

DRUG TRAFFICKING IN KENYA: A CASE STUDY OF MOMBASA COUNTY, KENYA.

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DECLARATION

This research study is my original work and has not been presented for the award of a master’s degree in this University or any other Institution of higher learning for examination.

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ABSTRACT

Been the 21st century, Kenya as a state continues to face a lot of challenges be it political, economic, and technological or security. The study will examine security challenge Kenya faces as a result of globalization trends and the drug trafficking that affect Kenya's National security. The most common threats Kenya faces today includes; Terrorism, Corruption as a result of drug trafficking. The study looked at the impact these threats have had in Kenya and what the government has been able to do in order to minimize the impacts of drug trafficking. The study found that Kenya's most threats of terrorism and corruption has greatly affected the way in which Kenya's' government responds to a threat to its national security. The study also found that the trends of globalization around the world are increasing the incidences of drug trafficking in Kenya. The study also recommends a number of opportunities Kenya can take into consideration in dealing with drug trafficking and this includes security sector reforms, fighting corruption and ensuring fluidity between security agencies when it comes to addressing the issues of security in Kenya.

DEDICATION

I hereby dedicate this research project first to God, my family, colleagues and friends who have continuously been a source of encouragement and offered their endless support during the entire time I was writing this research project. I am forever grateful.

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ABBREVIATIONS

DTOs	Drug Trafficking Organizations
EA	East Africa
EAC	East Africa Community
EACC	Ethics and Anti Corruption Commission
KDF	Kenya Defense Forces
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
MNCs	Multinational Corporations
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NPS	National Police Service
NIS	National Intelligence Service
TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
USA	United States of America
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNTOC	United Nations Convention Against Transnational Crime
UNODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Background of the Study.

The end of the cold war and growth in globalization has created end of certain tensions such as ideological contest between capitalism and socialism, but among other effects it also opened doors for the increase in the flow of illicit drugs across borders¹. States have re- examined and shifted the security policies in relation with the transnational threats. Drug cartels pose a serious threat to internal and national security with their significant increase in turnover, association with terrorism, corruption in the government institutions.

Drugs are projected as a national security threat for states such Columbia, Mexico, Italy, West Africa (Ghana, Mali, Guinea)and Kenya included. However, states such as the United States(US), United Kingdom(UK) and Germany have been dealing with the national security threat for a very long time.²Drug lords and drug cartels have engaged themselves in big and legitimate business to cover up the drug operations which include; Real Estate.

According to Makumi³, the methods of transiting drugs vary. The stuffers and swallows hide the drugs in their bodily private part or wrap them with condoms and swallow for the transportation. With the shotgun method, different couriers or cars are hired to transit the

¹Barry Buzan, "New Patterns Of Global Security In The Twenty-First Century", *International Affairs* 67, no. 3 (2011): 431-451.

²Niklas Swanstrom, "The Narcotics Trade: A Threat To Security? National And Transnational Implications", *Global Crime* 8, no. 1 (2007): 1-25.

³Makūmi Mwangi, *African Regional Security In The Age Of Globalisation* (Nairobi: Heinrich Böll Foundation, Regional Office, East and Horn of Africa, 2004).

drugs all using the same route, at the same time. The luggage-store method has several ways. The trafficker can hide the drugs in his bag or luggage place it at the couriers boot and collect it on arrival at destination or sole of shoes, foodstuffs, under couriers seat.

Drug trafficking has become a major problem in Kenya and its increasing rate especially in the old town of Mombasa in Mombasa county. Globally, drug trafficking has been a threat and it is a major destabilizing factor in the security measures.⁴Factors such as corruption, lack of enforcement agencies, illiteracy, lack of funds and poverty has a great impact on the rising trends of drug trafficking. Therefore, this study will focus on evaluating drug trafficking and its implications on national security in Kenya and specifically in Mombasa County.

⁴ National Crime Research Centre. *Drug Trafficking in Kenya*. Nairobi: National Crime Research Centre, 2014.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Globalization has created greater and many opportunities in the world⁵. Increased economic growth in the globe does not guarantee greater and prosperous life for each and every individual. Drug cartels, terroristic groups, take advantage of the opportunities to traffic drugs and deny basic human rights to other individuals. Drug trafficking not being a new phenomenon, competition has led to increase in the demand for cheaper goods and services worldwide.⁶

Drug trafficking with its continued growth in demand, it is also a reliable source of income to the traffickers. Estimate of incomes from drug trafficking vary differently and may range from 100 billion to an estimate or more trillion dollars per year.⁷ These activities provide large sums of money in which the financing may not be traceable.

This study focuses on Mombasa County because it is the entry point of drugs from Asian Eastern countries which are suspected to be the main producers of hard drugs. Mombasa is also a seaport city with cosmopolitan cultures and thriving tourism industry. This is perturbing as it dents the global image and reverses the gradual gains being made by Kenya. It's a challenge to the Kenya as a state and more so in the coastal region. Kenya, through the port of Mombasa, has become a major transit route and also a final destination

⁵Donald Klingner, "Between Threat And Opportunity: The Impact Of Drug Trafficking On Governance In The Frontier Region Of Mexico And The United States", *The Innovation Journal: The Public Sector Innovation Journal* 19, no. 2 (2014): 1-15.

⁶ Chacón, Jennifer "Unsecured borders: Immigration restrictions, crime control and national security". *Conn. L. Rev.* 39 (2006)

⁷ U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service. *International drug control policy* (Washington, D.C.: Office of Congressional Information and Publishing, 2011)

for drug trafficking⁸. According to NACADA⁹, media accounts have said the drug problem in Mombasa is becoming worse.

While it is becoming increasingly clear that the drug trafficking network is expanding its territories across the Kenya, particularly in the case of Mombasa County, the negative implications for the county's security as well as the political stability and safety of its citizens is of great concern . Despite government's resolve and unflinching support from drug enforcement agencies to stem the drug trade, there still remains some scepticism among the citizenry and some top former government officials. This study seeks to assess drug trafficking and its implications on national security: A Case of Mombasa County, Kenya.

1.3 Research Questions

The study seeks to answer the following research questions;

- i. What extents have the drug trafficking damage gone among the youths in Kenya?
- ii. What are the favourable conditions which facilitates drug trafficking in Kenya?
- iii. What are the challenges faced against the fight of drug trafficking by state institutions in Kenya and the collaborative international efforts in Kenya?
- iv. What are the recommended measures taken by the government in collaboration with international supports to effectively tackle drug trafficking Kenya and entire East Africa.

⁸ Chacón, Jennifer "Unsecured borders: Immigration restrictions, crime control and national security". Conn. L. Rev. 39 (2006)

⁹NACADA, 2012. Rapid situation assessment of the Status of drug and substance abuse in Kenya, pg 89.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to establish drug trafficking and its implications on national security; a case study of Mombasa County, Kenya.

The specific objectives that guide the study are:

- i. To determine the extents in which the drug trafficking damage have gone among the youths in Kenya.
- ii. To identify the favourable conditions which facilitates drug trafficking in Kenya?
- iii. To analyze the challenges faced against the fight of drug trafficking by state institutions in Kenya and the collaborative international efforts.
- iv. To recommend pragmatic policy measures taken by the government in collaboration with international supports to effectively tackle drug trafficking Kenya and entire East Africa.

1.5 Literature Review

This section reviews literature on background of drug trafficking and concept of national security. Specifically, the section focuses on drug trafficking globally, continental, regional, locally and factors behind drug trafficking.

1.5.1 Overview of drug trafficking.

Drug trafficking is a foremost serious problem for many countries around the globe. Unfortunately, this business is very profitable and it is highly associated with murders,

kidnapping, prostitution and other different crimes. With all the potential dangers drugs are able to bring to any society, most countries such as Mexico, US, UK, Germany, Columbia and others are operating to forestall use and distribution of drugs which are not legal. The range of responsibility on crimes on drug trafficking varies in several countries, from fines and several years in jail to death penalization, for example, China. Generally, “drug trafficking” means production, distribution and sale of illegal illicit drugs.¹⁰We can use some examples of embezzled illegal drugs and at last discuss potential ways of limiting distribution of drugs .

According to the international organization, United Nations, Drug trafficking is majorly focused on the cultivation, production, distribution and therefore commerce of drugs that have been prohibited by the law.¹¹ Therefore, drug trafficking is the worldwide illicit commerce and buying of illicit drugs. ¹² Authorities prevent trade of several kind of drugs with the utilization laws that prohibit the same. However, the war against drug trafficking seem to overweigh those against it. Much cash is involved in drug trafficking and this is one of the largest thing which has created some people wealthy.

The young generation are the known preys to drug traffickers who commerce the drugs to them. The young generation concerned, are usually influential people in the society, have no fear while doing the business since is a made secret between them and the consumer but the basic problem with drug trafficking paradigm is that a lot of aspects and definitions accustomed to explain this social development are restricted in their scope and don't

¹⁰Syal, 2009, p. 2

¹¹ ibid

¹² ibid

adequately reflect the totality of the problem”.¹³

In terms of its implications, “trafficking in drugs has a negative impact on the human security of communities from which radicalized young generation is recruited because it induces environment for fear, violence and crime”.¹⁴He further postulates that “trafficking in drugs brings conflicts among families, disrupts the social bonds and support besides undermining the economic growth of society”.¹⁵Moreover, “facilitated international organized criminal networks that are joined and associated with illicit trade in arms and narcotics, drug trafficking will additionally compromise state security and impede human development by weakening the rule of law and threatening public safety”.¹⁶

In Kenya, drug trafficking has been on a steady increase with traffickers targeting the less fortunate in the society. Major towns like Nairobi and Mombasa have a number of brothels employing vulnerable women and youths. According to the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NACADA), 2013,¹⁷ traffickers generate an estimated 40 million US dollars annually. With the rise of drug abuse, it is evident that many young people and teens are getting more to drugs each passing day. Increase abuse of cigarettes, bhang, alcohol, glue and tobacco is by student.

