

Girl Trafficking: Causes, Experiences and Challenges encountered

A case of Arusha Municipality

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Abstract

Persistence of human trafficking in Tanzania is reported to be exacerbated by many factors including patriarchal systems, poverty, peer influences, job opportunities and availability of social services to mention a few. Deprivation of capabilities however, has been thought to catalyze the situation more as compared to others. In a research conducted in Arusha Municipality involving girls who are victims of human trafficking and other stakeholders; it was found out that destitution of rural families, forced marriages, peer influences, broken families and gender based violence were among the root causes which rendered these young girls become preys to traffickers. Further the study found out that these young girls faced a lot of challenges including being overworked and being unpaid, being tortured physically and sometimes emotionally. Complementing these challenges the girls lamented on sexual abuse and even disease which they encounter. In combating the situation the study recommends more drastic measures to the Government and other stakeholders including increasing awareness in Human Trafficking to the general public and encourages victims to report the cases. Additionally it recommends that children who are most vulnerable and at high risk of being trafficked be checked regularly and if possible be supplied with the basic needs.

Key words: Gender based violence, Human trafficking, Poverty, Trafficking in children

Background Information

Human trafficking has been condemned as a modern form of slavery and a dreadful form of human exploitation. It is estimated that more than 700,000 people around the world are trafficked from one country to another or one continent to another to perform different activities such as agricultural activities, domestic servitudes, prostitution and mining (Kamazima, 2009).

Despite the fact that both men and women are victims of trafficking, different studies (Kamazima, 2009; IOM, 2008; Mtewe, 2012) reports that children and especially girl child are the main victims of trafficking. The children are trafficked through abduction, payment of sums of money to poor parents, bonded placement of children as reimbursement for debt, placement for a token sum for specified duration or for gift items, and enrolment for a fee by an agent for domestic work at the request of the children's parents. Additionally the parents of the trafficked victims are deceived into enlisting their children under the guise that they would be enrolled in school, trade, or training (Veil, 1999). Apart from being trafficked to work as domestic helpers, Children are trafficked into a variety of exploitative situations including commercial sex, armed conflict, service industries like bars and restaurants; or into hazardous forms of work in factories, mines, construction, agriculture and fishing; also begging (ILO-IPEC, 2002).

The patriarchal system existing in many African cultures has also been blamed as a catalyst towards vulnerability of girls to trafficking. A study by Giammarinaro (2002) strongly emphasizes that the root causes of trafficking in women who also implicates the girls is the patriarchal structures which keep women in a subordination position and often leads to unequal opportunities between women and men. On a different perspective Adepoju (2005) argues that child trafficking in Sub Saharan Africa is a demand driven phenomenon due to existence of an international market for children in the labour and sex trade. Further the report mentions growing network of intermediaries, absence of clear legal framework, scarcity of trained police to investigate cases of trafficking and ignorance and complicity of parents as reasons for child trafficking.

In Tanzania, human trafficking is feared to be increasing since the intensity of poverty is still high (UNDP, 2011). Poverty incidence has frequently being said to be positively correlated with human trafficking by many reports (Fong 2004; Mathias, 2011; ILO, 2001, Anti Slavery report, 2003). The reports synonymously argue that poverty and deprivation of capabilities may be the cause behind the adoption of migration as a temporal strategy to sustain their livelihood. UN.GIFT (2008) further emphasizes that the link between poverty and human trafficking is complex though different research simplify it; it argues that poor people become vulnerable to trafficking only by virtue of exerting little social power and having few income options.

Tanzania is mentioned as a source, transit and also destination of trafficked human beings (Kamazima, 2009). Both adults and children fall victims to traffickers but in this study the focus was with children and specifically girl children. Girl children in Tanzania are said to be trafficked both internally (within the country) and sometimes internationally (outside the borders). Though the magnitude and extent of trafficking is yet to be established it is believed that the movement internally (rural – urban) is high as compared to international trafficking. The girls trafficked internally are reported to work as domestic helpers, bar maids, street vendors and sometimes work as prostitutes (Magesa et al, 2013, Kamazima, 2009).

