



Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

The National Plan of Action for Combating Trafficking in Persons

Strategic Framework

2022-2027



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Foreword

In a rapidly changing global environment and social systems, protection and care of vulnerable groups, especially women and children, is key in addressing issues of trafficking in persons.

This National Plan of Action (NPA) to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2022 – 2027 has been developed in tandem with Kenya's blueprint for development, Kenya Vision 2030. Through implementation of the NPA, the Ministry will be spearheading a key activity in the achievement of the Social Pillar whose goal is 'A Just and Cohesive Society in a Clean and Secure Environment'. The NPA will also contribute positively to the endeavours of the other pillars.

Kenya has been described as a country of origin, transit and destination for trafficking in persons. The Ministry has therefore developed this NPA to comprehensively address the issues of trafficking in persons and put in place measures to combat this crime.

This Plan of Action is a culmination of active participation by stakeholders and represents a consensus of the stakeholders' views on how to combat trafficking in persons.

Successful implementation of the Plan will go a long way in implementing the international conventions, treaties, protocols, the Constitution of Kenya and the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (2010).

Furthermore, the NPA will strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of the Counter Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee, the National Assistance Trust Fund for victims of trafficking and the CTiP Secretariat. The Government is committed to fully support these structures to deliver on their mandate through adequate resourcing.

To achieve the social-economic development of our nation, our strategic intent is to free individuals and communities from modern-day slavery epitomized by trafficking in persons and restore their dignity.

Therefore, I urge all partners to support the implementation of this NPA which embodies the aspirations of the counter trafficking in persons sector.



Hon. Florence Bore
CABINET SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

Preamble

The NPA articulates the counter-trafficking in persons sector's shared objectives, activities, and resource requirements for the period between 2022 and 2027. The Ministry fully recognizes the underlying challenges in countering trafficking in persons in Kenya. It seeks to raise the profile of issues linked to trafficking in persons in both the policy and public spheres.

The NPA offers a coherent, ambitious but achievable road map to address the challenges of trafficking in persons in Kenya. To actualize the objectives and activities outlined in the NPA, which are articulated around the 4Ps: Prevention; Protection; Prosecution and Partnership, the Ministry will endeavour to constructively engage all the relevant partners.

The Ministry will spearhead the implementation of this Plan of Action, monitor, and assess the national and international environment regarding trafficking in persons and its effects.

I, therefore, urge all stakeholders to renew their commitment to the fight against trafficking in persons in Kenya through robust partnership in the implementation of the National Plan of Action.



Joseph M. Motari, MBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SENIOR CITIZEN AFFAIRS

Acknowledgement

The National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons is a product of collaborative effort, experience and practice of the various stakeholders in the sector.

The Plan benefited from views and input from relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies; Development Partners, International Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, Faith-Based Organizations, Community Based Organizations, Business Community and Community leaders.

Special gratitude to UNODC, GIZ, IOM, ANPPCAN Regional, Salvation Army and HAART Kenya for the technical and financial support without which the process would not have been completed. We also extend our gratitude to the NPA Technical Committee comprising of Evans Munga, Sophie Otiende, Patricia Nduta, Veronica Mwangi, Peter Mwanzala, Rael Rotich, Nicholas Dala, Linda Nyauncho and Juliet Ruth Gachanja for giving invaluable contribution.

My special thanks go to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee for their guidance and oversight role in the development of the Plan.

I wish to recognise the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Secretariat for spearheading the drafting of this Plan, previously headed by Elizabeth Mbuka and currently led by Marygorret Mogaka. Other members of the Secretariat are Mary Mbuga, Ruth Njuguna, Mercy Karanja, Pauline Muya, Derrick Cheburet, Lillian Barasa and Agnes Birgen. Thank you for your relentless commitment to the process of developing the NPA.

Special appreciation to Ruth. N. W. Njuguna and Mercy Karanja for their commitment and working round the clock to collate ideas and finalize the document.

It is envisaged that the National Plan of Action will guide the country's efforts in combating trafficking in persons for the next five years.



Veronica Mwangi
CHAIRPERSON
COUNTER TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection of Child Abuse and Neglect
BMM	Better Migration Management
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTiP	Counter Trafficking in Persons
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IOs	International Organizations
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistic
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPA	National Plan of Action
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
NSC	National Steering Committee
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act.
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VoT	Victim of Trafficking

Definition of Terms

Child:	Any person below the age of 18 years. (Source: <i>Constitution of Kenya, Children Act 2001</i>)
Child Labour:	Work that deprives children of their childhood, potential, and dignity, and that which is harmful to physical and mental Development. It refers to work that deprives them of the opportunity to attend school, makes them leave school prematurely, or requires them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. (Source: <i>ILO</i>)
Child Sex Trafficking:	When a child (under 18 years of age) is recruited, enticed, harboured, transported, provided, obtained, patronised, solicited, or maintained to perform a commercial sex act, proving force, fraud, or coercion is not necessary for the offence to be characterised as human trafficking. (Source: <i>United States Department of State</i>)
Domestic Servitude:	A special category of labour trafficking, which includes maids, servants, housekeepers, child-care givers, those caring for the elderly, the ill, and the infirm. In many instances, some of these duties may overlap. (Source: <i>ILO</i>)
Trafficking in Persons:	“Trafficking in Persons” shall mean a) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs; b) Any of the means set forth in sub-paragraph (a) have been the consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in sub-paragraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where used; c) for the recruitment, transportation, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purposes of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in sub-paragraph (a) of this article; (Source: The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime)
Sex Trafficking:	When an adult or child engages in a commercial sex act, such as prostitution, as the result of force, threats of force, fraud, coercion or any combination of such means. Sex trafficking also may occur within debt bondage, as individuals are compelled to continue in prostitution through the use of unlawful “debt,” purportedly incurred through their transportation, recruitment, or even their “sale” – which exploiters insist they must pay off before they can be free. (Source: <i>United States Department of State</i>)



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Chapter I

Introduction

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

The National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2022-2027) will guide the planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluating and reporting of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons activities, projects and programmes in Kenya during the period 2022-2027. The NPA is anchored in the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (2010). The Act establishes the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee, which is mandated to guide the coordination and implementation of all activities through the Counter-Trafficking in Persons (CTiP) Secretariat.

This chapter highlights the background, legal framework, and the global, regional and national development challenges related to trafficking in persons.

1.2 Background

In 2005, the Directorate of Children Services (DCS) noted an increase in the number of reported cases of child trafficking. This prompted the Directorate and stakeholders to put in place strategies to address issues of child trafficking in Kenya which were mainstreamed into the Directorate's Strategic Plan.

A National Steering Committee was established to spearhead counter-trafficking in person's efforts. The committee included relevant government ministries, foreign missions, international and local non-governmental organizations, and faith-based organizations. It was chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry in charge of Gender and Children Affairs. The Committee held its first meeting in May 2007. The Directorate of Children Services was mandated to host the CTiP Secretariat. The priority for the committee was to put in place a legal framework to counter trafficking in persons.

In 2010, the Parliament enacted the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act. The Act was gazetted for commencement on 1st October 2012 under Legal Notice No. 99 of 2012.

The first National Plan of Action for Combating Trafficking in Persons (2011-2015) was developed by the National Steering Committee.¹

In 2014, the U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Person's Report ranked Kenya on Tier 2 watch list and warned of economic sanctions if no action was taken. During this period, the first Advisory Committee was gazetted on 25th March 2014 vide gazette Notice no. 3385 as per Section 19 of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (2010). The Government has continued to make significant efforts to combat trafficking in persons and, in 2015, it improved in

its ranking along the Tier 2 watch list. Some of the efforts made include:

- Implementation of the second NPA Strategic Framework to Combat Human Trafficking (2013-2017).
- Gazettement of the first Board of Trustees for the National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking as per Section 24 of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (2010), vide gazette Notice No. 6608 in September 2015.
- Effective implementation of the Protection pillar in the NPA (2013-2017), Kenya developed the Guidelines for the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for Assisting Victims of Trafficking in Persons in 2016 through the active participation of government and non-government stakeholders. The NRM outlines the coordination between service providers at national, regional, county and agency levels under the oversight of the National Coordinator. It specifies the guiding principles, the national referral process, detailed standard operating procedures for Identification and, Referral, Protection and Assistance, and Return and Reintegration.

The National Plan of Action (2022-2027) builds on the previous NPAs (2011-2015 and 2013-2017).

1.3 Financing of the NPA

This NPA is anchored in a spirit of partnership and collaboration. The program, projects, and activities of the NPA will be financed by both state and non-state actors. For state agencies, this will be anchored in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework.

1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the NPA will be carried out in line with the requirements of the Constitution of Kenya. It will form an important part of the operationalization of governmental activities to ensure that, transparency, integrity, access to information and accountability principles are respected in the allocation and management of resources at national, regional, and local levels of government. This should be linked to the National Integrated Monitoring System.

¹ Human Trafficking in Kenya, 2015 <http://crimeresearch.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Human-Trafficking-in-Kenya.pdf>

1.5 Legal Framework

1.5.1 International Legal Framework

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

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

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

- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which inter alia obliges State Parties to take appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction, the sale of or trafficking in children for any purpose or in any form.
- Optional Protocol (to the CRC) on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, which defines the sale of children as “any act or transaction whereby a person or group of people transfer a child to others for remuneration or any other consideration”. The Protocol obliges State Parties to ensure that trafficking in children is criminalized and penalized in their national laws.
- Convention on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (ILO Convention No. 182) that calls on each State Party to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour “as a matter of urgency”. Among the measures prohibited are the sale and trafficking in children. State Parties are also enjoined to put in place programmes to combat trafficking in children, and in doing so to identify and reach out to children at increased risk, especially girls.²

- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women provides that state parties “shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of trafficking in women and exploitation of the prostitution of women”.
- The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, provides that state parties shall take measures to prevent the abduction, the sale of or traffic of children for any purpose or in any form, by any person including parents or legal guardians of the child; and the use of children in all forms of begging. Under this regional treaty, children are also protected against child abuse and torture, sexual exploitation, sale and all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.
- The Rome Statute Establishing the International Criminal Court, which addresses the issue of trafficking within the context of enslavement, which forms part of the definition of crimes against humanity.

1.5.2 The National Legal Framework

1.5.2.1 The Constitution

Article 2 (5) and (6) of the Constitution provides that any treaty or convention ratified by Kenya shall form part of the Law of Kenya under the Constitution. Chapter 4 of the Constitution on the Bill of Rights contains fundamental rights and freedoms, some of which can form the basis for protecting victims of trafficking in persons. These include the right to life³; equality and freedom from discrimination⁴; right to human dignity⁵; protection against slavery, servitude and forced labour; freedom of movement and residence⁶; and protection of victims of offences⁷. Article 59 (2) (g) also establishes a Commission to promote, respect and develop a culture of human rights in Kenya. One of its principal functions is to ensure compliance with human rights-related obligations under treaties and conventions.

All of the above-mentioned rights cover a cross-section of abuses that are closely linked to acts of trafficking in persons, such as murder, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, discrimination, restriction of movement and poor remuneration. Despite the ambulatory Constitutional guarantees that implicitly address the problem of trafficking in persons and contemporaneous matters, there is a need to harmonize the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act with the Constitution.

² IOM, Migration in Kenya – A Country Profile 2015 (Nairobi, 2015)

³ Article 26 of the Constitution

⁴ Article 27 of the Constitution

⁵ Article 28 of the Constitution

⁶ Article 39 of the Constitution

⁷ Article 50 (g) of the Constitution

1.5.2.2 The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (2010)

The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act was enacted on 17th September 2010, however, it did not come into effect until October 2012. The preamble states that the Act intends to implement Kenya's obligation under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, particularly its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children.

The Act covers the offence of trafficking in persons and other related offences, modalities of the trial of offenders and an elaborate system of victim assistance.

Section 19 of the Act establishes the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee. The primary function of the committee is to advise the Cabinet Secretary in charge of counter-trafficking in persons issues on interagency activities aimed at combating trafficking and on the implementation of preventive, protective and rehabilitative programs for trafficked persons. The membership of the Committee is multi-sectoral, including state and non-state actors.