¹³Ibid

¹⁴Harrington C (2005), The politics of rescue. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 7(2), 175-206.

¹⁵Ibid

¹⁶Ibid

¹⁷ Report by the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse/(NACADA) on the drug situation in Kenya, 2013

Youngsters between 16 to 30 years of age, are most affected by drugs. In the past few years, tobacco, alcohol, miraa, bhang were majorly abused but students but today opium, cocaine, sleeping pills, inhalants have been added to the list of consumption among the youths. In Nairobi and Mombasa almost 70% of students and youth have been involved in drug dealing and abuse.

Rapid increase on drug trade and HIV/AIDS in the past years is of concern, ¹⁸the HIV/AIDS epidemic and its association with injection drug use (IDU) reported that they share the injecting materials such as needles and other pills. As a major drug transshipment country with supply drugs from the Asian countries, the coast has also become a major rather important drug consuming market. IDU has contributed to a big percent cumulatively reported HIV/AIDS .

1.6 Justification and Significance of the Study

1.6.1. Academic Justification

The benefit of this study therefore is to contribute to knowledge on the topic by analyzing the impact on drug trafficking, within the context of national security from the Kenyan perspective. In this regard, the study will generate new knowledge

¹⁸Schumacher JE, Fischer G, Qian HZ (2007). Policy drives harm reduction for drug abuse and HIV/AIDS in some developing countries. Drug and Alcohol Dependence.

in respect to drug trafficking containment in the East African Region that requires consideration with a view to inclusion in the existing legislations. Identifying drug trafficking containment mechanisms in Kenya which need improvement and proposing appropriate recommendations to enhance their effectiveness will benefit the national security architecture so as to improve human and social security in the region and the continent at large.

1.6.2 Significance of the Study

The benefit of the study therefore will contribute to knowledge on the topic by analyzing the impact on drug trafficking, within the context of regional and national security. It also seeks to make recommendations which policy makers, students, states, integration blocs and international organizations could rely on for future researches on the topic to make interventions in other regions across the globe where these illicit economic activities are manifesting.

The study will be useful for our security and drug enforcement agencies (NIS, Police Service, Immigration) in their effort to combat crime. This study will serve as a useful tool and a source of reference for persons interested in conducting research related to drug trafficking and national security. Further, it will help policy makers and government to be aware of the current state of affairs and guide them towards renewed efforts in combating crime

The study will help the government to review its policies on drug trafficking and

fight against factors inhibiting integration and cooperation of states. Particularly, the study will draw special focus to drug trafficking and implications on Kenya national security.

1.7 Theoretical Framework

The study adopts the Realism theory in examining drug trafficking and its implications on national security; a case of Mombasa County. The proponents of realism begin internationally, states are the key actors.

The state is the key primary actor and the unit of analysis because it is the only entity with a claim of sovereignty, power monopoly that is legitimate, individuals and a territory. The state has the power of legitimate force to secure its territory against other states and international actors.¹⁹

Robert Gilpin and Robert Waltz assert “that states are the major actors in the international system and the manner behavior of other actors towards its interests is conditioned and delimited by state power and state decisions”²⁰

The state is a rational actor and thus their goals are consistent. In realism as a theory of international relations, states are seen to obtain strategies to attain their goals. States change their strategies when external constraints and opportunities are upon it by carrying out a cost benefit analysis of alternatives, decides on that which will maximize their advantage.

The choice of realism theory in International Relations is based on the view that drug

¹⁹“Paul Viotti and Mark Kauppi, *International Relations Theory*’ 5th ed., Boston: Pearson Longman pp. 39-41. (2012)”

²⁰“Kenneth Waltz. *Theory of International Politics*. New York: McGraw. (1979)”

trafficking as an international threat and national security can be seen through different lenses in the international system. This study is based on a realist approach to International System. Realism is characterized by self-interest and anarchy.

States live with each other in a context of international anarchy; this means there is no central authority to police states. On its own, each individual state has to survive. As a result, states by definition are self-help agents.

National security is important in the mind of a realist. Every other military or political concerns are ways in which the politics of the world is controlled.

Realists are of the opinion that the international system is chaotic and guided by self-interest defined by way of power. This theory maintains that moral principles cannot be applied when states act.

1.8 Research Methodology

1.8.1 Introduction

The study focused drugs commonly trafficked by youths and students, the extents of damage caused by drug trafficking, the favourable conditions for trafficking among themselves, challenges faced against the fight of drug trafficking and the strategies used to address the issue of drug trafficking.

Intensive research will be carried out on the objectives of the study. This includes research design, research target population, research sampling design, data collection methods, and data analysis methods.

1.8.2 Research Design

The study adopts descriptive survey research design. According to Cooper and Schindler²¹ survey aim at giving an accurate account of a specific aspect of a situation, person, phenomenon or community. It is also used to determine causes and reasons for the existing situation in the area under study. The study will use this approach to analyze drug trafficking and its implications on national security; a case study in Mombasa County, Kenya.

The study is also a mixed method research that covers both the qualitative and quantitative approach. The study will triangulate between qualitative and quantitative methods.

²¹Cooper, D. R., & Schindler, P. S. (2008). *Business research methods (8th Ed)*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. India.

Qualitative research focuses on people's experiences and data is obtained through interviews and open ended questions.²² Qualitative research is primarily exploratory research aimed at understanding and interpreting social interactions.

1.8.3 Target Population

Target population fall under two broad categories, it might be a specified population or unspecified population. The study's target population is specified given the thematic are of is very specific.

1.8.4 Sampling Procedure

Sampling is a deliberate choice of a number of people who are to provide the data from which you will draw conclusions about some larger group, whom these people, represent.²³This study will combine both stratified random sampling and purposive sampling techniques.

(a) Stratified Random Sampling

Stratified random sampling is a probability sampling technique wherein the researcher divides the entire population into different subgroups or strata, then selects the final subjects

²²Frankfort-Nachmias, C. and Nachmias, D. (2008). *Research Methods in the Social Sciences*, 7thed. New York: Worth.

²³Cooper, D. and Schindler, P. S. (2006). *Business research methods*. London: McGraw-Hill.

proportionally from the different strata.²⁴ Respondents are then randomly selected from each stratum.

b) Purposive Sampling technique

Purposively mainly because most of the areas feature in reports of drug trafficking and some are border points which are real and potential entry and exit points for external drug trafficking.

Purposive sampling was used in identifying interviewees already known to the researcher to have information on drug trafficking as well those individuals who were identified in the course of the study as having information and/or interacting with the issues of drug trafficking as persons preventing and combating human trafficking, in the study locations and sites.

1.8.5 Data Collection Instruments

In collecting data, both primary and secondary data collection methods were used. Primary data was collected through Interview Schedules conducted by the Research Assistant for sample respondents and personal interview for Key informants. According to Orodho²⁵ questionnaires are suitable to obtain important information about the population

²⁴Kothari, C.R. (2004). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Age International (P) Limited, New Delhi, India.

²⁵Orodho, A. J. (2004). *Research methods*. Nairobi: Kenyatta University, Institute of Open Learning.

Secondary data will be collected data using a desktop research technique, academic papers, conference proceedings, thesis and dissertations, journals and books.

1.9 Scope and Limitation of the Study

1.9.1 Scope of the Study

This study will focus drug trafficking and its impact on national security; a case study of Mombasa, Kenya. This study will be qualitative research which collects qualitative data using desktop research and analyze the data using content analysis technique.

1.9.2 Limitation of Study

The research involves a practice that is still going on and one that is perceived to be carried out by influential and highly connected individuals, definitely the process of acquiring data will be a challenge. The need to interview security/ investigative agents who have dealt with merchants of the illicit trade may compromise their safety.

Secondly, the civil service and National security organs may be difficult to programmed commitments and the location and nature of their places of work.

Time constraints on the programmed appointments with the key informant personnel may not be met.

Lastly, other factors other than the ideological beliefs of respondents and the influence of the dominant elite may also be responsible for how the interprets and reports conflict making the scope of the study wider and difficult to draw a clear distinction.

1.10Chapter Outline

The structure of the study will be divided into six chapters.

Chapter one gives an introduction of the subject under investigation, the statement of the problem, objectives, justification, theoretical framework, literature review, and the methodology of the study.

Chapter two reflects on drug trafficking in Mombasa County Kenya citing the causes and characteristics of the crime and provides an in depth examination of the intensity of drug trafficking and its impact on National Security in Kenya and its present scenario with specific reference to Mombasa County.

Chapter three looks at dimensions of security institutions, favourable causes of drug trafficking, the changing patterns and how corruption and terrorism weakens security institutions in light of existing counter drug trafficking and challenges and management strategies in Kenya.

Chapter four provides a critical evaluation on the extent to which the objectives of the study have been met and the data analysis on drug trafficking and its impact on national security; a case study of Mombasa, Kenya,

Chapter six contains the study conclusion with recommendations on drug trafficking and its implications on national security and provides further strategies on how to curb the problem. It also provides suggestions for further studies.

CHAPTER 2

DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON NATIONAL SECURITY.

2.0 Introduction

This chapter examines drug trafficking and its implications on national security. The chapter will provide an overview of the main security threats that drug trafficking is perceived to pose to states and the sub-region, including the link between drug trafficking and national security. Also provides an overview of how the incidence of drug trafficking and perceived threats is being articulated globally, continentally and in Kenya.