Statement of problem

Much as the extent and magnitude of girl trafficking is still elusive, it is believed that a lot of girls are trafficked not only within the country but also outside (Mteweale, 2012; IOM, 2008). It is from this situation that the government enacted the anti trafficking Act of 2008 and ratified the United Nations (2000) protocol and other international instruments such as the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of Children (1989), The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Children (1999) to mention a few.

Despite these efforts, it is still reported (Mathias, 2011) that children are trafficked at twice the rate of women, and UNICEF (2006) reports that domestic workers in Tanzania are mainly children under 18 years, out of which 85% of these are girls. From this emanating problem, it becomes clear that the intensity of the problem to girls is high as compared to adult women and boys. It is from this concern that the study embarked on the journey of finding out what were the root causes of them being trafficked and also it wanted to investigate the dangers the girls encountered in the process.

Research Objectives

Main Objective of the study

The main objective of the study was to investigate the impact of girls trafficking in Arusha Municipal; specifically the study intended to investigate the main causes of girls trafficking in Arusha Municipality and to find out the health and socio-economic dangers facing the trafficked girls encounter.

Review of Concepts

Trafficking

Trafficking as it is cited by (Mathias, 2011) appeared in literature as early as mid of the 16th century. At that time, trafficking meant “trade”. It was later, towards the end of the same century that the word started to denote transit of illicit or disputable goods such as drugs. In the 19th century, the meaning of trafficking was broadened to include illicit trade in human beings and their displacement within the country or across borders (ILO-IPEC, 2002).

According to the Palermo Protocol (UN, 2000), trafficking means: “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving 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” (United Nations 2000, Art. 3). Involuntary servitude is the essential feature of trafficking. In 2010 over 12 million people around the world are estimated to be trafficked (USDS, 2010). The most common form of human trafficking is sexual exploitation, and the majority of victims of sexual exploitation are women and girls (UNODC, 2008).

Trafficking in children

According to Wikipedia (2013), Trafficking of children is a form of human trafficking and is defined as the "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, and/or receipt" of a child for the purpose of exploitation. These definitions resemble the ones given by Chaulagai (2009) who describes trafficking into three categories, The first category of trafficking being associated with transporting, selling and buying of women and children for prostitution, while the second definition linking trafficking with prostitution and coerced labour. The third definition describes trafficking of children as recruitment, transportation, purchasing, selling, transferring, harboring or receipt of person in any form for the purpose of exploitation.

The Palermo Protocol (UN, 2000) however emphasizes trafficking in children as a process which includes recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child 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. Though

statistics regarding the magnitude of child trafficking are difficult to obtain, the International Labour Organization estimates that 1.2 million children are trafficked each year. Trafficking of children has been internationally recognized as a major human rights violation, one that exists in every region of the world.

Empirical Review

Trafficking in person has been an area of debate over the last few decades despite its existence before the dawn of civilization. It is among the greatest human rights challenges which end up exploiting the victims. The form of exploitation might include exploitation through prostitution, slavery or practices similar to slavery or servitude (UN, 2000). According to Kamazima (2009) it is estimated that around 700,000 people around the world primarily women and children are brought or transported for the purpose of forced commercial sex or labour annually. Further, ILO (2003) estimates that there are 12.3 Million adults and children in forced labour, bonded labour and commercial sexual servitude at any time worldwide.

Much as trafficking is being associated with other factors, poverty is often correlated positively with trafficking (IOM, 2008; Mathias 2011; and Mtewe, 2012). According to different research it has been concluded that individuals become vulnerable to trafficking because of unmet needs in their households (IOM 2008). Since majority of sub Saharan Africa countries are stricken by poverty, it is evident that a good number of victims of human trafficking come from Africa. In the study conducted by US Department of Trafficking (2008) it was revealed that of all the Human trafficking cases reported Africa contributed 13% while other regions contribution was as follows; Europe (44%), Asia-Pacific (35%), the Americas (7%) and the Middle East shares only (1%). Complementing this information UNICEF (2003) ascertains that trafficking is a recognized problem in Africa as they evidently reports that Western Africa has more cases of human trafficking (70%) as compared to Southern and Eastern Africa which contributed only to 30% of the cases.

