

TALITHA KUM KENYA



HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRAINING MANUAL

Talitha Kum Kenya

Talithakum Kenya, formerly known as Religious Against Human Trafficking, was started in the Jubilee Year of Mercy 2016 by a group of religious congregations of women and men in Kenya. It was a response to the call of Pope Francis to concretize acts of Mercy, corporal works of mercy among those who are living on the outermost fringes of society”

Our Vision

“Inspired by the mercy of God, we envision a world free from human trafficking”

Our Mission

“To uphold human dignity by collaborating to eradicate human trafficking”.

Our Core objectives

- To create awareness of human trafficking and its perils at the grassroots and national levels
- To provide holistic structures to assist those affected by human trafficking
- To create an environment where the law of the land is upheld and enable the prosecution of human traffickers
- To network with other organizations that uphold human dignity
- To intensify PRAYER in ALL of anti-human trafficking activities being undertaken

Our Work focuses on the following pillars

i. Protection

We work to ensure protection of survivors, victims of human trafficking and vulnerable populations in the community.

ii. Prevention

In order to enhance resilience to communities in all the dioceses in Kenya, one of our interactive means is through prevention work. TK works together with its network members and communities in advocating holistically against human trafficking.

iii. Partnership

We work together with different stake holders in the human trafficking and human rights sphere to create awareness and protect human dignity. Through our partners we are able to understand the current trends in the sphere as well as offer our expertise in our fields. The partnerships ensure that all our efforts are fruitful as we can't work alone. As the African proverb states “alone you can go fast, but together we can go Far”

iv. Prayer

Inspired by the Spirit of God, we aim at committing all survivors to God, and pray for the perpetrators to change their ways. Our basic faith reiterates that we are all created in the image and likeness of God “Genesis 2:27”. As Talitha Kum, from Mark 5:41 “He took the child by the hand and said to her, “Talitha Koum,” which means, “Little girl, I say to you, arise!” This word of Talitha Koum invites religious to rise up with courage and hope to stand with victims and survivors of human trafficking and this is to promote human dignity so as they may have life in full 'John 10:10. This drives our prayer to all victims and perpetrators of human trafficking.

TRAINING OF TRAINER'S

Manual on Counter Human Trafficking

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PART 1

Introduction

Kenya is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. Victims, predominantly women and children, are exploited for forced labor and sexual exploitation, driven by factors such as poverty, unemployment, and lack of opportunity. The government has established a legal framework, the Counter-Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Act of 2010, and a National Plan of Action (2022-2027), but faces challenges with enforcement, victim protection services, and alleged official complicity.

Some of the key contextual factors include but not limited to nature of trafficking where trafficking in Kenya occurs both internally (e.g., from rural to urban areas like Nairobi and Mombasa), cross border and internationally. Vulnerable populations such as children, women, refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrant workers are particularly at greater risk of being trafficked.

There are various forms of exploitation associated with Kenya. Such include but not limited to forced labor (which is prevalent in domestic work, farming, fishing, and begging). Sexual exploitation is also widespread, particularly in tourist areas along the coast (Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale) and cities like Nairobi, often involving fraudulent job offers for young women and girls. Forced marriages, organ trafficking, and exploitation for organized crime are also reported where drugs and illegal small arms and light weapons become the core business for exploitation.

There are various trafficking routes where Kenya serves as a transit hub for victims from East and Horn of Africa countries (Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, DR Congo, South Sudan, Eritrea, Rwanda and Burundi) heading to South Africa or the Middle East. Kenyan victims are also trafficked abroad, particularly to Gulf countries, under false promises of employment.

Human trafficking can be traced to its root causes or key drivers such as high unemployment, poverty, income inequality, lack of education, dysfunctional families, and harmful cultural practices, among others. Perpetrators/traffickers often include neighbors, friends, and fraudulent private employment agencies who use fraud, deception and abuse of power to win the confidence of their victims.

Creating Awareness Campaign on Human Trafficking

Purpose

- To Enlighten Others.
- As Adults they already have a certain amount of knowledge.
- Build on what they know.
- Take them from where they are at.
- Adults learn and retain 80% of what they see but only 20% of what we are taught.

Introduction

- Carry out an initial brief baseline survey to find out the group's level of awareness on matters Human Trafficking (HT). just ask simple questions such as:
 - i) "have you ever heard of HT before?",
 - ii) "do you have HT in your neighbourhood?"
 - iii) "who can be trafficked?"
 - iv) "who is a trafficker"
 - v) "types of trafficking that you know"
- Most may not have any awareness on HT even among educated people.

Meeting structure

- Open with a prayer if wished
- Introduction of facilitator/s and training purpose
- Time keeper/ing
- Ground rules (mobiles off, respectful language, breaks, energizers e.t.c.)
- Make sure that use a participatory approach so that you can ground the knowledge.
- Allow for questions to surface at any stage of your training.
- Welcome contributions and reactions from the floor.
- Keep in focus the amount of information you plan to give and offer at least 1 – 2 examples of real-life experiences. These can help tremendously, for example calls or SMS- es you have received on mobile phone and actions taken.
- Use your own awareness materials or equivalent e.g. posters, pictures, fliers.
- Use drama / skit to highlight your topic where necessary..... could stage a play by the same participants.
- Use of appropriate video clips
- Carry your "Human Trafficking Stories" data sheet for information gathering.

Language

It is important to make a choice of the preferred language. This should be done in a participatory manner. One of more language may be applicable for better understanding.

Dos and Don'ts

- Do not tackle issues of politics.
- Do not identify people by their names whenever sharing of real-life stories.
- The language use matters a lot.....be kind, humble, non-judgmental and supportive.
- Be very sensitive to people's reactions, emotions, culture, life stories. You may meet some who are in a great pain, regret or suicidal.
- Do not promise money or refunds to participants even when you offer the same..... give it as transport facilitation or honoraria.

Outcome scenarios

- Each participant should be competent on the subject.
- The training may elicit emotions that may vary e.g. bitterness, sadness, depression, anger, regret, revenge, etc.
- Some participants may not wish to share their feelings, do not force it.
- Some may have a very painful story to tell.....of a child, a relative or a neighbor who disappeared – usually means trafficked.
- Can you turn these depressing feelings into a passion to do something about their situation?

Precaution

- Be cautious to the fact that there may be real trafficker/s or recruiters in your audience.
- Some participants may know them and keep quiet or remain guarded in what they say. The Trainer may need to probe further such participants possibly outside of the plenary.
- At times, there may be an individual who argues in favor of going abroad to search for “great opportunities”. This may need the trainer’s attention and probity.
- There has been situations where ladies or men go around in rural and slum areas trying to interest young men and women to accept “brilliant offers” in urban areas of abroad. In no time, they also vanish from the neighborhood. These are probably traffickers/recruiters in disguise.

Post-Training scenario

- After the training, what is shared provides an automatic opening for further meetings and workshops by participants.
- The trainer can too visualize new opportunities opening up for both self and participants going forward.
- Use every available forum as a platform for counter HT awareness.
- Mobilize people, use notices, fliers and posters.
- What of schools? Slums? Rural areas? Women groups? Community Based networking, churches/mosques, chief barazas, colleges etc.

Approach/Methodology: Changing Negative to Positive Feelings

- You as a trainer will help participants to turn the negative feelings to positive ones. e.g. helplessness re: Poverty – Campaign on HT
- Pain, bitterness, sadness – Mobilize people, set up a counter HT group, thereby enlarge the circles/s of influence to provide further outreach.
- Motivate participants to be an extension of yourself, encourage, support and network at other meetings, church groups, community groups, barazas (public meetings).

The place of Children

What are children's rights?

Children rights are the human rights of children with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to minors. The child rights as contained in the United Nations convention on the rights of children (UNCRC), The Constitution of Kenya (2010) and the children's Act (2021). The CRC defines a child as any human person who has not reached the age of eighteen years and requires state parties to put in place mechanisms that protect children. Child rights are also protected in other laws. The Basic Education Act (2013) requires all children to be allowed to participate in basic compulsory education. The Sexual Offence's Act (2006) protects children from any form of sexual abuse such as defilement, sexual assault, indecent act among others. The prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2011) outlaws all procedures involving partial or total removal of the female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs, or any harmful procedure to the female genitalia, for non-medical reasons.

Categories of child rights

The rights of children are divided into four main categories:

- a) Right to life and survival: Survival rights in general include the basic needs, the government and the family has the duty and responsibility to ensure a child's survival and development.
- b) Right to development: Development includes development of mind, mind and soul including education, parental love and access to relevant information among others.
- c) Right to protection: These are rights to protection of children from all forms of exploitation, discrimination, cruelty, neglect and abused.
- d) Right to participation: These rights ensure that children are given the opportunity and means to express their opinions, concerns and hence contribute to the decisions in matters touching and affecting their lives.

Commencing the training

Pre and Post tests (a set of questions)

This segment is designed to assess the level of participants' understanding in relation to matters of human trafficking at start of the awareness session. A set of questions can be used to provide feedback on cards. The answers are later consolidated and used to provide the following general score for example, 63% had some idea about human trafficking while 37% had no idea about human trafficking.

The International recognition of Human Trafficking: The United Nations Convention

- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by General Assembly of 15 November 2000, is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime.
- It opened for signature by Member States at a High-level Political Conference convened for that purpose in Palermo, Italy, on 12-15 December 2000 and entered into force on 29 The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, adopted by General Assembly & entered into force on 28 January 2004.

- A major achievement of the Protocol was that, for the first time a global international instrument, a definition of smuggling of migrants was developed and agreed upon.
- The Protocol aims to protect the rights of smuggled migrants and prevent the worst forms of their exploitation which often characterize the smuggling process.
- Smuggled persons are highly likely to be trafficked and here lies an added danger for them.

Focus on the 4P's

These are: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnership. Trafficking in Persons is fueled by demand for prostitution and cheap labor and facilitated by porous borders, absence of rule of law, failure to prosecute traffickers, complicity of corrupt officials, and modern communication technology.

1. Prevention - in simple language refers to those actions which deter, stop or even pre-empt human trafficking activities from happening. Such actions include but not limited to awareness and advocacy (training, public awareness meetings, IEC materials, policy influencing, memorandums, investigations, surveillance, etc)
2. Protection - Key victim protection efforts include 3 "Rs" - Rescue, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration. Governments have a responsibility to enable identified trafficking victims to remain in the country, work, and obtain services without fear of detention or deportation for lack of legal status or crimes that the trafficker made them commit.

Protecting victims through effective partnerships between law enforcement and service providers.

Rehab efforts help provide emergency assistance and services - effective placement in stable, long-term situations; access to educational, vocational, and economic opportunities for survivors.

Reintegration efforts include voluntary repatriation for trafficked victims and assistance in their home community.

3. Prosecution – this is the legal process of ensuring that the perpetrators of human trafficking are properly taken through the due procedures of conviction and jail terms. For example, a properly prosecuted and convicted offender in Kenya attracts a jail term of between 15 – 30 years imprisonment or a fine of KSh 30 million (equivalent to USD\$ 300,000) or both.
 - In November, 2019, at the request of the Child Anti-Trafficking Unit of the Kenyan Gov, we took the father of two children, girl 8 yrs & boy 6 years old, from Dareda village, Tanzania to collect his children from the Court in Nairobi. The following week we went to the Court to see the sister of their mother handed down a jail sentence of 30 years.
 - Imposed sentences should involve significant jail time. Sentences should take into account the severity of an individual's involvement in trafficking, imposed sentences for other grave crimes, and punishment consistent with that country's law. Prosecution involves the full continuum of the justice system – the arresting police officer, witness protection, prosecutors, the judges and the correctional facilities.
4. Partnerships - Partnerships augments the efforts by bringing together diverse experts with varied experiences, thereby accomplishing more together than any one entity or sector would be able to do alone.

Coalitions of NGOs, FBO's and Media coming together for the purpose of advocacy, service provision, data and information sharing and networks of survivors whose experiences inform the broader anti-trafficking movement.

5. +1 "P" (Prayer) – "Talitha Kum Kenya", a national network of both Women and Men religious congregations in Kenya adopted a 5th 'P' to signify prayer as a spiritual effort towards transforming the hearts of traffickers and their collaborators around the world. Through Prayer, our combined efforts and commitment to the elimination of 'modern day slavery' would one day become a reality to those who believe in God's power for redemption.

Introduction to Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a collection of crimes bundled together rather than a single offence. It is a criminal process rather than a criminal event.

Definition of Human Trafficking

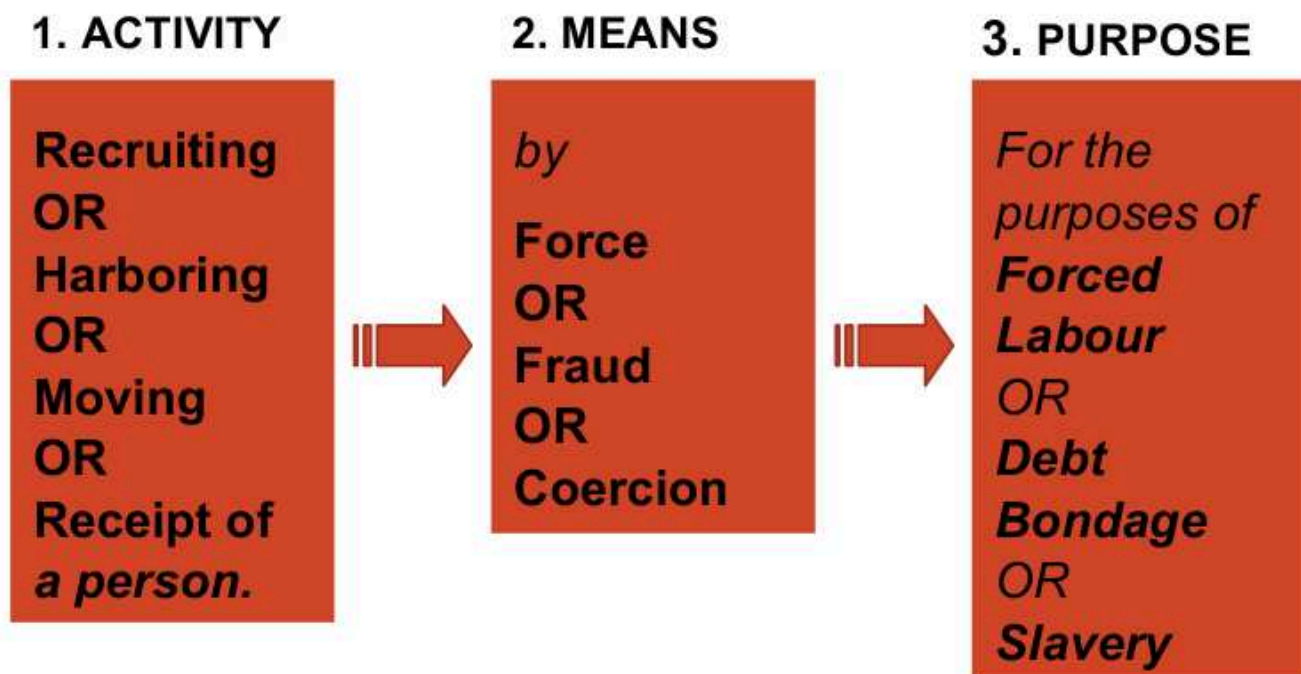


What is human trafficking?

