

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

**ASSESSING THE CHALLENGES FACING THE DEPARTMENT OF
IMMIGRATION SERVICES IN PREVENTING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION OF
ETHIOPIANS INTO KENYA**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF
ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY (CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL ORDER),
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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree award in any other University.

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DEDICATION

The project is devoted to my family for their constant support when I undertook my studies.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
ABBREVIATIONS	xi
ABSTRACT	xii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Research Questions	5
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	5
1.4.1 General Objective	5
1.4.2 Specific Objectives.....	6
1.5 Justification of the Study	6
1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study	7
1.7 Definition of Key Terms.....	8
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	9
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 Literature Review.....	9
2.2.1 The Legal Framework Guiding the Immigration Service.....	9
2.2.2 Border Strategies by Immigration Services to Prevent Illegal Immigration.....	11
2.2.3 Preventing Illegal Immigration through Border Management.....	12
2.2.4 Impact of Resources to the Capacity of the Service	13
2.2.5 Strategies used to Circumvent State Control in Order to Enter Kenya.....	15
2.2.6 Strategies to Manage and Sustain Livelihoods in Kenya.....	16
2.2.7 The Role of Corruption in Illegal Immigration.....	18
2.2.8 Impact of Illegal Migration into Kenya by Ethiopian Immigrants	19

2.3 Theoretical Framework.....	21
2.3.1 Control Theory.....	22
2.3.2 Rational Choice Theory.....	23
2.4 Conceptual Framework.....	23
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	26
3.1 Introduction.....	26
3.2 Sites for Research	26
3.3 Research Design.....	26
3.4 Unit of Analysis	27
3.5 Units of Observation.....	27
3.6 Target Population.....	27
3.7 Sources of Data.....	27
3.8 Sample Size and Sampling.....	28
3.9 Methods of Data Collection	30
3.9.1 Primary Data	30
3.9.2 Secondary Data	30
3.10 Ethical Considerations	30
3.11 Data Analysis	31
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION ...	32
4.1 Introduction.....	32
4.2 Background Information.....	32
4.2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Stations.....	33
4.2.2 Gender Distribution by Station	33
4.2.3 Age Distribution of Respondents.....	33
4.2.4 Religion of Respondent.....	34
4.2.5 Respondents' Level of Education	34
4.2.6 Number of Years worked in the Department of Immigration Services	35
4.2.7 Number of Years Worked in the Current Station	35
4.2.8 Rank of Respondents	36
4.2.9 Duties of Respondents at the Stations.....	37

4.3 Border Management Strategies by the Department of Immigration Services to Prevent Illegal Immigration	38
4.3.1 Role of the Department of Immigration Services in Border Management	38
4.3.2 Challenges experienced by the Department of Immigration Services in Border Management.....	39
4.3.3 Suggested Solutions to the Challenges Experienced by the Department of Immigration Services in Border Management.....	41
4.3.4 Equipment for Examination of Documents in Clearing and Storing Passenger Information at the Stations and Its Usefulness	42
4.3.5 Effectiveness of Patrols, Surveillance in the Stations and Lack of Enough Resources Within the Department of Immigration Services to Manage the Kenyan Border	44
4.3.6 Level of Satisfaction with Resources Necessary for Immigration Work	46
4.3.7 Legislations Relevant to Immigration Work and Challenges Faced in Implementing the Provisions	47
4.3.8 Efforts by the Department of Immigration Services to Prevent Illegal Immigration.....	49
4.4 Role of Corruption in Illegal Immigration.....	51
4.4.1 Perception of Corruption Among Border Officials and Incidents of Corruption in Area of Operation	51
4.4.2 Importance of Corruption in Facilitating Illegal Immigration and Anti-Corruption Measures in Stations.....	52
4.4.3 Knowledge of the Public Officers Ethics Act.....	54
4.4.4 Integrity of Security Officers Charged with Manning Border Controls	54
4.4.5 Respondents' Ranking of Propositions on Integrity	55
4.5 Strategies used by Illegal Ethiopian Migrants to Circumvent State Control in Order to Enter and Sustain Livelihoods in Kenya.....	56
4.5.1 Strategies Used by Illegal Ethiopian Migrants to Circumvent State Control in Order to enter Kenya.....	56
4.5.2 Strategies Used by Illegal Ethiopian Immigrants to Acquire, Manage and Sustain Livelihoods in Kenya	58

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.	61
5.1 Introduction.....	61
5.2 Summary.....	61
5.2.1 Background Information.....	61
5.2.2 Border Management Strategies by the Department of Immigration Services to Prevent Illegal Immigration.....	62
5.2.3 Role of Corruption in Illegal Immigration.....	62
5.2.4 Strategies Used by Illegal Ethiopian Migrants to Circumvent State Control in Order to Enter and Sustain Livelihoods in Kenya.....	63
5.3 Conclusions.....	63
5.4 Recommendations.....	64
5.4.1 Policy Recommendations.....	64
5.4.2 Recommendations for Further Research.....	65
REFERENCES.....	66
APPENDICES.....	71
APPENDIX I:QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IMMIGRATION OFFICERS.....	71
APPENDIX II:KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE.....	77

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Number of Immigration Officers in the selected stations.....	29
Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents by stations	33
Table 4.2: Gender distribution per station	33
Table 4.3: Age Distribution of Respondents.....	34
Table 4.4: Respondents' religion	34
Table 4.5: Respondents' level of education.....	35
Table 4.6: Number of years worked in the Service	35
Table 4.7: Number of years worked in the current station	36
Table 4.8: Role of Department of Immigration Services in Border Management in Curbing illegal immigration.....	39
Table 4.9: Respondents' opinion on lack of enough resources within the Service to manage Kenyan Border.....	46
Table 4.10: Level of satisfaction with resources necessary for immigration work	46
Table 4.11: Effectiveness of the provisions in the legislations.....	49
Table 4.12: Efforts by the Department of Immigration Services to prevent illegal immigration.....	50
Table 4.13: Incidents of corruption in areas of operation.....	52
Table 4.14: Importance of corruption in facilitating illegal immigration.....	52
Table 4.15: Knowledge of the Public Officers Ethics Act.....	54
Table 4.16: Integrity of security officers charged with manning border controls	55
Table 4.17: Respondents' ranking of propositions on Integrity	56

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework	25
Figure 4.1: Respondents' Rank (N=70)	37
Figure 4.2: Respondent's Duties (N=70)	38
Figure 4.3: Challenges experienced by the Department of Immigration Services in Border Management (N=70)	40
Figure 4.4: Suggested solutions on challenges experienced by the Department of Immigration Services in Border Management (N=70)	41
Figure 4.5: Equipment for examination of documents in clearing and storing passenger information at the stations (N=70)	43
Figure 4.6: Usefulness of the equipment used at the border point (N=70)	44
Figure 4.7: Effectiveness of Patrols and Surveillance (N=70)	45
Figure 4.8: Legislations relevant to Immigration work (N=70)	47
Figure 4.9: Challenges in implementing provisions of the legislations (N=70)	48
Figure 4.10: Perception of corruption among border officials (N=70)	51
Figure 4.11: List of anti-corruption measures that exist at the respondents' work stations (N=70)	53
Figure 4.12: Strategies used by illegal Ethiopian Immigrants to enter Kenya (N=70)	57
Figure 4.13: Strategies by illegal Immigrants to acquire, sustain and maintain livelihoods (N=70)	59

ABBREVIATIONS

IOM	-	International Organization for Migration
JKIA	-	Jomo Kenyatta International Airport
KCIA	-	Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act
PISCES	-	Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation
RMMS	-	Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat
SSA	-	Sub-Saharan Africa
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN OCHA	-	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	-	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
WMR	-	World Migration Report
UNTOC	-	United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime
UNOSEK	-	United Nations Office for Special Envoy of the Secretary General for the Future Status Process for KOSOVO
RMMS	-	Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat

ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is assessing the challenges faced by the Department of Immigration Services in preventing illegal immigration of Ethiopians into Kenya. Effective border management at the points of entry enhances security of the country. At the points of entry is where persons travelling on forged documents, lost passports, drug traffickers, terrorists, human traffickers are identified. The three important outcomes of border security which contribute to prevailing illegal migration and reflect on border security capability deterrence, interdiction and network intelligence. The objectives of the study were to assess whether the Department of Immigration Services have a robust border strategy to enable it deter illegal migration into Kenya, To determine how illegal Ethiopian migrants circumvent state control in order to acquire, manage and sustain their livelihoods into Kenya, to determine whether corruption plays a significant role in facilitating illegal migration into Kenya and to assess the strategies put in place by the Department of Immigration Services to address the challenges on illegal immigration of Ethiopian immigrants. The study utilized evaluative research method. The research adopted both probability and non-probability sampling techniques. Purposive sampling which is a form of non-probability sampling was applied in selecting the Sections and Stations within the Department of Immigration Services while probability sampling was used in selecting the sample population. Primary data was gathered, assessed and checked for completeness as well as clarity. Analysis was carried out with the help of tables, percentage, pie charts and bar charts. Statistical Package for Social Science version 17 was applied for analysis.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The global system which is based on a country experiences cross-border issues that call for action from many states. The world faces illegal cases of migration that is being considered as a situation where an individual gains entry of a country without the correct documents or official consent and is not a citizen of that country. Majority of the migrants get motivated by economic reasons, while most of them leave their countries because of politics to search for safety and security. With reference to International Organisation for Migration (2000), the key causes of cross-border migration include lack of jobs, living standards, education, exposure, demographic changes, poor socio-economic living standards, bureaucratic government systems, decline in real incomes, war and corruption (Mau & Guyo, 2014).

Castle and Miller (2003) indicate that flow of people in different countries is a global thing and its impact in most countries cannot be ignored. Both asylum seekers and economic migrants fall in the network of intermediaries who are mostly aligned to a global level. IOM provides assistance to the migrants to cross borders and arrive at their destination. Cheruiyot (2014) argues that countries are becoming strict to ensure that immigrants migrate to foreign countries legally. This step is aimed at dealing with criminal activities and importation of illegal goods, drug peddling, currency and trafficking.

In recent years, in the face of mounting economic difficulties in home countries, economic migrants have developed new techniques and attained higher levels of sophistication with which they outwit unsuspecting immigration officials. They may possess fake travel documents or engage in impersonation, involving use of other person's identities, certificates or travel documents to facilitate entry into the host country or acquisition of a job. Illegal migration is becoming a serious challenge globally due to trafficking, smuggling, resultant death and vulnerability of illegal migrants and the socioeconomic effects on destination countries.

According to UN protocol contrary to smuggling of Immigrants by Land, Sea and Air defines immigrants that smuggle as procuring in order to get, material or financial gain via illegal individual entry into a state party by which an individual is not either a resident (permanent) or a national (OCHA, 2006). Push factors include political, social and economic factors that affect prospective migrants before arriving at a decision to depart from their domicile country. These push factors include things like political strife, income inequalities, unemployment, inadequate land, underdevelopment, poor wages, poverty, corruption and exploitation. These are key causes of global outward migration (Smith, 1997).

Higher wages, high living standards, cultural support framework and lack of political violence are good examples of factors that drive potential migrants to other countries. Although a sizeable number of upper-class population in developing societies also migrate, dramatic push and pull factors of global migration are impactful among members of poor sections of the society who have very little to lose by migrating (Morner, 1985). People, who reside in economies that are still developing, have to make a choice on whether to migrate through cost-benefit analysis. Potential migrants always consider different costs of migration and weigh options against the expected benefits. However, presence of porous borders and corrupt government officials makes illegal migration achievable for many migrants.

Kenya has continued to be affected by the proliferation of illegal migrants as a result of its geographical position, political stability and a reliable economy. Citizens from neighboring countries like Ethiopia have continued to enter through North Eastern borders after fleeing from internal strife and economic hardships facing their country. Apart from the border control at Moyale, the borderlines between Kenya and Ethiopia are highly porous (IOM, 2013). Illegal immigrants from Ethiopia may therefore enter Kenya on their own or use human smugglers and traffickers for transportation or illegal border crossing. In order to be smuggled to Kenya and onwards to South Africa and Europe, some Ethiopians pay smugglers in Kenya and Ethiopia, but some make it to Nairobi through Moyale on their own (ibid).

Efficient systems of border control have positive impact on self-esteem among employees and improved national security. However, failure to have border control systems leads to low productivity because of failure to monitor and evaluate processes failure to have confidence in decision making. At entry points, decisions ought to be made in an efficient and reliable manner in order to mitigate effects of illegal immigration of Kenyan citizens. A country's ability to manage its border effectively is critical to foreigners who visit and leave the country at this entry points. Illegal migrants evade immigration checks or make use of fraudulent documents hence conceal their real identity. Ethiopians enter without the need for visas but together with Somalia, that has the highest population of illegal immigrants to Kenya (IOM, 2013). The number of illegal immigrants from Ethiopia has continued to grow despite efforts by the Government to arrest and repatriate offenders.

Kenya has put in place a number of Legislations and Laws to support its fight locally against illegal immigration and other related crimes. These Legislations and Laws are the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Regulations 2012, Kenyan Citizens and Foreign Nationals Service Act of 2011; and KCI Act of 2011.

1.2 Problem Statement

International borders serve as a key security concern for the government. States get recognition through international law through their ability to safeguard the boundaries, secure territories and shield citizens. In this era of terrorism and heightened transnational crimes, this role of a state has become more important. Kenya, like most other countries in the world, however, is facing a challenge of controlling illegal immigration to Kenya. Illegal immigrants originating from Ethiopia form a considerable number of illegal immigrants to Kenya. In the financial year 2015/2016, 1,077 illegal Ethiopian immigrants were deported after being arrested and charged in Courts. The cost of repatriation was Kenya Shillings eighteen million nine hundred and seventy-six thousand seven hundred and forty (Kshs.18, 976,740) equivalent to USD 189,767 (Department of Immigration Services, 2016). Besides, those who succeed to pass undetected in Kenya are arrested in other countries along the route to the Republic of South Africa, their preferred destination.

Apart from the enormous cost of deporting those who are arrested, there are many other hidden costs such as patrols and cost of incarceration in Kenyan jails. There is also the risk of creating diplomatic rows with neighboring countries that intercept them and lay blame to their neighbours for letting them through. A case in point is when a diplomatic row between Kenya and Tanzania almost arose when the latter released 74 Ethiopians who had just finished their jail sentences forced them back to Kenya through Taveta Border Control (*Daily news 20th April, 2016*). Another problem associated with illegal immigration is the method of transporting and the routes used to avoid detection which endangers the health and lives of the illegal immigrants. Some immigrants are often transported in overcrowded and unsuitable vessels and through game reserves.

The problem of illegal immigration of Ethiopians persists despite the fact that Kenya has a fully-fledged Department of Immigration Services with 915 Immigration Officers. The officers are deployed to the border and other entry points. They also carry out regular patrols on known illegal immigration routes. In addition, the government of Kenya has made efforts to allocate resources such as forgery detection unit, increased staff recruitment and training, patrol and surveillance. The major roads from the northern border have numerous roadblocks and are regularly patrolled by Kenya's security forces. Kenya and Ethiopia have abolished visa requirement between the two countries, meaning their nationals can enter either country without the need for a visa. The department has adopted a border strategy in using PISCES to determine admissibility of foreigners into the country. It is therefore not clear why and how Ethiopian nationals would enter Kenya illegally.

The problem of illegal migration in Kenya is of serious concern since the borderline between Kenya and Ethiopia is long, highly permeable and uncontrollable because of size, geography, little resources and poor structural arrangement and controls to effectively manage the borders (IOM, 2013). In addition, the people on both Kenya and Ethiopia border share common cultural practices; they are pastoralists and share common tribes;

Borana, Ogaden, Gare, Gabra and Burchi. It is apparent that the problem of illegal entry of Ethiopian immigrants into Kenya persists despite efforts by the Department of

Immigration Services and other government agencies to prevent. This study therefore sought to assess the challenges faced by the Department of Immigration Services in preventing illegal entry of Ethiopians into Kenya and recommend measures that it can adopt to reverse the trend.

1.3 Research Questions

The research was guided by the following research questions;

- i. Does the Department of Immigration Services have a robust border strategy to enable it deter illegal migration?
- ii. How do illegal Ethiopian migrants circumvent state controls in order to enter, transit or live in Kenya illegally?
- iii. Does corruption play a significant role in facilitating illegal migration into Kenya?
- iv. What are the strategies put in place by the Department of Immigration Services to address illegal immigration of Ethiopian immigrants?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The main aim of this study was to assess challenges facing the Department of Immigration Services in preventing illegal entry of Ethiopians into Kenya and recommend measures that it can adopt to reverse the trend.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study are;

- i. To assess whether Department of Immigration Services have a robust border strategy to enable it deter illegal migration into Kenya.
- ii. To determine how illegal Ethiopian migrants, circumvent state control in order to enter, acquire, manage and sustain their livelihoods into Kenya.
- iii. To determine whether corruption plays a significant role in facilitating illegal migration into Kenya.
- iv. To assess the strategies put in place by the Department of Immigration Services to address illegal immigration of Ethiopian immigrants.

1.5 Justification of the Study

The problems that face African states in border management are aggravated by globalization that have torn down borders through investment in modern technology and drastic transformation of global relations. An increase in cross-border volume, trading and movement of individuals from their original countries in search of greener pastures to other places has put a lot of pressure on border systems control. At the same time, various forms of illegal and unwanted flows such as smuggling and trafficking of persons, trafficking of weapons and other goods can be prevented by effective border security management.

