



United Republic of Tanzania

DYNAMICS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN TANZANIA

STUDY REPORT

2016



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List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome
ATiP	Anti-Trafficking in Persons
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HT	Human Trafficking
IDI	In-depth interview
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
MUHAS	Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
UN	United Nations

Addendum

At the time of printing this study report some of the names of ministries, departments and agencies were changed as a result of the new government in place.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trafficking in persons is a crime that can destroy a human life and it gravely affects Tanzania as a source, transit and destination country. Traffickers exploit men, women and children thereby violating their basic rights. This modern-day form of slavery continues to thrive. There is limited research data on the magnitude, trends, root causes and dynamics of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) in Tanzania. This information is important for the comprehensive implementation of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (ATiPA), 2008 as well as the ATiPA regulations gazetted on 30 January 2015. This research study aims to provide a current picture of the magnitude and dynamics of TIP in the country based on first-hand data.

Methodology

A multi-faceted approach was used to conduct the study. The geographical scope of the research included the regions of Dar es Salaam (Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke Districts), Arusha (Arusha and Arusha Meru districts), Iringa (Kilolo district), Kigoma (Kigoma Urban district) and Tanga (Tanga Urban district). Dar-es-Salaam is the largest commercial city in Tanzania, considered a key destination of trafficked persons. Arusha and Iringa are reported to be major sending regions and Tanga is considered both a sending and transit region. Kigoma is host to a large population of refugees and is reported to be a sending and a transit region. A total of 800 heads of households (or their representatives) were interviewed. In addition, researchers gathered information from 35 government officials – national, regional and district, six victims of trafficking, 14 NGO representatives and three persons who know of traffickers. The non-personal data of 121 victims of trafficking referred to and assisted by IOM between 2014 and 2015 was also used in the analysis.

Findings

The understanding and awareness of TIP are still limited at all levels, thus the data available on TIP in the country may not portray the actual magnitude of the problem. The majority of TIP victims are young females (under 20 years of age), from different rural parts of the country and with primary or higher level education. Reported incidences of internal trafficking are higher than those of transnational trafficking. Poverty has been reported as a key push factor subjecting individuals to become potential TIP victims. Demand for labour in towns and cities as well as in farming, mining and the tourism industry was reported a key pull factor. Interviewees also mentioned a gap in implementation of the existing anti-trafficking in persons law in the country particularly at the lower level – at village, ward, district and even at regional levels and communities. Local government leaders, government and NGO representatives specifically pointed to the lack of coordination among relevant actors on counter-trafficking efforts at different levels.

Conclusion

TIP dynamics are rapidly changing, calling for the implementation of comprehensive and sustainable ATiP measures from different stakeholders. The cases examined in this study are very likely just the tip of the iceberg and many other cases, particularly concerning

women and children, remain hidden. One of the root causes of the phenomenon is observed to be a lack of understanding of the nature and risks of trafficking at all levels of society, including government officials.

Recommendations

Finally, this report recommends responses to the problem of human trafficking in Tanzania. It suggests that the ATiP Secretariat, in collaboration with stakeholders as stipulated in the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, should:

- create and oversee an efficient coordination mechanism
- create public awareness programs geared to inform the public and all government and non-governmental agencies focusing on the ATiPA 2008 and its Regulations and the National ATiP Action Plan 2015-17;
- coordinate and oversee the implementation of laws and by-laws including compulsory completion of primary education, programs and other initiatives;
- have a clear plan for capacity building and training of personnel involved in anti-TIP efforts.

Funds should also be allocated for research and to establish a TIP Information Management System (TIMS) that will improve the availability and sharing of TIP data at national and international levels. Additional measures for effective border control and anti-corruption are recommended. Ultimately the root causes that push individuals to search for better opportunities must also be addressed.

2. INTRODUCTION

A wide range of estimates are available on the magnitude of human trafficking, whether internal or involving more than one country. According to ILO's most recent global estimate, there are at least 20.9 million victims of forced labour, trafficking and slavery in the world today (ILO, 2012). In addition, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) stated in its 2014 report that "... there is no sound estimate of the number of victims of trafficking in persons worldwide" owing to "... methodological difficulties and the challenges associated with estimating sizes of hidden populations such as trafficking victims..."

Trafficking in persons primarily entails the violation of human rights of victims, whether these are men, women or children. The act of trafficking and the exploitation that ensues expose victims of trafficking to a variety of criminal acts such as deprivation of liberty, torture, and physical and psychological abuse.

Rationale of the study

The current study aims to produce data on recent trends of human trafficking in Tanzania while at the same time focusing on the nature and scope of this crime in selected regions of the country. The profiles of traffickers and their victims are developed and the activities, means and purposes of trafficking are explored. An investigation of the factors which facilitate human trafficking in the selected regions is also presented. Updated information on TIP in Tanzania is needed in light of the ever changing dynamics of TIP not only in Tanzania but globally (URT, 2015a).

Definitions

Trafficking in persons

This report employs the definition contained in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. Article 3 states the following:

(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.

Article 2, states the purposes of this Protocol:

(a) to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children;

(b) to protect and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; and

(c) to promote cooperation among State Parties in order to meet those objectives.

The Protocol requires States parties to take measures against transnational organized criminal networks and combat the trade in human beings for purposes of exploitation which 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 and the removal of organs (Article 3(a) of the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol).

Smuggling of migrants

The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) defines human smuggling as the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident (Article 3(a)).

Smuggling, contrary, to trafficking does not require an element of exploitation, coercion or violation of human rights. The two critical elements of the smuggling definition are receipt of a material benefit by the smuggler and illegal border crossing by the smuggled person.

Overview of TIP in Tanzania

There is a general paucity of primary research on TIP in Tanzania. The literature review undertaken for this study, therefore, relied on secondary research on TIP addressing trafficking and migration in Eastern Africa, including, baseline assessments carried out in Tanzania, at sub-Saharan African and international levels; primary and secondary research on labour, migration, and human rights abuses that might potentially be related to trafficking in the country.

According to the US Trafficking in Persons reports of 2008, 2012 and 2013, cases of child trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation are increasing along the Kenya-Tanzania border. Boys are subjected to forced labour, primarily on farms, but also in mines, in the informal sector, and possibly on small fishing boats (Kamazima, et al., 2012). Girls are exploited in sex trafficking in tourist areas within the country (Kamazima, et al., 2012). Girls and boys aged between 10 and 17 years are trafficked from rural to urban areas to be exploited as bar tenders, sex workers, domestic workers, agricultural plantations workers, street beggars, fishermen and peasant miners (IOM, nd.; MoHSW, 2010; Kamazima, et al., 2011; Kamazima, et al., 2012). There are also reports of youngsters being forced to work in hazardous conditions some of whom are as young as eight years old. For example, Makoye (2015) reported that more than 12,000 children have been rescued in the past three years from gold mines in northern Tanzania; children's rights groups fear thousands more are being forced to work in hazardous conditions for a pittance.

1 General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex II, U.N. GAOR, 55th Session, Supp. No. 49, at 60, U.N. Doc. A/45/49 (Vol. I) (2001), entered into force 25 December 2003.

Available information on TIP in Tanzania suggests that women and men are trafficked from rural to urban areas for labour and sexual exploitation. For example, studies conducted by the Kiota Women Health and Development (KIWOHEDE, 2000) showed that persons – mainly women and children – are trafficked from rural areas for domestic work, commercial agriculture, fishing, mining, and prostitution – many of whom end up engaging in activities that put their health at risk including being infected with HIV (MoHSW, 2010).

Several reasons have been established to explain rural-urban migration and trafficking in Tanzania. Poverty, domestic servitude, the breakdown of the family and parents not seeing the importance of education are the main push factors of child domestic workers. The majority of exploited children come from Iringa, Mwanza, Singida, Mbeya, Arusha, Shinyanga, Dodoma, Tanga and Kagera regions (MoHSW, 2010; Kamazima, et al. 2012). According to the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) Report (2012), the TIP leading regions are Iringa followed by Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Singida and Dodoma (Mwita, 2012). Dar-Es-Salaam, Zanzibar and Arusha cities are the main destinations of internal trafficking (Semberya, 2012). In addition, it has been reported that children in the country's large refugee population are trafficked to work on farms (MoHSW, 2010; Kamazima, et al.; 2012). The Global Slavery Index of 2013 revealed that between 310,000 and 350,000 people in Tanzania are living in conditions of modern slavery, ranking 29 out of 162 countries surveyed (Sahajpal, 2013). In part, this is reflected in Mwita's article in the Guardian newspaper (2013):

[S]o, you find in towns underage quarry stone crackers, shoe-shine boys, fitters, cart pushers, sand miners, prostitutes, domestic hands, farm helps and even factory labourers ... In rural areas, you find land tillers, cattle minders, cutters of hut construction poles, firewood collectors and even hunters of wild animals, some of which are vicious. Many of these young workers are virtual slaves.

In December 2011, the then Home Affairs Minister, Shamsi Vuai Nahodha, told Members of Parliament that TIP was a "growing crime that the country needs to do everything in its power to counter ... [Adding] youths exported from Tanzania are between 13 and 17 years old ... [Emphasizing] the heinous business is linked with terrorist groups, corruption and narcotic dealers across borders (The Guardian, 2011).

Trafficked victims – including children from neighbouring and other African countries and adults from the Middle East, Bangladesh, Nepal, Yemen, China and India – are forced to work in Tanzania's agricultural, mining, construction and domestic service sectors (US Department of State, 2013). Some are forced directly into prostitution (MoHSW, 2010; Kamazima, et al. 2012, IOM, nd). Citizens of neighbouring countries may voluntarily migrate to Tanzania before being trafficked for domestic servitude and prostitution in South Africa, Europe, and the Middle East (Kamazima et al., 2012; US Department of State, 2013).

Tanzania's Response to TIP

In 2006, the Tanzanian Parliament ratified the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. The protocol stipulates that State Parties must pay attention to an endemic crime facilitating the exploitation and cruelty of a huge number of citizens around the globe (Cameron, 2007). On 11 April 2008, the Tanzanian National Assembly passed comprehensive legislation to address all aspects of trafficking in persons in the country and beyond. The ATiPA of 2008 became effective in June 2008. The law clearly outlines the roles and obligations of ministries and departments, non-governmental organizations (NGO), communities and individuals to address this crime that violates human dignity, human rights and the right to health of trafficked persons. Specifically, the law prohibits all forms of trafficking, including, but not limited to, transporting or receiving any person for the purposes of slavery, sexual exploitation, forced labour, pornography, and debt bondage. A person committing any crime outlined within the Act is liable to be fined, imprisoned, or both.

Following the enactment of the law in 2011, the United Republic of Tanzania established the national Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee and its Secretariat to oversee the implementation of the Act and coordinate efforts to combat trafficking in the country. In 2012 the National Anti-Trafficking Action Plan (2012-2014) was developed to guide responses of relevant actors to combat trafficking in persons. This was followed by the enactment of regulations (Anti Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Protection and Treatment) No. 28 of 2015 and Trafficking in Persons (Centres for Protection and Assistance to Victim of Trafficking in Persons) No. 27 of 2015 respectively to facilitate smooth implementation of the law.

The Tanzanian government updated the National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Plan (2015–2017). The plan has a vision of making Tanzania “a nation which is free from trafficking in persons and provides quality services to victims to achieve their full potentials” and a mission “to mobilize State and non-State actors to combat trafficking in persons through initiatives that are geared towards prevention, protection, re-unification and assistance to those who fall victims and prosecution of the criminals involved” (p. 6). The development of this Action Plan was guided by five principles – government ownership, stakeholders’ participation, human rights-based treatment of victims, interdisciplinary coordination and systematic evaluation and sustainability – that will be used in the implementation process as well (pp. 6-8). The general objective of the National Action Plan is to contribute towards the improvement of preventive measures and response services in combating TIP (p. 5). Other government efforts include the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Identification and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons and the Directory of Service Providers to assist referrals for victims of trafficking in persons.

Responses by International and Non-Governmental Organizations (I/NGO)

Several I/NGO are working with the government to combat TIP from different perspectives: UNICEF supported the formulation of the National Strategy to Protect Vulnerable Children and Orphans; The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is assisting in

the establishment of a comprehensive border management information system (BMIS). Special emphasis is put on capacity building of border officials, especially through the African Capacity Building Center (ACBC) and the Tanzania Regional Immigration Training Academy (TRITA). The ACBC was established in 2009 with a special focus on inter-agency and inter-state cooperation and harmonization of training and capacity building initiatives. In addition, IOM is implementing a project to assist victims, raise TIP awareness among affected communities and to provide technical assistance to concerned government units and NGO. In 2014 and 2015, IOM, through its partner NGO, assisted a total of 126 victims of trafficking in persons; out of these 27 were foreign victims of trafficking (21 from Nepal, 1 from India, 4 from Burundi and 1 from Kenya).

