



The National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

2013-2017





Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services

The National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking

Strategic Framework

2013 - 2017

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FOREWORD

In a rapidly changing global environment and social systems, protection and care of vulnerable groups, especially Women and Children, is key in addressing issues of human trafficking.

This National Plan of Action (NPA) to counter human trafficking 2013 - 2017 is in tandem with Kenya's blue print for development, Vision 2030. By implementing this plan of action, my Ministry will be spearheading a key activity in the achievement of the Social Pillar whose goal is 'A Just and Cohesive Society in a Clean and Secure Environment'. The NPA will also contribute positively to the endeavours of the other pillars.

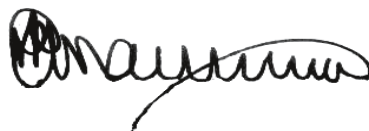
Kenya has been described as a country of origin, transit and destination in human trafficking. It is for this reason that the Ministry has developed this NPA in order to comprehensively address the issues of human trafficking and put in place measures to combat the vice.

This plan of action was as a result of active participation of key stakeholders and represents a consensus of the stakeholders' views on how to combat human trafficking.

Successful implementation of this plan of action will go a long way in implementing the international conventions, treaties and protocols, the constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Counter – Trafficking in Person's Act (2010).

Lastly, in order to achieve the social economic development of our nation, our strategic intention is to free individuals and communities from modern slavery epitomized by human trafficking and restore their dignity.

I therefore, urge all partners to support us in the implementation of this NPA in order to achieve our aspirations to counter human trafficking.



Amb. Raychelle Omamo, SC

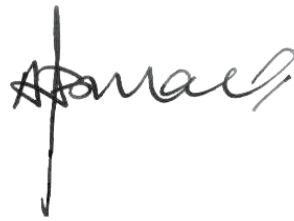
Ag.cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Labour,
Social Security and Services

PREAMBLE

This National Plan of Action articulates the shared objectives, activities and resource requirement of the counter trafficking Advisory Committee for the period between 2013 and 2017. The Ministry fully appreciates the underlying challenges in countering human trafficking. It seeks to raise the profile of human trafficking issues in both public and policy circles.

This NPA offers a coherent, ambitious but realizable road map to address the problems of human trafficking in Kenya. Through the Counter Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee, the Ministry will implement this plan of action, monitor and assess the national and international situation in regard to human trafficking and its effects.

To actualize the objectives and activities outlined in this NPA, which are articulated around Prevention, Protection and Prosecution (3Ps), the Ministry will endeavour to constructively engage all the key partners.



Ali Noor Ismail, OGW

Principal Secretary
Ministry of Labour, Social Security and
Services

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This NPA is a product of the experience, practice and collaborative efforts of various stakeholders at various stages. Participation in stakeholders' meetings included line ministries, international organizations, Civil Society organizations, Development Partners, Faith-Based organizations and the National Steering Committee that preceded the Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee.

I wish to express my gratitude to all the stakeholders who made valuable contributions in the development of this NPA on counter trafficking in persons. In particular, my sincere gratitude goes to the Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee that was mandated to develop this document during its launch on 8th July 2014.

My special thanks go to the Central Planning and Project Monitoring Unit (CPPMU) for the

invaluable support during the compilation of the document.

Last but not least, I acknowledge the Secretariat from the Department of Children's Services for working round the clock to collate ideas from various sources to finalize the document.



Ruth Juliet Nyambura Gachanja, LLM, LLB
Chairperson
Counter Trafficking in Persons Advisory
Committee

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABA	American Bar Association
ANNPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection of Child Abuse and Neglect
CCK	Communication Commission of Kenya
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COTU	Central Organization of Trade Unions
CRC	Convention On the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FIDA	Federations of Women Lawyers
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
GESP	Gender Equity Support Project
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information Education Communication
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IOs	International Organizations
KAHC	Kenya Association of Hotelkeepers and Caterers.
KATO	Kenya Association of Tour Operators.
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance.
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
NALEAP	National Legal Aid Awareness Programme
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NPA	National Plan of Action
NRM	National Referral Mechanisms
NSC	National Steering Committee
ODPP	Director of Public Prosecution
PERAK	Public Employee Relation Association of Kenya
PSRDS	Public Sector Reform and Development Secretariat
SOLWODI	Solidarity with women in Distress
SUPKEM	Supreme Council of Kenya Muslim
TIP	Trafficking In Persons
TVPA	United States Trafficking Victims Protection Act.
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Fund
UNODC	United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime

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1.0: OVERVIEW OF THE NPA

1.1 Introduction

Kenya's National Plan of Action (NPA) for Combating Human Trafficking 2013-2017 is an accomplishment of the Counter trafficking in persons Advisory Committee. A structure of the Counter trafficking in Persons Act (2010), the Committee was launched on 8th July 2014 by the Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services.

The current NPA 2013-2017 builds on the efforts of the defunct National Steering Committee (NSC) that was chaired by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development. This Committee had developed a National Plan of Action (NPA) for Combating Human Trafficking 2011-2015 which could not be launched in the absence of the Advisory Committee to spearhead implementation.

The purpose of the Action Plan is to promote co-operation between different stakeholders from all sectors in Kenya and lay the groundwork for closer co-operation with other countries in the region and beyond. Its Implementation shall require participation and cooperation of all stakeholders and embraces private sector partnership. It is proposed that activities be implemented on a yearly basis.

The Government will through the Counter trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee implement the plan, which will also monitor

and evaluate the national and international situation in regard to trafficking in women and children and how it affects Kenya. The Committee will monitor and assess implementation yearly.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the NPA will be carried out in line with the requirements of the Constitution of Kenya as an important part of operationalizing Government activities to ensure that, transparency, integrity, access to information and accountability principles are embraced in resource allocation and management at national and devolved levels of government. This should be linked to the National Intergrated Monitoring System (NIMES)

The Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services through the Department of Children's Services which provides the secretariat to the Advisory Committee is responsible for co-ordinating the implementation and follow-up of the plan.

1.2 Financing the Program

Programs/projects/activities of this NPA are anchored in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sub-sector of 'Social Protection, Recreation and the Arts'. Specifically, in the Ministry, the Counter trafficking in persons Advisory Committee is expected to factor its budgetary requirements

in the key result area of Social Protection and Services.

Tasks assigned to Ministries/ institutions/ organizations shall be financed within the budgets at their disposal. Concerned Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) shall factor in their expenditure, a budget on counter trafficking activities related to their operations as they form part of their mandates.

1.3 Description of the Phenomenon

Various studies have assessed the extent of trafficking in Kenya and have confirmed that Kenya is a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficked persons.¹ As a country of origin, Kenyans are trafficked to other African countries such as South Africa, Rwanda, and Uganda,² to European³ countries such as Germany, Italy, Ireland, UK and the Netherlands for the purposes of domestic labour and sexual exploitation,⁴ and to Middle East and North American countries for domestic work, forced labour, and commercial sexual exploitation.⁵ As a country of transit, identified victims includes Ethiopian, Somalis, Indian nationals trafficked through Kenya en route to South Africa and

- 1 UNICEF (2005) & IOM (forthcoming)
- 2 UNICEF (2005), US Department of State (2007), IOM field work, & interviews with SOLWODI.
- 3 Aderanti Adepoju (2005), "Review of Research and Data on Human Trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa," in *Data and Research on Human Trafficking: A Global Survey*, Geneva: IOM, 75 – 98; African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse (ANPPCAN) (2006), *Report of the Conference on Child Trafficking*, Nairobi: ANPPCAN; UNICEF (2003 & 2005), *Trafficking in Human Beings, especially Women and Children, in Africa*, Florence: UNICEF; The CRADLE – The Children Foundation (2006), *Grand Illusions, Shattered Dreams: Report on the Status of Human Trafficking in Kenya*, Nairobi: The CRADLE; IOM (forthcoming) *Research Assessment and Baseline Information on Trafficking in Persons in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi*, Nairobi: IOM; Elaine Pearson (2003), *Study of Trafficking in Women in East Africa*, Germany: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ); and US Department of State (2007), *Trafficking in Persons Report*.
- 4 US Department of State (2007), UNICEF 2005, & GTZ (2003).
- 5 IOM (forthcoming), US Department of State (2007) & UNICEF (2005).

the Middle East.⁶ As a destination country, citizens of other African and Asian countries have been identified as victims of trafficking in Kenya.⁷

Victims of trafficking in Kenya are overworked, suffer physical and sexual abuse, non-payment or under-payment of wages, poor working conditions, and restricted or no access to education.⁸ Research investigating the impact of trafficking experience on women has found that the conditions listed above have immense effects on their physical, reproductive, and mental health and may lead to drug and substance abuse, decreased social and economic wellbeing, and decreased access to health and support services.⁹

The media sometimes spreads information which inadvertently threatens the safety of victims. For instance, revealing victim's identity may expose them to further dangers from the perpetrators of the crime.