On another hand, trafficking in children has also been reported in many African countries and different efforts to combat it has been established. In a study conducted by UNICEF (UN.GIFT, 2008) it has been reported that 25,000 to 30,000 girls and boys have been abducted and recruited into armed ranks by rebel forces in different African countries. Since girls and women are reported to be more vulnerable to trafficking as compared to men and boys, this study focused on trafficking on girls. The focus on girls trafficking has been of an interest to the study after different studies (IOM, 2008; UNICEF, 2005) has emphasized that girls are more vulnerable to trafficking due to different unequal gender relations in communities; ill fated traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, forced marriages, early pregnancies; orphan headed households responsibilities, food crises, gendered division of labour, gender based violence e.t.c.

In Tanzania like in many other African countries, girl trafficking has been discussed and different efforts to curb the situation have been taken. Regardless of these efforts, different studies (Kamazima, 2009, IOM 2008) had proved that trafficking still exists though the realities of the situation remain unknown. From a study conducted by UNICEF (2006) it was reported that a lot of children are trafficked to work as domestic workers in big cities. Also the report emphasizes that 85% of house workers are girls, and 60% of them are below 16 years while 88% have not completed primary education. Additionally, IOM (2010) in Mathias (2011) reports that; in Tanzania 97% of cases of trafficking are internal involving youth between 12 and 17 years old of which 74 % of the victims are female. The girls are trafficked from Iringa, Morogoro, Singida, Dodoma and Kilimanjaro to Dar es Salaam, Arusha and to the island of Zanzibar for domestic servitude.

Research Methodology

Research Design

In this study, the researchers used a case study and cross section research design. Arusha Municipal was the case for the research which typically involved the collection of the empirical data from girls trafficked from different streets i.e Ngaramtoni, Kijenge, Kaloleni, Daraja Mbili and Unga Limited, and WEO, MCDOs, FARAJA (NGO), KIWOHEDE (NGO), MKOMBOZI Project (NGO), Police, Faith based leaders, Community Development staff and community members in Arusha Municipal.

Physical Features and Activities of the Study Area

The study was conducted in Arusha Municipality which is located on the Southern slopes of mount Meru which lies between 1450 and 1160 meters above sea level. The City is composed of rivers and numerous small streams which have their headwater on the slope of mount Meru or on different slopes surrounding the city (Wikipedia, 2010). The main activity in the region is agriculture, followed by industrial activities. Apart from that tourism is also a major contributor to the economy in Arusha, being the second largest contributor of income in Tanzania as

it is located near the most popular national parks and game reserves in Africa. Arusha harbours offices of the East Africa Community, and plays host to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights, all of which contributes to the local economy (Magesa et al, 2013; Wikipedia 2010, URT 2011).

Sample and Sampling Techniques

Sample Size

The study conducted interviews and Focus Group Discussion with trafficked victims at FARAJA & KIWOHEDE centre also it interviewed other victims in both domestic servitude and commercial sex from Kaloleni, Kimandolu, Kijenge, Daraja Mbili and Unga Limited. Further the study interviewed MKOMBOZI project coordinator and staff, Ward Executive Officers, Community Development Officers, Police Officers, and faith based leaders and community members. The sample size of the study was 78 respondents.