The MoHSW (2010) Baseline Survey on TIP in the country documented several organizations whose activities are directly or indirectly linked to combating TIP. Kiota Women Health and Development (KIWOHEDE), for example, is a Dar-es-Salaam-based NGO founded in 1998 to fight child sexual abuse, violence, exploitations, teen pregnancy, early marriages and school dropouts among girls across the country. The organization operates in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Arusha, Singida, Iringa, Mbeya, Ruvuma, Kigoma, Tanga, Shinyanga and Mtwara regions. The Daughters of Mary Immaculate (DMI), an NGO headquartered in Tamil Nadu, India, has been operating in Tanzania from 2003. At its centre located in Kibamba area of Dar-es-Salaam, it rescues, provides shelter to and assists girls who were victims of child trafficking. Annex 1 shows a list of NGO currently offering services to TIP victims (IOM, 2013).

3. METHODOLOGY

Study design

The research team conducted the field survey using a multi-faceted approach, including interviews with experts working on counter trafficking, community informants and victims of trafficking as well as a literature review.

Study area

The study was conducted in Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke districts in Dar-es-Salaam region; Arusha and Arusha Meru districts in Arusha region; Kilolo district in Iringa region, Kigoma Urban in Kigoma region and Tanga Urban in Tanga regions. Dar-es-Salaam is the largest and considered a key destination of trafficked persons. Arusha and Iringa were reported major sending regions and Tanga was considered both a sending and transit region. Kigoma had been hosting a large population of refugees and was reported to be a sending and a transit region.

Study population

Study populations included traffickers themselves, persons who have come across traffickers, trafficked victims/survivors (both children and adults), representatives of organizations (international and national) caring for rescued victims of TIP, Anti-Trafficking Committee members, community and social leaders (for example, regional and district community development officers and village/street leaders. Ministry departments (for example, the Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, or the Police and Immigration Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs), victims from social gathering centres (for example, brothels and night clubs, bars, camps, high risk occupation sites), health care providers (district, regional and referral hospitals) and other groups that were to be identified during the study process.

To supplement the primary empirical research findings, the research team was able to draw upon non-personal data relating to 121 trafficked victims assisted by IOM Tanzania and its partner NGO from January 2014 to December 2015. Data was collected through interviews with the victims of trafficking conducted by IOM case workers at the point of referral to IOM and its partner NGO for assistance.

Sample size

Previously, a study like this one was designed using 100 households (primary sampling unit) per district (MoH&SW, 2010). Therefore, with 8 districts, an estimated sample size of 800 households sufficed for the current study.

Data collection process involved having a list of households in a randomly selected village/street with the assistance from the village/street leadership. This list formed a sampling frame of heads of households. Households were then selected randomly using

systematic sampling procedure (depending on the number of households in a village/ street) until the required number of households was attained.

Study instruments

Tools for this study included: a household survey questionnaire (interview schedule) used to generate quantitative data (magnitude of TIP, trends, characteristics, and factors), in-depth interviews (semi-structured interviews) and life stories for qualitative information (motives, historical perspectives and TIP experiences) and structured and semi-structured observations (living and health conditions of the trafficked/rescued persons). All tools were administered in Kiswahili.

Interviews

An optimal qualitative method was used for collecting data on individuals' personal histories, perspectives, and experiences, particularly when sensitive topics were explored (FHI360, 2005:2). TIP is criminalized in Tanzania making discussion around it sensitive; and individuals would often hesitate to talk about it openly. It was with this understanding that the research team applied different interviewing strategies to gather information needed for this study.

Preliminary interviews

The research team conducted preliminary interviews with a variety of persons familiar with trafficking issues in their regions/districts and communities – regional and district community development officers, regional and district health officers and I/NGO representatives. Information gathered during these interviews facilitated the selection of study sites in the districts. Participants from the following groups were included in the study:

Key informants

The research team interviewed 35 government officials – national, regional and district, six TIP victims, 14 NGO representatives and three proxy-traffickers. Their ages ranged from 13 (the victims) and 65 (proxy traffickers) years. Their education levels ranged from incomplete primary education (TIP victim) to university education (government employees and NGO representatives). Key informants were of different religious backgrounds.

On average, seven (7) key-informants were recruited from each study site. These were individuals we expected to be aware of trafficking and its consequences due to their roles and responsibilities. Information generated from key informant interviews facilitated identification of traffickers and groups vulnerable to trafficking.

Traffickers and “proxy” traffickers or people who are aware of traffickers

We identified and interviewed traffickers or ex-traffickers. Where it was impossible to locate the actual traffickers or where they did not agree to participate in the interviews,

we conducted interviews with their friends or relatives identified by local leaders and/or field guides. We sought permission to conduct the study at the region, district, ward, village authorities and individuals as per the national research policy. The law enforcement machinery (police and immigration department) that is part of the ATiP mission in Tanzania was informed of our study prior to data collection. Furthermore, we used field guides to reach the potential study participants. These strategies were used to protect the research team from potential danger/harm during the process of data collection.

People vulnerable to trafficking and trafficked persons

Based on the results of the key informant interviews, we generated a list of occupations known to employ a high number of trafficked persons and vulnerable groups. We then identified participants from these “predisposed” occupations and groups. These participants were asked a series of questions regarding their personal, family, and community characteristics as well as questions about trafficking incidents. Participants who identified themselves as being trafficked based on this definition were asked questions about their trafficking experience (recruitment, transportation, and so forth), the means used (deception, debt bondage, and the like), and the nature of their exploitation. Due to the subjective nature of self-identification, these responses were reviewed by the team supervisors to determine if the conditions of trafficking were indeed met.

Observation

In this study, we presumed that participants had different views about TIP that were of interest in understanding the interplay among them. With this in mind, the research team conducted observations on the study community’s daily activities. While in these community settings, the research team recorded what they saw and carried out informal conversations and interactions with members of the study population. In addition, the researchers observed survivors’ conditions at the shelters and in vulnerable sites. We used data from observations in different ways: to facilitate positive relationships among researchers and key informants, stakeholders, and gatekeepers, whose assistance and approval were needed for this study to become a reality; identifying and gaining access to potential study participants; improving the design of the interview guides and facilitating the interpretation of data collected through interviews.

Selection and characteristics of interviewers

Twelve (12) research assistants (RAs) and four (4) supervisors with a degree in social sciences and good experience in conducting field research and administering questionnaires were identified. We had worked with some of them before on other studies and especially during the baseline human trafficking study (in 2009-2010). They thus understood the study objectives and some logistical issues for this study. All RAs underwent a three days’ training with the participation of IOM as a refresher for those with experience and to orient new researchers on the objectives and procedures for this study. In addition, they were made aware of the vulnerability of trafficked persons and exposed to the proper interaction and interviewing procedures/ethics with trafficked persons or other exploited individuals as per the WHO (2013); IOM (2009) and The Salvation Army (2006:60-71) recommendations.

Data collection process

A total of four teams consisting of three RAs and one supervisor were in charge of data collection. All team members covered Dar-es-Salaam region to gain a common understanding of the tools and carry out additional fine-tuning of the same. After covering Dar-es-Salaam region, each team covered Arusha, Iringa, Kigoma and Tanga regions respectively. On average, data collection lasted for ten (10) days per region.

Ethical considerations

We obtained ethical clearance for this study from the MUHAS Institutional Review Board (IRB). Permission to conduct the study, which had been sought from the Regional Administrative Secretaries (RAS), the District Administrative Secretaries (DAS), Village/Street authorities, managers of NGO/institutions caring for rescued persons, rescued/trafficked victims and heads of households. Participants in this study were 15 years or older. We conducted interviews with the trafficked persons and persons vulnerable to trafficking according to the WHO guide about ethical and safety recommendations for interviewing trafficked women (Zimmerman & Watts, 2013) and other exploited persons, IOM's (2009) guidance for health care providers ("Caring for Trafficked Persons") and the Salvation Army (2006: 60-71) recommendations. That is, the process of interviewing them did not do harm to them (not putting them at higher risk of danger); narrowing the questions to the information needed (not re-traumatizing them) and contacting service providers available in the study area for accessing both trafficked and vulnerable groups/occupations.

We were aware of the possibility of encountering cases of traumatized trafficked persons or their relatives. We thus arranged with local government leaders and District Social Welfare Officers to provide appropriate assistance as per the Act (The ATiP Act, 2008).

Data management and quality assurance

It was the responsibility of the supervisors to ensure that the filled-in questionnaires were checked daily for coverage and completeness. As part of quality assurance, the research team prepared a field report that included the number of completed surveys, number and characteristics of refusals and any unforeseen events while in the field. Even though the research team was not refused any interviews, some NGO representatives and government officials reported to have tight schedules, and, even after being contacted several times, could not participate in this study.

A system was developed to check the quality to ensure all data received is accurately transcribed and translated. The final translated transcripts were then analyzed.

Study strengths and limitations

Our experience from conducting the baseline study on TIP in Tanzania was an advantage to this study. For example, we had some baseline data that we used to compare magnitude and trends of TIP in Tanzania. Moreover, we had contacts details of community entry

points (I/NGOs/institutions caring for rescued persons) that became sources of study participants (trafficked/rescued persons) that are often hard to reach.

Furthermore, we created TIP awareness among community members involved in the baseline study (the broad definition of TIP and its consequences) during the baseline study, which improved the quality of data collected. However, our experience while conducting the baseline study on TIP in Tanzania showed that individuals would be hesitant to share their experiences on illegal activities if there were law enforcement operations in their areas. With increased reported events of rescued TIP victims and prosecution of suspected traffickers, it was likely that some participants might provide insufficient or false information. For this reason, the research team spent longer time in the field. However, interviewing individuals working with and for TIP victims helped to overcome this problem.

The study team relied on reported information from heads of households to estimate the number and characteristics of trafficked persons. With such reports, we cannot rule out the possibility of information bias due to the respondent's ability to remember past events and their social desirability (respondents answering a question to please an interviewer). Both potential information bias and social desirability may lead to under- or over-estimating the number of trafficked persons and associated characteristics. Therefore, results from this study should be interpreted with care. In addition, we could not establish time trends of TIP due to limited data that capture changes in magnitude and scope of trafficking over a period of time. Routine surveillance systems to capture data may prove useful in the future to assess time trends.

4. RESEARCH FINDINGS

Description of study participants

Heads of households

A total of 800 heads of households (or their representatives) were interviewed from eight (8) districts of Mainland Tanzania (Table 1). From the design of the study, we planned to interview 100 heads of households per district of de jure residence.

Table 1. Number (%) of study participants by district of residence (n=800)

District	Number (%)
Ilala	100 (12.5)
Temeke	101 (12.6)
Kinondoni	99 (12.4)
Arusha (M)	100 (13.3)
Meru	100 (12.5)
Kilolo	100 (11.3)
Tanga (M)	100 (12.5)
Kigoma (M)	100 (12.5)
Total	800 (100.0)

In Table 2, we present background characteristics of heads of households. The dominant sex among heads of households was male, 494 (61.8%). The mean age was 46.3 (SD=13.2) ranging between 19 and 80 years. The majority, 466 (58.3%) had completed primary education and half, 400 (50.0%) engage themselves in the informal sector (unskilled labour - petty business, casual labour, etc). Furthermore, the majority, 474 (59.6%) were Christians and 460 (57.5%) considered that their households had average wealth (standard of living).

Table 2. Socio-demographic characteristics of study participants (n=800)

Characteristic	Number (%)
Sex	
Male	494 (61.8)
Female	306 (38.3)
Age (years)	
< 30	75 (9.4)
30 – 39	196 (24.5)
40 – 49	196 (24.5)
50 – 59	185 (23.1)
60+	148 (18.5)
Education level	
Never in school	82 (10.3)
Incomplete primary	61 (7.6)
Completed primary	466 (58.3)
Above primary	191 (23.9)
Occupation	
Peasant	201 (25.1)
Home-maker	50 (6.3)
Informal sector	400 (50.0)
Formal sector	69 (8.6)
Other*	80 (10.0)
Perceived affluence	
Good	67 (8.4)
Average	460 (57.5)
Bad	224 (28.0)
Very bad	49 (6.1)
Religion	
Christian	474 (59.6)
Muslim	321 (40.4)

* Includes: fishing, retirees, unemployed and others key informants

Awareness and understanding of TIP

The research team first asked study participants about their awareness about TIP before explaining the meaning of trafficking in persons. The definitions given ranged from understanding TIP broadly through recognizing some isolated elements of TIP – transporting persons for the purpose of exploitation – (at the national, regional and district levels) to not having an idea of this concept at the community level. In most cases, the participants did not differentiate between TIP, migration and smuggling. The IOM staff, for instance, gave a broad definition of TIP, “Trafficking in persons (TIP) may be

defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person by means of threat, violence or deceit for the purpose of exploitation-” (IDI, Dar-Es-Salaam, February 2015). The Regional Community Development Officer, on his part, defined TIP as “transporting human beings from one place to another without their consent for the purpose of exploitation” (IDI, Iringa, February 2015). Another regional official added, “Trafficking of persons means transporting a person form one point to another [within the country] or from one country to another ... It involves the trafficker, the victim and the means of transport used” (IDI, Iringa, February 2015).