The CRADLE-The Children Foundation Trends Report on Child Trafficking in Kenya, 2014 highlighted child trafficking in Kenya based on the cases the organization had handled. According to the report, trafficking represents exploitation in different forms such as child labour, domestic labour, sweet begging, child sexual exploitation, prostitution, child sex tourism, and servitude among others.

The report further indicated that 41.3% children, both male and female aged between 10-14 years are trafficked to offer cheap labour.

Factors facilitating trafficking for children include poverty, ignorance and porous borders. The report indicated that there is lack of reporting of trafficked persons. Trafficked children are threatened, physically harmed, traumatized and brainwashed.

- 6 The CRADLE (2006) & IOM field work
- 7 IOM (forthcoming), The CRADLE (2006) & ANPPCAN (2006), 11.
- 8 IOM (2006) *Breaking the Cycle of Vulnerability*, Pretoria: IOM, 21.
- 9 IOM (2007) & The CRADLE (2006)

As per the report the children who are at risk of being trafficked are teenagers aged 11-15 years, children from extreme poor backgrounds, orphans, refugees and homeless youth. Nairobi was reported to be both a transit and destination for trafficked children. Other areas are Kwale, Suba, Turkana and Western. It indicated that girls from western Kenya region are trafficked for domestic labour.

The report also found that prosecution of child trafficking matters is a challenge since most cases are mis-classified and securing evidence difficult.

In conclusion the report recommended the following areas to be strengthened so as to help combat Child trafficking in Kenya: Capacity building, setting up of Victim Assistance Fund, Budgetary allocation and Conviction of traffickers.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) has conducted a number of community awareness raising events in Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi, Eldoret, Garissa, Kiambu and Naivasha and has also distributed Information Education Communication (IEC) materials among the refugees in Dadaab camp through its sub office. Additionally, IOM has collaborated on a number of occasions with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Labour Organization (ILO), the Department of Children's Services and solidarity with Women in Distress (SOLWODI) to create awareness on Trafficking in Persons (TiP) matters during celebrations that marked the Day of the African Child and World Day against Child Labour in 2007. Other organizations such as African Network for the Prevention and Protection of Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPCANN) have developed TiP materials to create awareness at the border communities in Moyale, Busia and Loitoktok. The CRADLE has also developed IEC materials targeting children and these have been distributed during workshops in Suba and Taita Districts. The CRADLE also uses football matches, children

clubs and para-legal trainings to reach out to the community on various issues among them child trafficking. These messages have had a preventive focus as well as serving to inform people on the risks associated with trafficking of human beings.

1.3.1 Status to date

African Network for the Prevention and Protection of Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPCANN) has engaged local communities in the fight against human trafficking and in 2007,¹⁰ initiated a regional anti-child trafficking project covering four countries in the Eastern Africa region to address the problem. They work in close collaboration with ANPPCAN Chapters in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda together with other civil society organizations in the region to fast-track activities/programmes aimed at raising awareness, creating institutions to respond to child trafficking and providing alternatives to survivors of child trafficking at the national and regional level. In Kenya, the programme targets three border points of Moyale, Busia and Loitoktok.

According to the 2013 TIP report, Kenya has been ranked as Tier 2 watch list for three consecutive years. This poses a risk of being ranked as Tier 3 unless the country demonstrates sufficient progress to merit enough credit to tier 2 or Tier 1. Tier 2 watch list ranking is for countries which do not fully comply with the United States of America (U.S.A) trafficking Victims Protection Act minimum standards but are making significant efforts to do so. The Ranking indicates the urgency for the Government to demonstrate effort in ensuring full compliance with the provision of the Counter-trafficking in Persons Act, 2010.

Downgrading to Tier 3 means Kenya risks being subjected to sanctions on US non-trade and non-humanitarian assistance due to the

10 Cathy Zimmerman (2003), *The Health Risks and Consequences of Trafficking in Women and Adolescents* (London: London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, 3

Country's ranking of its efforts to combat trafficking in Persons. It is therefore critical for the Government to make significant efforts and demonstrate funding for activities aimed at combating trafficking in persons .

The Government has made some efforts on the implementation of the Counter-Trafficking in Person's Act 2010. The Counter Trafficking In Person's Advisory Committee which is established under section 19 of the Counter-Trafficking in persons Act 2010 was launched on 8th July, 2014 by the Cabinet Secretary for Labour, Social Security and Services and is now operational. The main function of the Advisory Committee is to advise the Cabinet Secretary on inter-agency activities aimed at combating trafficking in Persons. The Advisory Committee is also mandated to enhance the implementation of preventive, protective and rehabilitative programmes for trafficked persons among other functions.

The Advisory Committee received one-day training by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and The CRADLE-The Children Foundation in September 2014. UNODC has developed curriculum for Training of Trainers (ToTs) to police officers investigators and prosecutors. UNODC will deliver multi-disciplinary training to key stakeholders in 2015.

Gaps: There is information gap on identification and investigation of trafficking due to lack of knowledge on the legal definition of (TiP) and the difference between human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, or other forms of irregular migration. It is therefore important to promote understanding of "who is a victim of trafficking" and the differences between victims of trafficking and asylum seekers, refugees and other irregular migrants.

1.4 Legal Framework

1.4.1 The Constitution

Article 2 (5) and (6) of the Constitution provides that any treaty or convention ratified by Kenya shall from part of the Law of Kenya under the Constitution. The effect of this is that the said conventions are applicable by the municipal courts.

Chapter 4 of the Constitution on the Bill of Rights contains fundamental rights and freedoms, some of which can be the basis for protecting the victims of trafficking in persons. These include the right to life;¹¹ equality and freedom from discrimination¹²; right to human dignity¹³; protection against slavery, servitude and forced labor¹⁴ and freedom of movement and residence¹⁵ and protection of victims of offences¹⁶. Article 59 (2) (g) under this Chapter also sets up a Commission that promotes , respects and develop a culture of human rights in Kenya. One of the principle functions is to ensure compliance with obligations under treaties and conventions relating to human rights.

All the above rights cover a cross-section of abuses that are notorious with the acts of human trafficking such as murder, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, discrimination, restriction of movement and where a person has been employed, poor remuneration.

Despite the ambulatory Constitutional guarantees that implicitly address the problem of trafficking in persons and contemporaneous matters, there is need to harmonize the counter trafficking in persons Act with the Constitution. First, a Constitution is an inspirational and a highly placed document that is rarely litigated in ordinary courts and tribunals on an everyday basis

11 Article 26 of the Constitution

12 Article 27 of the Constitution

13 Article 28 of the Constitution

14 Article 30 of the Constitution

15 Article 39 of the Constitution

16 Article 50 (9) of the Constitution

Secondly, the Constitution is a framework document that sets out the basic principles upon which the affairs of the Country are managed. For this reason, it lays down fundamental principles which may be operationalized by Parliamentary legislation.

1.4.2 UN Protocol

The main international instrument regarding trafficking in persons is the UN Protocol to Suppress and Punish Trafficking Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The Protocol not only provides an internationally agreed definition of trafficking in persons, but also provides elaborate measures for preventing and suppressing trafficking in persons while ensuring protection and rights of victims is upheld. Kenya acceded to the Protocol on 5th January 2005.

The purposes of this Protocol are to:

- a) prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children;
- b) protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect to their human rights; and
- c) promote cooperation among States Parties in order to meet those objectives

For the purposes of this Protocol:

- a) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean **the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of**

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

- b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;
- c) The recruitment, transportation, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purposes of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;
- d) "Child" shall mean any persons under the age of 18 years.

1.4.3 The Counter –Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010

It is worthwhile to note that Parliament enacted the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act on 17th September, 2010. The preamble states that the Act's intention is to implement Kenya's obligation under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime particularly in its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children. The Act also comprehensively covers the offence of trafficking in persons and other related offences, modalities of trial of offenders and an elaborate system on victim assistance. It further establishes a Fund for victims of trafficking.

For purposes of implementation the Act provides for the establishment of an Advisory Committee under section 19. The primary function of the Committee is to advise relevant Ministry on interagency activities

aimed at combating trafficking and the implementation of preventive, protective and rehabilitative programs for trafficked persons. The membership of the Committee is diverse and comprehensive.

The Counter Trafficking in Persons Act has repealed and amended sections of the penal Code, the Sexual Offences Act 2006 and The Children Act 2001 that touch on trafficking. The Act became operational in 2012.

