

BUILDING THE FOUNDATION FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING FREE ZONES IN URBAN AND RURAL KENYA

Baseline Survey on Child Trafficking in Busia,
Mandera and Marsabit Counties in Kenya



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
DEFINITION OF TERMS	v
ACRONYMS	vii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	viii
1.0 BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Objectives of the baseline study	2
2.0 METHODOLOGY	4
2.1 Limitations of the Study	5
2.2 Baseline Findings	6
2.3 Understanding of Child Trafficking in Moyale, Mandera and Busia	7
2.4 Busia, Moyale, Mandera Perspective	8
2.5 The Trafficking Routes (Source, Transit, Destination) of the Child Victims of Trafficking;	11
2.6 The Push and Pull Factors that Contribute to this Phenomenon;	13
2.7 Profile of Children Most Vulnerable to Trafficking	18
2.8 Perpetrator Profiles	19
2.9 Current Responses to Child Trafficking and Unsafe Migration, including Legislation, Policies, Programmes, CSO Actors and Capacity Development Initiatives in Place To address this Challenge	24
2.10 Community Perspective on Prevention, Response and Referral Mechanisms	32
3.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS	34
3.1 Conclusions	34
3.2 Recommendations	36
ANNEXES	40
Bibliography	
List of Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions conducted per county	41
List of Key Actors and service providers in the child protection space identified during the field missions (County level- Busia, Mandera & Moyale	43

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Children’s description of trafficking incidence	16
Figure 2:	Forms of Child Exploitation	17
Figure 3:	Profile of Children at Risk- Community Perspective	19
Figure 4:	Profile of Perpetrators	19
Figure 5:	Mobile Phone Ownership & Internet Access	21
Figure 7:	Suggestions on curbing child trafficking and unsafe migration	33

List of Tables

Table 1:	Demographics Children	6
Table 2:	Demographics Adults	7
Table 3:	Incidence of Child Trafficking- Adults Perspective	9
Table 4:	Incidence of Child Trafficking- Children Perspective	10
Table 5:	Children Approached for Possible Trafficking	10
Table 6:	Trafficking Routes	12
Table 7:	Forms of Abuse	17
Table 8:	Victim Profile- As described by adults	17
Table 9:	Victim Profile- As described by children	18
Table 10:	Profile of Children at Risk- As described by children	21
Table 11:	Children Response on Internet access for children	21

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

This section provides explanations of the meaning of terms used in the report that have specific meaning due to the nature of subject in discussion identified in this report as mainly child trafficking. In addition community understanding of the terms as gathered from the ground during data collection has been incorporated; for the context of this baseline study.

Definition of Terms	
Child	Any person under the age of eighteen years.
Child abuse	Refers to all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, neglect and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to a child's health, development or dignity.
Child labour	Work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to their physical and mental development. Work that deprives children of their right to education; for the economic gain of their parents predominantly and themselves (at times, due to peer pressure)
Child Trafficking	The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation.
Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act 2010	An Act of Parliament assented in 2010, to implement Kenya's obligations under the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime particularly its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; to provide for the offences relating to trafficking in persons and for connected purposes.
Child Exploitation	Child exploitation is the act of using a minor for profit, labor, sexual gratification, or some other personal or financial advantage. Child exploitation often results in cruel or harmful treatment of the child, as the activities he or she may be forced to take part in can cause emotional, physical, and social problems. "Child exploitation for labour is not viewed as a harmful practice at community level; but rather as a necessary means to meet basic needs at household level due to extreme levels of poverty."
Forced / Child Marriage	Formal marriage or informal union before age of 18.

Human Trafficking	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.
Khadhi's Courts	Formal courts in Kenya established under Article 169, b of the Constitution of Kenya; to address civil matters relating to Islamic law e.g. divorce, succession.
Maslahah Courts	Informal and traditional courts at community level based on the Islamic laws. Predominant among rural Muslim communities in Kenya such as the Somali in the North Eastern region of Kenya.
Perpetrators	Persons who engage in the criminal activity of trafficking children, this also refers to suspects, arrested and prosecuted persons who, through various means, have come to the attention of criminal justice system actors.
Sexual Abuse of Children	Violence of a sexual nature, which includes being approached or spoken to in a sexual manner; being touched or pinched in a sexual manner; exposure of private parts; being forced to look at sexual acts or pornographic materials; being raped or experiencing forced sex; being forced to consent to marriage or consensual union and/or commercial sex work; and trafficking for sexual purposes.
Single Parented Child	In the context of this study this term was generally defined and described as a child raised by one parent; as such not disaggregated or categorized as either widows/widowers (due to death of one parent), divorcees (separation of parents) and so on.
Victims	A child who is being or has been trafficked as defined in section 3 of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act 2010. "A child who has been exposed to some form of exploitation voluntarily or involuntarily at the hands of an exploiting adult; either familiar/trusted/known or unknown to the child..."
Unsafe Migration	Unsafe migration, in the context of this study, the understanding at community level was described as, "are unaccompanied children who have been separated from their parents or care givers or other relatives and are moving for more than a few days at a time within or between countries, for a variety of reasons, voluntarily or involuntarily"

ACRONYMS

AACs	Area Advisory Councils
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CCIs	Charitable Children’s Institutions
CDTD	Centre for Domestic Training and Development
CSG	County Steering Group
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CLAN	Children Legal Action Network
CORPS	Community Owned Resource Persons
CUC	Court Users Committee
DCS	Department of Children’s Services
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
HAART	Awareness Against Human Trafficking
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KIBPM	Kenya Immigration Border Procedure Manual
LAAC	Location Area Advisory Council
MACT	Movement Against Child Trafficking
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
REEP	Rural Economic Empowerment and Enhancement Programme
RCK	Refugee Consortium of Kenya
SND	Strategies for Northern Development
TdH-NL	Terres Des Hommes Netherlands

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents a baseline survey conducted in December 2016 in Busia, Mandera and Marsabit Counties to inform the refining of project implementation strategies for the “Building the Foundation for Child Trafficking Free Zones in urban and rural Kenya”. It was commissioned by ANPPCAN Regional Office, Nairobi as part of project that is targeting four counties, namely Nairobi, Busia, Marsabit and Mandera. The project is implemented through a consortium made up of Strategies for Northern Development (SND), Centre for Domestic Training and Development (CDTD), Movement against Child Trafficking (MACT) and led by ANPPCAN Regional Office with the financial support from Terre des Hommes Netherlands.

The research tools included semi-structured interviews, surveys, case studies and focus group discussions with children, service providers and community members (including parents and local authorities). The study found evidence of child trafficking in the three counties mainly, reported by community members, including children and project partners. The study found that children familiar with cases of missing children had also encountered or were aware of friends or siblings approached by strangers for opportunities with promises of a better life.

There is low awareness of what encompasses child trafficking amongst the public and certain actors especially law enforcement officers, which impede reporting and prosecution of cases. There is lack of a centralized data registry system and therefore absence of reliable records and statistics on child trafficking. In the public domain, it was felt that parents readily gave their children away in search of a better life, better education opportunities and most often did not understand the full nature of the transactions and forms of exploitations that would take place. Parents also give up their children willingly for work in order to supplement family income, without awareness that their actions constitute child trafficking. The urban population which is the main market for child trafficking, especially for cheap labour, is not fully aware of their role in child trafficking.

Corruption contributes to child trafficking where chiefs, immigration officers and other government officials provide illegal identification documents or were bribed to facilitate movement of the victims across the borders. The main push factors contributing to child trafficking are: high poverty and unemployment levels, teenage pregnancies, tribal clashes and other forms of conflict, family separation, cultural factors such as child/forced marriage, and child neglect among others. The main pull factors on the other hand include: - peer pressure and the promise of a better life; better opportunities and standards of life in the destination areas (mostly the urban areas- cities and towns).

The main gaps identified as inhibiting the fight against child trafficking and unsafe migration, categorized into the 5Ps, are as follows:

- **Prevention:** Presence of few service providers in the child protection space, leading to limited coverage of existing child protection structures at the grassroots; low levels of community awareness on the subject matter; in addition the issue of child trafficking being culturally acceptable at community level compounds prevention further; in essence directly leading to lack of reporting or very low levels of reporting.
- **Protection:** Lack of a clear referral protocol to ensure that victims are linked systematically to the relevant service providers at each stage and lack of a centralized data registry system on child trafficking and unsafe migration was also a noted resulting in unreliable records / statistics.
- **Prosecution:** Inadequate awareness by law enforcement officers on the specific laws dealing with child trafficking.
- **Policy:** Inadequacy and vagueness of the existing legal framework to address the problem; no specific component differentiating child-trafficking from human trafficking. There is also a noted gap at the EAC regional level in terms of policies in place to combat child trafficking and unsafe migration.
- **Partnership:** Poor coordination between governments in the Eastern African region in addressing the issue of child trafficking and unsafe migration..

Recommendations

The study makes the following recommendations; categorized into the 5P's i.e. Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Policy and Partnership.

Prevention

- Capacity building and training which focuses exclusively on child trafficking.
- Launching of an advocacy campaign against child trafficking at national and county level; community dialogue and engagement using CORPS to raise awareness on the subject matter amongst the public, specifically on prevention, identification and response to cases of child trafficking and unsafe migration.
- Strengthening the level of coordination between the Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee and different actors in the child protection space at national and county levels; come up with program interventions to combat child trafficking and increase the level of reporting and prosecution of cases.
- Initiating programs with specific initiatives and interventions for particularly vulnerable populations, such as poverty alleviation, peace building and income generation projects as well as wider coverage of social protection programmes; poverty and separation of families due to conflict have been identified as major push factors into child trafficking.
- Further research into topics of interest and information gaps identified in the study with regards to child trafficking and unsafe migration.

Protection

- Establish and strengthen the existing avenues for reporting cases related to child trafficking and unsafe migration by children, parents and other members of the community
- Deepen coverage of existing child protection structures; both formal and informal.
- Establish adequate and accessible referral services for identified victims of child trafficking and unsafe migration.
- The government through the Department of Children's Services at national level, and Children offices at county level, should carry out thorough accreditation of CCIs.
- Investigate business establishments encouraging child trafficking and unsafe migration and revoke their licenses and business permits.
- The Communications Authority of Kenya should launch a specific intervention to track perpetrators who target children on social media networks such as Facebook, WhatsApp among others.

Prosecution

- Ensure the full prosecution of perpetrators in order to discourage others from engaging in the vice.
- Curb laxity in the enforcement of existing anti-trafficking laws and policies.
- Create awareness on the limitation of existing traditional justice systems to avoid child trafficking related cases being handled communally when in fact they are criminal in nature.
- Initiate advocacy and sensitization initiatives to the public.

Policy

- Full enactment and dissemination of the relevant laws relating to trafficking.
- Give priority to child related issues, in particular child trafficking and unsafe migration.
- Include child trafficking and unsafe migration as a thematic area in existing child protection programmes.
- The issues of child trafficking and unsafe migration should be discussed at the regional level by the East African Community and other relevant regional bodies and appropriate policies, best practices and lessons learned to combat the crime discussed and adopted at regional, national and county levels as appropriate.
- Advocate for improvement of the documentation of child trafficking related cases. Initiate efforts to establish a centralized registry in police stations, courts, children departments and other relevant agencies at national and county levels; this is another notable gap across all the 3 counties and also at the national level.

Partnership

- There should be a high level of cooperation between countries to combat cross-border trafficking in this case- Kenya/Ethiopia; Kenya/Uganda; Kenya/Somalia; Kenya/Tanzania in order to increase the level of identification, reporting and prosecution of child trafficking cases.

- Improve linkages and coordination among actors and service providers in the child protection space at national and county levels to allow for benefits of synergies; such as partnership & collaboration for replication and scaling up of program interventions on the subject matter, thereby avoiding duplication of efforts. For example through the CSG, AAC, CUC, CORPS among others.
- Tap into existing structures and interventions at community level such as community policing (Nyumba kumi initiative) for community engagement in sensitization and advocacy; and traditional avenues of justice such as “maslaha” courts at community level, to complement the formal legal structures in place like the law courts and Khadhis’ courts at county level.
- Organize review and reflection forums for actors and service providers in the child protection space to validate and share lessons learned and best practices from the implementation of interventions and initiatives on the subject of child trafficking and unsafe migration; at county, national, regional and global levels where possible.
- Partnership and collaboration with actors in other programming thematic areas of: economic empowerment and livelihoods, cohesion and peace building, education, gender equality and mainstreaming among others.
- Establish Public-Private Partnerships to tackle the issue; given the role of the private sector as enablers/facilitators of child trafficking and unsafe migration, especially local transport and accommodation establishments.

1.0 BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES

1.1 BACKGROUND

Trafficking in persons is an insult to human dignity and an assault on freedom. Kenya is on Tier 2 for failing to make significant efforts that address human Trafficking. According to US State Department Trafficking In Person's Report (2016), Kenya is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labour and sexual exploitation. Kenya borders Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania, which are known sources of victims. Through Kenya's porous borders, persons are trafficked from Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea to Kenya using the transit corridor linking Mandera, Moyale to Nairobi (NCRC; 2015). On the other hand, Busia county, which is an entry point for people crossing to Kenya from Uganda and to Uganda from Kenya, also serves as a hub for children trafficking and unsafe migration (ANPPCAN; 2009).

Trafficking in Kenya can be divided into two domains, internal and international trafficking. Firstly, internal trafficking deals with trafficking of persons from one part of the country to another. According to National Crime Research Centre 2015 Human Trafficking report, most of the victims in domestic trafficking are sourced from rural areas and majority of those trafficked out of the country are sourced from urban areas. Human trafficking takes a number of forms which include sexual exploitation (sex trafficking), labour trafficking and trafficking for cultural reasons in general and extraction of body parts and/or organs in particular. These trafficked children originate from rural areas across Kenya, especially from Moyale and Busia (ANPPCAN, 2009). A study, conducted in 2015, by ANPPCAN on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism indicated that 33% of children are trafficked for sexual exploitation purposes due to laxity of Kenyan laws. The National Crime Research Centre (2015) indicated that child trafficking featured as the most prevalent form of trafficking at 39%, with trafficking for labour and for prostitution being at 31% and 25% respectively.