Illegal migration not only hurts the economy and places the burden on social and economic infrastructure but is also associated with other transnational organized crimes such as human smuggling, arms smuggling, and terrorism among others (Horward, 2009). Smugglers fail to consider primary survival needs of migrants like food, clothing and shelter when migrating from one country to another. This exposes their life and safety at risk since they might be suffocated in containers, die in the deserts or drown in the sea in case they are smuggled by profit-seekers and criminals who consider them as goods for trading. Many cases of large numbers of illegal immigrants found in congested trucks and small residential homes have been reported in Kenya. For example, the 132 illegal Ethiopian Immigrants arrested in a residential home in Mihango, Nairobi County on 4th November, 2017. On 8th February, 2018, 29 illegal Ethiopian immigrants were arrested after they were found being transported in a lorry in Ruaraka area, Nairobi County.

Therefore, studying challenges facing the Department of Immigration Services in preventing illegal immigration of Ethiopian immigrants into Kenya was a huge benefit to the Department of Immigration Services and other security stakeholders as it brought out the underlying issues. The study provided insight and information required by the Kenya Government through the Department of Immigration Services, the Ethiopian Government, IOM and UN agencies such as United Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR). The study outcomes largely benefited the research and academic realms both in Kenya and globally by providing new insights into the existing knowledge of the

challenges faced by the Department of Immigration Services in preventing illegal migration based on which academicians and researchers can deduce knowledge from or carry out further research.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study was carried out in Kenya and focus on the Department of Immigration Services. This study involved 70 Immigration officers stationed at the headquarters and border points perceived as Key entry of Ethiopian migrants in Kenya. The purposively selected stations were Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Investigation and Prosecution Section at the Immigration Headquarters in Nairobi, and border stations of Moyale and Isiolo patrol base. The study assessed the Department of Immigration Services' border management strategy in deterring illegal migration into Kenya, how illegal migrants circumvent state control in order to enter, manage and sustain livelihoods in Kenya, role of Corruption in facilitating illegal migration into Kenya by Ethiopian migrants. The study focused on cases of illegal immigration of citizens of Ethiopia which apart from Somalia, compose the largest concentration of nationality migrating to Kenya through illegal migration.

During data collection, some respondents were un-cooperative and failed to understand the significance of research even after the researcher made it clear on the research objective and gave assurance on sharing information upon written request by the organisation. However, because of the strict organisational policies, the respondents felt insecure sharing information for fear that the information would be used against them. This was overcome by producing a letter of authority from the University of Nairobi, as proof that the information requested was for academic use only. Due to resource scarcity, the research was restricted to illegal Ethiopian migrants, who resided here in Kenya.

Finally, the study was only confined to specific immigration officers and border stations perceived to be used by illegal Ethiopian immigrants in entering and exiting Kenya yet illegal migration phenomenon is a national problem.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Border Control: could be defined as measures taken by an economy to regulate borders and regular any movements of people, goods, as well as animals in and out of a country.

Border management: Border management: includes government functions that touch on immigration, excise, customs and policing, with the objective to control and regulate flow of people and goods across the borders of a country. These also entail maintenance of beacons as boundaries of a country for marking the physical limits in a country.

Corruption: Refers to the abuse of power, most often for personal gain especially money.

Diaspora: Refers to Ethiopians who are already resident in Kenya whether legally or illegally. It also includes Ethiopian refugees and asylum seekers.

Human Smuggling: This has been defined by KCI Act of 2011, as procurement so as to get directly or indirectly, material gains, through illegal entry to a foreign national into and out of Kenya.

Human Trafficking: Often involves use of deception to convince a person to be moved but with an element of force, coercion, deception and exploitation.

Illegal Immigrants: Refers to foreigners who enter a state without permission from or contravenes the conditions of the entry authorization. This includes those facilitated through human smuggling or trafficking, over-stayers and those found working without authorization.

Porous borders: Refers to state borders which are easily crossed or penetrated due to vastness and/or inadequate capacity by authorities.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews existing literature from both published and unpublished sources that is relevant to the study topic and objectives. It summarizes existing information on the border strategies by the Department of Immigration Services to deter illegal migration into Kenya, strategies used by illegal Ethiopian migrants in circumventing state control to enter, transit and sustain their livelihoods in Kenya illegally and the role of corruption in facilitating illegal migration into Kenya. The chapter also discusses the strategies put in place by the Department of Immigration Services and presents two sociological theories and a conceptual framework to illustrate the challenges faced by the Department of Immigration Services in preventing illegal immigration of Ethiopian migrants into Kenya.

2.2 Literature Review

2.2.1 The Legal Framework Guiding the Immigration Service

According to Lucas (2013), many states passed laws of immigration although the ability to impose these regulations is limited because of lack of resources and widespread and unprotected land borders. The KCI Act 2011 (KCIA) repealed the IA chapter 172, the Aliens Restriction Act chapter 173, and the Citizenship Act chapter 170. The new act unlike the repealed laws criminalizes both human smuggling and trafficking both of which play an important role in illegal immigration by Ethiopian nationals (GoK, 2011). A key drawback of KCIA is that it does not provide for key international cooperation among relevant actors on areas such as prosecution, extradition, repatriation, mutual legal assistance and information sharing which is essential to prevent illegal immigration.

Migrants got intercepted when smuggling took place and were arraigned before courts (subordinate) by immigration officers who had powers to prosecute. They face charges of being in a foreign country illegally. The person accused might plead to the offence and subjected to sentence that does not exceed 12 months imprisonment in lieu of that fine. This sentence is usually accompanied by repatriation order that gets effected once the prison sentence is served. Kenya Penal Code holds a lot of impetus for repatriation order

(Penal Code, 26A). Relevant provisions opines that when an individual is convicted of having committed an offense that is punishable through imprisonment over a duration that should exceed 12 months. An order from the court might give orders that the person must be removed from Kenya, immediately or upon completion of any imprisonment sentence. This promotes recidivism.

There is need to decriminalize migrants who engage in smuggling and to criminalize the proxies and facilitators as well as profiteers of such movement cannot be overstated. Kenyan has made efforts in dedicating the bulk of its resources and time towards the prosecution and deportation of all smuggled goods, as opposed to targeting the organizers and the culprits of such movement. Currently, officers that enforce the law cannot claim restrictive form of legislative framework. Migrants smuggling is defined under KCI act of 2011 and it's criminalized (Horwood, 2009).

The Kenya Refugees Act 2006 Section 11(1) maintains that an individual who gains entry in Kenya, whether lawfully or unlawfully and aspires to remain in Kenya as a refugee in accordance o this Act must make known of his intentions through personal appearance before the commission upon entry or within duration of 30 days upon entry into Kenya. When arrested, illegal immigrants are likely to take advantage of this law. As per the Kenya Refugee Act, all refugees are expected to live in refugee camps namely Dadaab and Kakuma in Northern Kenya. Despite this, a large number of refugees lack legal protection and assistance (material) and are permanent resident of Nairobi. This motivates those in camps to move to urban areas to better their lives by engaging in small businesses or be employed by their kin.

Issuance of movement passes by the Department of Refugee Affairs to enable the refugees to leave their camp due the following reasons: education, visitation of relatives and medical services as stipulated in the refugees Act. However, there seems like there is no approach to monitor the movement to ensure that compliance as well as terms of pass are upheld such as ensuring return to the camp. Corruption may also play a role in enabling undeserving persons obtain the passes. The Refugees Act and the Refugee Convention protects refugees from repatriation to their countries of origin for being illegally present in Kenya. Courts would normally order them repatriated to Refugee

camps. However, a vicious series of recidivism follows, with migrants trying the journal following repatriation (RMMS, 2014).

2.2.2 Border Strategies by Immigration Services to Prevent Illegal Immigration

Borders play an instrumental role in marking the boundaries of a country. Genuine cargo trade crosses over the borders; it generates customs and other forms of revenues and duties. Border enables flow of trade which is key to the economy. Borders create a barrier towards checking, arrival as well as departure of people (Carafano, 2004). The process of safeguarding borders is too complex since the environment is dynamic and the nature of activities is overwhelming. Ineffective interior controls and porous borders open doors for illegal immigrants to gain entry in targeted economies.

Lucas (2013) explains that in the African continent, the need to sustain the resemblance of border control with respect land boundaries is absurd, especially considering the limitation for resources. Kenya's management of porous borders is a major problem to the government; this has forced the government to understand the importance of securing borders and developing capacity towards service delivery in immigration sector (Mau & Guyo, 2014). The bureaucratic nature of government agencies and its constituents lack adequate resources and facilities to deal with transnational trafficking networks and illegal cases of immigration (Papademetriou, 2005). Agencies from government face resource limitation in terms of funds and technology.

Rosenblum et al., (2012) indicate that having an understanding of the risks associated with the border starts through identifying key threats. Several strategies in porous borders include patrols, joint-control operations, surveillance, intelligence examination and exchange of information. Governments maintain rules that inhibit their capacity efficiently respond without any regard to the law or rights. Government faces a war where all its efforts face resistance by local economic interests, humanitarians, rules of social protection and other societal force that are committed towards openness (Papademetriou, 2005).

2.2.3 Preventing Illegal Immigration through Border Management

Managing the border involves put measures to control and regulate flow of a population, goods and services across the borders of a country with a national interest which is mainly ensuring maintenance of security and peace. Such tasks are executed by government agencies (Customs and Excise, Immigration and Police) among other agencies in accordance to the laws of a country (Lamprey, 2010). The agencies that are involved in securing the border and facilitating trade are faced with a common challenge to facilitate the movements of goods and individuals who are legitimate with the goal of maintaining control and securing borders (Kaunert, 2010).

According to the 2010 Report by the Department of Immigration Services, the Immigration Service is the lead agency in border management and administration with the mandate of liaising with other government ministries, departments and international organizations on matters touching on migration. The Service also has the function of controlling and regulating entry and exit of all persons at airports, seaports and land border posts. The Service is also tasked with investigating, arresting and prosecuting persons who contravene immigration laws and regulations. In addition, the Service facilitates repatriation of illegal immigrants and deportation of undesirable immigrants as may be directed by the cabinet secretary (Department of Immigration, 2010).

Poor border management would mean that a state would not have control on entry of foreigners which would be a recipe for possible insecurity due to entry of illegal and undocumented immigrants. Kenya has a borderline of 4013 km and a coastline of 536 km whereby its border with Ethiopia is 861 km. There are 26 ports of entry along Kenya's borderline. These consist of 14 for land, 7 for international airports and 5 on seaports (Immigration Services, 2010). All these ports are manned by immigration personnel and all persons seeking to enter Kenya are required to pass through these points for clearance. The major entry point for Ethiopians into Kenya is through the Kenya - Ethiopia border particularly at Moyale Border Control (Department of Immigration, 2010).

Despite the Kenya-Ethiopia border accounting for a substantial source of illegal migration, there are no new border controls along the common borderline due to inadequate policy and budgetary provisions. There are numerous police roadblocks along

the Moyale, Isiolo - Nairobi road to check on illegal immigrants mainly from Ethiopia. In Isiolo, there is a state-of-the-art mobile patrol unit stationed to check on the same (Department of Immigration, 2013). However, this unit is based far away from the border hence may not be effective in apprehending illegal immigrants despite the fact that it plies known smuggling routes. Despite all these efforts, illegal immigrants are still arrested in various parts of the country. This suggests there are gaps which could be attributed to complicity by officers, or employment of new tactics by immigrants to evade security agents. An inadequate role by the Service and the role played by corruption may therefore facilitate illegal immigration.

The number of illegal immigrants is usually measured by line watch apprehensions by the border patrol which is not an ideal measure. This is because it does not include the number of successful illegal immigrants, those attempting to immigrate illegally and repeat apprehensions for the same individuals. In reality however, there is a high possibility that illegal migrants can walk, travel at night or even cross the Athi River and then catch buses at safer sections. The checks may therefore not represent the reality.

2.2.4 Impact of Resources to the Capacity of the Service

Wale *et. al.* (2007) note that Kenya is a transit country and the transit (such as human trafficking or smuggling) is a peripheral issue for Kenya. This is because of the fact that effective tackling of the problem is an impossible job given Kenya's geographical and financial position which simply does not allow for an illegal entrance-proof border control. Imparting skills and training of Immigration personnel is critical so as to enable them meet the many challenges and hazards associated with illegal immigration (UNODC, 2012; Mau and Guyo, 2014). This includes acquaintance with illegal immigration cases in terms of investigations, background, techniques and processes, and the legal requirements for migration in order to uphold the integrity of investigations. Additionally, training of personnel in areas such as document fraud, passenger profiling and interviewing will enable them to detect and arrest illegal migrants.

The newly recruited immigration officers undergo a three months induction course comprising of among others, theories of immigration practice, government structures,

Code of Regulations, Immigration legislations (GoK, 2005). The two-month paramilitary training course conducted by the Administration Police Service is also mandatory. The curriculum includes paramilitary drill, endurance training and First Aid meant to equip officers with skills for survival in hardship areas. Officers undergo various training sessions organized by the Service, other government agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations in the course of service. The courses include document examination, investigation and prosecution, guidelines on identifying and curbing illegal immigration, profiling of migrants and the rights of refugees or asylum seekers. The selection for attendance is based on proximity, finances available and number of slots dictated by the donors. However, deployment of officers is not linked to the training or expertise which begs the question of whether all officers are well equipped to counter illegal immigration.

The current personnel strength of the Department of Immigration Service is **915** technical officers against the approved establishment of **1355** resulting in a shortage of 440 officers (Human Resources Management Records, 2017). This shortfall may play a role on the efficiency and effectiveness of the Service given the recent expansion and cascading of services to the border Counties from the Nairobi headquarters. There is only one forgery detection equipment to detect forged, stolen or counterfeit passports and visas meant to disguise identity or to gain entry. It is located at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport which is inadequate given that illegal immigration could take place in the other airports. Immigration checks in all the six international airports and all major border controls are done using a border control system referred to as PISCES which captures and keeps all records of migrants. It has a database of prohibited immigrants which include suspected terrorists and drug traffickers among others (Department of Immigration, 2010). However, illegal immigrants may still evade the system and enter the country undetected and the same can happen at land and sea borders due to porosity. A study by Mau and Guyo (2014) revealed that despite the Department of Immigration Service having electronic methods of verification of visa as an electronic strategy on migration control, it is not highly integrated to control misuse.

2.2.5 Strategies used to Circumvent State Control in Order to Enter Kenya

Illegal immigration has been the fastest single form of migration in recent times (Papademetriou, 2005). Illegal immigrants (or undocumented migrants or illegal aliens) explains that the status of immigration of people who lack the necessary documentation that confirm they are entitled to work, visit, or live a given country (Chinole, 2012). The underlying reason is because of a high demand for immigrant labour in advanced industrial economies due to an increasing growth of economic and demographic variation as well as improved systems of communication (Cornelius, 2004). Most of the migrants ran from their original countries due to cases of political instability, desire to earn higher wages in both illegal and legal sectors and presence of diaspora composed of relatives already resident in Kenya (Cowan, 2009; Adepoju, 2006).

Ethiopians are taking advantage of Kenya's porous border and crossing into the country through their own accord or facilitation by brokers and smugglers. Most of the populations that live along the borders have a common culture and business language including trading networks amidst themselves. This makes these crossings very easy.

Moyale is the major entry point of Ethiopian illegal immigrants into Kenya. Most of these immigrants enter Kenya by foot, truck or bus (Horwood, 2009). The Ethiopian community or Diaspora in Kenya especially in Nairobi provides current information and advice on travel to foreigners. Ethiopians migrants have slowly accumulated outside their designated camps in Kakuma and Dadaab. The main recipients of diaspora payments who support illegal immigration of friends and relatives are based in Nairobi and Addis Ababa. The vast majority of the Ethiopian illegal immigrants is between the ages of 18-40 years and is male (UNODC, 2011).

Illegal immigration might take different forms, there are four common approaches (Papademetriou, 2005; UNODC, 2011). First, include the undocumented or unauthorized entrants who are foreign nationals entering another state clandestinely by evading detection and inspection. Second form are individuals who undergo through inspection on entry into a foreign country but get admitted through fraudulent documentation. Thirdly, are the individuals who gain entry into a different state through legal channels but willfully overstay thus lapsing into irregular status. Finally, the fourth form are foreign

nationals entering a different state having proper documentation and processes but violate terms and conditions as provided in the visa. The group at some point might breach the provided terms of the visa by working without authority and failure to attend school especially when one was admitted for that purpose or even participating in illegal activities (Chinole, 2012; Papademetriou, 2005).

In Kenya, illegal cases of migration are on the rise and this movement is expected to increase due to use of modern technology and infrastructural development. Many borders remain porous making it difficult to manage because of geographical resources, structural failure lack of controls to effectively manage borders (Horwood, 2009). Enforcement of the law, protection of borders and immigration control could be avoided through use of corrupt public servants. There are cases where corrupt officials facilitate smuggling by migrants through exchange of a bribe with violation of laws (UNODC, 2011).

Both human smuggling and trafficking facilitate illegal immigration by evading immigration checks or by use of fraudulent documents. Either way the immigrants' real identity or details are unknown or cannot be matched by border control systems. Services such as physical transportation, illegal crossing of the border and procurement of false documents are provided in this process (UNODC, 2011). Illegal immigrants make use of smugglers, service providers and suppliers. These include hotel, house and apartment owners, who provide accommodation en route. Service providers also include forgers (of passports), taxi owners, corrupt public servants such as the border police and immigration officials (UNODC, 2011).