It further establishes the National Assistance Trust Fund for victims of trafficking under Section 22 which is managed by a Board of Trustees established under Section 24. It administers the Trust Fund that is used for assisting victims of trafficking in persons as per Sections 15 and 23(2) of the CTIP Act.

The Act has also repealed and amended sections of the Penal Code, The Sexual Offences Act (2006) and The Children Act (2001) that touches upon trafficking.

1.6 Mandate

The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Secretariat draws its mandate from:

- The Constitution of Kenya (2010)
- The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (2010)
- Executive order No. 1 (2018)

1.7 Global, Regional and National Development Challenges

The Government of Kenya has prioritized the issue of CTIP by the domestication of International and Regional Instruments such as the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Global Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, the African Agenda 2063, the East African Community Child

Policy, the 2040 Agenda for Children in Africa, and the East African Community Treaty, among others. Other instruments include the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium-Term Plan, and the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA).

Despite the progresses made by the Government, social, economic, political and cultural challenges in combating trafficking in persons remain. These include poverty, unemployment, inequality, humanitarian emergencies, armed conflicts, natural disasters, sexual violence, gender discrimination, social exclusion and marginalization, and harmful cultural practices affecting children, youth and women. Other challenges include the increasing links between terrorist groups, radicalization and trafficking in persons; coercing women and girls into marriage or sexual slavery; coercing men and boys into forced labour or armed conflict; the criminal misuse of information and communication technologies, particularly the Internet, to facilitate the trafficking of persons and inadequate reliable data and information sharing on trafficking in persons.

It is recognized that refugees and migrants moving across long distances are at greater risk of being trafficked and of being subjected to forced labour. Similarly, persons in situations of armed conflict and humanitarian emergencies, including natural disasters and pandemics, require special attention due to their vulnerability to trafficking.

The crime of trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal constitutes a form of exploitation and an offence against the human dignity of the victims. Other crimes that might be connected with trafficking in persons include money-laundering, corruption, illicit financial flows, smuggling of migrants, wildlife poaching and all other forms of organized crime.

Trafficking in persons, especially women and children, continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity, violates and impairs the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and represent a serious threat to human dignity and physical integrity. It also poses a challenge to sustainable development which requires the implementation of a comprehensive approach that includes partnerships and measures to prevent human trafficking, prosecute and punish the traffickers, and identify and protect the victims, as well as a criminal justice response commensurate to the serious nature of the crime.

1.7.1 Organization's Development Role

1.7.2.1 Medium Term Plan Three (MTP3 -2018-2022) and Medium Term Plan Four (MTP 4 -2023-2027) of Vision 2030.

The Medium-Term Plan (MTP) 3 identifies Strategic Development Goals (SDGs) as a key priority area to implement policies, programmes and projects that will facilitate the attainment of the SDGs. The SDGs (2030 Agenda) consist of 17 global goals addressing the social,

economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Attached to the Goals are 169 concrete targets measured by 230 specific indicators. The SDGs are universal in scope. Their call to leave no one behind puts the world's most vulnerable and marginalized people at the top of the 2030 Agenda. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. The specific goal that responds to trafficking in persons is SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth. Target 8.7 aims to end modern slavery, trafficking, and child labour.

The full realization of human rights, including vulnerable groups' rights, will continue to be a priority during the plan period. The MTP3 identifies the lack of a coordinating mechanism to oversee implementation; monitoring and evaluation of cooperation frameworks by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), vulnerability to cyber-crimes, and negative impacts of climate change as some of the challenges affecting vulnerable groups.

The programmes and activities in this NPA will also be anchored in the MTP4 which adopts the theme *"Accelerating Social Economic Transformation to a More Competitive, Inclusive and Resilient Economy"*. The MTP4 will build on the achievements, lessons learnt, and challenges faced in the implementation of the MTP3 and shall guide the development agenda for the country from 2023 to 2027.

1.7.2.2 Kenya Vision 2030

Vision 2030 focuses on the improvement of the quality of life for all Kenyans by targeting a cross-section of human and social welfare programmes. Programs for vulnerable groups including victims of trafficking in persons are found under the Social Pillar and the MMTP III (2022-2027).

1.7.2.3 Kenya's Big 4 Agenda

The Big 4 Agenda creates an enabling and conducive environment that protects the population from social and economic hardships which can thus reduce the push factors for trafficking in persons.



Chapter 2

Situational Analysis

2.1 Global Overview

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2020), victims are trafficked along a multitude of trafficking routes within countries, between neighbouring countries or even across continents. The trends of trafficking in persons indicate that despite women and children representing the largest number of trafficked victims, the number of men being victims of human trafficking is also increasing. In 2018, children represented 35% of detected victims, women 46% and men 20%. The most prevalent forms of trafficking detected are sexual exploitation (50%) and forced labour (38%). Men are mainly trafficked for forced labour while women are most frequently trafficked for sexual exploitation, and children for sexual exploitation and child labour.

2.2 Trafficking in Persons Situation in Kenya

The National Crime and Research Centre conducted research in 2015 on human trafficking that indicated that Kenya is a country of source, transit and destination for trafficking in persons. The research states that forms of trafficking prevalent in the country include forced labour (44%) and sexual exploitation (53%). It further states that

- a) Trafficking of people from Kenya to other nations was the most prevalent (external trafficking);
- b) Forms of trafficking prevalent in Kenya were labour and sex-related. Trafficking involves children (33%), men (26%) and women (41 %);
- c) Victims of human trafficking are children, men and women, with socio-economic profiles characterized by low income, poverty, illiteracy, unemployed, domestic violence, and social exclusion, and desire for well-paying jobs. This means that a large segment of the population is susceptible to trafficking in persons.

The U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report (2021) indicates that human traffickers exploit domestic and foreign victims in Kenya, and exploit victims from Kenya abroad. Traffickers exploit children through forced labour in domestic service, agriculture, fishing, cattle herding, street vending, and begging. Traffickers exploit women and children in commercial sex, often facilitated by family members in informal settings, throughout Kenya, including in sex tourism in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu.

The report further indicates that employment agencies, both legal and fraudulent, recruit Kenyans to work in the Middle East (particularly Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, and Oman), Central and Southeast Asia, Europe, Northern Africa, and North America, where, at times, traffickers exploit them in massage parlours, brothels, domestic servitude, or manual labour. Kenyans who

voluntarily migrate in search of employment opportunities are also vulnerable to exploitative conditions.

Regarding cross-border cases of trafficking in Kenya, victims are often from neighbouring countries, including Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda. There are also reported cases of women from Nepal and India recruited to dance in clubs in Nairobi and Mombasa. The report also indicates that traffickers bring children and individuals with physical disabilities from Tanzania and other neighbouring countries for forced begging.

A very common route is the corridor towards South Africa, whereby irregular migrants cross the border into Kenya near Moyale, then travel to Marsabit, Isiolo or Nanyuki before arriving in Nairobi. From Nairobi, they move towards Botswana or South Africa via road and are often vulnerable to trafficking.

In consultative workshops between the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Secretariat and Court Users Committees in 17 counties in 2017 and 2018, it was noted that cases of internal trafficking are rampant. Coastal counties such as Lamu, Mombasa, Kwale, and Kilifi were identified as source, transit and destination hot spots for trafficking. Uasin Gishu, Kitui and Turkana were also identified as source, transit and destination counties. Counties such as Migori, Busia, Taita Taveta and Kajiado are mainly transit counties. Migori is particularly a unique county because it borders both Uganda and Tanzania. This exposes potential victims to irregular cross-border migration mainly through Lake Victoria from both Uganda and Tanzania. Isiolo, Marsabit and Garissa are mainly source and transit counties.

The modes of transport for trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants include road, water and air. The trafficked and smuggled persons are mainly transported by trucks, often disguised as livestock. High-end vehicles are also used since they are not easily suspected. Motorcycle transport, commonly known as *boda boda*, is an emerging means of transport commonly used in crossing borders. Transportation by water mainly occurs through Lake Victoria and the Indian Ocean. Air transport is mostly used in external trafficking.

The push factors of trafficking in persons are principally unemployment and poverty. Unemployment was estimated to be at 7.4 % as per the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) of 2015/16. This was down from 9.7 % recorded in 2009 and 12 % in 2005/06. About 85 % of the unemployed were aged below 35. The highest unemployment rate was recorded in the age cohort of 20 – 24, at 19.2 %. The majority of the unemployed males and females were in the same age cohort. Females constituted 64.5 % of the unemployed.

In September 2021, the Cabinet Secretary in Charge of National Treasury and Planning reported that at least 740,000 people in Kenya lost jobs due to the COVID-19

pandemic. In November 2020, the World Bank, in an economic update on Kenya, noted that the pandemic pushed an extra two million Kenyans into poverty and increased poverty levels by four percentage points. The World Bank State of Economic Inclusion Report (2021) has shown that more than 40 % of Kenyans currently live in extreme poverty. The massive job losses and increase in poverty levels have enhanced vulnerability, exposing more Kenyans to resort to trafficking in persons. The major pull factor is the belief that there are employment opportunities and better livelihood at the final destination.

The consequences of trafficking in persons include physical abuse leading to injury, health problems and death, mental health problems including suicidal ideas and attempts, sexual abuse, substance and alcohol abuse, social exclusion, legal insecurity, occupational hazards, and marginalization.

Besides consequences to the victim, trafficking in persons also negatively impacts the country. The financial gains derived from trafficking in persons are used to fund other crimes such as terrorism, drug trafficking and poaching, thereby causing economic losses and insecurity in the country, among others.

2.3 The Four Pillars

The response to trafficking in persons focuses on four broad pillars: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnerships.

2.3.1 Prevention

Article 9 of the Palermo Protocol outlines that States Parties shall endeavour to undertake measures such as research, information and mass media campaigns, and social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

Combating trafficking in persons requires a multi-disciplinary approach, including law enforcement agencies (Police, Prosecution, Immigration, Children Officers, Labour Officers, Medical Officers, Education Officers), Judicial Officers, Social workers, recruitment agents, international organizations (IOs), civil society organizations, private sector, religious leaders, local leaders such as chiefs and community members.

Strategies for prevention include capacity building for law enforcement officers. Article 10 of the Protocol obligates States to strengthen training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons and to focus on methods used in preventing trafficking. These methods include carrying out proactive intelligence-led investigations, producing stronger cases for prosecution and successful adjudication. Additionally, the Protocol obligates States to ensure that victims are protected from traffickers and their rights respected throughout the entire criminal justice

process.

The training should take into consideration human rights, child and gender-sensitive issues, and should encourage cooperation with international organisations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders.

During the period 2013-2021, the Government and non-state actors trained 1500 law enforcement officers and carried out 53 public information awareness-raising campaigns on counter-trafficking in persons, including observing the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons on 30th July each year from 2017 to 2021.

The areas of sensitization focused on deception and means used by traffickers to traffic persons, identification of fraudulent employment agencies and advertisements, where and how to seek help for potential victims, how a smuggled migrant may become a trafficked victim and methods of reducing trafficking in the tourism sector in the country.

In an effort to reduce poverty and mitigate vulnerability, the Government, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection continued to scale up social protection programmes for households taking care of poor and vulnerable persons through cash transfers during the period under review. The number of households under the Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children increased from 153,000 in 2013 to 353,000 in 2017. The Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer program increased coverage from 14,700 to 47,000 households over the same period.

To promote safe and regular migration, the Government enacted the National Employment Authority Act in 2016. The Act provides a comprehensive institutional framework for employment management to enhance employment promotion interventions and access to employment for youth, minorities and marginalized groups.

The Act establishes the National Employment Authority (NEA) which has among its functions formulation of employment policies and regulation of private employment agencies. To prevent labour trafficking, the Government put in place various measures, including the revocation of licences of more than 900 recruitment agencies in 2014.

Other efforts made by the Government include fresh vetting by the Inter-agency committee, pre-departure training for domestic labour migrants, and execution of bonds by private employment agencies engaged in foreign recruitment. As of June 2021, 616 private recruitment agencies had been vetted and accredited.