Other laws that have provisions relating to Counter trafficking in Persons are as detailed in Annex 1 below (The Legal Framework)

2.0: THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

Article 9 of the Palermo Protocol obligates states to establish comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and to protect victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children from re-victimization.

This National Plan of Action to combat human trafficking is articulated the 3Ps approach, namely:–

- 1) Prevention,
- 2) Protection and
- 3) Prosecution

The 3P paradigms-Prevention, Protection and Prosecution continue to serve as the fundamental frameworks used by Governments around the world to combat human trafficking. The United States also follows this approach, reflected in the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in Persons (*Palermo Protocol*) and the United States' Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA).

2.1 PREVENTION

Prevention efforts are a key component of the global movement to monitor and combat human trafficking. Past efforts focused on public awareness campaigns that inform and educate communities in source and

destination countries about human trafficking. Presently, prevention initiatives cut across endeavours that include rectifying laws that omit classes of workers from labour law protection. This provides robust labour law enforcement, particularly in key sectors where trafficking is most typically found and promotes implementing measures that address significant vulnerabilities.

States parties are required to undertake measures such as research, information and mass media campaigns, social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. These polices, programmes and other measures shall as appropriate include cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant stakeholders and will endeavour to strengthen measures that alleviate factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity.

Article 10 of the protocol obligates states to strengthen training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons and should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, such as carrying out proactive intelligence-led investigations, producing stronger cases for prosecution and successful adjudication meanwhile protecting the rights of the victims throughout the entire criminal justice process including protecting the victims from the traffickers. The trainings

should take into consideration human rights and child- and gender sensitive issues and should encourage cooperation with International Organisations, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders.

2.1.1 Strategic Priority 1: Capacity Building

Activity A: Build the capacity of criminal justice practitioners including law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges, customs Officers, immigration officers, tourism industry workers, labour inspectors, and any other protective and social services officials to accurately identify those at risk of being trafficked and those trafficked victims.

Date of implementation: Immediate, continuous

2.1.2 Strategic Priority 2: Raise public awareness

Activity A: Conduct public information campaigns on human trafficking targeting a wide range of groups including and not limited to raising awareness on:-

1. Deception and means used by traffickers to conduct trafficking of persons
2. Identifying fraudulent employment advertisement
3. Where and how to seek for help for potential victims
4. The impact of media reporting, in particular on sensitizing the media on how to report a potential human trafficking cases
5. How a smuggled migrant may become a trafficked victim
6. Methods of reducing trafficking in the tourism sector in the country

Activity B: Evaluate effectiveness of Campaigns

Date of implementation: continuous

2.1.2 Strategic Priority 3: Reducing fraudulent employment opportunities

Activity A: Monitor and assess employment agencies, and their processes and practices to detect misconduct or potential gaps that could be used by traffickers

2.2 PROTECTION

Protection is defined as shielding victims to mitigate harm suffered as victims of trafficking as a result of any exploitation and consequences they might have faced such as social, physical and psychological abuses.

Protection is key to the victim-centred approach the United States and the International community pursues in effort to combat modern slavery. Effective victim's protection efforts include the "3Rs"- Rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration.

As trafficking constitutes a serious human rights violation and leads to further violation of the rights of victims, identifying victims is a critical first step in ensuring that they can receive the support and resources they need. All assistance and protection effort should seek to restore the victim's rights and prevent further violation without discrimination.

Article 6 of the Palermo protocol makes provision for the protection of victims. It places the mandate on the state parties to protect the privacy and identity of Victim of Trafficking (VoT) and also to ensure that the domestic legal or administrative system has measures that protect them.

During investigations, the victims could be subjected to re-victimization in the process of giving evidence and it is important for the law enforcement agencies and other organizations to ensure that legal proceedings relating to trafficking are treated in confidentiality.

2.2.1 Strategic Priority 1: Direct Assistance

The objective of direct assistance to victims of human trafficking is to facilitate the recovery and empowerment.

All assistance and protection provided should be based on the principle that the best interest of the victim will always be paramount. This means that action should only be taken only when it is beneficial to the victim and it safe and legal to so act. The assistance required depends on each individual case.

Activity A: Develop, print and disseminate national guidelines for identification of victims.

Activity B: Conduct a national mapping exercise identifying all existing support services available to trafficked persons.

Activity C: Mobilize resources for safe homes where persons (children and adults) trafficked can be housed, separated by gender and age.

Activity D: Develop, print and disseminate National Referral Mechanism and the Guidelines on counter trafficking in persons.

Activity E: Refer victims to individualized services.

Activity F: Facilitate reintegration and repatriation of victims.

Activity G: Set up and operationalize the National Assistance Trust Fund and board of Trustees for victims of trafficking.

2.2.2 Strategic Priority 2: Capacity Building for Service Providers

Activity A: Carry out training needs assessment for stakeholders and duty bearers.

Activity B: Train service providers on combating human trafficking.

Activity C: Deploy experts in vulnerable areas or hot spots to identify possible victims and perpetrators of trafficking.

2.3 PROSECUTION

Under the frameworks set forth in both the Palermo Protocol and United States Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), prosecution is an indispensable element for Governments to fight trafficking.

Due to the nature of the crime of human trafficking, the great majority of human trafficking cases go unreported and the culprits remain at large. There are reports that many human traffickers are associated with international criminal organizations and are, therefore, highly mobile and difficult to prosecute. Prosecution is further complicated by victims of trafficking being afraid to testify against traffickers out of fear for their own lives and lives of their family members.

The US Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons evaluates whether Government prescribe a maximum prison sentence of at least four years deprivation of liberty for the crime of trafficking in persons and vigorously prosecute alleged trafficking offenders.

In order to combat this criminal behaviour, international policies and practices that encourage civil participation and cooperation with trafficking victims in the prosecution of traffickers have to be developed. Human trafficking laws must provide serious penalties against traffickers, including provisions for the confiscation of property and compensation for victims. At the same time, training is needed to ensure that an insensitive investigation and prosecution process does not further traumatize trafficking victims.

Technical cooperation among countries and international law enforcement agencies is essential for investigating the extent and forms of trafficking and documenting activities of international criminal organizations. Special training is needed to develop the skills of local law enforcement agencies in the area of investigation and prosecution.

Source, transit, and destination countries should provide support mechanisms for trafficking victims involved in judicial activities. These would include extended witness protection services and opportunities to institute criminal and civil proceedings against traffickers.

It is also important that the police, prosecutors, and courts ensure that their efforts to punish traffickers are implemented within a system that is quick and respects and safeguards the rights of the victims to privacy, dignity, and safety.

2.3.1 Strategic Priority 1: Legislative Framework

Activity A: Develop regulations to operationalize the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010 and lobby for their adoption.

Activity B: Develop guidelines to operationalize the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010

Activity C: Amendment of counter trafficking in persons Act, 2010.

2.3.2 Strategic Priority 2: Operationalization of the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act

Activity A: Build the capacity of prosecutors and judicial officers to operationalize the Counter Trafficking in Persons (C-TiP) legislation.

2.3.3 Strategic Priority 3: Data base on Case law and research

Activity A: Develop and compile a human trafficking case law on rulings and judgements on issues related to trafficking in persons.

2.4 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

In an effort to combat human trafficking, there is a realization that there are some critical issues that cut across the 3 Ps. These are discussed under the cross cutting thematic area.

2.4.1. Strategic Priority 1: Data and Research

Activity A: Facilitate availability of data to meet reporting obligations and case management.

Activity B: Collaborate with Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) to have indicators of trafficking included in household surveys.

Activity C: Conduct primary and secondary research on trafficking in persons in Kenya.

2.4.2. Strategic Priority 2: Collection of Data by Protective and Victim Service Providers

Activity A: Develop a standardised system for collecting data of potential victims and perpetrators of trafficking.

Activity B: Facilitate collection, storage and sharing of data.

2.4.3 Strategic Priority 3: International Cooperation

(Law Enforcement, Prosecutors and Judicial Cooperation)

Activity A: Facilitate the development of international cooperation mechanisms

including joint legal assistance and investigation.

Activity B: Develop reciprocal arrangements to enhance international cooperation mechanisms on counter trafficking.

2.4.4. Strategic Priority 4:
Operationalization of the Advisory Committee to implement the Counter Trafficking in Persons (C-TiP)

Activity A: Resource mobilization to enable the Advisory Committee to deliver on its mandate.

Activity B: Report and advise the Cabinet Secretary on inter agency activities aimed at combating trafficking in persons.

Activity C: Coordinate the collation of Annual Reports to the Advisory Committee from the ministries dealing with trafficking in persons.

Activity D: Prepare and submit to the Cabinet Secretary and the National Assembly an annual report of the policies, programs and activities relating to the implementation of the act.