Some officials mistook TIP for cross border smuggling stating, “I understand that TIP is the movement from one country to another ... for instance, Somalis and Ethiopians coming here without proper documents ... They use illegal entry points” (IDI, Arusha, February, 2015). NGO representatives interviewed in Iringa observed that “TIP is the recruitment and transportation of girls for the purpose of selling them or sexual exploitation” (IDI, Iringa, February, 2015). A victim interviewed in Arumeru had no idea what TIP was although she had been caught in that trap (IDI, Arumeru, February, 2015). Generally, illegal transportation of individuals from one place to another, age and sex of the victims, and exploitation were the key elements of TIP mentioned by informants. After introducing the broad definition of TIP, many key informants described TIP as illegal and violating all forms of human rights. They called on the community and the government to develop and implement strict measures to combat it.

Of all study participants, 584 (73%) reported to be aware of TIP. While awareness varied with the sex of the study participant; 373 (75.5% for males and 211 (69.0%) for females ($p=0.049$)), it was not dependent on the age of the study participants. After TIP was explained, almost all of the study participants (799 or 99.9%) confirmed its existence. Participants to the study survey gave their views on the legality of TIP. While the majority, 677 (84.6%) thought TIP was a criminal offence, 42 (5.3%) thought it was not (Figure 1).

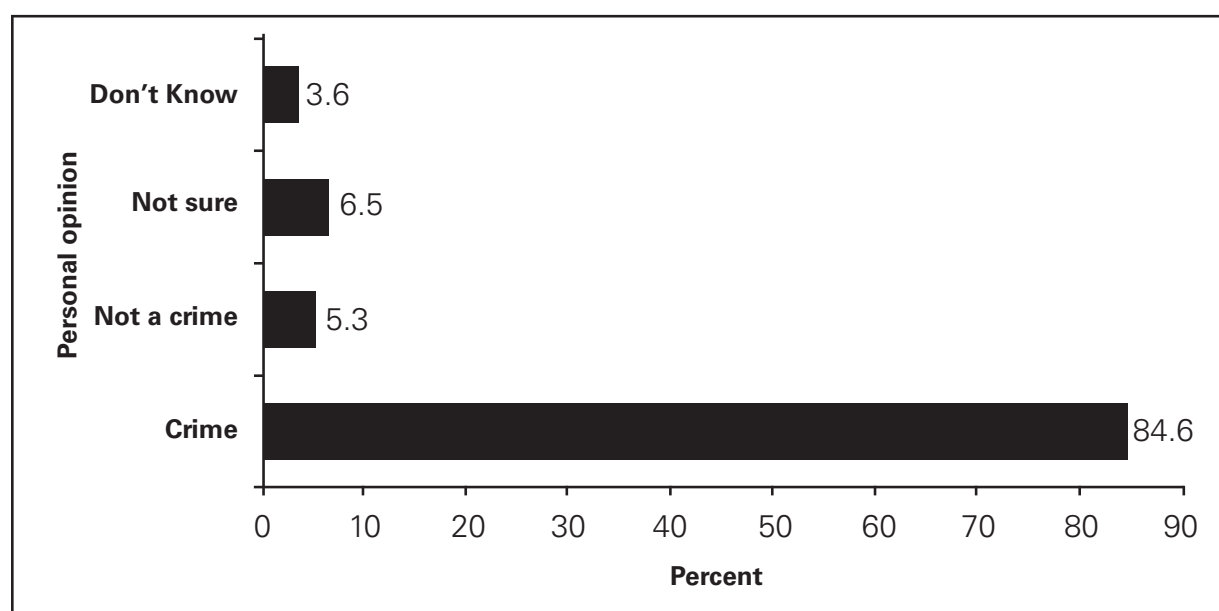


Figure 1. Opinion whether human trafficking is a crime or not

Key messages

- No uniform understanding of the definition of TIP.
- Understanding of elements of TIP decreases with hierarchy (from national to the grassroots levels).
- One out of seven (15%) either do not know or do not consider TIP a crime.

Sources of information on TIP

Key informants were asked to report on sources of information about TIP. From the survey, the majority, 498 (77.2%), were aware of TIP from the media (radio, television and newspapers), 53 (8.2%) from booklets and fliers and 30 (4.7%) got information about TIP from community leaders (Figure 2).

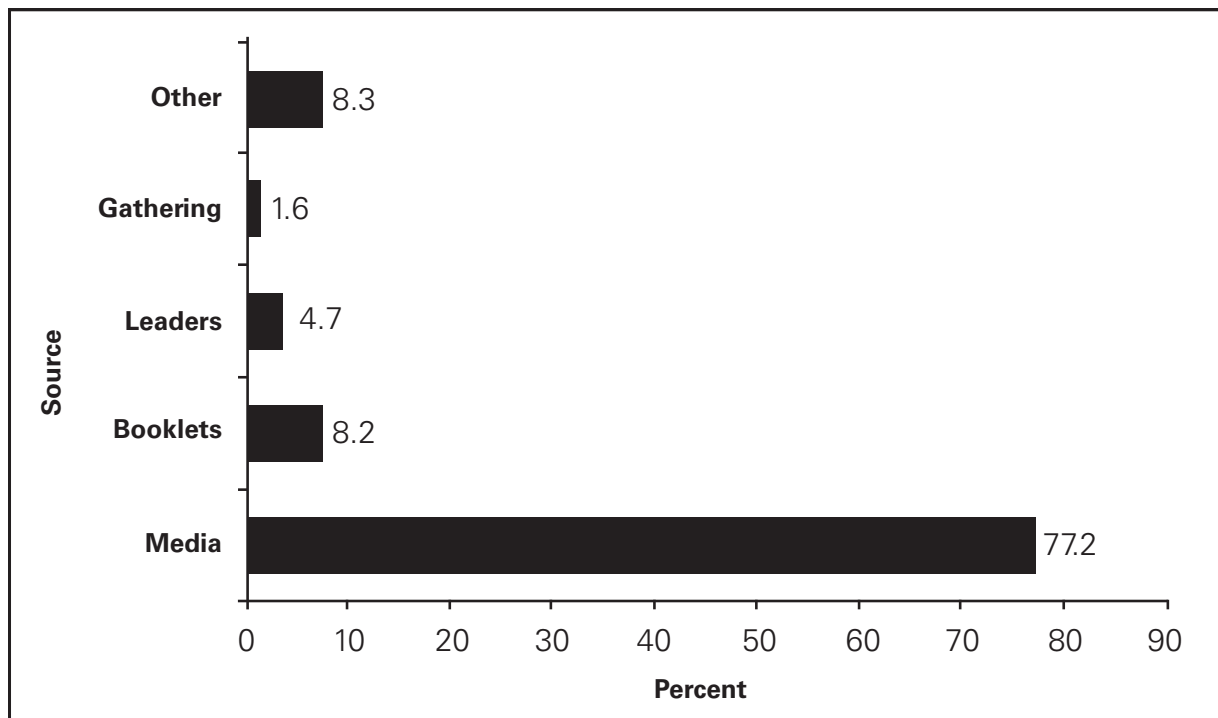


Figure 2. Reported sources of information on trafficking in persons, Tanzania 2015

Key messages

- Media plays an important role to relay information on TIP.
- Community leaders unoccasionally reported as sources of TIP information.

Forms of TIP

Study participants described different versions of TIP. The descriptions highlight that TIP takes different forms in different geographic locations and may occur at local as well as international levels. Internal TIP was most commonly mentioned. Individuals are trafficked from one region usually from smaller towns to bigger ones, or cities like Mwanza, Mbeya, Arusha, and Dar es Salaam. For instance, an official in Arusha, reported:

Victims come from Kilimanjaro, or Dodoma, Singida... mostly from these regions to

Arusha. Sometimes they may stay for one or two days before they are taken to their final destination in a particular household to work. Therefore you may find that upon arrival in Arusha (at Daraja Mbili) trafficked persons would go through some kind of a minor transit point or stop over before proceeding to work as housemaids in suburbs of this same city (IDI, Arusha, February 2015).

While in some parts, trafficking is for purposes of domestic work, in other regions the purpose is for working in small businesses, tending to livestock and petty trading. This includes both young males and females.

It appears that trafficking is facilitated by individuals residing in towns and cities of source areas. They often bring trafficked persons to the destination areas such as Dar es Salaam or Mbeya. Some of these persons had previously worked/lived in the destinations areas/cities.

While Iringa has long been known to be one of the main source regions (MoHSW, 2010), there is a recent trend showing an increasing number of people entering Iringa from other parts of the country, particularly Dodoma. This movement appears to be regular or seasonal migration, because it is clear that most of those who travel to Iringa do it on their own and end up in street begging or getting short term labour. However, evidence from other countries indicates that trafficking can thrive together in situations where there are labour market gaps to be filled even in the informal sector. A situation of internal migration for labour could very well turn into an exploitative situation; whether or not it is trafficking in persons. The improvement of the road network between Iringa and Dodoma has been described by some informants to have contributed to increased movement of people to Dodoma and other parts of the country.

In addition to being a major source, Iringa region is also reported to be a major transit point for persons smuggled from Ethiopia, Somalia en route to South Africa, Malawi and Zambia (Horwood, 2009: 27). Kigoma region is also a destination for children (especially from the Democratic Republic of Congo) trafficked into Tanzania to work as house maids. Trafficked persons also cross borders from Kigoma into neighbouring countries.

Key messages

- Awareness of internal TIP mainly limited to trafficking for domestic labour.

Causes of TIP

During the interviews, we asked informants about the causes of TIP. The answers provided can be grouped in three which are the family, community and national levels.

Family level

Family conflict and child abuse were cited among the causes of TIP forcing young men and women to become easy targets for traffickers. Orphanhood, family poverty and child

neglect were also mentioned. Other factors mentioned are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Reported causes of TIP (n=800)*

Cause	Number (%)
Poor socio-economy	560 (74.1)
Family disintegration	194 (25.7)
Support for a family	74 (9.8)
Deceived	40 (5.3)
Hiding	23 (3.0)
Look for a better living	13 (1.7)
Other	10 (1.3)

*The respondents provided multiple answers

Large family sizes and inability to provide basic household necessities such as food, shelter, clothing and educational opportunities were often cited as potential causes of TIP at the family level. Traffickers use these limitations to convince parents to release their children to travel to the cities and towns to work. Some traffickers even provide for the families' immediate needs to persuade victims before they take them with or without family consent.

Community level

Through IDIs, it was reported that community members share the perception that urban areas offer better opportunities for employment and good life (for instance, moving to Arusha is an opportunity for employment in the tourism sector). In addition, limited moral and legal answerability and accountability (due to limited sanctions on individual's choice of income generating activity), benefits from remittances (gifts and money mainly from victims of internal trafficking and cross-border trafficking) and limited enforcement of laws and by-laws protecting children's rights were reported as factors increasing TIP in the country.

National level

Interviewed Government and NGO officials have expressed the need to adequately implement the numerous Tanzanian laws and policies in order to curb the problem of TIP. Some of these laws include laws protecting the rights and welfare of children (Law of the Child Act 1999), the women and the youth. Some of the laws – the Anti-trafficking in Persons Act of 2008, for example – were not perceived as 'harsh enough' to combat TIP. Some informants cited the government's budgetary constraints as one of the root causes. The national budget does not allocate adequate resources to relevant ministries to address TIP at the national level. One example that came up frequently was the serious shortage of staff at the Department of Social Welfare at national, regional and district levels. In addition, weak border security surveillance system and poor enforcement

of migration laws at border posts and ports complicate the problem particularly when TIP takes international dimensions. There were also allegations of corruption and other malpractices among government officials responsible for securing the national borders.

A representative of a TIP victims' rehabilitation centre reported that most victims were lured by promises of further schooling, money (good pay) and escaping poor living conditions at home. Most of the rescued victims still express similar needs that precipitated their departure from areas of origin (going back to school and getting a decent job were the most frequent ones). In addition to those needs, rescued persons expressed other needs such as health care, psychological assistance, legal aid, counselling and business skills.

Key messages

- Poverty reported the main cause of TIP.
- Increasing demand of cheap labor fuelling TIP.
- Laxity of law enforcement machinery and corruption favour TIP.

