Koinonia Community Kenya, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Koinonia Community Kenya | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director | Location: Shalom House, St Daniel Comboni Rd off Ngong Road | |
| P. O. Box 21255, 00505 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254 020 3877553 | Fax +254.020.3870656 | Email: communications@koinoniakenya.org |
| Website: www.koinoniakenya.org | | |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1997 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Koinonia Community | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Promote the dignity of human beings | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Social support, reintegration, research and education | | |
| Type of organization: Trust | | |

Lady of Mercy Children's Home, Mombasa

| | | |
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| Lady of Mercy Children's Home | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director/Manager | Location: Changamwe, Mikindani | |
| P. O. Box 93024 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254 722 860789 | Fax | Email: ladyofmercy@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2003 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Fatuma Ahmed Abed | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Educate and give hope to OVC and guarantee a quality adulthood | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, social support, reintegration, advocacy, health care, counseling and sporting | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Life Bloom Services International, Naivasha

| | | |
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| Life Bloom Services International, Naivasha | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Project Director | | Location: Diplomat House, Mama Ngina Road, 2 nd Floor, Room No's 81 to 84 |
| P. O. Box 314, Naivasha | | |
| Phone: 0722.695.890 , 0721.417.993, +254.054.2020408 | Fax | Email: lifebloom@lbsi.or.ke Web: www.lbsi.or.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Women and girls) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2003 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Professionals and Trainers | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Addressing issues and challenges facing people | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: daycare support, referrals, life skills training and family reintegration | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Mariakani Girls Centre, Mombasa

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Mariakani Girls Centre | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Project Director | | Location: Jakaba Village, Mariakani. |
| P. O. Box 10473, Bamburi, Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254 723 718950 | Fax | Email: upendohouse@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: September 20 04 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Sara Nyamvula and Raymond Warner | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Eradicate all forms of child abuse | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, social support, legal and judicial support and reintegration | | |
| Type of organization: Charitable Children Institution | | |

Mudzini Kwetu Trust Centre, Kilifi, Mombasa

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| Mudzini Kwetu Trust Centre, Mombasa | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director/ Manager | | Location: Kikambala, Kilifi |
| P. O. Box 40052 -80100 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: 0721.612.123 , 0722.842828 | Fax | Email: yutali@yahoo.com alicekinya@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Women and Children) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Rescue centre | | |
| Type of organization: Charitable Children Institution | | |

Muslims for Human Rights(MUHURI), Mombasa

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|---|------------------------|--|
| Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI) | | |
| Designation: Programme Officer | | Location: Legal Mansion Building, 1 st floor opp Old Town, Nkrumah Road. |
| P. O. Box 42261 -80100 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254.041.222 7811 | Fax: +254.041.222 7811 | Email: info@muhuri.org muhuri@swiftmombasa.com Web: www.muhuri.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: September 2008 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder : Solidarity Centre | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Equitable society free from human rights violations | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, legal and judicial support, reintegration and advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Sisters of Our Lady of Charity, Nairobi

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|--|-----|------------------------|
| Sisters of Our Lady of Charity, Nairobi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director/ Manager | | Location: Uhuru Estate |
| P. O. Box 17153, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 020.788.859 | Fax | Email: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Children, Girls and boys 0 to 19 years) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Sisters of Our Lady of Charity | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Sharing Christ's love with the suffering children | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: children (girls and boys) at risk in engaging in commercial sex due to family situations, teenage mothers abandoned by family/ guardians. | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

Solidarity with Girls in Distress, Mombasa

| | | |
|--|----------------------|--|
| Solidarity with Girls in Distress (SOLGIDI) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director/Manager | | Location: Kizingo, Mombasa |
| P. O. Box 84425 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254.041.231.1526, 041.231.1801 | Fax +25.042.42228217 | Email: catholicsecreteriat@msarchdiocese.org Web: www.maryknollafrika.org/mombasa/solgidi.htm |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2002 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Agnes Maulu | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assist child commercial sex workers rehabilitate and gain education | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, social support and reference to MUHURI for care | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

Solidarity with Women in Distress-SOLWODI (K), Mombasa

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Solidarity with Women in Distress-SOLWODI (K) | | |
| Designation: Field Coordinator-TIP programme | | Location: Archbishop Makarios Road, Ganjoni Mombasa. |
| P. O. Box 17038 - 80100 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254-041.222 2327 | Fax | Email: solwodi@wananchi.com |
| | | Website: www.solwodi.or.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1985 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Sr. Lea Ackermann | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: A society where women and children are empowered and live healthy and independent lives free from exploitation | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, social support, legal and judicial support, reintegration and advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Swaburi Home of Orphans, Mombasa

