

SINGIDA MUNICIPALITY- TANZANIA

Interim report from April 2019 to June 2020

Awareness raising on human trafficking to teachers, parents and youth through prevention and advocacy.



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PROJECT DETAILS

Item	Details
Name of Organization	FARAJA CENTRE CBHC
Address	P.O BOX 510
Project Location	Singida Municipality
Contact Person	Sr. Catherine O' Grady Tel. + 255 68 251 348 Landline: + 255 26 250 2641(from 8am to 3pm. Email: kate2002za@gmail.com
Status	Non-Profit Organization(Platform)
Project Costs	
Project Duration	15 Months
Submitted to	

1 Summary of the Project

Background

Human trafficking is a crime in Tanzania as it is all over the world. According to the Human Trafficking baseline assessment survey conducted in Tanzania, it shows that Singida is the first leading region of human trafficking out of seven other leading regions in Tanzania which are Manyara, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Tabora and Shinyanga as the main sending areas from which men, women and children are allegedly trafficked to cities. The majority of trafficking victims are women, children and youth aged from 10 to 24 years; this is the age where victims are at primary and secondary school. According to this survey, 43% of victims are used for forced commercial sexual exploitation, of which 98% are women and girls, while 32% of victims are used for forced economic exploitation of which 56% are women and girls (Kamazima 2009).

The ATIP Act 2008, (principle legislation) calls to prioritize the enhancement of measures and development programs that promote human dignity, protect the people from any threat of violence and exploitation, eliminate trafficking in persons and mitigates pressure for involuntary migration and service of persons with a view to ensure their recovery, rehabilitation and re-integration into the mainstream of the society.

Faraja CBHC organization is front lining the anti-trafficking in person Act of 2008 through awareness raising on human trafficking to 18 wards of Singida municipality to eliminate trafficking in person by all its form.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

On 11 April 2008, the Tanzania National Assembly Passed Comprehensive legislation to address all aspects of Trafficking in Person in the country and beyond, The Anti-trafficking in Person Act (ATIP) of 2008 became effective in June 2008. The government of Tanzania went further by establishing two Anti-trafficking Action Plans to combat trafficking in the country after observing that the problem is still expanding. The Action Plans include The National Anti-trafficking Action Plan (2012-2014) and the National Anti-trafficking Action Plan - 2015-2017 (URT, 2016).

All those Plans were purposeful for addressing this crime that violates human rights and dignity. The Tanzanian government made all those efforts and plans to prevent said crime but the problem is still fast-growing due to lack of awareness against Trafficking in Persons among community members, strong existence of key drivers of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) like abject poverty, unemployment, low income level and lack of proper skills and education among community members especially in the poorest regions including Singida.

While the world is struggling to fight against human trafficking and providing awareness about the effects on human trafficking, there are still some places of the world like Singida municipality which have not been integrated in the fight against human trafficking due to lack of awareness about the endemic, brought about by little access to media utilization like listening to radios, reading newspapers, journals, watching television and internet programs that educate on the current widespread of human trafficking and how to combat it. In its actuality human trafficking is a modern-day slavery, which is associated with the use of force, fraud or coercion to control someone to work without payment or engage in sexual activity in exchange for anything of value (money, drugs, food and clothes). Common forms of modern slavery are sexual trafficking and sales of body organs

Trafficking is a sensitive issue which is not often discussed publicly or politically, this taboo status makes it more difficult for local groups to openly work to prevent it. Because of the complicity of this problem, partners, stakeholders, development groups, legal aides, traders, police force, community workers, government leaders, and religious leaders must work together to reduce the risks of trafficking for vulnerable people. There is a need to raise awareness about the severity of the problem, means used to practice human trafficking and vulnerable population, effects of human trafficking in the society by providing education to both adults and children

3 Project activities as planned;

- i) Disseminating focus knowledge-based on Human Trafficking, Gender Based Violence, Substance Abuse, and HIV/AIDS/STI to the public. To promote and expand our information, education and communication services (IEC) to reach 7,000 community members.

- ii) Continue ongoing training of five Faraja staff in Human Trafficking and 47 CHW who will raise awareness in the wards, in schools, churches and mosques by means of using plays and videos. The 14 new CHW will be supported with travel by being given a new bicycle each.
- iii) Advocating for countering human trafficking as a human right amongst the leadership and decision-makers - at the villages, community, religious, local council and at the municipal levels. Advocacy will be a prominent task in our Human Trafficking and HIV/AIDS work including speaking to stigma and discrimination.
- iv) To alienate poverty by empowering and supporting income generating activities (IGA's) and Small Income Lending Communities (SILC). Supervision and support of five IGA's and four SILC groups for victims to help them provide for their own needs.
- v) Monthly meetings of Human Trafficking Platform – support for travel, accommodation and secretarial work

4. Projects Outcomes – the results achieved

(Include here a brief comparison between original project goals and actual outcomes.)