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”

(United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, 2003)



Activity: Recruitment

Partially deceptive recruitment

- ▶ victims may be aware that they are to be employed in a given activity but do not know under what conditions

Fully deceptive recruitment

- ▶ victims are lured by promises of employment and financial gain and are fully deceived as to the true intentions of the traffickers

Forcible recruitment

- ▶ victims are forcibly taken or kidnapped

JOBS JOBS JOBS

**WE ARE CURRENTLY HIRING FOR SALES
POSITIONS. NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.**

YOU MUST BE:

18 YEARS OR OLDER

FREE TO TRAVEL

MUST HAVE A VALID ID

MUST BE EAGER TO MAKE MONEY

WE OFFER:

ON THE JOB TRAINING

ROOM AND BOARD

CASH ADVANCES

**FREE TRAVEL TO AND FROM THE EAST
COAST TO THE WEST COAST**

RETURN TRANSPORTATION PROVIDED AFTER 45 DAYS

**ARE YOU TIRED OF FILLING OUT APPLICATIONS AND
NOT GETTING CALLED? IF YOU ARE GIVE US A CALL**

CALL TODAY START TOMORROW

Above: A recruitment advert

Activity: Transportation

a) International trafficking:

- Victims originate in one country, may travel through one or more transit countries, and end up in the destination country
- Victims may cross borders legally or illegally
- Travel by land, air or sea
- Victims may be accompanied and/or documents retained

b) Domestic trafficking:

- Travel by land, air or sea
- It is not necessary that long distances be covered



Above: Modes of transport

Activity: Harboring

- Harboring substantially facilitates human trafficking
- Harboring victims
- Provide lodgings, etc.
- Harboring traffickers
- Shielding from detection, obstructing authorities from conducting inspections
- Assisting in obtaining false documents



Above: Modes of harboring

Activity: Receipt

- Buying the victim from another trafficker
- And/or
- Putting the victim into the place of exploitation

The above 4 stages must be fulfilled for human trafficking to take place, except for children

Exploitation means: Threats of Use of Force (below)



Above: Other forms of threats

Means: Abduction (below)



Means: Fraud (below)



Means: Use of Power or position of vulnerability (below)



Purpose: Exploitation of prostitution or sexual exploitation (below)



Purpose: Forced labour or services (below)



Purpose: Slavery or practices similar to Slavery or servitude (below)



Purpose: Organ removal (below)



Counter Trafficking in Persons Act No. 8 of 2010

- The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act No. 8 of 2010 is a Kenyan law enacted to fulfill obligations under the UN Palermo Protocol, criminalizing human trafficking (sex and labor exploitation) through severe penalties, establishing support for victims (National Assistance Trust Fund), and creating bodies like the Advisory Committee to implement strategies, aiming to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in Kenya and abroad, notes Kenya Law <https://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/Counter>. The Act further establishes the Counter Trafficking in Persons Trust Fund to support survivors of human trafficking.

The Advisory Committee

The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee (AC-CTIP) in Kenya is a multi-stakeholder body established under the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2010, tasked with advising the government on combating human trafficking by coordinating inter-agency efforts and overseeing preventive, protective, and rehabilitative programs for victims. Composed of government officials, law enforcement, and civil society representatives, it plays a crucial role in developing policies, implementing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for investigations, and reporting on national efforts against trafficking.

National Assistance Trust Fund

A Counter-Trafficking in Persons Trust Fund, like Kenya's National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking, is a dedicated financial mechanism established by law to support survivors of human trafficking by providing crucial aid for return, resettlement, reintegration, shelter, medical, and legal assistance, funded by government appropriations, proceeds of crime, investments, and donations, to ensure victims can heal and rebuild their lives.

The National Referral Mechanism

A Counter-Trafficking in Persons National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a cooperative national framework for identifying, referring, and supporting victims of human trafficking, involving government agencies (police, social services), NGOs, and international bodies to ensure rights-based assistance, protection, and reintegration, coordinated through standardized procedures to provide holistic support from first contact to long-term recovery.

Core Functions of an NRM

1. **Identification:** Spotting potential victims, including children, by frontline workers and relevant actors.
2. **Referral:** Directing victims to appropriate specialized services, like shelters, medical care, legal aid, and counseling.
3. **Holistic Support:** Providing comprehensive care that addresses physical, psychological, and social needs, tailored to age, gender, and specific vulnerabilities.
4. **Coordination:** Facilitating cooperation and information sharing between diverse stakeholders (government, civil society, private sector).
5. **Reintegration:** Assisting victims with returning to society, often involving skills training, employment support, and family reconciliation.

Key Principles

Human Rights-Based: Upholding the rights, dignity, and safety of victims, regardless of cooperation with law enforcement.

Victim-Centered: Focusing on the victim's needs, ensuring confidentiality and avoiding re-traumatization.

Multi-Agency Approach: Involving multiple sectors (law enforcement, health, social welfare, NGOs) for comprehensive response.

Why It's Important

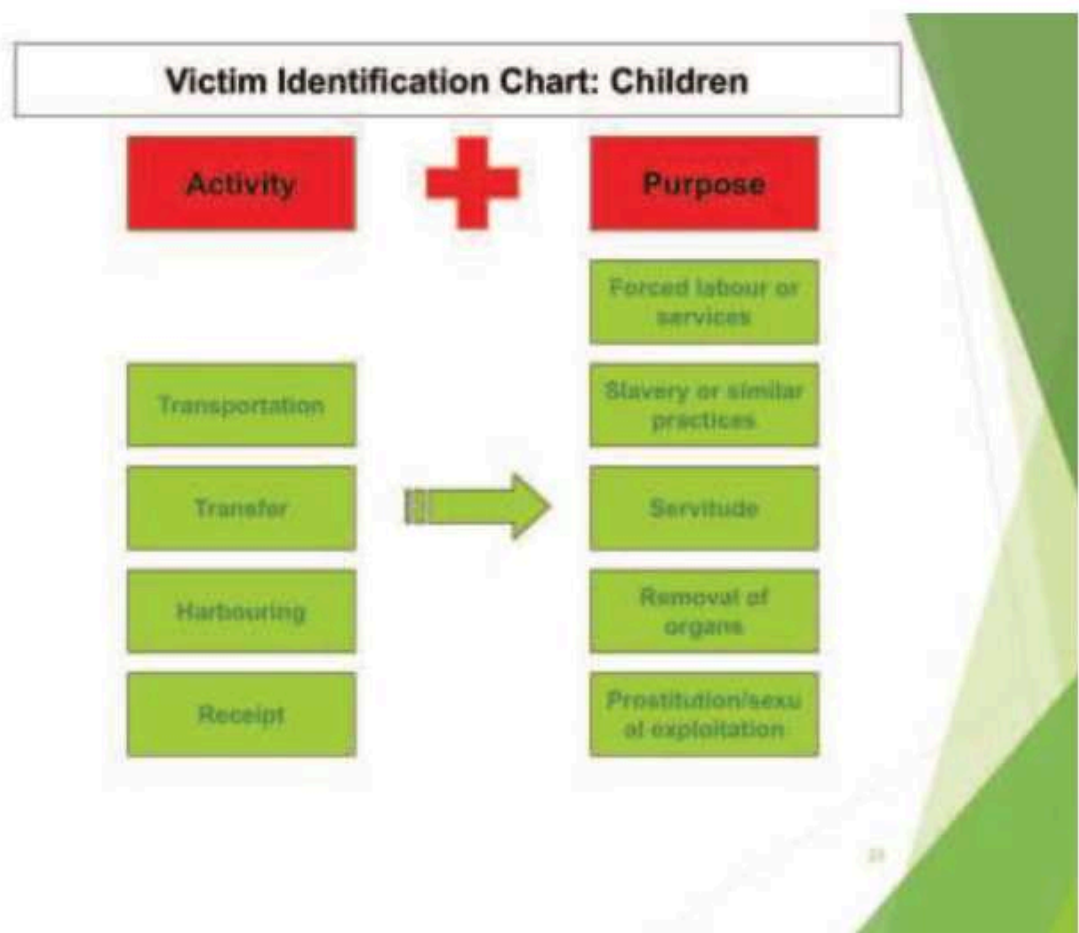
Standardization: Creates consistent procedures for assisting victims across different agencies.

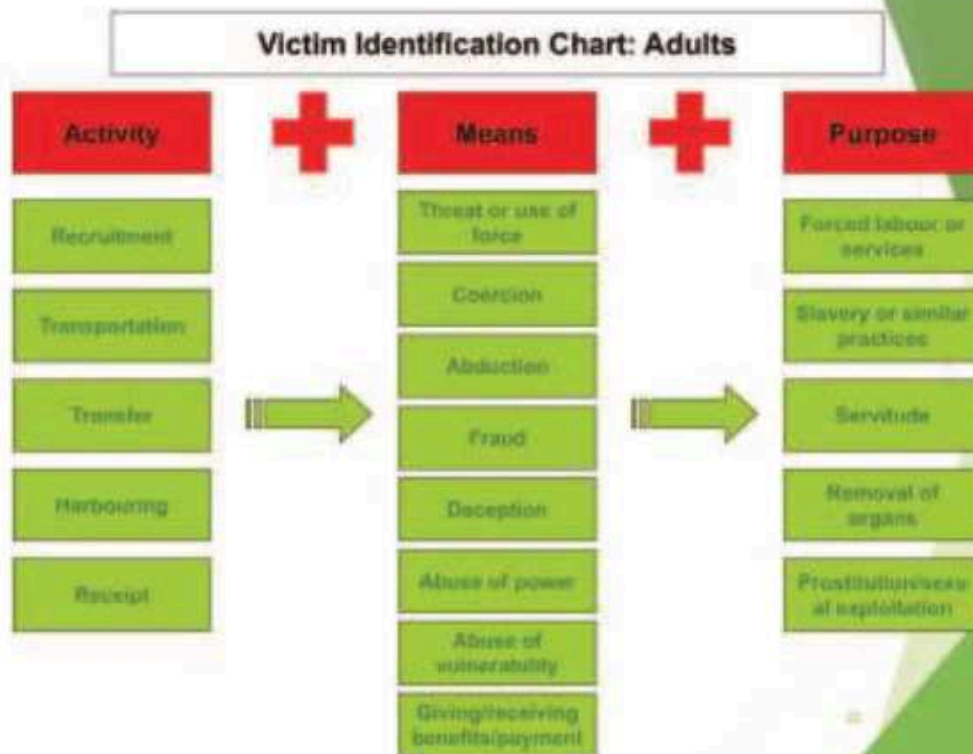
Comprehensive Response: Ensures victims receive continuous care from initial detection to long-term recovery.

National Commitment: Demonstrates a country's commitment to combating trafficking in line with international standards.

Example

Countries like Kenya have established NRMs with specific guidelines, appointing coordinating agencies and defining roles for various stakeholders, including creating victim assistance fund.





What is Slavery?

“All work or service that is extracted from any person under menace of any penalty for which the said person **has not offered himself voluntarily**”
(ILO, Convention No. 29)

“Slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised” (Slavery Convention, 1926)

What types of Slavery exist today?

Bonded Labour: taking or being tricked into taking a loan that cannot be paid off. Some bonded labourers receive basic food and shelter as ‘payment’ for their work, but due to penalties they are never able to pay it off.

Forced Labour: illegal recruitment and forced to work for little or no pay, usually under the threat of violence or other penalties.

Human Trafficking: involves the transport or receipt of any person for the purpose of forcing them into slavery conditions.

Early & Forced Marriage: Women & girls married without choice, forced into lives of servitude often accompanied by physical violence & have no realistic choice of leaving the marriage.

**29.8 MILLION
ARE IN SLAVERY
IN THE WORLD TODAY**
Source: ILO, 2012

Differences between smuggling and human trafficking

Element	Smuggling	Trafficking
Type of crime	Crime against state!	Crime against person – victim!
Why do we fight it?	To protect sovereignty of the state (human rights violation might occur, but are not an element of the crime)	To protect a person against human rights violations
Nature of crime & relationship	Commercial; relationship between smuggler and migrant ends after illegal border crossing achieved and fee paid	Exploitative; relationship between trafficker and victim continues in order to maximize economic or other gains from exploitations
Rationale	Organized movement of persons for profit	Organized recruitment/movement and exploitation of the victim for profit
Border crossing	Illegal border crossing is a defining element	Purpose of exploitation is the defining element; border crossing can but must not happen
Consent	Migrant's consent to illegal border crossing	Either no consent or initial consent made irrelevant because of use of force, coercion etc. at any stage of the process

Making the distinction

Smuggling

- ❖ Smuggling does not involve force or coercion for the purpose of exploitation.
- ❖ The relationship with the smuggler usually ends at the border

Marriage

- ❖ Women can be trafficked through marriage by their spouses or fiancés.
- ❖ However, anti-trafficking remedies may not be the best legal recourse



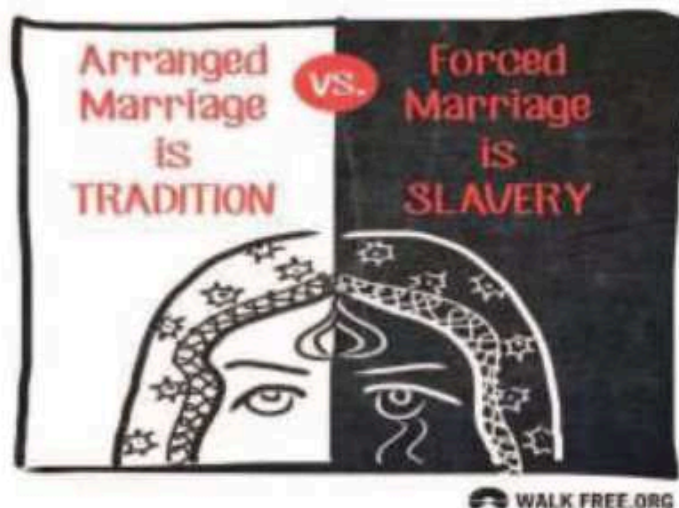
Exploited Labour

- ❖ Many people are working in poor conditions and are not paid adequately for their work.
- ❖ BUT, they have the freedom to leave that job because they are not being coerced.

Refugee or Asylum Seekers

- ❖ Some refugees or asylum seekers may also be victims of trafficking/slavery.

Forced Marriage



So, who is a trafficker? ⁽¹⁾

A trafficker is any person:

- ❖ Involved in any act in the process of trafficking
- ❖ Who gains/makes profit/exploits
 - As the trafficked person passes through a chain,
 - From the beginning point of source area through the transit area to the point of final destination, and
 - From any act involved in the process of exploitation of the trafficked person(s)

Who is a Victim of human Trafficking (VOT)

- Any individual subjected to use of force, fraud, deceit, manipulation or coercion for the purpose of exploitation/abuse (commercial sex, debt bondage, or involuntary labor/marriage,).
- Victims of human trafficking can be young children, teenagers, men and women.
- However, victims are all kinds of people of all races, ethnicities, religions and nationalities across the globe



Above: How many faces can you see from this photo?

Victim support and care (protection)

- A victim/survivor of trafficking is not a criminal hence, cannot /MUST NOT be placed in police cells
- A victim/survivor MUST be protected from any harm or danger from traffickers, etc.
- A victim/survivor must be secured either through a "safe house"/shelter or any other secure civil accommodation.
- A victim/survivor must be profiled once identified to point out immediate, medium and long term needs e.g. psychosocial, medical, psychological, etc.
- Use of a standard screening form important.....as per the CTIP guideline
- Create a referral pathway, if need be for what you aren't able to provide.

