

SINGIDA MUNICIPALITY- TANZANIA

Updated 4 months report

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



FARAJA CBHC
CENTRE

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PROJECT DETAILS

Item	Details
Name of Organization	FARAJA CENTRE CBHC
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Project Location	Singida Municipality
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Status	Non-Profit Organization(Platform)
Project Costs	
Project Duration	4 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

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.

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

(Outcomes explained here have been achieved in the past 4 months from July- October)

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, in the last 4 months 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 following activities were conducted to meet this goal:

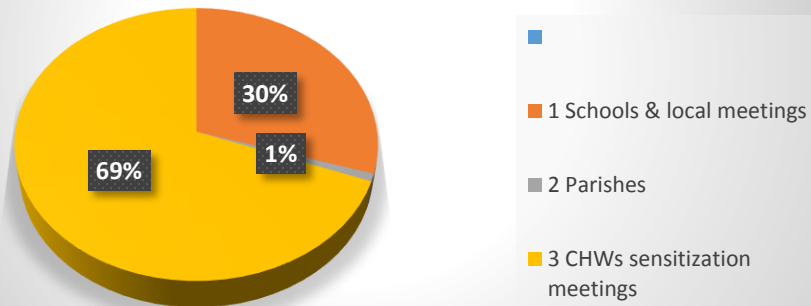
- One refresher training on counter human trafficking and HIV/AIDS was provided to the 47 CHWs. This training was a five-days training facilitated by the help of government Human Trafficking attaché. The CHWs were equipped with updated knowledge and information on human trafficking.

- Faraja has also conducted training to 25 teachers on human trafficking. The aim was to equip teachers on human trafficking knowledge so they can keep teaching it to students as part of curriculum and also establish school clubs where children can learn and report anything to do with human trafficking.
- 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.
- Human Trafficking sensitization was furthermore provided in the parishes to 4852 members (2197 males and 2655 females).

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR AWARENESS RAISING JULY 2020-OCTOBER 2020

S/N	EVENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Schools & local meetings	5447	6337	11784
2.	Parishes	163	145	308
3.	CHWs sensitization meetings	12616	15246	27862
	TOTAL	18226	21728	39954

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR AWARENESS RAISING JULY 2020- OCTOBER 2020



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.
 - Through the advocacy activities performed by the Jukwaa, Faraja has been recognized by the Ministry of Home Affairs who have pledged to provide continuous support and cooperation.

4. 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 4 platform meetings were held from July to October.

- In the past four months, the platform was involved in 5 cases of CHT that led into rescuing 8 trafficked victims that were returned home safely.
- In collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Salvation Army, Faraja has provided Human Trafficking training to the Jukwaa and other stakeholders in the region. It was a two day training conducted by facilitators from the government. This training has cemented our recognition and contributions on Human Trafficking in the country. This by far is our biggest achievement this year.

5. Benefits of the Project

Increased awareness in significant human rights and basic needs regarding health and well- being.

The most significant change this project has brought up to now is increased awareness in significant human rights and basic needs regarding health and well- being. Through the various comprehensive awareness raising sessions conducted in the communities regarding Human Trafficking, GBV, HIV and Palliative Care, there has been a significant increase in the awareness regarding health and well- being. Most people involved in the project had previously been unaware of their rights or how to access governing systems into receiving their basic needs; they gained such knowledge through the awareness raising sessions provided by Faraja.

Adapted new strategies to deal with new challenges

When COVID 19 erupted, we were under the assumption that human trafficking activities will be submerged in account of borders shutting down and public activities being prohibited. We however came to notice that it had taken a newer route through online activities. Victims were being abducted at the safety of their home through a ruse in online activities especially through pornography. In a meeting with CHTEA they had also confirmed to the same strategy being used in Kenya as well. Faraja took an initiative to update this new information to the public by providing refresher training to the CHWs and held meetings with Jukwaa and sensitization

meetings to other stakeholders to update them on the issue and equip them with updated information to relay to the public through sensitization meetings.

Increased collaboration with government and other stakeholders

Faraja has also increased collaboration with significant stakeholders who are key in assisting with project implementation. These stakeholders include but not limited to Community Health Workers, Jukwaa members, Local Government Officials, religious leaders, Health Care Providers etc.

Jukwaa has been recognized by the Ministry of Home Affairs who have pledged to provide continuous support to Faraja. Currently Faraja and the Ministry are planning a joint training program to human trafficking stakeholders in Singida. This has ensured ownership at government level.