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Swaburi Home of Orphans | | |
| Designation: Director | | Location: Bamburi, Mombasa |
| P. O. Box 81710, Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254.712.761726 | Fax | Email: swaburiorphangehome@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: April 2005 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Zahara | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Social support, reintegration and advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Watoto Kenya, Malindi

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Watoto Kenya, Malindi | | |
| Designation: Director/ Manager | | Location: Oyster Road, Casuarina Malindi |
| P. O. Box 1054, Malindi | | |
| Phone: 0722.923.591 | Email: watotokenya@watotokenya.com | |
| | | Web: www.watotokenya.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (All vulnerable groups) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Community of Italians | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: help needy children to reach a better quality of life | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: education, feeding and skills training | | |
| Type of organization: Italian Association | | |

Wema Centre, Mombasa

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|--|---------------------|--|
| Wema Centre | | |
| Designation: Programme Coordinator | | Location: Mombasa District |
| P. O. Box 88820 - 80100 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254.722.773363, 0722 383166, +254.041.473 843 | Fax +254 041473 854 | Email: info@wemacentre.org Web: www.wemacenter.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1993 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Lucy Yinda | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Transforming destitute children into fulfilled responsible citizens | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, social support, reintegration, advocacy, IGA and economic empowerment | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

5.2 Other Special Services Institutions

Crisis Centre Carers, Mombasa

| | | |
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| Crisis Centre Carers (CCC) | | |
| Designation: Director | | Location: Tom Mboya Road, Mombasa |
| P. O. Box 91145 -80103 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254 733 951100, 0724 653194 | Fax | Email: crisiscenter2001@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2001 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Rose P. Ochieng | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Enhancing the capacity of caretakers and children | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives : Prevention, social support, reintegration, advocacy and health care (herbal medicine). | | |
| Type of organization: Community Based Organization | | |

Embakasi Child Protection Team, Nairobi

| | | |
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| Embakasi Child Protection Team, Nairobi | | |
| Contact Person: Thomas Omwenga Nyangan | | |
| Designation: | | Location: Kayole, Embakasi and Naivasha |
| P. O. Box 812 WRB | | |
| Phone: 0721.614.009 | Fax | Email: omwengatom@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (0 to 17 years) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Child rescue | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Rescue from domestic work and commercial sexual exploitation | | |
| Type of organization: | | |

Gospel Revival Mission, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Gospel Revival Mission, Nairobi | | |
| Contact Person: Simon Wakaliche | | |
| Designation: Pastor/Chairman | Location: Dandora location, Embakasi | |
| P. O. Box 620-00518 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 0720.657.838 | Fax | Email: pastorsamuel@gospelrevivalmission.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (children, domestic workers and labourers) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assist vulnerable exploited people | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: assistance to report to police and chief, | | |
| Type of organization: Religious Organization | | |

International Community for the development of peoples (CISP), Mombasa

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| International Community for the development of peoples (CISP) | | |
| Contact Person: Tania Miorin | | |
| Designation: Head of Sub Office | Location: Malindi Complex | |
| P. O. Box 7979-00200 Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 0727.365.507 | Email: tmiorin@cisp-nairobi.org | Web: http://www.sviluppodeipopoli.org/English/Activities/whatwedo/Frameset.html |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (OVC and HIV/AIDS intervention) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: CISP Italia | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Intervene in OVC's and HIV/AIDS | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: referral and information service | | |
| Type of organization: International NGO | | |

Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), Nairobi

| | | |
|--|------------------------|--|
| Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) | | |
| Designation: | | |
| P. O. Box 40712 00100 Nairobi. | | Location: Intervening throughout the country |
| Phone: +254 020 3950 000, +254 020 6030593, 0722 206 958 | Fax : +254 020 603 589 | Email: info@kenyaredcross.org Web: www.kenyaredcross.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1965 21 st December | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Cap 256 of the laws of Kenya | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: National and international tracing services | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: maintaining contacts, facilitating family reunions, tracing missing relatives and obtaining personal documents, tracing hotlines 0720.550.581 | | |
| Type of organization: Voluntary National Organization | | |

Kituo Cha Sheria, Nairobi, Mombasa

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|---|---|--|
| Kituo Cha Sheria, Mombasa | | |
| | | |
| Designation: | Location: Ole Odume Road, Off Argwings Kodhek Road in Nairobi, Kaunda Avenue in Mombasa | |
| P. O. Box 7483 - 00300 Ronald Ngala, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254 020 387 4191, +254 041 2230 283 | Fax : +254.020.3876295 | Email: info@kituochasheria.or.ke , msa@kituochasheria.or.ke Web: www.kituochasheria.or.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (All affected adults) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assist those who cannot access legal services get them | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Legal advice and representation | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Mombasa Youth Counseling Centre, Mombasa