Psychosocial impact

- The emotional toll on victims is horrendous
- Severe Trauma / Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Chronic trauma
- A feeling of Hopelessness
- Depression
- Suicidal Ideation
- Rejection
- Stigma
- Re-trafficking self and others
- Revenge and fear
- A feeling of Stigma – family, friends and others.
- A terrible feeling of Humiliation before others “Why am I like this”
- A profound Shame – cannot face the public in areas where I was known e.g. schools, friends & neighbors.
- Loss of Status in Society – “I’m a nobody”
- Loss of earnings in “my 2 years wasted in Saudi”
- Confusion on where to re-begin in life
- Lost hope
- Lost confidence and social status

Health impact

- There may be old or recent fractures
- Bruises or burns
- Infectious diseases e.g. HIV and/or TB
- Skin diseases
- Malnourished youth and/ or adults.
- Gynecological effects – forced abortions, other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI s)
- Organ removal
- Psychotic conditions

Economic impact

- Often in big debts – in some cases they have borrowed heavily to fund various aspects of travel.
- Don’t own anything now – but family believe the opposite.
- Family often turn against them believing they have ‘stashed’ big money in secret bank accounts.
- Some have sold everything before travel.
- Deeper poverty than before.
- All the above take a terrible toll on the mental health of the survivor leading to ideation of suicide & depression.

Who are the Traffickers?

Those who sell children

- Parents
- Pregnant mothers
- Older siblings
- Care givers
- Agents

Those who buy children

- Individuals
- traffickers
- Pimps
- Gangs & Syndicates

Those who abduct children

- Gangs & syndicates
- Individuals

Those who facilitate the process

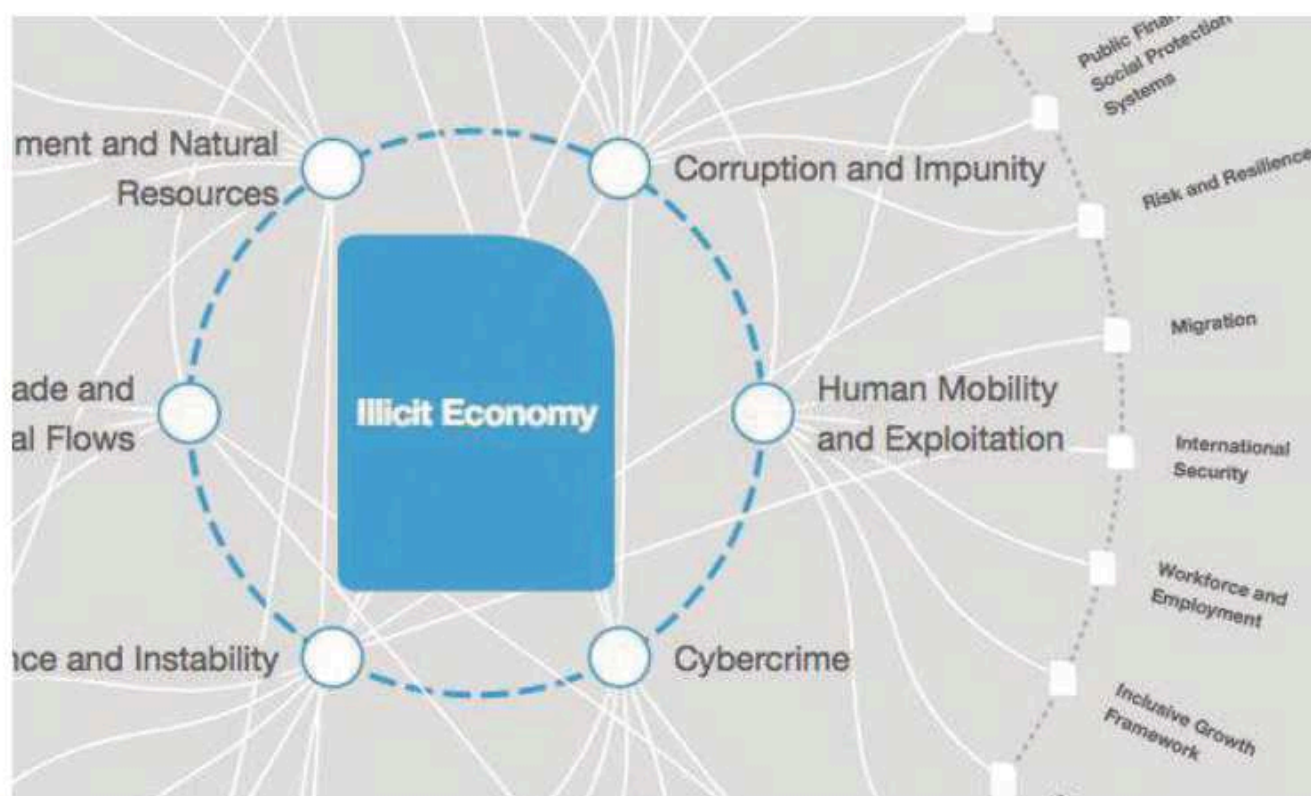
- Hotel and taxi operators
- Brothel keepers
- Somebody known to the child – a child already involved in crime recruits others
- Illicit adoption agencies

Those who exploit children

- Men and women
- From all classes and occupations
- Sex tourists
- Pimps and brothel owners
- Gangs and syndicates

The state of modern slavery is worse than you thought

Over 50 million people are affected by modern slavery worldwide according to the Global Slavery Index report of 2025.



Over 50 million people are affected by modern slavery worldwide, with forced labour generating \$236 billion in illegal profits annually.

Modern slavery is one of the most pervasive crises of our time. Affecting over 50 million individuals worldwide, according to estimates by the Global Slavery Index, this issue cuts across industries and nations, feeding into systemic vulnerabilities.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), forced labour alone generates \$236 billion in illegal profits annually, diverting resources from legitimate economies and burdening public institutions with immense costs – up to \$250,000 per victim in law enforcement, healthcare and victim support.

While international law, enshrined in treaties like the ILO Forced Labour Convention and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 8.7), unequivocally condemns forced labour, modern slavery continues to grow in scale and complexity. This systemic failure is compounded by global crises – poverty, migration, weak governance, geopolitical conflicts and, increasingly, climate change.

Climate-related displacement affected over 23.7 million people in 2021 alone, pushing many into exploitation and trafficking. The persistence of modern slavery reveals the limitations of current approaches and prominence of the issue on global and national agendas.

At the United Nations in 2017, the Call to Action to End Modern Slavery was launched – over 90 countries signed the call to eradicate what is the greatest human rights issue. But in recent years the issue has slipped down the political agenda. To effectively address this crisis, momentum must be restored and we need to review the policies, industries and practices that sustain it.

The Global Commission on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking (headed by Lady Theresa May, former UK Prime Minister) is committed to accelerating momentum on this crisis, complementing and amplifying existing international collaborations on modern slavery and human trafficking. The commission's key pillars focus on forced labour in supply chains, effective national implementation by states of their international commitments and more effective civil society engagement in crisis contexts.

This is vital as tackling modern slavery demands a comprehensive, cross-sectoral approach that disrupts the systems of slavedrivers. One key element of a cross-sectoral approach is how we use data. Efforts to gather and utilize data on modern slavery exist, with great initiatives like the Responsible Business Alliance's audit-sharing platform, Stop the Traffik's Traffik Analysis Hub, and the Institute for Human Rights and Business's data on corporate recruitment policies.

Governments have also developed frameworks including labour registries and performance assessments. However, modern slavery operates across fragmented data systems, where law enforcement, NGOs, businesses and governments each collect information often in isolation. Tech Against Trafficking categorizes this into three distinct "universes": corporate, civil society and public sector data.

For businesses, the focus remains on compliance and risk management, which leaves vulnerabilities in supply chains where exploitation is deeply entrenched. This fragmentation across different sectors and types of data creates significant barriers to identifying trends, hotspots and emerging risks related to modern slavery.

The lack of interoperability prevents key stakeholders from sharing insights and taking coordinated action. As a result, there is a critical need for a more united and integrated data-sharing approach across these sectors, enabling targeted interventions and improving the effectiveness of efforts to combat modern slavery.

When data is shared and analysed collectively, it becomes a powerful tool for driving more impactful and informed action on a global scale. Addressing modern slavery requires a coordinated, multi-faceted approach that goes beyond isolated actions by individual stakeholders.

“The persistence of modern slavery reveals the limitations of current approaches and prominence of the issue on global and national agendas.”

The new Global Data Partnership Against Forced Labour launched by the World Economic Forum at the Annual Meeting 2025 aims to be a catalyst in this effort by breaking down data silos and fostering collaboration across sectors. The partnership brings together leaders from business, government and civil society with the goal of bridging critical data gaps and driving coordinated action to disrupt the systemic vulnerabilities fuelling forced labour.

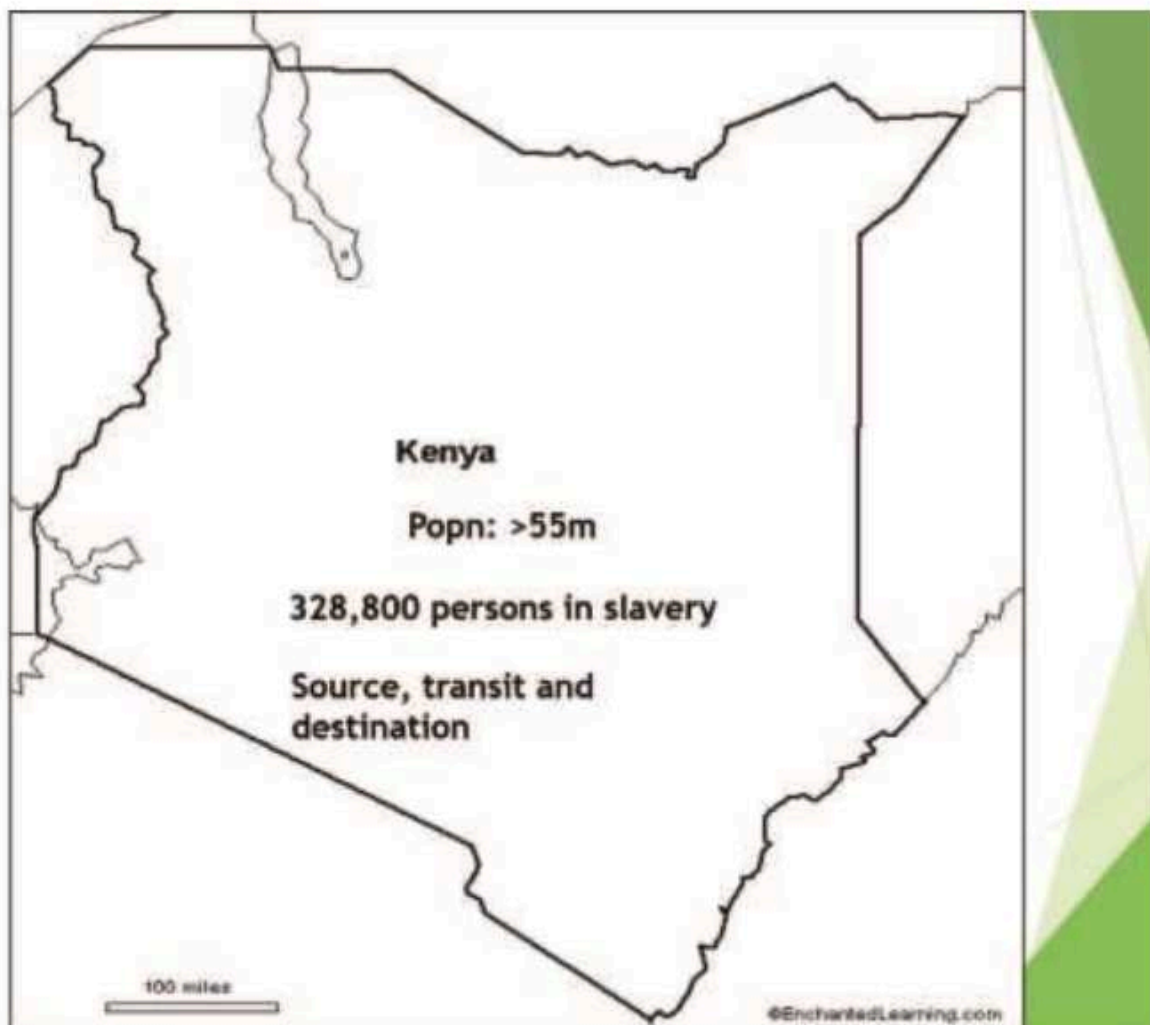
By aligning data, policy, technology and corporate accountability, this initiative seeks to ensure that modern slavery becomes an embedded priority in global supply chains, underpinned by strong legislation, good governance and actionable insights.

Through these collective efforts, the partnership strives to set a collective culture for tackling forced labour, with an emphasis on creating lasting, systemic change across industries and regions.

When we have the data, tools like artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning and blockchain can transform analysis and enable the identification of hidden patterns of exploitation. AI, for instance, can process vast amounts of multilingual, unstructured data, spotting trends and risks that would otherwise go undetected.

Mobile apps and AI-driven chatbots are increasingly vital in discreetly connecting victims with support services, especially in areas with limited traditional resources. Blockchain technology also protects victims by securing digital identities, preventing traffickers from confiscating documents and ensuring access to services in high-risk environments.

These technologies can support both the disruption of trafficking networks and the protection of victims. By establishing a data partnership and leveraging these innovations, we can create new tools for disrupting trafficking and improving victim support, ensuring that modern slavery is addressed from both a preventative and reactive standpoint.

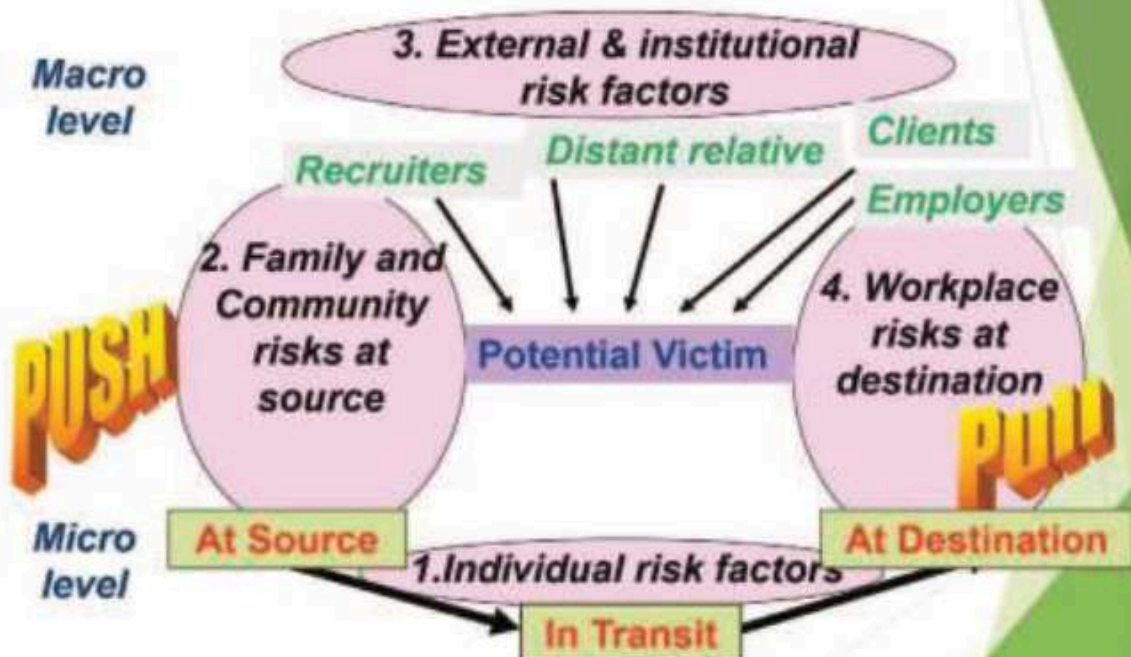


Human Trafficking in Kenya

1. Kenya has been described as a country of origin, transit and destination in human trafficking by various reports, and more recently by the National Crime Research Centre (as annexed) which made the following findings:
 - a) Trafficking of people from Kenya to other nations was the most prevalent (external trafficking) in Kenya`
 - b) Forms of trafficking prevalent in Kenya are labour and sex related. Trafficking involves children, men and women at 33%, 26% and 41% respectively.
 - c) Victims of human trafficking are children, men and women and their socio-economic profiles are low income, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, desire for well-paying jobs, domestic violence and social exclusion.
2. These unpleasant findings can be attributed to the weak implementation of the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act.