Table 1: Sample Size Distribution of the Population

| S/N | RESPONDENT CATEGORY | POSITION | FREQUENCY |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | Trafficked victims (Girls) | Kiwohede & Faraja centres), Kaloleni, Daraja mbili, Kimandolu, Kijenge and Unga Limited. | 54 |
| 2 | KIWOHEDE | Management and Staff | 2 |
| 3 | FARAJA | Management and Staff | 3 |
| 4 | MKOMBOZI | Management and Staff | 2 |
| 5 | Municipal Community Development team | MCDO/staff | 2 |
| 6 | Ward Executive Officers | WEO (Daraja mbili & Kaloleni) | 2 |
| 7 | Faith Based Leaders | Ngaramtoni & Kaloleni | 4 |
| 8 | Police | Kijenge & Kaloleni | 2 |
| 9 | Community members | Ngaramtoni & Kaloleni | 7 |
| | | Total | 78 |

Source: Field findings, 2011

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The study used and applied various sampling techniques to capture appropriate information. Both probability sampling and Non Probability Sampling was applied in select the respondents. In Non probability sampling, purposive sampling was used to select the staff from Community Development Office and other stockholders. While under probability sampling the study applied simple random sampling techniques in obtaining girls affected in a way by trafficking.

Methods of Data Collection

Due to complexity of the study in question, the research used various methods including focus group discussions, interviews, observations as primary data collection methods and secondary source of data collection included the use of books, journals, internet, newspapers, government and Non Governmental Organization's publications together with other records and reports by visiting library and internet.

Data Analysis

Data obtained from the field was quantified using descriptive statistics and the results obtained afterwards were entered into the statistical package for social science (SPSS) for further analysis.

Data Presentation, Analysis and Discussion

Respondents' age, educational and place of originality

Following their responses from the questionnaires which was distributed and interview which made to 78 respondents to answer the question on their age, it shows that the respondents were between the ages of 15- 47 years. Fifty percent of respondents were between the ages of (15-20), 17.4% between the ages of (21-25), 18.5% between the ages of (26-30), 7.4% between the ages of (31-35), 3.1% between the ages of (36-40), 1.8% between the age of (41- 45) and 1.8% of the respondents were above the age of 45.

With regards to education of the girls the study find out that, out of 78 respondents 62.6% of the respondents had attended primary education; while 31.4% had completed secondary education, and only 6% of respondents had tertiary education.

The study however, goes further on showing the area of origin of the trafficked girls, who were brought to Arusha Municipality mainly for the purpose of becoming domestic helpers (house maid), about 15% of the victims were from Babati, 14% from Singida, 10% Karatu, 9% Mbulu, 9% Kondoa, 8% Monduli, 6% Iringa Rural, 4% Tanga, 4% Tabora, 4% Siha, 4% Kenya, 3% Somalia, 3% Uganda, 5% Other Arusha Districts, and 2% Ethiopia.

Main causes of girl trafficking in Arusha Municipal

As one of the objectives, the study intended to find out the root causes of girls trafficking. The causes included both the push factors and the pull factors without differentiating. A total of 54 respondents were interviewed, among them 30 were the victims of trafficking while the remaining 24 were different stakeholders working with the victims. Apart from the interview the study also used focus group discussion to get information from 24 victims and the results are as shown in the table below.

Table 2: Causes of girls trafficking to Arusha Municipal

| Push Factors | Poverty | Forced marriage | Peer influences | Broken families and Orphanage | Gender based violence |
|--------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Frequency | 43(54) | 26(54) | 28(54) | 8(54) | 19(54) |
| Percentage | 79.6 | 48 | 52 | 15 | 35 |
| | | | | | |
| Pull factors | Labour | Social services | | | |
| | | Schools | Good infrastructures | Health facilities | |
| Frequency | 38 (54) | 14(54) | 26(54) | 14(54) | |
| Percentage | 70.3 | 26 | 48 | 26 | |

Source: Field findings, 2011

From table 2, it is clearly stipulated that majority of the respondents (about 79.6%) mentioned poverty as the main cause of them being trafficked to Arusha Municipality, while a number of them mentioned peer influence (52%), forced marriage (48%), orphanage (15%) and abuse (35%), as push factors for their situation. In covering the pull factors, the victims mentioned availability of labour and social services as among the reasons they became preys to trafficking.