Magnitude of TIP in the study areas

We introduced a broad definition of TIP to the study participants to facilitate the evaluation of the magnitude of TIP in their areas. A regional official interviewed in Iringa reported, "I have never heard of this business as you defined it ... I think it just involves crossing national borders" (IDI, Iringa, February 2015). An official in Arusha observed, "I am not 100 percent certain that TIP exists in this region ... However, there are claims that girls are brought in Arusha town to provide sexual services to the tourists ... certainly, there are individuals engaged in this business ... I have not encountered any in this region ... We hear about such cases in other countries" (IDI, Arusha, February 2015). A district official in Iringa reported:

TIP was a big problem in this region in the past four or five years ... Traffickers used to give false promises to young girls/boys or their parents – better life [education or work] in distant towns like Dar-es-Salaam and Mbeya ... Some traffickers would come with 'orders' to get house girls or house boys for their clients in those towns ... Some girls and boys used to run away from their parents ... The situation has changed after the government introduced compulsory primary and secondary education to all children in the region which, has made it difficult for them to leave the area after graduating from primary school ... However, our region [Iringa] has become a transit for TIP victims – the Somali and the Ethiopians – to South Africa ... It is a big problem now (IDI, Iringa, February, 2015).

A district official interviewed in Iringa observed that:

"A few children [boys and girls] – standard seven failures and primary education dropouts could fall victims of TIP ... Compulsory secondary education has significantly reduced TIP in this region." (IDI, Iringa, February 2015).

Compulsory enrolment in schools reduces the risks of children loitering in streets and eventually falling into the hands of traffickers. It was revealed that the recent increase in the number of secondary schools and a requirement for parents to ensure that their children enrol and complete secondary school has contributed to reducing the risks of children being trafficked to work in urban areas. Informants reported that households with children who had attended and completed secondary school were encouraging and supporting their younger siblings to emulate their success and finish school. They would also protect children by advising their parents not to fall for the false promises of traffickers or their accomplices.

In one of the districts visited, some local government officers interviewed admitted to being 'directly' involved in sending young girls and boys to Dar es Salaam. Most of the young girls and boys susceptible to trafficking were described as 'those who completed standard seven and failed to continue with secondary schooling'. This underlines the role of public officials in perpetrating the trafficking cycle.

Some government officials responsible for social welfare were not sure about the current magnitude and trends in TIP but insisted the demand for cheap labour at TIP destinations and the need for jobs at the sources still existed. Some respondents were able to pinpoint the season/time of the year where most trafficking for domestic work usually occurs. They mentioned months following national (standard seven/form four) examinations as peak internal TIP periods.

Key messages

- There is perceived increase of internal and cross border TIP.
- Months following national (primary and secondary) examinations known peaks of internal TIP periods.
- The introduction and enforcement of compulsory primary and secondary education by-laws reported to have reduced TIP problem in Iringa region.

Means of recruitment

Traffickers are reported to use different techniques to recruit victims. Some take advantage of potential victims' ignorance of conditions at destination and offer false promises like the possibility to enroll in educational programs, better paying jobs and a luxurious life once at destination. Although in most cases TIP victims are restricted in their freedom of movement, it was reported in Kigoma that trafficked victims working in bars or domestic workers often travel back to their places of origin during the holidays and act as recruiters of other girls with promises of employment and a good life in the cities. The girls, however, recruit their relatives and peers to save them from hard conditions at home without knowing that they are committing a crime. The TIP victims sometimes even visit their home villages armed with status symbols/objects (such as mobile phones and fashion clothing) as incentives to trap others into the trafficking cycle.

It was further reported that sometimes returning victims have orders from families in urban areas to recruit girls or boys for domestic work. Some traffickers were reported to have contacted needy parents, giving down payments of between TShs 10,000 – 30,000 to let their children leave. It was reported in Arusha that some traffickers recruit victims over the phone. Once they have reached an agreement with the parents of the victim, they send the transport fare (in cash or wired) – mainly bus fare – and the victim is sent to the destination (IDI, Arusha, February, 2015). An official in Dar-es-Salaam reported that there were organized groups in town that recruit girls from upcountry for the purpose of connecting them with their ‘employer’. One informant gave an example of a network of people facilitating trafficking spanning from the household level, individuals working in public transport system and other agents at the transit points. In addition to false promises of finding work or employment, others are trafficked with (or without) the assistance of parents/guardians in exchange for money, clothing and food (IDI, Iringa, February 2015; IDI, Arusha, February, 2015). Recruiting agents use modern means of communication (mobile phones) to connect victims to people in need in towns/cities and use tele-money transfer to cover costs involved (down payment, transport and the like). These agents usually reside in destination towns with connections to people in source districts/areas.

From the survey, 467 respondents (63.2%) indicated that the main means to get TIP victims was through their relatives followed by the victim’s voluntary movement as a result of deception and false promises, 86 (11.6%). Other reasons are summarized in Figure 4.

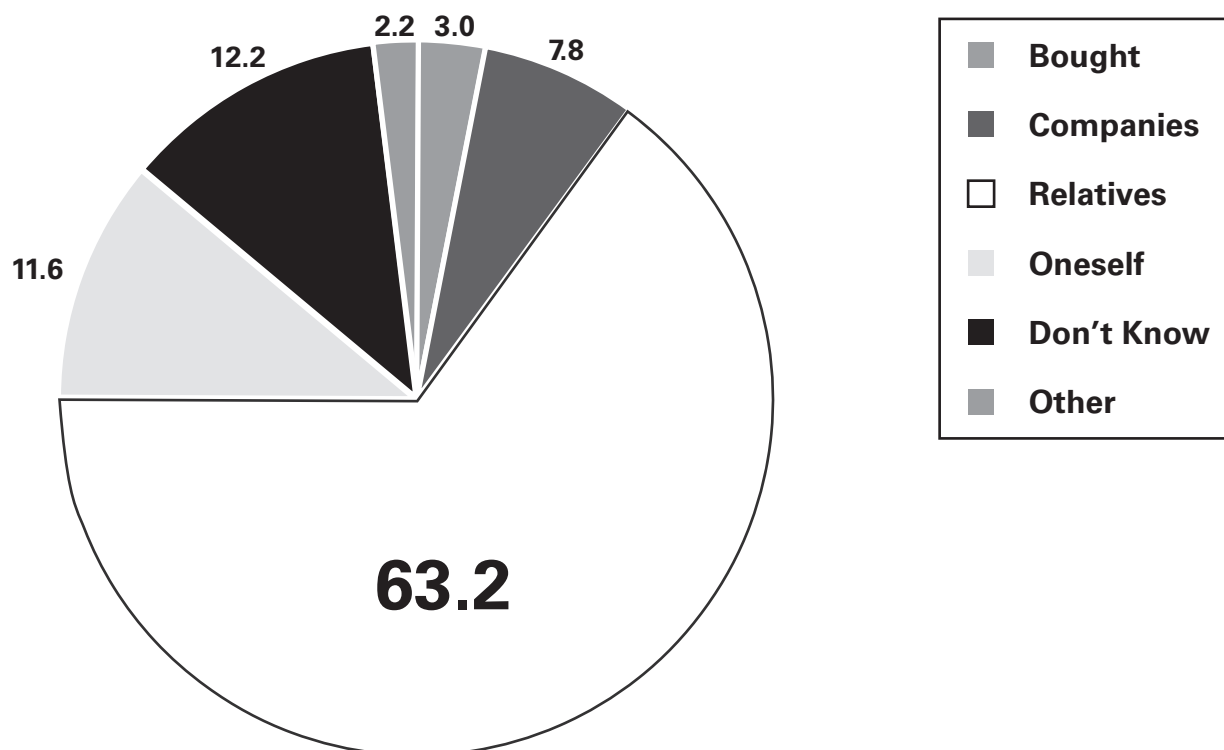


Figure 4. Reported means to get TIP victims

2

According to the definition of human trafficking, it is to be borne in mind that the means (ranging from threat to abuse of power, deception, to abuse of the position of vulnerability, amongst others) are irrelevant for trafficking of children to occur. In other words, only the movement and exploitation are considered in the case of child trafficking, see p.10 above.

Key messages

- The main means of recruitment is through false promises and deception.
- Modern technology (mobile phones, social media and telemoney transfer etc.) has simplified recruitment process.

Characteristics of TIP victims

The key informants were asked to report on the characteristics of TIP victims or vulnerable groups. The majority reported that their age ranges from 7 to 35 (sometimes older depending on demand). The victims are mostly young primary school dropouts and secondary school graduates living with families in extreme poverty. While victims of TIP are of both sexes depending on the nature of work to be performed at destination, female victims are subject to different types of exploitation as a result of TIP. They come from different parts of the country. Although this study did not have the opportunity to interview TIP-victims per se, reports from key informants suggest that the victims are mainly males aged between 7 and 20 years in other sectors like mining and timber.

More than half of the respondents, 435 (54.4%) reported to be aware of at least one person trafficked (to or from) their localities. In Table 4 we present reported characteristics of persons trafficked to or from the respondents' localities.

Table 4. Characteristics of persons trafficked to or from respondents' localities, Tanzania 2015 (n=800)

Background characteristic	Number (%)
<i>Sex</i>	
Male	210 (27.8)
Female	546 (72.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>	
8–19	569 (76.6)
20 – 24	116 (15.6)
25 – 29	37 (5.0)
30 – 34	9 (1.2)
35 – 39	7 (0.9)
40 – 58	5 (0.7)
<i>Educational status</i>	
Never in school	120 (15.9)
Incomplete primary	162 (21.4)
Complete primary	345 (45.8)
Above primary	70 (9.3)
Unknown	57 (7.6)

More than 90 percent of respondents (685 or 92.2%), reported that among the victims they know or are aware of, were young persons (aged less than 25). The reported youngest and oldest ages were 8 and 58 years respectively. Most of the respondents (345 or 45.8%), reported that the victims have completed primary education.

Based on reports from heads of households, an estimated 752 persons were trafficked. Of these, 543 (72.2%) were female. Therefore, more young females are reported to be trafficked than males. Of the total estimated trafficked persons, 170 (22.6%) were children less than 18 years (the lowest reported age was eight years). Figure 5 shows the proportion of estimated trafficked persons by their sex. Table 5 further shows the main push factors for TIP as perceived by the respondents.

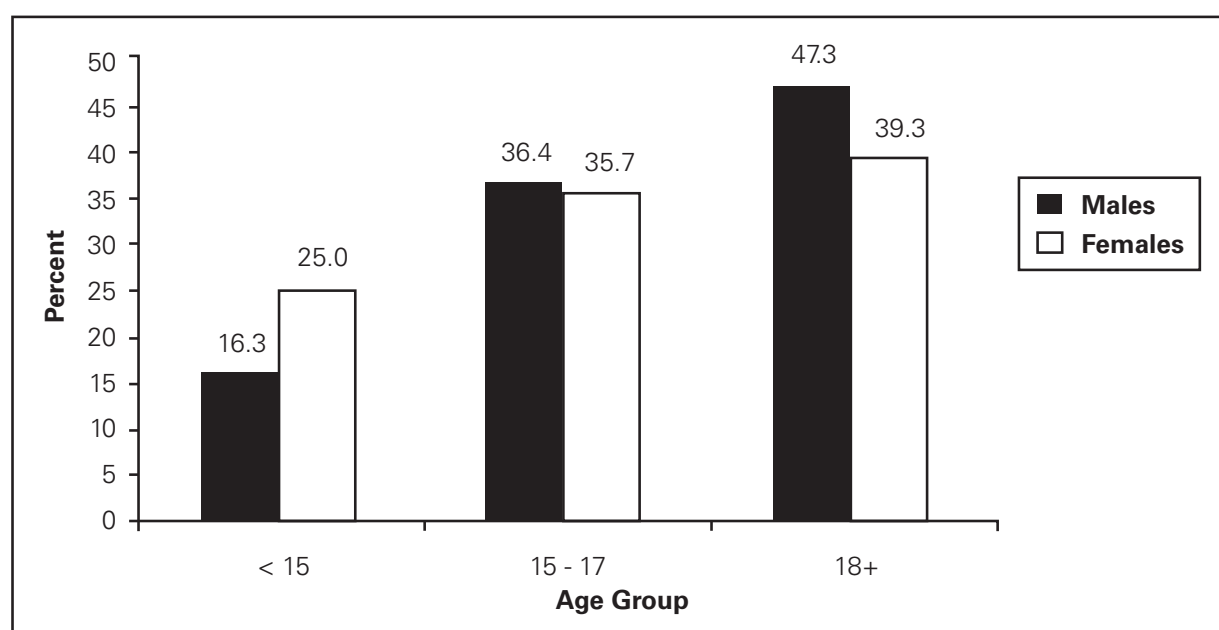


Figure 5. Proportion of reported estimated trafficked persons by age group and by sex

Table 5. Push factors for victims of TIP

Main push factors for victims of TIP	Number (%)
Poor socio-economic situation	560 (74.1)
Family disintegration	194 (25.7)
Support for a family	74 (9.8)
Deceived	40 (5.3)
Hiding	23 (3.0)
Look for a better living	13 (1.7)
Other	10 (1.3)

Key messages

- The majority of TIP victims are female, young (under 20), from different parts of the country and have at least completed primary education.
- Poor socio-economic situation followed by family disintegration are the main push factors for TIP.