Risk factors & vulnerability



Push and Pull factors

1. Push factors (cause vulnerability to a person thus exposing them to traffickers tact.) e.g poverty, ignorance, armed conflict etc
2. Pull factors (those that entice and encourage a person to buy into the traffickers talk, plan.) existence of an opportunity, greed, armed conflict.

Risk Factors and Vulnerabilities

Individual

- Age & Sex (i.e. young girls);
- Orphans and runaways;
- School drop-out;
- Low self-esteem;
- Negative peer pressure

Family

- Marginalized families, clans;
- Poor single parent families;
- Large family in poverty;
- Power relations within HH – e.g. Son/male preference;
- Divorce, domestic violence & sexual abuse

Risk Factors and Vulnerabilities

Destination / Workplace

- Unsupervised hiring of workers (e.g. in border areas);
- Poor labour protection & enforcement;
- Unregulated poor working conditions – 3D jobs (dangerous, dirty, demanding);
- Male demand for sex with girls;
- Undercover entertainment (hairstresser, massage);
- Public tolerance sex trade, begging

External

War / armed conflict;
Poor infrastructure and lack of social amenities;
Weak legal framework & enforcement
Natural disaster (e.g. draught, flooding, earthquakes);
Globalization & improved communication systems

Vicious cycle of exploitation



Needed response: Address risks & vulnerabilities and offer opportunities to develop

The phenomenon: Victim-Offender Overlap

There is some evidence that, in some cases, traffickers themselves have been VoTs in the past. This challenges many perceptions of the victim-offender divide. It raises questions for how to deal with offenders who committed a crime as a result of previous victimization. It also challenges service providers and our intervention logic: What can we do to make sure vulnerable VoTs do not turn into traffickers?

As always, there's next to no data on the potential incident rate of this phenomenon. In this context, one interesting paper by Love et.al. that looked at challenges to reintegration of traffickers, found that **out of the 10 convicted female traffickers** that participated in their research, 6 were former VoTs themselves.

The phenomenon of the VoT-turned-trafficker as such is observable in many different contexts though. Research that went into this summary came from Australia (Baxter), Hong Kong (Leung, Yeung & Ho), Nigeria (Iacono), and the US (Henderson & Rhodes, Love et.al.).

The existence of this '**victim-offender-overlap**' is **well-established** and researched in many criminal fields, i.e. child abusers who have been abused as children, sex offenders from dysfunctional households, etc.

In Kenya, no data exists about victims of trafficking turning to traffickers.

Service providers and investigations, like in most other countries, do not usually go into great detail of the motives of the trafficker. There are no mechanisms in place to detect a trafficker who also is a VoT.

Studies show that cases of victims turning into traffickers have been traced mostly in the sex industry, in spas / massage parlours and in crime gangs for drugs trafficking, among others.

New and Emerging Trends in Human Trafficking

- Surrogate Pregnancies
- Rural-Urban Child Slavery (Ethiopia-Kenya)
- Kidnapped to Slums for Ransom
- Remote Rural Recruiters/ Victim Culture Shock

‘Surrogacy’ (Trafficker Doctor)

- Desperate women recruited who are willing to undergo a high risk pregnancy for financial gain.
- Procedure: high dose of female hormone to produce a ‘Super Ovulation’ and some hours later, artificial insemination, using specimens of Qatari males.
- Ladies kept in a ‘holding house’ for duration of pregnancy or until the fetus is viable according to monthly scans.
- Mandatory Caesarian Section at the end of that period. Those scared of ‘knife’ were relieved to be rescued.

Lured, Moved, Exploited (at risk to life)

- ❖ We managed to rescue 6 pregnant mothers – the expense was astronomical!!
- ❖ Two others went ahead to opt for CS but the cash payment was less than one third of what was promised (Euro 1.500.0) Given Euro 400.
- ❖ These same two developed serious complications which impeded normal walking. But the traffickers they made it clear that you signed for indemnity.

Lost and Abused Children of Ethiopia

- At Kenya/Ethiopian border is an ample supply of Borana children. Parents readily agree to brokers who promise them education.
- Boys & girls of 7 years + are loaded together with goats, light arms and drugs.
- Boys to work in slaughter houses and girls in domestic services until they are married-off to old men, 9/12 years.
- 'Mbuzi' (Kiswahili 'Goat') lorries are given a wave by police along the route, bribed and 'Go Sir'
- From 4am, our research revealed the full scale of this lurid trade. Adult Borana know no other home, they fear to escape, no family contact, no proper ID.

Abused Children of Ethiopia Cont'd

The horrifying dark side of the Kiamaiiko slaughter house

<http://epaper.peopledaily.co.ke/html5/reader/production/default.aspx?pnun=12&edid=0335d11c-036e-4ff3-a9c8-8de5dc8a1452&isshared=true>



Kidnapped Children for Ransom

- We have uncovered 'crooked' ladies kidnapping children from play areas and slums. "Mtoto" '(child) "I have rice cooked at home"
- Extorting money from parents to release them
- Protection offered to trafficker by police responsible for child care
- A network of women kidnappers spread across Mukuru slums
- The matter was handed over to the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI).

Rural Women Recruiters

- Women who survey small local African markets.
- They target very young /teen girls who loiter around seemingly aimless, does not have a baby on her back!
- They quickly lure/swoop on the 'kill'
- These girls have NO exposure to urban life
- School-drop-outs with High Illiteracy levels
- High dependency levels in rural families – centralised decision making in very patriarchal society.

Global Slavery Index:

<http://www.globalslaveryindex.org>

US State Department Trafficking in Persons Report

<http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/>

Online Human Trafficking

1. Online Human trafficking is a grim reality of the 21st-century where traffickers use online channels via the Internet to recruit and advertise victims on online classified and social networking sites.
2. Traffickers use a deliberate process to identify and recruit their victims. It happens in three main phases: scouting, manipulating and trapping.
3. Much like the grooming tactics employed by sexual predators, sex traffickers lure their target into an online relationship, with the ultimate goal of meeting in person.
4. Before COVID-19, it was estimated that there were 750,000 people looking to connect with children for sexual purposes online at any one time. This number was reported to have been 200% (in Kenya) more during Covid-19 according to the Kenya Communications Regulatory Authority.
5. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Regional Advisor, Rachel Harvey then, estimated that a third of internet users were children (below 18 years) with internet usage increasing by half (50%) following the stay-home orders adopted by most countries to help suppress the spread of COVID-19. Whereas the increase was positive for continuity of education and social life, Harvey warned that it had put children at risk of online sexual exploitation and trafficking.
6. Online human trafficking uses digital technology for recruitment and movement of prospective victims from point A to point B, before the victims are delivered like a product to their would be masters.
7. Despite considerable concern about how human trafficking offenders may use the internet to recruit their victims, arrange for logistics or advertise services, the Internet-trafficking nexus remains unclear.

For example, traffickers are said to use technology to recruit their victims, arrange their transportation and logistics, exert control over them through technological surveillance and advertise their services online. Perhaps the most contested issue is the advertising of services, most commonly discussed in the context of sexual exploitation of women and children.

Online recruitment: Main forms

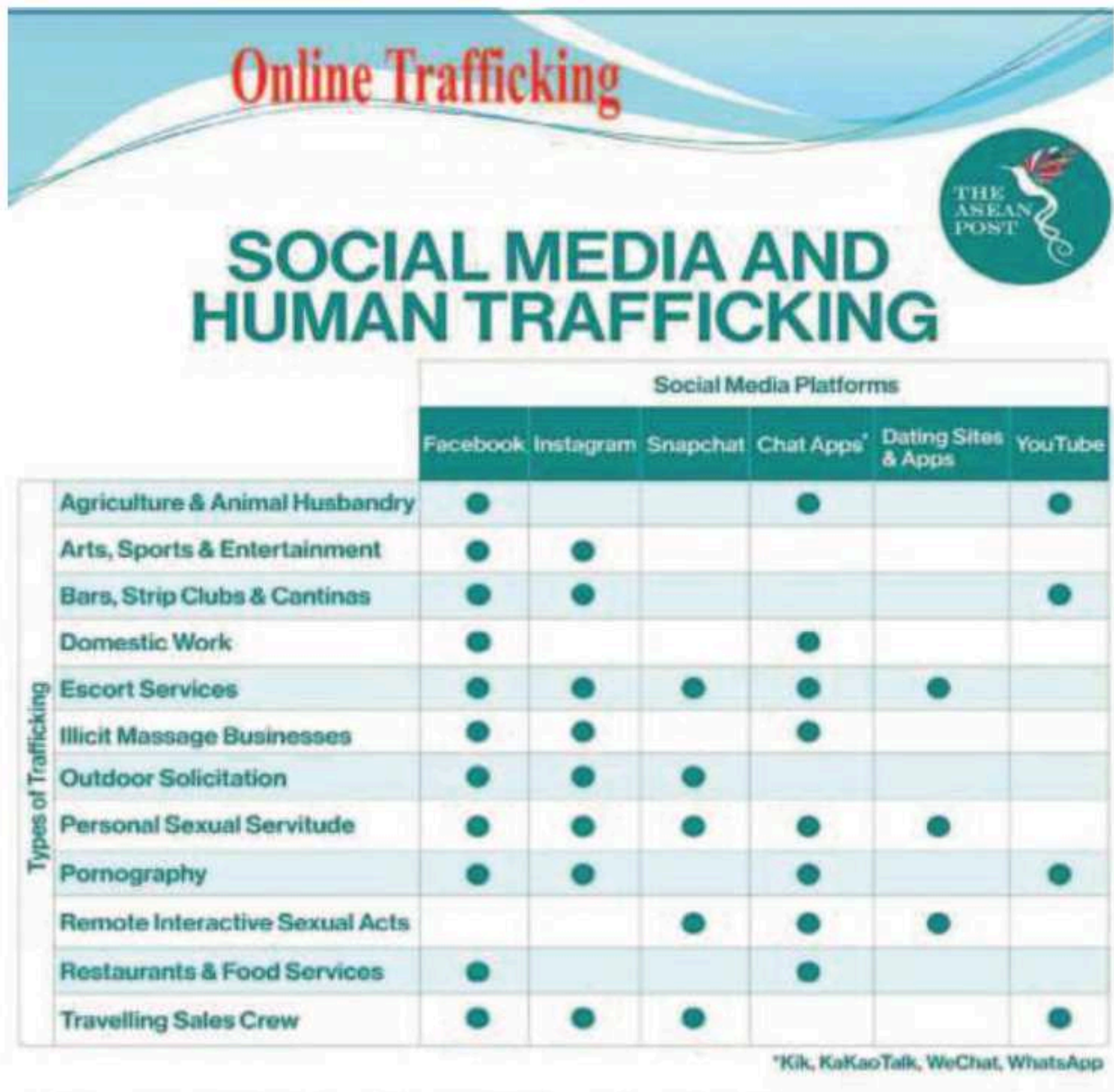
1. Job advertisements
2. Social Media
3. Online dating platforms
4. Online relationships

2015-2017 study - On-Ramps, Intersections, and Exit Routes - Polaris (polarisproject.org)

1. Female -86% Male -12% Gender minorities 2%
2. Over three-quarters of survivors used internet platforms during exploitation, with 27% reporting very frequent use of social media.

2015-2017 study - On-Ramps, Intersections, and Exit Routes - Polaris (polarisproject.org)

1. Facebook was the most common platform used by 37% of victims, followed by Instagram (22%), Google Hangouts/GChat/Google Voice (15%), and dating sites/apps (15%).
2. 950 potential victims reported having access to mobile apps or social media during their trafficking situation in the National Hotline data set from January 2015 to December 2017.



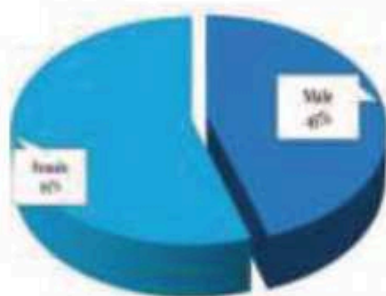
** Each dot can represent one or more touch points throughout a trafficking life cycle.

** The cases above are based off of analysis of 40,000+ cases of potential human trafficking and 11,000+ cases of potential labour exploitation.

** The following cases only represent the cases that occurred in the United States and where the type of trafficking or labour exploitation was known.

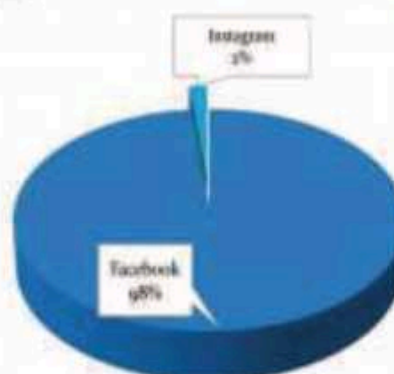
** The data referencing cases is for the timeframe of 7 December, 2007 – 31 December, 2017.

Gender Perspectives



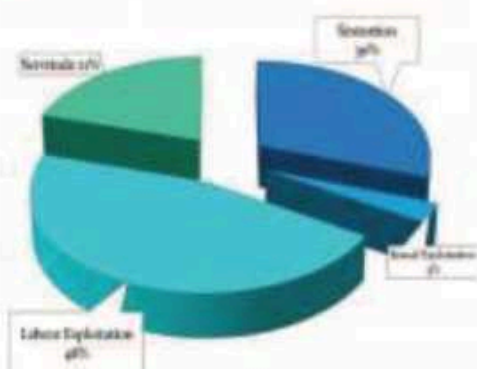
Data courtesy of Lawyers Without Borders

Platforms



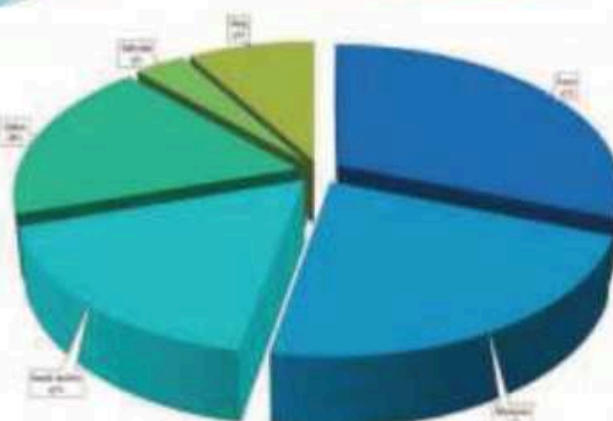
Data courtesy of Lawyers Without Borders

Online Trafficking Cont'd



Data courtesy of Lawyers Without Borders

Destination Countries



Distribution

Figure A

Global distribution of living donor transplantation activity - 2017

Picture courtesy of ACAMS-TODAY



Data source: Global Observatory on Donation and Transplantation (www.transplant-observatory.org); slide courtesy of S. Wicks

ONLINE SCAMS AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING A DOUBLE-EDGED CRIME THREAT WITH TWO TYPES OF VICTIMS

HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

Trafficked, extorted and forced to engage in online fraud

ONLINE SCAM CENTRES

ONLINE SCAM VICTIMS

Robbed of large sums through investment fraud, and other schemes



Interventions

- Recruitment agencies
- Victim support and prosecution
 - Trauma informed prosecution
 - Turning intelligence into evidence
- Data management
 - Victim case management
 - Online monitoring tools



This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[illegible]

PART 2

Child Trafficking

1. Trafficking of children is a form of human trafficking and is defined by the United Nations as the “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, and/or receipt” kidnapping of a child for the purpose of slavery, forced labor and exploitation.
2. There are many different causes that lead to child trafficking, with the primary reasons being poverty, weak law enforcement, and a lack of good quality public education. The traffickers that take advantage of children can be from another area or could even know the child personally.