Child trafficking and unsafe migration happens in Kenya, despite the ratification of the CRC and the adoption of the Palermo protocol and other key instruments that contain provisions for addressing child trafficking, guaranteeing children's rights to protection from sexual abuse, exploitation, abduction and protection during situations of conflict. Anti-trafficking laws exist in Kenya amidst poor enforcement and implementation due to inadequate popularization and a weak institutional capacity to address these challenges both at the national and county governments level. Kenyan children have therefore over the years been forced to labour in domestic service, agriculture, fishing, cattle herding, street vending, begging, and the sale of illicit brews .

The nature and dynamics of child trafficking and unsafe migration are changing and evolving, and whereas there is dearth of data on the trends and patterns on child trafficking in Busia, Marsabit (especially in Moyale) and Mandera. Since ANPPCAN Regional Office had embarked on implementing "Building the Foundation for Child Trafficking Free Zones in Urban and Rural Kenya," project in Nairobi,

Busia, Marsabit and Mandera Counties, there was need for more information on the extent and nature of child trafficking and unsafe migration in Busia, Marsabit and Mandera. This study forms one of the main activities of the 33 month intervention that is being implemented by a consortium of civil society organisations led by ANPPCAN Regional Office and funded by Terre des Hommes Netherlands. The organisations include Strategies for Northern Development (SND), Centre for Domestic Training and Development (CDTD) and the Movement against Child Trafficking (MACT).

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE BASELINE STUDY

This study was guided by the following objectives:-

- (a) To provide a situation analysis of emerging trends and new developments in child trafficking and unsafe migration in Busia, Mandera and Marsabit;
- (b) To provide where possible and available, statistical data and figures on child victims of trafficking and unsafe migration and relevant perpetrators, including quantitative trends;
- (c) To map current responses to child trafficking and unsafe migration, including legislation, policies, programmes, CSO actors and capacity development initiatives in place to address this challenge;
- (d) To reflect on the analysis above, propose a set of policy and programmatic recommendations to improve government (both national and county), non-government and private sector responses to child trafficking and unsafe migration of children in Kenya.

In addition, a trend analysis in the following areas as part of the baseline study:

- (i). Up to date data on scale of the problem of child trafficking in Moyale, Mandera and Busia;
- (ii). Level of reporting and prosecution of child trafficking cases in the three locations;
- (iii). The trafficking routes (source, transit, destination) of the child victims of trafficking;
- (iv). The push and pull factors that contribute to this phenomenon;
- (v). The link between child trafficking and other forms of child abuse (CSEC, child prostitution, child labor, etc.);
- (vi). The demographic profiles (age, socio-economic background, sex/gender, family composition) of both the child victims of trafficking and the perpetrators;
- (vii). The role of , if any, that technology like the internet, particularly social media plays in escalating/preventing child trafficking;
- (viii). Intervention strategies that are effective in preventing and responding to the problem of child trafficking in Busia, Moyale and Mandera and use that to make innovative recommendations for the anti-trafficking programming.
- (ix). Other actors/service providers, interventions and strategies being applied to address and respond to child trafficking in Busia, Mandera and Moyale and broadly in Kenya and assess the gaps and potential weaknesses, and best practices of the identified interventions/service providers.

Gaps in the child protection systems within Busia, Mandera and Marsabit (and beyond) that exacerbate the problem of trafficking and make recommendations for addressing them. This will include at the very least:-

- Analysing the existing statutory and policy frameworks in child trafficking, identifying gaps and commensurate policy opportunities for addressing them.
- Analysing gaps in the availability, accessibility and adequacy of child protection services and structures in the 3 sites.
- Conducting an assessment of the non-formal child protection structures in 3 sites, identifying their strengths and potential weaknesses in addressing child trafficking.
- Analysing the technical capacity of police, social welfare officers and CSOs in addressing child trafficking and unsafe migration.
- Analysing budgetary commitments by county governments for child protection.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The **baseline study was conducted** in three targeted counties; Busia, Marsabit and Mandera in December 2016. Data was also collection from Project Officers at ANPPCAN Regional Offices in Nairobi, project partners as well as the Department of Children's Services including the Advisory Committee on Counter Trafficking in Persons.

Data collection employed mixed methodology; i.e. qualitative and quantitative research methods to study specific child trafficking topics including occurrence of child trafficking; prevention, response and referral mechanisms in place to address the vice among others. Qualitative methods used included semi-structured key informant interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) at community level generally produced detailed and valid information on study topics covered, but suffered from inconsistent data for some aspects of the study.

Quantitative research involving the survey produced consistent data, but was hindered by validity concerns due to the limited scope of the questions and content. Using a mixed approach that incorporated both qualitative and quantitative methods in this exploratory study provided data from various sources through multiple techniques. This allowed for a comparison of study data and triangulation of information thereby improving the validity and reliability of the research findings.

A total of 186 interviews were conducted with community members (adults and children) in Busia, Moyale and Mandera and administered through a structured quantitative questionnaire. Three sub-counties within Busia County were covered namely, Teso South, Teso North and Matayos Sub-counties. In Mandera, only Mandera East Sub County was sampled, spread across two locations i.e. Neboi Ward; Bulla Mpya/Bulla Jamhuriya/Bulla Power sub-locations and Township Ward.

In Moyale Sub-County interviews were spread out in three locations (Butiye, Oda and Moyale Township). At total of 26 key informant interviews were conducted with various actors including the Kenya police, Children's Court representative, school board, child protection officers, donor, CSOs among others (a list of interviewed stakeholders is annexed in the report).

A total of 96 participants were reached through the 12 FGDs that were conducted with community members and children in the targeted counties (with eight participants per focus group) as well as one with ANPPCAN and her partners. Focus group participants were asked to address a variety of themes specific to child trafficking including but not limited to: Definition of terms, Identification of victims, Current Responses to child trafficking, Nature and Quality of existing Child Protection Services, Referral and rehabilitation structures in place for rescued survivors of child trafficking. In addition 2 case studies were carried out at the national level with rescued survivors sheltered by CDTD and are included in the findings.

2.1 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Data unavailability- most offices contacted did not have records that could provide statistics on trafficked cases. The Counter Trafficking Department was relatively new and had not developed a centralized way of collating data. The fact that there was also low awareness of what constituted child trafficking limited the level of reporting of such cases with law enforcement officers mostly recording those that were easy to prosecute as crimes for example only the form of exploitation identified was recorded (child labour, sexual exploitation, etc)
- Due to the limited data collection period, not all targeted interviews were achieved as it was difficult to mobilise participants on time. The fact that the study took place during the festive season when most offices were closing limited access to officers who could be interviewed. Though the consultants attempted to reach out to the targeted respondents through email and telephone, the response was still low. At the same time, some respondents especially at the magistrate's court insisted on an authorization letter and could not grant an interview until they received one. Though the consultant worked with the department of children services and managed to provide one, not all interviews were achieved
- In Mandera County, the researchers could only sample Mandera East due to the vast nature of the county. However, hot spot areas with regards to child trafficking were identified in Mandera East Sub County in consultation with Mandera Children's Office. Random sampling of respondents in each of the four identified hotspots i.e. Bulla Mpya, Bulla Jamuhuria, Bulla Power and Township was done. Thus the views from Mandera County in this report are limited to Mandera East Sub-County.
- Case studies were not conducted as planned as the persons who the consultants relied on to identify and mobilise the victims and perpetrators were not available. In Mandera for example, there were political rallies during the time of the study and the chief was not available at the agreed time to facilitate the interview. It was however felt that the case studies could be undertaken in Nairobi with confirmed cases of child trafficking and are included in the findings.
- Another notable limitation was in the design of the data collection tools; some terms were generally and broadly defined and utilized e.g. "single parented children" resulting in mixed up findings and conclusions on the profile of children at high risk (Single parented and OVCs) of child trafficking to some extent; some areas were not captured in the tools such as: - modes of recruitment and witnesses of child victims of child trafficking and unsafe migration among others. This resulted in information gaps; these areas have been proposed for further investigation and study by this project and/or other actors in the child protection space.
- Lastly in general, whereas the concept of "unsafe migration" was captured in the data collection tools; considerably less information was gathered on it on the ground resulting in an information gap on the concept in reporting of findings. For instance on the trends in unsafe migration. This is another area recommended for further study.

2.2 BASELINE FINDINGS

2.2.1 General Respondents Information

The population of children consisted of 52% females and 48% males. Higher number of females was observed across all survey sites with the exception of Mandera where more males were interviewed. In terms of age groups, the largest age group represented was of children 15-17 years of age and the least between 8-10 years except in Busia where the 11-14 age group took a larger sample. Most children respondents were in the age bracket of 15-17 years and majority of these were in primary school. This is attributed to the fact that children in rural areas in Kenya generally begin formal education much later as compared to their counterparts in urban areas. This was most notable in Busia as shown below.

Table 1: Demographics Children

Children					
Category		Total	Busia	Moyale	Mandera
Sample	Sample	93	33	29	31
Gender	Male	48%	48%	45%	52%
	Female	52%	52%	55%	48%
Age	8-10	13%	22%	16%	0%
	11.14	38%	42%	26%	45%
	15-17	49%	36%	58%	55%
Education	Primary	59%	70%	58%	48%
	Secondary	41%	30%	42%	52%

The adults interviewed comprised of a higher sample of females (56%) with the same trend observed across all counties except Mandera. The largest age group sampled was between 25-45 years taking up 27% of the sample. While slightly more than a quarter had no formal education, 25% had primary education, 24% secondary education and 25% tertiary education. The highest proportion of those with no formal education were in Mandera (53%).

All the respondents from Busia had some level of education and thus presenting a more educated profile of respondents. The adult literacy rate in Kenya is placed at 72.2% and the three counties of study record lower than national literacy rates with Busia recording higher literacy rates (56.7%) compared to Mandera and Marsabit (30% and 32% respectively). The gender of household heads was mainly male (53%) but largely influenced by Mandera where 73% of the household heads were male. On the other hand, Busia had more female headed households (at 65%) compared to those that were male headed. In Moyale households' heads were considerably equally represented across the two gender (male- 51%; female-49%).

Table 2: Demographics Adults

Adults					
Category		Total	Busia	Moyale	Mandera
Sample	Sample	93	33	30	30
Gender	Male	44%	45%	30%	57%
	Female	56%	55%	70%	43%
Age	18-24	16%	18%	10%	20%
	25-35	27%	24%	30%	27%
	36-45	24%	24%	23%	23%
	46-55	16%	15%	20%	13%
	55 % above	17%	18%	17%	17%
Education	No formal education	27%	0%	30%	53%
	Primary	25%	33%	20%	20%
	Secondary	24%	30%	30%	10%
	Tertiary	25%	36%	20%	17%
Household heads	Total	69%	76%	70%	60%
Gender of household heads	Male	53%	35%	51%	73%
	Female	47%	65%	49%	27%
Number of children	None	14%	24%	10%	7%
	1-3	42%	48%	57%	20%
	More than 3	44%	27%	33%	73%

2.2.2. Situation analysis of emerging trends and new developments in child trafficking and unsafe migration in Busia, Mandera and Marsabit

2.3 UNDERSTANDING OF CHILD TRAFFICKING IN MOYALE, MANDERA AND BUSIA

There was no clear and consistent understanding of child trafficking, since many respondents confused it with other, potentially related crimes. This conflation of concepts occurred among the community members and was identified as one of the most pressing issues in terms of training needs, awareness-raising and information dissemination. Child trafficking was better understood by personnel within the department of children’s services, among the humanitarian agencies, the school administration; head & deputy teachers and opinion leaders than by many other stakeholders.

Stakeholders interviewed indicated the level of awareness across the country was low and there was need to target most of the population with information on child trafficking. With urban centers marked as the main market for child trafficking and the potential recipient of the child also viewed as committing an offence punishable by law, it is necessary to enlighten the masses on this issue in an effort to cut off

demand for children in the labour market as well as in other forms of exploitation. Invariably those who gave the most accurate description of trafficking and its dynamics had attended specific training on the issue. Trainings on child trafficking have been facilitated by organisations such as ANPPCAN, Children Legal Action Network and Network (CLAN), Movement Against Child Trafficking (MACT), Investing in Children and their Societies (ICS) and Rural Economic Empowerment and Enhancement Program (REEP).

2.3.1 Up to date data on scale of the problem of child trafficking in Moyale, Mandera and Busia; National Perspective

It is estimated that more than 20,000 children are trafficked annually in Kenya. The largest proportion of these are young girls less than sixteen years of age; mostly linked to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) and Child Sex Tourism in the coastal towns of Malindi, Mombasa among others within the thriving private villas. Another notable category are new-born babies; numerous cases in missing babies continue to go unaddressed and unsolved by Kenyan authorities. A case in point is in 2004 when Pumwani Maternity Hospital in Nairobi was investigated for involvement in the theft of over twenty new-born babies who mysteriously disappeared from the hospital. During the investigation eighteen babies were discovered with adults that did not have matching DNA. There have also been instances of missing babies being taken with consent from mothers; particularly for those living in extreme poverty. Another predisposed category are newborns of mothers who die while giving birth.

The chairperson of Gender Violence and Girl Child Network in Migori County, notes that cases of child trafficking across the Kenya-Tanzania border are rife. "It is difficult to identify traffickers as some pose as owners of orphanages and homes for the destitute. Some pass through the border claiming the children belong to their relatives. I received two children who were directed to my home after escaping from their captors. The children hailed from Tanzania and they managed to hand them over to their country's authorities with the help of police." She highlights that most of the female child victims of trafficking end up working in discreet brothels in Kuria, Migori and Transmara districts as well as Isebania border. Womankind Kenya, a non-governmental organization based in Garissa, in the North Eastern region of the country; estimates that the number of trafficked girls from Garissa and Somalia into Nairobi at 50 weekly. In the Rift Valley Province, about 200 illegal migrants, including children get into Kenya from Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda every week to work as cattle herders, domestic laborers and commercial sex workers.