To enhance the protection of labour migrants in the Gulf region, the Government undertook the signing of bilateral labour agreements between Kenya and the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as well as the posting of Labour attaches to Kenya Embassies.

Accurate statistics on the number of Kenyans working abroad are unavailable. However, it is estimated that there are about 200,000 workers in the Middle East alone. The majority of these workers are engaged in low skilled occupations and are exposed to numerous challenges, especially concerning the terms and conditions of employment.

Despite the achievements realized, there is still low awareness of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (2010) among stakeholders, including law enforcement officers and criminal justice practitioners. To respond to this issue, this plan, through its strategic priorities, will seek to train law enforcement officers and increase public awareness in communities through national, county and sub-county level awareness-raising campaigns.

Planned actions to enhance Prevention

2.3.2 Strategic Priority 1: Capacity Building

Activity A: Build the capacity of criminal justice practitioners and other government agencies which include police, prosecutors, judicial officers, children officers, customs officers, labour inspectors, immigration officers, probation officers, tourism industry officers, and any other protective and social services officials to accurately identify persons at risk of being trafficked.

Date of implementation: *Immediate, Continuous.*

Activity B: Carry out training needs assessment for criminal justice practitioners and other government agencies.

Date of implementation: *Immediate, Continuous.*

2.3.3 Strategic Priority 2: Communication Strategy

Activity A: Develop a national comprehensive communication strategy for the prevention of trafficking in persons.

Date of implementation: *Immediate.*

2.3.4 Strategic Priority 3: Raise public awareness

Activity A: Undertake public information campaigns on trafficking in persons targeting a wide range of groups including and not limited to raising awareness on:

1. Deception and means used by traffickers to conduct trafficking of persons.
2. Identifying fraudulent employment advertisements.
3. Where and how to seek help for victims.
4. The impact of media reporting, in particular on

sensitizing the media on how to report potential cases of trafficking in persons.

5. How a smuggled migrant may become a victim of trafficking.
6. Methods of reducing trafficking in the tourism, transport and hospitality sector.
7. Access to information for potential migrants such as requirements for labour migration, accredited private recruitment agencies reporting in case of trafficking.

Date of implementation: *Immediate, Continuous.*

Activity B: Evaluate the effectiveness of campaigns.

Date of implementation: *Continuous.*

2.3.5 Strategic Priority 4: Reducing Fraudulent Employment Opportunities

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

Activity B: Implementation of effective pre-employment orientation seminars and pre-departure counselling programmes for applicants for overseas employment.

Date of implementation: *Continuous.*

2.3.6 Strategic Priority 5: Engagement with the Education Sector

Activity A: Sensitizing teachers and education officials on issues of child trafficking and child labour.

Activity B: Develop and disseminate child-friendly IEC materials to schools.

Activity C: Hold child participation forums on child trafficking and child labour at sub-county and county levels.

Date of implementation: *Continuous.*

2.4 Protection

Article 6 of the Palermo Protocol provides for assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking in persons. Article 6(3) states that each State Party shall consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking, including, in appropriate cases, in cooperation with NGOs, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society, on the provision of:

- (a) Appropriate housing;
- (b) Counselling and information, in particular as regards the legal rights of victims, in a language that they can understand;
- (c) Medical, psychological and material assistance
- (d) Employment, educational and training opportunities
- e) Protection and assistance during the court process

In this regard, the Government launched the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to assist victims of trafficking in persons in Kenya, in 2016. These are guidelines providing a system of identification, referral, holistic support and assistance based on the gender, age, specific needs, and reintegration of victims of trafficking in Kenya.

The goal of the NRM is thus to promote cooperation between all relevant government departments and other organizations and agencies involved in providing assistance to victims of trafficking, and to protect the rights of victims through a professional victim identification process, the provision of support and protection services, and the establishment of programs for full recovery and rehabilitation as envisioned in the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (2010).

The guidelines are to be disseminated to the Court Users Committees in 47 counties. So far, they have been disseminated to 19 counties, reaching 700 members of Court Users Committees. The dissemination of the guidelines has resulted in the enhancement of awareness, which has led to an increase in the detection and reporting of cases of trafficking in persons.

To operationalize the National Assistance Trust Fund for Assisting Victims of Trafficking, the Government gazetted the first and second Board of Trustees for the National Assistance Trust Fund for assisting victims of trafficking in persons in line with Section 24 of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (2010). The Fund is used for the assistance of victims of trafficking. In addition, the Government gazetted the Counter-Trafficking in Persons (National Assistance Trust Fund for victims of trafficking in persons) Regulations, on 25th August 2020.

In addition, the Government has identified a facility to be used as a temporary shelter and emergency response centre for victims of trafficking. In cases of children victims of trafficking, they are placed in Government institutions under the Directorate of Children's Services and Charitable Children institutions.

There are still various challenges in the protection of victims of trafficking, which include the rise in the number of trafficked and smuggled persons, inadequate shelters designed to accommodate adults and persons with disabilities, as well as low awareness of the National

Referral Mechanism guidelines for assisting victims of trafficking in persons amongst law enforcement and service providers.

To bridge these gaps, the Plan sets out the following Strategic priorities:

Planned actions to enhance Protection.

2.4.1 Strategic Priority 1: Direct Assistance

The objective of direct assistance to victims of trafficking in persons is to facilitate their recovery and empowerment to meet their immediate and mid-term needs.

All assistance and protection provided should be based on the principles of victim assistance, taking into account the best interest of the victim, and thereby providing that action should be taken only when it is beneficial to the victim. The assistance required depends on each individual case.

Activity A: Operationalize the guidelines on the National Referral Mechanism for Assisting Victims of Trafficking.

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

Activity C: Develop minimum standard of care for Victims of Trafficking (VoTs).

Activity D: Develop interpreters' guidelines for trafficking in persons cases.

Activity E: Develop regulations on registration, monitoring and oversight of safe houses/shelters for VoTs.

Activity F: Establish and operationalize government-run shelters for VoTs, segregated by gender and age, and designed for Persons With Disabilities (PWD).

Activity G: Refer VoTs to individualized services as per their individual assessment plans.

Activity H: Develop repatriation and reintegration guidelines for VoTs.

Activity I: Facilitate tracing, reintegration, and repatriation, and follow up on VoTs.

Activity J: Mobilize resources for the National Assistance Trust Fund.

Activity K: Develop and implement Guidelines for the Administration of National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons.

Activity L: Establish VoTs friendly courts.

Date of implementation: Immediate, and continuous.

2.4.2 Strategic Priority 2: Capacity Building for Service Providers

Activity A: Strengthen the capacity of service providers assisting VoTs.

Activity B: The capacity of service providers assisting VoTs enhanced through training of service providers on safe, orderly and regular migration in hot spot areas, identification, reporting, referral and case management of VoTs.

Activity C: Strengthen existing community structures to identify, report and refer cases of VoTs.

Date of implementation: Immediate, and continuous.

2.5 Prosecution

Under the framework set forth in the Palermo Protocol, prosecution is an indispensable element for Governments to fight trafficking.

Due to the complexity and organized nature of the crime of trafficking in persons, the majority of cases go unreported. Human traffickers are linked with international criminal networks and are, therefore, highly mobile and difficult to prosecute. The prosecution is further complicated by victims of trafficking being afraid to testify against traffickers out of fear for their own lives and the lives of their family members.

In order to combat the crime, national policies and practices should encourage civil participation and the cooperation of victims in the prosecution of traffickers. Laws related to trafficking in persons must provide serious penalties against traffickers, including provisions for the confiscation of property and compensation to victims. At the same time, training is needed to ensure that investigation and prosecution processes do not further traumatize victims of trafficking.

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

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

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

In the period under review, the Government developed the National Police Service Standard Operating Procedures: *The Preparation of a Police Case File on Trafficking in Persons*, and the *Prosecutors Training Manual on Trafficking in Persons*.

Planned actions to enhance Prosecution.

2.5.1 Strategic Priority 1: Legislative Framework

Activity A: Review of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (2010).

Activity B: Develop rules and regulations to operationalize the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (2010).

Activity C: Develop guidelines to implement the provisions of the Counter-Trafficking Act (2010).

Activity D: Develop Counter-Trafficking in Persons policy.

Activity E: Develop SOPs for investigating and prosecuting trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in Kenya.

Activity F: Develop SOPs on promoting safe and fair migration from Kenya, and advancing the investigation and prosecution of illegal labour recruitment and trafficking in persons offences.

Activity G: Develop a code of conduct for the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee.

Activity H: Develop a code of conduct for the Board of Trustees of the National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking.

Date of implementation: Immediate, and continuous.

2.5.2 Strategic Priority 2: Implementation of the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act

Activity A: Strengthen the capacity of officers in the criminal justice system to implement the CTIP legislation.

Activity B: Monitor the implementation of the law.

Date of implementation: Immediate, and continuous.

2.5.3 Strategic Priority 3: Case Law Database

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

Date of implementation: Immediate, and continuous.

2.5.4 Strategic Priority 4: Establish, decentralize and operationalize specialized anti-trafficking in persons' units

Date of implementation: Immediate, and continuous.

2.6 Partnerships

The mandate of this pillar is to encourage effective cooperation and coordination of efforts at the national, regional and international levels, especially among countries of origin, transit and destination of trafficking. This provides an opportunity to leverage the networks provided by relevant organizations to share best practices for responding to and combatting trafficking in persons.

Planned actions to enhance partnership

2.6.1 Strategic Priority 1: Enhanced partnerships in Combating Trafficking in Persons activities and programmes at the National and County level

Activity A: Develop and implement a partnership strategy.

Activity B: Coordination of existing community-based structures in CTIP.

Activity C: Mainstream trafficking in persons issues into existing community-based structures.

Activity D: Develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy.

Activity E: Enhance information sharing among partners.

Activity F: Establish partnerships with the private sector.

Activity G: Strengthen the coordination of state and non-state actors on existing and new programmes for VoTs.

Date of implementation: Immediate, and continuous.

2.7 Cross-Cutting Issues

In an effort to combat trafficking in persons, it is important to note that a number of critical issues cut across the four pillars. These are discussed under the cross-cutting thematic area.

Planned actions to enhance cross-cutting issues

2.7.1 Strategic Priority 1: Data and Research

Activity A: Develop a Trafficking in Persons National Integrated information management system.

Activity B: Develop a standardised system for collecting data on presumed victims and perpetrators of trafficking.

Activity C: Collaborate with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) to obtain indicators of trafficking included in national surveys.

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

Activity E: Develop a database for accredited interpreters (sign language, local and foreign languages).

2.7.2 Strategic Priority 2: Standardized training manuals

Activity A: Develop standardized training manuals on prevention, protection and prosecution of trafficking in persons.

2.7.3 Strategic Priority 3: International Cooperation (law enforcement, prosecutors and judicial cooperation)

Activity A: Facilitate the development of international cooperation mechanisms including joint legal assistance and investigation.

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

Activity C: Prepare and submit periodic reports on regional and international instruments on trafficking in persons.

2.7.4 Strategic Priority 4: Strengthening of the Advisory Committee's statutory role in the Counter-Trafficking in Persons

Activity A: Resource mobilization to enable the Secretariat to deliver its mandate.

Activity B: Resource mobilization to operationalize the NATF.

Activity C: Benchmarking on efforts to combat trafficking in persons.

Activity D: Capacity building for the CTiP Advisory Committee, Board of Trustees on NATF and Secretariat.

Date of implementation: Immediate, and continuous

2.7.5 Strategic Priority 5: Reporting by the CTiP Advisory Committee on efforts made to Combat Trafficking in Persons

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

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

Activity C: Publish annual reports on trafficking in persons.