Profiles of perpetrators/ traffickers

Traffickers and their agents usually have some kind of relationship with the victims. This may include close relatives, members of the extended family, friends, neighbours and work mates. Key informants from Arusha and Dar es Salaam described the perpetrators as middle class men and women working in government or the private sector. Some of the perpetrators have even established agencies recruiting young men and women for employment abroad where they often end up in exploitative situations (see Annex 2). Women aged between 18 and 40 have been cited as middle persons in trafficking. Informants have also mentioned knowing of traffickers aged above 50. Local leaders observed that it was difficult to establish the profiles of traffickers because they operate clandestinely. Some informants thought there is an international network of traffickers working with local Tanzanians in different regions. Such networks are alleged to work in collaboration with local elite (with international exposure) to facilitate trafficking of victims destined to work in the sex trade/industry in big cities within and beyond the country (IDI, Iringa, February 2015). The Secretary to the ATiP Secretariat reported that in 2015, the government had deregistered more than 75 agencies that trafficked males and females to work in the domestic sector in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) due to violation of the rights of the TIP victims at destination (Chilongola, 2015).³

In Table 5 we present reported characteristics of traffickers as mentioned by household members from the study area. The informants indicated that the majority of the traffickers, 542 (72.2%) were female. The reported sum paid to the families of each TIP victim varies between TShs 2,000 to 800,000 with the median direct cost ranging between 20,000 and 50,000 TShs per person.

Table 6. Reported characteristics of traffickers (n=800)

Feature	Number (%)
Sex	
Male	209 (27.8)
Female	542 (72.2)
Price paid for trafficked victim (TShs)	
< 50,000	178 (72.4)
50,000 – 100,000	42 (17.1)
More than 100,000	(10.5)

³ Tanzania has not ratified the ILO Private Employment Agencies Convention 1997 (No.181) and private employment agencies are registered under different laws without any specific law establishing them. However, the Tanzania Employment Services Agency (TAESA) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment monitors and regulates private employment agencies sending Tanzanian migrant workers abroad.

Key messages

- The majority of traffickers are female.
- Traffickers mainly known to the victim and sometimes to community members.
- Average price paid per recruited victim is less than TShs 50,000 (USD 25).
- Traffickers seem to have well established networks.
- TIP often linked to businesses involving high ranking and wealthy individuals with registered companies.

Forms of exploitation of trafficked persons

Figure 6 shows the reported types of work performed by victims of TIP. The main, type of activity performed (465 or 63.1 %) is domestic work (cooking, laundry, gardening, cleaning the house, caring for children and so forth).

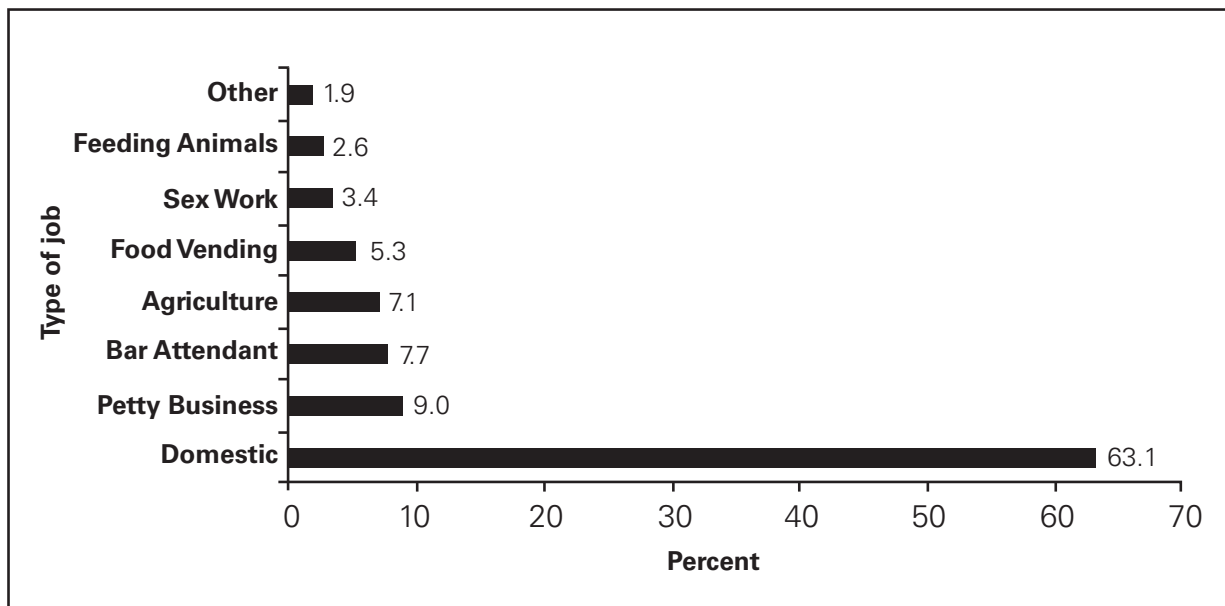


Figure 6. Reported types of job performed by victims of TIP

Key informants reported that trafficked victims experience different forms of exploitation at the source, on transit and at destination. Victims often encounter physical violence, low wages, sexual exploitation and abuse. Some of the trafficked persons are young and may end up in sex work with adults who often exploit them with meagre pay and physical violence. It should be borne in mind that these victims are ignorant of their basic rights and due to poverty; they have limited bargaining power for fair wages commensurate to the nature of work performed. In addition to long working hours in dangerous conditions, some of the victims are forced into other hazardous forms of labour including pornography. Other forms of exploitation and harassment include working without food and sometimes being denied access to clothing and segregation at family level particularly for those working at household level. Sometimes the trafficked persons receive meagre pay while the larger chunk goes to the parents/guardians of the trafficked victims or the traffickers themselves.

Key messages

- Types of exploitation include:
- Sexual exploitation
- Forced labour
- Domestic servitude/care
- Control mechanisms reported include:
- Beating
- Rape
- Isolation
- Insult
- Starvation
- Threats
- Payment below minimum wages
- Forms of TIP determine types and degree of exploitation experienced by victims

Challenges in addressing TIP

A number of challenges were raised by informants in dealing with trafficking in persons. Some of these challenges are due to legal, financial, logistic and social reasons faced by individuals responsible for addressing the problem at different levels. Informants described the challenges as stemming from limited understanding of the anti-trafficking laws.

There also seems to be limited sectoral collaboration in tackling human trafficking. TIP involves different sectors and departments including social welfare, the police, immigration, health, security and intelligence departments. There is limited coordination and collaboration among these sectors. In addition, tackling TIP requires broader efforts to address the root causes among which are poverty, unemployment and lack of skills and education; which lure individuals into the hands of traffickers in the first place. In one of the interviews, an informant described the financial and logistical difficulties of establishing community based non governmental organizations to support antiTIP efforts due to the (illegal) “nature of the problem” (IDI, Arusha, February, 2015).

In some regions located close to international borders, there is intermingling and constant population movement which makes it difficult to identify the nationalities of different individuals and the purposes of their movements. In such a situation, traffickers find a niche to conduct their activities without being identified.

A specific challenge relates to the difficulties of arresting the traffickers and holding them accountable. This is partly due to the complex and hidden networks of communication between traffickers, their agents on transit and people at destination.

Parents whose children become or appear to be 'successful' after moving away from their homes present a challenge in fighting TIP in some regions. It was reported that sometimes parents were less concerned about the nature of work their children were involved in and the different types of exploitation endured as long as they continue to enjoy the benefits (remittances in form of cash or in kind). There is limited reporting of trafficking cases to relevant authorities unless the children face some difficulties on transit or upon arrival at destination.

Key messages

- Challenges are legal, financial, logistical and social in nature:
- Difficulties in identifying victims and traffickers
- Laxity of law enforcement machinery and corruption
- Limited awareness and understanding of standard definition of TIP
- Penalties/charges/sentences mismatch TIP offences committed
- Poor coordination of ATiP initiatives at all levels

5. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Awareness and understanding of TIP

The understanding and awareness of TIP is still limited. The broad definition of TIP is fairly understood at the national level, while at lower levels, TIP is considered synonymous to human smuggling. Several factors could have contributed to this situation. First, the media was reported the major source of information on TIP. However, the media reports mainly on human smuggling cases, for instance, Somali and Ethiopians smuggled to South Africa. Hence, this understanding limits the recognition; recall and reporting of internal TIP events. Second, the Kiswahili translation of TIP definition currently used – *Biashara haramu ya usafirishaji wa binadamu* – poses two concepts that create more confusion. *Biashara ya binadamu* or human trade (selling and or buying) is not a common phenomenon among the majority of Tanzanians. Generally, TIP victim recruitment in Tanzania rarely involves selling/buying or abduction but through the manipulation of the traditional practice of child fostering – in which poor children are entrusted into the care of wealthier relatives or respected members of the community in the home region or in distant towns – to subject children to forced labour (U.S. Department, 2014). This perception, therefore, completely washes out all elements of trafficking in the community members' understanding of TIP.

Similarly, *usafirishaji haramu* or illegal transportation of human beings is confusing, as traffickers use common means to transport TIP victims (Kamazima, et al.) . There have been rare cases (for instance in Iringa region) where the TIP law enforcement machinery was reported to have arrested traffickers and victims of internal TIP in the country. Reported cases of violence and maltreatment of house girls/boys are not generally considered as elements of TIP. Consequently, the majority of the citizens do not consider TIP a criminal offence.

Furthermore, the U.S. State Department report (2014) reveals that TIP victims from other countries – typically children from Burundi and Kenya, as well as adults from Bangladesh, Nepal, Yemen, and India – are forced to work in Tanzania's agricultural, mining, and domestic service sectors. In this study, key informants indicated there were individuals being trafficked from Burundi to work in the agricultural and livestock sector in Kigoma. Similarly, a review of documents on places of origin of rescued victims revealed that some victims came from neighbouring countries within the East African Community. The State Department report further highlights the fact that some children are subjected to sex trafficking and citizens of neighbouring countries may voluntarily migrate through Tanzania before being forced into domestic service and prostitution in South Africa, Europe, and the Middle East.

Flows of TIP

Internal trafficking

This study indicated that there are four main flows of internal trafficking: i) rural-rural, where persons are trafficked for domestic, agricultural, pastoral, mining or fishing activities. Our

results indicate age and sex differences among trafficked persons. On one hand, the higher number of young girls compared to that of young boys suggests that the victims are mainly trafficked for domestic labour. On the other hand, the higher number of older men compared to older women suggests that males are trafficked to work in jobs that are traditionally considered masculine, for example, in mining, timber and agriculture industries. Arrangements are made between families and individuals who are recruiting necessarily involving transportation; ii) rural-urban, where trafficked person are recruited from their homes and then moved/transported to semi (urban) areas. This could be within the district, between districts in the same region or between administrative regions; iii) urban-rural, where persons are recruited from urban areas to (semi) rural areas) and iv) urban-urban, where recruitment and transportation takes place between (semi) urban centres in the same district/region or between regions. However, as the Secretary to the ATiP Secretariat reported, the incidences of internal trafficking are higher than that of transnational trafficking (Chilongola, August 31, 2015); usually facilitated by family members, friends, or intermediaries of victims who offer false promises of assistance with education or finding lucrative employment in urban areas. The majority of traffickers are women, mainly known to the victim and sometimes to community members. Traffickers have well established internal and external networks. It was also clear that TIP is organized around businesses involving high ranking and wealthy individuals with registered companies in the country and abroad (See Annex 2).

International trafficking

It is clear that there are two main cross-border trafficking flows: trafficking to the country and trafficking out of the country. Generally, the persons (adults and children) are mainly trafficked to African countries (for instance, Malawi, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia and Kenya) and other parts of the world (Europe, Middle East and Europe) for labour exploitation, organ removal, and sexual exploitation and sometimes to join liberal groups (Kamazima, et al., 2012; US Department, 2013; 2014). Similarly, persons are trafficked to Tanzania from other African countries and other parts of the globe for labour and sexual exploitation. As the Secretary to the ATiP Secretariat reported, this form of trafficking is increasingly coming to the forefront as more and more trafficked persons have been rescued by the Tanzania Police Force and the Immigrations Department (Mwananchi, 2015).

A MoHSW (2010) TIP baseline study indicated increasing reported cases of (in or out) trafficking at the household level ranging from 15 in 2000 and 151 households in 2008. In this study, the number of victims reported to have been trafficked at the household level ranged from 120 in 2010 to 350 in 2014.