2.2.6 Strategies to Manage and Sustain Livelihoods in Kenya

Livelihoods could be regarded as natural, social, physical and financial capital and activities that are carried out as a means to live (Lindley, 2007). A significant portion of illegal immigrants from Ethiopia fund their way by disposing their assets and livestock or loans from extended family (Horwood, 2009).

Ethiopian immigrants have integrated in Kenya economically and socially. Local integration comprise of three integrated elements namely economic, social and legal (Campbell, 2006). Immigrants are economically aligned since they are self-reliant and consist of well-established livelihood are do not necessarily depend on aid and largely enjoy high living standards unlike in their domicile country. Integration is easy especially in Nairobi due to networks with Ethiopians who migrated earlier in Kenya; also receive local support from Kenyans who originated from Ethiopia. Ethiopians interact with Kenyans who have come to accept them because they are neighbours living in the same housing estates, share schools with their children, and do business together (Chebichii, 2009).

Social capital and social networks have been key in assisting Ethiopian immigrants to integrate. Franke (2005) observes that social capital is networks that provide access to resources and social support. These networks include Ethiopians who arrived earlier in Kenya, Kenyans of Ethiopian origins and Kenyans who are their neighbours in the areas where they stay. Social networks help immigrants find employment, housing and sources of credit. The most common way the immigrants acquire their livelihoods is through remittances which serve as their financial capital. They come from family, friends and relatives abroad. Remittances can be reinvested into informal businesses such as clothing shops and telephone operations that help to ascertain that immigrants are self-sufficient. Remittances may also be used to meet other urgent needs like paying rent, food and medical care (Lindley, 2007; Adepoju, 2006).

Another major source of livelihood is entrepreneurship (both formal and informal). Some immigrants use remittances while others come with capital ready to start businesses (Lindley, 2007; Adepoju, 2006). Some of these businesses are largely unregistered due to the owners being illegal immigrants. However, some immigrants have moved to make the businesses formal through registration and tax compliance (Lindley, 2007). Kenya's process of law enforcement acts as a source of livelihood, for Ethiopian immigrants, and a strategy because of corruption. The Kenyan legal system, the law enforcers and the Immigration Service have been accused of being corrupt. Some illegal immigrants are able to obtain Kenyan passports and Kenyan and Alien identification documents because

of corruption in government systems particularly those that directly serve the public as immigration, Police, Provincial Administration and Defence (Lindley, 2007).

2.2.7 The Role of Corruption in Illegal Immigration

Corruption is a behavior that influences processes of making decisions. This also entails breaking trust through making a public offer while exercising one's duty (UNODC, 2011). Corruption is in no way a new phenomenon (UNOSEK, 2013). For decades, corruption has for countless times been perceived as an easy way of accumulating wealth and getting privileges and sustaining political and economic powers. Corruption can be handled without necessarily involving those who seek to get profits outside the ambit of the law, and economy. It is important to note that simple fundamental rules and ideals of equity and justice need to be reinforced. Corruption is usually found in many parts around the world, from developed economies to developing ones. Corruption is not limited to public sector it takes place in many other places (UNOSEK, 2013).

Svensson (2005) notes that corruption emanate from high poverty levels and low salaries, failure to have risk spreading approaches as cushions and well established markets, as well as opportunities that are presented by poorly defined, complex, constant changes and inadequate rules and regulations. Corruption is brought about by failure to have established principles and laws which are applicable to public officials and failure to have institutions that enforce those laws as well as lack of watch dog agencies. Other causes of corruption entail failure to have exemplary leadership by political leaders and senior government officials as well as nepotism (Svensson, 2005).

Carr (2007) corruptions arises from structural and societal changes that attributable to different institutional models, cultural and historical factors as well as incentives to encourage people to take part in acts of corruption. Actors are more exposed to corruption because of the situations that they found themselves in and monopoly over good and service as well as discretion on how goods and services should be allocated while there is limited accountability measures put in place to hold them liable.

Spencer (2006) notes that corrupt practices secure the compliance of officials hence allow illegal immigrants an easy passage across borders. Corruption at the border may enable

illegal immigrants gain entry in the country after receiving the official stamp in their passports and also lead officials to ignore false documents or impostors (Spencer, 2006). Ethiopian illegal immigrants into Kenya are required to pay bribes regardless of whether they have proper documentation. This is despite the fact that Ethiopia and Kenya have a bilateral agreement to allow each other's citizens free passage in their countries (Horwood, 2009). Reports by some Ethiopian illegal immigrants in Kenya indicate witnessing public officials mostly from immigration and police accepting or demanding bribes at the border.

To demonstrate that corruption exists, many of illegal immigrants pass through immigration controls and various road blocks only to be arrested inside the country. A good number of them are also refused entry in Tanzania having travelled long distances across Kenya. Such persons often travel on genuine but fraudulently obtained travel or identity documents which are in many cases obtained by bribing registration officers or immigration officers (Department of Immigration, 2010). They may fraudulently obtain primary documents such as birth certificates and then proceed to obtain passports. Illegal immigrants also depend on the cooperation of transporters hence bribe them to facilitate easy passage. Corruption, according to Araia is one of the key methods used in illegal immigration as it lowers the risk in one of the most vulnerable part of the journey (Araia, 2009).

Systemic corruption such as that which involves entry of illegal immigrants into the country affects government legitimacy because citizens have this believe that the government is a high bidder (Rose - Ackerman, 1997). Socially, under a corrupt system, those who are privileged gain from economic rent that represents abnormal monopolized profits which can bestow huge benefits to a small minority. Corruption increases income inequality since well-connected people who exploit government activities at the expense of the remaining population (Tanzi, 1998).

2.2.8 Impact of Illegal Migration into Kenya by Ethiopian Immigrants

Illegal migrants are a sign for alarm since many of them are not registered since their secret entry is through evading immigration checks through the use of fake documents in

which they gain entry prohibited routes (UNODC, 2010; Chiuri *et al.*, 2004). There are numerous immigrants that come to Kenya from the East African region that is of concern because of overcrowding in refugee camps which is associated to insecurity. Ethiopia shares a common border with Kenya and has a large population in Kenya (IOM, 2013). The borderlines between Kenya and Ethiopia are highly porous and may cause the threat of illegal immigrants and the associated cross border crimes for example human and drug trafficking, terrorism and money laundry (IOM, 2013; Bowers and Parke, 2009). Illegal immigration of Ethiopians has specifically been linked to human trafficking and smuggling.

The immigrants' real identity or details are unknown or cannot be matched by border control systems hence terrorists or other international criminals can easily take advantage of this to enter clandestinely and commit criminal acts. As such, illegal immigrants pose a threat to national security. Even though participation by Ethiopian nationals has not been reported, a widespread of terrorism and explosion of small arms in countries over the recent past that is linked to illegal immigration. Brauer and Hartley (2000) opine that illegal immigrants may become involved in conflict with nationals in host countries as a result of being viewed as undesirable for reasons such as offering unfair competition in the labour market.

Solomon (2000) argues that illegal immigrants' impact on employment as they compete for jobs and business opportunities with locals. Illegal immigrants also strain the state's resources and social services leading to poor provision of education, health and housing to citizens. As a result, illegal immigration places a burden on the economy (Solomon, 2000), this is because a large majority of illegal immigrants engaged in economic activities do not pay tax (Brauer & Hartley, 2000; John and Straubhaar, 1998). It has also been costly to repatriate those arrested as a result of being found illegally present in Kenya. This is due to costs incurred on transport, food and allowances for officers. Other costs include those of running security and securing borders such as patrols and surveillance along the common borders and potential routes, prosecution and upkeep of immigrants while in prison among others. Illegal immigration may also impact on foreign policy and stability in the region (Solomon, 2000).

Illegal immigrants may also cause a negative reaction because of economic costs and ecological threat they impose or because of negative social behaviour associated with their presence such as criminality and welfare dependency (Brauer and Hartley, 2000). Illegal immigrants may cause culture threats such as impact on moral values, behaviours, and on key national values such as symbolic patriotism and humanitarianism to bring in individualism and egalitarianism (Buckler, 2008). Papademetriou (2005) recommends channeling much of the illegal immigration into regulated pathways, systematic and regular review of internal controls by government, and of border controls between sending and receiving countries by sharing duties in migration flows management. Systematic assessment of performance of policies, durability test of different regulatory structures and policy options and granting amnesty to abolish illegality are other ways to address the issue (John & Straubhaar, 1998).

Mau and Guyo (2014) concluded that the electronic visa application be upgraded with current technological changes while staff should be competent enough with technical skills on how to use verification systems. However, border controls have been noted to deter illegal immigration only to a limited extent despite being very costly (Friebel and Gurieve, 2004). Repatriation has also been identified for not being a permanent cure for deprivation and poverty that awaits returnees hence recidivism is rife (Adepoju, 2006). Tighter borders also fail to achieve objectives and instead result in trafficking, asylum crisis, death and vulnerability of irregular immigrants (Adepoju, 2006).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Singleton et al (1988:136) assert that all empirical studies should be grounded in theory. A theory is defined as a set of interconnected constructs and element that depict a systemic view of a phenomenon by describing the relationship that exists amongst variables as well as hypothetical relationships (Kerlinger, 1964:11). This study will use theoretical literature to try and explain the challenges facing the Department of Immigration Services in preventing illegal immigration of Ethiopian immigrants in Kenya. It included two theories, namely Control Theory and the Rational Choice Theory.

2.3.1 Control Theory

According to Giddens (2000), control theory holds that crime takes place as a consequence of imbalance amid instincts towards criminal activities including social and physical controls which prevent it. This theory assumes that people will act in a rational manner when they get an opportunity since all individuals can take part in acts that are deviant. Various kinds of crime are part of situational decisions or opportunities that motivate people to act. Hirshi (1969) holds that human beings are naturally selfish and made decisions on whether or not to participate in criminal activities by looking at what they gain and the risks involved. Bonds hold people to society and good behaviour and when strong, they maintain social control by binding people not to commit crimes but if weak, delinquency and deviance occurs. Push factors are factors such as poverty and pull factors include things such as possibility of being smuggled and encouraging illegal migrants to gain entry in Kenya.

The proponents of these theories maintain that a crime grows as a result of an increase in opportunities and crime targets in the modern society. Existence of evidence on the success in crime and lack of restrictions provide a better opportunity to commit crimes. This theory is associated to an influential method of policing referred to as the theory of broken windows. Wilson and Kelling (1982) postulated that there existed a direct linkage between disorder appearance and actual crime. If one broken window is not repaired on time, it attracts potential criminals such that neither the police nor the local population is responsible for community upkeep.

As time goes by, more signs of disorder will occur such as graffiti, litter and vandalism. Cases of illegal immigration occur and increase gradually as the borderline between Kenya and Ethiopia remains porous. This causes a challenge to the stakeholders such as Immigration officers, Police officers and Provincial Administration who are required to play their various roles in controlling illegal immigration. The Immigration Service particularly is tasked with controlling and regulating entry as well as exit of all individuals at airports, seaports and land border posts. However, the Immigration Service and various other government ministries, departments and international organizations face challenges on matters touching on migration. These include porous borders,

inadequate strategies, laws and resources to deter illegal immigration, immigrants devising ways and means to overcome the authorities' efforts, and corruption by officials.

2.3.2 Rational Choice Theory

Among the supporters of this theory; Talcott Parsons and James Coleman (1990), who have argued that action is key as far as it seeks to achieve set goals in different situations by whatever means that is available. Wallace (1956) explains that the actor is well aware of the facts of the situation in which he in and is expected to act in order to realize set goals and objectives (Wallace, 1969). Action are taken after all the benefits and costs are weighed and thus the need to achieve goals since they are key priority area of the actor (Coleman, 1990). Individuals act with a specific purpose that is achieving certain goals that is shaped by preferences and values (Ritzer, 1992).

The relevance of this theory is that criminals assess risks based on the magnitude of the punishment and the anticipated value that would be realized from engaging in activities that are criminal in nature (Siegel, 1995; Cornish & Clarke, 1986). Decision to commit a certain crime is seen as an individual choice based on opportunities and risks involved. Most illegal immigrants are attracted by the opportunities in Kenya and the relative ease of entering Kenya undetected due to various reasons among them, porous borders, authorities having inadequate strategies, laws and resources, ability to overcome the authorities' efforts and corruption by officials. Therefore, the Ethiopian illegal immigrants make a conscious decision to enter Kenya illegally and avoid arrest during their stay, while the Kenyan authorities strategize on how to address the challenges in order to prevent illegal immigration.

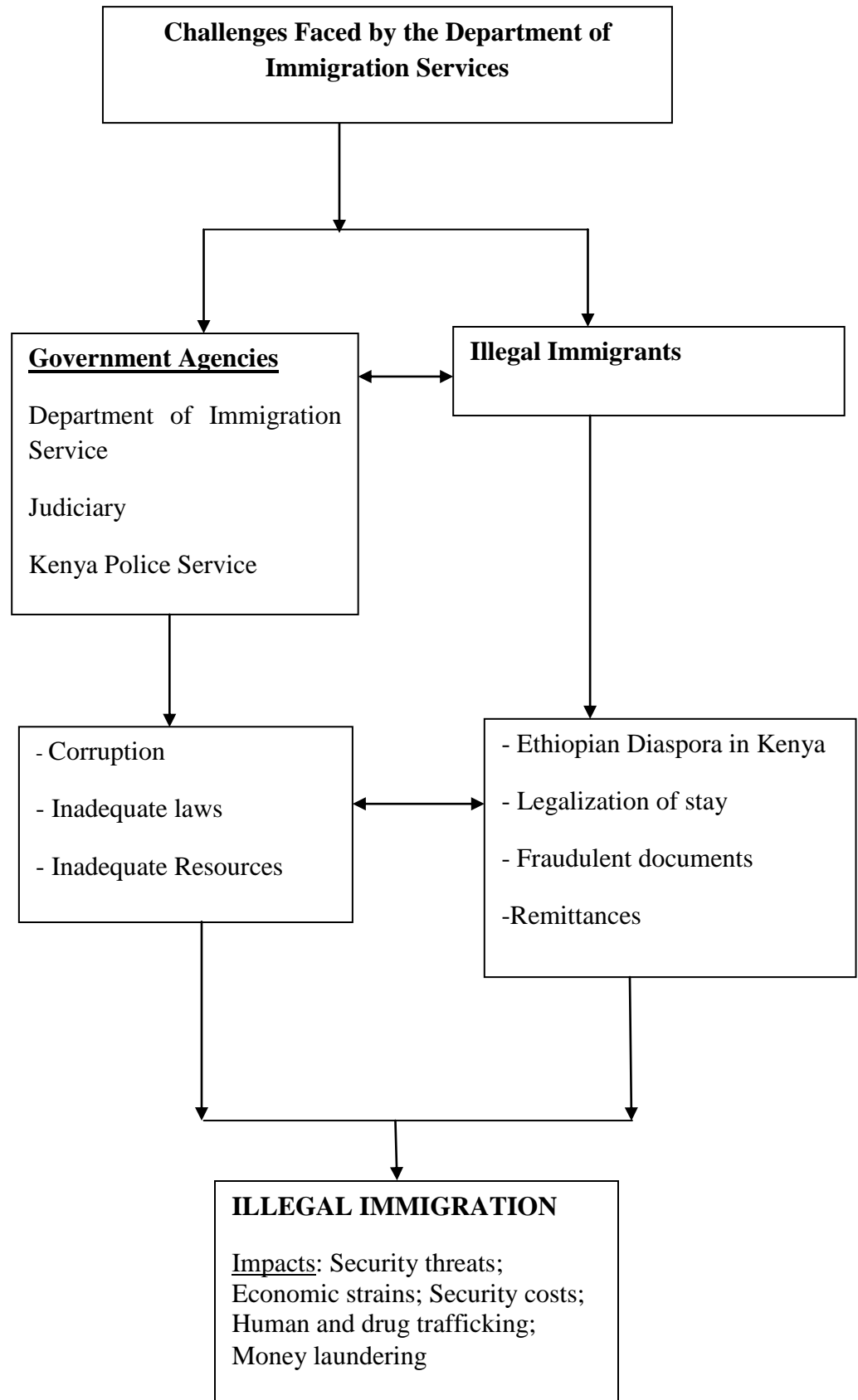
2.4 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.1 is the conceptual model that illustrates the main variables of the study. It shows how the challenges facing the Department of Immigration Services may result to illegal immigration of Ethiopians into Kenya. The Government agencies responsible for stemming illegal immigration are the Department of Immigration Services, Judiciary, Police and Refugee Department. However, these agencies are faced by a number of challenges notably corruption, inadequate laws and inadequate resources which affect

their service delivery. However, the illegal immigrants from Ethiopia who enter Kenya are aided in evading detection and arrest by the presence of the Ethiopian Diaspora in Kenya, porous borders and by the existing laws which enable them to legalize their stay in Kenya as refugees or asylum seekers.

They are also able to sustain their livelihoods in Kenya through social networks, remittances, own funds and support from home. Through corruption, the illegal immigrants are also able to obtain documents such as student passes, short term passes and fraudulently obtained genuine documents. Addressing the challenges of porous borders, inadequate strategies, laws and resources and corruption may enable officials to counter illegal migration into Kenya by Ethiopians while failure may yield opposite results and the consequent impacts on the state and citizens.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology used in conducting the study. This includes the research site, design, the unit of analysis and units of observation, the target population of the study, sampling technique and the method of data collection and analysis that will be applied.