Poverty

Among all the mentioned factors, poverty came out strong as the main reason which had pushed the victims of trafficking from their homesteads to Arusha Municipality. About 80% of the interviewed girls reported poverty as a source of their vulnerability to trafficking. They further emphasized that, unreliable living conditions which included inadequate supply of basic needs such as food, health facilities, education facilities as among the reasons for their vulnerability.

Further, due to the prevalence of poverty the girls reported that their families pushed them to work at early age to support themselves and their families. Another alternative the family sought was to push the girls to get married at an early age so that she will reduce the head count in the household as well as creating an extra income through dowry. In cases like these the girls are forced to escape and end up in the hands of traffickers.

With a high intensity of deprivation i.e. 56% (UNDO, 2012), rural parts of Tanzania is affected much with poverty as compared to urban areas as Arusha city. That being the case the rural community believes that once their daughters go and work in big cities like Arusha, which will absolutely increase their income and hence improve their living standard. With that in mind, they become lured easily to send their children in big cities for domestic servitude as the following case explains;

“I once lived in very poor condition at my village in Singida. We could only afford one good meal a day and we used to work a lot. My brothers went to school but I mainly stayed at home helping my mom. One day my aunt came home from Arusha and she brought us food, clothes, school materials e.t.c. We were so happy. When she was going back she convinced my parents to take me with her promising to take me to school. It has been four years since, I have never gone to school but instead I just take care of her family without being paid”.

Early Forced marriage

As mentioned in the previous sections early forced marriages might also result in trafficking of the subjected girl.

When interviewed a good number of respondents (48%) reported forced marriage as a catalyst of them being trafficked. The girls reported that in situations of economic hardships their families ought that the bride price will solve some of their problems. In so thinking they would accept marriage proposal from any man regardless of his age, marital status and religion to marry their daughter. In most cases without even the consent of the girls. With this type of marriage the girl will only tolerate for few initial days and later she will run away. In escaping situations like these the girls turns to traffickers and ended up in Arusha Municipality working as domestic helps some of them as young prostitutes. The following case study explains;

A 16 years old girl narrates; "I lived in a very poor family in a poor village with my parents and three brothers. One day two men came to our house to speak with my father to arrange my marriage. The girl was happy to leave the situation of poverty, but not to agree with her parents to the marriage, what she has done is to find a breakthrough and disappear. That's when she decided to come in Arusha to find a new life with no hope".

Broken families and Orphanage

Despite the economic hardships, the victims of trafficking (15%) also mentioned broken families and orphanage as core reason for their vulnerability to trafficking. The girls' interviewed mentioned broken marriages, abuse from step parents, and alcoholism as examples of the problem they encounter in their broken families. They also pointed out parental neglect and abandonment which leaves children with many responsibilities that requires money to be a strong push factor to trafficking as the following girl recites;

"I was 10 years old when my dad passed on. I was very devastated and my mom could not cope with the situation. She became alcoholic and hated me, though I was her only child. She used to tell me that I was cursed and I was a burden to her. One day I came home from my grannies and find her packing my clothes. She told me that she has found job in Arusha and so we were leaving the following day. We arrived in Arusha and we were received by a lady she said was her friend. She told me that we will be staying with this lady until she gets a job. I was happy because I knew life will now change, thought I would go back to school and we will be able to be a family again. After a week of happiness she told me that she was going back to the village and she will be back after few days. Since that day I have never seen her and I am now 16 and I work as a bar maid but also I engage in commercial sex to survive"

In some cases broken families were associated with orphanage; the girls reported that as a result of parental demise due to diseases, battery or addiction to alcohol the child are always left to suffer. The elder siblings are left with all the responsibilities despite their age. They further stressed that, due to variety of diseases and especially HIV/AIDS the girls ended up losing one or both parents. Having lost their parents they were forced to take care of their younger siblings by providing them with all the necessities like food, medicine, clothes, and school materials e.t.c. despite their own tender age. Due to this situation the girls were forced to stop going to school and look for alternative methods to sustain their economic requirements. In that situation they became vulnerable to traffickers who easily lured them to leave the village and came to Arusha for extra income. The following case of a 17 years girl highlights this situation;