2.1 Global perspective of drug trafficking.

The main source and route of illicit drugs into Asia and Central America has been identified to be Afghanistan whilst the Caribbean such as Mexico, Columbia, Jamaica, Venezuela and Belize are connected to North America in terms of illegal drug trade.²⁶

Globally, in the 1990s, in Nicaragua's capital, Managua, local gangs provided protection to other gangs from their inhabitants.²⁷ Improvements in infrastructure and tight anti-drug efforts ,more

²⁶McCoy, Alfred W. The Politics of Heroin: CIA Complicity in the Global Drug Trade, Afghanistan, Southeast Asia, Central America. (2003).

²⁷Rodgers, Dennis (2007b), When Vigilantes Turn Bad: Gangs, Violence, and Social Change in Urban Nicaragua, in: David Pratten and

Colombian cocaine was shipped through the country to North America.²⁸As gangs in Managua consequently became enmeshed in the local drug economy, the security situation deteriorated significantly.²⁹Instead of protecting their people, gang members provided security to drug cartels.³⁰

Mexico is presently the most severely full of drug-related violence and insecurity. Organized crime and the Mexican state ended at the start of the new millennium, the country has experienced an outburst of inter-cartel and cartel–state violence, particularly when former president Felipe Calderón launched a military offensive against DTOs in 2006.³¹ One of the DTOs, called La Familia Michoacana, had been formed in the 1980s as a local group of vigilantes “with the declared purpose of delivering order to Michoacán, emphasizing help and

Atreyee Sen (eds), *Global Vigilantes*, London: Hurst, 349-370.

²⁸Rodgers, Dennis (2007a), Managua, in: Kees Koonings and Dirk Kruijt (eds), *Fractured Cities: Social Exclusion, Urban Violence and Contested Spaces in Latin America*, London and New York: Zed Books, 71-85.

²⁹Rodgers, Dennis (2007b), When Vigilantes Turn Bad: Gangs, Violence, and Social Change in Urban Nicaragua, in: David Pratten and Atreyee Sen (eds), *Global Vigilantes*, London: Hurst, 349-370.

³⁰Rodgers, Dennis (2006), Living in the Shadow of Death: Gangs, Violence, and Social Order in Urban Nicaragua, 1996-2002, in: *Journal of Latin American Studies*, 38, 2, 267-292.

³¹International Crisis Group (2013), *Peña Nieto's Challenge: Criminal Cartels and Rule of Law in Mexico*, Brussels

protection for the poor”.³² Ironically, the group remolded from a self-declared crusader against drug abuse into the leading manufacturer of crystal amphetamine in North America Countries, the Mexican attorney general subsequently calling it “the most dangerous cartel in the country”.³³

Indeed, the Colombian state authorized the creation of heavily armed civilian groups in the 1960s³⁴. While some scholars have argued that the weakness of public institutions urged the Colombian elite to resort to non-state armed groups to counter the insurgency,³⁵ others have pointed out that it proved to be a highly convenient strategy for the government to delegate the “dirty work” to paramilitaries.³⁶ Paramilitary groups such as the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC) controlled more than half of Colombia’s trade in narcotic drugs and were responsible for the death of more civilians than the guerrilla army they had been created to fight. All in all, through their involvement in the drug trade, Colombian paramilitary forces transformed from defensive vigilantes into offensive and ungovernable armed actors with political ambitions including the goal of “destabilizing the state itself”.³⁷

³²Logan, Samuel, and John P. Sullivan (2009), Mexico’s “Divine Justice”, in: *ISN Security Watch*, 17 August

³³Finnegan, William (2010), Silver or Lead: The Drug Cartel La Familia Gives Local Officials a Choice: Take a Bribe or a Bullet, in: *The New Yorker*, 31 May, 38-51

³⁴Mazzei, Julie (2009), *Death Squads or Self-defense Forces?: How Paramilitary Groups Emerge and Challenge Democracy in Latin America*, Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press.

³⁵Pizarro Leongómez, Eduardo (2004), *Una Democracia Asediada: Balance y Perspectivas del Conflicto Armado en Colombia*, Bogotá: Editorial Norma

³⁶Giraldo, Javier (1996), *Colombia: The Genocidal Democracy*, Monroe, ME: Common Courage Press.

³⁷Pécaut, Daniel (1999), From the Banality of Violence to Real Terror: The Case of Colombia, in: Kees Koonings and Dirk Kruijt (eds), *Societies of Fear: The Legacy of Civil War, Violence and Terror in Latin America*, London and New York: Zed Books, 141-168.

2.2 Drug trafficking in Africa.

In Africa, it has now extended beyond West Africa to East, Central and South Africa with the upcoming of new drugs such as heroin and Amphetamine Type Stimulants and new manufacturers of the drugs.³⁸ Africans were initially the facilitators but recently they have taken the role of being distributors and this raises more concerns. The integration of the African continent to other parts of the world through the mechanisms and processes of globalization could facilitate and ensure the continuity of illicit drug trade on the continent.³⁹ This therefore behooves the international community to channel more resources into curbing the situation now before it escalates into a global threat which may be very difficult or almost impossible to tackle.

The West African coastal states have clearly become key regional hubs for cocaine smuggling in contemporary international system.⁴⁰ The UN World Drug Report 2007 confirms this assumption by indicating that drug trafficking in West Africa is on a high rise while globally its production and consumption have remained constant.

In the past, Latin American criminal organizations were once predominantly responsible for transporting illicit narcotics through the West African Sub Region but there is now evidence alluding to the fact that criminal organizations of West African origin are becoming increasingly

³⁸ Ibid

³⁹ Ibid

⁴⁰ (UNODC) (2013). World Drug Report 2013

involved in moving shipments from Africa into European countries.⁴¹

The West African Commission on Drugs (2013) in their report mention that, modes of transit for cocaine from South America to Europe through West Africa have improved due to enforcement efforts, and a lot of the cocaine which moves to West Africa today is from Brazil, in which Nigeria is trafficking its drugs. Furthermore, the report observes that, these groups transport drugs through containers and maritime shipping, in addition to their traditional methods of air c and postal shipments.

Well-established Nigerian and Ghanaian drug networks serve as “local partners” for Latin American traffickers.⁴² Poverty, widespread corruption, weak state-security agencies and poor border control capacities has made easy for penetration of drug traffickers in West Africa.⁴³ In west Africa drug trafficking has risen concerns and has focused on the corruption the security institutions and actors unlike in Latin America drug gangs focus security to their own individuals and on the informal security providers.

A variety of trafficking ways exists across Sahel in regards to drugs : cocaine is trafficked through air and land from the coastal countries into the Sahel and later towards Europe via both land and air transit.⁴⁴ Cannabis is trafficked from Morocco towards Egypt and the Arabian

⁴¹ West Africa – 2012 ATS Situation Report - United Nations Office on Drugs. Available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/ATS_West_Africa_final_2012.pdf.

⁴² Ellis, Stephen (2009), West Africa's International Drug Trade, in: *African Affairs*, 108, 431, 171-196

⁴³ Cornell, Svante E. (2007), Smuggling and Trafficking in Africa, in: Kim-berley L. Thachuk (ed.), *Transnational Threats: Smuggling and Trafficking in Arms, Drugs, and Human Life*, Westport, CT, and London: Praeger Security International, 94-112

⁴⁴ Cockayne, James, Drug Trafficking and Criminality in West Africa, CPPF Informal Meeting Summary, 2009.

Peninsula via Mali, Egypt, Algeria, and Niger.⁴⁵ Investigations show that X tones of cocaine were found in the Malian desert which was being transited by air Boeing 727 which revealed the involvement of diverse group of traffickers in the region .⁴⁶

In 2009,three Malian and three Ghanaians nationals were charged in court for drug trafficking on behalf of the Al Qaeda and their affiliatethe Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombiaand transporting drugs across the continent and terrorism charges were also added.⁴⁷

More recently, the 2012 US International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) reports show that drug cartels in Northern Mali have bilateral militias connections or extremist vigilantes operating in Sahel, and at a February 2012 Security Council meeting, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon expressed concern about possible alliances between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and other criminal groups and their ability to destabilize conditions further.⁴⁸

⁴⁵Kavanagh (2013)

⁴⁶Clingendael (2012). Unpublished policy brief.

⁴⁷CNN.com, December 2009

⁴⁸Council, Report of the assessment mission on the impact of the Libyan crisis on the Sahel region, S/2012/42, January 12, 2012

2.3 Drug trafficking in Kenya.

Kenya is increasingly becoming a supplier, transit and preferred destination for victims of drug trade/smuggling. Othersea ports include Tanzania, Somalia. Others also transit through Malawi and Mozambique to their preferred destinations. Somalia having established a central authority, will create opportunities for illegal transactions including money laundering, arms and drug trafficking. Meanwhile, aliens from West Africa and the heroin-producing countries in South West and South East Asia are smuggled through Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA), Moi International Airport (MIA) and Wajir International airport. These airports serve as the entry points for drugs in Kenya and Ethiopia, Also increased use of postal and courier services for meth, bhang, cocaine and heroin.

In contrast to West Africa, Kenya belongs to the class of “weak however functioning states”, the environments in which DTOs value more to do their operations.⁴⁹ This is the reason why Kenya is playing important roles as both destination and transit country for cocaine trafficked by West African drug cartels.⁵⁰ Levels of corruption in the political and criminal justice systems; insufficient law enforcement capacities; efficient financial services; a solid communications infrastructure; and relatively reliable transportation facilities are favourable conditions for drug trafficking in Kenya.⁵¹ Because of these characteristics, for more than three decades, Kenya has been entry point for drugs from Afghanistan, Europe and South Africa

⁴⁹Patrick, Stewart (2011), *Weak Links: Fragile States, Global Threats, and International Security*, Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.

⁵⁰United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2013c), *World Drug Report 2013*, Vienna

⁵¹Gastrow, Peter (2011a), *Termites at Work: A Report on Transnational Organized Crime and State Erosion in Kenya: Comprehensive Research Findings*, New York: International Peace Institute.