Signs of a trafficked child

1. Appearing malnourished.
2. Showing signs of physical injuries and abuse.
3. Avoiding eye contact, social interaction, and authority figures/law enforcement.
4. Seeming to adhere to scripted or rehearsed responses in social interaction.
5. Lacking official identification documents.
6. Appearing destitute/lacking personal possessions.

Statutes/the Law

1. Section 56 of the Kenya Employment Act makes it illegal to employ children under the age of 13. ... Children between the ages of 13 to 16 can be employed in “light work” while those between 16 and 18 are considered employable.
2. Several laws protect children from child labor in Kenya including the Employment Act 2007. The Children's Act says that children should be protected from economic exploitation, any work that interferes with their education, and work that is harmful to a child's health or social, mental, physical and spiritual development.
3. Kenya has ratified several international conventions that are aimed at protecting children from exploitation. These include Minimum Age, Worst Forms of Child Labour, Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict, and the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons. However, Kenya is yet to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography which leaves children vulnerable to sex work.

Facts about child labor in Kenya

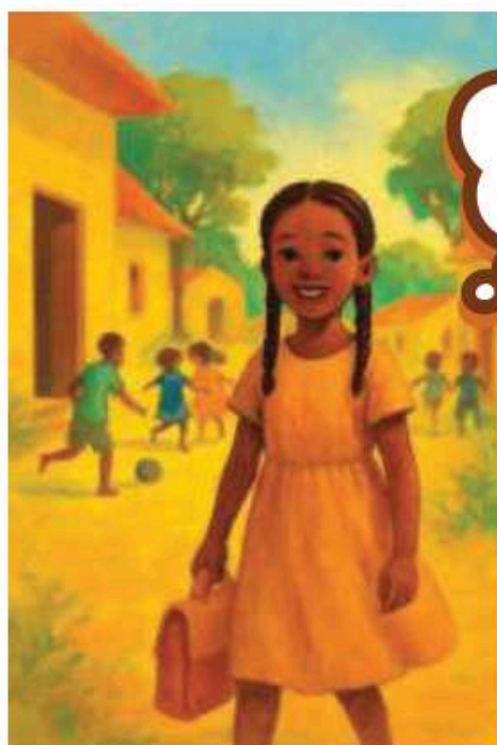
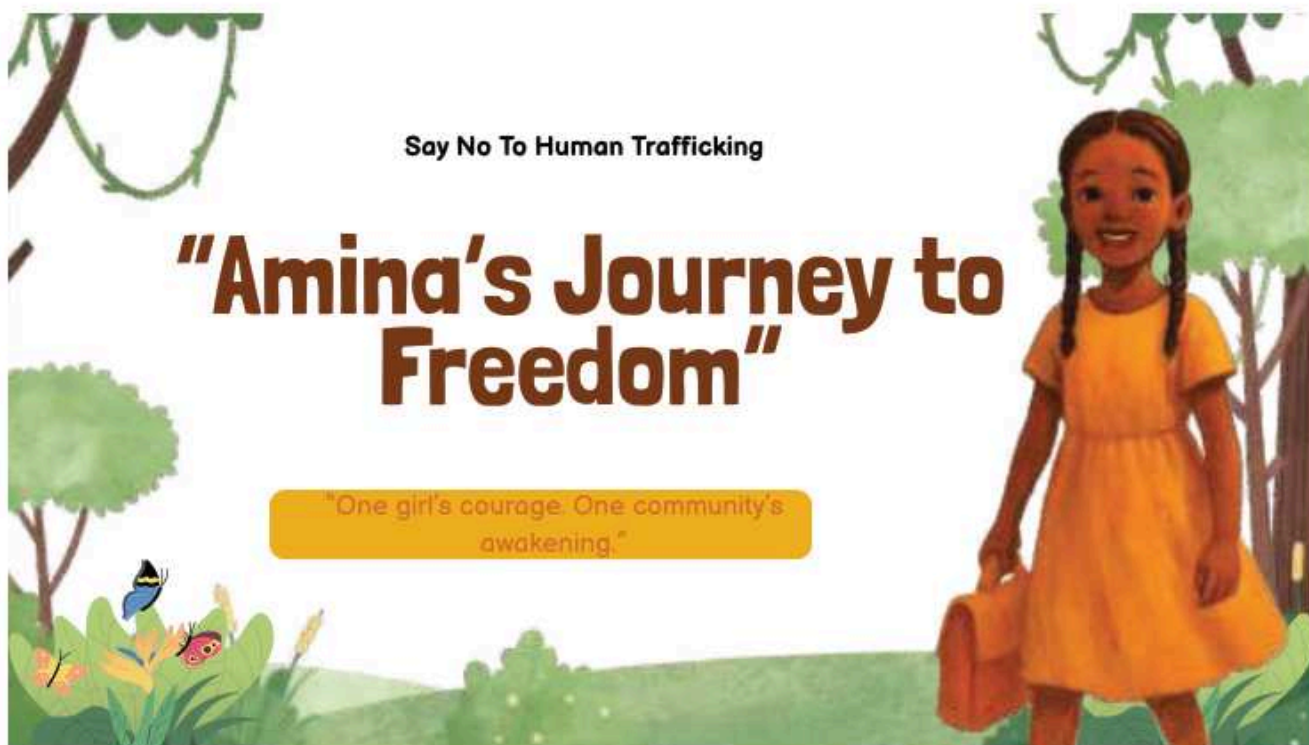
1. Farming, sand harvesting, drug peddling, street hawking, domestic work and sex work are the most common industries where child labor is present in Kenya.
2. The commercial sexual exploitation of children tends to be more prevalent in tourism-heavy areas which include the capital city — Nairobi — and the coast.
3. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, most child laborers in Kenya (including those who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation) are girls. However, boys are also involved. Overall, 35.6 percent of children between the ages of 5 and 14 are considered child laborers.
4. Lack of affordable education is one of the causes of child labor in Kenya.
5. While some people may argue that child labor is beneficial to the economy because it raises a family's income, this is hardly true. It harms the country's economy in the long run as children are denied the opportunity to an education which could give them skills useful for getting a better job in the future.

The Government of Kenya is doing its part in trying to end child labor in Kenya. In 2018, they increased the number of labor inspectors as well as the number of inspections conducted. The government also operates an emergency, toll-free child hotline to report instances of child abuse, including child labor.

Say No To Human Trafficking

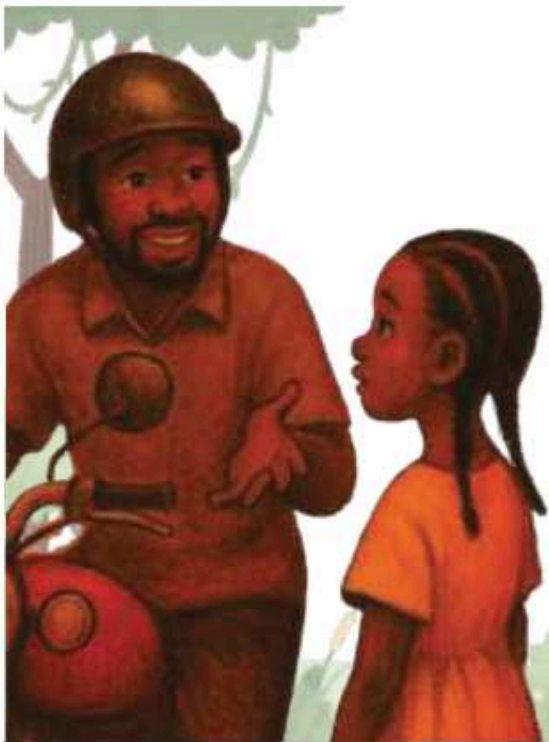
"Amina's Journey to Freedom"

"One girl's courage. One community's awakening."

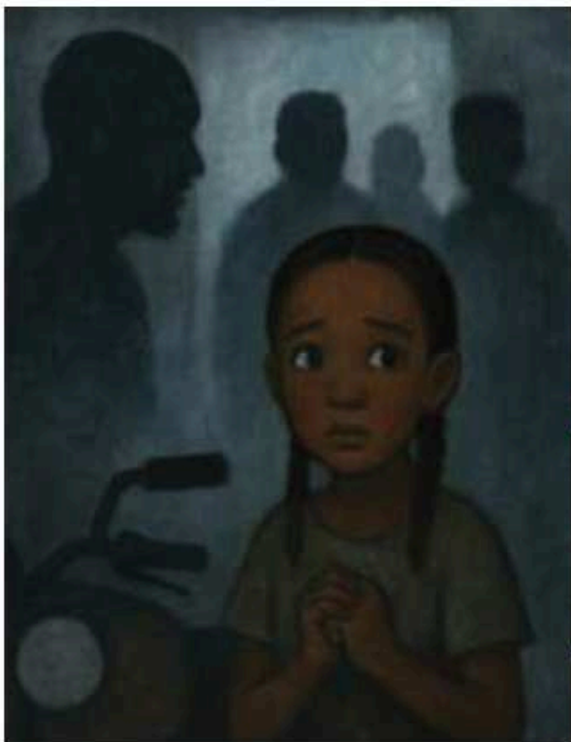


My name is
Amina
I am 12 Years
Old

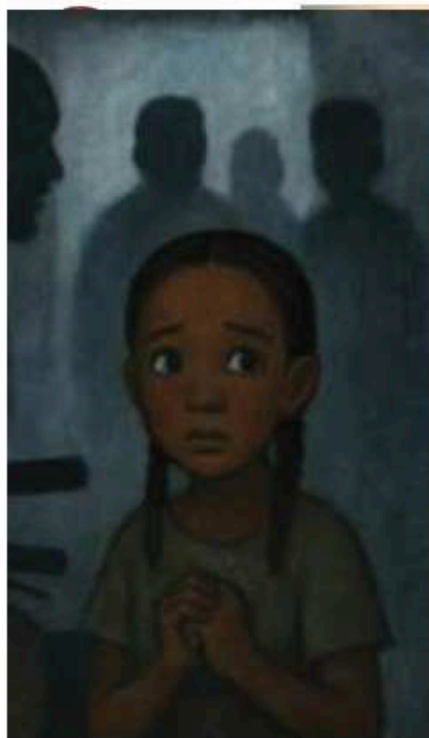
Amina was twelve, bright-eyed, full of dreams. School was her sanctuary, her future painted in sky blue and sunshine yellow. She loved playing with friends in her village, skipping between laughter and learning.



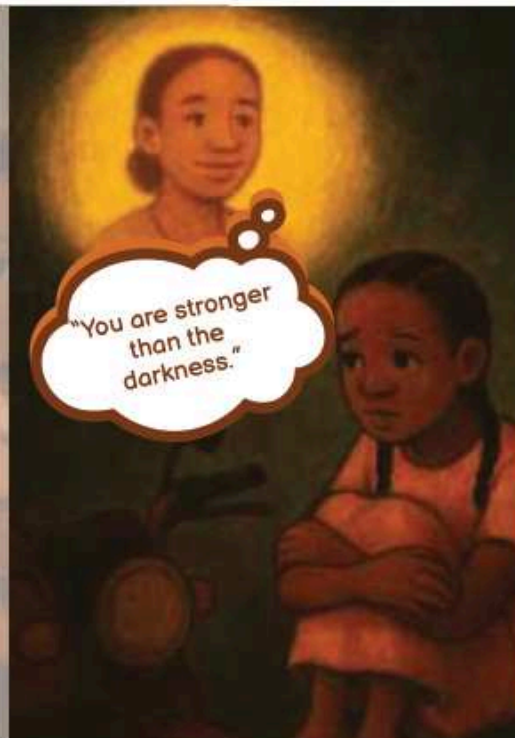
One afternoon, a friendly bodaboda rider offered her a lift. He spoke with warmth, promising free lessons and pocket money. Amina, trusting and curious, climbed onto the motorbike, her heart fluttering with hope.



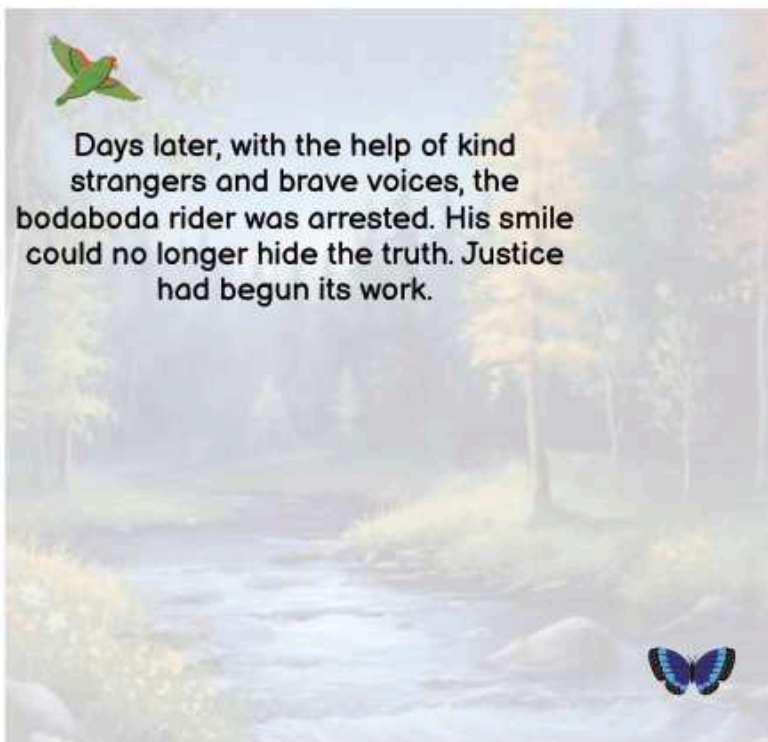
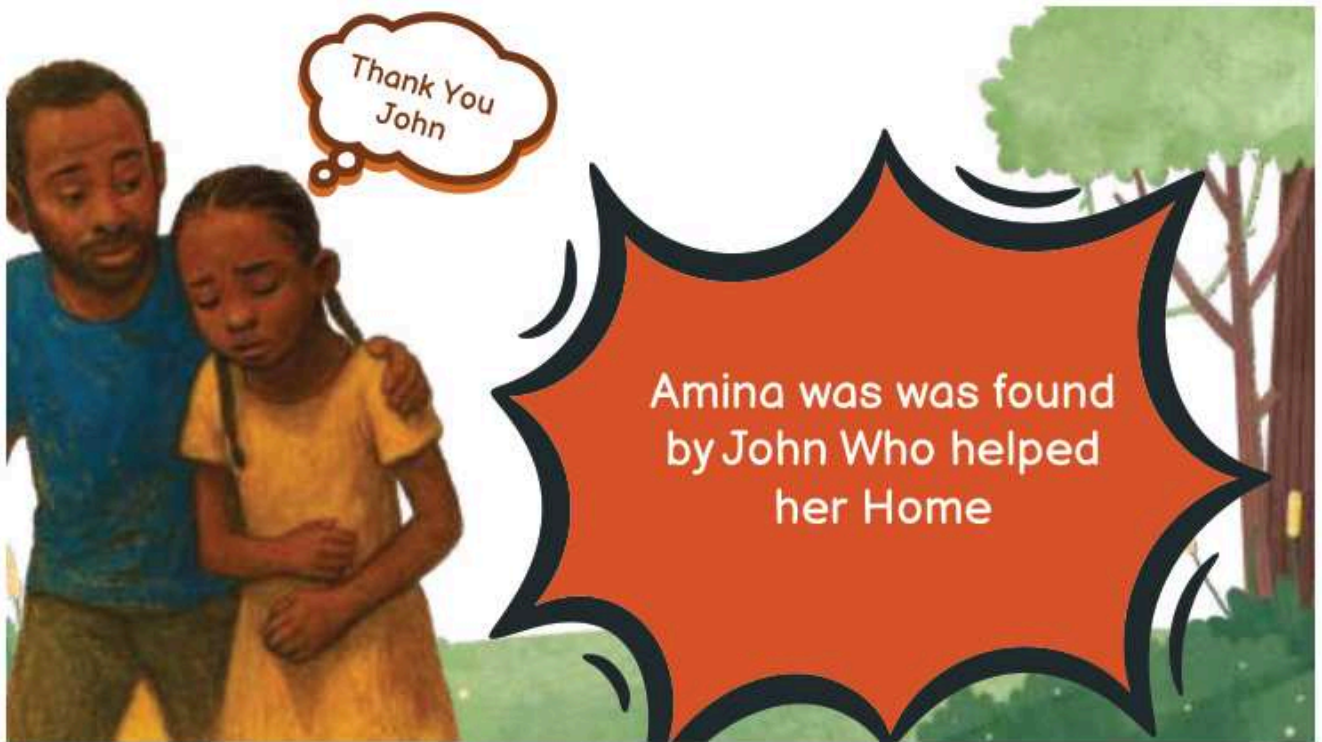
But instead of school, he delivered her to strangers. The warmth in his voice had masked a cruel transaction. He had sold her trust for money.