2.4 BUSIA, MOYALE, MANDERA PERSPECTIVE

Busia, Moyale (Marsabit) and Mandera fall under a cluster of selected areas in Kenya; cited by reports of previous studies undertaken on the subject matter, as being prone to occurrence of child trafficking and general human trafficking practices. Busia, being a border town between Kenya and Uganda is a prime entry and exit point for cross border child trafficking. In Marsabit, the porous and insecure borders in Moyale facilitate human trafficking, including child trafficking primarily from Ethiopia, and also Somalia and Eritrea to Kenya using the transit corridor linking Moyale, Isiolo and Nairobi. Mandera is a major human trafficking transit point from Somalia to Kenya. This area is particularly exposed and vulnerable due to the insecurity characterizing the Kenya-Somalia border; as a result of instability in Somalia.

During the survey community members and children were asked if they were aware of any cases of children being taken from or missing from their homes for strange reasons in the county. Both adults (38%) and children (29%) were aware of such cases indicating the possible occurrence of cases of child trafficking. Low awareness was reported in Moyale where 70% of the adults and 87% of the children interviewed claimed they were not aware of any incidences.

On average, more male adults (53%) than females (47%) were aware of child trafficking cases. While this was the main case in Mandera where 72% of males compared to 28% of females were aware of such cases, the opposite was true for Busia and Moyale where there were more females aware of cases of trafficking. This may suggest that incorporating more males in the identification of child trafficking cases may yield more results in Mandera while working with more females in Busia and Mandera may also offer better results. From children's responses, there were younger children in Busia (37% aged 8-14) who were aware of child trafficking cases as compared to Moyale and Mandera.

Table 3: Incidence of Child Trafficking- Adults Perspective

Adults					
Category		Total (93)	Busia	Moyale	Mandera
Aware of a possible case of child trafficking	Yes	38%	42%	30%	43%
	No	62%	58%	70%	57%
Gender	Male	53%	36%	62%	62%
	Female	47%	64%	38%	38%
Education levels	Non-formal education	20%	0	13%	46%
	Primary school	29%	57%	0%	15%
	Secondary School	20%	14%	38%	15%
	College/University	31%	29%	50%	23%
Age Brackets	18-24	11%	8%	5%	22%
	25-35	19%	20%	19%	17%
	36-45	31%	32%	33%	28%
	46-55	19%	16%	24%	17%
	Above 55	20%	24%	19%	17%

**Demographics are calculated on a base 64 community respondents; Community members who were aware of child trafficking cases*

Table 4: Incidence of Child Trafficking - Children Perspective

Children					
Category		Total (94)	Busia	Moyale	Mandera
Aware of a possible case of child trafficking	Yes	29%	33%	13%	41%
Education levels	No	71%	67%	87%	59%
Age Brackets	Primary Education	44%	81%	25%	25%
	Secondary Education	56%	18%	75%	75%
	8-10	11%	33%	0	0
	11-14	19%	41%	0	17%
	15-17	70%	26%	100%	83%

**The demographics on education and age are based on 27 children respondents who were aware of child trafficking cases*

The study sought to find out if there were attempted cases of trafficking and children were thus asked if they or their siblings or friends had been approached with requests to do strange things or to go away from home and promised good work or a good life. At least 37% of the children affirmed that they or their siblings/friends had been approached. The main reaction from the children was positive with 60% stating refusal and reporting to their parents/guardians. At least 30% refused to accept the request but never told anyone posing a significant gap in reporting of such cases. Those who never reported the incidence stated that they did not know it was wrong at the time indicating the need for children to be empowered with knowledge of their rights.

Table 5: Children Approached for Possible Trafficking

Children Approached for Possible Trafficking					
Category	Response	Total	Busia	Moyale	Mandera
Have you or your siblings/friends been approached?	Yes	37%	18%	25%	58%
Age brackets	No	63%	82%	75%	42%
	11-14	33%	100%	0	0
	15-17	67%	0	100%	100%
	Primary	17%	50%	0	0
	Secondary	83%	50%	100%	100%
Reaction	Refused and told parents/guardians	60%	50%	0%	71%

	Refused but never told anyone	30%	0%	100%	0%
	Wanted to go but a friend warned me	10%	50%	0%	29%
Reasons for not telling anyone about the incidents	Did not know it was wrong at the time	100%	100%	100%	100%

**Caution should be taken while interpreting the data as the sample is 10- for those approached*

2.5 THE TRAFFICKING ROUTES (SOURCE, TRANSIT, DESTINATION) OF THE CHILD VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING;

The 2015 survey findings of the National Crime Research Centre on human trafficking in Kenya, indicate that Busia, Moyale and Mandera are among the top domestic routes for transit of children within Kenya and from other countries via Kenya to other countries (such as from Ethiopia via Kenya to Tanzania to South Africa; from Uganda to Nairobi to Mombasa to Saudi Arabia): Specifically; Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Mwingi, Nairobi and Loitokitok to Tanzania for onward transit to South Africa is represented by 58.4% followed by the routes of Moyale, Isiolo, Meru, Nairobi, Namanga to Tanzania at 47.8%; and finally Busia, Kakamega, Kisumu, Nairobi and Mombasa at 45.2%.

Busia (Kenya) can be defined as a destination, transit and/or source county of child trafficking victims. The flow of cross border trafficking is mainly from Uganda to Busia Kenya. Illicit brew dens and entertainment joints in Busia target and exploit young Ugandan girls labor wise and sexually. These girls are motivated by the higher Kenyan currency; translating in higher incomes for their families back in Uganda. Busia is equally a source of many trafficked girls mainly from the Luhya community. Their destination is said to be the urban towns; mainly Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and Mombasa (house girls); the ready market is a propelling factor. Boys from within the county and those who find their way into Kenya from neighboring Uganda are lured into herding or in agriculture related works; sugar plantations, industries and within homesteads with large tracks of land in agricultural towns within the Western, Nyanza and Rift Valley regions where agriculture is an economic activity (Bungoma, Kitale, Ahero, Busia and Kakamega). Busia is also a transit route for trafficked victims from Uganda whose destination is the counties and towns within Kenya indicated above.

In Mandera County, the main form of child trafficking is internal, with the major identified route of: Mandera- Wajir- Garissa-Nairobi. Herds' boys (mostly out of school) are targeted and more predisposed to child trafficking and unsafe migration ending up in slaughter houses in Nairobi. External child trafficking and unsafe migration happens to a lesser extent with Mandera as a transit route. Countries of origin include Somalia/Dolo, Ethiopia, and Yemen while the countries of destination include Southern Sudan, Libya, and Europe. Example of one such route is the Somalia/Dolo-Mandera-Wajir-Moyale-Ethiopia (Habiba International) route. External trafficking also occurs through kidnapping of children; especially those from rich family backgrounds for financial purposes (ransom money). As cited by an NGO (Habiba International), children were reported missing only for the parents to be contacted later with ransom demands and the information that their child was in Libya.

Moyale is mainly a transit route into Ethiopia (cross border trafficking) and Garissa, Isiolo and Nairobi (internal trafficking). Discussions with community members and stakeholders interviewed revealed that perpetrators have improvised new mechanisms of crossing borders with children; even without legal documents/birth certificate as they are able to compromise chiefs to obtain permit letters. Response from community members; adults and children alike indicated the following trafficking sources and destinations:-

Table 6: Trafficking Routes

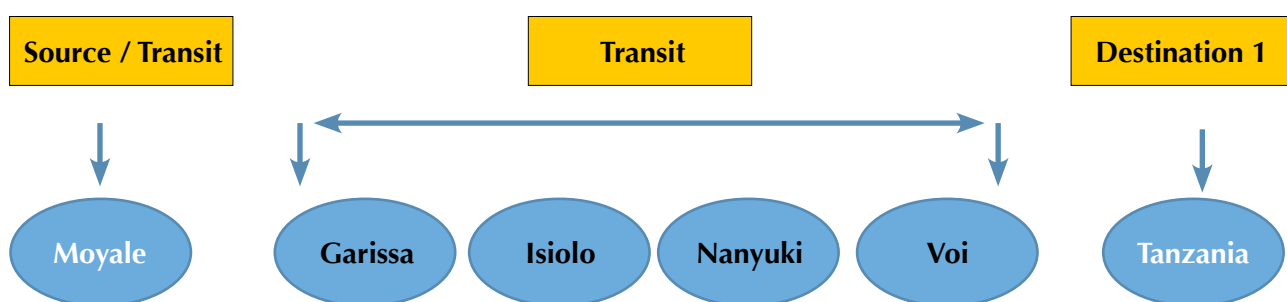
County / Region of Source	County / Region of Destination
Mandera	Mandera, Nairobi, Wajir, Garissa, Sudan, Angola, America
Busia	Nairobi, Busia, Kisumu, Kakamega, Bungoma
Ethiopia- Moyale	Nairobi, Ethiopia, Isiolo
Western region	Busia
Garissa	Moyale
Mombasa	Mandera
Wajir	Mandera

**Nairobi as a destination was identified by 11 community members aged 25 and above. Sudan was mainly identified by 4 community members aged 18-35 while Busia was identified by 3 respondents aged 46 and above. The rest (i.e. Mandera, Garissa, Moyale, Wajir, Angola, America, Kisumu, Kakamega, Bungoma, Ethiopia and Isiolo) were identified by one individual each scattered across all the age groups.*

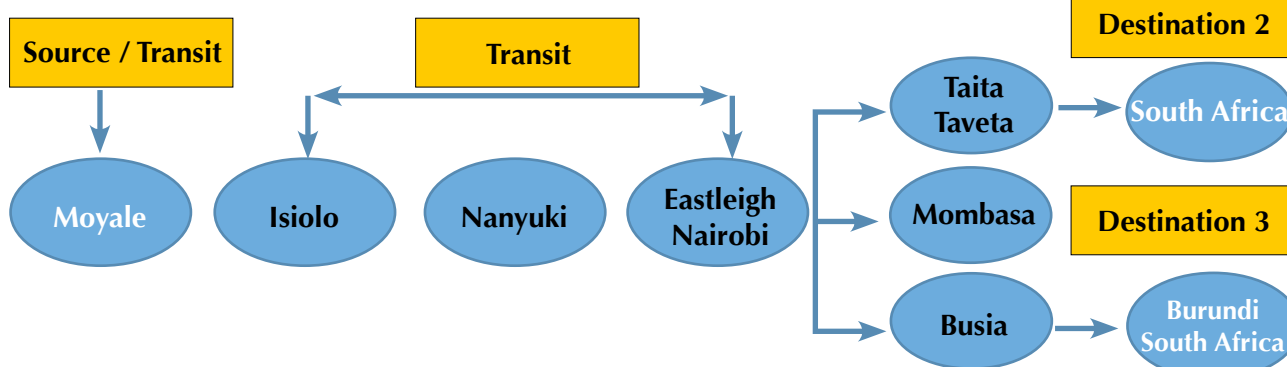
The most active immigration route for human trafficking according to the Kenyan immigration police is however the Moyale route.

The flow of trafficking is represented in the diagrams below

Route 1



Route 2



For route two, unsafe migration was noted with immigration officers reporting that some of the human cargo, comprising girls and boys hidden in trucks carrying beans, are sold into slavery in the sprawling Eastleigh suburb, while the rest are taken to Mombasa destined for South Africa or to Busia for transportation to Burundi or South Africa. South Africa is the launch-pad to Europe and Canada. The article goes on to state that while there are three border points between Mombasa and Lunga Lunga, on the border with Tanzania, there are 820 'secret routes' used by traffickers to transport their human cargo to Tanzania. The route from Moyale is ideal for traffickers because the vast expanse of land in Kenya's north is poorly secured with only 20 immigration officers.

2.6 THE PUSH AND PULL FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THIS PHENOMENON;

Child trafficking is perceived as both a problem and a lucrative activity. Generally the issue of child trafficking and unsafe migration was observed as being culturally acceptable at community level; several children and adults hold the view that the vice has some tangible and beneficial interest to those trafficked and their families, a matter that may promote its existence. Children are rarely aware that they are being trafficked and thus do not get to report. Children from socially and economically vulnerable families particularly girls are at the highest risk of being trafficked as well as those who are orphaned.

Employment bureaus and opportunities where employers are seeking cheap labour offer attraction to the children as well as their guardians due to the need for additional household income. Children are reported as active agents who may connive with traffickers with the aim of reaching other children. Promises by agents of better lives, schooling, employment and desire for independence, draw children from their communities or countries of origin to communities or countries of destination. Technology is also noted to aid in making deals succeed. In one case in Busia, the researchers noted a recent case where the trafficker only needed to make calls to his networks for the arrangement of 20 boys to be trafficked to Nairobi.

Discussions with stakeholders and community members confirmed that poverty was the major push factor contributing to child trafficking with parents also involved in some cases. At least 43.4% of Kenyans live below poverty line of 1.25 USD per day (Unicef; Kenya Statistics). The poverty rate in Busia is 64.2% while that in Mandera is 89.1% and 92% in Marsabit. Teenage pregnancies also forces children to seek for ways to fend for themselves and their babies while children in extremely poor households look for extra income sources to contribute to their families' wellbeing. Curiosity, peer pressure, and the adventure of city life as portrayed by other children living and working in the city were some of the identified pull factors contributing to the prevalence of child trafficking and unsafe migration.

Link between Radicalization & Child Trafficking

In Mandera, discussions with male adult community members as well as civil society organizations brought out the emerging possibility of young boys being targeted to join Al-Shabaab through child trafficking. Whereas there was no quantitative data from the ground to back this up; this is an emerging area of concern that should be studied further.