Since 2010, there has been an increase seizures due to high domestic consumption of heroin by the youths in Coast region.⁵²Worldwide, majority of drugs are transported by sea to and from East Africa hence most drug traffickers are located along the coast and around major ports of Mombasa and Dar es salaam in Tanzania.

In Kibera, Nairobi, the drug trade market is majorly dominated by *Cannabis sativa* and illicitly brewed alcohol. The trade with hard drugs such as cocaine and opiate, on the other hand, yields a lot of profit and is sometimes controlled by transnational trafficking dealers⁵³.As hard drugs are more costly, they can be found in Nairobi's middle-class neighborhoods'.

The situation is completely different intervals informal settlements around Mombasa, which are dirty with hard drugs and to a lesser degree cocaine. Apparently, drugs have spilled over from flush and wealthy neighborhoods into slum areas. Unlike in Nairobi, which is a reduced hub for drugs than the coast, heroin has been circulating in Mombasa for over 25 years.⁵⁴ Although hard

⁵²United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2013a), *Trans- national Organized Crime in Eastern Africa: A Threat Assessment*, Vienna

⁵³Gastrow, Peter(2011b), *Termites at Work: Transnational Organized Crime and State Erosion in Kenya*, New York: International Peace Institute.

⁵⁴Deveau, Clement, Barry Levine and Susan Beckerleg (2006), *Heroin Use in Kenya and Findings from a Community Based Outreach Program to Reduce the Spread of HIV/AIDS*, in: *African Journal*

drugs were initially consumed by wealthy coast inhabitants and tourists they troubled less affluent sections of the coastal population. Simultaneously, hard drugs have spilled over from Mombasa different coastal towns such as Malindi and Lamu.

Out of 200 drug traffickers and dealers brought to trial in Mombasa in 2010, more than half were arrested by an anti-narcotics vigilante group established by the Council of Imams.⁵⁵ This vigilante group operates in the Old Town section of Mombasa, a relatively prosperous and predominantly Muslim community. In Mombasa, by contrast, drug lords involved in the international and highly profitable heroin trade have both formal and informal security providers on their payroll. This discrepancy can be explained by different consumption patterns in the slums of the capital as compared to those in Coast Province. In Nairobi, hard drugs are limited to wealthier neighbourhoods, whereas cheap, illicitly brewed alcohol and cannabis are widespread within the slums.

By way of contrast, drug traffickers and their customer in Mombasa have been chased away from the city centre and pushed into slum areas, which now serve as dens for drug users from all socio-economic backgrounds. At the same time, a number of faith-based informal security

of Drug & Alcohol Studies, 5, 2, 95-107.

⁵⁵Kitimo, Anthony, and Philip Muyanga (2011), Kenya: Police Face Uphill

Task in Drugs War as Barons Fight Back and Change Tack, in: *Daily Nation*, 25 April, online:

<<http://allafrica.com/stories/201104260188.html>> (15 May 2018).

actors in both cities have been found to be less susceptible to manipulation by drug lords.

According to NACADA (2012) drug trade to be a difficult situation among the youths to tolerate and cope with problems such as academic struggles, lack of finances and sexual harassment and abuse, and financial difficulties.⁵⁶ Rapid Situation Assessment of Drug and Substance Abuse in Kenya statistics showed that 11.7% of students aged 15 to 24 years abuse alcohol, 6.2% abuse tobacco, 4.7% khat and 1.5% abuse cannabis.⁵⁷ To reduce the cases of drug abuse, the Kenyan government established NACADA in March 2001. The organization was given the mandate to provide drug abuse education, develop an action plan and sensitize parents on drug abuse among youths all over the country (NACADA, 2010). Universities in Kenya have also joined NACADA in the fight against drug abuse among the students. Thus, this study intended to examine drug trafficking and its implications on national security; a case study of Mombasa County.

2.4 Implications of drug trafficking on Kenya`s National Security

Drugs trafficking has a significant threat to national security, with implications for public safety, public health, democratic institutions, and economic stability across the world. Increase and diversification of criminal activities has resulted to more threats which are explosive and have

⁵⁶National Agency for the Campaign Against Drug Abuse (2012). *Annual General Report*. Retrieved from <http://www.nacada.go.ke/nacada-2018>.

⁵⁷National Agency for the Campaign Against Drug Abuse (2010). *Adverse Effects of Drug Abuse on Various Body Systems*. Retrieved from <http://www.nacada.go.ke/nacada-2018>

destabilizing effects.

Drugs traffickers have taken over the entire policy and political processes of governmental institutions in East Africa including Kenya, and also involved criminality in the conduct of public affairs which plays itself out in terms of the way in which the cartels, as a powerful, well-financed and highly organized special interest group, takeover policy-making through their proxies, and sponsor political advocates and protectors whose day-to-day dealings effectively put criminal interests ahead and above all other interests. The most evident expression of this hijacking of policy and politics by drug cartels is their successful penetration of political parties and security institutions.

Human capital is an important aspect of national power.⁵⁸ Erosion of human capital has been perceived as a threat to the state. Traditionally, wars have been the major causes of the erosion of human capital. The consequences of illicit drug use human capital are widespread, causing permanent physical and emotional damage to users and negatively impacting their families, coworkers, and many others with whom they have contact. Drug use negatively impacts a user's health, often leading to sickness and disease. In several cases drug users have been dying prematurely because of drug overdose causing loss to their families, coworkers, some who are parents leaving their children with guardians and foster care.

⁵⁸Buzan, B. (1991b). New patterns of global security in the twenty-first century. *International Affairs*, 67(3).

According to the UNODC almost 250,000 people have lost their lives due to illicit drug trade. U.S. government reports show that deaths have exceeded 38,000 per year and have been dealing with the problem of drug trafficking for long and have termed it as a national security threat.⁵⁹

In Kenya, drug consumption is an embarrassment to the the society and can lead to isolation by family members. They tend not to reveal drug abuser addiction because it can lead to stigmatization or unemployment. Drug related deaths leads to erosion of human capital and labour to the state. Individuals who become dependent on or addicted to trafficked substances could suffer from forms of social, physical and psychiatric complications with resultant untoward effects on themselves, their families, their work, their communities and the nation at large. Even though the death rates are relatively low in Kenya in comparison with the United States and Europe, its growth rate is alarming.

Intensive flow of narcotics generated significant amounts of dirty money in Kenya economy. The total retail value of the seized drugs is around \$1.1 billion for heroin, \$1.2 billion for cannabis, \$44 million for cocaine and \$110 million.⁶⁰ At first glance, it might be argued that the drug trade bolsters financial reserves, generates capital and creates employment, which

⁵⁹Clark, R. (2010). *Intelligence analysis: A target-centric approach* (3rd ed.). Washington, D.C.: CQ Press.

⁶⁰International Organization for Migration. (2016) *Trafficking in persons in Afghanistan: Field survey report*. Kabul, Afghanistan: International Organization for Migration Publisher.

accrues to overall economic growth. In reality however, drug money has no significant macroeconomic push effect and makes no meaningful contribution to the prosperity of the Kenyan community. High-risk high-gain nature of the illicit drug business hinders sustainable input into productive sectors of the national economy. Drug production and trafficking undermine export oriented sectors and currency stability. Illicit drug economy can have direct and indirect costs on the nations.

Drug trade generates an unrestrained and large black market. The uncontrolled and untaxed money downgrades financial stability. Thirdly, drug consumption erodes productivity of the labor force. Premature mortality, illness, injury leading to incapacitation, and imprisonment all serve to directly reduce national productivity. Public financial resources expended in the areas of health care and criminal justice as a result of illegal drug trafficking and use are resources that would otherwise be available for other policy initiatives.

Illicit drug markets generate economic employment for approximately 300,000 people, who have no insurance and job security. Over the long term, bulk of the drug users turn into street dealers to maintain their habits. Once the young adults are convicted of drug- related crimes, it becomes highly unlikely for them to get employment in the public sector.

CHAPTER THREE

CORRUPTION, TERRORISM, SECURITY INSTITUTIONS, DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ITS IMPACT ON NATIONAL SECURITY IN KENYA.

3.0 Introduction

The impact of drug trafficking is felt on the security institutions of a country where drug trade is practiced. This chapter will be analyzing the impact of drug trafficking on the security institutions, taking into considerations the security institutions dimensions in Kenya, favourable conditions which facilitate drug trafficking in Kenya, how corruption weakens national security in relation to drug trafficking, how terrorism weakens national security in relation to drug trafficking, impacts of drug trafficking on the national security of Kenya, the challenges faced by the Government of Kenya in fight against drug trafficking.

3.1 Security Institutions in Kenya.

National security is all about protection of individuals, society and the nation from both external and internal matters. In Kenya, there are institutions which will ensure that the national security is well safeguarded and protection of the individuals, society and state as well. These security institutions include; Kenya Defence Forces, National Intelligence Service(NIS) and the Kenya

Police and other security and intelligence services; United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Pursuance of national security in Kenya has been placed under the National Security Council. The Council is responsible for the coordination of all the activities of security agencies in Kenya and primarily charged with the protection of the Kenyan nation both internally and externally.⁶¹ The major functions of the national council is backed by the 2010 constitution of Kenya⁶² and also supported by 2012 constitution of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) Article 240.⁶³ The major functions of the council according to Act 19⁶⁴ include;

- (a) To collect, gather, analyse and implement information on national security, transmit and share with the relevant state agencies, security intelligence and other actors in the security field.
- (b) safeguard and promote national security especially the national interests of Kenya both within and outside Kenya
- (c) make recommendations to the President, National Security Council and the Cabinet Secretary on policies and procedures necessary in security, measures to be taken into consideration by the agencies and state departments.

In addition to the above, the Act provides for the existence of security and intelligence agencies whose operations could be covert or overt. In Kenya, such agencies include the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), the Research Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and

⁶¹ Constitution of Kenya Article 240

⁶² Kenyalaw Constitution of Kenya 2010

⁶³ 2013 National Council for Law Reporting (Kenya Law) N0.28 of 2012.