Activity E: Develop periodic reports on regional and international instruments on trafficking in persons.

Activity F: Development of standardized training manuals.

Activity G: Benchmarking on efforts of combating human trafficking.

TABLE 1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Overall objectives: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/projects and other measures to prevent and combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Prevention											
Key Result Area		Prevention of trafficking in persons in the country									
Outcome		Reduced incidences of trafficking in persons									
Outcome Indicators		Percentage reduction in human trafficking									
Output	Output indicator	Unit	Basel-ine value and year	Targets					Lead Agency	Actors	
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18			
Build the capacity of criminal justice practitioners and duty bearers to accurately identify those at risk of being trafficked , victims and perpetrators	Number of prosecutors and judges, customs Officers, immigration officers, Registration Officers, tourism industry workers,provincial administrative staff, labour inspectors, and any other protective and social services officials	Number	-	-	200	300	400	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	DCS, Development partners, Judiciary, Court Users Committees, Immigration, MLSSS, Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism		
	Training of ToT from key stakeholders	Number	-	-	50	100	150	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	DCS, Development partners, Judiciary, Court Users Committees, Immigration, MLSSS, Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism		

TABLE 1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Overall objectives: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/projects and other measures to prevent and combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Prevention										
Key Result Area	Prevention of trafficking in persons in the country									
Outcome	Reduced incidences of trafficking in persons									
Outcome Indicators	Percentage reduction in human trafficking									
Output	Output indicator	Unit	Basel- ine value and year	Targets					Lead Agency	Actors
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		
	Monitor the delivery by ToTs	Number	-	-	1000	2000	3000	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	DCS, Development partners, Judiciary, Court Users Committees, Immigration, MLSSS, Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism	
Conduct public information campaigns on counter trafficking in persons	Number of campaigns conducted on :- 1. deception and means used by traffickers to conduct trafficking of persons 2. identifying fraudulent employment agencies / advertisements	Number	-	-	10	10	10	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	DCS, Employment Agencies, Media, Immigration, Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism, MLSSS	

Table 1: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix (continued)

Prevention										
Prevention of trafficking in persons in the country										
Reduced incidences of trafficking in persons										
Percentage reduction in human trafficking										
Output	Output indicator	Unit	Base-line value and year	Targets					Lead Agency	Actors
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		
Conduct public information campaigns on counter trafficking in persons	3. where and how to seek for help for potential victims 4. the impact of media reporting, in particular on sensitizing the media on how to report a potential human trafficking cases 5. how a smuggled migrant may become a trafficked victim 6. Methods of reducing trafficking in the tourism sector in the country	Number	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee DCS, Employment Agencies, Media, Immigration, Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism, MLSSS
Evaluate effectiveness of Campaigns	Number of assessment reports	Number	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee Development partners, Civil Societies, External Consultancies, MLSSS

Table 1: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix (continued)

TABLE 1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX										
Overall objectives: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/projects and other measures to prevent and combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)										
Prevention										
Key Result Area	Prevention of trafficking in persons in the country									
Outcome	Reduced incidences of trafficking in persons									
Outcome Indicators	Percentage reduction in human trafficking									
Output	Output indicator	Unit	Baseline value and year	Targets					Lead Agency	Actors
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		
Monitor and assess the employment agencies, and their processes and practices to detect misconduct or potential gaps that could be used by traffickers	Number of assessment reports	Number	-	-	1	1	1	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLS, Development partners, Civil Societies, External Consultancies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Embassies

TABLE 1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Overall objectives: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/programs/projects and other measures to prevent and combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Cross cutting Issues											
Social Protection and Services											
Key Result Area											
Outcome											
Enhance the Prevention, protection and prosecution of victims.											
Outcome Indicators											
Output	Output indicator	Unit	Base-line value and year	Targets					Lead Agency	Actors	
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18			
Facilitate availability of data to meet reporting obligations and case management.	Database (and updated annually)	Number	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	KNBS,MLSSS, Line Ministries, Office of the ODPP, Department of Justice, NGOs, IOs and CSOs.
Collaborate with KNBS to have indicators of trafficking included in household surveys	Indicators developed	Number	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	KNBS,MLSSS, Line Ministries, Office of the ODPP, Department of Justice, NGOs, IOs and CSOs.
Conduct primary and secondary research on trafficking in persons in Kenya	Research reports	Number	-	2	3	1	1	1	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLSSS, KNBS, NGOs ,IOs, CSOs, Research Institutions, Institutions of Higher learning,
Develop a standardised system for collecting data of potential victims and perpetrators of trafficking	Standardised tools for collecting data developed	Number	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	NGOs ,IOs, CSOs, Research Institutions, Institutions of Higher learning, KNBS,

TABLE 1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Overall objectives: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/projects and other measures to prevent and combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Cross cutting Issues											
Social Protection and Services											
Enhance the Prevention, protection and prosecution of victims.											
Outcome Indicators											
Output	Output indicator	Unit	Basel- line value and year	Targets					Lead Agency	Actors	
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18			
Facilitate collection storage and sharing of data.	Database	Number	-	-	-	-	1	-	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	KNBS, Ministry of Information, communication & Technology, Line Ministries,NGOs,IOS and CSO.	
Facilitate the development of international cooperation mechanisms including mutual legal assistance and joint investigations	Number of international mechanisms developed	Number	-	-	-	2	2	-	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLSSS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IT, Interpol, National Police Service, Judiciary,ODPP,	
Develop reciprocal arrangements to enhance international cooperation on counter trafficking in persons	Number of arrangements amongst states	Number	-	-	1	2	2	2	MLSSS , Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade,	States ,Line Ministries, Ministry of Interior and coordination of National Government	

TABLE 1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Overall objectives: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/programs/projects and other measures to prevent and combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Cross cutting Issues										
Social Protection and Services										
Key Result Area										
Outcome										
Enhance the Prevention, protection and prosecution of victims.										
Outcome Indicators										
Output	Output indicator	Unit	Baseline value and year	Targets					Lead Agency	Actors
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		
Resource mobilization to enable the advisory Committee to deliver on its mandate	Amount of resources mobilized	KShs (Millions)	-	5	50	150	300	300	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLSSS, The National Treasury, NGOs, IOs, CSO,
Statutory Advisory Committee meetings	Minutes and activity reports	Number	-	3	10	10	10	10	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLSSS, The National Treasury, NGOs, IOs, CSO,
Report and advise the Cabinet Secretary on inter agency activities aimed at combating trafficking.	Number advisory reports to the Cabinet Secretary	Number	-	2	4	4	4	4	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLSSS
Coordinate the collation of Annual Reports to the Advisory Committee from the ministries dealing with trafficking in persons	Annual reports	Number	-	1	1	1	1	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLSSS, Line Ministries, NGOs, IOs and CSO.

TABLE 1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Overall objectives: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/projects and other measures to prevent and combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Cross cutting Issues										
Social Protection and Services										
Enhance the Prevention, protection and prosecution of victims.										
Outcome Indicators										
Output	Output indicator	Unit	Basel-ine value and year	Targets					Lead Agency	Actors
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		
Prepare and submit to the Cabinet Secretary and the national assembly annual report of the policies, programs and activities relating to the implementation of the Act.	Annual report prepared and submitted	Number		1	1	1	1	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	Line Ministries, NGOs, IOs and CSO.
Develop periodic reports on regional and international instruments on trafficking in persons	Number of periodic reports	Number	-	-	-	1	1	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLSSS, Line Ministries, NCCS, NGOs.IOs and CSO.
Development of standardized training manuals on combating human trafficking	Number of training manuals developed	Number	-	-	1	1	1	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLSSS, Line Ministries, Training Institutions, Institutions of higher learning, NGOs.IOs and CSO.

TABLE 1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Overall objectives: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/programs/projects and other measures to prevent and combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Cross cutting Issues											
Social Protection and Services											
Key Result Area											
Outcome											
Enhance the Prevention, protection and prosecution of victims.											
Outcome Indicators											
Output	Output indicator	Unit	Base-line value and year	Targets					Lead Agency	Actors	
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18			
Development of standardized training manuals on combating human trafficking	Number of training manuals printed and disseminated	Number	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLSSS, Line Ministries, Training Institutions, Institutions of higher learning, NGOs.IOs and CSO.
Benchmarking on efforts of combating human trafficking	Number of bench marking reports	Number	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLSSS, Line Ministries, NGOs.IOs and CSO.
Monitor and Evaluate the implementation of the National Plan of Action	M & E reports	Number	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
Develop subsequent, Strategic Plan ,NPA and annual workplans	Strategic Plan developed	Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLSSS, Line Ministries, NGOs.IOs and CSO.