Date of implementation: Immediate, and continuous

2.7.6 Strategic Priority 6: Evaluate the implementation of the National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2022-2027

Date of implementation: Immediate, and continuous

Prevention Implementation Matrix

Table 1: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

I. PREVENTION												
Overall objective: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/programmes and other measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.												
Key Result Area		Prevention of trafficking in persons										
Outcome		Reduced incidences of trafficking in persons										
Outcome Indicators		Percentage reduction of incidences of trafficking in persons										
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Unit	Baseline Value & Year	Target for five years	Targets 2022/ 2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	Lead Agency	Actors
Enhanced capacities of practitioners to accurately identify and respond to those at risk of being trafficked.	Conduct capacity needs assessment	No. Capacity needs assessments conducted.	Number	4500	6000	500	1000	1500	1500	1500	MLSP Counter-Trafficking in Persons. Advisory Committee (CUCs)other line	DCS, Interior (NGAO), NPS, MOL, ODP, Judiciary, Probation, Immigration
	Hold TOT trainings.	No. of TOTs trained on TIP.	Number	60	3500	200	300	500	1000	1500	MFA, TSC, MOE, MOH Court Users, Committees (CUCs)other line	MDAs, Medical Staff, UN agencies, Development Partners, Embassies/ High commissions, CBOs, FBOs.
Cases of TIP incidences accurately identified and responded to.	Train law enforcement on TIP.	No. of persons trained on TIP.	Number	1044	12500	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500		
	Accurately identify and respond to TIP cases.	No. of incidences accurately identified and responded to.	Number	1200	9500	1000	1400	2000	2300	2800		

National and County level awareness campaigns conducted.	Hold awareness forums at national and county levels.	No. of awareness forums conducted at national and county levels.	Number	50	519	70	90	110	119	130	MLSP CTIP AC.	DCS, Interior, (NGAO), NPS, MOL, ODPP, Judiciary, Probation, Immigration, MFA, TSC, Council of Governors (CoG), NCM, CUCs, other relevant MDAs, Medical Staff, UN agencies, Development Partners, Embassies/High Commissions, CBOs and FBOs, Employment Agencies and Media.
	Conduct campaigns on countering TIP at national and county levels.	No. of campaigns conducted at National and County levels.	Number	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	MLSPCTIP AC.	Line MDAs, Employment Agencies, Media, DCS, Development partners, UN Agencies, Judiciary, Immigration, Min. of Labour, National Police Service CSOs, FBOs.
		No. of people reached during the campaigns.	Number	2,000,000	25,500,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	MLSP CTIP AC.	DCS, Interior, (NGAO), NPS, MOL, ODPP, Judiciary, Probation, Immigration, MFA, TSC, Council of Governors (CoG), NCM, CUCs, other relevant MDAs, Medical Staff, UN agencies, Development Partners, Diplomatic Missions, CBOs and FBOs, Employment Agencies and Media.
		Effectiveness of the public information campaigns assessed.	Percentage	10%	100%	15%	15%	20%	25%	25%	MLSP CTIP AC.	All relevant line MDAs.
	Mark the World Day against Trafficking in Persons	World Day against Trafficking in persons marked.	Number	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	MLSP, CTIP AC.	DCS, Interior (NGAO), NPS, MOL, ODPP, Judiciary, Probation, Immigration, MFA, TSC, Council of Governors (CoG), NCM, CUCs, other relevant MDAs, Medical Staff, UN agencies, Development Partners, Diplomatic Missions, CBOs and FBOs, Employment Agencies and Media
	Hold advocacy dialogues on TIP with policy makers, community leaders, religious leaders, media among others.	No. of advocacy dialogues held.	Number	89	625	112	120	125	130	138	MLSPCTIP AC.	Line MDAs, DCS, National Assembly Senate, COGs, Development Partners, NGAO CBOs, FBOs and media.

National comprehensive communication strategy to prevent trafficking in persons developed.	Develop the Communication Strategy to prevent TIP.	Communication strategy.	Document	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	MLSP, CTIP AC	DCS, Interior (NGAO), NPS, MOL, ODPF, Judiciary, Probation, Immigration, MFA, TSC, Council of Governors (CoG), NCM, CUCs, other relevant MDAs, Medical Staff, UN agencies, Development Partners, Diplomatic Missions, CBOs and FBOs, Employment Agencies.
	Implement the communication strategy	Proportion of the communication strategy implemented.	Percentage	-	90%	-	-	-	-	10%	30%	50%	-		
Social protection services availed to persons vulnerable to trafficking in persons.	Link risk persons to social protection services.	No. of persons at risk of being trafficked, and their families linked to social protection services available.	Number	2,200,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	MLSP CTIP AC.	State Department for Social Protection.



Employment agencies Monitored for compliance.	Vet and accredit recruitment agencies.	No. of employment agencies vetted and accredited.	Number	672	525	80	90	100	120	135	MLSP, NEA CTP AC.	MOL, NEA
	Monitor and assess employment agencies for compliance.	No. of complaints reported against the agencies.	Number	672	525	80	90	100	120	135		
		No. of employment agencies inspected.	Number	672	525	80	90	100	120	135		
		No. of agencies deregistered.	Number									
		No. of victims trafficked through the agencies.	Number									
		No. of agencies prosecuted for trafficking or trafficking related offences.										
	Conduct pre-employment orientation seminars and pre-departure counselling programmes to applicants for overseas employment.	No. of people trained.	number									

National trafficking in persons response call centre/platform established.	Establish a national trafficking in persons call centre.	Functional toll-free number.	Number	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	MLSP CTIP AC.	Ministry of Information and communication, CAK, Telecommunication companies, DCS.
		No. of cases reported.	Number	1000	9200	1300	1600	1800	2000	2500							
		No. of cases linked to essential services.	Number	148	1580	250	280	300	350	400							
		No. of cases responded to.	Number	148	1580	250	280	300	350	400							
TIP cases monitored at border points (include bus stations, gazetted and non-gazetted border points).	Monitor TIP cases at border points.	No. of persons at risk intercepted.	Number	5000	12500	2000	2400	2500	2600	3000							Ministry of Transport, Ministry of interior, Ministry of Health, CSOs Kenya Forest Services, KWS, Coast Guard, Transport industry.
		No. of visa revoked/denied	Number														
		No. of perpetrators reported to law enforcement agencies.	Number	100	760	100	130	150	180	200							
	Establish help desks at the airports and border points to respond to trafficking in persons cases.	No. of help desks at the airport/ border points to respond to trafficking in persons cases.	Number	1	20	4	4	4	4	4							
Increase awareness of child trafficking and child labour in schools.	Sensitizing teachers on child issues on child TIP and child labour.	No. of teachers sensitized.	Number	500	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000							Interior, DCS, NCCS, MOE, County Governments, development partners UN agencies, IOs, NGOs, FBOS CBO

	Develop and disseminated Child friendly IEC materials.	No. of child friendly/IEC materials developed and disseminated.	Number	3000	26000	3000	4500	5000		
	Hold child participation forums on child trafficking and child labour in County and Sub County Levels.	No. of the child participation forums held on TIP.	Number	60	240	48	48	48	MLSP, CTIP AC MOE TSC	Interior, DCS, NCCS, development partners UN agencies, FBOS CBO, children.

Prevention Implementation Matrix

Table 3: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

III. PROTECTION												
Overall objective: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/programmes and other measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.												
Key Result Area Outcome Outcome Indicators	Social Protection and Services											
	Enhanced protection of victims of Trafficking											
	Improved identification and management of VoTs											
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Unit	Baseline value & year	Target for 5 years	Targets					Lead Agency	Actors
						2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027		
The National Referral Mechanism Guidelines for assisting VOTs Operationalized.	Train and sensitize CUCs, stakeholders on the NRM.	No. of CUCs and stakeholders trained and sensitized on NRM.	Number	18	60	12	12	12	12	12	MLSP, CTIP AC.	DCS, NPS, MOL, ODPP, MOH, Immigration, relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, CBOs and FBOs.
Pilot the NRM in three counties.	Pilot the NRM in three counties.	No. of Counties the NRM is piloted.	Number	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	MLSP, CTIP AC.	DCS, Interior (NGAO) NPS, MOL, ODPP, Judiciary MOH, Immigration, County governments, CUCs other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, IOS, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.

	Vet service providers.	No. of VOT Service providers vetted.	Number	-	300	20	40	60	80	100	MLSP CTIP AC.	CTIP AC.
	Establish an online mechanism reporting on referral and assistance to VoTs.	Functional online mechanism on reporting and referral for Victims of trafficking.	Number	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	MLSP CTIP AC.	DCS, NPS, MOL, ODP, Judiciary MOH, Immigration, other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, CBOs and FBOs.
	Develop an app for service providers, and link it to the online mechanism and referral.	functional app.	Number	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	MLSP, CTIP AC.	DCS, NPS, MOL, ODP, Judiciary, MFA, MOH, Immigration, other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, IOs, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
Existing service providers available to VOTs mapped and the online directory updated	Map existing service providers available to VOTs and update online directory.	Updated NRM online directory.	Directory	1	3	1	-	1	-	1	MLSP CTIP AC.	DCS, State Department for Gender, Refugee Affairs Secretariat, Witness Protection Agency, MOH and other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, IOs, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
National minimum standard of care for VOTs developed.	Develop minimum standards of care for VOTs.	Minimum standards of care developed.	Minimum standards of care	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	MLSP CTIP AC.	DCS, NPS, MOL, ODP, MOH, MFA, Immigration, Witness Protection Agency relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, International Organizations, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
	Train stakeholders on the minimum standards of care for VOTs.	No. of stakeholders trained on the minimum standards of care for VOTs.	Number	-	1060	-	-	300	360	400	MLSP, CTIP AC.	DCS, NPS, MOL, ODP, MOH, MFA, Immigration, relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, IOs, NGOs CBOs and FBOs.
	Disseminate the minimum standards of care for VOTs.	No. of stakeholders reached in dissemination of the Minimum Standards of Care for VOTs.	Number	-	1500	-	300	350	400	450	MLSP, CTIP AC.	DCS, NPS, MOL, ODP, MOH, Immigration, relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, CBOs and FBOs.



Interpreters' guidelines for Tip cases developed.	Develop interpreters' guidelines for Tip cases.	Interpreters' guidelines for Tip cases developed.	Interpreters Guidelines for TIP cases.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	MLSP, CTIP AC.	DCS, NPS, MOL, ODPP, Judiciary, MOH, Immigration, other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, IOs, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
Regulations on registration, monitoring and oversight of safe houses for VOTs developed.	Develop Regulations on registration, monitoring and oversight of Safe houses for VOTs.	Regulations on Safe houses.	Shelter Regulations.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	MLSP, CTIP AC.	DCS, NPS, MOL, ODPP, WPA, MOH, Immigration, other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, CBOs and FBOs.
Established and Operationalized government run shelter for VOTs segregated by gender, age, and designed for PWD.	Establish and operationalize government run shelter houses for VOTs segregated by gender, age, and designed for PWD.	No. of safe shelters established and or refurbished as per category.	Number	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	MLSP, CTIP AC.	DCS, NPS, WPA, MOH, Immigration, other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, CBOs and FBOs.
Repatriation and reintegration guidelines for victims of trafficking developed	Develop repatriation and reintegration guidelines for VOTs	Repatriation and reintegration Guidelines for VOTs.	Number	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	MLSP, CTIP AC, NATF.	DCS, NPS, MOL, ODPP, Judiciary, MFA, MOH, Immigration, other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Diplomatic Missions, Development Partners, IOs, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
Victims of trafficking in persons rehabilitated, reintegrated and repatriated.	Rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of VOTs.	No. of victims rehabilitated.	Number	20	500	100	100	100	100	100	MLSP, CTIP AC, NATF.	DCS, NPS, MOL, ODPP, Judiciary, MFA, MOH, Immigration, other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Diplomatic Missions, Development Partners, IOs, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
		No. of victims reintegrated.	Number	5	100	25	25	25	25	25		
		No. of victims repatriated from Kenya.	Number	50	500	100	100	100	100	100		
		No. of victims repatriated into Kenya.	Number	45	800	200	200	200	200	200		
Operational National Assistance Trust Fund .	Develop and implement Guidelines for assisting VOTs.	Guidelines for assisting VOTs.	Guidelines	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	MLSP CTIP AC NATF.	DCS, National Assistance Trust Fund.