Role of cultural practices in child trafficking & unsafe migration:

In Moyale and Mandera, early/forced marriage emerged as a major factor exacerbating child trafficking and unsafe migration. Underage girls pledged to marry older partners in different towns like Nairobi and countries outside Kenya are predisposed to child trafficking from the two areas to the residential areas of their “spouses”. The fact that early/forced marriage is culturally acceptable among the ethnic communities of Somali, Borana among others predominant in the two areas eases the occurrence of child trafficking as it is done with full consent and to some extent even forced upon the girls by their own parents and relatives. In Busia, the culture of women leaving their children with the paternal family upon separation and/or divorce predisposes these children to child trafficking & unsafe migration, as they do not get the motherly care and protection. However, this study did not pursue these themes in detail on the ground at the time of field data collection. Given the cultural acceptance to issues of forced early marriage respondents were reluctant to shed light into this subject matter, most notably in Mandera County. These areas are therefore proposed for further studies and investigation. In summary, the push and pull factors were identified by different categories of respondents as described below: (Note that the symbols in each of the columns indicate the category of persons who identified the push/pull factor listed in the table.)

*Poor parenting and harsh economic conditions make it hard for children to stay with their parents, who cannot afford their basic needs. These children are forced to move from their homes in search of labor and fail to return home - **Boy discussant in FGD***

*The main cause is poverty and high levels of unemployment. It is the culture of the community for families and clans to be very closely knit and look out for each other’s welfare. So parents will give their children to relatives/friends willingly and innocently, hoping they get a better life with said relatives - **Officer working with an NGO Table***

7: Push and Pull factors

PUSH FACTOR		PULL FACTOR	COUNTY		
			Busia	Mandera	Marsabit (Moyale)
Low levels of awareness on issue of child trafficking at community level			●●●	●●●	●●
Poverty			●●●	●●●	●●●●
High levels of unemployment			●●●	●●●	●●●
High illiteracy levels due to lack of prioritization & value for education			●●●	●●●	●●●
Child neglect			●●●●	●●●	●●
		Seeking out better opportunities in bigger towns and cities/peer pressure	●●●●	●●●	●●●●
Cultural factors	Polygamy			●	●
	Early/Forced marriages			●●●●	●●●●
Separation of families	Inter-tribal clashes				●●●●
	Terror threats (Al-Shabab)			●	
	Divorce		●●●●	●	
Neptism/bias/favoritism of dominant communities when it comes to employment				●●●	
Teenage Pregnancies			●		

*The key below represents groups of people who identified the push and pull factors

Adults; Male/Female	Youths; Male/Female	Boys	Girls
●	●	●	●

Case Study 1: In search of a better life; from Meru to Lamu

Grace is a 9 year old girl in class 3. She used to live in Maua with her grandmother. Her mother and father had separated after a dispute and her dad was said to be a robber. She did not know where her mother was. She narrates her story which illustrates some of the push and pull factors mainly better opportunities (in this case education), neglect and separation of parents. It also brings into perspective the issue of unsafe migration that the child victims experience during transit.

“My friend and I were headed to the shop to purchase paraffin when we met a man (a pastor) in the company of a lady. The pastor asked if we were interested in attending school, and I was particularly interested. I had not attended school for a month after I was suspended due to indiscipline. My grandmother had opted not to return me to school due to lack of money. We gave in and rushed home to get clothes which was easy because grandmother was in her market stall selling cereals and charcoal. Together with the pastor, we boarded a bus from Maua bus station and proceeded to Meru town where we boarded a matatu to Nairobi. We then boarded a bus and departed for Lamu. All expenses were catered for by the pastor. We arrived in Lamu early in the morning and then boarded a boat to cross the ocean. We arrived at a hotel within the region where a lady was introduced to us as the pastor’s wife. She took us to her home later during the day and showed us our resting room. They had three children.

We woke up every day at 7am to work in the hotel and left at 8 or 9 pm in the evening. In the pastor’s house our role was to wash the two son’s uniforms and clean the house. We realized we would not be taken to school as promised and we attempted to run away but were discovered. We received beatings when we did not do as instructed and were eventually chased away from the house. After intervention from a fish trader and the chief, the pastor was asked to take us back to Maua. He however abandoned us in Nairobi where a lady noticed our dilemma and took us to Kamukunji Police station. The female officer at the gender desk interrogated us and kept canning us demanding for the true sequence of events until she finally let us sleep in one of the rooms at the station. We were then brought to this shelter.

The link between child trafficking and other forms of child abuse

According to a recent study on the most prevalent form of human trafficking in Kenya, carried out by the National Crime Research Centre, trafficking for labor is the most dominant followed by child trafficking, and trafficking for prostitution at 58.7%, 24.1% and 17.1% respectively. Data from other service providers and agencies operating in the child protection sphere in Kenya corroborates these findings on the increasing prevalence of child trafficking in the country. A situation analysis of children and adolescents in Kenya conducted by UNICEF in 2014 emphasizes that trafficking and sexual exploitation of children continues to be a major concern, especially in the tourism industry in urban centers. For instance in 2011, the National Child Helpline received 46 reports of child trafficking and 19 concerning child prostitution.

The study found that trafficking of children with the intent of providing cheap labour was the most common form of exploitation faced by child trafficking victims. The girl child is taken in as a domestic worker within the homesteads in the urban destinations; the boy child on the other hand as a casual labourer in the rural areas. In the rural areas (within Busia county destinations) girls from Uganda are assigned waitress jobs in bars and illegal alcohol dens where they are also expected to sexually entertain the customers. The boys are employed as herd’s boys and as shamba boys (gardeners) by those who own large tracks of maize and sugarcane farms. The story is not different in Mandera and

Moyale; where herds' boys are predominantly targeted by slaughter houses in Nairobi with the promise of better incomes. Girls are targeted for domestic work and/or forced into early marriage. In Mandera, discussions with a CBO on the ground (Habiba International) indicated that boys and girls from rich backgrounds were also targets of kidnapping for ransom. Discussions with project partners and state actors responsible for children issues at the national level also brought out the fact that children were also trafficked for the purposes of begging and working in massage parlours where they are sexually exploited. A case study done with one of the sheltered victims though not from the counties of interest proves the trafficking of children for begging.

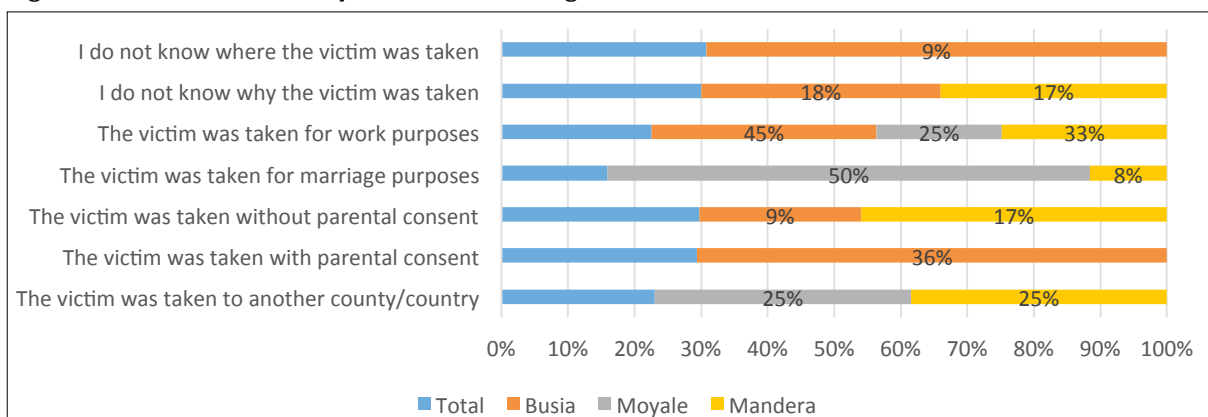
Case Study 2: Trafficked to Beg; From Tanzania to Kenya

James is a blind 6 year old boy from Tanzania whose story is heart breaking. Due to his disability, which had proved itself a burden to the family, a woman approached his family with the promise of seeking better treatment in Nairobi. With his parent's approval, the woman took him from his home in Tanzania and travelled with him to Nairobi. James seems not to have been aware of the means of travel used to reach his destination as he believed he travelled by air. His narration however indicated that he used multiple vehicles /modes of transport to reach his destination and illustrates unsafe migration.

He arrived in Nairobi on August, 2016. "She was a bad woman, a drunkard!" (Anger and hurt in his voice noticeable as he recalled the events). "She took me to a place in Kariobangi where she lived with her husband. She never gave me enough food to eat and always mistreated me. They decided that I should beg on the streets to get the money which they said would be used for my treatment. I would therefore go to the streets with a cup every day to beg. One day a lady working for the city council caught me begging and after some questions took me to the police station. After 3 days, I was taken to Mama Fatumas where I stayed for 4 days and then I was brought to this shelter. I just want to be reunited with my mother."

From the quantitative study, children's description of the victim revealed that the child victims were taken for work purposes (30%) and marriage (11%). The highest incidence for marriage was in Moyale (50%) while labour exploitation was highest in Busia as reported by 45% of the children followed by Mandera. Busia was the only county where parental consent was present as reported by 36% of children and corroborates earlier information where the victim in Busia was part of the family.

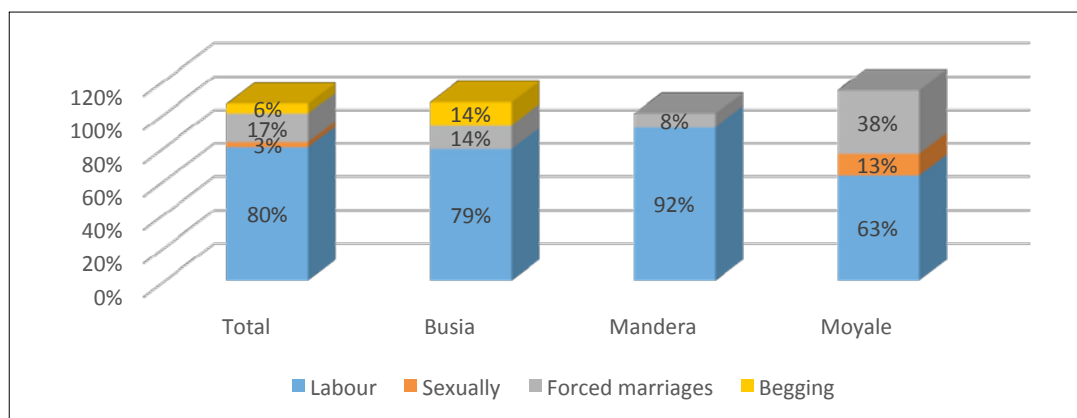
Figure 1: Children's description of trafficking incidence



- Multiple response question thus values do not necessarily add up to 100%

Adult respondents reported the main form of exploitation faced by victims as labour (80%), forced marriages (17%), begging 6% and sexual exploitation at 3%. This trend was observed across the locations but with higher prevalence of forced marriages and sexual exploitation reported in Moyale compared to other locations. In Kenya, an estimated 23% of girls are married before the age of 18 and at least 4% before 15 years . In addition, Unicef country statistics show child labour prevalence at 25.9% (males 26.2%; females 25.2%). Qualitative discussions with stakeholders indicated that forced military recruitment into terror organizations like Al-Shabaab existed especially in Mandera, although to a smaller extent.

Figure 2: Forms of Child Exploitation



- Multiple Response questions thus responses can exceed 100%

At least a third of the children interviewed stated that the child victim they knew of underwent abuse with a higher proportion in Busia. The main forms of abuse reported were child labor (60 %) and denial of education (40%). It is interesting to note that children were generally aware that deprivation of their right to education is a form of abuse; especially in Mandera County. Only 4 children in Moyale were aware of any children victims of trafficking and only one out of the four stated that the child had undergone some form of abuse. Caution should be taken while interpreting data in the table below especially for Moyale due to the small sample. Noted earlier in this report is that Moyale had the lowest level of awareness on trafficked cases of children.

Table 8: Victim Profile- As described by adults

Adults					
Category	Response	Total	Busia	Moyale	Mandera
Gender	Male	29%	26%	0%	62%
	Female	71%	74%	100%	38%
Age	Below 12	26%	14%	38%	31%
		74%	86%	63%	69%
Family Structure	Both parents	26%	29%	38%	15%
	Single parents	49%	43%	62%	46%
	Orphans	26%	29%	0%	38%

Familiarity with victim	Part of family	20%	43%	0%	8%
	Neighbour	34%	21%	38%	46%
	Not familiar	46%	36%	63%	46%

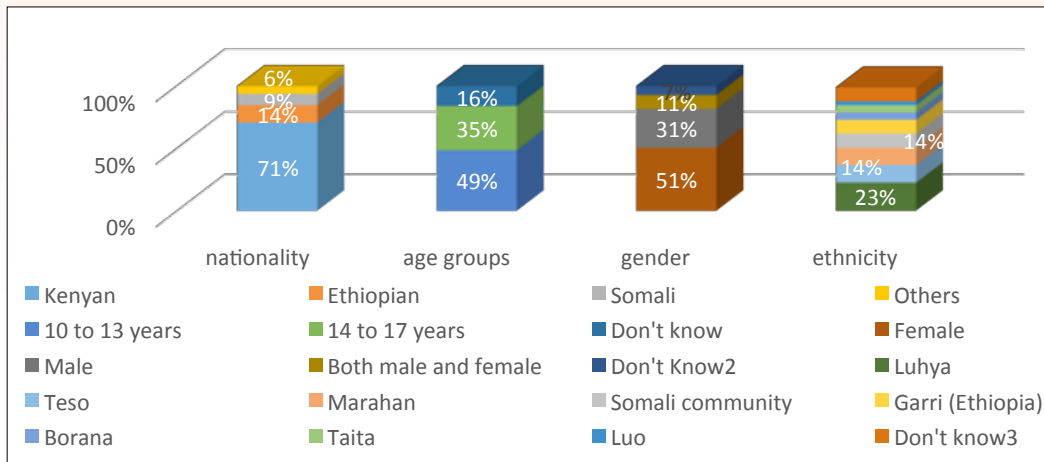
Table 9: Victim Profile- As described by children

Children					
Category		Total	Busia	Moyale	Mandera
Gender	Male	44%	36%	0%	67%
	Female	56%	64%	100%	33%
Age	Below 12	22%	36%	0%	17%
	13-17	78%	64%	100%	83%
Family Structure	Both parents	30%	27%	75%	17%
	Single parents	56%	55%	25%	67%
	Orphans	15%	18%	0%	17%
Familiarity with victim	Part of family	15%	36%	0%	0%
	Neighbour	37%	18%	25%	58%
	School Mate	33%	36%	0%	42%
	Not familiar	15%	9%	75%	0%

2.7 PROFILE OF CHILDREN MOST VULNERABLE TO TRAFFICKING

Adults described the children who were more predisposed to trafficking and unsafe migration as mainly Kenyan (71%), Ethiopian (14%) and Somali (9%) in terms of nationality; a higher proportion fell into the 10-13 years age group (43%), female (51%) and coming from the Luhya (23%), Teso (14%), Somali (11%), Garri (Ethiopia) (11%), Borana (6%) and Taita (6%) communities as shown in the chart below. Out of school children/drop outs aged 16 and 17 years were noted as vulnerable in Mandera as well as children from war torn Somalia; who may cross over with their parents on their way to foreign countries, as indicated by the qualitative consultation with the director of the Department of Children's Services in Mandera.