TABLE 1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Overall objectives: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/projects and other measures to prevent and combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Cross cutting Issues										
Social Protection and Services										
Enhance the Prevention, protection and prosecution of victims.										
Outcome Indicators										
Output	Output indicator	Unit	Basel- line value and year	Targets					Lead Agency	Actors
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		
Develop subsequent, Strategic Plan ,NPA and annual workplans	NPA developed	Number		-	-	-	-	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLSSS, Line Ministries, NGOs.IOs and CSO.
Develop subsequent, Strategic Plan ,NPA and annual workplans	Annual workplans developed	Number		-	-	1	1	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	MLSSS, Line Ministries, NGOs.IOs and CSO.

TABLE 1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Overall objectives: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies programs/projects and other measures to prevent and combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Prosecution										
Social Protection and Services										
Key Result Area	Prosecution of trafficking in persons offender/ perpetrator									
Outcome	Increased percentage in prosecution of trafficking in persons offender/ perpetrator									
Output	Output indicator	Unit	Baseline value and year	Targets					Lead Agency	Actors
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		
Develop Regulations to operationalize the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act and lobby for their adoption	Regulations developed , adopted and disseminated Number of regulations disseminated	Number	-	-	1	-	-	-	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	Members of Parliament, DCS
Develop Guidelines on counter trafficking in persons Act	Guidelines developed and disseminated	Number	-	-	1	-	-	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	OODPP, Police Service, Immigration	
Amendment of the Act	Number of guidelines disseminated		-	-	500	-	-			
Build the capacity of prosecutors and judicial officers to operationalize the C-TIP legislation.	Revised Act Number of Prosecutors and Judicial Officers capacity built		-	-	1	-	-			Kenya Law Reform Commission, AG, Civil Societies, Parliament, MLSSS

TABLE 1: MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Overall objectives: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/programs/projects and other measures to prevent and combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Prosecution										
Key Result Area	Social Protection and Services									
Outcome	Prosecution of trafficking in persons offender/ perpetrator									
Outcome Indicators	Increased percentage in prosecution of trafficking in persons offender/ perpetrator									
Output	Output indicator	Unit	Basel-ine value and year	Targets					Lead Agency	Actors
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		
Build the capacity of prosecutors and judicial officers to operationalize the C-TIP legislation.	Number of Prosecutors and Judicial Officers capacity built	Number	60	60	90	150	250	300	Counter Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee	DCS, Judiciary, OODPP, Civil Societies, International NGOs, Development
Develop and compile a human trafficking case law	Case law database	Number	-	-	1	1	1	1	Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee	Judiciary, Civil Societies, OODPP, Kenya Law Report

TABLE 2: IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET (KSHS MILLIONS)

Key Result Area		Social Protection and Services					
Outcome		Prevention of trafficking in persons in the country					
Outcome Indicators		Increased no. of activities undertaken geared towards reducing trafficking in persons in the country.					
Output	Output indicator	Actors	Source of funds	Indicative budget in KShs millions			
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Build the capacity of criminal justice practitioners and duty bearers to accurately identify those at risk of being trafficked, victims and perpetrators	Number of prosecutors and judges, customs Officers, immigration officers, Registration Officers, tourism industry workers, labour inspectors, and any other protective and social services officials	DCS, Development partners, Judiciary, Immigration, MLSSS, Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism	-	-	2	3	4
	Training of ToT from key stakeholders	DCS, Development partners, Judiciary, Immigration, MLSSS, Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism			2.04	8.08	10.12
	Monitor delivery by ToTs	DCS, Development partners, Judiciary, Court Users Committees, Immigration, MLSSS, Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism			-	1.8	2.0

TABLE 2: IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET (KSHS MILLIONS)

Key Result Area		Social Protection and Services						
Outcome		Prevention of trafficking in persons in the country						
Outcome Indicators		Increased no. of activities undertaken geared towards reducing trafficking in persons in the country.						
Output	Output indicator	Actors	Source of funds					2017/18
			2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Conduct public information campaigns on counter trafficking in persons	<p>Number of campaigns conducted on :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. deception and means used by traffickers to conduct trafficking of persons 2. identifying fraudulent employment agencies / advertisements 3. where and how to seek for help for potential victims 4. the impact of media reporting, in particular on sensitizing the media on how to report a potential human trafficking cases 5. how a smuggled migrant may become a trafficked victim 6. Methods of reducing trafficking in the tourism sector in the country 	DCS, Employment Agencies, Media, Immigration, Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism, MLSSS	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.6	
Evaluate effectiveness of Campaigns	Number of assessment reports	Development partners, Civil Societies, External Consultancies, MLSSS	-	-	1.5	1.6	1.7	

TABLE 2: IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET (KSHS MILLIONS)

Key Result Area		Social Protection and Services					
Outcome		Prevention of trafficking in persons in the country					
Outcome Indicators		Increased no. of activities undertaken geared towards reducing trafficking in persons in the country.					
Output	Output indicator	Actors	Source of funds	Indicative budget in KShs millions			2017/18
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
Monitor and assess the employment agencies, to detect misconduct or potential gaps that could be used by traffickers	Number of assessment reports	MLSSS, Development partners, Civil Societies, External Consultancies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Embassies	-		1.5	1.6	1.7
Sub-total			0	0	10.64	19.68	23.12

TABLE 2: IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET (KSHS MILLIONS)

Key Result Area		Protection of vulnerable groups from trafficking in persons							
Outcome		Protection for Victims enhanced							
Outcome Indicators		Reduction in trafficking of persons							
Activity	Output indicator	Unit	Actors	Source of funds	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Develop, print and disseminate national guidelines for identification of victims and perpetrators.	Guidelines developed	Number	Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services ,NGOs, CSOs, and IOs. ODPP, Department of Justice , UNODC, CRADLE	GoK, Development Partners, CSOs, IOs	-	-	5.92	-	-
	No. of guidelines printed and disseminated	Number	Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services ,NGOs, CSOs, and IOs. ODPP, Department of Justice , UNODC, CRADLE	-	-	-	5.4	-	-
	Working service directory	Number	Ministry of Labour, Social Security , Ministry of Sports, Culture and the Arts, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government , NGOs, CSOs, and IOs.	-	-	-	5.92	-	-

TABLE 2: IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET (KSHS MILLIONS)

Key Result Area		Protection of vulnerable groups from trafficking in persons							
Outcome		Protection for Victims enhanced							
Outcome Indicators		Reduction in trafficking of persons							
Activity	Output indicator	Unit	Actors	Source of funds	Indicative Budget in KShs millions				
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Conduct a national mapping exercise identifying all existing support services available to trafficked persons	Amount of resources mobilized	Number	Line Ministries, NGOs, CSOs, and IOs	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	2.0
Mobilize resources for safe homes where trafficked persons can be housed, separated by gender and age	Safe houses refurbished	Number		-	-	-	20	80	120
	Safe houses built in hot spots counties	Number				-	-	200	500
	National Referral Mechanism and Guidelines developed	Number	State Law Office, ODPP, NALEAP, All members of the national referral mechanism. Line Ministries	-	-	-	8.5	-	-

TABLE 2: IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET (KSHS MILLIONS)

Key Result Area		Protection of vulnerable groups from trafficking in persons						
Outcome		Protection for Victims enhanced						
Outcome Indicators		Reduction in trafficking of persons						
Activity	Output indicator	Unit	Actors	Source of funds	Indicative Budget in KShs millions			
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Develop, print and disseminate National Referral Mechanism and Guidelines on counter trafficking in persons	National Referral Mechanism and Guidelines printed and disseminated	Numbers		-	-	-	3.5	4
Refer victims to individualized services	Number of victims referred to shelter, medical care, psychosocial support, counselling, legal assistance, return and reintegration, education (informal and formal) or life skills.	Number	DCS, MOFA,		-	0.25	8.5	8.5
	Number of victims reintegrated	Number	State Law Office, ODPP, (NALEP)All members of the national referral mechanism. Line Ministries	-	-	28.7	30	35

TABLE 2: IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET (KSHS MILLIONS)

Key Result Area		Protection of vulnerable groups from trafficking in persons							
Outcome		Protection for Victims enhanced							
Outcome Indicators		Reduction in trafficking of persons							
Activity	Output indicator	Unit	Actors	Source of funds	Indicative Budget in KShs millions				
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Facilitate reintegration and repatriation of victims.	Number of victims repatriated	Number	State Law Office, ODPP, (NALEP)All members of the national referral mechanism. Line Ministries	-	-	-	5.66	5.66	6.2
	Board of Trustees constituted	Number	The National Treasury, CSO,	-	-	0.25	-	-	-
Set up and operationalize the National Assistance Trust Fund and board of Trustees for victims of trafficking.	National Assistance Trust Fund operationalized	Number	The National Treasury, CSO,IOs, NGOs	-	-	-	2.8	0.5	0.5
	Funds allocated	Millions (Kshs)				1	40	70	100
	Victims assisted	Number				-	40	70	100
	Develop the regulations for the Trust fund					-	-	5.4	-
	Training needs assessment report	Number	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Ministry of Devolution and Planning.	-	-	-	3.05	-	3.2