		Number VOTs supported by the Trust fund.	Number	81	1285	145	190	235	280	335	MLSP, CTIP AC, NATF	DCS, NATF.
VOT friendly courts established.	Establish friendly courts for VOTs.	Number of friendly courts established.	Number	1	20	-	5	5	5	5	MLSP, CTIP AC, Judiciary.	Judiciary, ODPP.
		Protection infrastructure i.e. voice distorters, interpreters, witness boxes.	Number	-	20	-	5	5	5	5	MLSP, CTIP AC, Judiciary.	Judiciary, WPA.
		Number of victims supported assisted, and cases handled through protection infrastructure.	Number		185	-	25	30	50	80	MLSP, CTIP AC, Judiciary.	DCS, ODPP.



	Train existing community structures on Identification, reporting and referral as per the NRM.	No. of existing community structures trained on identification and referral as per NRM.	Number	-	115	15	25	25	25	25	25	MLSP CTIP AC, NATF.	DCS, NCCS, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Nyumba Kumi, Area Advisory Councils, Ministry of Health, IOs, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
	Report on cases of TIP through community structures.	No. of cases reported to the competent authorities.	Number	-	365	40	65	75	85	100			



Prevention Implementation Matrix

Table 3: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

III. PROSECUTION												
Overall objective: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/programmes and other measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.												
Key Result Area		Social Protection and Services										
Outcome		Prosecution of trafficking in persons perpetrators										
Outcome Indicators		Increased percentage in prosecution of trafficking in persons perpetrators										
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Unit	Baseline Value & Year	Target for five years	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	Lead Agency	Actors
CTIP Act (2010) reviewed and enacted to align to relevant laws and Constitution.	Review the Counter-Trafficking in Person Act	CTIP Act reviewed.	Draft CTIP Act 2010.	Draft	Reviewed CTIP Act	draft	draft		CTIP Bill		MLSP, CTIP AC.	DCS, ODP, Judiciary, MFA, Immigration, AG, MOL other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, Diplomatic Missions, IOs, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010 regulations developed and gazetted.	Develop Counter Trafficking in Persons Act. (General) Regulations and gazetted.	Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (General). Regulations gazetted.	Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (General). Regulations	Draft	Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (General) Regulations	-	-	1	-	-	MLSPCTIP AC.	DCS, ODP, Judiciary, MFA, Immigration, AG, MOL other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, Diplomatic Missions, IOs, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
Guidelines to implement the provisions of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act developed	Develop Guidelines to implement the provisions of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act.	No. Guidelines developed to implement the provisions of the counter-trafficking in persons act.	Number	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	MLSP, CTIP AC.	DCS, ODP, Judiciary, MFA, Immigration, AG, MOL other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, Diplomatic Missions, IOs, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Policy developed.	Develop the Counter-Trafficking in Persons policy.	Counter-Trafficking in Persons Policy	Policy	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	MLSP Counter-Trafficking Advisory Committee.	DCS, ODP, Judiciary, MFA, Immigration, AG, MOL other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, Diplomatic Missions, IOs, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs

Capacity of criminal justice practitioners strengthened to increase the numbers of successful prosecutions.	Identify and train TOTs from the three categories (National Police Service, ODPP and Judiciary).	No. of identified and trained TOTs from the three categories (Nat Police, ODPP and Judiciary).	Number	60	500	60	500	60	80	100	120	140	MLSP Counter-Trafficking Advisory Committee.	DCS, ODPP, Judiciary, MFA, Immigration, AG, MOL other relevant MDAs, UN agencies, Development Partners, Diplomatic Missions, IOs, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
		No. police officers trained on trafficking in persons.	Number	500	760	80	120	160	180	220				
		No. of judicial officers trained.	Number	25	500	100	100	100	110	120				
		No. of prosecutors trained.	Number	50	250	50	50	50	50	50				
	Conduct joint trainings for the police, prosecutors, and judicial officers	No. of joint trainings for police, prosecutors and judges.	Number	6	15	3	3	3	3	3				
Prosecution of Trafficking in Persons cases strengthened.	Perpetrators of TIP are investigated and prosecuted.	No. of investigations on TIP.	Number	289	500	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	ODPP.	DCS, NPS, Judiciary.
		No. of Prosecutions on TIP Cases.	Number	134	478	73	80	95	105	125				
		No. of convictions on TIP cases.	Number	134	478	73	80	95	105	125				
		No. of successful prosecution cases under other related laws.	Number	10	100	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
	Develop a TIP case law database to capture concluded court cases.	TIP case law data base.	Number	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	MLSP, Counter-Trafficking Advisory Committee.	Judiciary, Kenya Law reports.

	Collect and collate all the finalized court cases.	No. of TIP finalized cases collected and collated.	Number	5	50	10	10	10	10	10	10	MLSP Counter-Trafficking Advisory Committee	Judiciary, Kenya law reports.
	Train prosecutors on the guidelines for prosecuting cases of TIP.	Number of prosecutors trained on the guidelines.	Prosecutors for TIP guidelines for TIP cases.	-	260	-	-	50	80	130		ODPP, Counter-Trafficking Advisory Committee,	MPS, G, SCA & SP and line Ministries.
Specialized units in combating trafficking in persons established and decentralized.	Decentralize special units for combating TIP.	Number of Locations with decentralised specialised units.	Number	2	3	-	-	1	1	1		NPS, MLSP, Counter-Trafficking Advisory Committee.	DCS and line Ministries.



Prevention Implementation Matrix

Table 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

IV. PARTNERSHIPS												
Overall objective: To promote cooperation and coordination.												
Key Result Area												
Outcome												
Outcome Indicators												
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Unit	Baseline Value & Year	Targets Target for 5 years	Increased cooperation and coordination.						Actors Involved
						2022/ 2023	2023/24	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026	2026/ 2027	Lead Agency	
Partnership with key stakeholders, at the national and county level strengthened.	Develop a partnership strategy	Partnership strategy.	Document	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	MLSP, CTIP AC.	Line MDAs, County Governments, Development Partners, UN Agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Private Sector, Business Community.
				-	5	-	-	-	2	3	MLSPCTIP AC.	Line MDAs, County Coordinators, County Governments, Development Partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector, business community.
	Hold bi-annual partners forums.	No. of Partnerships in CTIP through MOUs and LOIs.	Number	-	10	-	-	2	3	5	MLSP,CTIP AC County Coordinators.	Line MDAs, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector, business community.
	Train existing networks on CTIP.	No. of existing Networks trained.	Number	-	15	-	-	5	5	5	MLSP, CTIP AC.	Line MDAs, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector, business community.
	Strengthen coordination of existing community-based structures in combating TIP.	No. of Community-based coordination structures strengthened in combating TIP.	Number	1000	2120	200	400	450	500	570	MLSP, CTIP AC, NGAO.	Line MDAs, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector, business community.
	Mainstreaming TIP issues into existing community-based structures.	No. of community structures that have incorporated TIP in their initiatives.	Number	100	500	100	100	100	100	100	MLSP, CTIP AC, NGAO.	Line MDAs, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector, business community.

Resource Mobilization Strategy developed.	Develop resource mobilization strategy.	Resource Mobilization Strategy	Document	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	MLSP, CTIP AC, NATF	Line MDAs, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector, business community.
		No. of proposals funded through the mobilization strategy.	Number	-	31	1	5	5	10	10	10	10	MLSP, CTIP, AC, NATF.	Line MDAs, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector, business community.
		Number of resources mobilised through proposals.	Kshs.	-	33 million	3 million	5 million	7 million	8 million	10 million	10 million	10 million	MLSPCTIP, AC, NATF.	Line MDAs, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector, business community.
Information sharing among partners enhanced.	Develop and disseminate information sharing tools.	No. of Information sharing tools developed.	Document	-	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	MLSP, CTIP AC, NATF.	Line MDAs, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector, business community.
		No. of Information sharing tools disseminated	Number	-	500	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
		No. of publications on TIP.	Number	-	15	-	2	3	5	5	5	5		
Partnership with the private sector enhanced.	Sign a code of conduct with the private sector and business community on combating TIP through the supply chain.	No. of code of conducts signed.	Number	-	10	-	-	2	3	5	5	5	MLSPCTIP AC.	Line MDAs, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector, business community.
Coordination of state and non-state actors in the implementation of existing and new programmes for VOTs strengthened.	Strengthen coordination of state and non-state actors in the implementation of existing and new programmes for VOTs.	Percentage increase of coordination of state and non-state actors in the implementation of programmes for VOTs.	Percentage	45%	80%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	MLSP, CTIP AC.	Line MDAs, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector, business community.



Table V: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Overall objective: To develop and coordinate comprehensive policies/programmes and other measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.													
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES													
Key Result Area			Social Protection and Services										
Outcome			Enhance prevention of trafficking in persons, protection of victims and prosecution of perpetrators										
Outcome Indicators			Cross cutting issues										
Output	Outcome Indicators		Unit	Baseline value and year	Targets for 5 years	2022/ 2023	2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026	2026/ 2027	Lead Agency	Actors	
	Activity	Output indicator											
A TIP National Integrated Information management system developed.	Develop a TIP national integrated information management system.	TIP- Information management System.	Number	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	MLSP, Secretariat, KNBS.	Line MDAs, KNBS, DCS, county Governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs.	
	Develop standardized data collection tools on TIP.	Standardised tools for collecting data developed.	Number	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	MLSP, Secretariat.	Line MDAs, KNBS, DCS, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs.	
	Piloting of the TIP national integrated information management system in 3 hot spot counties.	No. of counties piloted	Number	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	MLSP, Secretariat	Line MDAs, KNBS, DCS, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs.	
Collaborate with KNBS to have TIP indicators developed and included in KNBS surveys.	Develop indicators on TIP to be included in the KNBS household surveys.	Number of Indicators developed.	Number	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	MLSP, Secretariat, KNBS	Line MDAs, DCS, The National Treasury, County Governments, Development Partners, UN Agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Private Sector, Business Community	

	Publish information on TIP in KNBS Surveys.	Number of publications.	Number	-	4	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	MLSP, Secretariat, KNBS.	Line MDAs, DCS, The National Treasury, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector, business community.
Primary and secondary research on TIP in Kenya conducted.	Conduct Primary and secondary research on TIP in Kenya.	Research reports, online repository on TIP.	Number	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	MLSP, Secretariat, NCRC.	Line MDAs, KNBS, DCS, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs.
Database for accredited interpreters (sign language, local and foreign languages) developed.	Develop a database for accredited interpreters (sign language, local and foreign languages).	Database for accredited interpreters (sign language, local and foreign languages).	Database for Interpreters	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	MLSP, CTIP AC	Line MDAs, DCS, County Governments, Development Partners, UN Agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs.
Standardized training manuals on prevention, protection and prosecution developed.	Develop standardized training manuals on prevention, protection and prosecution.	Number	Manuals	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	MLSP, Secretariat, NCRC.	Line MDAs, KNBS, DCS, County governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs.
International cooperation mechanisms on TIP developed.	Develop international mechanisms on TIP.	No. of international cooperation mechanisms developed	Number	3	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	MLSP, Secretariat, MFA, AG.	Line MDAs, DCS, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, foreign embassies.
Reciprocal arrangements to enhance international cooperation on counter TIP developed.	Develop reciprocal arrangements to enhance international cooperation on counter TIP.	No. number of reciprocal arrangements developed	Number	-	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	MLSP, Secretariat, MFA, AG	Line MDAs, DCS, county governments, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, foreign embassies.
		No. number of reciprocal arrangements signed.	Number	-	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		



Financial resources to enable the Advisory Committee to deliver on its mandate Mobilized.	Mobilize financial resources to enable the Advisory Committee to deliver on its mandate.	Amount of financial resource mobilized.	Amount	8 million	60 million	12million	12million	12million	12million	12million	MLSP, CTIP AC, NATF.	Line MDAs, DCS, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, foreign embassies.
Financial Resources to operationalize the NATF mobilized.	Mobilize financial resources to operationalize the NATF	Amount of financial Resources mobilized	Amount	20million	300million	60million	60million	60million	60million	60million	MLSP, CTIP AC, NATF.	Line MDAs, DCS, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, foreign embassies.
Good practices on efforts in combating TIP learnt	Conduct benchmarking activities to learn best practices.	No. of benchmarking reports.	Number	1	10	2	2	2	2	2	MLSPSP, CTIP AC, NATF, Secretariat	Line MDAs, DCS, county governments, County coordinators, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, foreign embassies.
Capacity of the CTIPP AC, Board of Trustees of NATF and Secretariat strengthened.	Train the CTIPP AC, Board of Trustees of NATF and Secretariat.	No. of trainings for the CTIPP AC, Board of Trustees of NATF and Secretariat.	Number	20	60	5	5	5	5	5	MLSP, CTIP AC, NATF, Secretariat	Line MDAs, DCS, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, foreign embassies.
Annual reports to the Cabinet Secretary and the National Assembly on the policies, programs and activities aimed at combating TIP prepared and submitted.	Prepare and submit to the Cabinet Secretary and the National Assembly annual report of the policies, programs and activities aimed at combating TIP.	Number of annual reports prepared and submitted.	Number	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	MLSP AC, Secretariat, TF.	Line MDAs, DCS, county governments, county coordinators, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, foreign embassies.
Periodic reports on regional and international instruments on TIP developed	Develop periodic reports on regional and international instruments on TIP.	No. of periodic reports	Number	5	25	5	5	5	5	5	MLSP, AC, Secretariat	Line MDAs, DCS, county governments, county coordinators, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, foreign embassies.