"My parents died when I was 13 years old and was in standard seven. There was no one to assist me when I was selected to join secondary education, so I had to remain home with my two little sisters and my grandmother. The life was so difficult, with no one to provide for us. One day I left home and left my little sister with grandmother. I came in Arusha to find work so I could help my family; I was employed as a house maid at Mbauda with a promise of being paid 20,000 Tanzanian Shillings. Things were comfortable till one day, the day I will never forget, when my boss came home with two men who raped me. I felt very bad afterwards, I even hated myself but I had no choice. The situation continued till I got pregnant....."

Peer influences

More than half of the interviewed respondents (52%) reported that peer influence as among the causes of girls trafficking to Arusha City. During a focus group discussion some girls described that peer influence was also a big reason for their movement from different rural areas to Arusha. They explained that with hardships in rural areas they were easily lured by their friends, relatives and neighbors to move to Arusha. They said they believed that life in Arusha was somehow smooth compared to where they came from.

Gender Based Violence

Thirty five percentage of girls interviewed gave a testimony on how they have being violated in one way or another by either their families, neighbors or their cultures. Some girls complained of different traditional practice such as Female genital mutilation, initiation rituals being the reason for their vulnerability. A good

number of them also reported that battering was also very rampant in rural areas hence they had to escape. Apart from the above the girls complained of gender division of labour being abusive since they work a lot in very hard conditions as compared to boys. Complementing the above forced marriage and rape was reported to exaggerate their torture.

Labour

As one of the pull factors, the girls from rural areas are made to believe that once they are in Arusha they will be employed and earn a good pay to sustain their livelihood. A good number of girls interviewed (70%) mentioned that they were attracted to Arusha by the employment opportunities since Arusha is a big city. Some of them were even promised to be paid a good salary which turned out not to be the case. A girl from a Focus Group discussion from Kondo district reported that when she was in the village, she was promised to be paid 50,000 Tanzanian Shillings as a domestic helper, after reaching Arusha, she ended up being paid as low as 15,000 Tanzanian Shillings per month. This was the case with almost all victims trafficked to Arusha and other big cities. Apart from being exploited as domestic helpers, some of the girls reported to even been forced to work as prostitutes when they reached Arusha.

Social services

From the study, it became vivid that a good number of the interviewed victims of trafficking accounted lack of social services as a reason for their movement to urban areas and especially to Arusha. The girls specifically outlined lack of good infrastructure (48%), schools (26%) and health facilities (26%) as some of the cause for their vulnerability to traffickers. Further they were fascinated by the modern lifestyle like use of mobile phones, modern clothes i.e. jeans trousers and availability of modern food i.e. French fries, burgers e.t.c.; which is not available in rural areas. Explaining this, a young lady narrates;

“I imagined Arusha to be like Europe since my friends told me that the city is full of Europeans, food is like European, the climate is cool and when you work you are paid in dollars. So when they told me to come with them, I did not hesitate to come to the Geneva of Africa”

Health and Socio Economic Challenges encountered by the trafficked girls

Apart from the causes, the study was interested to find out what the victims of tracking have encountered and that includes the health and socio economic dangers. Figure 1 gives a summary of the challenges and dangers encountered which included being overworked (100%), underpaid or being unpaid (72%), Beaten and tortured (48%), Diseases (35%), Drug and Alcohol abuse (11%), general fatigue (12%), sexual abuse and early pregnancies (52%).