3.2 Sites for Research

The site of the study was the Department of Immigration Services' sections in Nairobi and selected stations which are either at the border or lie within known illegal migration routes. These included Jomo Kenyatta International Airport and Investigation and Prosecution Sections at the Headquarters, and border station of Moyale and Isiolo Patrol base. The sites were purposively selected because of their locations such as lying on the route from Ethiopia hence the role they play to check on illegal immigration. JKIA is a major hub within the region where passengers connect flights to most parts of the world. Some illegal Ethiopian immigrants who manage to get forged Kenyan travel documents from their smugglers at their home country may decide to enter Kenya using JKIA. Some illegal immigrants who have managed to legalize their travel documents use JKIA to exit Kenya to their preferred destinations. The Investigation and Prosecution Section responsible for investigation and prosecution of all immigration offences and deportation/repatriation of all foreigners arrested in the country was also selected. The section also holds illegal immigrants who are awaiting repatriation to various destinations hence it enabled contact with some of the key informants.

3.3 Research Design

The study utilized evaluative research method in which the input/output or impact/outcome within immigration policy was assessed. Evaluative research method entailed assessing the Department of Immigration Services border strategy in preventing illegal migration of Ethiopian immigrants into Kenya. Evaluative research method was also used to assess how illegal Ethiopian migrants circumvent state control in order to enter, acquire and sustain livelihoods in Kenya and the role of corruption in facilitating

illegal migration and the social and economic impact of illegal migration into Kenya by Ethiopian immigrants. It was complemented by the use of mixed research method such as a combination of both quantitative and qualitative research methods. The mixed research method permitted innovations in research design, compensated for weaknesses in individual instrumentation and thus guaranteed the strengths, validity and reliability of findings (Creswell, 2003).

3.4 Unit of Analysis

The prime focus of this study was to assess the challenges facing the Department of Immigration Services in preventing illegal migration of Ethiopian Immigrants into Kenya. The unit of analysis is that which the researcher wishes to study, understand or explain (Singleton *et al.*, 1988). The unit of analysis for this study was the challenges facing the Department of Immigration Services in preventing illegal migration of Ethiopian Immigrants into Kenya.

3.5 Units of Observation

According to Singleton *et al.* (1988), the unit of observation is the element or aggregation of elements from which information is collected. The units of observation in this study were the Immigration Officers both at the headquarters and at the selected border points as they are well placed to understand the subject matter. The key informants were also part of the units of observation as they had first-hand information having entered the country illegally, arrested, judged in courts and were awaiting to be deported back to Ethiopia.

3.6 Target Population

Neuman (2006) defines, target population as a specific pool of cases that the researcher wants to study. The study targeted Immigration Officers in Kenya based at the headquarters and selected border controls.

3.7 Sources of Data

There were both primary and secondary data sources whereby the secondary data was obtained from published and unpublished sources from libraries, websites, journals newspapers, and published research work. Primary data was obtained from Immigration

Officers who have first-hand information on illegal immigration by virtue of their mandate and deployment. Another source of primary data were the key informants who were illegal immigrants who had entered Kenya from Ethiopia illegally and had gone through the due process in courts. They provided information that was useful in supplementing data obtained from the respondents.

3.8 Sample Size and Sampling

Sampling is the procedure a researcher uses to gather people, places or things to study (Orodho & Kombo, 2002). The research adopted both probability and non-probability sampling techniques. In this study, purposive sampling which is a form of non-probability sampling approach was used. It is an approach which is used when a population consists of subjects who have a special quality or information we want to study.

Purposive sampling was applied in selecting the Sections and Stations within the Department of Immigration Services that deal to a large extent with illegal immigration and specifically of Ethiopian nationals. In probability sampling, both stratified sampling and simple random sampling was used as the population was very large. Stratified sampling technique was utilized to ensure population studied was subdivided into strata to ensure representation of officers from all the stations.

A total of 276 Immigration Officers operated in the selected stations within Kenya as shown in Table 3.1. The researcher sampled 61 Immigration Officers or 25% from a total of 246 from JKIA, 13 respondents or 70% was obtained from 19 Officers from the Prosecution and Investigation Section at the headquarters. The rest of the stations had smaller populations and due to their importance, the whole population or 100% was obtained as the sample. This included Isiolo (5) and Moyale (6). Therefore, a total of 85 respondents was the target sample for the study. The researcher used stratified sampling and simple random sampling to select the sample from JKIA and the Prosecution and Investigation Section.

The above sampling procedure was arrived at by considering that a larger target population resulted to a smaller sample as its proportion whereby: a target population of

between 300-101 yielded a sample proportion of 25%; a target population of between 100-51 yielded a sample proportion of 40%; a target population of between 50-21 yielded a sample proportion of 60%; a target population of between 20-11 yielded a sample proportion of 70%; while a target population of below 11 had an equivalent sample to the target population or 100%.

For JKIA and Investigation and Prosecution Section which had larger population, the researcher used stratified sampling hence used the stations as strata. The researcher used simple random sampling to select the sample from each stratum. Personnel records were used as the sampling frame and thus enabled the researcher to select the sample. The records indicated the officers' names, personal numbers and which stations they were currently deployed. These personnel details were allocated numbers and the said numbers were printed and cut out into small pieces of paper then rolled before they were thoroughly mixed according to the stations. This ensured that everyone had an equal opportunity of being selected.

To enrich the information received from the sample of 85 Immigration Officers, 5 key informants who entered Kenya as a result of illegal immigration and had been released after their sentences and were waiting to be repatriated were interviewed. Most of those arrested and charged in various parts of the country are normally brought to the Investigation and Prosecution section at the headquarters, Nairobi for repatriation. It was therefore easy for the researcher to meet and interview them. In every month, the Section repatriates a number of foreign nationals. Therefore, 5 purposively selected Ethiopian illegal immigrants from different cohorts were interviewed by the researcher.

Table 3.1: Number of Immigration Officers in the selected stations

Region	Total No. of Officers	Sample
Headquarters - Investigation Sec	19	13
JKIA	246	61
Isiolo	5	5
Moyale	6	6
Totals	276	85

3.9 Methods of Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data collection techniques were employed in the study.

3.9.1 Primary Data

Primary data collection methods included questionnaire survey and key informant interviews. Through questionnaire surveys, data was collected from a sample of 70 Immigration Officers. The questions were both open and close ended. Close ended questions were used to capture opinions and comments on specific issues from the respondents. Open ended questions were used to provide respondents with the opportunity to freely express their opinions about issues and it provided a greater depth of knowledge and insight as well as personal experiences and observations. The researcher also interviewed 5 key informants drawn from the released Ethiopian illegal immigrants awaiting repatriation. They were interviewed to supplement the data obtained from the questionnaires and were drawn from different cohorts of repatriates. These interviews were done by the researcher using an interview guide.

3.9.2 Secondary Data

To give good insight about the research topic, secondary data was gathered through content analysis. It was used for the reanalysis of previously collected and analyzed data. Secondary data was collected from the IOM Publications on Migration in Kenya, local newspapers on illegal immigration reports, Government documents, UN Protocols on human smuggling, relevant Department of Immigration policy papers, research reports on migration, internet documents and other relevant publications on the subject.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Mugenda (2003) suggests that protecting the rights and welfare of the participants should be the major ethical obligation of all parties involved in a research study. The researcher ensured non-disclosure of research data to parties that may use such data for their own purposes. All possible measures were taken to ensure that the respondents' names and particulars were not disclosed. A system of coding the participants' responses was established so that each completed tool was linked to the respondents without using actual names. Participation in research was voluntary. This was communicated prior to

the start of the study. The researcher obtained an informed consent before the study commenced. Research findings were shared out with the participants through meeting.

3.11 Data Analysis

The collected data was categorized and analysed keeping in mind the objectives of the study. Quantitative data was checked for completeness, accuracy and then coded. The analysis of quantitative data from the questionnaires was done with the help of statistical tools like Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and MS Excel and interpretations of data that required statistical generalization. Data from questionnaires was analysed in frequencies and percentages using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). For the qualitative data obtained from key informant interviews, content analysis was used to establish recurring patterns, trends and relationships among the independent and dependent variables. Qualitative data was analysed in themes and categories identifying similarities and differences that emerged.

Content analysis entailed examining qualitative and/or multiple responses from individuals or groups to establish cross-cutting themes and attributes that was not dependent on absolute numbers or definite proportions of the sample. Qualitative analysis included presentation of quotes from different respondents and recording verbatim what some respondents said. The themes emerging from secondary data were also identified and secondary data augmented the primary data. Qualitative data was used to explain the significant phenomenon, causalities, social realities and experiences. The combination of both quantitative and qualitative data therefore helped to collect reliable and valid data. Combination of both methods was considered as one of the best methods in validation of data (O'Donoghue & Punch, 2003). The findings of the study from one type of method were used to check against the findings derived from the other type.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents data analysis, presentations and interpretation of findings. The main purpose of this study was to assess challenges faced by the Department of Immigration Services in preventing illegal entry of Ethiopians into Kenya and recommend measures that it can adopt to reverse the trend. The study targeted a sample of 85 respondents drawn from the purposively selected stations and Section. Out of the 85 questionnaires distributed, 70 were returned filled thus making a response rate of 82.4% which is an adequate response for statistical reporting. The sample for the study comprised of 70 respondents drawn from purposively selected Sections and Stations within the Department of Immigration Services. In addition, views from five key informants were also incorporated into these results. These were Ethiopians who entered Kenya as a result of illegal immigration and had been arrested, charged in Courts and were waiting to be repatriated back to Ethiopia.

This chapter reports on the results of analysis of data covering the respondents' background information, border management strategies by the Department of Immigration Services to prevent illegal migration into Kenya and strategies used by illegal Ethiopian migrants in circumventing state control in order to enter, transit or live in Kenya illegally and sustain their livelihoods in Kenya illegally.

The chapter also looked at the role of corruption in facilitating illegal migration into Kenya and the strategies put in place by the Department of Immigration Services to address the challenges on illegal immigration of Ethiopian immigrants.

4.2 Background Information

This section presents the background information of the respondents employed in the study with regards to the gender, age, academic background, duration worked in the service and duration worked in the current station/section. The respondents were selected from 6 stations namely; Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA), Headquarters (HQS), Isiolo Patrol Base (IBP) and Moyale (MYL).

4.2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Stations

Table 4.1 below shows that the study covered 70 respondents out of the target sample of 85 hence 82.4% was covered. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a response rate of 50% and above is a good sample for statistical reporting.

Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents by stations

Station	JKIA	HQS	IPB	MYL	Total
Target sample	61	13	5	6	85
No. of respondents	50	11	4	5	70

4.2.2 Gender Distribution by Station

As shown in the table 4.2 below, majority of the respondents' 67.1% were male as compared to 32.9% who were female. This is attributed to efforts by the Government of Kenya to ensure affirmative action while recruiting public servants. In addition, some stations like Moyale and Isiolo Patrol Base had no female officers probably because they are viewed by the Department of Immigration Services as hardship areas for female officers.

Table 4.2: Gender distribution per station

Gender	JKIA	HQS	IPB	MYL	N	%
Male	30	8	4	5	47	67.1
Female	20	3	-	-	23	32.9
Total	50	11	4	5	70	100.0

4.2.3 Age Distribution of Respondents

The study findings in the table 4.3 show that majority of respondents 44.3% were between 40-50 years followed by those between 29-39 years represented by 37.1%. Both groups of the remaining respondents between 18-28 years and 51-60 years were represented 8.6% and 10.0% respectively. These results showed that the bulk of the department is made up of older officers which can be attributed to fewer new recruitment of officers in the department in the recent past.

Table 4.3: Age Distribution of Respondents

Age (Years)	Frequency	Percentage
18-28	6	8.6
29-39	26	37.1
40-50	31	44.3
51-60	7	10.0
TOTAL	70	100.0

4.2.4 Religion of Respondent

The respondents were asked to state their religions. Majority of respondents, 87.1% were Christians while 12.9% stated that they were Muslims. The results revealed that all the respondents are religious. Table 4.4 below illustrates.

Table 4.4: Respondents' religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Christians	61	87.1
Muslims	9	12.9
Total	70	100.0

4.2.5 Respondents' Level of Education

The study also sought to find out the highest educational qualifications of the respondents. Table 4.5 shows that most of the respondents, 51.4% were Bachelor's degree holders followed by 38.6% who had attained Master's degree. Those with Diplomas and O-level certificates were 7.1% and 2.9% respectively. These results indicate that officers in the department are sufficiently educated to perform their duties.

Table 4.5: Respondents' level of education

Highest educational qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Certificate	2	2.9
Diploma	5	7.1
Bachelor's degree	36	51.4
Master's degree	27	38.6
TOTAL	70	100.0

4.2.6 Number of Years worked in the Department of Immigration Services

The year the respondents joined the department was used to know the number of years worked in the Service. Presentation was done by categorizing years worked in the service in groups of 1 -5 years, 6 – 10 years, 11-15 years and those who had worked in the department for over 15 years. The table 4.6 below shows the summary of findings. Most respondents 40.0% had worked in the service for 11 – 15 years followed by those who had worked for 6-10 years 37.1%. 14.3% had worked in the service for over 15 years while 8.6% had worked in the service for 1 to 5 years. These results show that a large number of officers have worked in the department for over 11 years hence have vast experience in immigration procedures and practices which impact positively on their performance.

Table 4.6: Number of years worked in the Service

Years worked in the Service	Frequency	Percentage
1-5 years	6	8.6
6-10 years	26	37.1
11-15 years	28	40.0
Over 15 years	10	14.3
TOTAL	70	100.0

4.2.7 Number of Years Worked in the Current Station

Table 4.7 shows the findings on the number years worked in the current station. The researcher used the year when respondents were posted to their current stations to

calculate the number of years worked in the current station. The number of years worked in the current station was important as it reflected on officers' understanding of their work and knowledge of challenges and opportunities available. The responses were categorized in groups of years whereby the highest respondents of 58.6% had worked in their current stations for 3-4 years, followed by 20.0% who had worked for 1 -2 years in their current stations. Those who had been in their current stations for less than 1 year and over 5 years were 15.7% and 5.7% respectively. The results showed that majority of officers had been in their current stations for at least 3 years which is a short period of time and this may impact on their performance. It also showed that officers do not overstay in one single station but are often transferred according to the department's policy. This is because officers working in hardship stations or stations with too much work like JKIA are transferred frequently to allow others to work in the same stations.

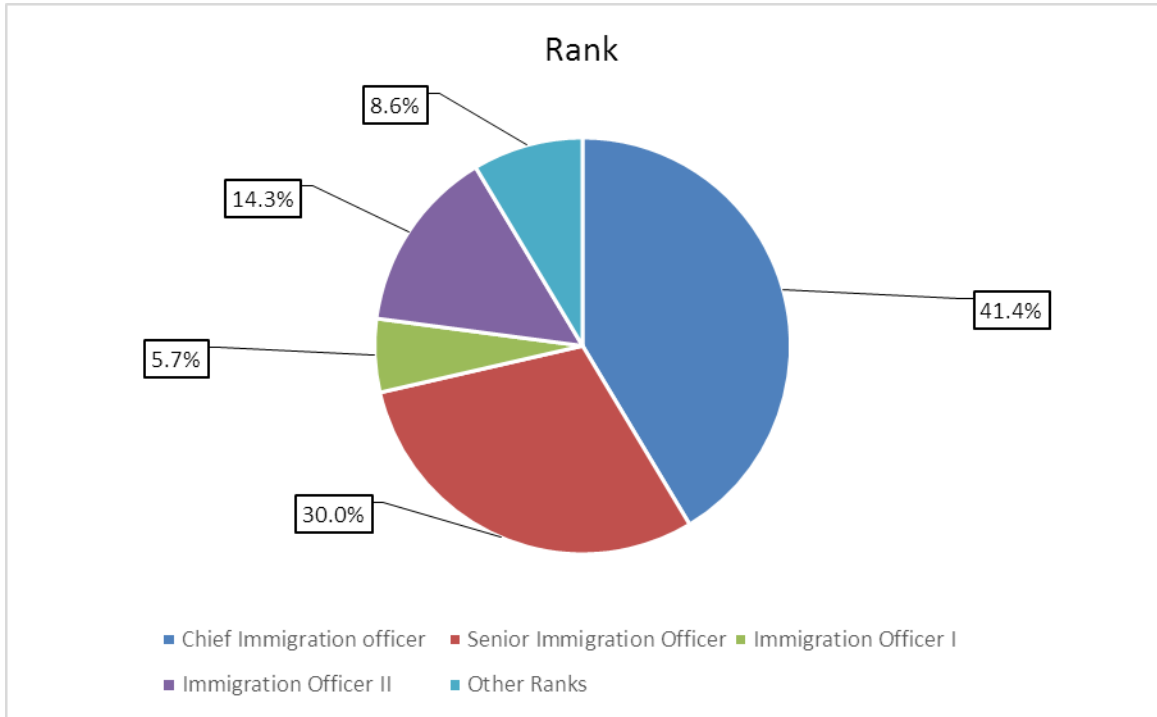
Table 4.7: Number of years worked in the current station

Years worked in current station	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 year	11	15.7
1 – 2 years	14	20.0
3 – 4 years	41	58.6
5 years and above	4	5.7
TOTAL	70	100.0

4.2.8 Rank of Respondents

As per Figure 4.1, the study found that a large number of officers were Chief Immigration Officers at 41.4% followed by Senior Immigration Officers 30.0%. The rest of the respondents fell in the rank of Immigration Officer II at 14.3%, Immigration Officer I 5.7% and other ranks 8.6%.