		No. of regional and international reports prepared and submitted.	Number	4	20	5	5	5	5	5	5	MLSPAC, Secretariat	Line MDAs, DCS, county governments, county coordinators, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, foreign embassies.
Annual reports on TIP Published.	Publish Annual reports on TIP.	No. of reports published.	Number	-	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	MLSP, AC, Secretariat	Line MDAs, DCS, county governments, county coordinators, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, foreign embassies.
The implementation of the NPA 2021-2026 evaluated	Evaluate the NPA implementation 2021-2026.	Number of annual progress report.	Status	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	MLSP, AC, Secretariat	Line MDAs, DCS, county governments, county coordinators, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, foreign embassies.



1. PREVENTION										
Table 1. Implementation Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
Key Area	Prevention of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome	Reduction of Incidences of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome Indicator	Percentage reduction in Trafficking in Persons									
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Actors	Total Budget (5 years)	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget in Kenya Shillings (Millions)				
						2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2025/2026
Enhanced capacities of practitioners to accurately identify and respond to those at risk of being trafficked.	Conduct capacity needs assessment	No. Capacity needs assessments conducted.	Line Ministries UN agencies embassies/ High commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	11.0M	GOK UN agencies IOs, embassies High commissions CBOs, and FBOs.	1.0M	1.5M	2.0M	3.0M	3.5M
	Hold TOT trainings.	Number of TOTs trained on TIP.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	22.5M	GOK, UN agencies IO's, embassies High Commissions CBO's, FBO's.	1.5M	2.5M	5.0M	6.5M	7.0M
	Train law enforcement on TIP.	Number of persons trained on TIP.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ High Commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	33.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, and FBOs.	3.0M	5.0M	7.0M	8.0M	10.0M
Cases of TIP incidences accurately identified and responded to,	Accurately identify and respond to TIP cases.	No. of incidences accurately identified and responded to.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	23.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	3.0M	3.5M	4.5M	5.5M	6.5M
National and county level awareness campaigns conducted.	Hold awareness forums at national, county levels.	No. of awareness forums conducted at national and county levels	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	200.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	10.0M	30.0M	45.0M	55.0	60.0M
	Conduct campaigns on countering TIP at national and county levels.	No. of campaigns conducted at National and County levels.	Line Ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	211.8M	GOK, UN Agencies IO's, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	15.0M	35.0M	48.0M	53.8M	60.0M
	Hold advocacy dialogues on TIP with policy makers, community leaders, religious leaders, media among others.	No. of advocacy dialogues held.	Line Ministries UN Agencies Embassies/ High Commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs	59.5M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	6.0M	10.0M	12.0M	15.0M	16.5M

1. PREVENTION										
Table 1. Implementation Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
Key Area	Prevention of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome	Reduction of incidences of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome Indicator	Percentage reduction in Trafficking in Persons									
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Actors	Total Budget (5 years)	Source of Funds	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2025/2026
	Evaluate effectiveness of public awareness campaigns.	Percentage (%) on effectiveness of the public information campaigns assessed.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	13.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs	-	-	-	13.0M	-
World Day against Trafficking in Persons marked.	Mark the World Day against Trafficking in Persons.	No. of events war	Line Ministries UN Agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	210.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	15.0M	25.0M	45.0M	58.0M	67.0M
National comprehensive communication strategy to prevent TIP developed.	Develop the communication strategy to prevent TIP.	Communication strategy	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	5.7M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	-	4.7M	1.0M	-	-
	Implement the communication strategy.	Proportion of the communication strategy implemented.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	20.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, and FBO's.	-	-	5.0M	7.0M	8.0M
Social protection services availed to persons vulnerable to TIP.	Link risk persons to social protection services.	No. of persons at risk of being trafficked, and their families linked to social protection services available.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	9.5M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	1.0M	1.3M	1.5M	2.3M	3.4
National TIP response call centre/ platform established.	Establish a national trafficking in persons call centre.	Functional toll free number.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	24.8M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	-	3.8M	5.0M	7.0M	9.0M
Employment agencies monitored for compliance.	Vet and accredit recruitment agencies.	No. of employment agencies vetted and accredited.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	25.4M	GOK, UN agencies IO's, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	3.0M	4.5M	5.0M	5.9M	7.0M

1. PREVENTION										
Table 1. Implementation Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
Key Area	Prevention of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome	Reduction of incidences of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome Indicator	Percentage reduction in Trafficking in Persons									
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Actors	Total Budget (5 years)	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget in Kenya Shillings (Millions)				
						2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2025/2026
	Monitor and assess employment agencies for compliance.	No. of complaints reported against the agencies.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	25.6M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	3.0M	3.9M	4.4M	6.7M	7.6M
	Conduct pre-employment orientation seminars and pre-departure counselling, programmes to applicants for overseas employment	No. of applicants for overseas employment trained.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	77.0M	GOK, UN Agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBO's, and FBO's.	7.0M	10.0M	15.0M	20.0M	25.0M
National TIP response call centre/ platform established and operationalized.	Establish and operationalize a national TIP call centre.	No. of cases reported.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	42.0M	GOK, UN Agencies IO's, embassies high commissions CBOs, and FBOs.	-	6.0M	13.0M	13.0M	10.0M
TIP cases monitored at border points (include bus stations, gazetted and non-gazetted border points).	Monitor tip cases at border points.	No. of persons at risk intercepted.	Line Ministries UN Agencies Embassies/ High Commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	23.2M	GOK UN Agencies IO's, Embassies High Commissions CBO's, and FBO's.	2.0M	4.0M	5.0M	5.8M	6.4M
Increased awareness of child trafficking and child labour in schools.	Sensitizing teachers on issues on child trafficking and child labour.	No. of teachers sensitized.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	93.0M	GOK, UN agencies IO's, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	5.0M	15.0M	18.3M	24.7M	30.0M
	Develop and disseminated Child friendly IEC materials.	No. of child friendly IEC materials developed and disseminated		81.4M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	2.9M	7.0M	13.0M	27.0M	31.5M
	Hold child participation forums on child trafficking and child labour in sub-county and county.	No. of the child participation forums held on trafficking.		395.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, and FBOs.	40.0M	60.0M	80.0M	95.0M	120.0M
Sub Total				1606.4		118.4	232.7	334.7	432.2	488.4

Table 2. PROTECTION BUDGET

2. PROTECTION										
Table 2. Implementation Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
Social Protection and Services										
Enhanced protection of Victims of Trafficking										
Improved identification of Victims of Trafficking and Victims of Trafficking management										
Outcome Indicator	Activity	Output Indicator	Actors	Total Budget (5 years)	Source of Funds	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
The National Referral Mechanism Operationalized.	Train and sensitize CUCs, stakeholders on the NRM.	No. of CUCS and stakeholders trained and sensitized on NRM.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	58.4M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, and FBOs.	7.0M	12.0M	13.6M	11.0M	14.8M
	Pilot the NRM in three counties.	No. of Counties the NRM is piloted.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	178.2M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	54.0M	60.7M	63.5M	-	-
	Vet service providers vetted.	No. of VOT Service providers vetted.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	16.29M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBO's, and FBO's.	1.89M	2.0M	3.4M	4.0M	5.0M
	Establish an online mechanism on reporting referral and assistance to VOTs.	Functional online mechanism on reporting and referral for VOTs.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	25.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, Embassies High Commissions CBOs, FBOs.	3.0M	18.0M	4.0M	-	-
	Develop app for service providers and linked to the online referral mechanism.	functional app for service providers and linked to the online referral mechanism.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	12.0M	GOK, UN Agencies IO's, Embassies High Commissions CBOs, FBOs.	1.6M	10.4M	-	-	-

2. PROTECTION										
Table 2. Implementation Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
Key Area	Social Protection and Services									
Outcome	Enhanced protection of Victims of Trafficking									
Outcome Indicator	Improved identification of Victims of Trafficking and Victims of Trafficking management									
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Actors	Total Budget (5 years)	Source of Funds	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Existing services available for VOTs mapped and NRM online directory updated.	Map existing service providers available to VOTs and update online directory.	Updated NRM online directory.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ High commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	17.02M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies High commissions CBOs, FBOs.	0.85M	2.5M	3.87M	4.8M	5.0M
National minimum standard of care for VOTs developed.	Develop minimum standards of care for VOTs.	Minimum standards of care.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	11.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	5.0M	6.0M	-	-	-
	Train stakeholders on the minimum standards of care for VOTs.	No. of stakeholders trained on the minimum standards of care for VOTs.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ High commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	36.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	-	5.5M	10.0M	10.0M	10.5M
	Disseminate the minimum standards of care for VOTs.	No. of stakeholders reached in dissemination of the Minimum Standards of Care for VOTs.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	30.8M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	-	4.9M	8.0M	8.9M	9.0M
Interpreters' guidelines for TIP cases developed.	Develop interpreters' guidelines for TIP cases.	Interpreters' guidelines for TIP cases developed.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	2.95M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	1.75M	1.2M	-	-	-

2. PROTECTION										
Table 2. Implementation Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
Key Area	Social Protection and Services									
Outcome	Enhanced protection of Victims of Trafficking									
Outcome Indicator	Improved identification of Victims of Trafficking and Victims of Trafficking management									
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Actors	Total Budget (5 years)	Source of Funds	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Regulations on registration, monitoring and oversight of safe houses for VOTs developed.	Develop regulations on registration, monitoring and oversight of safe houses for VOTs	Regulations on safe houses.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	17.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions. CBOs, FBOs.	3.0M	7.0M	7.0M		
Established and operationalized government run shelter for VOTs segregated by gender, age, and designed for PWD.	Establish and operationalize government run shelter houses for VOTs segregated by gender, age, and designed for PWD.	No. of safe shelters established and or refurbished as per category.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	450.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	50.0M	75.0M	100.0M	125.0M	100.0M
Repatriation and reintegration guidelines for VOTs developed.	Develop repatriation and reintegration guidelines for VOTs.	Repatriation and reintegration guidelines for VOTs.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	4.5M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBO's	-	1.0M	3.5M	-	-
Rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of VOTs.	VOTs rehabilitated, reintegrated and repatriated.	No. of victims rehabilitated.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	2150.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies High commissions CBOs, FBOs.	300.0M	380.0M	420.0M	500.00	550.0M
Operational National Assistance Trust Fund.	Develop and implement guidelines for assisting VOTs.	Guidelines for assisting victims of trafficking	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	2.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	2.0M	-	-	-	-
Capacity of service providers assisting for VOTs enhanced.	Conduct needs assessment of service providers.	Training needs assessment report.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	32.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	5.0M	6.0M	6.0M	7.0M	8.0M