TABLE 2: IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET (KSHS MILLIONS)

Key Result Area		Protection of vulnerable groups from trafficking in persons									
Outcome		Protection for Victims enhanced									
Outcome Indicators		Reduction in trafficking of persons									
Activity	Output indicator	Unit	Actors	Source of funds	Indicative Budget in KShs millions						
					2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		
Carry out training needs assessment for stakeholders and duty bearers	Number of service providers trained	Number	(NGOs, IOs and CSOs)	-	-	-	7.9	8	9		
Train service providers on combating human trafficking	Number of experts deployed at entry and exit points, market places, employment agencies, ministries	Number	(NGOs, IOs and CSOs)	-	-	-	-	20	20		
Sub-total					0	2.75	175.6	501.56	808.4		

TABLE 2: IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET (KSHS MILLIONS)

Prosecution										
Key Result Area		Social Protection and Services								
Outcome		Prosecution of trafficking in persons offender/ perpetrator								
Outcome Indicators		Increased percentage in prosecution of trafficking in persons offender/ perpetrator								
Output	Output indicator	Actors	Source of funds	Indicative budget in KShs millions						
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		
Develop Regulations to operationalize the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act and lobby for their adoption	Regulations developed, adopted and disseminated Number of regulations disseminated	Members of Parliament, DCS	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
Develop Guidelines on counter trafficking in persons Act	Guidelines developed and disseminated Number of guidelines disseminated Revised Act	OODPP, Police Service, Immigration Kenya Law Reform Commission, AG, Civil Societies, Parliament, MLSSS	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	
Amendment of the Act			-	-	-	-	1.8	2.5		
Build the capacity of prosecutors and judicial officers to operationalize the C-Tip legislation.	Number of Prosecutors and Judicial Officers capacity built	DCS, Judiciary, OODPP, Civil Societies, International NGOs, Development partners			1.8		3	3.6		
Develop and compile a human trafficking case law	Case law database	Judiciary, Civil Societies, OODPP, Kenya Law Report	-	-	2.4	-	2.5	2.6		
Sub-total			0	0	15.2	0	6.3	8.7		

TABLE 2: IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET (KSHS MILLIONS)

Cross cutting issues									
Key Result Area									
Social Protection and Services									
Outcome									
Enhance the Prevention, protection of victims and prosecution of perpetrators.									
Outcome Indicators									
Reduction in number of Trafficking in Persons									
Activities	Output indicator	Actors	Source of funds	Indicative budget in KShs millions					2017/18
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Facilitate availability of data to meet reporting obligations and case management.	Database	KNBS,MLSSS, Line Ministries, Office of the ODPP, Department of Justice, NGOs, IOs and CSOs.	-	-	1.994	1.994	1.994	1.994	1.994
Collaborate with KNBS to have indicators of trafficking included in household surveys	Indicators developed	KNBS,MLSSS, Line Ministries, Office of the ODPP, Department of Justice, NGOs, IOs and CSOs.	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	-
Conduct primary and secondary research on trafficking in persons in Kenya	Research reports	NGOs ,IOs, CSOs, Research Institutions, Institutions of Higher learning, KNBS,	-	-	-	-	5.9	11.8	
Develop a standardised system for collecting data of potential victims and perpetrators of trafficking	Standardised tools for collecting data developed, printed and disseminated	NGOs ,IOs, CSOs, Research Institutions, Institutions of Higher learning, KNBS,	-	-	5.114	-	-	-1	
Facilitate collection storage and sharing of data.	Database	KNBS, Ministry of Information, communication & Technology, Line Ministries,NGOs,IOS and CSO.	-	-	-	-	1.994	-	
Facilitate the development of international cooperation mechanisms including mutual legal assistance and joint investigations	Number of international mechanisms developed	Advisory Committee, Interpol, Judiciary,ODPP,	-	-	1.715	-	1.715	1.715-	

TABLE 2: IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET (KSHS MILLIONS)

Cross cutting issues									
Social Protection and Services									
Key Result Area									
Outcome									
Enhance the Prevention, protection of victims and prosecution of perpetrators.									
Outcome Indicators									
Reduction in number of Trafficking in Persons									
Activities	Output indicator	Actors	Source of funds	Indicative budget in KShs millions					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Develop reciprocal arrangements to enhance international cooperation on counter trafficking in persons	Number of arrangements amongst states	States ,Line Ministries, Ministry of Interior and coordination of National Governemnt	-	-	2.92	-	-	-	-
Resource mobilization to enable the advisory Committee to deliver on its mandate	Amount of resources mobilized	NGOs, IOs, CSO,	-	-	6.184	4.044	4.044	4.044	4.044
Statutory Advisory Committee meetings	Minutes and activity reports		-	1	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7
Report and advise the Cabinet Secretary on inter agency activities aimed at combating trafficking.	Number advisory reports to the Cabinet Secretary	MLSSS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coordinate the collation of Annual Reports to the Advisory Committee from the ministries dealing with trafficking in persons	Annual reports	Line Ministries, NGOs, IOs and CSO.	-	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Prepare and submit to the Cabinet Secretary and the national assembly annual report of the policies, programs and activities relating to the implementation of the act.	Annual report prepared and submitted	Line Ministries, NGOs , IOs and CSO.	-	-	1.771	1.771	1.771	1.771	1.771

TABLE 2: IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET (KSHS MILLIONS)

Cross cutting issues									
Social Protection and Services									
Enhance the Prevention, protection of victims and prosecution of perpetrators.									
Reduction in number of Trafficking in Persons									
Activities	Output indicator	Actors	Source of funds	Indicative budget in KShs millions					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Develop periodic reports on regional and international instruments on trafficking in persons	Number of periodic reports	Line Ministries, NCCS, NGOs.IOs and CSO.	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Development of standardized training manuals	Presenting the reports				1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58
Benchmarking on efforts of combating human trafficking	Number of training manuals developed and disseminated	Line Ministries, Training Institutions, Institutions of higher learning, NGOs.IOs and CSO.	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	-
Develop subsequent, Strategic Plan ,NPA and annual workplans	Number of benchmarking reports	Line Ministries, NGOs.IOs and CSO.	-	-	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15
	Strategic Plan developed	MLSSS, Line Ministries, NGOs.IOs and CSO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
	NPA developed	MLSSS Line Ministries, NGOs.IOs and CSO,							1.5
	Annual workplans developed	MLSSS, Line Ministries, NGOs.IOs and CSO,	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sub-total			0	1	39.128	31.998	31.998	31.998	36.889

TABLE 2: INDICATIVE BUDGET SUMMARY

S/No.	Thematic Area	Indicative budget in KShs millions						Total
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		
1	Protection	0	2.75	175.6	501.56	808.4	1588.31	
2	Prevention	0	0	10.64	19.68	23.12	53.44	
3	Prosecution	0	0	15.2	7.3	8.7	31.2	
4	Cross-cutting issues	0	1	39.128	31.998	36.889	109.015	
Grand Total		0	3.75	240.568	560.538	877.109	1781.965	

*The budget allocated to protection is higher in this initial budget in order to respond to victims needs, refurbishment and construction of safe houses. It is expected that the trend will change in subsequent NPA budgets.

ANNEX I: THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Despite the legal deficiencies in counter trafficking, there are certain laws that implicitly point to its criminalization. However, they may need to be consolidated and strengthened to chart areas that are not covered by the existing laws. The counter trafficking in persons Act provides for stiffer penalties to those engaged in human trafficking

The East African Community Treaty

It requires partner states to enhance cooperation in the handling of cross border crimes, provision of mutual assistance in criminal matters including the arrest and repatriation of fugitive offenders and exchange of information on national mechanism for combating criminal activities. This lays a basis for curbing trans-border trafficking of persons.