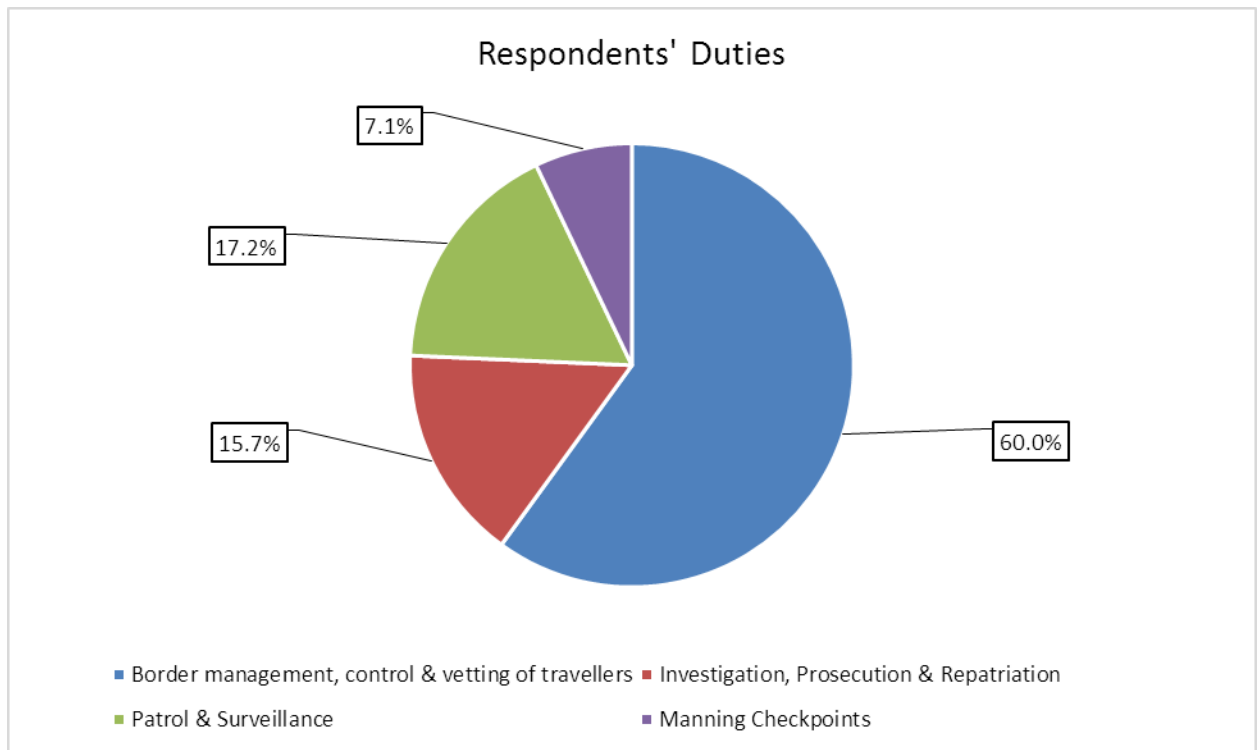
Figure 4.1: Respondents' Rank (N=70)



4.2.9 Duties of Respondents at the Stations

The researcher sought to know the respondents' duties at their stations or sections, most of the respondents, 60.0% indicated that their work entailed border management and control, vetting of travelers at the port of entry both exiting and entering Kenya, 17.2% stated their duties as border patrol and surveillance, 15.7% of the respondents were responsible for investigation, prosecution and repatriation of immigrants and 7.1% were manning checkpoints and patrolling of known plying route of Ethiopian illegal immigrants. It can be deduced that the border management and control, vetting of travellers at the port of entry both exiting and entering Kenya is the main role performed by respondents since it is within the core mandate of the Department of Immigration Services which is control of exit, entry and regulating residency of foreigners. The role of border patrol and surveillance together with investigation, prosecution and repatriation is important since it helps in deterring illegal immigrants from entering and residing in Kenya. Figure 4.2 illustrates the results.

Figure 4.2: Respondent's Duties (N=70)



4.3 Border Management Strategies by the Department of Immigration Services to Prevent Illegal Immigration

This section discusses the border management strategies used by the Department of Immigration Services to enable it prevent illegal migration into Kenya. The areas covered in this section included role of the Department of Immigration Services, challenges experienced by the Immigration Services as the lead agent in border management and the suggested solutions for these challenges.

4.3.1 Role of the Department of Immigration Services in Border Management

The researcher asked respondents to rate the role of the Department of Immigration Services as a lead agent in border management in curbing illegal immigration. Findings revealed that a large number of respondents' 40.0% rated the department's role to be very effective while 17.1% rated it as effective and 10.0% indifferent. 18.6% and 14.3% of respondents rated the department's role as ineffective and very ineffective respectively. It can be deduced that most of the Immigration officers regard the Department of Immigration Services as effective in curbing illegal immigration. This finding is however

contested by the literature which blames Kenya’s long porous borders among other reasons contributing to illegal immigration. Table 4.8 below illustrates the findings.

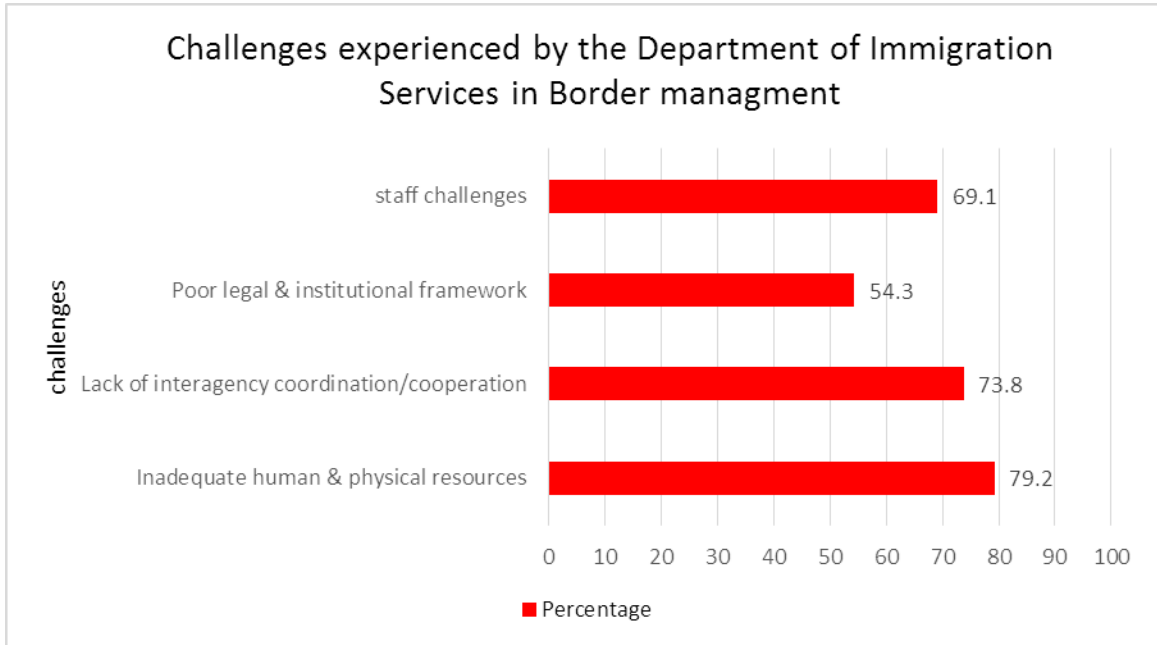
Table 4.8: Role of Department of Immigration Services in Border Management in curbing illegal immigration

Effectiveness of Immigration role	Frequency	%
Very effective	28	40.0
Effective	12	17.1
Indifferent	7	10.0
Ineffective	13	18.6
Very ineffective	10	14.3
Total	70	100.0

4.3.2 Challenges experienced by the Department of Immigration Services in Border Management

Respondents identified various challenges experienced by the department in Border Management. 79.2% mentioned inadequate human and physical resources, 73.8% stated lack of interagency coordination/cooperation while 54.3% identified poor legal and institutional framework and 69.1% indicated staff challenges. Figure 4.3 illustrates.

Figure 4.3: Challenges experienced by the Department of Immigration Services in Border Management (N=70)



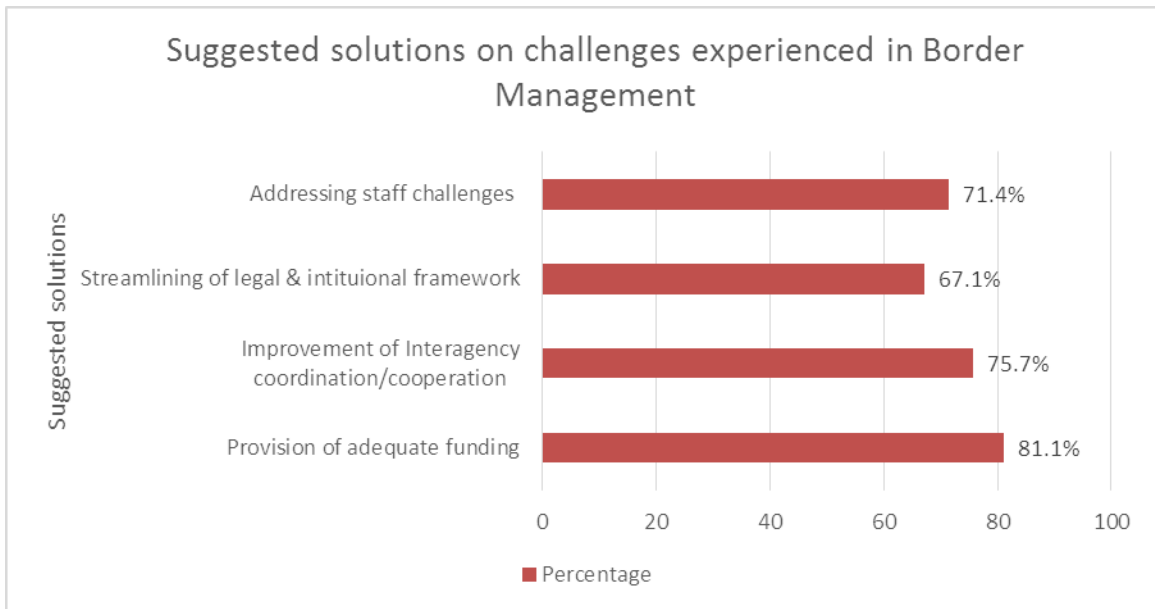
The inadequate human and physical resources cited by respondents included lack of adequate patrol vehicles, modern technology for document examination and investigation, enough technical personnel and opening new border points within the porous border. Lack of interagency coordination/cooperation cited by respondents included poor information sharing with other border security agents, lack of coordination in manning long porous borders and roadblocks along illegal immigration routes and negative perception among the security agents. Poor legal and institutional framework cited by respondents included receiving instructions from service board and public service, and limited powers of arrest.

Staff challenges included victimization by seniors, biased deployment, corruption, powerful cartels, low remuneration, distance of border stations from actual borders, hostile environment. It can be deduced that immigration officers strive to meet their mandate but are handicapped by the numerous challenges that face them key being lack of adequate human and physical resources.

4.3.3 Suggested Solutions to the Challenges Experienced by the Department of Immigration Services in Border Management

Respondents suggested solutions for the challenges experienced by the Department of Immigration Services as provision of adequate funding by 81.1% respondents, 75.7% respondents suggested there should be improvement of interagency coordination or cooperation, 67.1% suggested streamlining of the legal and institutional framework and 71.4% recommended that existing staff challenges be addressed. Figure 4.4 below illustrates.

Figure 4.4: Suggested solutions on challenges experienced by the Department of Immigration Services in Border Management (N=70)



Provision of adequate funding will improve human and physical resources such as increase number of functional vehicles for patrol and surveillance, opening of new border posts to reduce porosity, availability of modern equipment that embrace use of modern technology and training of immigration officers on new emerging immigration practices and recruitment of new immigration personnel would fill the shortage experienced at the Department of Immigration Services. The current personnel strength at the service is 915 against the approved establishment of 1355 resulting in a shortage of 440 officers hence a shortage of 32.5%. In the financial year 2015/2016, funds for Immigration at JKIA, the

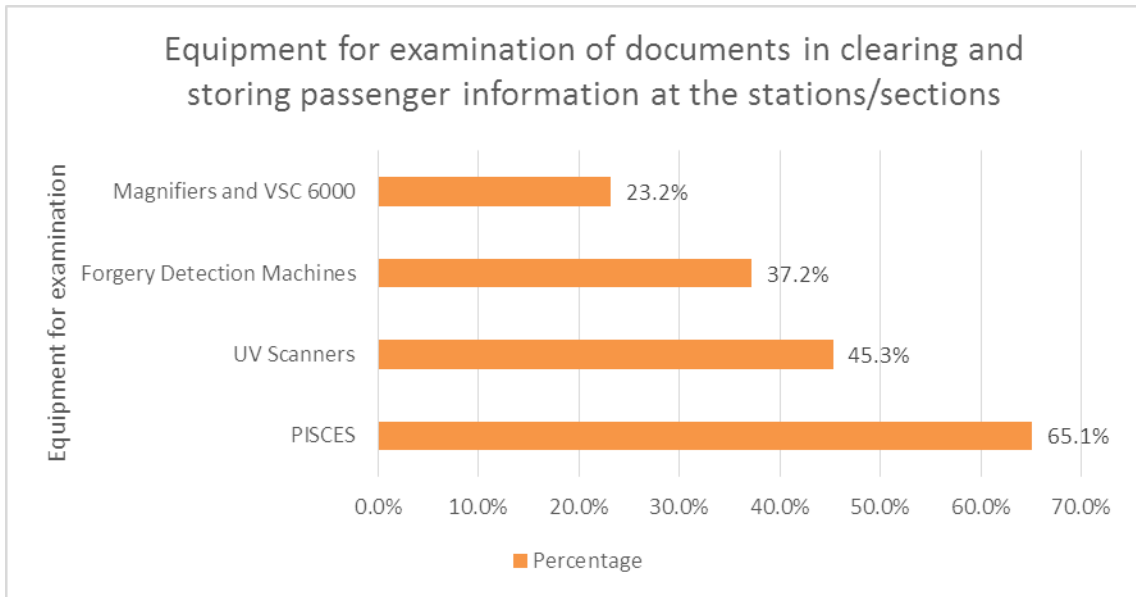
country's biggest international gateway were cut by 14.5% to Kshs.208 million while Immigration headquarters was slashed by 9.0% to Kshs.1.2 billion (The National Treasury, 2015). Reduction of budget limits the resources necessary to curb illegal immigration.

There should be joint interagency trainings for security agents at the border points, sharing crucial information and resources and enlightening other agencies on immigration procedures and practices. Streamlining of the legal and institutional framework, proper reporting structures, enforceable laws and categorize department as security agency. Motivation of staff, fair deployment practices and tackling corruption will address staff challenges within the service. It can be concluded that provision of adequate human and physical resources may address most of the challenges experienced by the Department of Immigration Services in border management and control hence prevent illegal immigration.

4.3.4 Equipment for Examination of Documents in Clearing and Storing Passenger Information at the Stations and Its Usefulness

Figure 4.5 below shows that respondents identified a number of equipment they use at their work stations/sections for examination of documents and for clearing and storing passenger information. These included; 71.4% respondents use PISCES border management system, 50.0% use UV scanners while 40.0% use forgery detection machines and 24.3% use magnifiers and VSC 6000.

Figure 4.5: Equipment for examination of documents in clearing and storing passenger information at the stations (N=70)

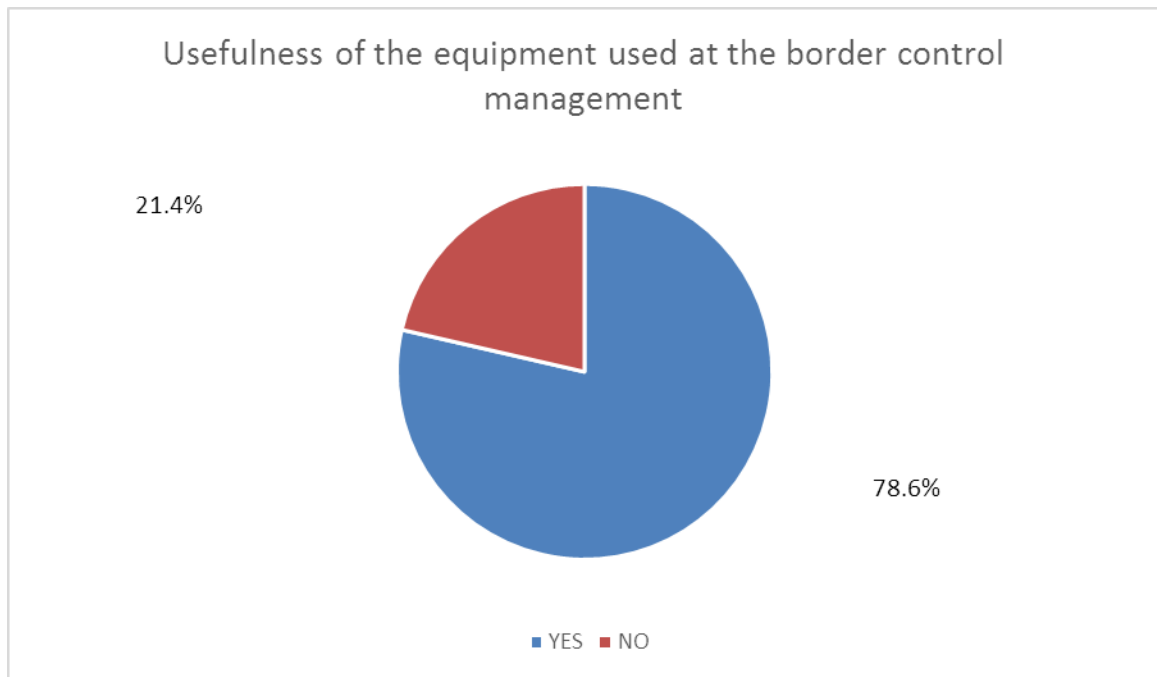


PISCES is the most used equipment, at the border stations as it assists immigration officers in overcoming the main threats of persons travelling on counterfeit documents. PISCES program is installed together with the passport reader, camera and a finger print machine. It is used for examination of documents and for clearing and storing passenger information. It captures and keeps all records of migrants especially prohibited immigrants. VSC 6000 is an advanced workstation for visual examination of questioned documents including security documents of all kinds. However, with all the equipment at the stations, illegal immigrants may still evade the system and enter the country undetected through porous borders. Immigrant ‘A’, a male aged 26 years had this to say;

‘I am a 20-year-old and travelled to Kenya through Jomo Kenyatta International Airport using a Kenyan national passport which I had received from my friend who resided in Kenya. At the immigration desk, I was very nervous as I handed mu passport to the officer on the desk. He then scanned mu passport and asked me some questions about my hometown and which schools I attended. I answered confidently not knowing that the passport I was using was a fake one and the officer had realized. I was arrested and taken to court where I was ordered to be repatriated back to Ethiopia, my home country.’