2. PROTECTION										
Table 2. Implementation Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
Key Area	Social Protection and Services									
Outcome	Enhanced protection of Victims of Trafficking									
Outcome Indicator	Improved identification of Victims of Trafficking and Victims of Trafficking management									
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Actors	Total Budget (5 years)	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget in Kenya Shillings (Millions)				
						2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Existing Community Structures strengthened to identify, report and refer cases of VOT.	Hold training forums for service providers on safe, orderly and regular migration in hot spot areas, identification, reporting, referral and case management for VOT.	No. of training forums conducted.	Line ministries UN agencies Embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	66.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	8.0M	10.0M	13.0M	17.0M	18.0M
	Identify and train Volunteers in identification, reporting and referral of VOT.	No. volunteers identified and trained on identification, and referral.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	85.0M	GOK, UN agencies IO's, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	10.0M	15.0M	15.0M	20.0M	25.0M
	Train existing community structures on Identification, reporting and referral as per the NRM.	No. of existing community structures trained on identification and referral as per NRM.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	125.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies High commissions CBOs, FBOs.	25.0M	25.0M	25.0M	25.0M	25.0M
VOT Friendly courts for VOTs established.	Report on cases of TIP through community structures.	No. of cases reported to the competent authorities.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	25.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	5.0M	5.0M	5.0M	5.0M	5.0M
	Establish friendly courts for VOTs.	Number of friendly courts established.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	250.0M	GOK, UN agencies IO's, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	30.0M	50.0M	50.0M	60.0M	60.0M
		Protection infrastructure i.e. voice distorters, interpreters, witness boxes.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ igh commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	33.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions CBOs, FBOs.	5.0M	6.0M	7.0M	7.0M	8.0M
Sub Total				362716		518.09	703.2	757.87	804.7	843.3

3. PROSECUTION

Table 3. Implementation Budget (Kshs. Millions)											
Prevention of Trafficking in Persons											
Reduction of incidences of Trafficking in Persons											
Outcome	Percentage reduction in Trafficking in Persons										
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Actors	Total Budget (5 years)	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget in Kenya Shillings (Millions)					
						2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
CTIP Act (2010) reviewed and enacted to align to relevant laws and Constitution.	Review the Counter Trafficking in Person Act.	CTIP Act reviewed.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	18.9M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, IOs CBOs, FBOs.	4.2M	7.0M	7.7M	-	-	
Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010 regulations developed and gazette.	Develop Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (General) Regulations and gazette.	Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (General) Regulations gazette.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	6.5M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, Embassies High Commissions, IO's CBOs, FBOs.	-	3.0	3.5	-	-	
Guidelines to implement the provisions of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act developed.	Develop Guidelines to implement the provisions of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act	No. Guidelines developed to implement the provisions of the counter-trafficking in persons act.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	4.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, IOs CBOs, FBOs.	-	1.5m	2.5M	-	-	
The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Policy developed	Develop the Counter-Trafficking in Persons policy.	Counter- Trafficking in Persons Policy.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	15.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, IO's CBO's, FBO's.	-	3.0M	7.0M	5.0M	-	
Standard Operating Procedures for investigating and prosecuting TIP and smuggling of migrants developed.	Develop Standard Operating Procedures for Investigating and prosecuting TIP and smuggling of migrants developed.	Standard Operating Procedures for Investigating and prosecuting TIP and smuggling of migrants.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	6.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, IOs CBO's, FBO's.	5.0M	1.0M	-	-	-	
Standard Operating Procedures on promoting safe and fair migration from Kenya on advancing the investigation and prosecution of illegal labour recruitment and TIP offences developed.	Develop standard operating procedures on promoting safe and fair migration from Kenya - advancing the investigation and prosecution of illegal labour recruitment and TIP offences.	Standard Operating Procedures on promoting safe and fair migration from Kenya - advancing the investigation and prosecution of illegal labour recruitment and TIP offences.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	3.5M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, IOs CBOs, FBOs.	3.0M	0.5M	-	-	-	

Table 3. Implementation Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
Key Area	Prevention of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome	Reduction of incidences of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome Indicator	Percentage reduction in Trafficking in Persons									
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Actors	Total Budget (5 years)	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget in Kenya Shillings (Millions)				
						2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Code of conduct for the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee developed.	Develop Code of conduct for the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee.	Code of conduct for the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee.	CTIP AC, NATF.	4.0M	MPS, G, SCA & SP, DCS.	-	1.0	3.0	-	-
	Develop the Code of conduct for the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee developed.	Code of conduct for the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee.	Line MDA's CTIP AC, NATF.	4.0M	MPS, G, SCA & SP, DCS.	-	1.0M	3.0M	-	-
Capacity of criminal justice practitioners strengthened to increase the numbers of successful prosecutions.	Conduct Joint trainings for the Police, Prosecutors, and Judicial Officers	No. of Joint trainings for Police, Prosecutors and Judges Officers.	GOK UN Agencies IO's, Embassies High Commissions, IO's CBO's, and FBO's.	23.5M	GOK UN Agencies IO's, Embassies High Commissions, IO's CBO's, and FBO's.	2.0M	3.0M	5.0M	6.0M	7.5M
Trafficking in persons case law database developed.	Develop a trafficking in persons case law database to capture concluded court cases.	Trafficking in Persons case law data base.	Line MDA's UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	10.7M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	3.0M	4.7M	3.0M	-	-
Specialized units combating TIP established and decentralized.	Collect and Collate all the finalized court cases.	No. of TIP cases finalized, collected and collated.	Line MDA's UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	5.9M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBO's.	0.5M	0.8M	1.2M	1.4M	2.0M
	Establish and decentralize special units for combating TIP.	Number of Locations with decentralized specialized units.	Line MDA's UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	150.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBO's, FBO's.	10.0M	25.0M	45.0M	45.0M	25.0M
Sub Total				133.85		15.3	26.7	26.3	28.85	35.7

4. PARTNERSHIP

Table 4. Implementation Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
Key Area	Prevention of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome	Reduction of incidences of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome Indicator	Percentage reduction in Trafficking in Persons									
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Actors	Total Budget (5 years)	Source of Funds	2022/ 2023	2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026	2025/ 2026
Partnership with key stakeholders, at national and county level strengthened.	Develop and implement partnership strategy.	Partnership strategy.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	4.5M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	0.8M	3.7M	-	-	-
	Hold bi-annual partners forums.	No. of bi-annual partners forums held.	Line Ministries UN Agencies Embassies/ High Commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	6.4M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	0.8M	1.0M	1.2M	1.6M	1.8M
	Train existing networks on C TIP.	No. of existing Networks trained.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	4.8M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	0.75M	0.85	0.95	1.0M	1.25M
	Mainstreaming Trafficking in Persons issues into existing community based structures.	No. of community structures that have incorporated counter TIP activities in their initiatives.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	47.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs,e high commissions, IO's,CBOs, FBOs.	5.0M	8.0M	9.0M	10.0M	15.0M
Resource Mobilization Strategy developed and implemented.	Develop and implement the resource mobilization strategy.	Resource Mobilization Strategy.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	3.2M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies, high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	0.8M	2.4M	-	-	-
Information sharing among partners strengthened.	Develop and disseminate information sharing tools.	No. of Information sharing tools developed and disseminated.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	52.8M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	5.0M	8.0M	12.0M	13.8M	14.0M
	Publish information on TIP.	No. of publications on TIP	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	8.9M	GOK, UN Agencies IO's, Embassies High Commissions, IO's CBO's, and FBO's.	0.9M	1.5M	1.9M	2.2M	2.4M

5. CROSS CUTTING

Table 5. Implementation Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
Key Area	Prevention of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome	Reduction of incidences of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome Indicator	Percentage reduction in Trafficking in Persons									
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Actors	Total Budget (5 years)	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget in Kenya Shillings (Millions)				
						2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2025/2026
Trafficking in Persons national integrated information management system developed.	Develop a TIP national integrated information management system.	TIP information management system.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	14.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	4.0M	8.0M	2.0M	-	-
	Develop standardized data collection tools on TIP national integrated information management system.	Standardised tools for collecting data developed.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	3.5M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, IOs CBOs, FBOs.	1.6M	1.9M	-	-	-
	Piloting of the Trafficking in Persons national integrated information management system in 3 hot spot counties.	No. of Counties piloted	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	8.8M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, IOs CBOs, FBOs.	1.2M	5.6M	2.0M	-	-
Collaborate with KNBS to have TIP indicators developed and included in KNBS surveys.	Develop indicators on TIP to be included in the KNBS household surveys.	Number of Indicators developed.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	3.9M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	1.2M	1.2M	1.5M	-	-
	Publish information on TIP in KNBS Surveys.	Number of publications	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	4.5M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	-	0.8M	1.0M	1.2M	1.5M
Primary and secondary research on TIP in Kenya conducted.	Conduct primary and secondary research on TIP in Kenya	Research reports, Online repository on TIP.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	40.5M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBO's, FBOs.	6.0M	8.0M	9.0M	7.7M	9.8M

Table 5. Implementation Budget (Kshs. Millions)										
Key Area	Prevention of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome	Reduction of incidences of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome Indicator	Percentage reduction in Trafficking in Persons									
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Actors	Total Budget (5 years)	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget in Kenya Shillings (Millions)				
						2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2025/2026
Database for accredited interpreters (Sign language, local and foreign languages) developed.	Develop a database for accredited interpreters (Sign language, local and foreign languages).	Database for accredited interpreters (ign language, local and foreign languages).	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	3.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	-	1.5M	1.5M	-	-
Standardized training manuals on prevention, protection and prosecution developed.	Develop standardized training manuals on prevention, protection and prosecution.	Number	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	16.5M	GOK, UN agencies, IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	3.0M	3.0M	3.3M	3.5M	3.7M
International cooperation mechanisms on TIP developed.	Develop international mechanisms on TIP.	No. of international cooperation mechanisms developed.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	16.8M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	1.0M	2.6M	3.6M	4.0M	5.6M
Reciprocal arrangements to enhance International cooperation on counter TIP developed.	Develop reciprocal arrangements to enhance international cooperation on counter TIP.	No. number of reciprocal arrangements developed.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	21.1M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	1.5M	3.7M	4.0M	5.7M	6.2M
Financial resources to enable the Advisory Committee to deliver on its mandate Mobilized.	Mobilize financial resources to enable the Advisory Committee to deliver on its mandate.	Amount of financial resource mobilized.	Line Ministries UN Agencies Embassies/ High Commissions IOs, CBOs FBOs.	13.2M	GOK UN Agencies IO's, Embassies High Commissions, IO's CBO's, and FBO's.	2.0M	2.4M	2.7M	2.9M	3.2M
Financial Resources to operationalize the NATF mobilized.	Mobilize financial resources to operationalize the NATF.	Amount of financial Resources mobilized.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	13.2M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	2.0M	2.4M	2.7M	2.9M	3.2M

Table 5. Implementation Budget (Kshs. Millions)

Prevention of Trafficking in Persons										
Key Area	Reduction of incidences of Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome	Percentage reduction in Trafficking in Persons									
Outcome Indicator	Percentage reduction in Trafficking in Persons									
Output	Activity	Output Indicator	Actors	Total Budget (5 years)	Source of Funds	Indicative Budget in Kenya Shillings (Millions)				
						2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2025/2026
Good practices on efforts in combatting trafficking in persons learnt.	Conduct bench marking activities to learn best practices.	No. of bench marking reports.	Line ministries UN agencies/embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	25.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	5.0M	5.0M	5.0M	5.0M	5.0M
Capacity of the CTIP AC, Board of Trustees of NATF and Secretariat strengthened.	Train the CTIP AC, Board of Trustees of NATF and Secretariat.	No of trainings for the CTIP AC, Board of Trustees of NATF and Secretariat.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	19.4M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, IOs CBOs, FBOs.	2.0M	3.8M	4.2M	4.6M	4.8M
Annual reports to the Cabinet Secretary and the National Assembly on the policies, programs and activities aimed at combating TIP prepared and submitted.	Prepare and submit to the Cabinet Secretary and the National Assembly annual report of the policies, programs and activities aimed at combating TIP.	Number of annual reports prepared and submitted.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	12.0M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs,FBO's.	1.0M	1.7M	2.8M	3.0M	3.5M
Periodic reports on regional and international instruments on trafficking in persons developed	Develop periodic reports on regional and international instruments on TIP.	No. of periodic reports	Line ministries, UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	7.25M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies High commissions, IOsCBOs, FBOs.	0.8M	1.4M	1.6M	1.65M	1.80M
Annual reports on TIP published.	Publish annual reports on TIP.	No. of reports published.	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	4.5M	GOK, UN agencies IOs, embassies high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	-	0.8M	1.0M	1.2M	1.5M
The implementation of the NPA 2021-2026 evaluated	Evaluate the NPA implementation 2021 - 2026.	Number of annual progress report	Line ministries UN agencies embassies/ high commissions IOs, CBOs, FBOs.	3.6M	GOK, UN agencies IOs,e high commissions, CBOs, FBOs.	0.3M	0.5M	0.8M	1.5M	0.5M
Sub Total				217.65		30.6	51.9	46.0	41.95	47.2

		Indicative Budget in Kshs. Millions					Total
S/No.	Thematic Area	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
1.	Prevention	118.4	232.7	334.7	432.2	488.4	1606.4
2.	Protection	518.09	703.2	757.87	804.7	843.3	3627.16
3.	Prosecution	15.3	26.7	26.3	29.85	35.7	133.85
4.	Partnership	27.7	51.5	80.9	57.4	34.5	252.0
5.	Cross-cutting issues	30.6	51.9	46	41.95	47.2	217.65
		710.09	1066	1245.77	1366.1	1449.1	5837.06

NB. The budget allocated to protection is high in the total budget in order to respond to victim needs, refurbishment and construction of safe houses and direct assistance to VOTs. It is expected that the trend will change in the subsequent NPA budget.