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| Mombasa Youth Counseling Centre, Mombasa | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director/Manager | Location: Footwear Building, 2 nd floor Digo Road | |
| P. O. Box 98223, Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254 041 316 857, | Fax | Email: mycc@fhock.org Web: www.fhock.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Helping find solutions to problems posed by large families | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: reproductive health services, vocational training skills and peer counseling | | |
| Type of organization: International Non Governmental Organization | | |

Mewa Rehab and Resource Centre, Mombasa

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| Mewa Rehab and Resource Centre, Mombasa | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Administrator, Mewa Secretariat | Location: Majengo, in Mombasa | |
| P. O. Box 89427 Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254 041 2493157, 0722 819795 | Fax | Email: secretariat@mewa.or.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1993 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Muslim Community | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Improve welfare of Muslim community in Kenya | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Detoxification, counseling, family therapy and drug awareness | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Nairobi Women's Hospital – Gender Violence Recovery Centre, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| Nairobi Women's Hospital – Gender Violence Recovery Centre, Nairobi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director/Manager | | Location: Argwings Kodhek Road |
| P. O. Box 10552 -00100, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254 020 273 6845, +254 020 272 6821, 0722 760 146 | Fax | Email: info@nwch.co.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (All survivors of sexual violence: children, women and men) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Nairobi Women's Hospital | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: To provide free medical treatment and psychosocial support to survivors of gender based violence. | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Assists all those who report within 72 hours of incident | | |
| Type of organization: charitable trust | | |

Nest Children's Home, Limuru

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| National Council For Children Services, Limuru | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director/Manager | | Location: Karanje, Limuru |
| P. O. Box 605 -00621, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: 0156.50146, +254 721 437 893 | Fax | Email: thenesthome@yahoo.de thenesthome@gmail.com Web: http://uhuru.de/thenesthome/ |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Children: girls 0 to 17 years and boys 0 to 12 and women) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assist children of imprisoned mothers and others | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Trafficked children, abused women and children, children in conflict with the law | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Pwani Christian Community Services, Mombasa

| | | |
|--|-----|---------------------------------------|
| Pwani Christian Community Services | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Executive Director | | Location: Mombasa Diocesan Office ACK |
| P. O. Box 80072 Mombasa | | |
| | Fax | Email: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1990 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: ACK Diocese of Mombasa | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Promoting Abstinence | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

Society for Women and Aids in Kenya (SWAK), Malindi

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| SWAK | | |
| Contact Person: Ronny Mwaluma | | |
| Designation: Coordinator | Location: Starlight Building opposite Old Market | |
| P.O Box 556 Malindi | | |
| Phone: +254 722 666 354 | Fax | Email: ronnymwaluma@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: SOLWODI | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Advocacy for the rights of women and children | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: HIV/AIDS intervention | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Teens Watch Drug Rehabilitation Centre, Mombasa

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Teens Watch Centre | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Programme Coordinator | Location: Ukunda Show Grounds, Diani | |
| P. O. Box 5650 -80401 Diani Beach | | |
| Phone: +254 722 927 334, +254 721977481 | Fax | Email: teenswatch2002@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2000 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Cosmas Maina | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: A drug free society | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention and advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Trace Kenya, Mombasa

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Trace Kenya | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director | Location: Kiembeni Estate Suite 2991 | |
| P. O. Box 34287 -80118 Nyali, Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254 722 499 302 | Fax | Email: info@tracekenya.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2004 and registered in 2006 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Paul Adhoc | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Tracing and reuniting children with families, counter trafficking, education and human rights advocacy | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, social support, reintegration, advocacy, education and talent development | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Undugu Society of Kenya, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Undugu Society of Kenya, Nairobi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director /Manager | Location: Woodvale Groove, Westlands Nairobi | |
| P. O. Box 40417 -00100, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254 020 445 2480 | Fax : | Email: undugukenya@insightkenya.com Web: www.undugukenya.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Children and youth, under 30) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: White Fathers | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: shelter, skill training, repatriation, education, health and counseling | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Waa Boarding and Primary School, Mombasa

| | | |
|--|---------------|--------|
| Waa Boarding and Primary School, Mombasa | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Head teacher | Location: Waa | |
| P. O. Box 96194 Likoni, Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254 733 681883 | Fax | Email: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2001 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: DEO of Kwale | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision : Promote girl child education | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, social support and advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Government institution | | |

Watamu Community Health Care, Watamu

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Watamu Community Health Care, Watamu | | |
| Contact Person: Dr. Malingi Mwasambu Shindo | | |
| Designation: Director/ Manager | Location: opposite Majirani Holiday Resort | |
| P. O. Box 94 Watamu | | |
| Phone: +254 041 233 5793, 0724 713 567 | Fax | Email: docshindi@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE . YES (All people) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Health services for all | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Medical services, prevention and social support | | |
| Type of organization: Community Health Centre | | |