Figure 4.6 shows that majority of the respondents, 78.6% indicated that the equipment used was useful while 21.4% of the respondents indicated that it was not useful.

Figure 4.6: Usefulness of the equipment used at the border point (N=70)



The reasons given by the respondents who indicated that the equipment was useful was that it detects false documents and imposters and stated that it stores passenger data for future use hence detects prohibited immigrants.

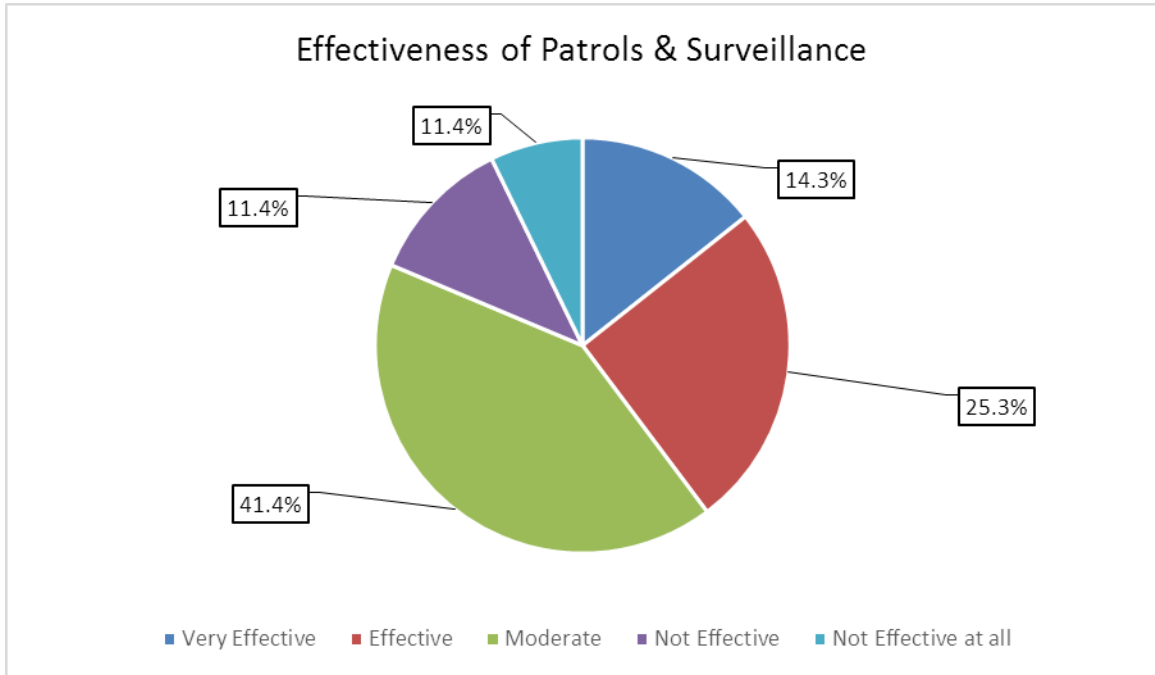
The results revealed that equipment used at the stations enhances efficiency in operation. Preventing prohibited immigrants from entering the country is important especially with the current threat of terrorism and the need to uphold national security. Detection of false documents and imposters contributes to efforts of preventing illegal immigrants from entering the country.

4.3.5 Effectiveness of Patrols, Surveillance in the Stations and Lack of Enough Resources within the Department of Immigration Services to Manage the Kenyan Border

An inadequate role by the Service and other security agencies and the role played by corruption have been identified as facilitating illegal immigration thereby eroding the efforts made at the border stations. Figure 4.7 below shows that 14.3% of respondents rated the effectiveness of patrols and surveillance in their areas of operations very

effective, 25.3% as effective, 41.4% as moderate while 11.4% and 7.2% as not effective and not effective at all respectively.

Figure 4.7: Effectiveness of Patrols and Surveillance (N=70)



On lack of enough resources within the Department of Immigration Services to manage the Kenyan border resulting in a big influx of illegal Ethiopian immigrants, respondents were asked to give their opinions. Table 4.9 below shows that 72.8% replied as true, 8.6% undecided while 18.6% as not true. In this case, lack of adequate training of immigration officers, shortage of immigration personnel and inadequate patrol vehicles and surveillance equipment may affect effectiveness of border management and control.

Table 4.9: Respondents’ opinion on lack of enough resources within the Service to manage Kenyan Border

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
True	51	72.8
Undecided	6	8.6
Untrue	13	18.6
Total	70	100.0

4.3.6 Level of Satisfaction with Resources Necessary for Immigration Work

Table 4.10 below shows that a large number of respondents, 57.1% mentioned that staffing of personnel levels was not adequate. Training of personnel in the service was rated by majority of respondents at 35.7% as moderate. Similarly, a majority of 41.4% indicated that the communication facilities were not adequate. On use of technology and related equipment, it was rated by a large number of respondents as adequate by 47.1%. Finally, 45.7% of respondents indicated that functional vehicles for patrols were not adequate at all. These findings corroborate those results which show that lack of resources contributed to illegal immigration.

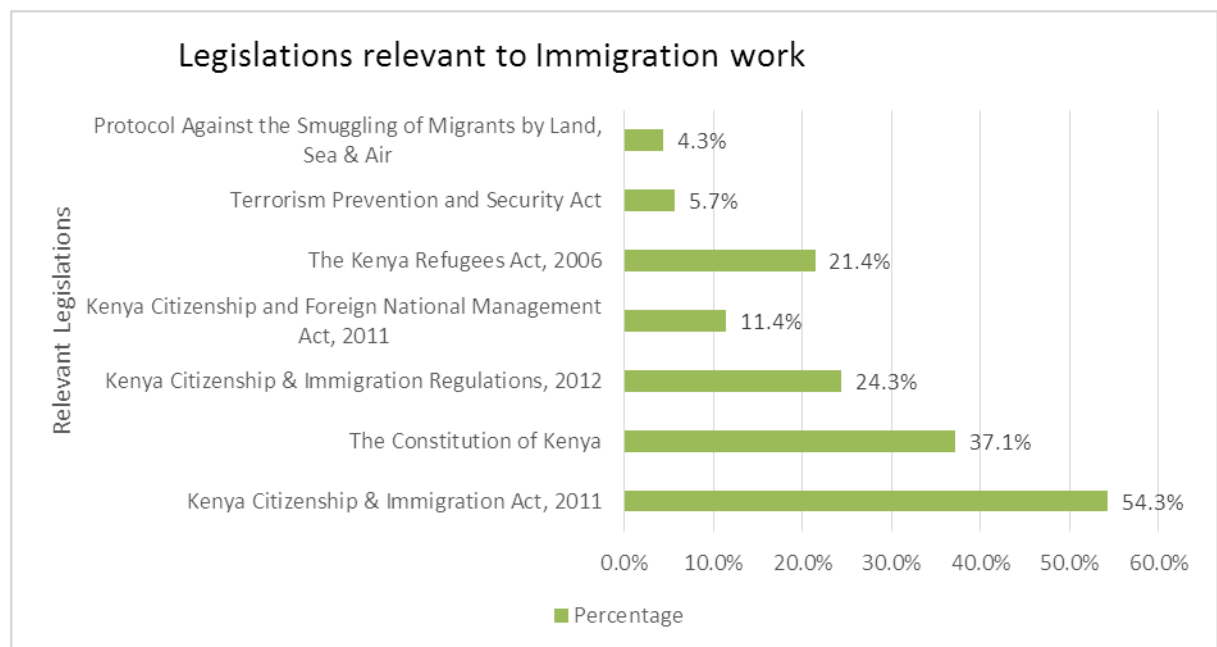
Table 4.10: Level of satisfaction with resources necessary for immigration work

Propositions	Not Adequate at All	Not Adequate	Moderate	Adequate	Very Adequate	Totals	
						N	%
Staffing of personnel levels	8.6	57.1	12.9	15.7	5.7	70	100.0%
Training of personnel	20.0	22.9	35.7	11.4	10.0	70	100.0%
Communication facilities	8.6	41.4	24.3	17.1	8.6	70	100.0%
Use of Technology and related equipment	4.3	8.6	20.0	47.1	20.0	70	100.0%
Functional vehicles for patrols	45.7	15.7	17.1	12.9	8.6	70	100.0%

4.3.7 Legislations Relevant to Immigration Work and Challenges Faced in Implementing the Provisions

Figure 4.8 below shows the results. The researcher inquired from the respondents on relevant legislations to immigration work and their effectiveness. These were the results, 54.3% were conversant with the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, 2011 (KCIA), 37.1% knew the Constitution of Kenya 2010, 24.3% were conversant with Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Regulations 2012 while 11.4% of the respondents had knowledge of the Kenya Citizens and Foreign Nationals Management Act, 2011. The Kenya Refugees Act of 2006 was known by 21.4% of the respondents, Terrorism Prevention and Security Act 5.7% and 4.3% knew about Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.

Figure 4.8: Legislations relevant to Immigration work (N=70)



It can be noted that a large number of immigration officers are conversant with the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act 2011 (KCIA) which is the key instrument used for immigration practices. However, those who are not aware of the instrument is disturbing as it is expected that all Immigration officers are conversant with the law. The same can be said for other legislations which officers are expected to refer to as need arises. These

include the Kenya Citizens and Foreign Nationals Management Service Act, 2011, Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Regulations, 2012 the Kenya Refugees Act of 2006 and the UN Protocol Against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.

Figure 4.9 shows that majority of respondents 62.9% indicated that they faced challenges in implementing provisions of the above legislations while 37.1 % disagreed. Some of the reasons cited for the challenges faced include contradiction of Immigration law and Refugee law since immigration law advocates for controlling entry of persons as regulated by the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, 2011 while refugee law obligates the state to allow entry for refugee claimants who rarely have travel documents. Most immigration officers are not conversant with the new immigration laws since most of them have not been sensitized on them since they were enacted. Other reasons cited for the challenges faced included lack of capacity to effect arrest, having no control on how courts decide cases against offenders, ineffective legislation on repatriation and not barring offenders from re-entry. In light of these challenges, there is need to sensitize all immigration officers on the relevant legislations for their work in order for them to prevent illegal immigration.

Figure 4.9: Challenges in implementing provisions of the legislations (N=70)

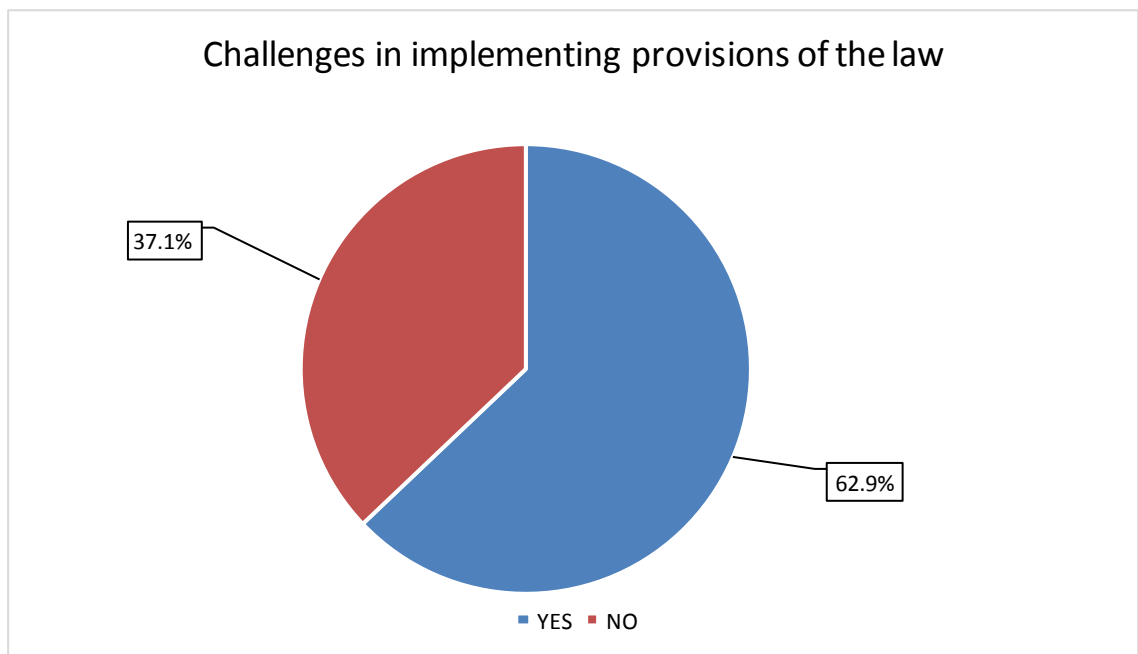


Table 4.11 below shows the results on the effectiveness of the provisions in the legislations where 45.7% of the respondents indicated that they were effective while 20.0% rated as highly effective, while 11.4% indicated cannot tell. The remaining 12.9% and 10.0% indicated as fairly effective and not effective respectively.

Table 4.11: Effectiveness of the provisions in the legislations

Effectiveness	Frequency	Percentage
Highly Effective	14	20.0
Effective	32	45.7
Cannot Tell	8	11.4
Fairly Effective	9	12.9
Not Effective	7	10.0
Total	70	100.0

4.3.8 Efforts by the Department of Immigration Services to Prevent Illegal Immigration

Table 4.12 shows that majority of respondents 42.9% agreed that the current strategy of arrest, prosecution and deportation is effective in deterring illegal immigration while 31.4% disagreed with the proposition that the current strategy of arrest, prosecution and deportation is effective in deterring illegal immigration. Similar results were obtained where a large number of respondents 35.7% agreed that border surveillance through patrols is key to effective border control while 25.7% disagreed.

Respondents who strongly agreed were 34.3% agreed while 21.4% disagreed with the proposition that lack of ICT networking of immigration checkpoints enable illegal immigrants to pass undetected. A large number of respondents, 31.4% agreed that the document examination equipment available is of high quality while 15.7% of the respondents disagreed. More respondents, 45.7% agreed than 15.7% who disagreed with the proposition that officers working at the Department of Immigration Services are fully competent to handle existing examination equipment. A majority of the respondents, 50.0% strongly agreed that there is need to train officers working at the Department of

Immigration Services to perfect their application of existing examination equipment. On the proposition that most of the examination equipment of the Immigration Service are outdated, 25.7% disagreed while 21.4% agreed.

Table 4.12: Efforts by the Department of Immigration Services to prevent illegal immigration

Propositions	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree	Totals	
						N	%
The current strategy of arrest, prosecution and deportation is effective in deterring illegal immigration.	7.1%	31.4%	8.6%	42.9%	10.0%	70	100.0%
Border surveillance through patrols is key to effective border control.	12.9%	25.7%	7.1%	35.7%	18.6%	70	100.0%
Lack of ICT networking of immigration checkpoints enable illegal immigrants to pass undetected.	10.0%	21.4%	14.3%	20.0%	34.3%	70	100.0%
The document examination equipment available is of high quality.	14.3%	15.7%	11.4%	31.4%	27.2%	70	100.0%
The officers working at the Immigration Service are fully competent to handle existing examination equipment.	12.9%	14.3%	15.7%	45.7%	11.4%	70	100.0%
There is need to train officers working at the Immigration Service to perfect their application of existing examination equipment.	17.1%	21.5%	4.3%	7.1%	50.0%	70	100.0%
Most of the examination equipment of the Immigration Service are outdated	21.4%	25.7%	14.3%	20.0%	18.6%	70	100.0%

4.4 Role of Corruption in Illegal Immigration

This section discusses the role of corruption in facilitating illegal migration of Ethiopians into Kenya. It covers perception of corruption among border officials, anticorruption measures in stations, knowledge of the Public Officers Ethics Act and the integrity of officers manning border controls and immigration checks.

4.4.1 Perception of Corruption Among Border Officials and Incidents of Corruption in Area of Operation

Figure 4.10 below shows that a large number of respondents, 58.6% indicated that illegal immigrants bribe border officials to facilitate illegal entry into Kenya while a smaller number of respondents, 41.4% disagreed with the statement. These results are corroborated by the arrest of many of illegal immigrants inside the country after passing through immigration controls and various road blocks. Some key informants indicated seeing immigration and police officers accepting bribes at the border for them to enter Kenya.