⁶⁴ Act No. 19 of 2014, s. 51 National Intelligence Service

the Kenya Anti-Narcotic Control Board (KACOB), just a few to mention. Their general functions as stipulated by the Act include the following;⁶⁵

- (a) Gathers intelligence on possible happenings of crime, observes the changing patterns of crime and also responsible for profiling criminals and giving leads on futuristic crimes and patterns.
- (b) Deals with corruption, embezzlement of funds, organized crimes and criminal gangs. Also gathers intelligence of possible occurrence of terror targets, arrest terror criminals and suspects.
- (c) Role of preventing the drug cartels in the country and also traces the involved families and beneficiaries of the illegal trade ranging from peddlers, traffickers and the consumers.
- (d) Prevent and protect the nation against activities of persons both nationals and foreigners intended to overthrow the government of Kenya or undermine the constitutional order through illegal politics, military, industrial or other means or unconstitutional methods.

Aside the above provisions, the 2010 Constitution of Kenya also provides for the establishment of the Kenya Armed Forces to enhance National Security. These include the Kenya Army, the Kenya Air Force and the Kenya Navy. The main function of the Kenya Armed Forces is to protect and defend the territorial integrity of the Kenya from any external aggressions.

⁶⁵The Government of Kenya. 2010 CONSTITUTION OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC OF GHANA. 1992.

Available at www.parliament.gh/.../CONSTITUTION%20OF%20THE%20FOURTH%20REPUBLIC.

3.2 Favourable conditions which facilitates Drug Trafficking in Kenya.

3.2.1 High rate of unemployment.

Kenya been a country in the East Africa the highest population are the youths. However, majority of these youth; some who tertiary graduates are either under-employed or unemployment. This situation amidst increasing prices of goods and services coupled with the inability to deliver public goods by the states make life unbearable for some of these youths to resort to drug trafficking as a way to make ends meet. The greatest motivational factor which makes youth to be involved in illicit drug trafficking is money.⁶⁶ Therefore gaining access to large amounts of money can make one wealthy overnight without undergoing much hustle.⁶⁷

⁶⁶Okumah Clemence, Protecting Our Youth Against Illicit Drugs. 2014.
Retrieved from <http://www.ghanaiantimes.com.gh/protecting-our-youth-against-illicit-drugs-on-october-3,2018>.

⁶⁷ Ibid

3.2.2 Weak governments and instability.

Absence of strong democracies, checks and balances, division of power, adequate legislation, oversight systems, effective and humane law enforcement, and lack of public services are common in most states, hindering development and undermining the trust of individual e in the state and its institutions.⁶⁸ Consistent eruptions of conflicts cause weak states foster instability. The conflict in Somalia has encouraged the trafficking of firearms and drugs in the region and is a cause of the high influx of refugees, causing long term detrimental consequences in the region.⁶⁹ Conflicts also cause effects such as the disruption of the local economy, human rights violations.. Armed conflict weakens the power and legitimacy of state institutions and undermines democracy and development. These conditions facilitate the emergence of organized crime and provide ample opportunities for criminals to exploit the situation in the region, accumulate illegal profits and amplify their influence.⁷⁰

⁶⁸ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): “Crime and Development in Africa”, Vienna 2005, page xii

⁶⁹ Ibid

⁷⁰ Ibid

3.2.3 Poverty and Inequality.

In the recent years, economic growth has grown rapidly but poverty and inequality remain rampant. Slums and slum populations are on the rise.⁷¹ Inequality, especially in urban areas has increased. In more rural areas, as the smaller towns around Mombasa, kibera and Kisauni in Kenya, inequality is also rising as the populations in these towns increases and public services and infrastructure remain insufficient for the growing number of people.⁷² People lack jobs, social security and education and many are unable to escape from the poverty trap on their own. Young people are especially hard hit as they increasingly have access to information about opportunities elsewhere in the world, but remain without a job and a proper education to improve their live.⁷³

3.2.4 Demographic trends.

The world's youngest population – 46% of the population of the African continent is under the age of 18. According to many conducted studies, crime is committed by people between the ages of 22 and 35.⁷⁴ In Kenya the greater part of youths between the age of 23 and 30 years are vulnerable to coming crime activities if not well given employment and projects to attend to in future.

⁷¹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): “Crime and Development in Africa”, Vienna 2005, page xii

⁷² UN Habitat 2009

⁷³ Ibid

⁷⁴ UNODC: “Crime and Development in Africa”, June 2005

3.2.5 Geographical location.

Kenya has become an ideal transit point for illegal goods. Due to the region's long coastline, its remote islands, and porous borders presents an easy entry point for drugs and illegal firearms to the whole continent. Furthermore, being located south of the world's major heroin producing regions, it can be used as a transit point from east to west, or up to the north. In addition, the geographical features of Kenya are demonstrated by high levels of corruption, which further ease the transfer of goods through the region by permitting access via official border crossings.

3.3 Corruption.

State institutions plagued by corruption are ineffective in fighting transnational threats to national security like terrorism. Corruption in institutions is of great concern because they are the beacons of the rule of law and the security of the state.⁷⁵

In 2015, the president of the Republic of Kenya, Uhuru Kenyatta, announced corruption as national security threat and ordered the National Intelligence Service to collect intelligence on the corruption together with relevant investigating and prosecution bodies, came up with the measurements to defeat graft.⁷⁶ He further pointed out that the bribe accepted by an official could lead to successful terror attacks that kill Kenyans. It can let a criminal off the hook for them to

⁷⁵OECD, *Terrorism, Corruption and the Criminal Exploitation of Natural Resources*. (2016)

⁷⁶“Tom Odula. 'Kenya president declares corruption national security threat'
<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/nov/23/kenya-president-declares-corruption-national-secu/>
(assessed, September 28 2017)”

return and harm Kenyans.⁷⁷

Kenya's constitution addresses the issue of national security and defines it as protection from both internal and external threats.⁷⁸ The corruption that exists in Kenya today dates back to the colonial period.⁷⁹ EACC observed in its 2006 plan that colonialism planted the seeds of corruption. Independence was just a phase as it did not change anything of the colonial state corruption and simply moved in with the new state.⁸⁰ The Kenya police and Defence forces are woven fabric of corruption in Kenya and are discussed below;

3.3.1 The Kenya Police.

There is different definitions of police corruption according to different authors but the broad functional definition of police corruption is given below : Police corruption is any act or omission committed by a police officer in misuse of the official position and motivated in significant part with the achievement of personal/private or organizational gain or advantage.⁸¹

⁷⁷ Ibid

⁷⁸ Constitution of Kenya article 240, 2010

⁷⁹Wrong, M. 'Everyone is corrupt in Kenya, even grandmothers: Is East Africa's economic powerhouse becoming the continent's newest lootocracy?' Foreign Policy. (2014) www.foreignpolicy.com/taxonomy/term/4803. (Assessed october 4 2018)"

⁸⁰ Ibid

⁸¹Kempe Ronald Hope, Sr., "An Analytical Perspective on Police Corruption and PoliceReforms in Developing Societies," in Police Corruption and Police Reforms inDeveloping Societies, edited by Kempe Ronald Hope, Sr. (Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press/Taylor and Francis, 2016), 3–31.

Kenya's [police] services perceived as evidently corrupt institution in the country with the perceived system of nepotism, bribery, and tribal affiliation has led observers to conclude that, in practice, the forces decrease security more than increase it.⁸²

Police corruption has increased the crime rate and has contributed to the increase of crimes in Kenya largely. This police corruption crime nexus allows increased trade of illegal services (such as prostitution) and goods (such as drugs, illegal alcohol, and weapons).⁸³ Furthermore, this nexus affects the economic growth by reduced foreign direct investment, destroying the country's image and terming it as unstable environment to do business.

Because of corruption, the police become soft targets for armed and terrorist groups. The few police officers who take up these bribes threaten the lives of the citizens they have sworn to protect and put their lives and families in danger. They have also exposed the country to the terror attack which has become a threat to the country.

3.4 Terrorism.

In the recent past, scholars have attempted different definitions of terrorism but up to date there is no conceptual definition of terrorism. According to Walters Laqueur, defines terrorism as "the use of violence or force in achieving certain targets. It aims to bring

⁸²Paul Hidalgo, "Kenya's Own Worst Enemy: Al-Shabaab Isn't the Real Problem," *Foreign Affairs*, April 12, 2015, 1, <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/kenya/2015-04-12/kenyas-own-worst-enemy> (accessed October 4, 2018).

⁸³Jens Chr. Andvig and Odd-Helge Fjeldstad, "Crime, Poverty and Police Corruption in Developing Countries," WP 2008: 7 (Bergen, Norway: Chr. Michelsen Institute, 2008).

much fear in individuals and has no conformity to human rights and laws”⁸⁴

Further, the League of Nations in 1937 defined terrorism as “all criminal activities directed towards a state with intentions to create state of terror in a country especially the general public.”⁸⁵ The U.S Department of Defense definition of terrorism is “the intended use of unlawful threat of violence to instill fear; calculated to coerce societies and governments in achieving of goals that are generally ideological and religious.”⁸⁶

Kenya has been a victim of terrorism and recognizes it as an external transnational threat to national security. The National Intelligence Service (NIS) has pointed out terrorism as the single biggest and primary threat to Kenya’s national security and its economic, social and political development.