Figure 3: Profile of Children at Risk- Adults' Perspective

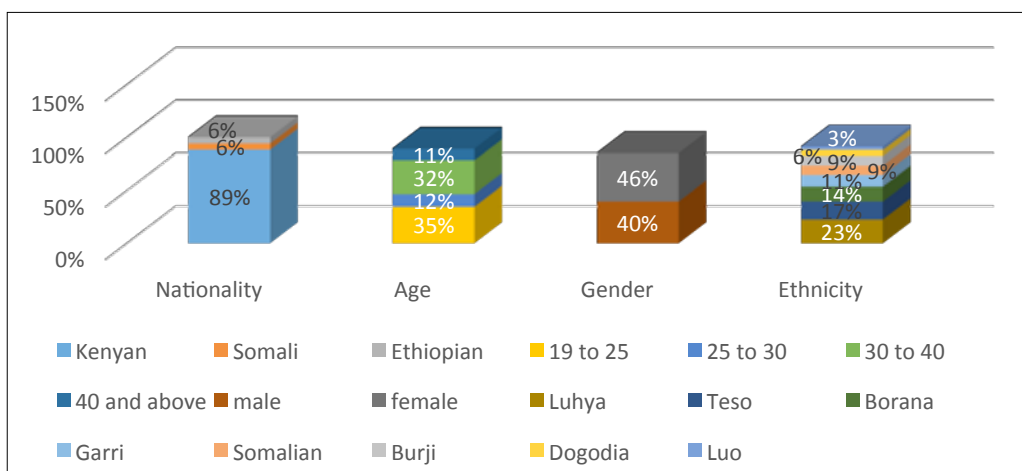


2.8 PERPETRATOR PROFILES

The perpetrators were profiled according to their nationality, age, gender, ethnicity and other specific characteristics. In terms of nationality, majority were Kenyan (89%) and a few Somalis (6%) and Ethiopians (6%). At least two thirds of the community members described the perpetrators as aged between 19 and 40 years and a higher proportion of perpetrators cited as females (46%). Females aged 19-40 years were a notable profile; the familiarity of said women with children victims explains this finding. I.e. children trust them as being motherly and sisterly. This is another proposed topic of interest for further investigation.

Ethnicity of the perpetrators was also discussed with majority believed to be Luhya (23%), followed by Teso (17%), Borana (14%), Garri (11%), Somali (9%), Burji (9%), Dogodia (6%) and Luo (3%). Qualitative discussions with child protection actors also revealed the existence of agents/cartels colluding with parents/relatives/friends close to the children on the ground in Mandera. Some community leaders like chiefs were also reported in some instances; most notably in Moyale. Additionally community members in Moyale mentioned male construction workers as perpetrators.

Figure 4: Profile of Perpetrators



The role of technology in escalating/preventing child trafficking

In Kenya smart phone ownership stands at 26% while internet use is at 40%; with the younger generations marking higher usage of internet (53% for 18-34 year olds) . Qualitative discussions with child protection actors in each of the 3 counties and at national level backed up the theoretical assumption that technology has an effect on child trafficking occurrence; parents buy smart phones even for underage children, especially those from rich backgrounds. Cartels and agents involved in child trafficking & unsafe migration are therefore able to easily profile and target child victims remotely. It was indicated that virtual communications have also cut down telephone costs considerably; lowering the cost of business for cartels and agents.

Respondents also highlighted the fact that social media networks expose children to more avenues and possibilities in terms of “greener pastures” flaunted by perpetrators and children already victims of trafficking show casing a better life which creates a desire by children to follow suit. However, social media networks were also noted as a powerful tool for showcasing the negative side of life in foreign countries and can thus be used to deter this migration. According to HAART, social media is used by traffickers primarily for recruitment, but is also used by organisations like HAART to fight human trafficking; to create awareness and get in touch with victims and hopefully ensure they are rescued.

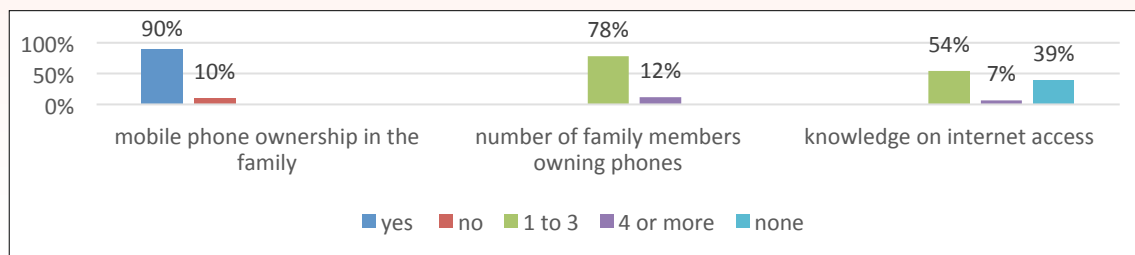
“...In Mandera town and its environs, the internet might play a role due to children accessing internet via smartphones and cyber cafes; in the rural areas internet might not play any significant role as majority of the rural areas have no network coverage. Mobile/smartphone coverage and penetration in the entire of Mandera county is less than 10 %....” (KII Islamic Relief)

Study findings indeed validated the assumption of the danger in use of social media for child trafficking; as evidenced in one case cited by SND (project partners) where a school boy in Mandera was arrested after it was found that he had formed a WhatsApp group for recruiting other children to join the Al Shabaab terrorist group. Further at county level, the quantitative survey indicated that 5 (10%) of the children with internet access said that they or their siblings had received illegal requests from strangers online. Out of the 5, 2 were requested for their photos and were from Mandera while 2 were invited to travel overseas (one each from Mandera and Busia).

Mobile phone ownership and internet access

Out of the 93 children interviewed, only 10% said none of the family members owned mobile phones. 78% cited that one to three family members owned mobile phones while 12% said four or more members had mobile phones. On internet access, 54% had one to three siblings who were knowledgeable on accessing internet and 7% had four or more. A significant 39% said they and none of their siblings were knowledgeable. 88% of those who could access internet said they or their siblings used mobile devices to access social media, 2% use personal computers, 22% through cyber café attendants and 4% use all these modes.

Figure 5: Mobile Phone Ownership & Internet Access



Mobile phones are the most used means of accessing internet across all the 3 counties and with children at secondary school level in Mandera (86%) having higher access through the device compared to 71% at primary level in the same county.

Table 11: Children Response on Internet access for children

County	Internet Access Through Mobile device			Internet Access Through Cyber cafe		
	Total	Primary school level	Secondary school level	Total	Primary school level	Secondary school level
Busia	90%	92%	88%	19%	23%	13%
Moyale	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-
Mandera	81%	71%	86%	33%	43%	29%

**Busia- 21 respondents, Moyale- 9 respondents, Mandera-21 respondents (Children)*

Responses from the adults on children’s access to internet corroborated the responses from children with a higher proportion in Mandera indicating that 1-3 children had access to the internet and with mobile phone being the main access device in all locations. An equal majority of the respondents felt the internet had no effect on child trafficking (at 23%; with the highest proportion in Moyale at 50%); and moderate effect (at 23%; with Mandera recording the highest score at 39%). On the other hand only 13% of the respondents felt internet access had a very high effect on child trafficking.

Table 12: Adults’ Response on Internet access for children

Internet access				
Category		Total	Busia	Moyale
Number of children accessing the internet	None	52%	55%	67%
	1-3	45%	42%	33%
	4 or more	4%	3%	0%
Devices (Multiple Response thus % can add to more than 100%)	Mobile phone	85%	73%	100%
	Cyber café	23%	39%	0%
	Personal Computer	13%	10%	0%
	All devices	5%	0%	0%

Effect of internet on child trafficking	None	23%	50%	11%
	Some Level	8%	13%	28%
	Moderate	15%	0%	39%
	High	15%	0%	0%
	Very High	8%	25%	11%
	Don't Know	31%	13%	11%

Only 5 (10%) of the children with internet access said that they or their siblings had received illegal requests from strangers. Out of the five, two were requested for their photos and were from Mandera while two (2) were invited to travel overseas (one each from Mandera and Busia). While three (3) of the children approached reported the matter to their parents/guardians, two (2) did not citing fear and lack of knowledge of where to report.

2.8.1 Statistical Data and Figures on Child Victims of Trafficking and Unsafe Migration and Relevant Perpetrators Including Quantitative Trends

From literature, human trafficking in Moyale is a smuggling racket worth Kshs 90 million with 30 Ethiopians reported to be smuggled daily through the border with the help of some government officials. Destination is mainly to South Africa. To make it worse, according to IOM, the vice is widespread with 60%-70% of all wealth in Moyale coming from this business. The report notes that those smuggled are men and women including those below 18 years. In Mandera, a Chief was reported in August 2016 for trafficking two juveniles to Nairobi. The Kenya report on monitoring and combating trafficking in persons (2015-2016) notes the case of a 14 year old girl trafficked from Busia to Nairobi for purposes of forced labour.

A small number of cases of child trafficking were however identified at county level during the study. Stakeholders in Busia indicated 3 cases of child trafficking in the previous year. There was no data found on child trafficking from both police stations visited in Mandera town and the Mandera law courts. The Mandera law courts have however 3 reported cases of human trafficking (March, May & September 2016). The Children's department in Mandera and chief of Neboi location cited 3 recent cases in Neboi location. In Moyale only one case had been reported in the last 5 years, as indicated by the OCS.

No reported cases of child trafficking in this post since its official launch and opening in 1989
- Officer at Mandera Border Control Police Post.

Information from MACT and SND indicated that the organisations had identified 15 cases in Busia, 15 in Moyale and Mandera in the last year. A visit to one of CDTD's shelter in Nairobi revealed that they were sheltering 9 victims of trafficking (1 boy, 8 girls) with two from Busia. It is however possible that there might be more cases as ascertaining trafficking cases is difficult due to underreporting, the clandestine nature of the crime and conflation of terminology and understanding of child trafficking, unsafe migration and child abuse. Since retrieval of evidence to make concrete cases against the perpetrators is difficult, potential cases are prosecuted based on the form of exploitation discovered e.g. child labour, sexual exploitation. There were some potential attempted trafficking scenarios, but

intent and outcome were unclear (e.g. interception at border precluded full knowledge of intended outcome of movement of child or a child identified from a bus station and confirms his unfamiliarity with the region).

*Children of a tender age are in Busia, how did they end up in Busia, they cannot communicate in the local languages, they cannot communicate in Swahili, so that sends a message of child trafficking without evidence and these cases have been there - **FBO Representative***

*Children from war prone country of Somalia may cross over to Kenya with their parents on their way to other foreign countries. There is a possibility that the county has become a conduit/channel for unsafe migration. However, stringent security measures have been put in place by the Kenya police to avoid free movement of children from and to Somalia into Mandera County. – **Director, Department of Children’s Services***

In some cases, contradictory information about the existence of human trafficking would be given by individuals within the same organisations or departments, or the resolution of suspected cases was unknown. However, some cases of child trafficking were found, including for both labour and sexual exploitation.

*We have people who operate pubs, and initially, they used to say that girls from Uganda, can do better jobs in clubs, pubs, so they also used to employ them for that purpose, they come obviously and engage in sexual affairs - **School Head teacher***

At the time of data collection, there emerged a case under investigation by both law and child protection officers in Busia town as described below:-

While the researchers were on the ground, parents reported to the Busia Children’s office that a man, “Daktari”, had requested to be availed 20 boys and girls with the intent of offering jobs at a sugar cane factory in Mombasa. Wages were to be discharged to their parents /caregivers via Mpesa services. He contacted a female on ground (Busia) and was able to assemble the 20 many of whom were given with parental consent. The victims were presented with a sheet of paper on which they were to sign against their name and faked ID Number. The 20 were then ferried to Mombasa and on arrival their fate was awaiting. The purported sugarcane factory job was a hoax and they eventually were engaged to maintain flowerbeds within the city. With the disappointment some of the children managed to call home requesting for transport to return home. They complained of ill treatment; small meal servings, denial of communication and tough work. Word reached out to many parents that their children were in distress and they went to the authorities to seek help on how to get them back home. Among the present complainants at the police station were 3 males.

Takeaways:

Working a sugarcane factory was a responsibility that people within the area are familiar with and can comfortably attend to; even children thus making it an easy sell for perpetrators

Contact person on ground was a female which could have influenced the high number of female parents/caregivers giving away their children and confirms earlier profile of perpetrators being largely female

Monetary gain was a pull factor

Parental consent was given for the departure of victims

Reporting was done by parents/relatives/guardians when they heard of their children’s distress

2.9 CURRENT RESPONSES TO CHILD TRAFFICKING AND UNSAFE MIGRATION, INCLUDING LEGISLATION, POLICIES, PROGRAMMES, CSO ACTORS AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES IN PLACE TO ADDRESS THIS CHALLENGE

Level of reporting and prosecution of child trafficking cases in the three locations

Community members interviewed during the study reported varied perceptions and attitudes regarding child trafficking. They viewed child trafficking as a vice if the consent of the parent is not given and if the child is physically and sexual assaulted; beaten/caned and raped. None of the respondents reported being knowledgeable about Kenyan Immigration Border Procedure Manual (KIBPM) which includes guidelines and procedures for immigration officials to identify traffickers and victims, mandatory actions for officials once a suspected case of trafficking is identified, and a procedure for conducting interviews with victims to gather evidence on recruitment and exploitation of the victim. In this sense they acknowledged identification of victims as a difficult exercise since the crime is done in a clandestine manner.