The Penal Code, Chapter 63 of the Laws of Kenya

This legislation is the principal Act of Parliament establishing a code of criminal law in Kenya. It does not expressly create the offence of trafficking in persons. However, the Penal Code has an elaborate list of criminal activities that relate to trafficking, smuggling and similar illegal activities. The activities outlawed include the kidnapping from Kenya;¹⁷ kidnapping from lawful

guardianship;¹⁸ abduction;¹⁹ kidnapping or abducting with intent to confine.²⁰

Other Legislations

There are other Acts of Parliament that are relevant to the question of trafficking in persons. Some can, on the face of it, be used in counter trafficking initiatives, while others create loopholes for trafficking in persons. These are:

The Extradition Acts (Chapters 76 and 77 of the laws of Kenya):

These statutes deal with extradition of criminals. Extradition refers to the surrender of an alleged criminal usually under a treaty or statute by one state to another having jurisdiction to try the charge. The Acts are an arsenal in the war against trafficking, since they can be used to prosecute traffickers whose offences are connected with Kenya, wherever they are, by requesting the country in which they reside for the time being to surrender them to Kenya.

The Fugitive Offenders Pursuit Act (Chapter 87 Laws of Kenya):

A fugitive is defined as a person who is in Kenya and whose surrender is requested under the Act on the ground that he is

17 Section 254 of the Penal Code.

18 Section 255 of the Penal Code.

19 Section 256 of the Penal Code.

20 Section 259 of the Penal Code.

accused of an offence or has been convicted of an extradition offence committed within the jurisdiction of the requesting state.

The Act authorizes the police of Uganda and Tanzania to pursue within Kenya offenders from those countries where they are reciprocal arrangements with Kenya.

The Witness Summonses (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act, Chapter 78 of the Laws of Kenya:

This is an Act of Parliament providing for the enforcement of witness summonses issued by courts of certain foreign countries. The thrust of this Act is to permit the inter-state summoning of witnesses between Kenya and other countries, purposes of giving evidence in criminal proceedings. Such summonses would help in shaping criminal investigations and trials of matters connected with human trafficking, in view of the trans-boundary nature of trafficking-related offences.

The Children Act, Chapter 76 of the Laws of Kenya:

Consolidates all previous statutes relating to custody, adoption, guardianship and care of children; and domesticates the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Kenya is a party to both treaties.

Under the Act, trafficking in children is specifically outlawed. The Act outlaws the labour of any person under the age of 18. It also prohibits the use of children in hazardous conditions. However, this legislation falls short of prescribing the penalty for offences related to these provisions. Moreover, the Act provides for a lenient sentence of a fine of Ksh 50,000 for any infringement of a child's right to be safe from sexual exploitation. Finally, in defining a "guardian" as one who "need not be a Kenyan citizen or a resident of Kenya", the Act creates a loophole whereby foreigners

may traffic children out of the country as long as they are acting as "guardians".

The Counter Trafficking in Persons Act has amended section 22 of the Children Act.

The Refugee Act No.13 of 2006

Refugees even upon illegal entry are precluded from being declared Prohibited immigrants, detained or penalized in any way provided they declare their intentions by appearing before the commissioner immediately or within thirty days of entry. Such intention may also be made to an authorized officer who will forward it to the commissioner. Where no report is filed the refugee is liable to a fine not exceeding Kshs. 20,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or both.

The above requirement results in criminalization of persons trafficked into Kenya whereby, in the case of their detention by their trafficker, they will not be able to appear before the commissioner or his authorized officer and hence become liable to prosecution and if found guilty be subject to the penalty above.

Witness Protection Act

Kenya enacted the Witness Protection Act that establishes the Witness Protection Programme in December 2006. The witness protection program is a special scheme that endeavors to protect and assist witnesses of crime from being threatened, intimidated and even harmed by criminals for cooperating with law enforcement and prosecution authorities.

Factors to be taken into account for inclusion into the programme include the seriousness of the offence to which any relevant evidence or statement relates the nature and importance of any relevant evidence or statement, and the nature of any perceived evidence to the witness. Protective measures to be provided include, in court procedural

protections, police protection and change of identity and relocation. However protection is dependent on the willingness of victims of crime to assist the state in prosecution of criminals.

Sexual Offences Act

The Act was passed against a backdrop of grim statistics on sexual violence in Kenya in June 2006. It criminalizes the acts of child trafficking as well as trafficking for sexual exploitation. The Act also creates related offences of child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography and exploitation for prostitution. The Act makes provision and defines various sexual offences, provides minimum sentences for persons found guilty of sexual offences and makes provision for vulnerable witnesses. A witness may be declared vulnerable due to the subject matter of the case or their age and upon such determination they may be allowed to give evidence under the protective cover of a witness box. Additionally the court may direct such witness to give evidence through an intermediary, direct that proceedings may not take place in open court, prohibit the publication of the identity of the complainant and adopt other measures that the court may deem fit. The Counter Trafficking in Persons has repealed section 13 and 18 of the Sexual Offences Act.

Kenya has also signed and ratified the following international instruments, which are relevant to trafficking in persons:

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which *inter alia* obliges state parties to take appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction, the sale of or trafficking in children for any purpose or in any form.

Optional Protocol (to the CRC) on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, which defines the sale of children as “any act or transaction whereby a person or group of people transfer a child

to others for remuneration or any other consideration”. The Protocol obliges state parties to ensure that trafficking in children is criminalized and penalized in their national laws.

Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (ILO Convention No. 182) that calls on each state party to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour “as a matter of urgency”. Among the measures prohibited are the sale and trafficking in children. State parties are also enjoined to put in place programmes to combat trafficking in children, and in doing so to identify and reach out to children at increased risk, especially girls.²¹

Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination Against Women, which provides that state parties “shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of the prostitution of women”.

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, which provides that state parties shall take measures to prevent: the abduction, the sale of or traffic of children for any purpose or in any form, by any person including parents or legal guardians of the child; and the use of children in all forms of begging. Under this regional treaty, children are also protected against child abuse and torture, sexual protection, sale and all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

The Rome Statute Establishing the International Criminal Court, which addresses the issue of trafficking within the context of enslavement, which forms part of the definition of crimes against humanity.

21 Article 7(1) of Convention No. 182.

The Hague Convention on the Rights of Children on Inter-Country Adoption May 1993. Kenya acceded to this Convention with effect from 1st June, 2007. The States signatory to the this Convention, recognize that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding, Recalling that each State should take, as a matter of priority, appropriate measures to enable the child

to remain in the care of his or her family of origin, Recognizes that inter-country adoption may offer the advantage of a permanent family to a child for whom a suitable family cannot be found in his or her State of origin, Convinced of the necessity to take measures to ensure that inter country adoptions are made in the best interests of the child and with respect for his or her fundamental rights, and to prevent the abduction, the sale of, or traffic in children.

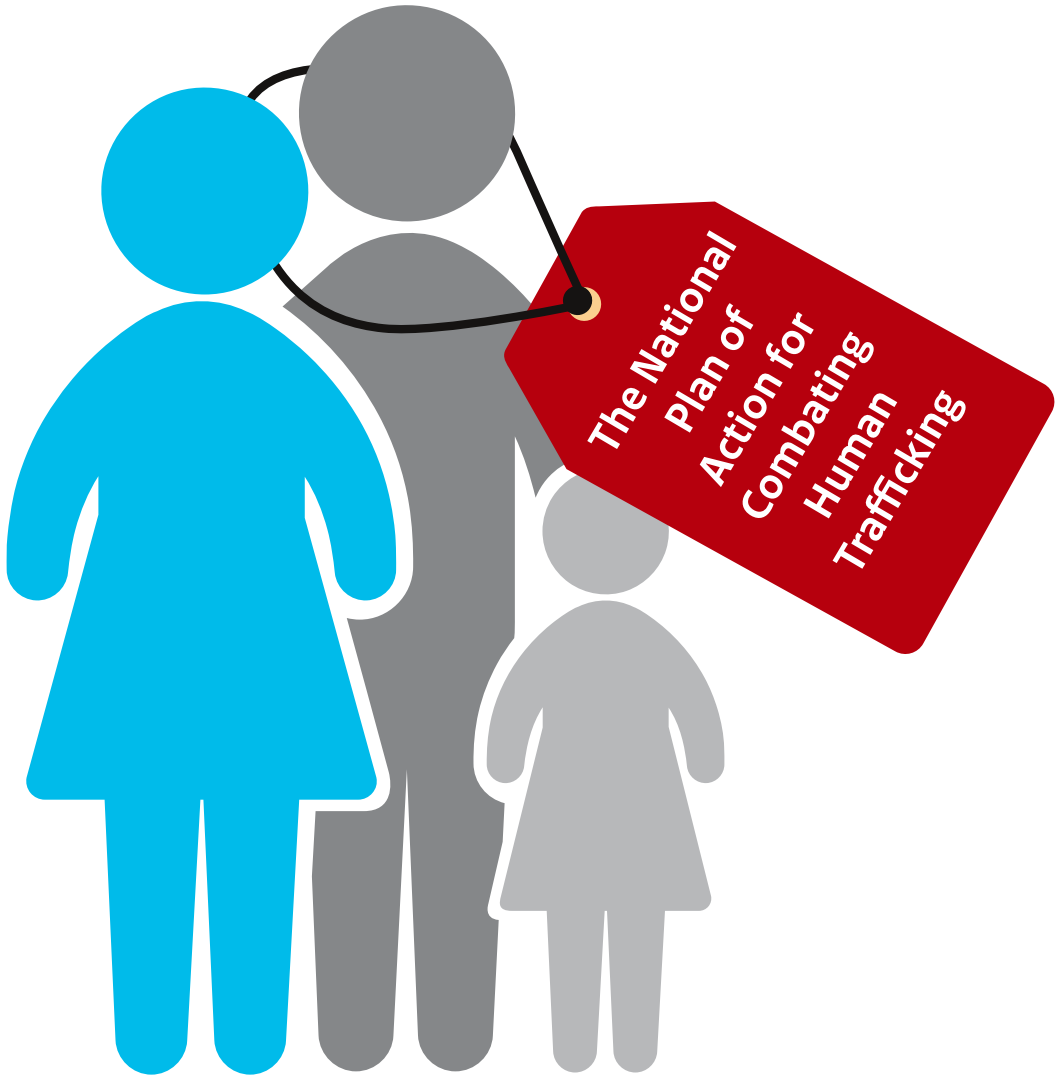
ANNEX II: KEY STAKEHOLDERS BY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