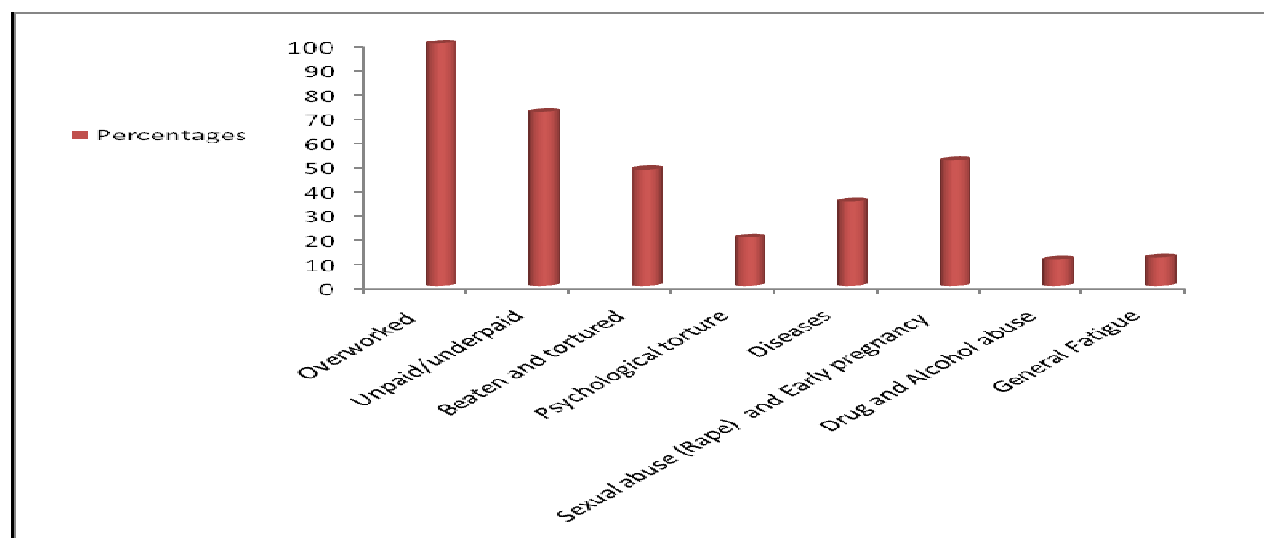


Figure 1: Dangers encountered by girls trafficked
Source: Field findings, 2011

Overworked

From the interview conducted and the focus group discussion with the victims, it became clear that all girls that is 100% asserted to be overworked by their bosses whether as domestic workers or as street vendors. They reported working for hours ranging from 14 to 19 a day. Majority of them said they always wake up at 5.00 a.m.

and usually go to bed at around 12.00 a.m. Apart from working long hours, they also complained of working a lot in comparison to their age i.e. the domestic helpers reported to clean the house, wash cloth for both the adults and children, take care of the kids, cook, go to the market, fetch water, take the kids to and from school e.t.c. Complementing the work load, they also lamented of the harsh and uncomfortable condition they have to work in which in a way endangered their health.

Unpaid and underpaid

Seventy two percent of the girls involved in the study, reported to either are underpaid or unpaid by their employers. They affirmed that they were paid against what they had agreed upon i.e. a girl who was promised to be paid 50,000 Tanzanian Shillings in village was actually paid 15,000 Tanzanian Shillings after arriving in Arusha. Apart from the amount, they also complained of not being paid on time, as they reported that sometimes they work even for three months without being paid and since they are afraid of their bosses they cannot even ask. Associated with this, the girls working as domestic helpers complained that whenever they break or destroy any kitchen utensil i.e. plate, glasses e.t.c. they are obliged to pay and the price of the broken utensil is calculated from the salary, this leads to the girls not getting any salary because all of it is deducted.