Annex I: The Legal Framework

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

The East African Community Treaty

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

The Penal Code, Chapter 63 of the Laws of Kenya

This legislation is the principal Act of Parliament establishing a code of criminal law in Kenya. It does not expressly create the offence of trafficking in persons. However, the Penal Code has an elaborate list of criminal activities that relate to trafficking, smuggling and similar illegal activities. The activities outlawed include kidnapping from Kenya; 17 kidnapping from lawful guardianship, 18 abduction, 19 kidnapping or abducting with intent to confine.

Other Legislations

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

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

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

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

These statutes deal with extradition of criminals. Extradition

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act has amended Section 22 of the Children Act

The Refugee Act (2021)

Refugees even upon illegal entry are precluded from being declared prohibited immigrants, detained or penalized in any way provided they declare their intentions by

appearing before the commissioner immediately or within thirty days of entry. Such intention may also be made to an authorized officer who will forward it to the commissioner. Where no report is filed, the refugee is liable to a fine not exceeding Kshs. 20,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or both.

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

Witness Protection Act

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

Factors to be taken into account for inclusion into the programme include the seriousness of the offence to which any relevant evidence or statement relates the nature and importance of any relevant evidence or statement, and the nature of any perceived evidence to the witness. Protective measures to be provided include, in court procedural protections, police protection and change of identity and relocation. However protection is dependent on the willingness of victims of crime to assist the state in prosecution of criminals.

Sexual Offences Act

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

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

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

Optional Protocol (to the CRC) on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, which defines the sale of children as “any act or transaction whereby a person or group of people transfer a child to others for remuneration or any other consideration”. The Protocol obliges State Parties to ensure that trafficking in children is criminalized and penalized in their national laws. Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (ILO Convention No. 182) that calls on each State Party to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour “as a matter of urgency”. Among the measures prohibited are the sale and trafficking in children. State Parties are also enjoined to put in place programmes to combat trafficking in children, and in doing so to identify and reach out to children at increased risk, especially girls.

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

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

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

The Hague Convention on the Rights of Children on Inter-Country Adoption May 1993. Kenya acceded to this Convention with effect from 1st June 2007. The States signatory to this Convention, recognize that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding, recalling that each State should take, as a matter of priority, appropriate measures to enable the child to remain in the care of his or her family of origin, Recognizes that inter-country adoption may offer the advantage of a permanent family to a child for whom a suitable family cannot be found in his or her State of origin, Convinced of the necessity to take

measures to ensure that inter country adoptions are made in the best interests of the child and with respect for his or her fundamental rights, and to prevent the abduction, the sale of, or traffic in children.

In implementing the Act, the relevant government

agencies may seek the assistance of non-governmental organizations, faith based and other volunteer groups.

All government agencies and stakeholders shall submit quarterly reports and, when required, reports to the Advisory Committee.

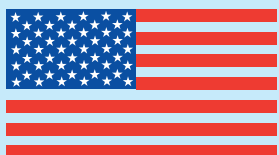
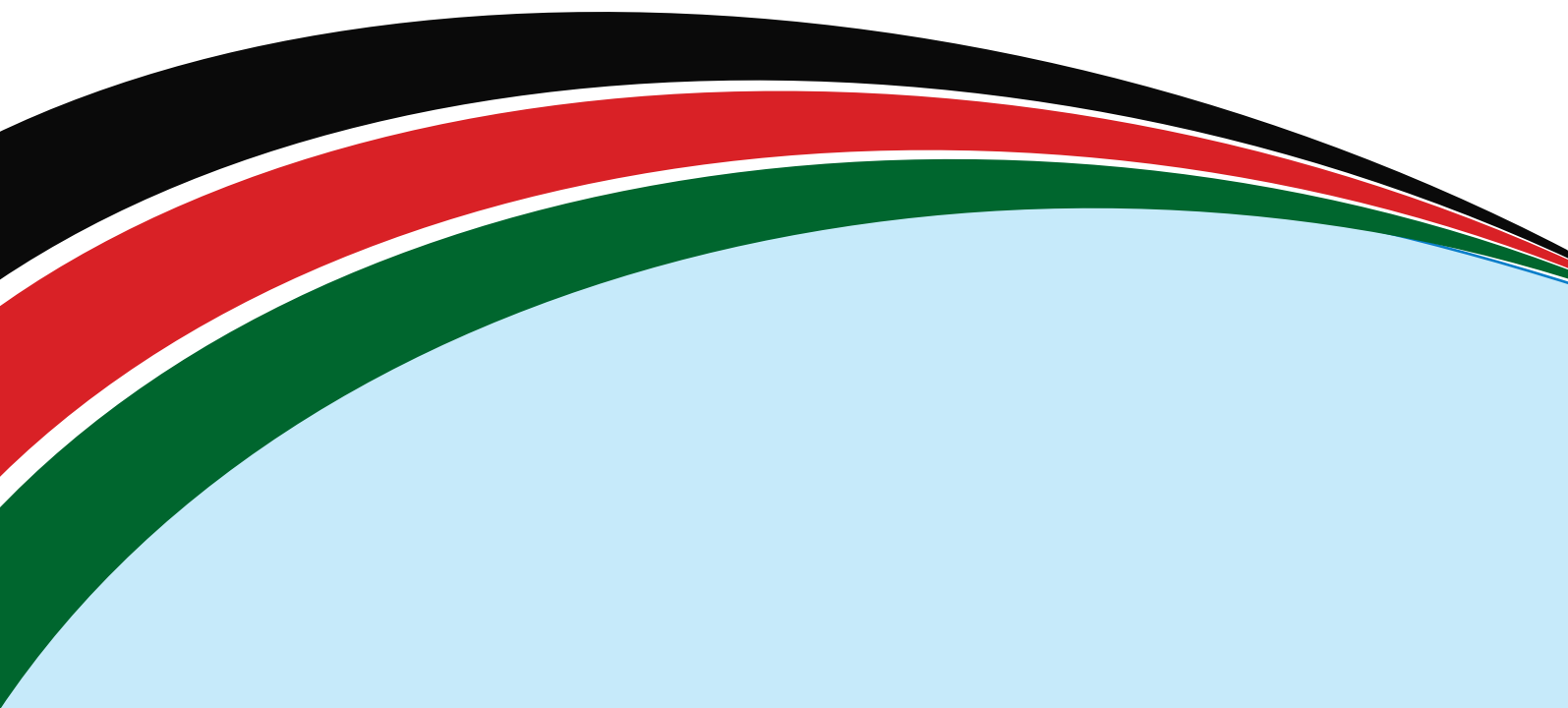
Annex II: Key Stakeholders By Roles And Roles

NO	Organization	Roles and Responsibilities	Contact
1.	The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs	In collaboration with relevant agencies and partners, provide shelter and implement rehabilitative and protective programmes for VOTs; Rescue and place VOTs, conduct reintegration, offer psychological support, accompany child victims of trafficking to access appropriate services and follow up on reintegrated child victims.	
2	The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection State Department for Labour and Skills Development	Ensure compliance with the labour and employment laws for Kenyans working locally and overseas; Monitor, document and report cases of TIP involving employment agencies; Rescue victims and potential victims of TIP; Collect, collate and analyze data on TIP and disseminate reports to relevant agencies; Inspect places of employment, particularly in cases of suspected forced labour; Vet local and international employment agencies; Authenticate employment contracts and attest to foreign contracts of service; Deregister private employment agencies that contravene the labour and employment laws; Conduct pre-employment orientation seminars and pre-departure training to applicants for overseas employment; and	
3.	Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs	Ensure that any Kenyan citizen who is a victim of cross-border TIP is accorded protection as provided in the applicable international law and respective national laws, and; Facilitate repatriation of the victims in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Department of Immigration Services and other relevant agencies.	
4.	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	Ensure the prosecution of persons accused of trafficking; Prepare the VOTs and witnesses for trial; Provide information to the victim on the proceedings at every stage of the case; and Ensure the VOTs are protected during trial.	

5.	Directorate of Immigration Services	Adopt measures for the apprehension of suspected traffickers within Kenya at places of entry and exit; Take measures to ensure that Kenyan passports, visas and other documents are secure, and their integrity is not compromised; Detect false claims of Kenyan citizenship; Provide appropriate travel documents for cross-border VOTs in the host country; Facilitate return process of a victim to Kenya; Communicate with relevant immigration authorities of the victim to facilitate return process; Identify instances of cross border TIP; Refer VOTs to relevant agencies; Support the investigation and prosecution of TIP offenders; Ensure that foreign persons convicted under this Act are deported and do not re-enter Kenya; Ensure that foreign nationals convicted for TIP in any other jurisdiction shall not enter Kenya, and; repatriation of foreign nationals who are VOTs to their country of origin.	
6.	National Police Service	Undertake surveillance, investigation and arrest of persons suspected to be engaged in TIP; Collaborate with various law enforcement agencies to investigate and apprehend suspected traffickers and rescue of victims; Establish a system for receiving complaints and calls to assist trafficked persons and conduct rescue operations;	
7.	Ministry of Interior and National Administration	Undertake systematic awareness-raising and prevention campaigns; Maintain a database on TIP cases for effective monitoring and documentation; Arrest perpetrators and refer them to relevant investigation and law enforcement agencies; Rescue VOTs and refer them to relevant agencies for care, protection and support;	
8.	Ministry of Health	Provide free medical care to VOTs and counselling and psychosocial support, and; Document and report incidences of abuse of VOTs.	
8.	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	Monitor compliance with human rights and report violations of the rights of victims; Collect and share information and data of the reported cases, and; Strengthen partnership with other stakeholders in creating awareness to the public;	



9.	Office of the Attorney General	Provide free legal assistance to trafficked persons; Facilitate the extradition of offenders; Drafting and vetting of local and international instruments, treaties and agreements.	
10.	Witness Protection Agency	Give special protection, on behalf of the State, to witnesses in possession of important information and who are facing potential risk or intimidation due to their cooperation with the prosecution and other law enforcement agencies in cases of TIP; Advise any government Ministry, Department, Agency or other person on strategies and measures of witness protection;	
11.	Ministry of Education	Introduce a curriculum that will promote awareness of TIP. Conduct awareness on TIP in schools.	
12.	County governments	Undertake public campaigns to create awareness of TIP; Monitor licensing of businesses to ensure compliance with the Act; Encourage and support community-based initiatives which address TIP;	



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