Figure 4.10: Perception of corruption among border officials (N=70)

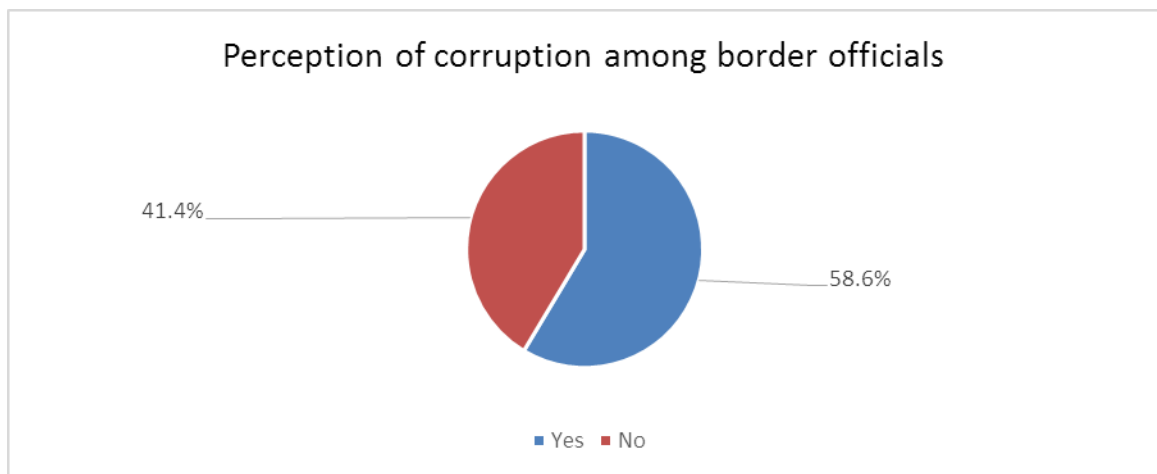


Table 4.13 shows that a large number of respondents, 41.4% indicated that corruption incidents were rare in their areas of operation while 25.7% of the respondents indicated it was rampant and 8.6% did not know. Only 5.7% and 18.6% of the respondents felt that corruption incidents were very rampant and very rare respectively in their areas of

operation. These results are expected since many officers would not wish to admit that corruption is rampant though a substantial number confirmed that the vice was prevalent.

Table 4.13: Incidents of corruption in areas of operation

Incidents	Frequency	Percentage
Very Rampant	4	5.7
Rampant	18	25.7
Don't Know	6	8.6
Rare	29	41.4
Very rare	13	18.6
Total	70	100.0

4.4.2 Importance of Corruption in Facilitating Illegal Immigration and Anti-Corruption Measures in Stations

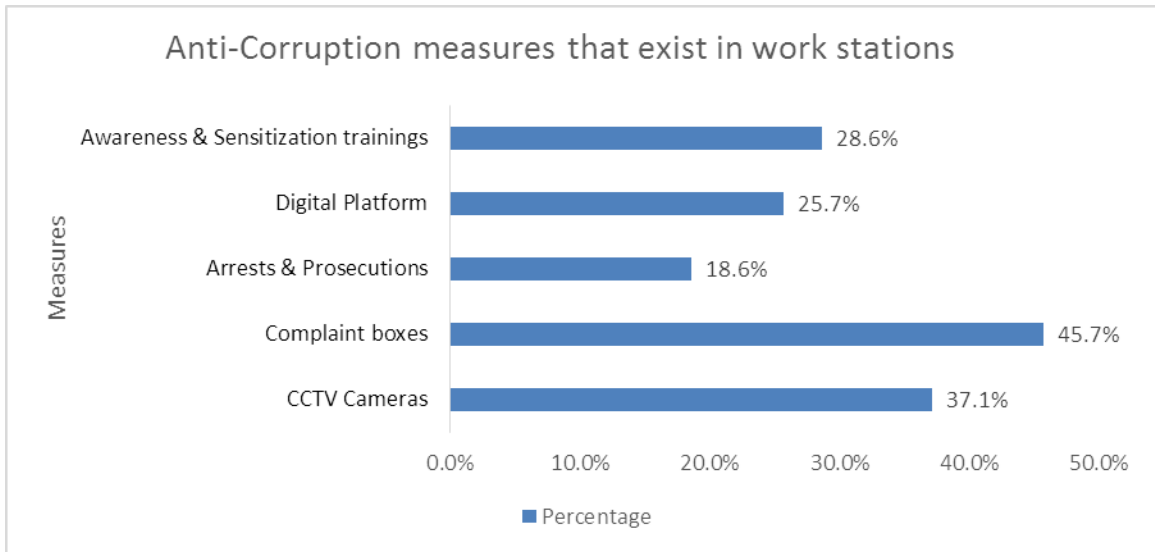
Respondents were asked on the importance of corruption in facilitating illegal immigration, a large number 30.0% indicated that corruption was important followed by 25.7% of respondents who said it was moderate. Other respondents 22.9% indicated that corruption was very important in facilitating illegal immigration. 11.4% and 10.0% indicated corruption was not important and not important at all respectively. The Table 4.14 below shows.

Table 4.14: Importance of corruption in facilitating illegal immigration

Importance	Frequency	Percentage
Very important	16	22.9
Important	21	30.0
Moderate	18	25.7
Not Important	8	11.4
Not Important At All	7	10.0
Total	70	100.0

The respondents were asked to list the anti-corruption measures that existed in their stations. Figure 4.11 below shows that 37.1% mentioned CCTV cameras, 45.7% used complaint boxes while 25.7% mentioned digital platform. 28.6% mentioned sensitization and awareness training and 18.6% used arrests and prosecutions. It can be deduced that corruption was still prevalent in the stations despite existence of anticorruption measures.

Figure 4.11: List of anti-corruption measures that exist at the respondents’ work stations (N=70)



Some Ethiopian illegal immigrants fraudulently obtained genuine travel or identity documents by bribing registration officers or immigration officers. These documents include birth certificates, national identification cards and passports fraudulently obtained through corruption to facilitate easy passage.

Immigrant ‘B’, a male aged 21 years had this to say on how they managed to pass a police roadblock in Kenya;

“We travelled for a long distance in a vehicle full of other Ethiopians before we came to one road block. All of us were afraid but the person with us told us to relax. We managed to pass the road block after our handler talked to the policemen and gave them some money.”

4.4.3 Knowledge of the Public Officers Ethics Act

Table 4.15 below shows that 34.3% of respondents rated their knowledge of the Public Officers Ethics Act to be moderate, 28.6% and 14.3% rated it as a lot and a little respectively. Those who knew it as great deal were 10.0% while 10.5% indicated no knowledge. During the three months' induction course, newly recruited immigration officers are introduced to the Public Officers Ethics Act among other legislations and areas of training. It is therefore expected that all immigration officers are conversant with the Act. Officers also undergo various training sessions on public officer's ethics for purposes of sensitization.

Table 4.15: Knowledge of the Public Officers Ethics Act

Knowledge of the Act	Frequency	Percentage
Great deal	7	10.0
A lot	20	28.6
Moderate	24	34.3
Little	10	14.3
None	9	12.8
Total	70	100.0

4.4.4 Integrity of Security Officers Charged with Manning Border Controls

Table 4.16 shows that 51.4% respondents indicated that the integrity of officers manning border controls and immigration checks was moderate while 24.3% rated it as high and 11.4% indicated as very high. 8.6% and 4.3% indicated as low and very low respectively. It was expected for the officers to rate themselves highly in order to project their stations positively as far as integrity is concerned.

Table 4.16: Integrity of security officers charged with manning border controls

Integrity	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	8	11.4
High	17	24.3
Moderate	37	51.4
Low	6	8.6
Very Low	3	4.3
Total	70	100.0

4.4.5 Respondents' Ranking of Propositions on Integrity

Table 4.17 shows the results of respondents' opinion and ranking on some propositions on integrity. Respondents were asked if intermediaries have infiltrated government institutions to enable them obtain travel documents illegally and 60.0% who were the majority agreed. Similar results were obtained where majority of the respondents, 54.3% strongly agreed that intermediaries bribe government agents to facilitate illegal immigration. The respondents may have assumed that the foregoing questions did not target them as immigration officers hence admitted the existence of corruption. Therefore, these results may be assumed to represent a true account of the level of integrity for security officers manning border controls.

The respondents were asked to comment on whether corruption was a key driving force in illegal immigration and 41.5% disagreed while 15.7% agreed on the same. On whether magistrates are compromised to give lenient fines/sentence to immigration offenders, the number of those who disagreed went up to 44.3%. The number for those who agreed dropped to 21.4%. It can be deduced here that officers when asked about integrity tend to project themselves positively even if that might not be the case. Different results were found when more respondents, 42.9% disagreed as compared to 22.8% of the respondents who agreed with the statement that bribery is a rare phenomenon among officers working in the Department of Immigration Services. It can be noted that in this statement the respondents were sincere in their response which represented the true position of integrity issues.

Table 4.17: Respondents’ ranking of propositions on Integrity

Propositions	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree	Totals	
						N	%
Corruption is a key driving force in illegal immigration.	24.3%	41.5%	7.1%	15.7%	11.4%	70	100.0%
Intermediaries have infiltrated government institutions to enable them obtain travel documents illegally.	11.4%	10.0%	4.3%	60.0%	14.3%	70	100.0%
Intermediaries bribe government agents to facilitate illegal immigration.	8.6%	12.9%	7.1%	17.1%	54.3%	70	100.0%
Magistrates are compromised to give lenient fines/sentences to immigration offenders.	18.6%	44.3%	2.8%	21.4%	12.9%	70	100.0%
Bribery is a rare phenomenon among officers working in the Department of Immigration Services.	15.7%	42.90%	4.3%	22.8%	14.3%	70	100.0%

4.5 Strategies used by Illegal Ethiopian Migrants to Circumvent State Control in Order to Enter and Sustain Livelihoods in Kenya

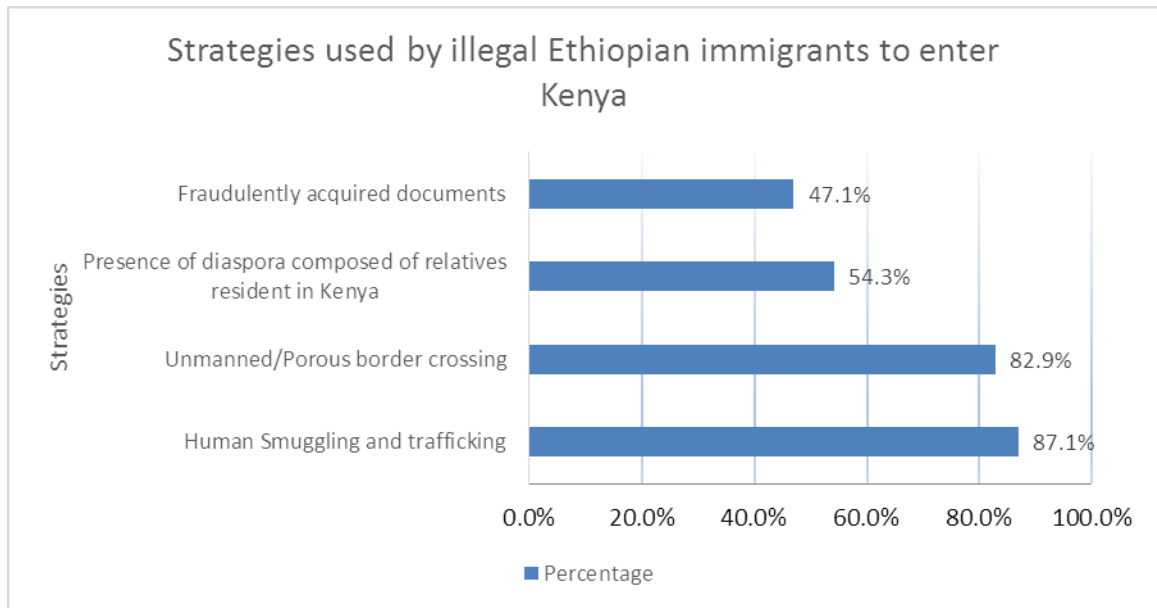
This section explains the strategies used by illegal Ethiopian migrants to circumvent state control in order to enter and sustain livelihoods in Kenya.

4.5.1 Strategies Used by Illegal Ethiopian Migrants to Circumvent State Control in Order to enter Kenya

As per Figure 4.12, it shows that human smuggling and trafficking to evade immigration checks was the leading strategy used by illegal Ethiopian immigrants to circumvent state control to enter Kenya as indicated by 87.1% of the respondents. This was followed by entry through unmanned/porous border crossing indicated by 82.9% of the respondents while presence of Diaspora composed of relatives’ resident in Kenya was chosen by

54.3% of the respondents. Other respondents, 47.1% indicated that illegal Ethiopian migrants used fraudulently acquired documents to circumvent state control in order to enter Kenya.

Figure 4.12: Strategies used by illegal Ethiopian Immigrants to enter Kenya (N=70)



Human smuggling and trafficking facilitate illegal immigration by evading both immigration checks or by use of fraudulent documents. Either way, the immigrants' real identity or details cannot be matched by the border control systems. Smugglers and traffickers provide services such as physical transportation, illegal crossing of the border and procurement of false documents. Ethiopian illegal Immigrants take advantage of Kenya's porous border hence crossing into the country either on their own or facilitated by smugglers. The communities living at the borders often share common culture and language making their crossing easier. In addition, the Ethiopian community or diaspora in Kenya provide latest information and travel advice to new arrivals. The diaspora in Kenya include legal and illegal Ethiopian immigrants living in Nairobi. Finally, there are those who enter Kenya using fraudulently acquired documents. These documents are acquired through corrupt public officials in Kenya.

Immigrant ‘C’, a male aged 25 years who had been an immigrant for two weeks had this to say;

‘We travelled in a group from Ethiopia upto the border point of Moyale where we were to meet our guide. He met us before we could arrive at the border point and advised us on what we were supposed to do. We used the foot paths used by the locals and animals to move across the border as they looked for pasture away from the border point to enter Kenya. We then split ourselves into small numbers and we crossed as local Kenyans since we could converse with the local Kenyans at the border in their dialect. After we had entered Kenya, we trekked a long distance until we met our guide who had left us as we crossed on foot and went through the border point to organize for our transportation. We boarded a track that was ferrying animals to Athi River near Nairobi. The track was stopped on several occasions on our way and we could see our guide giving money to the security officers. We arrived safely and we were taken to a house in Kitengela where we stayed for two weeks before we were arrested by police officers who later handed us over to Immigration Officers. We were then taken to court.’

In addition, Immigrant ‘D’, a male aged 30 years was arrested by officers on patrol said;

“When we reached the border, we were handed over to a person who carried us in a pickup through a route where we passed safely into Kenya without being stopped by any policemen. We were then issued with identification cards and split into smaller groups to travel to Nairobi. I was however unlucky as the vehicle carrying our group was stopped and we were arrested and charged in court in Isiolo. The person who was assisting us vanished when we were ambushed by Immigration Officers who were on patrol.”

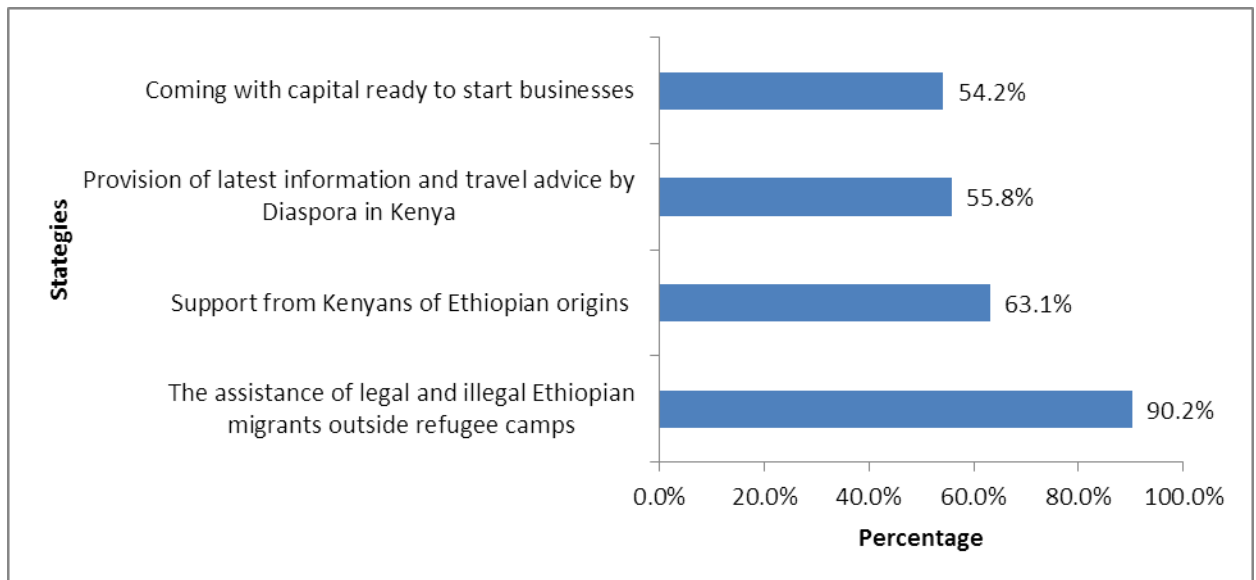
These results explain the important role played by human smugglers and traffickers in assisting illegal Ethiopian immigrants evade immigration checks or provide them with fraudulent documents. The smugglers and traffickers guide the migrants through certain routes to evade arrest and may also compromise Kenyan security personnel to facilitate safe passage. Additionally, the highly porous borderlines between Kenya and Ethiopia coupled by limited resources and the failure of structures and controls to manage borders effectively enable the immigrants to enter Kenya illegally.