NO	ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	CONTACT
	Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oversee the implementation of the Counter-trafficking in Persons Act, 2010. 	Bishops Road, Social Security House P.O. Box 40326 - 00100, Nairobi Telephone: +254 (0) 2729800 Fax: +254 020 2726497 Email: principalsecretary@labour.go.ke or info@labour.go.ke Website: www.labour.go.ke
	The National Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate the budgeting process 	P.O. Box 30007, Nairobi, Harambee Ave, Nairobi City, Kenya +254 20 2252299
	National Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigation – Arrest – Charge the accused - Provide witness, victim protection - provide victims with information about their case - Refer victims to other service providers - Rescue victims and potential victims of trafficking 	Vigilant House Jogoo House
	Immigration Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide and verify travel documents - provide appropriate legal resident documents for cross-border victims of trafficking in the host Country. - Communicate with relevant immigration authorities of the victim to facilitate return process. - Refer victims of trafficking to appropriate agencies for assistance at port of entry/exit 	Directorate of Immigration and Registration of Persons Nyayo House 20th floor, Kenyatta Avenue/Uhuru Highway P.O Box 30191,00100 Nairobi. Tel: +254-20-2222022, +254-20-2217544, +254-20-2218833 Email; infomirp@kenya.go.ke
	The Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listen and offer the proper judgment/Fine to accused person/trafficking - provide victims protection from hostile cross-examination. - use victim-friendly procedures during court proceedings. - committal/placement of victims in places of safety. - refer victims to other service providers 	Judiciary Headquarters Supreme Court Building City Hall Way, Nairobi P.O. Box 30041 – 00100, Nairobi Tel. +254 20 2221221 info@judiciary.go.ke www.judiciary.go.ke

NO	ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	CONTACT
	Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prosecute trafficking cases in court - Prepare the victims of trafficking and witness for trial. - provide information to the victim on the proceedings at every stage of the case. - Facilitate and ensure victims-friendly services during the legal process. 	<p>NSSF Building, Block 'A' 19th Floor P.O Box 30701-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 2732090/2732240 Mobile: 0723202880/0787880580 Fax: +254 2 2243524/2251808 Email: info@oODPP.go.ke Website: www.oODPP.go.ke Office hours Mon-Fri: 8.00 a.m - 1.00 p.m, 2.00 p.m to 5.00 p.m</p>
	Labour Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rescue Victims and potential victims of trafficking - Collect information/Data - Refer victims to other service providers - inspect places of employment, particularly in cases of suspected forced labour. 	<p>Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services, Bishops Road, Social Security House P.O. Box 40326 - 00100, Nairobi Telephone: +254 (0) 2729800 Block "C" 6th Floor</p>
	Children's Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rescue and placement - conduct family Tracing and Reintegration - Offer psychological support - accompany child victims of trafficking to access appropriate service - follow up on reintegrated Child victim 	<p>Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services, Bishops Road, Social Security House P.O. Box 40326 - 00100, Nairobi Telephone: +254 (0) 2729800 Block "A" 5th Floor</p>
	Ministry of Health (MOH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical care - Help in investigation - Rescue - Counseling 	<p>Ministry of Health Afya House, Cathedral Road P.O. Box:30016-00100, Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: +254-20-2717077 Email: ps@health.go.ke .</p>
	Interpol- Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liaise with different countries - Verification 	
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - oversee the plight of Kenyan's abroad - Conduct pre-employment orientations seminars and pre-departure counseling programmes to applicants for overseas employment. - track Kenyans who have been relocated to different states - Rescue - Reintegration - Repatriation 	<p>Old Treasury Building, Harambee Avenue P.O Box 30551 – 00100 G.P.O NAIROBI, Kenya Tel: +254 20 3318888 Email: info@mfa.go.ke Website: www.mfa.go.ke</p>

NO	ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	CONTACT
	FIDA--Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offer legal Aid - Psychosocial Support - Awareness Creation - Capacity Building - Referrals 	<p>Amboseli Road off Gitanga Road, Lavington, Nairobi, Kenya Postal Address: P.O. BOX 46324- 00100 Nairobi, Kenya Telephone:+254.20.3870444 or +254.20.3873511 Mobile:0722 509760 or 0733 845003 Email: info@fidakenya.org,</p>
	KNCHR (Kenya National Commission on Human Rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote human rights within the country - Monitor compliance with human rights e.g. where violation of the rights of the victim is reported, such will be processed as human rights complaints and appropriate redress made. - Collect and share information and data of the reported cases at KNCHR - Report on state obligation with respect to compliance with counter trafficking Laws In Kenya. - Lobby for policy and practice changes where necessary. - Strengthen partnership with other stakeholders in creating awareness to the public, holding public inquiry into trafficking and if possible filling PIL case in court where sufficient evidence is received. 	<p>CVS Plaza 1st Floor,Kasuku Lane, Off Lenana Road Ambwere Plaza,Ground Floor P.O. Box: 74359-00200 Nairobi, Kenya P.O Box 2999-30200 Kitale Landline: +254-020-2717908/00/28 LandLine: +254-054-31773 Mobile:00733 78 00 00 / 0736 78 00 00 Email:northrift@knchr.org Mobile: 0724 256 448 /0726 610 159 Fax:+254-020-2716160 General Enquiries :haki@knchr.org Complaints: complaint@knchr.org</p>
	COTU-Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy - Rescue Services - Create awareness 	<p>COTU (K), Solidarity Building, Digo Road, PO Box 13000 – 00200, Nairobi, Kenya General Line: +254-20-2383-367 Direct Line: +254-20-2383-368 Tel/Fax: 6762695 e-mail: info@cotu-kenya.org</p>
	Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting collective bargaining agreements negotiations between Employers and Trade Unions. - Giving advice on legal, labour and employment matters. 	<p>Federation of Kenya Employers Headquarters Wajjiri House, Argwings Kodhek Road P O BOX 48311 - 00100 Nairobi Kenya Tel +254 20 2721929/48/49/52, 2720242/62/0171 Cellphone +254 722 203487 Fax +254 20 2720295, 2721990, 2712299 Email: fkehq@fke-kenya.org</p>

NO	ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	CONTACT
	Office of the Attorney General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy on administration of Justice - Matters related to the legal profession - Legal Policy Management 	Office of the Attorney-General and the Department of Justice, P.O. Box 40112 - 00100 Nairobi Telephone: +254 020 2227461 / 2251355 Fax: +254 020 213956 . Email: info.statelawoffice@kenya.go.ke
	The CRADLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct Assistance to Victims - Offer legal Aid - Psychosocial Support - Awareness Creation - Capacity Building - Referrals 	Swiss Cottages (Apartment no. 1), Ring Road Kileleshwa off Riverside drive P.O. Box 10101-00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel. +254 2 3874575 Cellphone: +254 722 201805 / +254 734 798199 Email: info@thecradle.or.ke
	The Counter-Trafficking Advisory Committee	Advise the Minister on inter-agency activities aimed at combating trafficking and the implementation of preventive, protective and rehabilitative programmes for trafficked persons.	Bishops Road, Social Security House P.O. Box 40326 - 00100, Nairobi Telephone: +254 (0) 2729800 Fax: +254 020 2726497 Email: principalsecretary@labour.go.ke. or info@labour.go.ke Website: www.labour.go.ke
	The National Trust Fund for Assisting Victims of Human Trafficking	assist victims of trafficking in Persons.	



STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK
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