Sometimes during our field operation, you can come across a child and wonder how you will identify the child as a case of child trafficking – CBO Officer

In Mandera, reporting, referral, investigation & prosecution is described by a child protection officer below:

Children's Department receives and identifies issues from community members; they refer them to the police for investigation, upon gathering of enough evidence; the police then forward the issues to the law courts for prosecution and provision of redress for child victims. However there are no reported/persecuted cases so far, apart from the 3 reported by the media around August, implying a gap in reporting by community members - Child Protection Officer

As noted above, levels of reporting by members of the community were found to be very low in Mandera County with both the Mandera Border Control Police Post and Mandera Police Station (HQ in Mandera Town) indicating no reported cases of child trafficking in the last 5 years. The same case applied in Moyale where only one case was said to have been identified in 5 years; KII OCS.

Intervention strategies that are effective in preventing and responding to the problem of child trafficking in Busia, Moyale and Mandera

In Busia, observation and grapevine by the community members was noted to aid in identification and often led to purposive visits to homes where the child victim was said to be housed. In Mandera since there were no cases of child trafficking reported at the county level, policy implementation was not highly pronounced. However, there's noted progress on security and background checks in place to prevent occurrence of child trafficking and unsafe migration. Regular border patrols and security check points are carried out by the Mandera Border Control Police Post to ensure proper documentation of persons (including children) entering/leaving Kenya from/into other neighbouring countries like Somalia and Yemen; in collaboration with the immigration department at the Kenya/Somalia border post.

For example;

*No child can travel out of the county without their: birth certificate, letter from the chief and copies of parents' IDs - **Director , Department Children's Services***

This report however acknowledges the ability of perpetrators to compromise officials (chiefs) as was noted in Moyale and thus the need to strengthen border patrols. The County Steering Group (CSG) in each of the three counties also manages response to development issues at county level. This includes coordinating and mapping out all relevant stakeholders including INGOs/NGOs/CSOs/CBOs/FBOs. The Area Advisory Council meets quarterly to discuss child protection matters and emerging areas of concern. Court user committees discuss child protection issues, especially legal gaps; relating to children at county level and map the way forward. Community engagement is done using CORPS; especially for awareness creation and sensitization on issues related to children such as education of the girl child, FGM, child neglect and abuse among others. There is partnership and collaboration between NGOs/CBOs in the implementation of child protection related programmes; e.g. Islamic Relief/Habiba International for the sponsorship program for OVCs

Victim Assistance Preparedness at county level

Generally this was identified as a notable gap in the child trafficking and unsafe migration response chain in Mandera and Moyale; referral & rehabilitation structures in place for identified victims of child trafficking and unsafe migration were very few on the ground, in particular the formal ones. Charitable Children's Institutions (CCIs) are the ones predominantly involved in rehabilitation of child victims. However in Moyale the issue of one CCI allegedly engaging in child trafficking in disguise; compromises victim assistance.

Actors/service providers, interventions and strategies being applied to address and respond to child trafficking

There is a County Child Protection Systems Guidelines developed by the Department of Children Services in partnership with various child focused organisations (CLAN, ICS, KAACR, and APHIA-Busia County). The guidelines provide information on roles and responsibilities of actors on child protection; child protection services; standards of operation in provision of child protection services and coordination of child protection actions and actors including the Area Advisory Councils and Child Protection Working Group). Discussions with actors such as representatives from the Children's department, NGOs/CBOs/FBOs on the ground indicated that while very good policies exist on paper, the level of their implementation is very inadequate.

Discussions with ICS, an NGO based in Busia, indicated that NGOs within Busia have primarily come in to compliment the efforts of the Area Advisory Councils (AACs) and the Local Area Advisory Councils. There is a stakeholder network within which they identify areas of operation, responsibilities and activities of engagement.

In Mandera, coordination between the children department and law enforcement officials is used as a prevention strategy, against child trafficking through background and security checks.

*The Department of Children's Services works in partnership with the law enforcement agencies such as the police and immigration officers to ensure thorough background checks and clearance is done for any child travelling in or out of the county - **Director, Department of Children's Services***

Sensitization and awareness creation on child trafficking at community level has been initiated by the Children's department through this project- ANPPCAN/SND. Islamic Relief, an NGO on the ground also does sensitization on general child protection issues such as child abuse & neglect. Habiba International, another NGO sensitizes children in schools through human rights forums such as school clubs.

*We provide psychosocial support, guidance, and counseling of victims of child abuse and neglect and their families for successful repatriation back into society – **Officer, Habiba International***

Generally a referral mechanism exists between the children's department and responsible law enforcement bodies (e.g. the Kenya Police) on reporting and investigation of child protection related issues like child neglect and abuse; although currently there are no reported cases specific to child trafficking and unsafe migration. They include, investigation and referral to law courts by the police; prosecution & sentencing of perpetrators by the law courts.

*Partnership & coordination of relevant/responsible government departments and agencies exists; through County Steering Committee/Group, court user committee, area advisory councils to map and coordinate responses to child protection issues. The problem is the low levels of reporting by community members. Some of the best practices that can be incorporated into the ANPPCAN project include; utilisation of linkages and networks in Mandera County through the CSG; partnership and collaboration in implementation of the project; since service providers both in and out of government are few, they can be well coordinated for the implementation of the different aspects of the program interventions - **Field Officer, NGO working in Mandera***

Gaps in the child protection systems within Mandera, Moyale and Busia (and beyond) that exacerbate the problem of trafficking

Child trafficking is a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights. In schools, teachers can play a role in the identification of possible trafficking through noticed unexplained absenteeism as mandated by the Basic Education Act. The information is then escalated to the administration for onward reporting to relevant authorities. The headteacher works with the relevant TSC administrative mechanisms to report suspected cases of trafficking through the county director/deputy director and through the DCS in every county. TSC guidelines (in particular number 6 of the 2010 circular) is translated as a measure to protect children from child trafficking by limiting the time period within which children can be sent away from school.

The National Plan of Action (NPA) to counter human trafficking (2013 – 2017) was initiated to support and implement the international conventions, treaties and protocols, the constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Counter Trafficking in Person's Act. The plan provides a national approach to address prevention, protection and prosecution as well as regional cooperation on human trafficking.

Within this framework, it focuses on causal factors of trafficking, including issues related to sexual exploitation and strategies to address it, including building the capacity of service providers, identifying victims and creating awareness (Unicef, 2015). **The Children's Act:** Defines a child in need of care and protection to include one who has been sexually abused or is likely to be exposed to sexual abuse and exploitation, including prostitution. **The 2010 Constitution of Kenya** (Article 53) recognizes the need for all children to be protected from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, all forms of violence, inhumane treatment and punishment, and hazardous or exploitative labour. It affirms that children have basic rights, including the right to education, nutrition, shelter, health care and parental care.

Counter Trafficking in Persons Act domesticates the Palermo Protocols and is the first comprehensive piece of legislation that deals exclusively with the issue of trafficking and all of its elements. It provides a framework within which the victims of trafficking can be protected. The Act is comprehensive enough in curbing various forms of exploitation that occur within the chain process of human trafficking here in referred to as recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring and receiving (RTTHR henceforth). This act has however not been fully implemented and most police officers are not aware of its existence as do many Kenyans. Some of the past laws related to trafficking of children and women include the 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.

Inadequate budgetary allocation is noted for child related issues/departments. For example while children account for 52% of the total population, the entire child budget for the last two financial years (2014/15 and 2013/14) was 25% of the national budget . Discussions with stakeholders at county level also indicated that the issue of children was not prioritized and thus had low budget allocations. For example, in Mandera, children's issues were allocated 10 million each in the 2013/14 and 2014/15 financial years with only a slight increment to 12 million for the 2015/16 period. Furthermore most of the allocation is given as grants to CCIs. In addition it was noted that the national anti-trafficking advisory committee had limited funding which limited its functionality. There was also poor dissemination of the act affecting identification of child trafficking cases.

Busia

Many community respondents were completely unaware of any existing legal framework to deal with child trafficking. Stakeholders familiar with existing legal framework; felt it was inadequate to address the problem as the laws had no specific component differentiating child-trafficking from trafficking in adults. This particularly inhibits addressing the implementation of these policies; Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, National Plan of Action (NPA) to counter human trafficking.

The community to a great extent is not sensitized and is oblivious of child trafficking as a crime and victims of trafficking are not cognizant of their situation. Organizations and governmental departments directly dealing with children protection affairs are currently understaffed in terms of professionals specifically tasked to handle sensitive and extremely time-consuming cases on a daily basis.

*There lacks a clear referral protocol in place that ensures that victims are linked systematically to service providers and a seamless provision of services are rendered. As at now nothing is done beyond repatriating of the victims with their families. The victim's family needs economic empowerment (since poverty is a main driver of child trafficking) and counselling for those who were physically and/or sexually exploited or abused - **Child Protection Officer***

Arrest and sentencing of the perpetrators should be the end game. A firm follow up on the prosecution of the perpetrators is still wanting.

*I have a problem, because like these cases we have heard girls been repatriated from Nairobi, normally those reports when we receive them, we are not told that the perpetrator was arrested. - **Child Protection Officer***

Mandera

The main gap identified through discussions with stakeholders such as the department of children's services and NGOs on the ground in the county is inadequate funding; directly affecting staffing and infrastructure such as vehicles in the children's department. This in turn has limited the coverage of child protection services in the county. For example one child protection officer is responsible for two sub-counties (i.e. Mandera East and Central). In addition there is only one vehicle for the entire department, making it hard to effectively serve all 4 sub counties of Mandera. Community awareness levels are also very low directly leading to under reporting of child trafficking related cases and eventual prosecution of perpetrators.

*Socio-cultural factors affecting adequate response to child trafficking cases include the presence of "Maslaha" courts that are the preferred legal solution for most cases at community level including those related to child trafficking and unsafe migration. Punishment for offenders is borne by the entire clan and thus this creates possibility of repeat offenders as punishment is not strict enough to deter repetition of child related offences, including child trafficking – **Regional NGO Officer***

Observation at the local police stations validated discussions with NGOs (Islamic Relief and Habiba International) of the lack of dedicated staff in police departments to handle issues of child trafficking evidenced by the absence of gender & child help desks in Mandera Police Station headquarters.

Another gap identified is the lack of knowledge by actors in the child protection space on the specific laws to combat child trafficking. All stakeholders are aware of the Children's Act, Human Anti Trafficking laws; but not aware of the specific laws on child trafficking especially police departments. There is also no centralised registry system for victims of child trafficking (at county level and national level). A national referral mechanism was however recently set up and can be utilized for this purpose.

There is also inadequate budgetary allocation by the county government thus no resources to build technical skills of children officers and volunteers from the children's department; police officers, law court officers etc., as well as creation of awareness at community level/sensitization efforts. For example the police officers at the visited sites have not been trained on responding to child trafficking and unsafe migration related matters at all. Overall, at the school level and curriculum, there is a topic on life

skills which indirectly addresses the subject matter. There is however no topic in the current school curriculum that directly addresses the subject matter, a gap that should be addressed.

Moyale

In terms of the legal framework there is no specific law/ government policy on child trafficking; just the general one on human trafficking and thus most reports from officers in charge state that there are only human trafficking cases and not on child trafficking. All stakeholders were aware of the Children's Act, Human Anti Trafficking laws but not aware of the specific laws on child trafficking. Non-existence of a centralised registry system for victims of child trafficking, non-reporting of cases, lack of specific units handling child issues at police stations are all gaps identified in the response structure. This in essence does not mean the non-existence of child trafficking but as stated earlier, due to the difficulty in identifying such cases, they are rather grouped together with other crimes including child labour and sexual exploitation. There is also notable delay in the prosecution of cases as it takes too long to coordinate prosecution of cases between the two countries (Kenya & Ethiopia) due to corruption at border points especially by the police. Forging of birth certificates by local civic leaders/chiefs was also a great impediment to the identification and prosecution of child trafficking cases.

*For as little as 500 shillings perpetrators can get required documents to cross the Ethiopian border - **Local NGO Officer***

Community awareness levels are very low directly leading to low levels on reporting of child trafficking related cases & eventual prosecution of perpetrators. Socio-cultural factors also play a hand in the under-reporting of cases as some issues for example of early and forced marriage for girls are considered normal for the society as well as the acceptable age for marriage. The lack of dedicated staff in police departments to handle issues of child trafficking as well as the fear of reporting by community members due to victimization of witnesses are all limitations in the response to child trafficking. Implementation of response, referral & redress mechanisms is hampered by lack of adequate financial resources for execution of advocacy efforts at community level.

Availability, accessibility and adequacy of child protection structures in the three sites

A report by UNICEF notes that there are no standards for child rights and children's services have been developed for county governments. The problem is compounded by a lack of awareness and capacity to address these issues, and there are already indications that service provision in some areas is declining .

Busia County

At county level there is a Court Users Committee (CUC) that comprises of the Kenya police, judiciary, public prosecutor, children's department and organisations working with children. They hold meetings to discuss challenges they are facing as a committee dealing with children's welfare. They also reach out to the community and schools to create awareness as well as respond to their questions as concerns children's welfare.

At community level, Area Advisory Councils are the governing bodies that directly deal with child protection issues and now recently charged with the mandate of educating, identifying and following up on child trafficking cases. Within the community there are volunteers who work closely with organisations like MACT and ANPPCAN and keep them up to speed on children issues on the ground.

In addition Community Owned Resource Persons (CORPS) are the delegates called upon to attend trainings on behalf of the community members.

In the schools, child rights club are active and are overseen by two teachers; male and female. They directly handle the issues brought to their attention pertaining children's rights.

At the border Kenya police are alert when cross checking documents of person travelling with children. The enforcers go to an extent of verifying some details from the child for example if they are of age and able to verbally communicate.