Challenges in addressing TIP

Like other countries struggling to combat TIP with limited resources, Tanzania is facing challenges to fully comply with the ATiP Act's (ATiPA) minimum standards. First, there is poor understanding of the standard definition of TIP that limits the recognition, reporting, detection and documentation of TIP events that occur in different settings. As a result, existing data on this problem do not portray the true magnitude of the problem at national level.

Secondly, ATiP law enforcement is poor in the country particularly at the lower level – at village, ward, and district and even at regional levels. The main challenges are financial, logistical and pertaining to a lack of understanding of laws on TIP. Furthermore, there is lack of understanding of responsibilities in addressing the problem of TIP by communities, local government leaders, NGOs and other stakeholders.

Thirdly, poverty has been reported as a key push factor subjecting individuals to become potential TIP victims. This is a long term challenge that requires multi-sectoral poverty reduction strategies at both national and grassroots levels. The youth in rural and urban areas need to be supported and empowered to foster their income generating activities. Fourthly, communities, local government leaders, government and NGOs deplore the poor coordination of ATiP efforts at different levels. The direct consequences of this challenge are failure to maximize utilization of limited resources (manpower and financial), poor documentation and sharing of TIP information and duplication of activities. A proper coordination would facilitate, among other things, a smooth flow of information.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Like in any other parts of the globe, the problem of TIP is increasingly becoming a serious national and transnational crime in Tanzania. While there have been efforts (through policy, legal, advocacy and educational interventions) at different levels aimed at curbing the problem, TIP trends and dynamics are rapidly changing calling for the implementation of comprehensive and sustainable ATiP measures from all relevant stakeholders. Poverty, economic crisis, family breakdown, the impact of HIV and AIDS, illiteracy, ignorance of conditions at destination, internal and regional conflicts, political instability and displacement are major factors contributing to TIP.

Every year, the US Department of State issues a report on countries' efforts to combat trafficking in persons. In its 2015 report, it has made the following recommendations to the government of Tanzania:

[The Government of Tanzania should] increase efforts to enforce the 2008 ATiP Act by prosecuting trafficking offenses, convicting trafficking offenders, and applying stringent penalties—including jail time—upon conviction; implement the Act's victim protection and prevention provisions, including by allocating resources to the victim assistance fund; implement policies and procedures for government officials to identify and interview potential trafficking victims—including adults—among vulnerable groups proactively and transfer them to local organizations providing care; begin compiling trafficking-specific law enforcement and victim protection data at the national level; contribute government resources to train judges and prosecutors to clarify the difference between human trafficking and human smuggling; provide additional training to law enforcement authorities on the detection and methods of investigating human trafficking crimes; continue to allocate a budget for the Anti-Trafficking Committee and Anti-Trafficking Secretariat to implement the national action plan to combat trafficking; and implement the 2015-2017 National Action Plan.

It is difficult to collect accurate data on the trafficking situation in Tanzania because of the lack of understanding of the issues and general confusion about the concepts of human trafficking, smuggling and fostering. There is no consistent data collection method even among key stakeholders and it is not possible to quantify the magnitude of trafficking in persons. It has become clear, however, from in-depth interviews with community informants that this lucrative business thrives along with other illicit activities such as smuggling of migrants, keeping vulnerable Tanzanian women, girls, boys and men deprived of their dignity and an opportunity to live a productive life. Without delving too much into the macro-economic and broad development issues that will take years of coordinated efforts to address, there are a number of short-term and medium-term measures that can be undertaken to reduce human trafficking in, to and from Tanzania.

Recommendation 1: further research

Better qualitative and quantitative data is required on the number of trafficked victims, their backgrounds, where they end up and how they are trafficked (see also recommendation 5). Understanding their vulnerability and the scale of the problem will assist in prevention and protection. This study has made a start in this direction, but greater depth and tracking would benefit the stakeholders aiming to tackle the problem. There is a need to look further into the conceptual issues of fostering children and other traditional practices that lead to trafficking in persons.

Recommendation 2: awareness raising

The ATiP Secretariat, in collaboration with stakeholders, should create public awareness programs geared to inform the public and all governmental and non-governmental agencies focusing on the ATiPAct 2008 and its Regulations and the National ATiP Action Plan 2015-17, Strategic Objective 3. Such public awareness interventions should build on what was previously done (for instance IOM's Uwe Sauti Yao campaign) and include Anti-TIP education messages through mass media, training of identified stakeholders as specified in the ATiPAct 2008. Similarly, awareness raising interventions should clarify aspects of TIP such as: TIP being a crime, victims of trafficking in persons as victims of a crime and not criminals, and the difference between trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.

Human rights advocacy must be conducted against human rights violations such as child abuse, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and the like. Special attention must be paid to children working in dangerous environments and interventions should be made for the improvement of their working conditions.

Recommendation 3: capacity building

Findings from this study indicate a gap in the implementation of existing anti-trafficking in persons laws in the country. However, implementation mechanisms – such as regulations, strategic plan and institutional framework are now in place. Anti-Trafficking in Persons Secretariat should train different stakeholders on prevention, protection, rescue, prosecution as well as return and reintegration as specified in the Anti Trafficking in Persons Act 2008. Relevant knowledge and skills in TIP laws and mechanisms are vital to realize intended objectives. The ATiP Secretariat, in collaboration with stakeholders, should have a clear plan for capacity building and training of personnel involved in ATiP efforts. In order to make the training sustainable, TIP subject should be introduced in various curricula including the police, prosecutors' (focusing on investigation and prosecution) and the civil service training manuals.

The capacity of journalists should be strengthened so that the local media, including broadcast media can correctly report on trafficking issues.

Recommendation 4: effective coordination

Whilst the Government's effort to formulate an action plan is commendable, the ATiP

Secretariat should effectively coordinate among concerned ministries and organizations. Each member of the coordination mechanism needs to be accountable and come up with specific goals and activities in line with the action plan. The ATiP Secretariat must continue to ensure the effective sharing of information and a coherent reporting mechanism. Analysis of data collected proves that there is poor coordination of ATiP efforts between and within communities and local government, NGOs and government institutions. The ATiP Secretariat to coordinate and oversee the implementation of laws, programs and other initiatives as per Strategic Objective 5 of the National ATiP Action Plan 2015-2017. Since there are committees at different levels (village, district, regional and national), the Secretariat should coordinate the functionality of these committees and other ATiP stakeholders, emphasizing information sharing among different partners.

Regional cooperation should be promoted on issues such as effective border management, repatriation of victims, information sharing and extradition of perpetrators.

Recommendation 5: TIP database

The ATiP Secretariat should allocate funds to establish a TIP Information Management System (TIMS) that will improve availability and sharing of TIP data at national and international levels. Examples of such data include number of trafficked victims, their age and sex that would assist in assessing child trafficking, magnitude and time of trafficking incidences to establish trends.

Recommendation 6: School enrolment

Compulsory completion of primary education has proved effective in combating trafficking of young girls. School enrolment should therefore be encouraged where it is still lagging. Special attention must be paid to addressing the gender disparity.

Special programs to assist girls and boys with difficulties should be proposed in order to increase their chances of success.

Peer education programmes can also be proposed within schools to encourage students to study hard and succeed in school, not to fall prey to the false promises of traffickers and add elements of HIV awareness.

Teachers play a critical role in the attainment of goals in education in any nation. They are responsible for high standards in education, transmission of values and norms to their students. Teachers are the transmitters of knowledge who ensure that children learn, they are role models to students, and in most rural areas, they are the most educated and respected persons. Involving school teachers in these types of programmes can be an asset in the fight against trafficking of children.

Recommendation 7: prevention and tackling the root causes

Clearly, poverty and insecurity are key factors behind human trafficking. All effort to reduce

the severity of poverty in the source regions should be expected to have an impact on human trafficking in Tanzania. All measures to improve opportunities and alternatives within the country should be promoted and encouraged.

As regards private employment agencies, the Government should ratify the ILO Private Employment Agencies' Convention number 181 of 1997, and where there is a genuine filling of employment vacancies in the preferred destinations (the UAE and other Gulf countries) it should explore whether it can establish bilateral agreements for the sending of Tanzanian migrant workers there. In addition, private employment agencies should be closely monitored.

Recommendation 8: anti-corruption measures

The Government should address credible allegations of corruption practiced by state officials through investigations and national programmes and policies. It should increase its efforts to develop a culture of professionalism, accountability and integrity where corruption and professional misconduct is subject to appropriate discipline.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Service Providers for Victims of TIP

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

1. Attorney General Chambers
2. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
3. Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children
4. Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs
5. Ministry of Health and Social Welfare Ministry of Home Affairs Judiciary
6. Police force Tanzania Immigration Services

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

ARUSHA

1. Faraja Young Women Development Unit*
2. Legal and Human Rights Centre
3. Kiota Women Health and Development*
4. Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
5. World Vision*

COAST REGION

1. Plan International Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM

1. African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect*
2. Asylum Access Tanzania
3. Conservation of Hotels, Domestic Social Services and Consultancy Workers Union
4. Child in the Sun Centre*
5. Dogodogo Centre Street Children Trust*
6. Daughters of Mary Immaculate*
7. Friends of Don Bosco - Watoto wetu Tanzania*
8. House of Peace - Nyumba ya Amani
9. Kiota Women Health and Development*
10. Legal and Human Rights Centre*
11. Mbagala Girls Home - Mbagala street girls' home*
12. Msimbazi centre*
13. National Organization for Legal Assistance
14. Plan International Tanzania

15. Save the Children International*
16. Tanganyika Law Society
17. Tanzania Child Rights Forum
18. Tanzania Christian Relief Services
19. Tanzania Women Lawyers Association*
20. Women Legal Aid Centre
21. World Vision

DODOMA

1. Christian Council of Tanzania
2. Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
3. World Vision

IRINGA

1. Alamano Consolata Sisters
2. Family Health International-Road Project*
3. National Organization for Legal Assistance

KAGERA

1. Major Alliance Education Centre
2. Women Emancipation and Development Agency
3. World Vision

KIGOMA

1. National Organization for Legal Assistance
2. Tanzania Christian Relief Services*
3. Kibondo Field Project*
4. World Vision*

KILIMANJARO

1. Kilimanjaro Women Information Exchange and Consultancy Organization
2. Mkombozi Centre for Street Children

LINDI

1. Lindi Women Paralegal Aids Centre
2. Lindi NGO network
3. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance

MARA

1. Centre for Widows and Children
2. Child Dignity Forum

MBEYA

1. Mango Tree Orphan Support Trust
2. National Organization for Legal Assistance

MOROGORO

1. Faraja Trust Fund

MWANZA

1. Adilisha Child, Youth Development, and Family Preservation
2. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
3. Kivulini Women's Rights Organization
4. Tanzania Domestic Workers Coalition
5. Plan Tanzania

RUVUMA

1. Ruvuma Orphan Association
2. Orphans Relief Services

SHINYANGA

1. Rafiki Social Development Organization
2. Save the Children
3. World Vision

SINGIDA

1. Singida Children and Community Centre

TABORA

1. Fosters Children Home
2. Tanzania Network for Marginalized People

TANGA

1. World Vision
2. Tanzania Women Lawyers Association

ZANZIBAR

1. Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance
2. Ministry of Social Welfare, Youth, Women and Children Development
3. Tanzania Immigration Services
4. Catholic Diocese of Zanzibar
5. Save the Children
6. Zanzibar Legal Services Centre

Source: IOM, 2013. Directory of Service Providers for Victims of Human Trafficking.

***NGOs/Centres included in the study.**

Annex 2: TIP CASES

TIP CASE 1:

Mwanayamala, Dar-es-Salaam

Indian and Nepalese girls forced into the sex industry in Dar-es-Salaam

Mwananchi, March 3-9, 2015 p. 8

On December 18, 2014, the Immigration department arrested a group of 22 girls (1 Indian and 21 Nepalese) hidden in a highly guarded house in Mwanayamala, Dar-es-Salaam. The girls reported that they were recruited by the agents of Dhamakh Entertainment Limited; a company registered in Tanzania by Business Registrations and Licensing Agency (BRELA) in 2011. Among its activities, the company recruited girls from rural areas in India and Nepal on promises of performing traditional dance shows in Europe and South Africa. The traffickers hoodwink parents and guardians with a sum of between USD 800 and 1,000 depending on the girl's attractiveness in dancing. The girls are usually below 20 years, ignorant of the situations at destination and illiterate. The girls were transported from the villages to Kathmandu (Nepal) to Delhi, then Addis Ababa and finally Dar-es-Salaam. From the airport straight to a highly guarded house (15 fierce dogs) in Mwananyamala; the traffickers insisted they were in "South Africa".