1. Disseminating focus knowledge-based on Human Trafficking, Gender Based Violence, Substance Abuse, and HIV/AIDS/STI to the public. To promote and expand our information, education and communication services (IEC) to reach 7,000 community members.

The following activities were conducted to meet this goal:

- Awareness raising meetings were conducted by both the Faraja HT team of staff and the 47 trained CHWs.
- The meetings were conducted in the 18 municipal wards in all favourable areas such as schools, colleges, health centres, local and village meetings, market places and religious institutions.
- In order to promote and expand our information, education and communication services (IEC) we targeted to reach 7,000 community members, since past year Faraja was able to reach a number of 156,967 in total with 65,922 males and 91,045 females that has far surpassed the targeted mark.

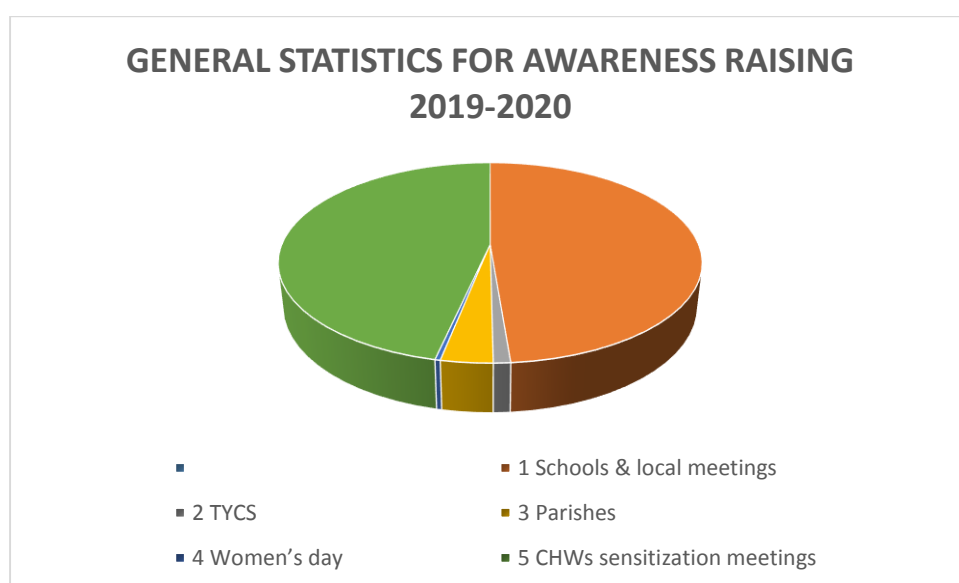
2. Continue ongoing training of five Faraja staff in Human Trafficking and 47 CHW who will raise awareness in the wards, in schools, churches and mosques by means of using plays and videos. The 14 new CHW will be supported with travel by being given a new bicycle each.

The following activities were conducted to meet this goal:

- Two refresher trainings on counter human trafficking and HIV/AIDS were provided to the 47 CHWs. These trainings were a one-day training (with illustrations and group work) that were conducted in July and November, another training is scheduled for August 2020.
- The CHWs conducted meetings in the 18 municipal wards in all favourable areas such as schools, colleges, clinics, local meetings, market places, churches and mosques.
- Sensitization meetings conducted by the CHWs reached a total of 71,744 people whereas 30,667 were males and 41,077 were females.
- In September, the new 14 CHWs received bicycles to help with transportation to awareness meetings.
- Since last year a total of 1924 (720 males and 934 females) TYCS students from Manyoni, St. Bernard, St. Carolus and Meria and other schools were sensitized on the dangers of human trafficking by the Faraja HT staff.
- Human Trafficking sensitization was furthermore provided in the parishes to 4852 members (2197 males and 2655 females).
- Faraja staff also provided training during Women's day, training to 330 members (224 males and 106 females).

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR AWARENESS RAISING 2019-2020

S/N	EVENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Schools & local meetings	32114	46273	78387
2.	TYCS	720	934	1924
3.	Parishes	2197	2655	4852
4.	Women's day	224	106	330
5.	CHWs sensitization meetings	30667	41077	71744
	TOTAL	65922	91045	156,967



3. Advocating for countering human trafficking as a human right amongst the leadership and decision-makers - at the villages, community, religious, local council and at the municipal levels. Advocacy will be a prominent task in our H.T. and HIV/AIDS work including speaking to stigma and discrimination.
 - Advocacy is a major activity and is carried out with the help of the lawyer, police, PCCB and other members of the platform who consist of people from health, government, education and different religious denominations. Clients are referred as the need arises to the different departments.
4. To alienate poverty by empowering and supporting income generating activities (IGA's) and Small Income Lending Communities (SILC). Supervision and support of

five IGA's and four SILC groups for victims to help them provide for their own needs.