Wazee wa Mtaani, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Wazee wa Mtaani, Nairobi | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director/ Manager | Location: Carlifonia Estate, Nairobi | |
| P. O. Box 53963, Nairobi | | |
| Phone: +254 722 774195 | Fax | Email: dumuhama@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assisting children and domestic workers in difficulties | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: temporary shelter, reporting and repatriation | | |
| Type of organization: Community Based Organization | | |

Wema Outreach Project, Mombasa

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Wema Outreach Project | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Programme coordinator | Location: Ganjoni, Bunyala Rd. | |
| P. O. Box 88820, 80100, Mombasa | | |
| Phone: +254 721 383 166 | Fax | Email: wema@africaonline.co.ke |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Wema Centre | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Rescue, social support and referral | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention and social support | | |
| Type of organization: NGO | | |

Part Two: Tanzanian Institutions and Organizations working to Assist Victims and Survivors of Trafficking in Persons

1.0 Government Institutions

1.1 Government Institutions at a National Level

Interpol Desk for Offenses Against Women and Children, Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interpol Desk for Offenses Against Women and Children, Tanzania | | |
| Contact Person: Lucy Ngonyani (Insp) | | |
| Designation: Officer of the Interpol desk for offenses against women and children | Location: Police Headquarters Dar Es Salaam | |
| P. O. Box | | |
| Phone: +255 22 218222 | Fax | Email: Ingonyani75@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Police Tanzania | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: To curb offenses against women and children | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, rescue, judicial and legal support, protection, advocacy and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Police Tanzania | | |

Tanzania Police Commanding Unit for Trans National Offenses and Tanzania Human Trafficking Unit, Dar es Salaam. Tanzania

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tanzania Police Commanding Unit for Trans National Offenses and Human Trafficking Unit | | |
| Contact Person: Joseph Konyo (SP) | | |
| Designation: Commander of Trans National Human Related Offenses | Location: Police Headquarters Dar Es Salaam | |
| P. O. Box | | |
| Phone: +255 784227667, +255 754 027 667 | Fax | Email: jkonyo@yahoo.co.uk |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Police Force Tanzania | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Curb trans national offenses | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, rescue, legal and judicial, advocacy , protection and referrals. | | |
| Type of organization: The Police Force Tanzania | | |

The Community Policing Unit, Dar es Salaam. Tanzania

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| The Police Community Policing Unit, Tanzania | | |
| Contact Person: Kiondo Sangai (SSP) | | |
| Designation: Officer in charge | Location: Police Head Quarters, Dar Es Salaam | |
| P. O. Box | | |
| Phone: +255 786 848 583 | Fax | Email: kiondosangai@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes in Collaboration with HTU | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Police Force Tanzania | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Promote community involvement to stop crime | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, rescue, education, judicial and legal, advocacy, protection and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: The Tanzania Police Force | | |

Tanzania Human Rights Commission (THRC), Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Tanzania Human Rights Commission (THRC) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director of Legal Services | Location: Haki House, Mtaa wa 8 Luthuli, Dar es Salaam | |
| P. O. Box 2643 Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 2110607/9 | Fax | Email: chragg@chragg.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Government of Tanzania | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Protect Human Rights in Tanzania | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: investigation, legal and judicial assistance | | |
| Type of organization: Government Organization | | |

Tanzania Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Tanzania Ministry of Home Affairs, Dar es Salaam | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Communications officer | Location: Ohio/Ghana Avenue, Dar es Salaam | |
| P. O. Box 9223, Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 211 2034, +255 22 2117108, +255 22 2117353 | Fax: +255 22 2139675 | Email: comments@moha.go.tz |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: to guarantee peace and tranquility to the society | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: to enforce law and order in the country, investigation, legal and judicial assistance | | |
| Type of organization: Government Organization | | |

Tanzania Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| Tanzania Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Dar es Salaam | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Permanent Secretary | Location: Samora Avenue | |
| P. O. Box 9083 Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 2120261/7 | Fax: +255.22.2139951 | Email: moh@cats-net.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Quality, effective and accessible health services | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Better service to the public | | |
| Type of organization: Government Organization | | |

Tanzania Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|
| Tanzania Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Dar es Salaam | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Permanent Secretary | Location: Kivukoni Road | |
| P. O. Box 9050 , Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 2117099,+255 22 2111906, +255 22 2111895, +255 22 2113934 | Fax: | Email: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Legal advice, constitutional, laws and policy issues | | |
| Type of organization: Government Organization | | |