4.5.2 Strategies Used by Illegal Ethiopian Immigrants to Acquire, Manage and Sustain Livelihoods in Kenya

As shown in Figure 4.13 shows that a large number of respondents 90.2% indicated that illegal Ethiopian migrants acquired, managed and sustained their livelihoods in Kenya through the assistance of legal and illegal Ethiopian migrants outside refugee camps.

Social support from Kenyans of Ethiopian origins was chosen by 63.1% of the respondents while 55.8% of the respondents chose provision of latest information and travel advice by Diaspora in Kenya. The respondents who indicated that coming with capital ready to start businesses to enable them to acquire, manage and sustain their livelihoods in Kenya were 54.2%.

Figure 4.13: Strategies by illegal Immigrants to acquire, sustain and maintain livelihoods (N=70)



Immigrant ‘E’, a male aged 29 years who had been an immigrant for six months said on how they sustained livelihoods in Kenya;

“My brother travelled successfully to Nairobi last year and sent money to Ethiopia to organize my travel to Kenya. I was able to join him in his clothes business in Eastleigh in Nairobi and stayed for six months while arranging to travel to South Africa which was my preferred destination. During my stay in Kenya, my brother’s contact at the Department of Immigration Services had managed to get me a Kenyan passport that I was going to use to exit Kenya. Unfortunately, I was arrested in a swoop carried out by security officers and charged in court.”

Legal and illegal Ethiopian migrants help immigrants find employment, residential houses and sources of credit. Integration is easy especially in Nairobi because of networks with fellow Ethiopians who arrived earlier in Kenya. Kenyans of Ethiopian origin provide illegal immigrants with social support by accepting them in their

residential estates, sharing schools with their children and introducing them to business. Provision of latest information and travel advice by Diaspora in Kenya assist the illegal immigrants to know safe places to reside in Kenya and how to run their businesses illegally. They start their businesses illegally but later manage to make them formal by registering with authorities and paying taxes. Most immigrants are economically integrated since they are self-reliant, have established livelihoods and are not reliant on aid and in most cases enjoy a higher standard of living than back home.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section provided for findings made, recommendations, conclusions and areas that needed further research. These items were based on the information from the background, literature review, research methods, data analysis and interpretation which preceded this chapter. The recommendations focused on the thematic areas of study namely border management strategies by the Department of Immigration Services to prevent illegal immigration, strategies used by illegal Ethiopian immigrants to acquire, manage, sustain livelihoods and circumvent state control in order to enter Kenya and the role of corruption in illegal immigration.

5.2 Summary

This section presents the summary of the research findings. The section summarizes the background information of the respondents and covers the findings on the specific objectives of the study. These include assessing the border management strategies by the Department of Immigration Services to prevent illegal immigration, role of corruption in illegal immigration and the strategies used by illegal Ethiopian immigrants to circumvent state control in order to enter, acquire and sustain livelihoods in Kenya.

5.2.1 Background Information

The study found out that majority of respondents 44.3% were older being 40-50 years. The officers are highly educated with 51.4% and 38.6% having attained bachelor's degree and master's degrees respectively. This is due to the minimum academic requirements for immigration Officers. It was also found that majority of respondents 53.3% had served in the department for over 11 years hence have vast experience in immigration procedures and practices which impact positively on their performance. The study also revealed that a large number of respondents 58.6% had worked in their current stations for less than 4 years. This is attributed to the department's policy where officers are frequently transferred to avoid overstaying in hardship stations or stations with too much work.

5.2.2 Border Management Strategies by the Department of Immigration Services to Prevent Illegal Immigration

On the role of the Department of Immigration Services as a lead agent in border management in curbing illegal immigration, majority of respondents 40.0% rated it as very effective. This is however contested by the literature review which blames Kenya's long porous borders among other reasons contributing to illegal immigration. The study discovered that the equipment for examination of documents and for clearing and storing passenger information identified by most respondents 65.1% was PISCES border management system and it was indicated that the equipment was useful because it checks prohibited immigrants and detects false documents and imposters at the port of entry.

The effectiveness of patrols and surveillance in the area of operations was rated by most respondents 41.4% as moderate but lack of adequate resources by the Department of Immigration Services for managing the Kenyan border was noted to have resulted in a big influx of Ethiopian immigrants. It was found that the leading legislation that most respondents 54.3% were conversant with was the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act 2011 (KCIA). Most of the respondents 62.9% indicated that they faced challenges in implementing provisions of the legislations due to other agencies not being conversant with the immigration laws and some clauses being unclear. The study revealed that the challenges identified by respondents as being experienced by the department in border management were, 79.2% indicated inadequate human and physical resources, 73.8% indicated lack of interagency coordination/cooperation, 69.1% mentioned staff challenges and 54.3% identified poor legal and institutional framework.

5.2.3 Role of Corruption in Illegal Immigration

The findings show that most respondents 58.6% indicated that illegal immigrants bribe border officials to facilitate illegal entry into Kenyan. These results are corroborated by the arrest of many of illegal immigrants inside the country after passing through immigration controls and various road blocks. Similarly, it was found that most respondents 30.0% indicated that corruption was important in facilitating illegal immigration. The results also showed that most immigration officers 34.3% rated their

knowledge of the Public Officers Ethics Act to be moderate. The integrity of security officers manning border controls and immigration checks was indicated by 51.4% of respondents. It was found that majority of respondents, 54.3% indicated that intermediaries have infiltrated government institutions to enable them obtain travel documents irregularly and also bribe government agents to facilitate illegal immigration. These findings reveal that corruption was a key driving force in illegal immigration.

5.2.4 Strategies Used by Illegal Ethiopian Migrants to Circumvent State Control in Order to Enter and Sustain Livelihoods in Kenya

From the study, it was found that majority of respondents 87.1% indicated that the leading strategies used by illegal Ethiopian immigrants were human smuggling and trafficking to evade immigration checks and 82.9% stated that illegal immigrants enter through unmanned/porous border crossings. 54.3% of the respondents indicated illegal Ethiopian immigrants also made use of Diaspora composed of relatives' resident in Kenya and 47.1% of the respondents stated that illegal immigrants use fraudulent documents to circumvent state control to enter Kenya. On the strategies used by illegal Ethiopian immigrants to acquire, manage and sustain livelihoods in Kenya, most respondents 90.2% indicted that they got assistance from legal and illegal Ethiopian migrants outside refugee camps while 63.1% mentioned that they support from Kenyans of Ethiopian origin. Legal and illegal Ethiopian migrants outside refugee camp provide new arrivals with financial support and information on how to sustain their livelihoods.

5.3 Conclusions

From the above findings, conclusions can be drawn that the Department of Immigration Services possesses equipment for examination of documents and for clearing and storing passenger information such as PISCES border management system which has proved to be useful. However, lack of adequate resources by the Department of Immigration Services for managing the Kenyan border was noted to have resulted in a big influx of Ethiopian immigrants. As a result, patrols and surveillance, arrest, prosecution and deportation have achieved moderate results in deterring illegal immigration. Due to other agencies not being conversant with immigration laws and some clauses being unclear,

implementation of immigration laws have not achieved the expected levels of success in deterring illegal migration into Kenya.

Illegal Ethiopian migrants circumvent state control in order to enter Kenya through human smuggling and trafficking and entry through unmanned/porous border crossings among other ways. Illegal Ethiopian immigrants also acquired, managed and sustained their livelihoods in Kenya through the assistance of legal and illegal Ethiopian migrants outside refugee camps and obtained social capital - support from Kenyans of Ethiopian origins. It can be concluded that corruption was a key driving force in facilitating illegal migration into Kenya since illegal immigrants bribe border officials to facilitate illegal entry into Kenya. A moderate level of integrity by immigration officers, bribery of government agents and magistrates for travel documents, lenient fines/sentence respectively demonstrate the role of corruption in illegal migration.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Policy Recommendations

The main aim of this study was to assess challenges faced by the Department of Immigration Services in preventing illegal immigration of Ethiopians into Kenya. This section outlines recommendations for policy makers to help curb the vice of illegal immigration specifically of Ethiopians into Kenya. On the basis of the findings of this study the researcher presents the following recommendations:

1. Though the Department of Immigration Services has improved in its resources to improve border management and control, the staff levels were found to be very low in some stations hence rendering them less effective. There is therefore an urgent need for optimum staffing of the various stations. Besides this, the government needs to increase the number of border controls in the Kenya-Ethiopia border so as to reduce porosity and the need to criminalise the smugglers and traffickers first to reduce the frequent cases of illegal immigration. Suitable and adequate number of vehicles needs to be supplied to enable efficient and effective patrols and surveillance along the known illegal immigration routes of Ethiopian nationals. Patrols and surveillance should not just be at the points of

entry and known illegal immigration routes, it should extend to major urban centres on regular basis so that illegal immigrants are removed out of Kenya. There is need for supply of adequate and modern equipment that are able to detect fraudulent documents and imposters at all border stations. Training of Immigration Officers should be continuous to perfect their application of existing examination equipment.

2. It was found that the Department of Immigration Services has put in place a number of Legislations and Laws to support its fight locally against illegal immigration. It was also found out that most of the respondents were not fully conversant on the immigration legislations and laws that play a big role in combating illegal immigration. There is need to sensitize all Immigration officers and partner agencies on these immigration laws to enable implementation of their provisions.
3. There is need to strengthen and focus on the anti-corruption measures in all stations since corruption facilitates illegal immigration to a great extent. This can be achieved by sensitization through training and encouraging integrity among officers. A good starting point is on sensitizations on the Public Officer Ethics Act, continuous supervision and eradicating all opportunities for corruption through streamlining and making procedures hard to manipulate.
4. It was found out that there was limited interagency coordination in terms of information sharing within work stations. There is need to improve interagency coordination/cooperation within border management stakeholders in Kenya by developing clear reporting structures from bottom to the top under one independent command and encourage information sharing.

5.4.2 Recommendations for Further Research

The present study looked into the challenges faced by the Department of Immigration Services in preventing illegal entry of Ethiopians into Kenya. The researcher therefore suggests other studies on illegal immigration of other nationalities into Kenya and also Kenyans who enter other countries illegally.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR IMMIGRATION OFFICERS

My name is Koros J. Anne and I am a post-graduate student pursuing a Master of Arts (M.A.) Degree in Criminology and Social Order at the University of Nairobi. I am conducting a research on the challenges facing the Department of Immigration Services in Preventing Illegal Immigration of Ethiopian Immigrants into Kenya. I request you to kindly spare time to fill this questionnaire. The information obtained will be purely for academic purposes and I would like to assure you that your views will be used solely for research purposes.

I: Background Information

1. Sex: 1. Male 2. Female
2. Age group: 18-28 29-39 40-50 51-60
3. Religion? 1. Muslim 2. Christian 3. Other..... (Specify)
4. What is your highest educational qualification? 1. O-Level 2. Diploma
3. Degree 4. Masters 5. PhD 6. Other (specify).....
5. Area of operation (tick one)
1. Immigration Headquarters 2. Regional Headquarters 3. Seaport
4. Airport 5. Land Border
Other (Specify) _____
6. Which year did you join the Department of Immigration Services?
.....
7. Which year were you posted to your current station?
8. What is your rank? 1. Immigration Officer II 2. Immigration Officer I
3. Snr Immigration Officer 4. Chief Immigration Officer 5. Other
rank (Specify)
9. What are your actual duties at the Station/Section.....
.....

II. BORDER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES BY IMMIGRATION SERVICES TO PREVENT ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

10. How do you rate the role of the Immigration Service in curbing illegal immigration?

- (1). Very effective [] (2). Effective [] (3). Indifferent []
(4). Ineffective [] (5). Very ineffective []

11. What challenges does the Immigration Service experience as the lead agent in border management?.....
.....

In your opinion, what can be done to address these challenges?
.....
.....

12. Which equipment (including ICT) do you have for examination of documents in your station/for clearing and storing passenger information?
.....

13. Do you find the equipment useful in border control? 1. Yes [] 2. No []
Explain in either case.....
.....

14. How would you rate the effectiveness of patrols and surveillance in your area of operations?

- (1). Very effective [] (2). Effective [] (3). Moderate []
(4). Not effective [] (5). Not effective at all []

15. According to your opinion, do you think it is true that lack of enough resources within the Department of Immigration Services to manage the Kenyan border has resulted to a big influx of illegal Ethiopian immigrants?

1. True
2. Undecided
3. Not true

16. Please indicate the level of your satisfaction with the following resources necessary for Immigration work. Use the key below.

(1). Very adequate (2). Adequate (3). Moderate (4). Not adequate (5). Not adequate at all

	Resources	1	2	3	4	5
a)	Staffing of personnel levels					
b)	Training of personnel					
c)	Communication facilities					
d)	Use of technology and related equipment					
e)	Functional vehicles for patrols					

17. Please list the pieces of legislation relevant to Immigration work that you know.....

.....

18. Are there any challenges that you face in implementing provisions of the legislations listed above? 1. Yes [] 2. No

[]

Explain in either case.....

.....

19. How would you rate the effectiveness of the provisions in the legislations?

(1). Highly effective [] (2). Effective [] (3). Cannot tell [] (4). Fairly effective [] (5). Not effective []

20. Rank your opinion on the following propositions on the efforts by the government to prevent illegal immigration using the following scale: 1. Strongly Disagree. 2. Disagree 3. Undecided 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree

	Propositions	1	2	3	4	5
a)	The current strategy of arrest, prosecution and deportation is effective in deterring illegal immigration.					
b)	Border surveillance through patrols is key to effective border control.					
c)	Lack of ICT networking of immigration checkpoints enable illegal immigrants to pass undetected.					
d)	The document examination equipment available is of high quality.					
e)	The officers working at the Immigration Service are fully competent to handle existing examination equipment.					
f)	There is need to train officers working at the Immigration Service to perfect their application of existing examination equipment.					
g)	Most of the examination equipment of the Immigration Service are outdated.					

III. THE ROLE OF CORRUPTION IN ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

21. It is perceived that illegal immigrants bribe border officials to facilitate illegal entry. Do you agree?

1. Yes [] 2. No []

22. If yes in question 21, are the incidents of corruption in your area of operation rampant?

1. Very rampant [] 2. Rampant [] 3. Don't know [] 4. Rare []
5. Very rare []

23. How important is corruption in facilitating illegal immigration?

1. Very Important [] 2. Important [] 3. Moderate []
4. Not important [] 5. Not important at all []

24. Please list the anti-corruption measures in your station?

25. How would you rate your knowledge of the Public Officers Ethics Act?
 1. Great deal [] 2. A lot [] 3. Moderate [] 4. Little [] 5. None []
26. How would you rate the integrity of security officers charged with manning border controls or other immigration checks in your area of operation?
 1. Very high [] 2. High [] 3. Moderate [] 4. Low [] 5. Very low []
27. Rank your opinion on the following propositions on integrity. Use the scale provided as follows:

1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Undecided 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree

	Propositions	1	2	3	4	5
a)	Corruption is a key driving force in illegal immigration.					
b)	Intermediaries have infiltrated government institutions to enable them obtain travel documents irregularly					
c)	Intermediaries bribe government agents to facilitate illegal immigration.					
d)	Magistrates are compromised to give lenient fines/sentence to immigration offenders.					
e)	Bribery is a rare phenomenon among officers working in the Immigration Service.					

IV. STRATEGIES USED BY ILLEGAL ETHIOPIAN MIGRANTS TO CIRCUMVENT STATE CONTROL IN ORDER TO SUSTAIN LIVELIHOODS IN KENYA

28. In your opinion, how do illegal Ethiopians immigrants circumvent state control to enter Kenya? **(Tick all that apply)**
1. Human smuggling and trafficking to evade immigration checks []
2. Use of fraudulent documents []

3. Presence of Diaspora composed of relatives resident in Kenya. []
4. Entry through unmanned/porous border crossing []
29. In your opinion, how do illegal Ethiopian immigrants acquire, manage and sustain livelihoods in Kenya: **(tick all that apply)**
- i. Provision of latest information and travel advice by Diaspora in Kenya []
 - ii. Assistance by legal and illegal Ethiopian migrants outside refugee camps []
 - iii. Coming with capital ready to start businesses []
 - iv. Social support from Kenyans of Ethiopian origins []

Thank you.

APPENDIX II: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. Sex
2. Age.....
3. Religion.....
4. Educational qualifications.....
5. Date arrested and sentenced/jailed.....
6. Place arrested.....
7. Point of entry into Kenya.....
8. Mode of entry into Kenya - As refugee/asylum seeker, assisted with smugglers or traffickers.....
9. Ease of entry into Kenya as per role of Immigration Service, equipment (including ICT), patrols and surveillance
10. Whether used fraudulent documents on entry - e.g. passport, visa.....
11. Means of sustaining livelihoods in Kenya through: Remittances and support from Diaspora and relatives in and outside Kenya; Corrupt public officials; Regular and irregular Ethiopian migrants outside refugee camps; Sale of private assets and livestock; Coming with capital to start businesses; Donations and loans from relatives at home; Social capital and social networks for employment, housing, sources of credit and social support; Obtaining documents due to corruption.....
.....
12. Whether bribed border officials to facilitate illegal entry.....

13. Levels of bribery witnessed at border controls and checkpoints.....
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Thank you.