The following activities were conducted to meet this goal:

- IGAs and SILC training was conducted to both the 47 CHWs and representative members of the existing 6 IGAs and SILC groups.
 - From the training 12 more groups were formed making 18 groups each of which is from the 18 municipal wards.
 - Faraja staff and the trained 47 CHWs conduct the supervision of these groups weekly.
5. Monthly meetings of HT Platform – support for travel, accommodation and secretarial work
- Following the workshop that was held in December 2018 to 19 stakeholders from PCCB, Police, Health, Religious and Social institutions that ultimately formed the platform (“Jukwaa”), meetings were held monthly to discuss different CHT related activities.
 - A total of 12 platform meetings were held since April last year, 3 meetings were postponed due to members being occupied with their civil duties in the government offices, and 3 meetings were postponed this year due to COVID-19.
 - Taking into consideration the inability of some members showing up in the meetings or performing platform activities due to being occupied with their civil duties, the platform resorted to reducing the number of members from 29 to 15.
 - The platform was involved in 9 cases of CHT that led into rescuing 12 trafficked victims that were returned home safely.

5. Project Process Narrative – how the project was implemented or progressed to date.

PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

OVERALL GOAL:

To raise awareness on human trafficking and provide measures to mitigate its severe effects in 18 wards of Singida municipality through provision of education in the community, schools, colleges, institutions, health centres, religious centres, as well as local community meetings by the end of the project.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- i. To raise and deepen awareness on the dangers of human trafficking including its severe effects (such as GBV, human right violations, substance abuse, crimes) in 18 wards of Singida municipality by the end of the project.
- ii. To address the associated effects of human trafficking to 18 wards of Singida municipality by the end of the project.

In order to answer the project objectives, the following *key* activities were performed

- 1. Providing awareness to the society, schools, Health Centres, Religious Institution, villages and local governments about the situations of Human Trafficking in the region, the potential victims, effects of human trafficking practices, legal and protection measures available and where can the victims seek help and support before, during and after going through the experience of being a human trafficking victim.**

Sub Activities:

- Conducted awareness meetings to the society, schools, Health Centres, Religious Institution, villages and local governments about the situations, dangers and effects of Human Trafficking in the region.
- Provided CHT sensitivity sessions to 90 Local government leaders in 18 Wards Singida Municipality
- Conducted refresher training to the 47 CHWs

Expected outcome:

- Community members, school aged children (and their teachers), in Singida Region are aware on the danger of Human Trafficking.

- Human trafficking acts, includes human violence, labour exploitation, domestic servitude, forced marriage, forced criminality, child soldiers, and organ harvesting in Singida municipality reduced by the end of the project.
- Sexual transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS, which is associated with human trafficking practices in Singida municipality reduced by the end of the project.
- Local government leaders in each of the following 18 Wards well sensitized and are aware of the dangers and the effects of human trafficking practices, legal and protection measures available and where the victims can seek help and support before, during and after going through the experience of being a human trafficking victim.
- CHWs in all municipal wards have received a refresher course and are able to meet project goals and objectives.

2. Providing qualified social, Legal, psychological and medical assistance to the victims of Human Trafficking done by our doctor, nurses, Police gender desk, PCCB etc. from human trafficking platform (platform)

Sub activities:

- Identified the platform members and provided training on how best they can use their positions and expertise to help prevent human trafficking and save trafficked victims in the region.
- Provided professional services to HT victims that led to their rescue and safety.
- Provided reliable information on HT during sensitization meetings.
- Conducted monthly platforms meetings.

Expected outcome:

- Community members in Singida Municipality are aware with existing legal aid procedures on Human Trafficking.
- Cases related with Human Trafficking reduced.
- Job aids (flyers, brochures and posters) with information on HT provided in all municipal areas.
- Psychological and medical counselling and representation provided to HT victims

3. Creating and implementing income generating activities (IGAs) groups to parents, unemployed and victims of human trafficking in Singida municipality as a strategy to overcome effects of human trafficking victimization.

Sub activities:

- Provided IGAs and SILC training to the 47 CHWs so that they may form groups in their respective wards.
- Identified 18 different IGAs and SILC groups from all 18 municipal wards.
- Identified centre for conducting IGAs in each ward.
- Provided materials, training and management support to these groups.
- Weekly follow up and supervision of these groups.