Upon arrival in Mwananyamala, the girls were allowed five minutes telephone conversations with their parents or guardians informing them that they had a safe trip to "South Africa". The traffickers then confiscated their handsets and travel documents denying them the right of communication, information and movement. They were then forced to enter a false contract which provides for a monthly salary between USD 200 and 300 as opposed to the promised USD 800 to 1,000. The girls faced harsh living conditions: most of them slept on the floor, putting on indecent clothing; they had no access to health services, threatened of starvation if they refuse to go to 'work', fatigue from dancing for long hours and forced sex work without pay. The trafficker earned between USD 200 and 300 per girl picked up by a client. The girls 'worked' in Continental and Hunters Night clubs located in Ilala and Kinondoni districts respectively.

The trafficker and brothel owner was an Asian businessman, Amar Omprkash Babu Singh, the Director of Dhamakh Entertainment Limited. He was prosecuted (Case No. 227 of 2014); pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of TShs 15 million or 10 years imprisonment. He opted to pay the fine. The court ordered him to pay a total of \$30,625 to the rescued girls as per their contracts and the government to confiscate his properties. Omprkash and his co-directors were deported. The girls were rescued by the police who received a tip. Some were so weak due to physical and sexual abuse and one was diagnosed with TB. IOM and the Tanzanian Government (MoHA - Immigration Department) assisted the girls to return to their countries.

TIP CASE 2:**Thousands of Children rescued from dangerous work in Tanzanian gold mines.**

More than 12,000 children were rescued in the past three years from gold mines in northern Tanzania according to children's rights group who fear thousands more youngsters are being forced to work in hazardous conditions for a pittance. Plan International said the children from Geita region in northern Tanzania are being identified and reintegrated back into school as part of a donor funded initiative to clamp down on child labour involving children as young as eight. Police, government social welfare officers and NGO workers were all involved in the mission to rescue the children. The children's charity Plan said thousands of boys and girls are lured to work in gold mines in northern and western Tanzania every year in the hope of a better life – but many find themselves stuck in a cycle of poverty and despair. Their health is also put at risk by direct exposure to mercury used to process gold ore and girls often end up in the sex trade, which exposes them to the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. Tanzania has laws prohibiting child labour in gold mines but critics say the government has not done enough to stop small, illegal mines from exploiting children. Since 2012 a total of 12,187 children aged between eight and 16 have been rescued from gold mines in Geita and Nyang'hwale districts in the north, figures released this month have revealed. (Makoye, 2015).

TIP CASE 3:**TIP Victim rescued by study team in Arusha, Tanzania.**

M was born in Mpanda district in 2003, in a rural area. She is a fourth child in her family. She was in standard II, aged 9, when she fell in the hands of a female trafficker who deceived her parents to let her go to Mbeya where she would work and go to school. M and the trafficker took a bus to Mbeya. This was her first time to leave her village. At Mbeya, M was introduced to her female 'boss' who offered her a nanny's position along with a good salary and support for her schooling. Two days later, the boss told M that they would be travelling back to her village where she would start her new life. To M's surprise, she was taken by bus to where she learnt was Arusha town. On the way, M was not allowed to sleep; she had to take care of the baby and was given one bottle of soda and dry chips. M courageously asked her boss why she was in Arusha and not Mpanda as promised! The boss told her she was now in Arusha where her responsibility will be to take care of her baby until her school age. In addition, M was informed she would never go to school and if she was not ready for the job, she could go back home. M, being a child herself and new to the area, had no option but to surrender.

M had a tight working schedule: waking up at 5:00 am and going to bed around 11:00 pm. She did all the cleaning, washing, cooking, fetching water from the water hole (not far from home) and caring for the baby. Often, she spent sleepless nights tending to the crying baby. M faced exploitation from day one: too much work for her age and physical capacity, denied food, no resting time, beating/pinching and she had no access to contact parents or other relatives (her conversation was monitored by the boss the few times she was allowed to make phone calls). M worked for her boss for three years. She received no salary. The boss claimed she sent the money to her mother, which was a lie.

Three months before her rescue, the boss whipped M bitterly. She became too weak and unable to walk, which attracted the landlord. The latter threatened to sue the boss if she did it again and kept an eye on M's working conditions. Fortunately, M's household was included in the sample for a study on TIP in Tanzania in Arusha region. The interview took place when the boss was at work. M overheard the interview with the landlord. She hastily packed her belongings and escaped asking the researcher to rescue her. With collaboration with the street leadership, M was sent to the police station for reporting and documentation. Finally, the police handed M to Faraja Young Women Development Unit, an NGO collaborating with IOM to provide direct assistance to victims of TIP. At the time of finalizing this report, Faraja had started providing tailored assistance to M.

Annex 3: Study tools

A: KWA MATUMIZI YA OFISI	
Utambulisho wa msaili:	
Tarehe ya usaili: [__ __] [__ __] [2015]	Nambari ya dodoso: [__] [__] [__]

Chuo Kikuu cha Afya na Sayansi Shirikishi Muhimbili
BIASHARA HARAMU YA USAFIRISHAJI WA BINADAMU
DODOSO LA MKUU WA KAYA

B: TAARIFA ZA AWALI					
B1	Wilaya	1. Ilala [__] 2. Temeke [__]	3. Kinondoni [__] 4. Arusha Mjini [__]	5. Arusha Meru [__] 6. Tanga Mjini [__]	7. Kilolo [__] 8. Kigoma Mjini [__]
B2	Jina la Kata				
B3	Jinsi ya Mhojiwa			1. Mwanamme [__] 2. Mwanamke [__]	
B4	Umri wa Mhojiwa (miaka)			[__] [__]	
B5	Kiwango cha Elimu	1. Hakwenda shule [__] 2. Hakumaliza elimu ya msingi [__]	3. Kamaliza elimu ya msingi [__] 4. Zaidi ya elimu ya msingi [__]		
B6	Idadi ya wanakaya			Wanaume [__] [__] Wanawake [__] [__]	
B7	Kazi ya mkuu wa kaya	1. Mkulima 2. Mamawa nyumbani	3. Ajira isiyo rasmi 4. Ajira sekta rasmi	5. Mvuvi 6. Mstaafu	7. Hana ajira _____ 8. Nyingine _____
B8	Je, unaonaje hali ya maisha, kiuchumi, kwenye kaya hii?		1. Nzuri [__] 2. Wastani [__]	3. Mbaya [__] 4. Mbaya sana [__]	
B9	Dini ya mkuu wa kaya		1. Mkristo [__] 2. Muislam [__]	3. Hana dini [__] 4. Nyinginezo _____	
B10	Kabila la mkuu wa kaya		_____		
B11	Je, umeishi hapa tangu mwaka gani		[__] [__] [__] [__]		

C: BIASHARA HARAMU YA USAFIRISHAJI BINADAMU																																																																					
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C2	Kama ndiyo, umesikia kutoka wapi?	1. Vyombo vya habari 2. Mikutano ya hadhara	3. Viongozi (mtaa, NGOs, n.k) 4. Kwingine _____																																																																		
C3	Tafadhali nipe MFANO HAI unaohusu biashara ya usafirishaji binadamu																																																																				
C4	Je, katika eneo hili kuna mtu yeyote amewahi kuletwa/kusafirishwa kwa ajili ya kufanyishwa kazi au biashara ya ngono?	1. Ndiyo [_]	2. Hapana [_]																																																																		
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C8	<p>Je, hao walioletwa/waliopolekwa wanafanya KAZI gani? (Jaza zote atakazotaja)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kazi za ndani 2. Mhudumu wa baa 3. Biashara ya ngono 4. Kazi mgodini 5. Kazi za kilimo 6. Kazi ya kulisha mifugo 7. Mjenzi 8. Kuuza chaku;a (Baba/Mama lishe) 9. Sijui 10. Nyingine (taja) 	<p style="text-align: center;">MTU WA ANAFANYA NINI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p>									
C9	<p>Unadhani ni sababu zipi zilimfanya mtu huyu kuja hapa? (Jaza zote alizotaja)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ukata nyumbani kwao 2. Ushirikiano duni wa kijamii 3. Mifarakano ya familia 4. Ukosefu wa mahitaji ya msingi (chakula, nguo, n.k) 5. Kukwepa aibu (mimba, talaka, ugoni, kufeli, n.k) 6. Kutafuta maisha bora 7. Sijui 8. Nyingine..... 	<p style="text-align: center;">MTU WA SABABU ZA KWENDA/KUJA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</p>									
C10	<p>Je, una habari kama kwa JIRANI kuna mtu amewahi KULETWA/KUPELEKWA kwa ajili ya kufanya kazi?</p>	1. Ndiyo [_]	2. Hapana [_]								
C11	<p>Unadhani jamii ifanye nini kudhibiti tatizo la biashara haramu ya usafirishaji wa binadamu?</p>										
C12	<p>Unadhani serikali ifanye nini kudhibiti tatizo la biashara haramu ya usafirishaji wa binadamu?</p>										
C13	<p>Je, unafikiri biashara haramu ya usafirishaji wa binadamu ni kosa la jinai?</p>	1. Ndiyo [_] 2. Hapana [_]	3. Sina uhakika [_] 4. Sijui [_]								

CODES

ELIMU:

1. Hakwenda shule
2. Halumaliza Elimu ya msingi
3. Kamaliza elimu ya msingi
4. Zaidi ya elimu ya msingi
5. Sijui

KAZI:

1. Kazi za ndani
2. Mhudumu wa baa
3. Biashara ya ngono
4. Kazi mgodini
5. Kazi za kilimo
6. Kazi ya kulisha mifugo
7. Mjenzi
8. Kuuza chaku;a (Baba/Mama lishe)
9. Sijui
10. Nyingine (taja)

ALIPATIKANAJE:

1. Alinunuliwa
2. Alipatikana kutoka makampuni
3. Aliletwa na jamaa yetu/mwenzake
4. Alikuwa mwenyewe
5. Sijui
6. Nyingineyo (taja)

Chuo Kikuu cha Afya na Sayansi Shirikishi Muhimbili
BIASHARA HARAMU YA USAFIRISHAJI WA BINADAMU
DODOSO LA MKUU WA KAYA

A: KWA MATUMIZI YA OFISI					
Utambulisho wa msaili:					
Tarehe ya usaili: [__] [__] [2015] Nambari ya dodoso: [__] [__] [__]					
B: TAARIFA ZA AWALI					
B1	Wilaya	1. Ilala [__] 2. Temeke [__]	3. Kinondoni [__] 4. Arusha Mjini [__]	5. Arusha Meru [__] 6. Tanga Mjini [__]	7. Kilolo [__] 8. Kigoma Mjini [__]
B2	Jina la Kata: _____			Mtaa? Kitongoji _____	
B3	Jinsi ya Mhojiwa			2. Mwanamme [__] 2. Mwanamke [__]	
B4	Umri wa Mhojiwa (miaka)			[__] [__]	
B5	Kiwango cha Elimu	3. Hakwenda shule [__] 4. Hakumaliza elimu ya msingi [__]		5. Kamaliza elimu ya msingi [__] 6. Zaidi ya elimu ya msingi [__]	
B6	Cheo chake:				
B7	Idadi ya watu kwenye eneo lake:			Umri Wanaume Wanawake < 18 18 – 29 30 – 50 Zaidi ya 50	
C: BIASHARA YA USAFIRISHAJI WA BINADAMU					
C1	Je, umewahi kusikia biashara haramu ya kusafirisha binadamu?	1. Ndio, nimesikia [__]	2. Hapana, sijawahi [__]		
*** ***	Biashara haramu ya binadamu yaweza kueleweka kama kusajiri, kusafirisha, kutoa au kupata mtu kutoka eneo moja kwenda eneo jingine kwa nia ya kufanyishwa kazi au biashara ya ngono.				
C2	Je, unafikiri hili ni tatizo kwenye jamii yenu	1. Ndiyo [__]	2. Hapana [__]		
C3	Kama ni tatizo, kadiria kwenye eneo hili imetokea kwa watu wangapi kwa MWAKA ULIOPITA:	Umri	Waliochukuliwa W/ume	Walioletwa hapa W/wake W/ume W/wake	
		< 18 18 – 29 30 – 50 Zaidi ya 50			
C4	Kama ni tatizo, kadiria kwenye eneo hili imetokea kwa watu wangapi kwa MIEZI 6 ILIYOPITA:	Umri	Waliochukuliwa W/ume W/wake	Walioletwa hapa W/ume W/wake	
		< 18 18 – 29 30 – 50 Zaidi ya 50			
C5	Unafikiri watu hao wanapochukuliwa wanaelekea wapi?	Wanakopelekwa Ndiyo Hapana Ndani ya wilaya hii Ndani ya mkoa Nje ya mkoa			