Tanzania Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports Development, Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|--|--|--------|
| Tanzania Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports Development, Dar es Salaam | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Permanent Secretary | Location: Hifadhi House, Samora Avenue/ Azikiwe Road | |
| P. O. Box 1422 Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 2120419, +255 222110218-9, +255 22 2112510 | Fax: +255 22 2113082, 229409 | Email: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Best practice in industrial matters | | |
| Type of organization: Government Organization | | |

Tanzania Ministry of Community Development, Women and Children, Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|
| Tanzania Ministry of Community Development, Women and Children, Dar es Salaam | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Permanent Secretary | Location: kivukoni Front | |
| P. O. Box 3448 , Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 2115074, +255 22 2132057, +255 22 2115635 | Fax: +255 22 2132647 | Email: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Focal point for women and gender advancement | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: enhancement of women's opportunities in education, training, and employment | | |
| Type of organization: Government Organization | | |

2.0 Faith Based Institutions

2.1 Faith Based Institutions at a National Level

Catholic Professionals of Tanzania (CPT), Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| Catholic Professionals of Tanzania (CPT) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Secretary, Justice and Peace Commission of Tanzania and Chaplain CPT | | Location: St Joseph Cathedral, Dar es Salaam |
| P. O. Box | | |
| Phone: +255 22 2127675 | Fax | Email: cptprofessionals@yahoo.co.uk |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Tanzania Catholic Peace and Justice Commission | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Fight against human indignities | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Raise awareness within the church and educate it on on going injustices | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT), Dodoma

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Women and Development Desk | | Location: Church House, Dodoma Tanzania |
| P. O. Box 1454, Dodoma Tanzania | | |
| Phone: Women +255 26 2 321 770, HIV/AIDS: +255 26 2 321 722, Justice and Peace Unit: +255 26 2322 242 | | Email: gs@cct-tz.org Website: www.cct-tz.org |
| Fax +255 026 2 324 352 | | |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Protestant Churches Tanzania | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Women Empowerment in Tanzania | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Spiritual and Psycho social accompaniment and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

Wanawake Wakatoliki Tanzania (WAWATA), Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Wanawake Wakatoliki Tanzania (WAWATA) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: National Secretary | | Location: St. Joseph's Cathedral Tanzania |
| P. O. Box 9361 Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone/Fax: +255 22 2112003 | Email: wawatat@cats-net.com | |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Catholic Church Tanzania | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Women Empowerment in Tanzania | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Spiritual and Psycho social accompaniment and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

The National Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA), Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| The National Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA) , Dar es Salaam | | |
| Contact Person: | | |
| Designation: Women and Development Desk | Location: Kinondoni Road, Dar es Salaam | |
| P. O. Box 21422, Dar es Salaam. Tanzania | | |
| Phone: +255 22 266 7008, Fax : +255 22 266 8060 | Email: bakwata@bol.co.tz | |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Muslims of Tanzania | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Promotion of human dignity | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Spiritual and Psycho social accompaniment and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

2.2 Faith Based Institutions at a Regional (Provincial, District, Diocesan etc) Level

Catholic Arch Diocese of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Catholic Arch-Diocese of Dar Es Salaam | | |
| Contact Person: Polycarp Cardinal Pengo | | |
| Designation: Cardinal | Location: St. Joseph's Cathedral | |
| P. O. Box 167 Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 211 3223(res) | Fax: +255 22 212 5751 | Email: nyumba@cats-net.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Catholic Church Dar Es Salaam | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Fight against human indignities | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, rescue, social spiritual support, advocacy and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

Catholic Diocese of Zanzibar WID/GAD, Zanzibar

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| Catholic Diocese of Zanzibar WID/GAD | | |
| Contact Person: Sr. Jennifer January | | |
| Designation: Programme Coordinator | Location: Zanzibar | |
| P. O. Box 294 Zanzibar | | |
| Phone: +255 773 325 897 | Fax | Email: jenniferjanuary@hotmail.com Website: www.dioceseofzanzibar.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2005 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: WID/GAD | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Supporting victims/survivors of TIP especially women and children working as domestic servants | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, social support, legal and judicial support, reintegration, advocacy, psychological and spiritual accompaniment | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

3.0 Trade Unions

Trade Union Congress of Tanzania (TUCTA), Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Trade Union Congress of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Deputy Secretary General | Location: Pillu/Ottu Building, Dar es Salaam | |
| P. O. Box 15359 Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 213 0036/49 | Fax | Email: tucta.educ@cats-net.co |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Tanzanian Workers | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Improving the welfare of the Tanzanian worker | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Ensuring just and fair industrial practices | | |
| Type of organization: Trade Union | | |