The bombing 1980 bombing of the Norfolk Hotel in retaliation for Kenya’s support to Israel in the Entebbe raid, bombing of the U.S Embassy in Nairobi in 1998 and the 2013 Westgate terror attack are some of the events that highlight terrorism as a transnational threat to Kenya Security.⁸⁷

⁸⁴Simon, Jeffrey D. ‘*The Terrorist Trap*’. Bloomington: Indiana University Press. (1994)”

⁸⁵League Convention. *Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Terrorism*. Article 1(2) (1937)”

⁸⁶“Joint Chiefs of Staff DOD. ‘*Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*. Washington, D.C.: DOD (2008)”

⁸⁷Francis Omondi. ‘*The determinants of Kenya’s National Security Policy Since Independence*.’ The University of Nairobi (2014)

In the 2008 there was increasing concern that Al Qaeda was conducting training in Somalia close to Kenya and in 2010, after border raids by the Somali-based Islamist al Shabàab militia group, the then internal minister of Security, late George Saitoti alluded to the kidnapping of Tourists and Aid workers in Kenya as the reason for the invasion of Somalia.

With its somewhat peaceful post-independence period, Kenya has made itself into a regional economic hub. Nonetheless, a serious threat to Kenya's prosperity would have to be countered. Consequently, Kenya invaded Somalia to secure its eastern border and to create a buffer zone inside Somalia.⁸⁸

International terrorism remains a primary transnational security threat to Kenya national security.

However, for the last two years it is difficult to argue that the terrorism threats are worse than it has been in recent years. Kenya Defense Forces (KDF) have trained proxy forces to fight al Shabaab on the border since 2009 despite no great effect. According to UN's envoy to Somalia, the troops in Somalia had weakened al Qaeda-affiliated terrorist groups.⁸⁹

Kenya's current strategy, is the establishment of institutions locally and giving them capacity to coordinate with other international agencies in countering terrorism. The

⁸⁸Branch Daniel. 'Why Kenya Invaded Somalia' Foreign Affairs Today"
"<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/africa/2011-11-15/why-kenya-invaded-somalia> (assessed October 4, 2018)."

⁸⁹ Ibid

exchange of information will help in curbing this transnational threat of terrorism. However, it is still up for debate on whether this strategy has worked. There seems to be a lot of minor attacks especially on the northeastern border towns with Somalia and hence to generalize on the effectiveness of this strategy would be premature.

3.5 Impact of Drug Trafficking on National Security of Kenya.

3.5.1 Proliferation of small-arms and other weaponry.

In Kenya, drug lords are known to be highly caught up in the illicit trade are also involved in the shipment of weaponry and arms. These weapons are mainly used in by the traffickers to help them run the business. This is because, there are instances where state security personnel would not cooperate with these traffickers and would like to cause an arrest. However, to resist arrest, some of these traffickers depend on small-arms and other weaponry to escape from any danger of arrest. This poses a great deal of danger to the National Security of Kenya.

3.5.2 High Tendency for ethnic, religious, electoral and civil violence and extremism in the country.

As indicated earlier, most addicts of illicit drugs in Kenya suffer impaired judgments and these are usually the youth. Therefore, youths tend to be susceptible to violence incase they are provoked by anything in the community. These youths try to push their own agenda for political social and ethnic groups through violence for them to be noticed. One

major consequence of drug of trafficking is brought up by the political and ethnic vigilante groups which destroy the peace and security of the country. This is because such vigilante groups usually depend on the abuse of illicit drugs to become hyper to carry out their operations. In effect, drug trafficking in Kenya poses great challenge to the National Security of the country.

3.5.3 Increase in Crime rates and other social vices in the country.

Obviously, the prevalent rate of drug trafficking in Kenya with its association with the increase of small-arms and weaponry and the high tendency to instigate violence has increased crime rates and other social vices such as prostitution in Kenya. This is because, as already indicated, most victims of hard drug abuse as a result of illicit drug trade usually distort the peace and harmony in the community through practices and acts such as rape, defilement, domestic violence abuses and torture, arm-robbery and murder. This poses a great threat to National Security in the country.

3.5.4 Poor Global Image in the Fight against Drug Trafficking

Kenya is noted and recognized internationally as one of the countries in the East African sub-region to have consolidated its democratic practice and instituted policies towards ensuring and sustaining the Human and National Securities of the country. In addition, Kenya is touted for its great contribution to international peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance across the globe and mainly in the East African sub-region. However, the prevalence of drug trafficking

in the country taints the globe image of Kenya as a state failing to uphold and fulfill the mandates of its Human and National Security provisions. This draws attention of terrorist groups and money launderers to the country to carry out their clandestine operations. The situation could deter foreign investments in the form of Foreign Direct Investments since drug trafficking is believed to be associated with such dangers such as money laundering and terrorism. Therefore, drug trafficking in the country tarnishes the global image of Kenya, which also affects her National Security.

3.5.5 Extra Burden on Government expenditure to curb the menace

The last but not the least, the prevalence of drug trafficking in Kenya, if not tackled now has severe repercussion on future government expenditure. This is because, much revenue which could be channeled into other developmental projects for the benefit of Kenyans, would have to be diverted into fighting the menace of illicit drug trade in the country. Therefore, the National Security of Kenya cannot be sustained if the people are bereft of other developmental projects and needs.

3.6 The challenges faced by the Government of Kenya in their fights against drug trafficking in the country.

3.6.1 Financial Constraints

The cost of providing security is expensive as more equipment and personnel are required to clamp the menace. However, tackling drug trafficking requires much revenue to acquire

sophisticated surveillance machine and security personnel or intelligence at the ports and harbours, airports and borders to ensure. Officials working with the government and other supportive institutions or security agency should be rewarded well to minimize the challenge of becoming corrupt. However, governments' revenue and resource challenges towards the course of fighting drug trafficking is insufficient to meet the changing patterns and trend of the illicit trade in the country.

3.6.2 Personnel Constraints

Tackling Drug Trafficking requires a large number of trained or expertise security personnel due to the changing pattern or dynamics of the illicit trade and the models of operation adopted by traffickers in contemporary times. This makes it very difficult for them to carry out their core mandates they are enjoined to.

3.6.3 Ineffective collaboration between Governments and its Supporting institutions

Due to government's intervention or politics coupled with widespread corruption in the country, it sometimes becomes difficult for security institutions to collaborate with its supporting institutions to be able to carry out its mandate effectively. Top officials of most

of these institutions rather give updates to drug traffickers on every move of the government to clamp them, instead of providing supporting institutions with relevant information of drug traffickers to arrest and punish bylaw.

3.7 Conclusion

Generally, the implications of Drug Trafficking in Kenya are wide and broad, and affect the National Security. It also increases the rate of crime and security threats to the country. Consequently, the future of the youth is at risks since they are the people who become victims of illicit drug trade in the country. Drug Trafficking in Kenya undermines state institutions and personnel and makes most of them corrupt. Therefore, all stakeholders need to be guided by International and National Laws to remain focus and proactive in the fight against the menace in the country. Therefore should be proper coordination and dialogue at all levels for a formidable action towards curbing the menace of drug trafficking in the country.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the findings, analysis and interpretation of the study. The chapter is divided into the four sections:

The extents of understanding by drug trade among the youths

The favourable conditions for drug trafficking

Commonly abused and trafficked drugs among students and youths

Solutions to curb drug trafficking by state institutions

Both qualitative and quantitative analysis approaches have been used in data analysis, thus reflecting the mixed model research design approach followed in the analysis. Quantitative data analysis proceeded with the coding of all the responses from each questionnaire which were then analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientist (SPSS) version 15.0. Means were used to rank responses from all respondents. Data collected during interview schedule was analyzed and used as back up information. Elements identified were coded and then transcribed to grids, for clarity and to ease identification. Through content coding, a list of themes, patterns and categories was generated. This formed the basis for evaluation and analysis to determine the adequacy of information, usefulness, consistency and validity of hypotheses.

4.1 THE EXTENT OF UNDERSTANDING OF DRUG TRAFFICKING AMONG YOUTHS.

This section required to establish the extent of understanding of drug trafficking among the youths. Respondents gave ideas of hoe they understood and perceived the areas of drugs and drug trafficking ranging from totally understanding, partially understanding and not understanding by ticking where necessary. The results were as summarized in Table1.

Table 1: Respondent Understanding of Drug trafficking

RESPONDENTS UNDERSTANDING OF DRUG TRAFFICKING	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Totally understanding	220	61.1
Partially understanding	140	38.9
Not understanding	0	100
TOTAL	360	100

220 respondents (61.1%) agreed to fully understand the topic of study and the area in general while 140 respondents (38.9%) said they partially understood the topic of study. Out of the 360 respondents, no one stated that he/she did not understand issues of drug and drug abuse in the area.

Table 2 shows that media and friends have a responsibility to play in enlightening their youths on drug trafficking. In this case, friends may invoke myths about drug trade which may have a great control towards indulgence in drug trafficking issues. Further, the media has a great role to play towards educating the youths on drug trade, but confusion is created when the same media advocates for use of drugs such as beer and alcohol during their marketing adverts. This may influence some of the youth to engage in drug.

Table 2: Area sources of awareness and knowledge about drug trafficking

SOURCE OF INFORMATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Parent	80	16
Media	120	24
Friends	102	20.4
Religious Leaders	52	10.2
Local leaders	48	9.6
Faith-based organisations	36	7.2
NGOS	42	8.4
Other students	20	0.4
	500	100

80 respondents showed parents as source of knowledge and awareness forming 16%, 120 media (24%); 102 friends (20.4%); religious leaders 52 (10.2%); local leaders 48(9.6%); faith based organization 36(7.2%); nongovernmental organization 42(8.4%); while 20 cited other sources of awareness such as schools forming a percentage of 0.4%. Out of 360 respondents, only around 50% indicated various sources of awareness knowledge. It is thus arguable that no one is concerned on the issues affecting the youths in Mombasa County.