A: KWA MATUMIZI YA OFISI						
Utambulisho wa msaili:						
Tarehe ya usaili: [__ __] [__ __] [2015] Nambari ya dodoso: [__] [__] [__]						
C6	Unafikiri wakifika huko, wanafanya shughuli gaList ALL investigi (jaza zote anazotaja)	1. Kazi za ndani 2. Kuuza baa	3. Biashara ya ngono 4. Migodini	5. 5. Kwenye mashamba 6. 6. Kazi za ujenzi	7. Kusindika 8. Kuwa omba-omba 9. Nyinginezo: _____	
C7	Unafikiri ni sababu gani zinawafanya watu wachukuliwe kutoka hapa? (Zungushia kila sababu anayoitaja)	1. Hali imekuwa mbaya (kiuchumi na kijamii) 2. Familia kufarakana	3. Kutafuta chakula na mahitaji mwengine 4. Wanaochukuliwa kutojua nia ya anayewachukua	5. Njia ya kujificha kwa anayechukuliwa 6. Anayechukuliwa anaona ni kutafuta maisha	7. Nyinginezo	
C8	• Je, kumekwa na juhudi kuwakamata watu wanaofanya/fanyiwa biashara hii? Kwa wanaojaribu kuchukuliwa, juhudi gani na ilikuwaje?			1. Ndiyo [__]	2. Hapana [__]	
C9	Kwa wafanya biashara, juhudi gani zimefanywa na ilikuwaje?					
C10	• Kadiria idadi ya watu waliojaribu KUONDOKA ndani ya miezi 6 iliyopita waliokamatwa			Umri Chini ya 18 18 – 29 30 – 50 Zaidi ya 50	Wanaume	Wanawake
C11	• Kadiria idadi ya waliojaribu kufanya vitendo vya kuwatorosha ndani ya miezi 6:			Umri 18 – 29 30 – 50 Zaidi ya 50	Wanaume	Wanawake
C12	Je, watu hao wanaofanya biashara hii wanakuwa na uhusiano gani na anayechukuliwa?			1. Ndugu/Jamaa 2. 2. Mi hapa nyumbani	3. Mtu wa hapa mtaani 4. Mgeni wa kupita	
C13	• Unafikiri ni sababu gani zinakwamisha kupambana na tatizo hili?	1. Kukosekana kwa sheria 2. Sheria zipo ila hazijulikani 3. Hakuna pesa na vitenda-kazi		4. Kukosekana kwa mwamko 5. Kukosekana kwa elimu ya kupambana na tatizo 6. Kukosekana kwa taratibu mahsusi		
C14	Je, wewe umewahi kusikia hawa wafanya biashara hii wamepelekwa mahakamani?					
C15	Je, umewahi kusikia hawa wahusika wamehukumiwa na kupewa adhabu?					
C16	Je, unafikiri serikali ina dhamira thabiti ya kupambana na tatizo hili hapa mtaani?					
C17	Je, unafikiri kuna dalili za rushwa kwenye vyombo vya dola katika kupambana na tatizo hili hapa mtaani?					
C18	Je, kwenye eneo hili kuna shirika lolote lisilokuwa la serikali linalojaribu kupambana na tatizo hili?					
C19	Kama ndiyo, ni lipi?					
C20	Je, hapa kwenu kuna kampeni zozote kupambana na tatizo hili?					

C21	Kwenye eno lenu kuna changamoto zozote kupambana na tatizo hili? Ni zipi? (Weka ✓ kwa kila kipendele kilichotajwa)	1. Kukithiri kwa umasikini vijijini [_] 2. Ukosefu wa chakula majumbani [_] 3. Hakuna pesa na vitenda-kazi [_] 4. Mila zinachangia [_] 5. Lugha kutoeleweka [_] 6. Wahusika kujificha au kuwaficha [_]	7. Waathirika kuogopa kurudishwa makwao [_] 8. Jamii imekosa mahitaji yao ya msingi [_] 9. Jamii kutojua hili ni tatizo [_] 10. Waathirika kutokujua haki zao [_] 11. Nyinginezo: _____															
B7	• Idadi ya watu kwenye eneo lake:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Umri</th> <th>Wanaume</th> <th>Wanawake</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>< 18</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>18 – 29</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 – 50</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zaidi ya 50</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Umri	Wanaume	Wanawake	< 18			18 – 29			30 – 50			Zaidi ya 50		
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UTAFITI KUHUSU BIASHARA HARAMU YA USAFIRISHAJI WA BINADAMU MAHOJIANO NA VIONGOZI: MKOA/WILAYA/KIJIJI/MTAA

Swali la 1

- Je, biashara haramu ya usafirishaji wa binadamu (BHUB) ni nini? (Mtafiti andika ufahamu huu bila kubadilisha hata neno moja)
- Je, umepata wapi taarifa kuhusu BHUB?

Mtafiti msomee maana ya BHUB:

Biashara haramu ya usafirishaji wa binadamu inahusisha usaili, usafirishaji, uhamishaji, uhifadhi au upokeaji watu, kwa njia ya vitisho au matumizi ya nguvu au aina nyingine ya matumizi ya nguvu, utekaji nyara, udanganyifu na matumizi mabaya ya madaraka au cheo, mazingira magumu au kutoa au kupokea malipo au faida ili kupata ridhaa ya mtu na udhibiti, kwa lengo la unyonyaji.

Swali la 2

Je, BHUB kama nilivyokufafanulia inafanyika katika mkoa/wilaya/jamii/kijiji/eneo hili?

i) Dodosa:

- Aina za BHUB (kuingia, kutoka, njiani/transit)
- Hali ya tatizo (ukubwa wa tatizo ukoje kwa kila aina ya usafirishaji uliotajwa?)
- Tatizo limekuwepo kwa muda gani mahali hapa?
- Anapata taarifa kuhusu BHUB kutoka wapi (vyanzo vyake)

Viashiria ni vipi?

- Idadi ya waathirika imeongezeka?
- Wahusika/wanaosafirisha binadamu ni akina nani?
- Uzito/ugumu/changamoto za kukabiliana na tatizo hili
- Ni madhara gani yatokanayo na usafirishaji huo?
- Je, kuna asasi au kundi linalojihusisha na BHUB?
- Je, kuna kundi au asasi yoyote inayohusika na kuzuia usafirishaji huo?
- Je kuna sheria au sera zinazohusiana na kuzuia tatizo hili katika eneo hili?

ii) Sifa na tabia za wafanya biashara haramu ya usafirishaji wa binadamu.

- Umri, jinsi, wanakoishi, uraia, uhusiano na mwathirika, kiwango cha elimu, kabila, hali ya maisha na kiuchumi iko vipi?
- Je, wamebadilika sifa zao?
- Je, wafanya biashara hao wanatambua kuwa shughuli yao ni BHUB?

iii) Sifa na tabia za waathirika wa BHUB.

- Umri, jinsi, kiwango cha elimu, kabila, hali ya maisha na kiuchumi, viongozi wa dini,

wanasiasa?

- Je, walio katika hatari/waathirika/waliotambulika wanafahamu kuwa wanaweza kuathirika kwa BHUB?
- Je, sifa zao zimebadilika na kwa nini?
- Ni akina nani wako katika hatari kubwa ya BHUB na kwa nini?
- Je, walengwa wa BHUB wamebadilika na kwa nini?

iv) Je, kuna sheria zinazozuia BHUB

Angalizo:

1. Orodha ya sheria hizo na (ATiP Act, 2008).
2. Mtazamo wake kuhusu uwezo/uteklelezaji wa sheria hizo na nini kifanyike?
3. Orodha ya na mawasiliano ya asasi/taasisi zinaoshughulika na uzuiaji wa BHUB katika eneo hili (Wahoji baadhi ya wawakilishi wa asasi/taasisi hizo)

Angalizo:

Msaili ahoji endapo kuna nakala au kumbukumbu ya sheria/takwimu zozote zinazohusika kuzuia tatizo hili; au za waaathirika, wasafirishaji wa BHUB

Swali la 3

Je, ni mbinu gani zinazotumika katika kuwapata waathirika wa BHUB?

Dodosa kama:

- i. Wazazi huwatuma watoto wao kwa jamaa/ ndugu/ marafiki wa ndani/nje ya nchi/
- ii. Huahidiwa kupatiwa kazi nzuri
- iii. Ndugu wanaamini watu wenye uwezo/kipato kikubwa wanaweza kuwatunza kama sehemu ya familia
- iv. Mtu/watu/vikundi/Asasi/Mashirika yanayowakusanya watu kutoka vijijini
- v. Utumiaji nguvu, utekaji na kughushi taarifa
- vi. Ahadi nzuri kutoka kwa wasafirishaji (kwa mfano kupatiwa maisha bora, kazi nzuri kupitia magazeti/simu, kwa mdomo au mashirika).
- vii. Je mbinu hutofautiana kulingana na aina ya BHUB?

Angalizo:

Msaili adodose mbinu zaidi zinzotumika.

Swali la 4

Ni sababu gani zinawezesha/sababisha BHUB?

Dodosa:

- i. Ngazi ya mtu binafsi (utayari wa mtu kuondoka eneo lake la awali, kutojua sehemu aendako, tamaa, umaskini, athari za UKIMWI)

- ii. Ngazi ya familia (unyanyasaji, kuongeza kipato, uyatima)
- iii. Ngazi ya jamii (njia ya kupata ajira, wengi hufanya hivyo, kuvunjika kwa mila na desturi/social capital)
- iv. Ngazi ya wilaya/mkoa (ukosefu wa sheria ndogondogo).
- v. Ngazi ya taifa (ukosefu wa sheria yenye nguvu).
- vi. Push/pull; supply/demand.

Angalizo:

rekodi kesi kwa kila sababu.

Swali la 5

Ni njia, aina za usafiri na mbinu gani zinatumiwa katika BHUB kutoka/kuingia katika eneo hili?

Dodosa:

(Andika sehemu ya awali, kati na mwisho)

Njia (routes) za BHUB na aina za usafiri (means): anga, nchi kavu-miguu, magari, pikipiki/baiskeli, maji. (ulizia gharama za safari hizo na nani mtoaji kwa ahadi zipi)

- i. Hali ikoje kabla ya usafirishaji (conditions at place of origin)?
- ii. Hali ikoje safarini (place of transit)?
- iii. Mafikio ndani na nje ya Tanzania
- iv. Hali ya mafikio

Swali la 6

Aina za unyonyaji/ukandamizaji/unyanyasaji wa waathirika wa BHUB Dodosa:

- i. Utumikishwaji wa nguvu (mashamba, viwandani, migodini)
- ii. Utumikishwaji katika ngono
- iii. Biashara ya ngono/ukahaba
- iv. Kufanya kazi majumbani/yaya/house girl)
- v. Umachinga/vending
- vi. Uchungaji wa mifugo
- vii. Mhudumu katika baa/au nyumba za wageni
- viii. Utumikishwaji katika majeshi
- ix. Utumikishwaji katika picha za ngono/utupu
- x. Utekaji kwa ajili ya ushirikina/kupata viungo

Angalizo:

Msaili aorodheshe aina ya unyonyaji katika BHUB kulingana na sifa za waathirika/ msafirishaji (Umri, Jinsi, Kiwango cha elimu, Hali ya uchumi n.k)

Swali la 7

Kwa mtazamo wako na uelewa wako, ni matatizo/athari gani yatokanayo/zitokanazo na BHUB?

Dodosa:

- i. Matatizo ya kisaikolojia/ kijamii
- ii. Kimaumbile/kimwili
- iii. Maambukizo ya UKIMWI
- iv. Mimba (za utotoni)
- v. Afya ya akili (kiakili)
- vi. Manyanyaso ya kijinsia
- vii. Kupoteza nguvu kazi
- viii. Kutolipwa mshahara
- ix. Kupotezewa muda

Angalizo:

Msaili aorodheshe matatizo/athari katika sehemu ya awali, ya kati na mwisho

Swali la 8

Je, kuna ushirikiano gani kati ya mkoa/wilaya/kata/kijiji/mtaa na wadau wanaojihusisha na uziujaji wa BHUB?

Swali la 9

Nini kifanyike kutatua tatizo la BHUB katika eneo lenu/ hili na Tanzania kwa ujumla?

- a. Ngazi ya mwathirika.
- b. Mtu mmoja mmoja
- c. Ngazi ya familia
- d. Ngazi ya jamii
- e. Ngazi ya wilaya/mkoa
- f. Ngazi ya kitaifa (kutathmini sera zilizopo na uwezo wa vyombo vya kisheria)
- g. Ngazi ya kimataifa (usafirishaji haramu na uvunjaji wa haki za kibinadamu)

Angalizo:

Msaili aandike mipango/ mikakati ya muda mrefu na mfupi na sababu zilizoelezwa.

Angalizo:

Msaili ahoji endapo kuna nakala au kumbukumbu ya sheria zozote zinazohusika kuzuia tatizo hili; au za waaathirika wa BHUB.

MWISHO: Tafadhali mshukuru mhojiwa