4.0 Networks, Advocacy, Capacity Building and Economic Empowerment Institutions

4.1 Networks

African Network for the prevention and protection against child abuse and neglect (ANPPCAN) Tanzania Chapter, Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| African Network for the prevention and protection against child abuse and neglect (ANPPCAN) Tanzania Chapter | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Social Welfare Dept | Location: Lumumba / Kariakoo Street CCM Regional Building, | |
| P. O. Box 3375 Dar es Salaam or 32021 Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 007 51 152243 | Fax | Email: anppcantz@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: 22 African States | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Prevention, advocacy, counseling, reintegration, child help desk, legal care and maintenance. | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: child care, education, protection and advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA), Dar Es Salaam

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: | Location: Mkunguni Street near Kisutu Market | |
| P. O. Box 8981 Dar es Salaam or 6143 Dar | | |
| Phone: +255 51 290 89, +255 51 32181 | Email: tamwa@raha.com | |
| Fax: +255 51 449 39, +255 51 11 5278 | Web: www.tamwa.org | |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1987 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Journalists and Broadcasters | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Promote the positive image of women | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: promote visibility of women, eliminate child labour and intervene in HIV/AIDS, advocacy, sensitization and education to the society. | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA), Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| TAWLA | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Project Director | Location: Kala Sharif Shamba | |
| P.O. Box 9460 Dares Alaam | | |
| Phone: +255 732 929650 | Fax | Email: tawla_tawla@yahoo.co.uk |
| | | Website: www.tawla.or.tz |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1990 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Group of Women Lawyers | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Provide legal assistance to women and children | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Legal and judicial support, advocacy, research, education and awareness raising and business consultancy | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Tanzania Gender Network Programme (TGNP), Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Tanzania Gender Network Programme (TGNP) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Executive Director | Location: CRDB building 7 th Floor, Azikiwe Street | |
| P. O. Box 8921 Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 051 118 030, +255 51 35562, +255-22-2443205/2443450 | Fax +255-22-2443244 | Email: tgnp@tgnp.co.tz |
| | | Website: www.tgnp.co.tz |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1993 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: A transformed Tanzanian society in which there are gender equality and equity | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Advocacy, networking, policy reform, education and sensitization | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Tanzania Social Workers Association, (TASWA) Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|--|-----------|--------|
| Tanzania Social Workers Association , Dar es Salaam | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director | Location: | |
| P. O. Box 7732 Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255.022.2150335 | Fax: | Email: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Children 0 to 17 years, and adult workers registered with KUDHEIHA) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, withdrawal, skills development, material and referral | | |
| Type of organization: Trade Union | | |

4.2 Advocacy

International Labour Office Tanzania, Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| International Labour Office Tanzania | | |
| Contact Person: Mr. Magnus Minja | | |
| Designation: Programme Assistant | Location: City Centre, Dar Es Salaam | |
| P. O. Box 9212 Dar Es Salaam | | |
| Phone: ++255.51.2126821/4/6 | Fax: +255.51.2126627 | Email: minja@ilo.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: UN | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Promoting best practices in employment in the region | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Research, training and documentation on labour practices | | |
| Type of organization: International NGO | | |

International Organization for Migration (IOM), Tanzania Chapter, Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|--|------------------------|--|
| International Organization for Migration (IOM), Tanzania | | |
| Designation: Program Development Officer | | |
| Location: slipway Road, Msasani Peninsula, Plot 1365 | | |
| P. O. Box 9270, Dar es salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 2602913, +255 22 2602935 | Fax :+ 255 22 260 2782 | Email: iomdar@iom.int Website: www.uwe-sauti-yao.org www.iom.int |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2005 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: IOM | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Combat trafficking of human beings | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, social support, legal and judicial support, reintegration, research and training. | | |
| Type of organization: International Non Governmental Organization | | |

Legal Human Rights Centre (LHRC), Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Legal Human Rights Centre (LHRC) | | |
| Designation: | | |
| Location: Lugakingira, Kijitonyama, Justice House, Dar es Salaam | | |
| P. O. Box 75254, Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 277 3038 | Fax +255 22 277 3037 | Email: lhrc@humanrights.or.tz Web: www.humanrights.or.tz |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (Legal assistance) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1995 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: TANLET | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Championing against human rights violation | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Legal advice, legal clinics and judicial support | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Zanzibar Legal Services Centre (ZLSC), Zanzibar

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| Zanzibar Legal Services Centre (ZLSC), Zanzibar | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Executive Director | | Location: |
| P. O. Box 3360 Zanzibar | | |
| Phone: +255 24 2233784 | Fax +255.24.2234495 | Email: zlc@hudumazasheria.or.tz Website: www.hudumazasheria.or.tz |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Promote human rights | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Advocacy and referrals | | |
| Type of organization : Non Governmental Organization | | |