Physical and Psychological torture

From figure 1, it is clearly observed that 48% of the girls report that they have in one way or another being beaten or tortured physically and emotionally. The girls recall how harshly they were treated by their employers. The torture according to them include being beaten, pinched, slapped, some body parts being burnt, being starved without food e.t.c. All of these were done as punishment for very minor mistakes they did like cooking untasty food, burning food, breaking kitchen ware e.t.c as the following girl narrates;

“I was 12 and worked as a domestic maid, in Sakina area, My employer was very abusive when she was drunk, One evening she came home drunk and started beating me complaining that I did cook untasty burnt food. When I tried to defend myself that’s when she was very irritated and pushed me out of the window from the first floor. Since Assaults and physical battering were the rule rather than the exception she treated me and I went on being her maid”.

The girls further reported of the impact of these tortures they encounter, they reported of suffering physical injuries, harboring feelings of guilt, blame and they said they are constantly on edge due to fear. They emphasize this by saying that they are startled at any sharp sound such as door slum or glass fall, yelling or child’s cry.

Diseases, Sexual abuse and Early Pregnancies

A good number of girls (35%) reported of encountering different diseases during and after being trafficked. Those who were domestic helpers reported to lose weight, suffer from insomnia, and sometimes suffer from skin diseases. Further the girls who were sexually exploited report to be suffering from sexually transmitted infections like gonorrhoea, syphilis and HIV/AIDS. As a result of sexual exploitation, the girls reported to have got pregnant at a very early age. About 52% reported this saying it has been a rough patch for them since they added a new responsibility of taking care of the kid.

Drug and Alcohol

In reducing the general fatigue, tension and emotions, 11% of the girls reported to use either drugs like Marijuana and alcohol to ease the pain. They reported to never use it before but due to hardship encountered they were convinced by either their friends or neighbors to use the drug or alcohol to reduce tension and relax.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

Regardless of different efforts taken by the government of Tanzania in controlling human trafficking such as ratifying different international and regional instrument i.e. The United Nation 2000 Protocol and enacting the Anti Trafficking Act 2008, the situation still persist as there is uncontrollable movement from rural areas of Babati, Singida, Karatu, Mbulu, Kondoa, Iringa, Tanga, Tabora, Arusha Rural, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Monduli, Kiteto to different big cities of Tanzania including Arusha. Arusha was mentioned by the respondents to be attractive as both a destination and route for human trafficking.

Girls trafficked to Arusha however reported to be pushed by different factors such as poverty, forced marriages, peer influence, broken families, and gendered based violence. They hoped that in moving to Arusha or any other

urban city will help them escape from these predicaments in rural areas. Apart from that they also reported to be pulled to move to urban cities for the aim of finding jobs which will pay them handsomely. Also they reported to be lured to urban cities hoping to find available social services which were not reliable in the rural areas like electricity, mobile phones, hospitals, water e.t.c.

Reaching to Arusha the victims reported to be involved in different activities including domestic helpers, prostitution, street vendors and bar maids. They reported to face a range of challenges during their servitude which included some of them being abused, being beaten, being unpaid or paid very low, overworked and due to this mistreatment some of them report to encounter diseases, and general body fatigue. In a worse scenario these girls reports to have been psychologically being affected and hence they become very emotional and afraid and few of them report to abuse alcohol and even drugs like marijuana.

Recommendations

From the study the following were recommended to the government and other stakeholders:

- Since it was deduced that the reality of the problem is unknown due to lack of reliable information showing the magnitude, extent and trend of the problem then it is high time the government or any other stakeholder do a survey which will give out reliable and valid data which will be used to improve knowledge of problem, used to combat the problem.
- After understanding the problem, it is eminent that further information with regards to the problem be communicated to the general public to enhance them understand how trafficking operates and the dangers encountered by the children trafficked. Further, the communication should emphasize on what is expected from parents or guardians in situations of trafficking and what the law says if a parent or guardian is found a perpetrator of trafficking.
- Most Vulnerable Children families should be checked regularly, and provided with food or any other necessity by the local government to avoid them being lured in by traffickers since they are the most at risk of being trafficked voluntarily or involuntarily due to their poverty situation.
- Children should be made aware of this situation, encouraging them through different school programs, campaigns, and scout e.t.c. On how to counteract if in a way this situation is encountered.

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