Mandera

Coverage is very low; generally very few NGOs on the ground, specifically even fewer ones working in the child protection space. Recent prevalence in occurrence of terrorism (Al-shabaab) has led to NGOs closing and/or relocating their offices in Mandera. The county borders a porous border with Somalia and with few juvenile justice agencies operational in the county, there exist some gaps in child protection systems. Existing child protection structures are predominantly formal (i.e. the Department of Children's Services, Police, Courts, supported by NGOs such as Islamic Relief, CBOs like Habiba International). Very few rescue and rehabilitation centres, children homes to complement government & NGOs/CBOs efforts; especially for referral and rehabilitation of victims of child abuse and exploitation. As a result the quality of existing child protection systems is low/poor as well.

Informal structures include the "Maslaha courts" at community level governed by elders to deal with cases including child protection related cases out of the formal government/legal court. Children strictly remain under the custody of parents or caregivers who are close relatives. Children are hardly institutionalized since community takes full responsibility for their welfare; and thus there hardly exists avenues for exploitation and possible trafficking of children for economic gains. The Islamic religion's strict abhorrence of child abuse acts including those related to child trafficking and unsafe migration, plays vital role in preventing the occurrence of such practices.

In terms of capacity, there is understaffing in the government's Department of Children's Services where one director serves all 4 sub counties, and one child officer serves two sub counties. Notable is that Mandera sub counties are so far apart geographically and distance wise that it's difficult for the assigned staff to adequately provide services to all sub counties. At the same time there is only one vehicle for the entire children's department, which deals with all 4 sub counties in the county. This makes movement to all sub-counties quite hectic and translates in delayed service provision.

Furthermore, Mandera town, where the children's office and most NGOs like Islamic Relief are located and based in, is very far from other sub counties (Mandera West, Mandera North and Mandera Central) apart from Mandera East, in which Mandera town is located. This essentially means that community members from other sub counties have limited access to child protection services. In terms of capacity building, no training has been done specific to the topic of child trafficking and unsafe migration except through the one training provided by the children's department through SND which focused on sensitization/awareness creation of CORPS (Community Owned Resource Persons) e.g. Chiefs; elders; school heads representatives; religious leaders. Past trainings covered other child protection issues such as FGM, gender equality and empowerment of the girl child through mentorship programs (for NGO/

CBO- Islamic Relief/Habiba International). The level of political commitment to child protection issues in general is low ; evidenced by inadequate budgetary allocations to child related matters by the county government as a result of non-prioritization of child protection related issues. Nomadic culture presents a challenge, since it is difficult to control migration and movement of families in search of food and water for their animals. Nomadic children are predisposed to child trafficking and unsafe migration due to the frequent long distances they have to cover.

At school level, school attendance lists/registers were the initial point of tracing and identifying instances of absenteeism/children missing. Discussions with the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) indicated that head teachers had the sole responsibility to follow up on cases of absenteeism and reporting suspicious cases to the department of children's services, chief or police station. The formation and utilization of child rights clubs was useful in creating awareness among children on their rights and issues related to child protection; including child trafficking and unsafe migration. Through school boards; which have representation from parents, teachers and pupils/students , issues of child protection including those of child trafficking and unsafe migration are discussed upon; to ensure representativeness in the strategies and plans of action developed at school level. School Boards are also tasked with awareness creation and sensitization of children and community on the subject matter.

At police level, community policing was encouraged to identify and report suspected cases of child trafficking as well as the presence of effective formal procedures and protocols for the identification of victims of child trafficking & unsafe migration. Other stakeholders like community opinion leaders were not aware of such procedures/protocols. The police were noted to engage the community through community policing initiatives like "nyumba kumi"- for sensitization and awareness creation among community members at the grassroots level on child protection issues of relevance to the Somali community but noted to exclude child trafficking and unsafe migration.

Moyale

Coverage is very low as there are generally very few NGOs on the ground, specifically even fewer ones working in the child protection space; Strategies for Northern Development (SND) and World Vision. As a result the quality of existing child protection systems is poor as well and needs considerable enhancement. The level of political commitment to child protection issues is in general similarly low; evidenced by inadequate budgetary allocations to child related matters by the county government and non-prioritization of child protection related issues.

Police department at Moyale border point conducts checks for migrants and immigrants from Ethiopia. There has also been sensitization and awareness creation at community level initiated by the children's department through this project- ANPPCAN/SND this year. In schools there has been sensitization of children through child rights clubs. However, the coverage is limited to a few schools as it was rolled out in June this year, through this project. A few trainings have been carried out by organizations like IOM and RCK; on unsafe immigration and human trafficking.

2.10 COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE ON PREVENTION, RESPONSE AND REFERRAL MECHANISMS

Three quarters of the community members were not aware of any processes and systems in place at the community level for preventing the occurrence of child trafficking and unsafe migration signaling the need for awareness creation. The lowest awareness was recorded in Moyale and the highest in Mandera. The identified structures/processes in place were the children's department (39%), village elders/barazas (43%), police stations (13%) and parents talking to their children (24 %). While very few of the respondents felt the systems were excellent (at 7%), 43% felt they were good, 21% felt they were poor (with Busia ranking the highest at 43%), whereas 14% felt they were very poor (with Mandera ranking highest at 33%). The main gaps in prevention were noted as lack of awareness on child trafficking (10%), lack of security for children (30%) and parental ignorance (20%) while at least 40% were not aware of any gaps.

Table 13: Identified Prevention Mechanisms at Community Level by Adults

Child Trafficking Prevention Mechanisms at Community Level					
	Response	Total	Busia	Moyale	Mandera
% aware of prevention systems and processes in place	Yes	25	27	10	37
	No	75	73	90	63
Systems and processes in place <i>(Multiple Response Question thus responses do not necessarily add to 100%)</i>	Parents talking to children	24	22	33	18
	Public barazas	43	56	67	27
	Department of children services	39	33	30	55
	Police station	13	22	0	9
	Don't know	9	11	5	12
Effectiveness	Very Poor	14%	14%	0%	33%
	Poor	21%	43%	0%	0%
	Fair/Average	14%	14%	0%	33%
	Good	43%	14%	100%	33%
	Excellent	7%	14%	0%	0%
Gaps in systems <i>(Multiple Response Question thus responses do not necessarily add to 100%)</i> <i>Respondents answering this question were only 10 thus caution should be taken in interpreting the data</i>	Lack of awareness on child trafficking	10	0	0	33
	Ignorance by parents	20	29	0	0
	Lack of child protection for young school going children	30	43	0	0
	Don't know	40	29	0	67

An information gap on child trafficking and specifically on child trafficking and unsafe migration was noted for children with only 26% having ever received any information. The source of information was mainly from schools (79%) with the highest score at 100% in Moyale, place of worship (8%); with Mandera highest at 9%, holiday camps/retreats (4%) and internet/social media (6%). Busia stood out as

the only county where the modes of social media and holiday camps were utilized for dissemination of information on the subject matter to children at 17% and 8% respectively.

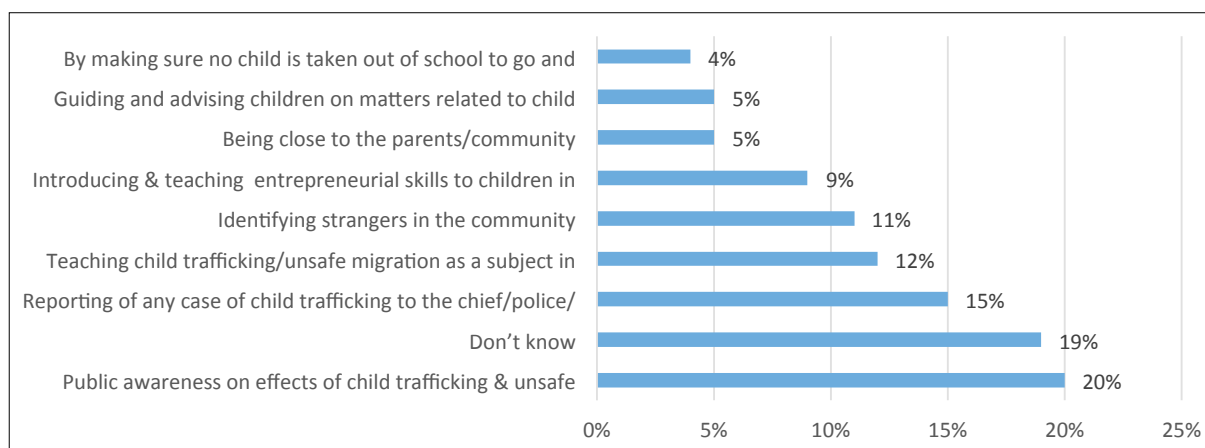
Table 14: Children’s Knowledge and Awareness of Prevention Mechanisms

Child Trafficking Prevention Mechanisms at Mommunity level					
	Response	Total	Busia	Moyale	Mandera
Received any information on child protection specifically child trafficking and unsafe migration	Yes	26%	36%	3%	38%
	No	74%	64%	97%	62%
Source of Information	School	79%	67%	100%	91%
	Place of worship	8%	8%	0%	9%
	Holiday camp	4%	8%	0%	0%
	Internet	8%	17%	0%	0%

They further clarified the information they thought was most useful to them as mainly how they could protect themselves from child trafficking (46%) and on economic empowerment of their parents (17%) and felt the information should be relayed to them through their guardians/parents (63%), teachers (46%), friends at school (21%), religious leaders (13%), government/ department children’s services (4%), children programmes and NGOs (8%).

The following ways were suggested as measures to curb child trafficking and unsafe migration; majority suggested public awareness (20%), reporting child trafficking (15%), introducing lessons on child trafficking in schools (12%) and identifying strangers in communities (11%).

Figure 7: Suggestions on curbing child trafficking and unsafe migration



Further, community members felt they had a role in curbing child trafficking by publicly condemning the act through local media, learning institutions and places of worship and could also volunteer to present evidence in court if they were familiar with the case. In order to improve child protection structures, they suggested increased budgetary allocations and linkages between actors, awareness creation and sensitization of community members while service providers could share learning platforms.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 CONCLUSIONS

Categorized into the 5Ps; Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Policy and Partnerships.

Prevention

Low levels of community awareness on child trafficking and unsafe migration was noted across all the three study sites (Busia, Mandera and Moyale); sensitization and advocacy efforts by the few actors on the ground are limited in terms of their geographical coverage and reach at community level. In addition, the issue of child trafficking being culturally acceptable at community level compounds prevention even further. High poverty and unemployment levels were the biggest root causes linked to the justification and cultural acceptance of child trafficking at community level. Cultural issues such as early/forced marriage in Mandera and Moyale and women leaving their children with fathers upon separation were also identified as predisposing factors exposing children in the affected areas to child trafficking and unsafe migration.

Protection

In general across all the 3 counties (Busia, Marsabit (Moyale) and Mandera) there was noted inadequacy in terms of the coverage, availability and accessibility of child protection systems and structures. This was particularly true to Mandera and Moyale. In Mandera the vastness of the county in terms of size makes child protection services unreachable to the majority of people in rural areas far from Mandera town. This is worsened by inadequate budgetary allocations for child issues at national and county levels, leading to understaffing and lack of enough equipment at the children's' departments to reach out to children needs at the grassroots. Another issue of concern was the existence of counterfeit Charitable Children Institutions (CCIs) covertly engaging in child trafficking in Moyale and Busia.

With regards to victim assistance preparedness; there was also the noted lack of a clear referral protocol to ensure that victims are linked systematically to the relevant service providers at each stage i.e. reporting, prosecution, and rehabilitation and so on. In Mandera County there are no gender desks in the two Police stations in Mandera town. Lack of a centralized data registry system on child trafficking and unsafe migration was also a noted gap resulting in unreliable records/statistics.

Prosecution

This continues to be an area of great challenge. Discussions with key actors in the child space; both state and non-state at national and county levels revealed that the current prosecution structures are not adequate enough to tackle the issue of child trafficking and unsafe migration. Further the ambiguity of the current legislation on child trafficking creates legal loopholes due to inadequate definitions of trafficking; and also added to the fact that the current laws are not focused on apprehending the trafficker or the customers of the trade. Under current legislation, the clients of child trafficking remain nameless and faceless, while the child is made out to be the villain, instead of the victim. Child trafficking is an

organized criminal industry making the issues far more extensive. There is need for enhanced advocacy efforts, specifically calling upon the Kenyan government as well as neighboring governments to increase restrictions and regulations, and for our society to change its perception in order to effectively engage in efforts to abolish child trafficking and unsafe migration.

At national and county levels the issue of inadequate awareness by law enforcement officers on the specific laws dealing with child trafficking was noted. Further, there was a noted lapse in full implementation of existing legislation by the responsible law enforcement agencies; chiefs and police officers taking bribes and forging documents to allow for wrongful entry of children in and out of the country at the border posts in Moyale and Busia; thereby hampering prosecution efforts. Existing traditional avenues of justice such as Maslahah courts were also noted to have a direct impact on prosecution; one of major factors leading to low levels of reporting by community members in Mandera County.

Policy

The most astounding issue that came out with regards to policy was the inadequacy and ambiguity of the existing legal framework to address the problem of child trafficking; no specific component differentiating child-trafficking from human trafficking. There is a need to create policies specific to the subject matter to adequately deal with the loopholes created by the existing laws. There is also a noted gap at the EAC regional level in terms of policies in place to combat child trafficking and unsafe migration across the borders of the member states.

Another notable area was the lack of prioritization of children issues at national and county levels of government; as noted from the inadequate budgetary allocations for child related matters at both levels of government.

There is a need for actors across the board (i.e. education, child protection, law enforcement, CORPS among others) to come up with comprehensive policies that not only deal with response but also prevention of child trafficking and unsafe migration especially at community level. In terms of policies in place towards victim assistance preparedness, there is a need for clarity and coordination in the protocols in place for reporting, investigation, prosecution, referral and rehabilitation of child victims of child trafficking and unsafe migration.