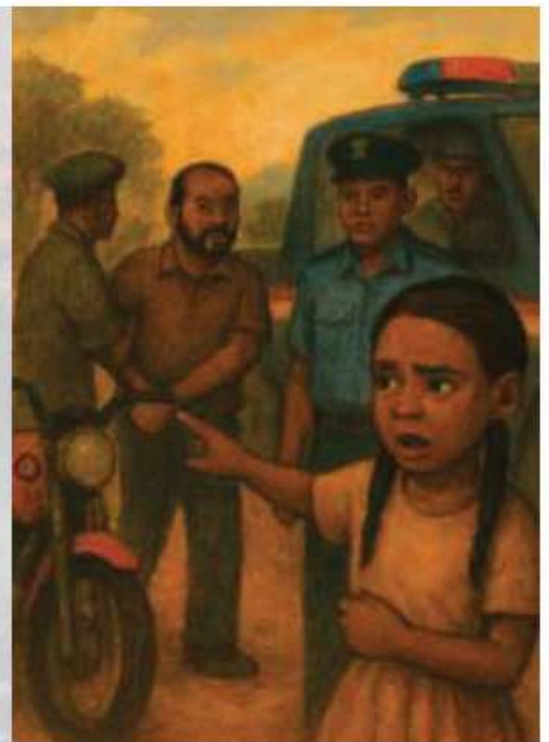
Amina felt trapped. The place was unfamiliar, the faces shadowed. Fear crept in like dusk. Yet in the silence, she remembered her mother's words: "You are stronger than the darkness." That memory glowed within her like a shield.

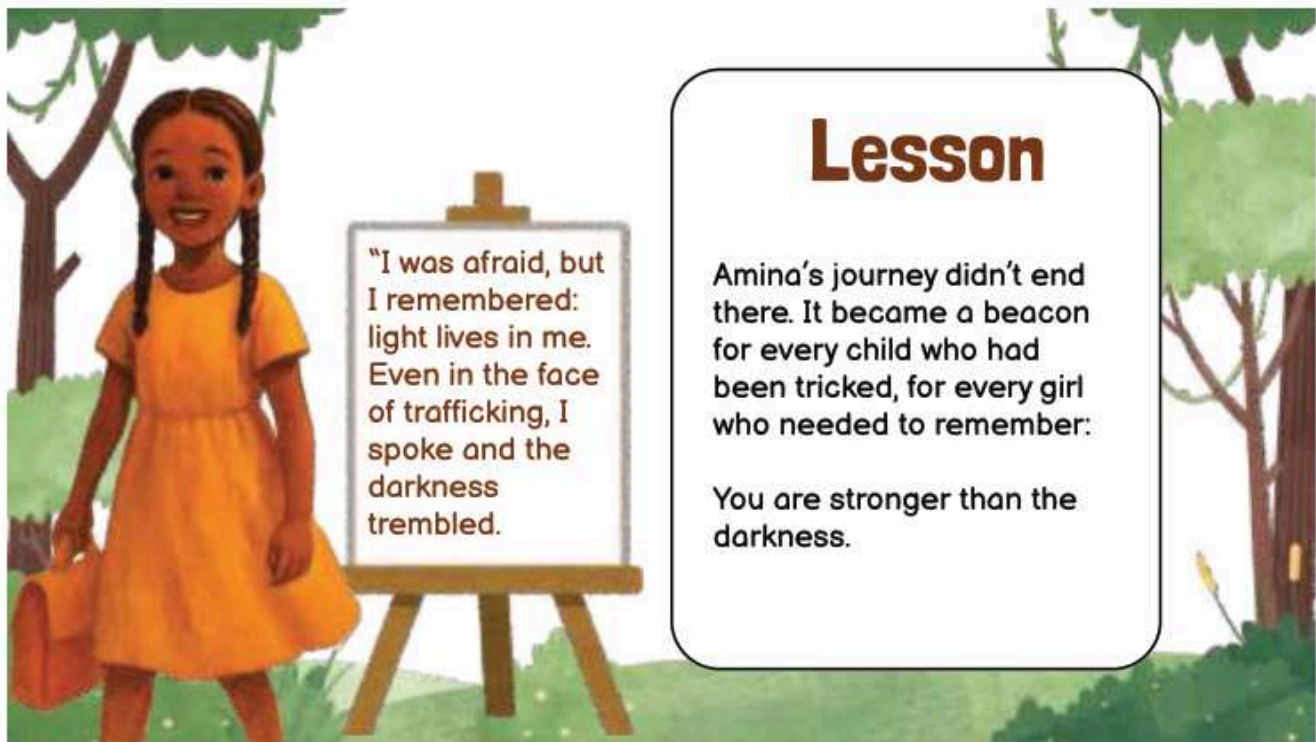


One night, when the shadows grew careless, Amina ran. Her feet pounded the earth, her breath sharp with courage. She didn't know where the road led—but she knew she was reclaiming her story.



Days later, with the help of kind strangers and brave voices, the bodaboda rider was arrested. His smile could no longer hide the truth. Justice had begun its work.

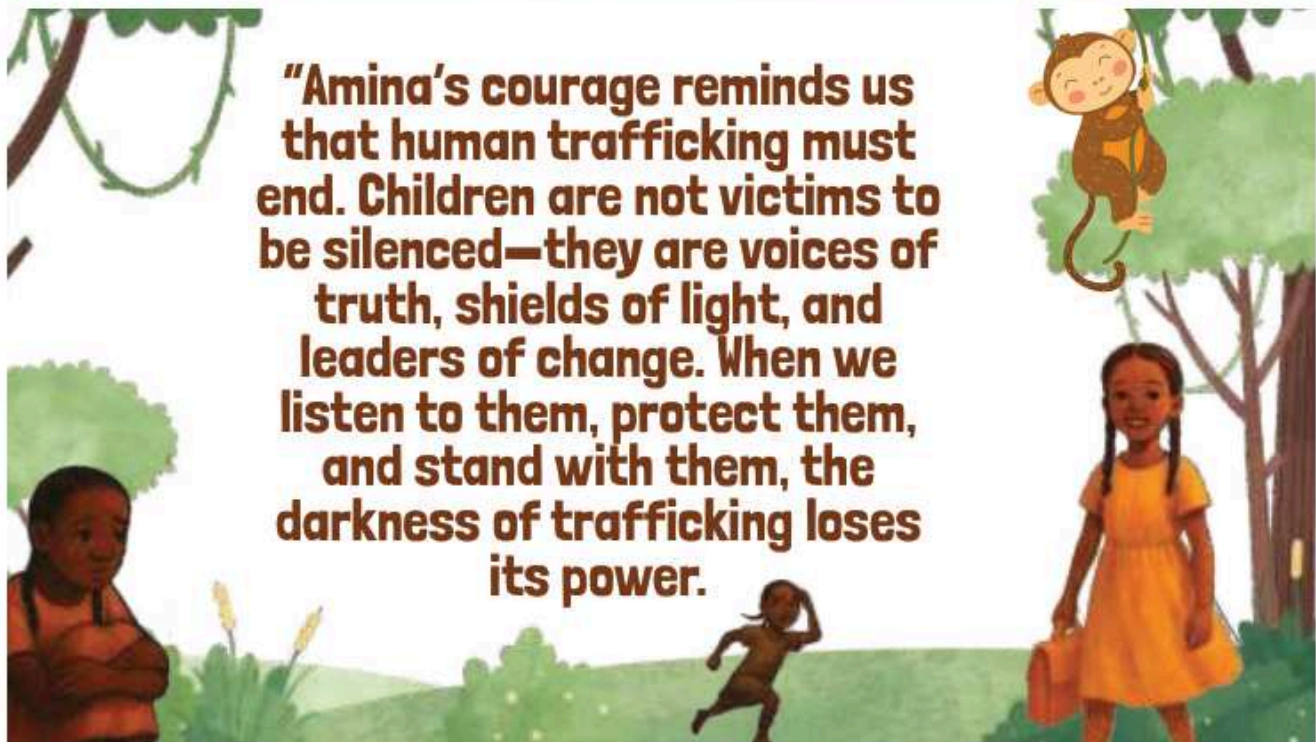




Lesson

Amina's journey didn't end there. It became a beacon for every child who had been tricked, for every girl who needed to remember:

You are stronger than the darkness.



"Amina's courage reminds us that human trafficking must end. Children are not victims to be silenced—they are voices of truth, shields of light, and leaders of change. When we listen to them, protect them, and stand with them, the darkness of trafficking loses its power."

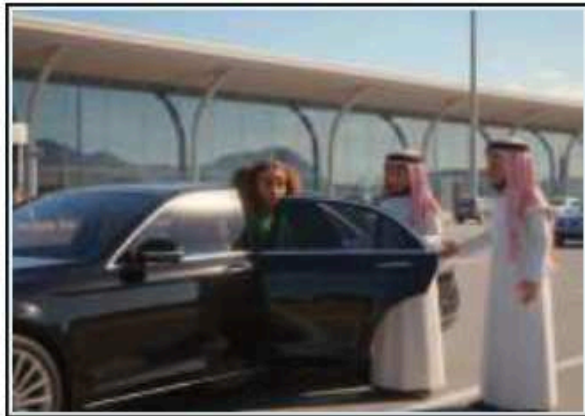
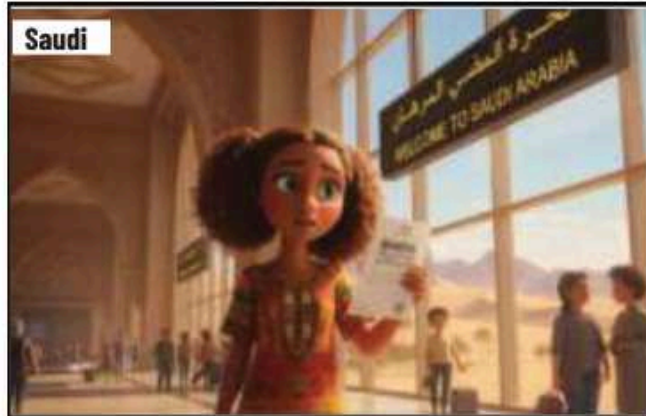
THE OPPOTUNITY



BACK HOME IN MATHARE



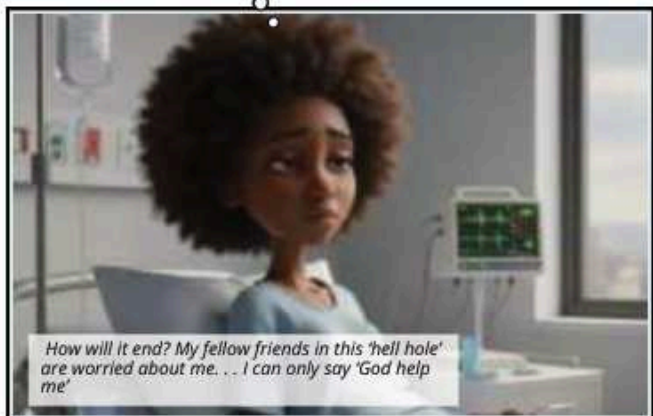
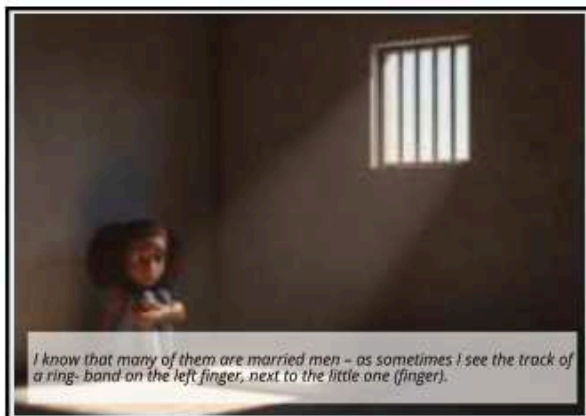
SAUDI



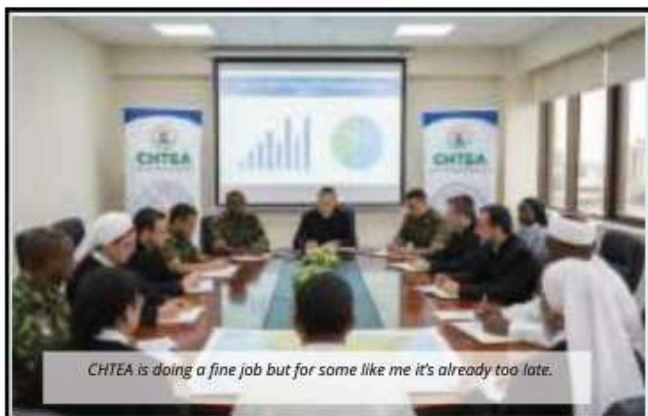
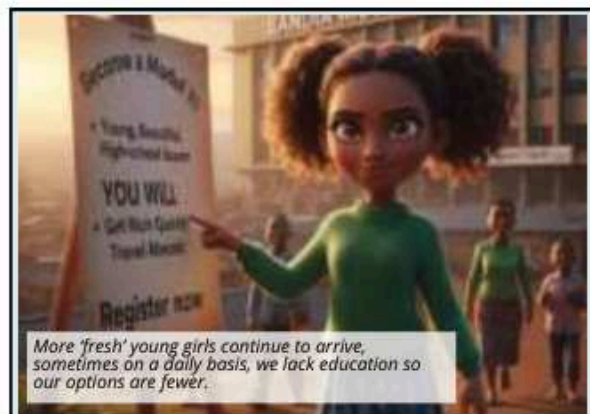
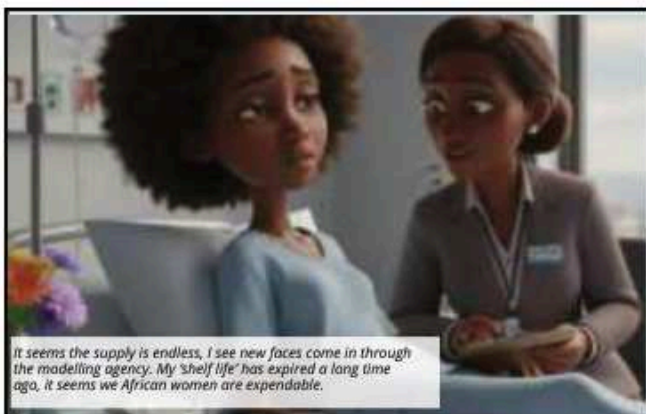
FALSE PROMISES