4.3 Capacity Building and Economic Empowerment

Action Aid Tanzania, Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Action Aid Tanzania, Dar es Salaam | | |
| | | |
| Designation: | | Location: |
| P. O. Box | | |
| Phone: +255.22.2700.596, 2700694 | Fax | Email: admin.tz@actionaidtz.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2000 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Action Aid International | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Improve the livelihood of the poor in Tanzania | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: education, sanitation, HIV/AIDS intervention, agriculture improvement. | | |
| Type of organization: International Non Governmental Organization | | |

Plan International Tanzania Chapter

| | | |
|---|--------------------|---|
| Plan International, Tanzania | | |
| Contact Person: Heather Borquez | | |
| Designation: Country Director | | Location: AGA-khan Bldg, Urambo Street, Dar es Salaam |
| P. O. Box 3617 Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 66 287 | Fax +255 22 684 65 | Email: plan-tz@africaonline.co.tz |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Plan International | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Poverty eradication | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Aid | | |
| Type of organization: International NGO | | |

Centre for Peace and Economic Development, Dar es Salaam

| | | |
|--|------------------------|--|
| Centre for Peace and Economic Development | | |
| Contact Person: Emmanuel Mallya | | |
| Designation: Chairperson | | Location: Samora Avenue, J. M. Mall Building, 2nd Floor Room No. 216, Dar es Salaam |
| P. O. Box 63217 Dar Es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 213 6391; +255 22 213 6392 | Fax : +255 22 213 6393 | Email: mallya@cepede.org or subira@cepede.org Website: www.cepede.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: facilitate or provide economic activities whenever applicable to local communities in an endeavour to counter the impact of crime and illicit activities in those communities | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Research, education and advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

5.0 Rehabilitation and Other Special Services Institutions

5.1 Rehabilitation Institutions

Child in the sun, Dar es Salaam

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| Child in the sun | | |
| Contact Person: Fr. Anthony Multhu | | |
| Designation: Rector | | Location: Mbezi Makabe |
| P. O. Box 70509, Dar es Alaam | | |
| Phone: 0741 321 506 OR 0748 479 030 | Fax | Email: cis-mbezi@intafrika.com Web: www.childinthesun.co.tz |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: White Fathers | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Family reunification, vocational training and animal husbandry | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, social support, legal and judicial support, reintegration | | |
| Type of organization: Religious Non Governmental Organization | | |

Kiota Women Health and Development Organization, Dar es Salaam

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| Kiota Women Health and Development Organization | | |
| Designation: | | Location: Buruguni Malapa, Kiwohede House no. 88 Dar es Salaam |
| P. O. Box 10127 Buruguni Malapa | | |
| Phone: +255 22 286 1111 | Fax + 255 22 286 1111 | Email: katri@africaonline.co.tz Web: www.kiota.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Health | | |
| Type of organization: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Technical training and psycho social support | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

Integral Assistance to Vulnerable Children, Zanzibar

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| Integral Assistance to Vulnerable Children, Zanzibar | | |
| Designation: Director | | Location: Mwanakwerekwe |
| P. O. Box 3764, Mwanakwerekwe, Zanzibar | | |
| Phone: +255 71 341 2749 | Fax | Email: info@iavczanzibar.org Web: www.iavczanzibar.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: White Fathers | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assisting children in need | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, social support, reintegration | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

5.2 Other Special Services Institutions

Community of Volunteers, Zanzibar

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| Community of Volunteers | |
| Designation: Project Coordinator Location: Migombani Zanzibar | |
| P. O. Box 974 Zanzibar | |
| Phone: +255 24 223 1664 | Email: znzhvpro@hotmail.com Web: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2001 | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: CVM and Catholic Diocese of Zanzibar | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: HIV/AIDS intervention | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, social support and advocacy | |
| Type of organization: Religious Non Governmental Organization | |

Kanisa Kuu la Kristo Mkunazini, Zanzibar

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| Kanisa Kuu la Kristo Mkuna | | |
| Contact Person: Fr. Charles Lundu | | |
| Designation: Asst. Parish Priest | | Location: Soko Kuu la Watumwa |
| P. O. Box 5, Zanzibar | | |
| Phone: +255 75 744 1080 | Fax | Email: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: On going problem | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Kanisa Kuu la Kristo Mkunazini Parish | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assist those finding themselves in difficulties | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: rescue, social support, spiritual accompaniment and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

National Organization for Legal Assistance (Nola), Dar es Salaam

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| National Organization for Legal Assistance (Nola), Dar es Salaam | | |
| Designation: | | |
| Location: | | |
| P. O. Box 10096, Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 744 043 006 | Fax | Email: msaadawasheria@hayoo.co.uk |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES (All affected adults) | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Provide legal assistance to the vulnerable | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Legal advice, representation and referral | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Pastoral Activities for People with AIDS in Dar es Salaam Arch Diocese (PASADA), Dar es Salaam