Official recognition by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Through our hardened efforts to conduct human trafficking activities, Faraja has officially been recognized by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The ministry has recognized Faraja's efforts in combating human trafficking through cooperative efforts with the government officials through the Jukwaa. Through this recognition, Faraja has been linked with other organizations also dealing with human trafficking activities to join our efforts in combating human trafficking. Faraja was invited in the annual commemoration of Human Trafficking in Tanzania and the ministry was particularly impressed with Faraja's efforts and achievements in human trafficking activities. Through this, the ministry has pledged in kind donation for human trafficking activities whenever possible. This has ensured ownership at government level.

Rescue and rehabilitation of HT victims

The Jukwaa has managed to solve at least 5 human trafficking cases in the past four months. Jukwaa is a set of networks of government officials from different government sectors that deal with human trafficking. It includes positions like police officers, lawyers, doctors, social

workers, migration officers, municipal representative, and members of parliament, judges etc. whenever a case comes up, the Jukwaa decides who is in a better position to deal with it and they prioritize the case and save the victims. Through this organization, the Jukwaa has managed to save 8 victims from the 5 reported cases in the last four months.

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.

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.

Lesson learned

- Having a reliable mitigation plan is key in ensuring project objectives are met and achieved.

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.

8. Special Achievement

Anti- Trafficking Secretariat Meeting

The Anti- Trafficking Committee through the Anti- Trafficking secretariat in collaboration with government departments like Police, Immigration, The National Prosecution Service Office, Judiciary, Social welfare on one hand and Non-Governmental Organizations, and development partners on the other hand have implemented trafficking in persons' activities detailed in the first National Action Plan (2015-2017). The Secretariat under close supervision of the Committee has been addressing trafficking in persons issues as enumerated in the first National Action Plan (2015-2017). The secretariat operates under the Ministry of Home Affairs and oversees all Anti-Trafficking activities in the country.

The Jukwaa (through Faraja) had taken an initiative to welcome the Anti- Trafficking secretariat from the Ministry of Home Affairs to acknowledge and recognize the efforts made by Faraja in dealing with Human Trafficking Challenges. The secretariat had attended the meeting with another NGO - The Salvation Army that also implements Anti- Trafficking project in other regions of Tanzania.

In the meeting, Faraja had explained to the secretariat that the Jukwaa has been involved in solving several human trafficking cases in the region. The Jukwaa members in collaboration with Faraja staff are also involved in raising awareness to the community through the sensitization

meetings conducted by Faraja, and that we are the only organization dealing with human trafficking challenges in the region. We had also presented the project with the current statistics, achievements and challenges as observed through implementation.

The secretariat commended Faraja for all their hard work and achievements. He acknowledged that Human Trafficking is still a big problem in Tanzania as there are still many Tanzanians trafficked in abroad countries especially in middle eastern countries and Asia and that Singida is one of the high profile regions that is highly involved in trafficking young girls due to their famed beauty. He also explained that due to Singida being the centre of the country, it is also involved in receiving other trafficked victims from in and out of the country and he was grateful that Faraja was helping the government combat the Human Trafficking activities.

Salvation Army insisted that the presence of Faraja in Singida would help in coordination of activities between the two organizations especially in repatriation of victims back to their homes. It was also agreed that Faraja would be sending trafficked victims we rescue who are in need of rehabilitation to Salvation Army a big challenge we were facing in rescued victims since there is no safe house in Singida.

Main Agreement from the meeting

- Human Trafficking commemoration- For the past three years, Tanzania has been commemorating Anti- Trafficking in persons each year. This year it would be conducted in Dodoma nationally, now that Faraja had been recognized by the ministry of Home Affairs, the secretariat had proposed to send an official invitation so we could show case our project and also meet other organizations dealing with human activities issues. The commemoration would be conducted on 30th July 2020 in Dodoma.
- Platform training- It was agreed among the members (Faraja, Salvation Army and the Anti- Trafficking secretariat) that a human trafficking training to be conducted to the Jukwaa and other stakeholders in Singida. This is with the aim of promoting the project and ensure collaboration from other government institutions in the region. All members agreed to share costs.

- Certificate of recognition- Once official documentations have been shared with the Ministry, the secretariat has assured to present Faraja with an official certificate of recognition and acknowledgement.

The meeting was very productive because it not only ensured lobbying with the government but with other organizations dealing with Human Trafficking as well. The recognition has put us in the government's radar for future plans and collaborations. It has also allowed access and opened opportunities to working better with the government and other organizations.

9. 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.