Partnership

It was interesting to note the presence of structures for partnership and coordination with regards to child related issues at county level. In all 3 study sites (Busia, Mandera and Moyale) there exists a CSG, an AAC, a CUC made up of representatives from the state (Children departments, law enforcement agencies) and non-state actors (NGOs/CBOs/FBOs, CORPS). These platforms are used to coordinate all issues related to child protection and could be utilized to coordinate efforts dealing with child trafficking and unsafe migration to avoid duplication of efforts and instead maximize benefits of the synergies of partnerships and collaboration.

However the poor level of coordination and cooperation between neighboring countries towards responding to and combating the issue of cross-border trafficking is worth noting; in particular Kenya/Ethiopia. This is directly linked to the noted low levels of identification, reporting and prosecution of child trafficking cases in Moyale.

Programming in silos is another notable inference from the study; given the root causes of high poverty and unemployment levels, conflict, early/forced marriage among others, partnership and collaboration among actors across these programming thematic areas would help towards delivering as one for children issues; specifically in the context of this study, effectively addressing the issue of child trafficking and unsafe migration.

3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The study makes the following recommendations; categorized into the 5P's i.e. Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Policy and Partnership.

Prevention

- Capacity building & training which focuses exclusively on child trafficking was the most frequently requested need by all respondents contacted. Such training requests focused on practical, hands-on information and skills. Specifically, training on issues of identification of victims, victim assistance, the legal framework and case management were repeatedly cited. Focused training should be provided for not only high-level government and NGO officials to assist in their strengthening of already existing policies but equally important to the front-line professionals who are/may be confronted with potential child trafficking cases on a daily basis, including such duty bearers as the police; at the border check posts and police stations' gender desks, children departments, Area Advisory Councils, teachers, children through child rights clubs, parents and the community as a whole.
- Launching of an advocacy campaign against child trafficking at national and county level; community dialogue and engagement using CORPS to raise awareness on the subject matter amongst the public, specifically on prevention, identification and response to cases of child trafficking and unsafe migration.
- Strengthen the level of coordination between the Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee and different actors in the child protection space at national and county levels; come up with program interventions to combat child trafficking and increase the level of reporting and prosecution of cases. For example, friendly reporting systems should be created to encourage community members, children and parents to report cases of child trafficking.
- Initiating programs with specific initiatives and interventions for particularly vulnerable populations, such as poverty alleviation, peace building and income generation projects as well as wider coverage of social protection programmes; poverty and separation of families due to conflict have been identified as major push factors into child trafficking.
- Further research into topics of interest and information gaps identified in the study with regards to child trafficking and unsafe migration such as: - The extent of the link between internet and child trafficking; Profile of children most predisposed to child trafficking and unsafe migration- Single parented children vs. OVCs; link between radicalization and child trafficking in particular the issue of Al-Shabaab in Mandera County among others.

Protection

- Establish and strengthen the existing avenues for reporting cases related to child trafficking and unsafe migration by children, parents and other members of the community; specifically ensure all counties including Moyale and Mandera have functional child help and gender desks in police stations, suggestion and speak out boxes in schools and hospitals, and adequate child protection officers. This should include strengthening of the child help line as a reporting tool.
- Deepen the coverage of existing child protection structures; both formal and informal. Particularly address staffing and equipment inadequacies within the children departments at county level; complement response efforts of the few existing child protection actors at county level, most notably in Mandera and Marsabit counties.
- Establish adequate and accessible referral services for identified victims of child trafficking and unsafe migration; this has been identified as a major gap in effectively tackling the issue of child trafficking, both at national and county levels. For example through rehabilitation of child victims, provision of psychosocial services and so on; the recently launched National Referral Mechanism which is a tool designed to assist victims of child trafficking should be disseminated to all actors who have a role in combating child trafficking.
- The government through the Department of Children's Services at national level, and Children offices at county level, particularly in Busia and Marsabit counties should carry out thorough accreditation of CCIs; some of these institutions have been identified perpetrators of child trafficking, operating in disguise.
- Again the government should carry out covert investigation of business establishments encouraging child trafficking and unsafe migration and revoke their licenses and business permits. Specifically entertainment joints in Busia employing underage girls from Uganda as barmaids, cartels and rings involved in child trafficking in Mandera and Marsabit counties, and police officers and local administration officers engaged in forging of documents in Moyale.
- The Communications Authority of Kenya should launch a specific intervention to track perpetrators who target children on social media networks such as Facebook, WhatsApp among others. The study identified at least 5 children who had access to the internet indicating that they or their siblings had been approached with illegal requests while online; although small, this number indicates that indeed the internet plays a role in easing the access to children by perpetrators.

Prosecution

- Ensure the full prosecution of perpetrators in order to discourage others from engaging in the vice. Successful prosecution should be broadcast to aid in creating awareness of the vice and deter other perpetrators.
- Curb laxity in the enforcement of existing anti-trafficking laws and policies; specifically by addressing the issue of corruption by chiefs and law enforcement officials at the border points for example in Moyale. Also training law enforcement agencies such as the police on the specific laws and prosecution procedures relating to child trafficking and unsafe migration to prevent wrongful documentation and charging of child trafficking cases; in

Busia and Moyale officers charge child trafficking cases as child neglect and abuse due to the complexity of investigating and tracking child trafficking points of origin and destination.

- Create awareness on the limitation of existing traditional justice systems to avoid child trafficking related cases being handled communally when in fact they're criminal in nature; specifically "Maslaha courts" in Mandera County. Make efforts to engage, empower and liaise with these traditional avenues of justice to advocate for and ensure justice for identified victims of child trafficking at the grassroots (Khadhi'and Maslaha courts in Mandera and Moyale)
- Initiate advocacy and sensitization initiatives to the public, particularly at community level on the existing avenues for justice and prosecution procedures for cases of child trafficking and unsafe migration; low levels of reporting by community members has been identified as a major gap across all the 3 counties and also at national level.

Policy Recommendations

- Full enactment and dissemination of the relevant laws relating to trafficking and in the dissemination, a component on how the laws can be used to determine and prosecute child trafficking cases while distinguishing trafficking of children and that of adults. It would be favorable however that specific sections dealing with children are part of these laws (Counter Trafficking in Persons Act; National Plan of Action).
- Give priority to child related issues, in particular child trafficking and unsafe migration; and thus increase budgetary allocation for the concerned departments/ministries working in the child space at county and national levels of government.
- Incorporation of child trafficking and unsafe migration topics in the school curriculum, for both primary and secondary schools; to create awareness amongst children on the various forms of child trafficking, prevention, identification, response and referral mechanisms in place to curb the vice.
- Include child trafficking and unsafe migration as a thematic area in existing child protection programmes; currently the emphasis is on cash transfer programmes for OVCs. Indeed the study has identified that the subject of child trafficking and unsafe migration is not addressed directly by the actors in the child protection space i.e. government and NGOs.
- The issues of child trafficking and unsafe migration should be discussed at the regional level by the East African Community and other relevant regional bodies and appropriate policies, best practices and lessons learned to combat the crime discussed and adopted at regional, national and county levels as appropriate.
- Advocate for improvement of the documentation of child trafficking related cases. Initiate efforts to establish a centralized registry in police stations, courts, departments of children's services and other relevant agencies at national and county levels; this is another notable gap across all the 3 counties and also at the national level.

Partnership Recommendations

- There should be a high level of cooperation between countries to combat cross-border trafficking in this case- Kenya/Ethiopia; Kenya/Uganda; Kenya/Somalia; Kenya/Tanzania in order to increase the level of identification, reporting and prosecution of child trafficking cases.
- Improving linkages and coordination among actors and service providers in the child protection space at national and county levels to allow for benefits of synergies; such as partnership and collaboration for replication and scaling up of program interventions on the subject matter, thereby avoiding duplication of efforts. For example through the CSG, AAC, CUC, CORPS among others.
- Tap into existing structures and interventions at community level such as community policing (Nyumba kumi initiative) for community engagement in sensitization and advocacy; and traditional avenues of justice such as “maslaha” courts at community level, to complement the formal legal structures in place like the law courts and Khadhis’ courts at county level.
- Organizing review and reflection forums for actors and service providers in the child protection space to validate and share lessons learned and best practices from the implementation of interventions and initiatives on the subject of child trafficking and unsafe migration; at county, national, regional and global levels where possible.
- Partnership and collaboration with actors in other programming thematic areas of: economic empowerment and livelihoods, cohesion and peace building, education, gender equality and mainstreaming among others; to specifically and effectively address the identified push factors of child trafficking and unsafe migration (i.e. poverty, unemployment, non-prioritization of education, early and forced marriage)
- Establishing Public-Private Partnerships to tackle the issue; given the role of the private sector as enablers/facilitators of child trafficking and unsafe migration, especially local transport and accommodation establishments.

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Annex II: List of Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions Conducted Per County

Busia

TASK	TARGET STAKEHOLDERS	ACHIEVED	COMMENTS
Quantitative survey	Children	30	
	Community	30	
Key Informant Interviews			
	Opinion Leader	1	
	NGO	1	Focus groups not possible thus replaced with a KII
	Head teacher	1	
	School Board	1	Focus group not possible thus replaced with KII
	OCS	1	-
	Children's officer	1	-
Focus Group Discussions			
	Community Members	2	One with male youth; one with female adults
	Children	2	Both boys and girls

Moyale

TASK	TARGET STAKEHOLDERS	ACHIEVED	COMMENTS
Quantitative survey	Children	30	
	Community	30	
Key Informant Interviews			
	Opinion Leader	1	
	NGO	1	Focus groups not possible thus replaced with a KII
	Head teacher	1	
	School Board	1	Focus group not possible thus replaced with KII
	OCS	1	-
	Children's officer	1	-

Focus Group Discussions			
	Community Members	2	One with male youth; one with female adults
	Children	2	Both boys and girls

Mandera

TASK	TARGET STAKEHOLDERS	ACHIEVED	COMMENTS
Quantitative survey	Children	30	
	Community	30	
Key Informant Interviews			
	Kenya police	2	Separate interviews for the Mandera border control police post & Mandera Police Station; extra KII added to capture specific elements such as adequacy of security measures in place at the border check point, in relation with cross-border trafficking of children.
	School Heads	1	
	Teachers	1	Could not get school board representatives for the FGD. Did an extra KII with the senior teacher who was available instead.
	Child Protection Officer	1	Done via email with the Director of the Children Department, Mandera. Unable to meet during the field data collection.
	Representative of Children's court	0	Refused to be interviewed without authorization letter. Did a small 20 minutes off the record casual discussion on no. of child trafficking/unsafe migration cases reported & persecuted
	Community Opinion Leader	1	KII done with Chief of Neboi Location
	NGO/CBO/FBO	2	NGOs/CBOs/FBOs unavailable for planned FGD. Did 2 KIIs in place of the planned FGD
Focus Group Discussions			

	Children	1	Boys only. Difficulty in mobilizing girl participants to come to Mandera town on short notice.
	Youth	1	FGD done with a mix of male and female youth; difficulty in getting enough participants of the same gender for the FGD on short notice. Unavailability due to the political rallies in Mandera town for 2 days.
	Men	1	NA
Case studies	Victim/Perpetrator	0	Chief of Neboi location unavailable to facilitate case study with victims of 3 recent cases in his area of jurisdiction; during the two days of political rallies in Mandera town

Annex III: List of Key Actors and Service Providers in the Child Protection space identified during the field missions (County Level- Busia, Mandera & Moyale)

Project location; County	Name of organization	Service provided
Busia	Children's Department Office	Lead state actor at county level in addressing child related issues (such as child registration; follow up on cases of child neglect and abuse among other issues.
Coordinating the efforts of all actors in the child protection space.		
	MACT (Movement Against Child Trafficking)	A community based non-profit organisation that works in close partnership with the relevant government departments and other CSOs on the ground, to prevent and protect children from trafficking and sexual exploitation.
	ICS (International Child Support)	Co-creation and implementation of initiatives and ventures at community level to enable long lasting social and economic change in order to ensure the wellbeing of children and young people.
	SOUL (Shelter of Unity and Love)	Working closely with MACT to shelter and rehabilitate street children in Busia
	BUCOC (Busia Compassionate Children's Home)	Housing rescued child victims awaiting rehabilitation; received from the children's department.

Mandera	Children's Department Office	Lead state actor at county level in addressing child related issues (such as child registration; follow up on cases of child neglect and abuse among other issues.
Coordinating the efforts of all actors in the child protection space.	Community Opinion Leader	1
	Islamic Relief	Child welfare and education (Orphan Micro-Enterprise Project); Children's Health and Nutrition; prevention and protection against FGM and early/forced marriages
	Save the Children	Provides support to children through developmental and humanitarian relief programmes delivered both directly and through local partners.
Current Save the Children programming in Mandera and the larger Kenya focuses on improving children's Health, Nutrition and WASH; Child Protection; Child Rights Governance; Child Education and addressing Child Poverty issues.	Children	1
	Health Poverty Action	Enhancing children's health and nutrition through an integrated approach to health and nutrition programming: Child immunization; preventing and protecting children against acute and severe acute malnutrition (SAM)
	Habiba International	Awareness creation, community engagement and sensitization on children related issues including: - Child abuse and neglect, FGM, early forced marriages, child exploitation (especially child labour) etc.
Children education (sponsorship programme for OVCs; children rights education through human rights club)	Victim/Perpetrator	0
Providing psychosocial services for identified victims of child abuse, neglect and exploitation.		

Moyale/Marsabit	Children's Department Office	Lead state actor at county level in addressing child related issues (such as child registration; follow up on cases of child neglect and abuse among other issues.
Coordinating the efforts of all actors in the child protection space.		
	Alliance of Local Communities in Hardship Areas (ALCHA)	Coordinating efforts of actors to empower pastoralist communities in Moyale through utilising resources and promoting sustainable development. Areas of intervention include: access to quality basic education; civic education and governance; health; environmental management; and entrepreneurship development.
	SND (Strategies for Northern Development)	Child Protection and advocacy for respect and adherence to children's rights; Education; Peace Building (e.g. enhancing management of cross border conflicts for communities living along Zone 4 of Ethio-Kenya border); WASH; Women Empowerment