4.2 FAVOURABLE CAUSES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING YOUTHS.

This seeks to establish the reasons for drug trafficking among youths. Knowledge of reasons for drug trafficking is important in coming up with strategies to address the problem. Youths responded to questions related to causes of drug trafficking. The respondents were allowed to respond to multiple-choice questions. The respondents' responses are presented in Table 3

Table 3. Frequency distribution on multiple-choice response question: Why do youth get involved in drug trafficking?

Respodents N = 360		
Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Depression	94	8.7
Curiosity	210	19.4
Peer pressure	101	9.3
To deal with school	127	11.7
To cope up with home problems	86	8.0
Influence of media	185	17.1
Lack of employment	173	16.0
Lack of parental guideline	105	9.8
TOTAL	1081	100

Table 3 shows that the most commonly perceived reason for drug trafficking is curiosity 210 (19.4%); influence of media, 185 (17.1%); lack of employment, 173 (16.0%);to deal with studies in school,127(11.7%); lack of parental guidelines,105(9.8%);peer pressure from friends, 101 (9.3%); depression, 94 (8.7%) and because many youths take drugs (indicating a lack of role models) 86 (8.0 %). The latter response could be interpreted to mean that some parents, local leaders NGOs, faith-based organizations and schools are not strict when dealing with drug trade. Alternatively, it could be interpreted to mean that government strategies, home and school rules are not strictly adhered to if parents and schools do not act decisively or are incompetent.

On whether youths like to take the same drugs as their friends or not, 288 (80%) of the youths said yes, while 72 (20%) said no. A frequency analysis also showed that friends encourage others in school and home to be involved in drug trade as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Youths Frequency distribution on whether friends encourage others in school and home to be involved in drugs.

Do friends encourage others in school to take drugs?	Have you ever used drugs other than for medicinal purposes?		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	80(31.7%)	172(69.3%)	252(100%)
No	26(25.2%)	77(75.8%)	103(100.0%)
Total	106(29.8%)	249(70.2%)	355(100.0%)
No response	-	-	5
TOTAL			360

Table 5.2.2 indicates that out of 360 students, 355 responded to the question. Of those who said they had been involved in drugs, 80 (31.7%) also said that friends encouraged others to take drugs compared to 26 (25.2%) who said they have been involved drugs but friends do not encourage others to take drugs.

It was important to find discover if there is a significant relationship between encouragement by friends and drug trade. This result implies that there is no significant relationship between drug trade by students and encouragement by friends to drugs. The ratio of drug trade, under groups encouraged or not encouraged by friends does not differ significantly. This finding contrasts with the findings of a study by Shauri (2007:118) who found that there was a significant relationship

between peer influence and frequency of drug use and abuse.⁹⁰ The researcher also wanted to establish whether having a family member who is involved drugs could be a cause of drug trade among youths. The variable was considered important because families are critical agents of socialization. Indeed, they shape individuals attitudes towards various social phenomena, including positive or negative attitudes towards drug trafficking.

The data collected from the youths responded to the question suggests that the blame is placed on either students or parents. Based on this information, one can easily argue that the parents do not want to be blamed for the problem and they thus blame other people. Parents tend to push youths in education in terms of performance hence many youths engage themselves in drugs to please their parents and teachers in school. In addition, it is possible that they do not want to be seen as having failed or contributed to the problem.

Responses based on the interviews to support the youth "views and suggest that lack of role model including parents, siblings and teachers; easy availability of drugs; peer pressure and curiosity were among the main contributing factors. Their responses also seemed to suggest that most drugs (alcohol, tobacco, khat and cannabis) are locally available and so the students can easily access them

Other reasons include the influence of mass media (advertising), poor parenting, and unrealistic expectations within the school and home environment, poor management by incompetent school

⁹⁰ Shaurit, I. (2007). *Substance Use among Students and Out of School Youth in an Urban Area of Nigeria*. W.H.O. Geneva

managers, and school rules which are sometimes not implemented to the letter, depending on who is inspecting the students especially on opening days in boarding schools.

4.3 COMMONLY ABUSED DRUGS BY STUDENTS AND THEIR SOURCES

This section presents information based on the most commonly traded drugs by youths in the streets, schools and home. Knowledge of the most frequently drugs by students and youths was regarded as important in recommending possible prevention and intervention measures. The assumption was that cheap drugs are more frequently abused. The variables considered in this section included types of drugs trafficked, their sources and availability. Students and youths responded to this question.

Table 5. Youths' responses on commonly traded illicit drugs

Drug Type	Very frequently		Frequently		Fairly Frequently		Never Used		Total (%)	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Alcohol	127	42.9	63	21.3	60	20.3	46	15.5	296	100
Tobacco	52	19.8	56	21.3	82	31.2	73	27.8	263	100

Khat	54	20.8	56	21.6	74	28.6	75	29.0	259	100
Cannabis	37	14.3	33	12.8	88	34.1	100	38.8	258	100
Glue	10	4.1	4	1.7	14	5.8	214	88.4	242	100
Sleeping pills	27	10.7	33	13.1	42	16.7	150	59.5	252	100

Table 5.19 shows that not all (360) students and youths responded to the various multiple-choice options in this question. Based on the information above, alcohol is the most frequently drug trafficked with a response-frequency of 127 (42.9%), followed by khat, 54 (20.8%), tobacco, 52 (19.8%),

cannabis/ bhang, 37 (14.3%) and sleeping pills, 27 (10.7%). The least abused drug is glue, 10 (4.1%). This could possibly be ascribed to the fact that glue is mostly used by street boys and therefore most youths would not want to be associated with it.

Like the youths and students, parents reported that among the most commonly abused drugs are alcohol and cannabis. They argued that the drugs are cheap and locally available therefore the students and youths can easily access it from the local community and shops. Alcohol, cannabis,

khat and tobacco were the most commonly abused drugs. They argued that all these drugs are readily available which contributes in their common use by students and youths. This argument is in agreement with the proposition in the theoretical framework of this study that easy availability of drugs contributes to drug abuse (Chapter2).

The respondents were also asked to comment on the main sources of commonly abused drugs. Source as a variable in this study was considered relevant in order to provide information to drug supply reduction agencies on the best ways of targeting the suppliers. Knowing where drugs are sourced by the users could help supply reduction agencies like the anti-narcotic police in devising appropriate intervention measures. In addition it can also provide information useful in aiding formulation of surveillance strategies by the parties involved in reduction of supply and demand. This is important because cutting down on supply will lead to drug unavailability and hence reduction in trafficking. The responses are presented in Tables 5.3.2 and 5.2.3 below

Table 6. Youth multiple-choice responses on sources of drugs.

Source	Yes	Percent (%)
Drivers	48	6.8
Touts	89	12.7
Hospitals	61	8.8
Cinema halls	40	5.7
Kiosks/small shops	143	20.3
Shoe – cobblers	47	6.7
Slum areas	184	26.0
Hospitals	31	4.4
Family members	60	8.5
TOTAL	703	100

According to the youths' multiple responses, the sources were as follows: Slums (low economic areas) around the school, 184 (26%), kiosks/shops, 143 (20.3 %), touts, 89 (12.7%), hospitals, 61 (8.8%), shoe-cobblers, 47 (6.7%) and cinema halls, 40 (5.7%). From the findings students agreed that slums/ low economic areas around the schools are major sources of drugs by youths

4.4 PROPOSED SOLUTIONS TO DRUG ABUSE INSCHOOLS

The study attempted to find out measures that respondents wished to see instituted to curb drug trade among youths and students . Suggestions from respondents were considered important because they would help broaden the researcher’s understanding of the various prevention and intervention approaches needed to address drug trafficking. Questions related to preferred measures were directed key respondents in this study.

When asked whether drug abuse should be fought through prevention rather than cure, they responded as shown in Table 6 below.

Table 7. Do you think it’s necessary to fight drug trafficking through prevention rather than cure?

Responses N =360				
Responses		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
	Yes	338	93.9	96.8
	No	11	3.1	3.2
	Total	349	96.9	100.0
	No Response	11	3.1	
TOTAL		360	100.0	

As shown in table 7, at 338 (96.8%) the respondents overwhelmingly responded that prevention is better than cure. Further, the respondents were asked which methods should be used to prevent the practice. The multiple-choice responses are shown in Table 8

Table 8 Respondents’ multiple-choice responses on methods of addressing drug trafficking

Method	Yes	
	N	(%)
Guidance and counselling	292	34
Teaching about drug trafficking and abuse as a subject	151	18
Conducting seminars and debates	211	24
Inviting medical practitioners/experts	208	24
TOTAL	862	100

Table 8 shows that the largest proportion of respondents preferred guidance and counseling, 292 (34%); followed by conducting seminars and debates, 211 (24%), inviting medical experts, 208 (24%) and lastly teaching about drug trafficking and abuse as a subject, 151 (18%).

Based on the results of the survey and interviews up to this point, it is clear that guidance and counseling is perceived to be the best method for addressing drug trafficking among school and youth.

4.5 CHALLENGES FACING THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ABUSE IN THE AREA

The main challenges in the fight against drug trafficking in the area include lack of employment, corruption in the area, poor parental monitoring and lack of concern by the community members on the common perceived problems such as drug trade in the area. Corruption has hampered the fight against drug trafficking in the area as the police get bribes from drug peddlers and drug lords operating in the area. The area residents are willing to give out bribes to have their children released from police custody. Currently, this stands as the big challenge against the war.

Key informants interviewed agreed that the drug business is being run by influential people and one's attempt to seize drugs being transported or being sold in the area risks both his/her life and job and is, hence, forced to participate in the corruption manacle. Key informants agreed that many influential people including politicians and businessmen are getting billions of cash while youths in the region continue to lose control of their life due to drug addiction and dependency. Easy accessibility and the coastal culture are the other bottlenecks in the fight against drug abuse in the area. It is legal to take *mnazi*, a traditional drink, and its acceptance is even seen during payment of dowry where the bridegroom's family is always expected to bring some payment usually called *kadzama* in form of this drink to the elders.