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| Pastoral Activities for People with AIDS in Dar es Salaam Arch Diocese (PASADA), Dar es Salaam | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director | | Location: |
| P. O. Box 70225 Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 286 5451 | Fax : +255 22 286 6618 | Email: pasada@intafrica.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Catholic Arch Diocese of Tanzania | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Intervening in HIV/AIDS | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: prevention, social support, counseling, spiritual accompaniment and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Religious Non Governmental Organization | | |

Salvation Army, Kwetu Counseling Centre, Dar es Salaam

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| Salvation Army, Kwetu Counseling Centre, Dar es Salaam | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director | | Location: |
| P. O. Box 1273 Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 282 584 | Fax | Email: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Salvation Army | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assist those finding themselves in difficulties | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: rescue, social support, counseling, spiritual accompaniment and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Religious Non Governmental Organization | | |

Society of Daughters of Mary Immaculate, Dar es Salaam

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| Society of Daughters of Mary Immaculate, Dar es Salaam | | |
| Contact Person: Sr. Viji DMI | | |
| Designation: Mission Councilor | | Location: Ruvuma Dar Es Alaam |
| P. O. Box 11007 Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 78 494 2929 | Fax | Email: dmiww-africa@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 20 03 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Fr. Arul Raj OMI | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Loving God through serving the poor to be fully human and alive | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, social support, legal and judicial support, reintegration | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

St. Joseph Cathedral, Dar es Salaam

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| St. Joseph Cathedral | | |
| Contact Person: Fr. Siffredus Rwechunguza | | |
| Designation: Parish Priest | Location: St. Joseph Cathedral, Dar Es Salaam | |
| P. O. Box 167 Dar Es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 75 480 5331 | Fax | Email: siffredusr@yahoo.co.uk |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: St Joseph's Cathedral | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assisting the needy | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Spiritual and psycho social accompaniment and assistance and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

St. Alban's Anglican Cathedral, Dar es Salaam

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| St. Alban's Anglican Cathedral | | |
| Contact Person: Rev. John Solomon | | |
| Designation: | Location: | |
| P. O. Box 2184, Dar es Salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 786 717533 | Fax | Email: |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: St. Alban's Anglican Cathedral Parish | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Assist those finding themselves in difficulties | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: social support, spiritual accompaniment and referrals | | |
| Type of organization: Religious | | |

Utu Mwanamke, Dar es Salaam

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| Utu Mwanamke | | |
| | | |
| Designation: | Location: Dar es Salaam | |
| P. O. Box 79402 Dar es salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 215 2577 | Fax: +255 22 215 2986 | Email: info@womensdignity.org Website: www.womensdignity.org |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Marginalized girls and women to realize their basic right to health | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Advocacy, research, policy intervention | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Women's Legal Aid Centre, Dar es Salaam

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| Women's Legal Aid Centre | | |
| Contact Person: Scholastica Jully | | |
| Designation: Executive Director | | Location: Kinondoni, Dar es salaam |
| P. O. Box 79212 Dar es salaam | | |
| Phone: +255 22 266 4051 | Fax | Email: wlac@raha.com |
| | | Website: www.wlac.ortz |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 1989 as SUWATA legal aid Scheme. Registered in 1994 as WLAC | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, Legal and judicial support and advocacy | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Youth/Parents Counseling Volunteers (YCPV), Dar es Salaam

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| Youth/Parents Counseling Volunteers (YCPV), Dar es Salaam | | |
| | | |
| Designation: Director/Manager | | Location: Government Housing Area-Ubungu |
| P. O. Box 11192 Dar Es Alaam | | |
| Phone: +255 75 436 5612, +255 78 433 1131 | Fax | Email: ypcv02@yahoo.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. Yes | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: 2002 | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: Mary Riziki and Marcellina Kazikazi | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Defending human rights and intervening in HIV/AIDS | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Prevention, advocacy, social support and reintegration, home based care, referral | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |

Zanzibar Youth Education, Environment and Development Support Association (ZAYEDES), Zanzibar

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| Zanzibar Youth Education, Environment and Development Support Association (ZAYEDES) | | |
| | | |
| Designation: | | Location: Mazizini Area, Plot no. 54 Zanzibar |
| P. O. Box 4642 Zanzibar | | |
| Phone: +255 24 2238520 | Fax | Email: zayedesa@zanznet.com |
| Programmes in TIP of women and children for purposes of SE. YES | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention initiation year and date: | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention founder: The Government of Zanzibar | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention vision: Education and sensitization | | |
| Programme/Project/Intervention objectives: Advocacy, HIV/AIDS intervention, prevention | | |
| Type of organization: Non Governmental Organization | | |