END GAME

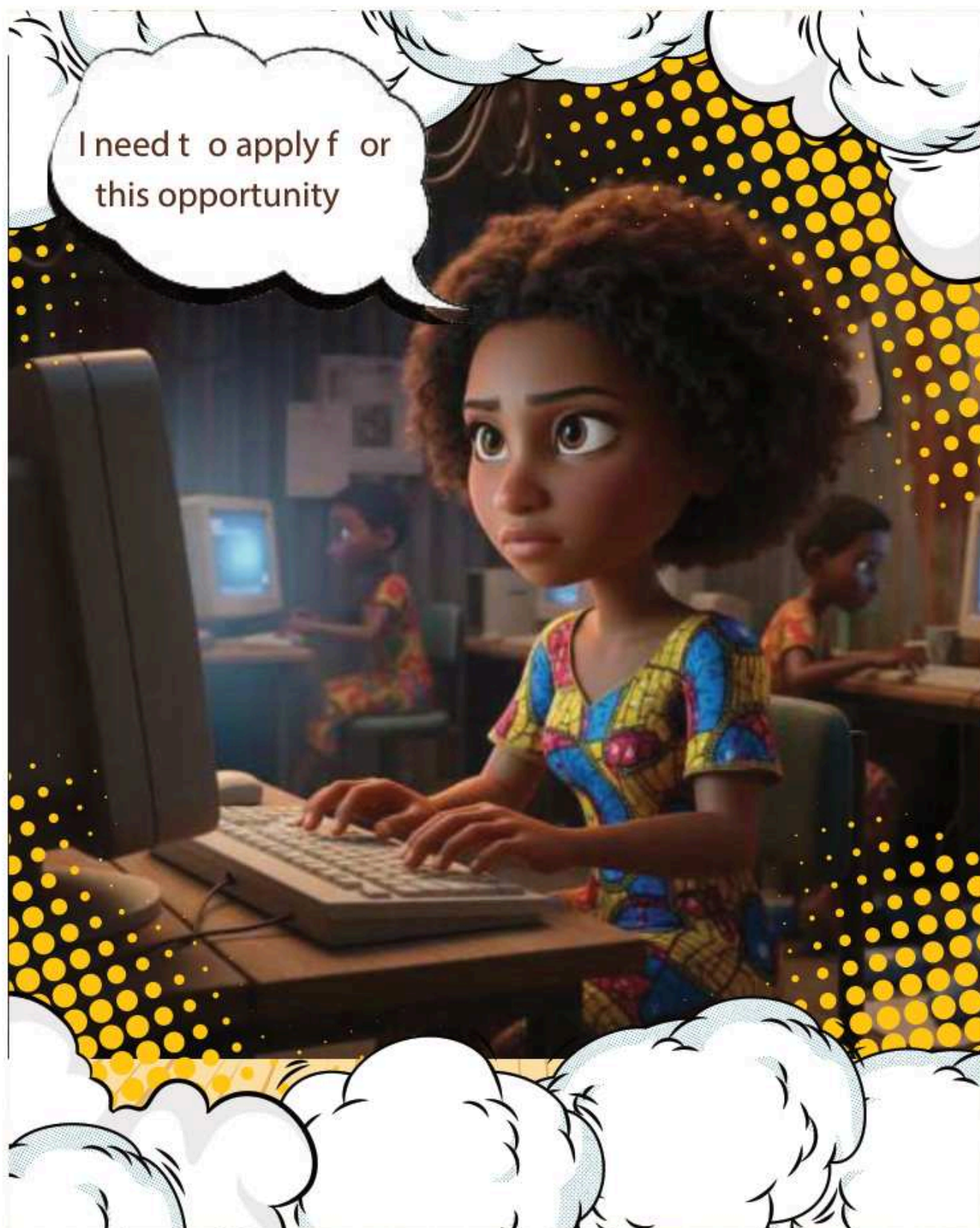


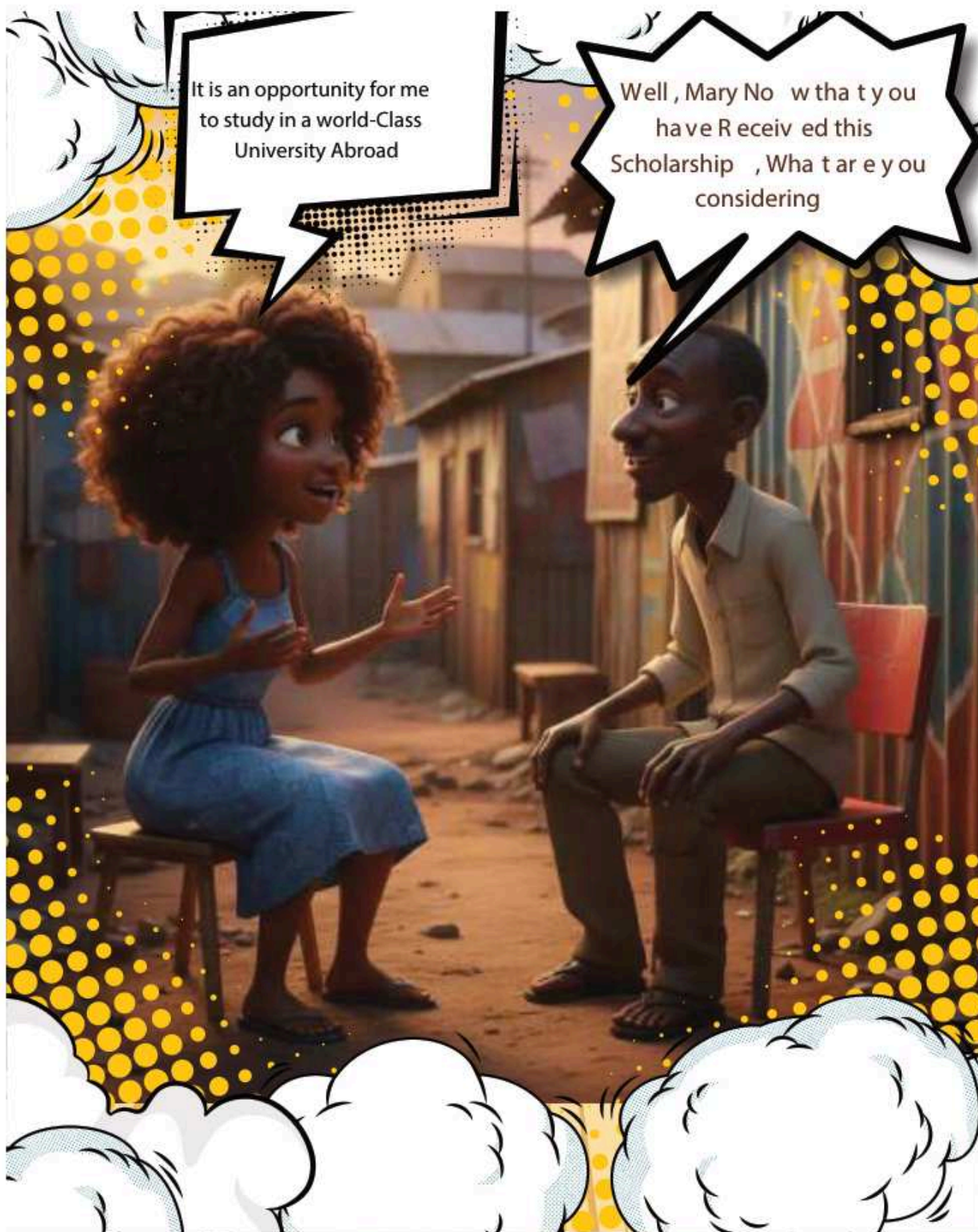
FALSE PROMISES

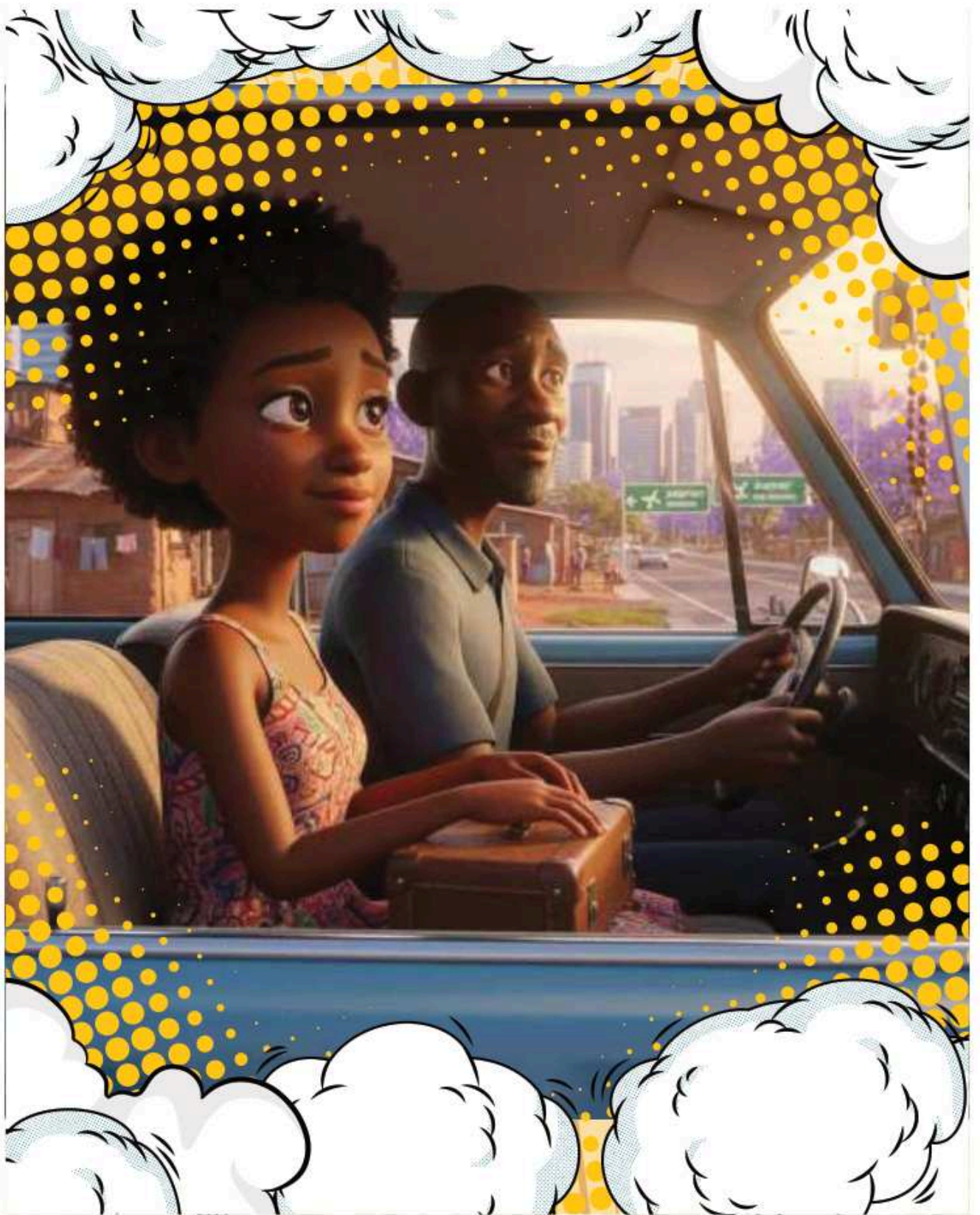


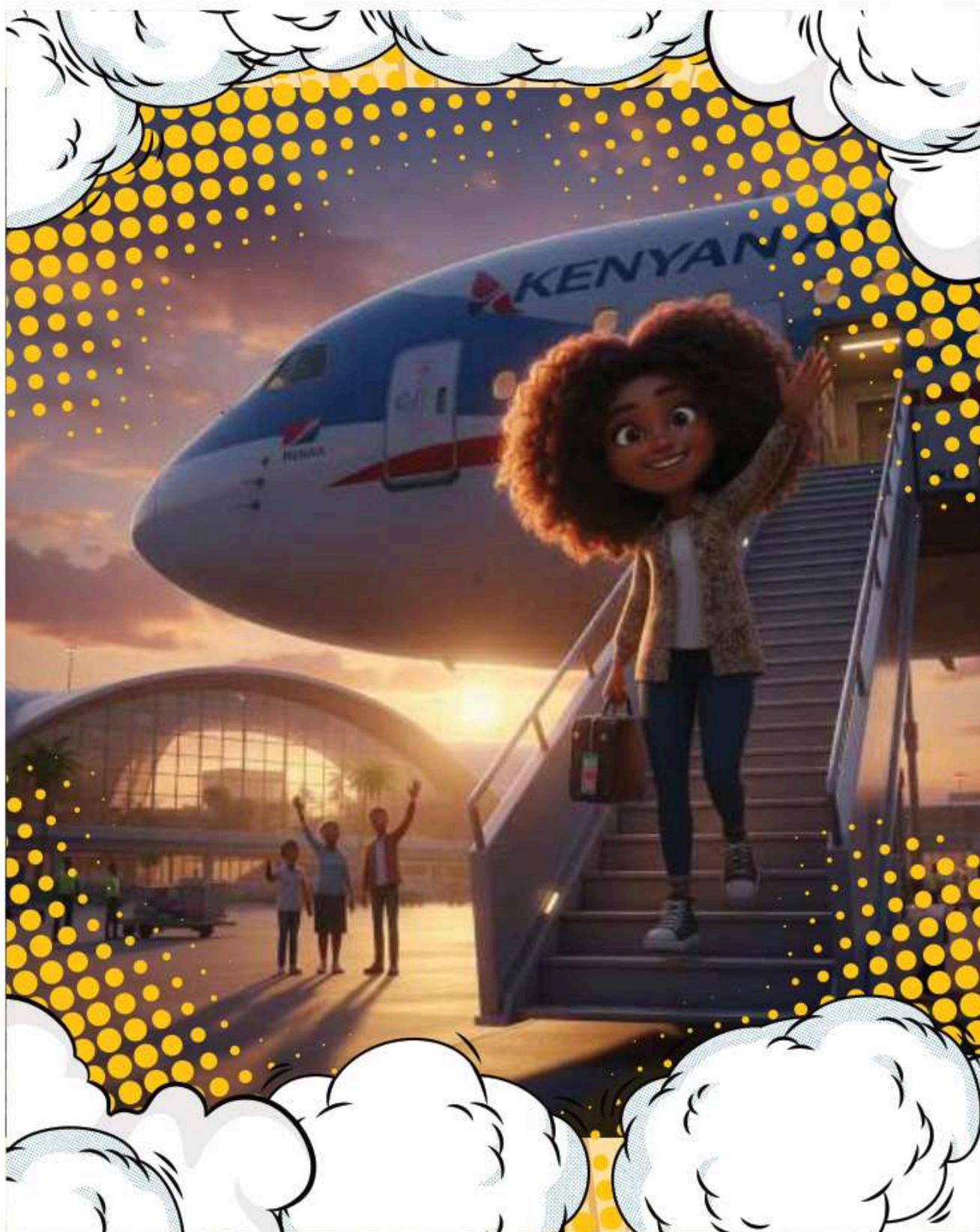


Right through from primary school, Mary had always been a brilliant student, she aimed to get straight A's and proved to all that she could do it.