Expected outcome:

- Number of parents and youth who are unemployed at Singida Municipality decreased through involvement with IGAs (Income generating Activities) groups
- Vulnerable victims involved into IGAs and SILC.

The status of all these activities has been reported in the first part of the report.

(Include here difficulties encountered, problems overcome, lessons learned etc.

6. Challenges/ Difficulties encountered.

First challenge

- Very few of the trafficked clients are open to share their story with anyone for fear of stigma and rejection especially those who are trafficked sexually. They share only with our Faraja Counsellors during voluntary testing and Counselling of HIV/AIDs at Faraja Centre or in their homes during house-to-house visits.

Problem Overcome

- Regular counselling to the client and encouragement to join an IGA where they will meet like- minded people.

Lessons learned

- To respect each individual and their story
- The importance of having counselling and testing available in the outreach as well as at Faraja Centre.

Second Challenge

- Faraja Centre provides awareness raising, counselling, and testing only because staffs are not trained in other areas.
- Funds to motivate other multi-faceted staff

Problem overcome

- The Platform has created a large multi-faceted staff to speak to the follow up problems encountered by Faraja staff – Police, Health Personnel, Social services and Government lawmakers.
- platform has written a project for financial support and is awaiting response from possible donors.

Lesson Learned

- Even though people are ready to volunteer, they still need financial support for time and travel incurred.

Third Challenge

- Poor cooperation from some of the schools and colleges.
- People unwilling to believe that there is human trafficking in the area even though some children are missing from their families.

Problem Overcome

- Permission letters for training were obtained by Faraja staff from Singida Municipality and distributed in the schools.
- With police, lawyers and corruption team input and statistics to backup, people are more aware now of the various ways of human trafficking.
- People are now open to cooperate with the police in reporting suspects.

Lesson learned

- Awareness raising as given by Faraja team is very important but the backup statistics from police and corruption team are vital.

Fourth Challenge

- Faraja is been asked to train CHW's in remote areas.

Problem Overcome

- Training has been done in one far off parish to the Christians at Sunday mass and 14 catechists were given training for trainers (TOT). They would need to be followed up and supported on a regular basis. This is still a challenge to us. We are encouraging the priests and sisters to become involved in training

Lesson learned

- Need for continuous support in remote areas especially churches.

Fifth Challenge

- Global pandemic for COVID-19, which ensured cessation of most project activities following government's prohibition of all public gatherings.

Problem Overcome

- Staff substituted by working from home. Most activities were done online and by phone.
- The office is officially reopened and staff are working twice as much by increasing the frequency of paused activities.

7. Targeted beneficiaries

Beneficiaries were reached through VCT, awareness raising, home visits, CHW's input, phone contacts and information and others by word of mouth.

HT success story

Three youth from Unyambwa Village, were persuaded to study Islamic religion with the people identified as religious leaders. They were trained for a month in a Madrasa Mosque with their peers. After one month training they were selected to continue with their training in Kenya. They received help with their costs and passports from their hosts (religious leaders) and arrived in Kenya for training. After their arrival in Kenya their passports and all their possessions were forcibly confiscated and were taken to the hiding place. They were placed in a room that was locked with no air. They found other young people were also held there in that room. A month later after the youth had left the village, CHT Faraja team went to their village (Unyambwa) to give Human Trafficking education. After the parents received the education, they were worried and they suspected that their children were possibly trafficked since they had no way of contacting them and had not heard from them since their departure.

They then shared with Faraja Community workers and local leaders of their suspicions. The CHT team of Faraja therefore helped the parents of the victims conduct the tracking of their children. After receiving assistance from Kenya immigration, the youth were successfully rescued and returned to their village at Unyambwa in a very bad condition. They are now doing well and are sharing their experience with other youth from their village on dangers of being trafficked.

Lessons Learned from story

This story shows that trafficking is not only conducted locally but also goes beyond borders to other countries, it also shows that the education we provide has become helpful to the society on avoiding situations related with Human Trafficking. Currently, people who are aware with the Human Trafficking are taking high precautions especially Parents to their children. Education is still needed to rescue our people in Singida Region.

Conclusion

Our work at Faraja is 95% donor dependent. The government provides test kits at present but we are not sure into the future what will happen. We do have local 'Friends of Faraja' who contribute 5% of project budget. Staff and CHW's have been trained to a high level and they are a very important asset to our programme. Therefore, we still need your support for the sustainability of our programme, as it become so helpful to our society in Singida Region.