4.6 CONCLUSION

Quantitative data from respondents was analyzed using frequencies and percentages. Association between selected variables was evaluated. Qualitative data was evaluated, classified into logical thematic categories based on the objectives, and coded. The analysis of the structured items was done by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Unstructured items were analyzed manually along major concepts and themes, and the results were presented using descriptive statistics (frequencies and percentages).

The next Chapter is a presentation of the summary, conclusions and recommendations for a proposed programme for prevention and intervention of drug abuse problem in secondary schools in Kenya, based on the research findings in Chapter 5 of this study.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The main purpose of this study was to investigate drug trafficking and its implications on national security; a case study of Mombasa Kenya. The study contained specific objectives which aided in the achievement of the main purpose of the study.

The first objective of the study was to establish the nature and extent of drug abuse together with the sources of knowledge, understanding and awareness on drug trafficking in the area.

The study findings showed that drug trade is rampant in the area with the most drugs being;. khat, 54 (20.8%), tobacco, 52 (19.8%),

cannabis/ bhang, 37 (14.3%) and sleeping pills, 27 (10.7%). The least abused drug is glue, 10 (4.1%). Bhang is always mixed with other sedatives such as cocaine, and heroin. Methods for administering/partaking these drugs vary considerably depending on the type of drug being abused. Oral administration, intravenous injection, smoking and inhaling are the main methods used in partaking drugs in the area.

It was also the aim of the first objective to establish the sources of awareness and knowledge on drug trafficking and related issues in the study area. Friends and media proved to be the main

sources of knowledge and awareness in reference to drug abuse in the study area and later followed by the parents. This shows how parents have been replaced as a source of knowledge and awareness as far as drug trafficking and related issues are concerned in the study area.

In conclusion, the study findings revealed that drug abuse is wide and rampant in the study area with most drugs frequently abused being; cigarette, alcohol, bhang, glue, miraa and tobacco

The second objective was to investigate the favourable factors and causes contributing to drug trafficking in Mombasa. The data collected from the study indicated that factors such as peer pressure and accessibility of drugs in the area, problems at home and school, curiosity, need to experiment, need to relieve stress and need to enjoy the feeling out the potency has been blamed for the rise of the menace among the youth in the study area. In conclusion, the study findings revealed that influence from friends plays a great role in influencing drug trafficking.

The study findings indicated that factors such as unemployment, poverty and low cost of drugs in the area have contributed to drug trade in the area. Though all these factors seemed to be contributing to drug trafficking in general, unemployment rate in the region has been blamed for the rise of illicit drug trade in the area.

The effects of drug trafficking include high school drop-out, loss of appetite, drug addiction and dependency, increased engagement in criminal activities, gambling to get quick cash in order to buy the drugs and poor health/malnutrition. Other effects, though lowly ranked, are divorce rates among the married youth in the region.

The third objective of the study was to find out the factors or challenges that face the fight against drug trafficking in the study area. The study revealed that there are several challenges faced or that may be faced in fighting the menace among the youth in Kenya and in specific Mombasa. Corruption, lack of awareness and parental concern and community ignorance were the most named challenges that are being faced or can be faced in the course of fighting drug trade in the region.

Lack of unemployment and idleness and the coastal culture were also named as challenges slowing down the reduction of the menace in the area. From the study findings, it was concluded that to fight drug trade, one must be willing to face a multiplicity of challenges ranging from community ignorance to laxity of the government to take part in the fight against drug abuse in the study area.

5.2 Recommendations

Preventive education cuts across all learning institutions in the community or the country. Schools at all levels ranging from primary to secondary, colleges and universities should provide and support comprehensive drug trafficking prevention cessation education to all students and this works well for the school- going youths in the community. A well student-tailored curriculum should be developed to disseminate knowledge and information to students. The instruction should utilize interactive strategies which are student or pupil centered.

Community action involves development of a plan for research-based prevention in the community, where an assessment of the types of drug problems experienced in the community and the level of risk factors affecting the problem is undertaken. The result of the assessment can be used to raise awareness of the nature and seriousness and guide the selection of the best prevention programs to address the problem. The next step involves the assessment of the community's readiness for prevention can help determine additional steps needed to educate the community before prevention efforts begins.

Then a review of the current programs is needed to determine existing resources and gaps in

addressing community needs and to identify additional resources. One way to effect community change is through the development of an active community anti-drug coalition. Community anti-drug coalitions should and do hold community- wide meetings, develop public education campaigns, and attract sponsors for drug prevention strategies. To strengthen the impact of these strategies on community drug problems, coalitions should focus on implementing research-tested programs and approaches.

Research has shown that the media can raise public awareness about a community's drug problem and prevent drug trade among specific populations.

From the study finding which revealed a great existence of unemployment among the residents in the study area leading to idleness among the youths and community residents in general, initiation of a youth group could offer youth opportunities for actualizing their self help potentials. Furthermore, the youth group could provide a forum or a platform in the process of raising awareness and providing knowledge to youth about the effects of drug abuse to end the rampant community ignorance in the study area. Recreational activities should be designed as part of the youth group programs such as sporting activities to keep the youth busy to reduce idleness in the study area. These should ensure community participation in all stages of implementation of the programs from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Government action should come in to play to end issues of corruption which has been indicated as the main challenge facing the fight against drug abuse in the study area. The police should be empowered to handle even the so called influential drug dealers and distributors. Strict policies should be enacted to handle drug issues in the country. Looking at China and Malaysia, for example, they have strict laws and regulation pertaining to possession and abuse of Bhang. One caught with a single gram is sentenced to death or life imprisonment.

Kenya, as a state, should see the war against drug trafficking in the country and more specifically among the youths as a priority. Every now and then, drugs are being seized in the country and the source is always from the neighboring countries but the government is doing nothing on the borders to ensure that no illegal drugs are peddled in the country. Many of Mombasa residents called for the government to take action to end drug abuse in the country.

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APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: REQUEST TO COLLECT DATA

Am pursuing Master's degree at the Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies, University of Nairobi. In this regard, am conducting research titled "*drug trafficking and its implications on national security: A Case Study of Mombasa County, Kenya*". The purpose of writing to you is to request you to set aside some time for filling of the questionnaire. All the information provided will be kept confidential and used only for the current study. Attached also is the letter of authorization and research permit to carry out the study from the National Commission for Science/Technology and Innovation.

Thanking you in advance for your time and support.

Yours Sincerely,

Gladys Kalekye Maluki

Appendix II: Questionnaire

Appendix 1- Interview Schedule for Sample Respondents

Name of Interviewer_____ Date of Interview_____ Time of Interview

Respondent's Background Information

1. Gender

a. Male

b. Female

Age

2. Marital Status:

a. Single/NeverMarried

b. Married

c. Separated

3. Level ofEducation:

a. None

- b. Pre-primary
- c. Primary
- d. Secondary1-4
- e. University

Information on Drug Trafficking in Kenya

4. To what extent do understand drug trafficking?

5. Have you ever heard or seen a person on drugs in Kenya? 1. Yes 2.No

6. In your own opinion, which are the main sources of abused drugs?

You can tick more than one.

a. Matatutouts [1]

b. Shoecobbles [2]

c. Shops [3]

d. Slumareas [4]

e. Cinemahalls [5]

f. Hospitals [6]

g. Small kiosks [7]

Other: Specify

Rank the following sources of drugs abused from the most common to the least common source.

Indicate the appropriate number in the box.

Sources	Most common source	Common source	Moderately common source	Fairly common source	Not common source
a) Matatu touts	1	2	3	4	5
b) Shoe cobblers	1	2	3	4	5
c) Shops	1	2	3	4	5
d) Slum areas	1	2	3	4	5
e) Cinema halls	1	2	3	4	5
f) Hospitals	1	2	3	4	5

COMMONLY ABUSED DRUGS

9. What drugs do most students take? *You can tick more than one.*

- a. Alcohol [1]
- b. Tobacco [2]
- c. Khat(miraa) [3]
- d. Cannabissativa(bhang) [4]
- e. Glue [5]
- f. Sleeping pills [6]
- g. Petrol [7]

Other: Specify

METHODS USED TO ADDRESS DRUG ABUSE

10 How frequently are the measures listed below taken to fight drug related problems in your institution? *Use the ranking key below.*

Ranking key:

h. VO – veryoften

- i. O - Often
- j. NO - Notoften
- k. NA - Not atall

Indicate the appropriate number in the box.

Measures	VO	O	NO	NA
Expulsion	1	2	3	4
Suspension	1	2	3	4
Guidance & counseling	1	2	3	4
Ask parents to come to school	1	2	3	4
Heavy punishment	1	2	3	4

11. Suggest ways of eradicating drug trafficking in our schools. *You can tick more than one.*

- a. Guidance and counseling department [1]
- b. Peer counseling [2]
- c. Incorporate drug education into other subjects [3]

d. Strict school regulations [4]

e. Invite guest speakers on danger of drug abuse [5]

12. Should drug education be part of the school curriculum or a separate programme? *Tick one only*

Part of school [1]

curriculum

Separate programme [2]

13. Based on your knowledge, how prevalent is drug trafficking in Kenya?

(a) Do you know of different types/forms of drug trafficking in Kenya? 1. Yes 2.No

(a) If yes, please list the types/forms of drug trafficking in Kenya.

14.(a) Please list the main factors contributing to drug trafficking in Kenya

15. Which gender of victims is most drug trafficked outside Kenya?

16. (a) In your opinion, are there challenges faced in preventing and combating drug Trafficking in Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No. 3. I don'tknow

(b) If yes, please listthem.

(c) What are the possible solutions to the major challenges faced in preventing and combating drug trafficking inKenya?

17. What are the best practices in preventing and combating trafficking in drugs?

18. Please comment freely on any experiences with drug trafficking not already addressed