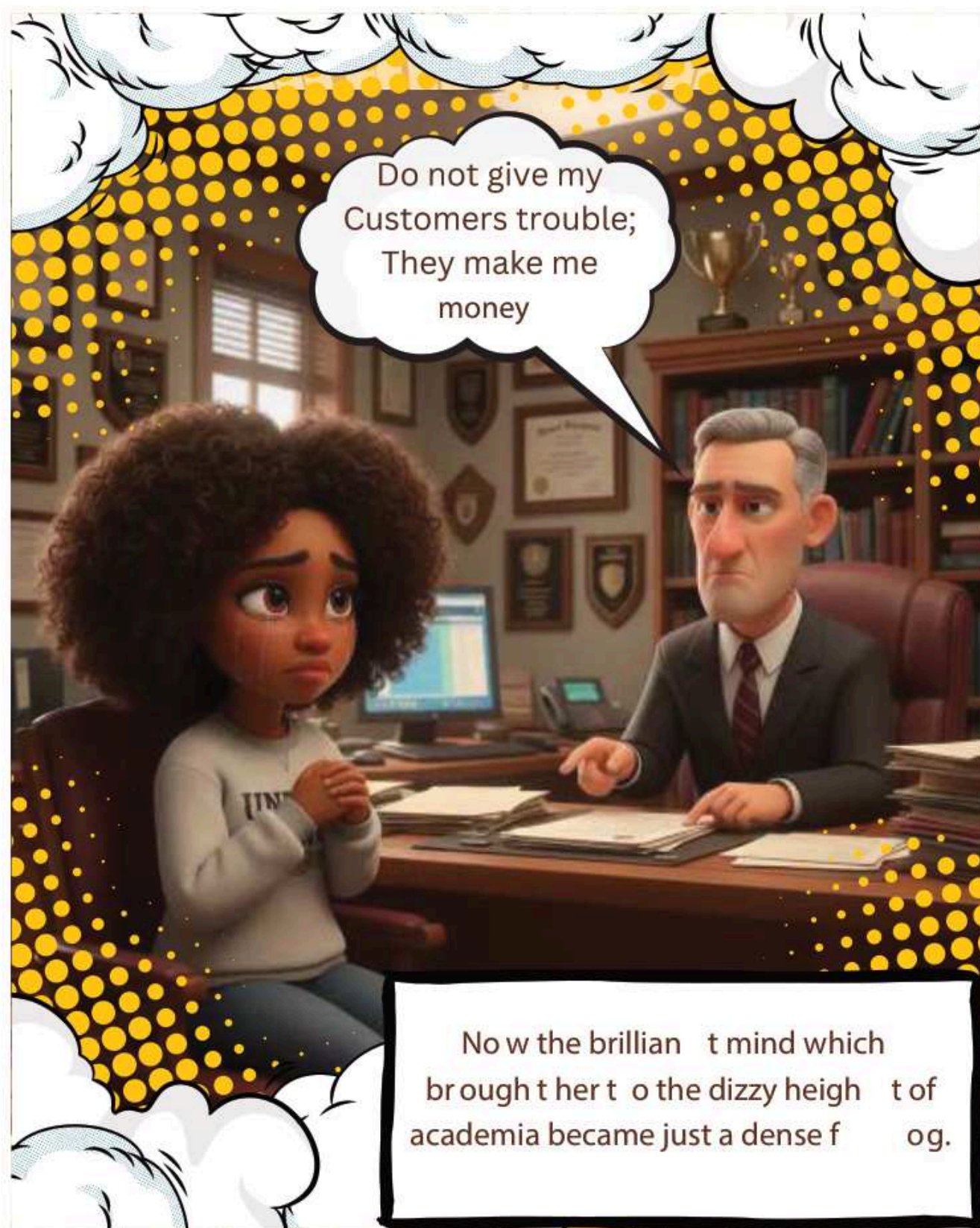












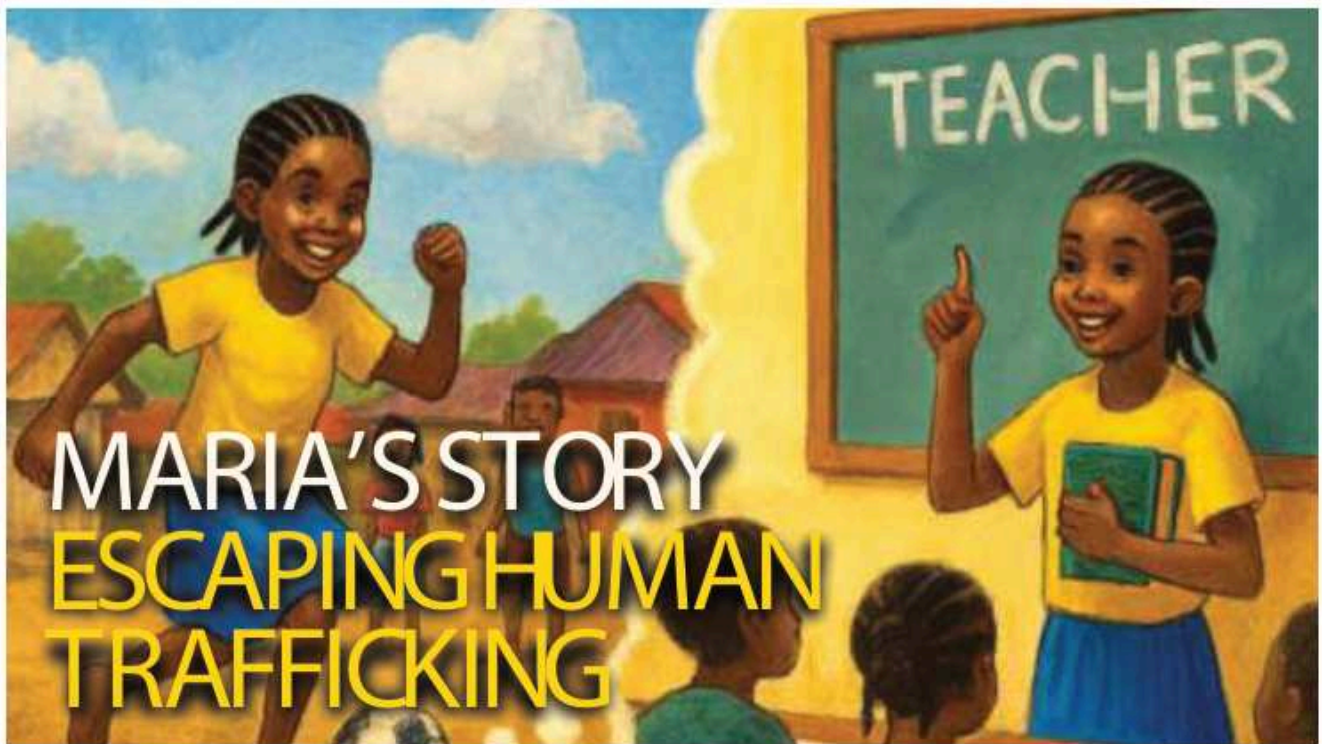


She fell from those anticipated heights and the halls of Cambridge to be a caged brothel / sex worker.





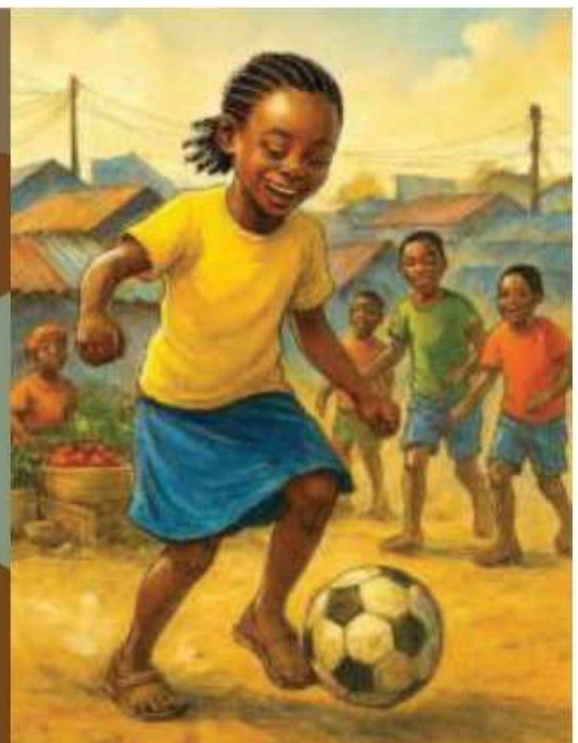




MARIA'S STORY ESCAPING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

MARIA

Maria was a bright, joyful girl growing up in Kibera. She loved playing football with her friends, helping her mother at the market,





MARIA'S DREAM

Maria's dream of becoming a teacher was a vision she experienced everywhere she goes. Her yellow shirt and blue skirt became her signature symbols of hope and possibility.

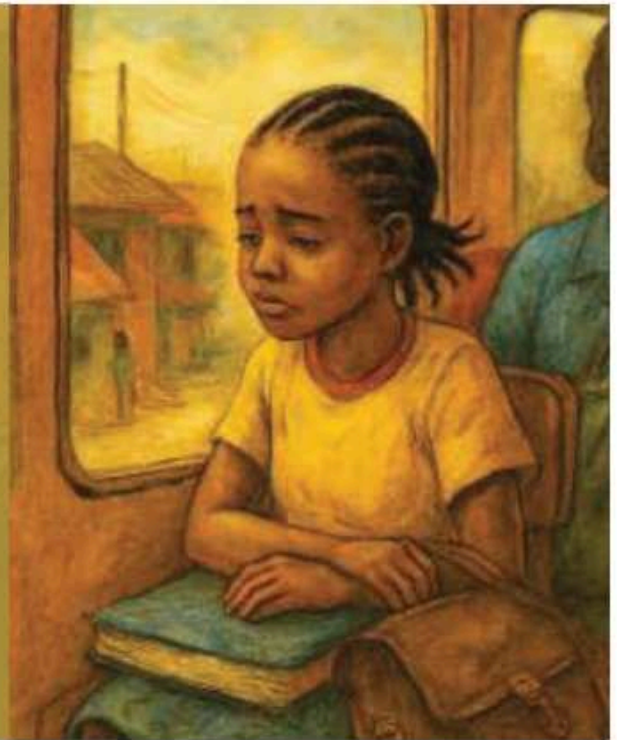


WOMAN APPROACHED MARIA

One day, a woman approached Maria with promises of gifts and school. She said Maria was special, that she deserved more. The woman gave her books, a shiny present, and kind words. Maria believed her.

JOURNEY TO UNKNOWN

Soon, Maria was taken far from home. The bus ride was quiet. She looked out the window as Kibera faded behind her. Her heart felt heavy.



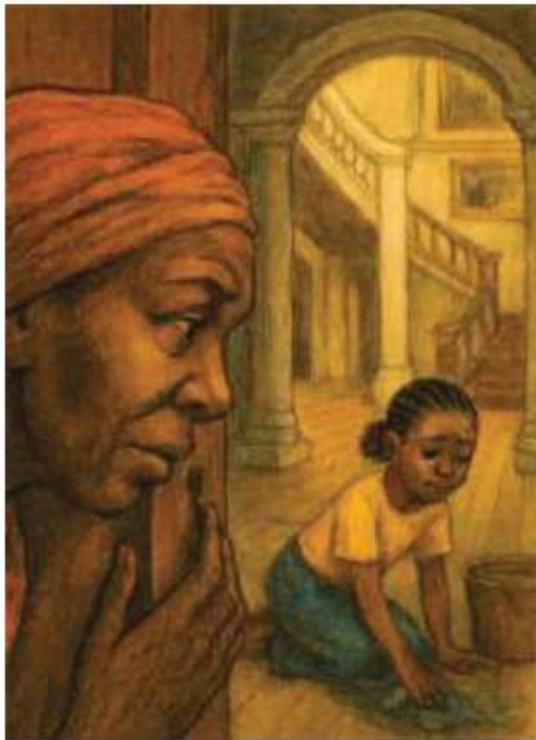
MARIA'S TRIBULATIONS

In the **big** house, things changed. **M**aria was made to clean, **c**ook, and wash dishes.



She wasn't allowed to go outside or speak to anyone. She missed her mother. She missed her life.



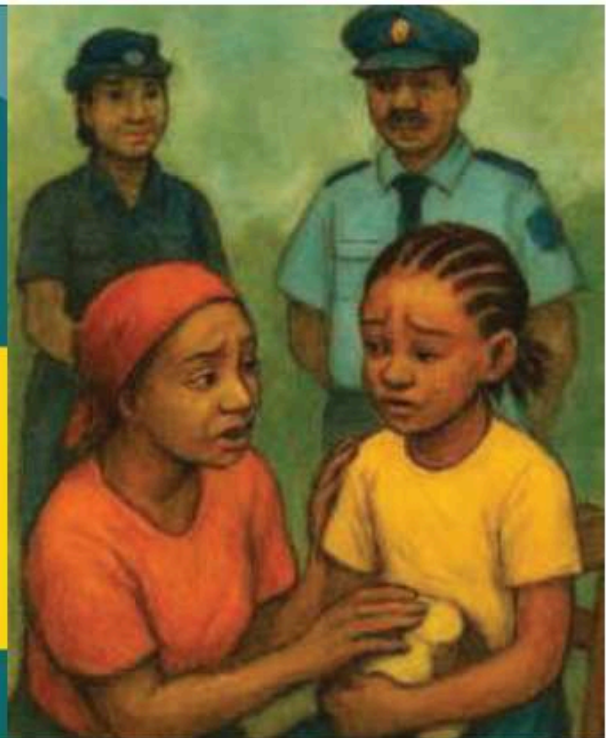


A KIND NEIGHBOUR

A kind neighbor saw Maria through a keyhole tired, working, alone.

THE RESCUE

The neighbor called the police. Officers came. They listened. They acted. She hugged the kind neighbor tightly. Tears of relief ran down her cheeks. The woman who had tricked her was arrested. Maria sat in the police car, waving goodbye to the neighbor who had saved her.



BACK HOME

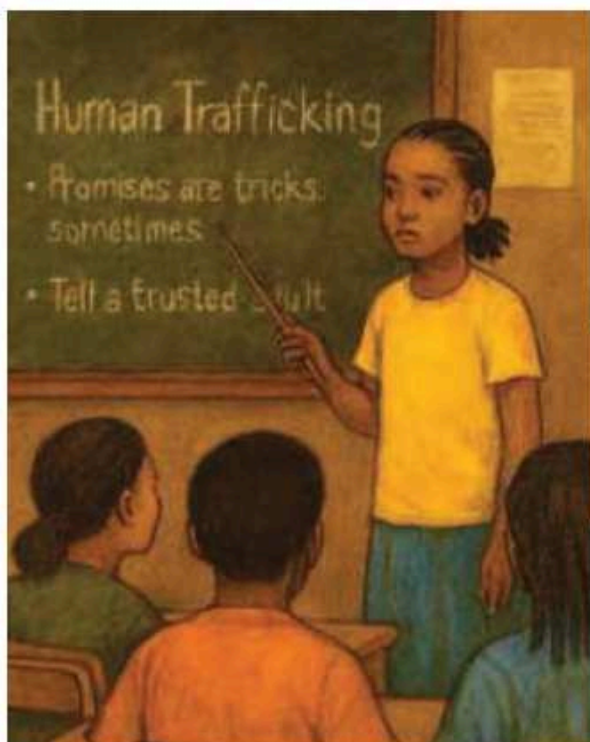
When Maria reached home, her mother ran to her. They embraced in the dusty street, surrounded by neighbors who clapped and cried. Maria was safe.



YEAR'S LATER

Years later, Maria stood in front of a classroom. She wore her yellow shirt and blue skirt proudly. On the chalkboard behind her were the words: "Stop Human Trafficking." She taught children how to stay safe, how to speak up, and how to protect one another.

Maria's dream came true not just to be a teacher, but to be a voice for freedom.



Child Labor



Sr Mary O' Malley

Child Soldiers



Sr Mary O' Malley



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