

**FACTORS INFLUENCING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ON THE HORN OF
AFRICA: A CASE OF NAIROBI COUNTY IN KENYA**

BY

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REG: NO Q68/3020/19

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
MIGRATION STUDIES TO THE KENYA POPULATION STUDIES AND
RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

APRIL 2020

DECLARATION

DECLARATION

I declare that this research project is my original work and has not been submitted for examination in any other university or for any other award.

Julius Kobia Mwenda



2nd May 2020

REG: NO Q68/3020/19

Signature

Date

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as University Supervisor.

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Date

APPROVAL

This is to confirm that this research study of JULIUS K MWENDA, on FACTORS INFLUENCING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ON THE HORN OF AFRICA: A CASE OF NAIROBI COUNTY IN KENYA has been completed under the supervision of Maastricht University. It is now ready for submission to the University of Nairobi, population studies and research Institute (PSRI) and KIMS, with my approval.

Signature:

Date: May 3, 2020

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'S. Fansen', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Dr. Sonja Fansen

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my wife Carolyn Njeri and my children, Tom Kobia, Mercy Kobia and Lewis Kobia for their support during my studies and to all those who supported me during this studies.

May the Almighty God richly bless you.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was only possible through the support of several individuals. I sincerely thank my supervisor for tirelessly encouraging me and his timely advice through review of several drafts of this report. Secondly, my special thanks to Director of Institute of Population Studies and Research at the University of Nairobi, Dr. Ann Khasakhala and Professor Melissa Siegel of Maastricht University for their support, encouragement and training during this studies. I also acknowledge lecturers from Kenya Institute of Migration Studies (KIMS) at University of Nairobi for their immense support and guidance.

I also wish to thank all my classmates for the support I received from them all through our graduate studies. Special thanks go safe homes at Nairobi County, Rescue Centers and my colleagues in the Immigration Department in the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government who provided valuable information and cooperation to make this study a success.

Lastly, I wish to thank my family for the encouragement and support I received from them during my studies.

May God bless all abundantly.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	xii
ABSTRACT	xiii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.1.1 Concept of Human Trafficking	2
1.2 Problem Statement	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study	7
1.3.2 Main objective of the study	7
1.3.3 Specific Objectives of the Study	7
1.4 Research Questions	7
1.5 Study Justification	8
1.6 Scope of the study	8
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.0 Introduction	9
2.1 Theoretical Review	9
2.1.1 Rational Choice Theory	9
2.1.2 Modern Slavery Theory	11
2.1.3 Routine Activity Theory	12
2.3 Review of Variables	14
2.3.1 Kenya’s Legal Framework and Human Trafficking in Kenya	14
2.3.2 Social Factors and Human Trafficking in Kenya	17
2.3.3 Individual Characteristics	19
2.4 Empirical Review	22
2.5 Research Gap	25
2.6 Conceptual Framework	25

CHAPTER THREE	27
METHODOLOGY	27
3.1 Introduction	27
3.3 Research Design	27
3.4 Target population	27
3.5 Sampling Technique and Sample Size	28
3.6 Methods of Data Collection	28
3.6.1 Key Informant Interviews	28
3.6.2 Data Collection Instrument	29
3.6.3 Secondary Data	29
3.7 Data Analysis	29
3.7 Ethical Consideration	29
CHAPTER FOUR	31
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION	31
4.1 Introduction	31
4.1.1 Response Rate	31
4.1.2 Categories of the Respondents	31
4.2 Background Information	32
4.2.1 Respondent's Age	32
4.2.2 Response by Gender	33
4.2.3 Level of Education	34
4.2.4 Employment Status of the Victim of Human Trafficking	35
4.2.5 Duration of Travel to Nairobi	35
4.2.6 Marital Status	36
4.2.7 Respondents Religion	36
4.2.8 Main Language used by Victim of Human Trafficking	37
4.2.9 Source of Income	37
4.2.10 Respondents Country of Origin	38
4.2.11 Country of Destination	38
4.2.12 Knowledge of Somebody at Destination	38
4.2.13 Reason for Migration	39

4.2.14 Means of Transport	39
4.2.15 Introduction to the Trafficking Victim	40
4.2.16 Key Informant Response	40
4.2.17 Influence of CTIP to Counter Human Trafficking	42
CHAPTER FIVE	45
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	45
5.1 Introduction	45
5.2 Summary of Key Findings	45
5.3 Conclusion	47
5.4 Error! Bookmark not defined.	
5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies	50
REFERENCES	51
APPENDICES	56
Appendix 1: Questionnaire for Victims of Human Trafficking	56
Appendix II: Questionnaire for Stakeholders	59
Appendix III: Plagiarism Report	61

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Sampling Technique and Sample Size	28
Table 4.1 Response Rate	31
Table 4.2 Categories of the Respondents	32
Table 4.3 Respondents' Age	33
Table 4.4 Response by Gender	33
Table 4.5 Employment Status of the Victim of Human Trafficking	35
Table 4.6 Duration of Travel Nairobi	36
Table 4.7 Source of Income	37
Table 4.8 Introduction to the Trafficking Victim	40
Table 4.9 Influence of CTIP to Counter Human Trafficking	43

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework	26
Figure 4.1 Level of Education	34
Figure 4. 2 Respondents Religion	36
Figure 4.3 Main Language used by Victim of Human Trafficking	37
Figure 4.4 Promises made to Respondents	39

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
EU:	European Union
GAO:	Government Accountability Office
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO:	International Labor Organization
IOM:	International Organization of Migration
LRA:	Lord's Resistance Army
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NSPD:	National Security Presidential Directive
OCPD:	Officer Commanding Police Division
STIs:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TIP:	Trafficking in Persons
TVPA:	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
UK:	United Kingdom
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
USA:	United States of America

ABSTRACT

Globally, there has been the subsequent occurrences of the humanitarian crisis which has been caused by the human trafficking, this has caused great concern to the international organizations and governments. However, there has been difficulty in estimating the extent of its impact due to the covert nature of human trafficking, that notwithstanding, 2 million people are estimated to have been victims of slavery globally as a result of human trafficking. Kenya is a bedrock in of trafficking and smuggling in terms of origin and destination. The dynamics of this phenomenon regarding pull and push factors remains unknown. In terms of the origin of the menace, Kenyans have been trafficked internationally from the Middle East to Europe and South Africa for the provision of domestic labor and sexual services. The methodology used to identify, recruited and transported, can be only known to the victims and the traffickers. The aim of this study was to investigate the factors influencing human trafficking on the horn of Africa with focus to Nairobi County in Kenya. The specific objective of this study was to examine the influence of legal framework, social factors and individual characteristics on human trafficking in Nairobi County. The study was premised on the descriptive research design. The target population for this study comprised of 125 victims of human trafficking and 27 stakeholders. The study applied Krejcie and Morgan formula to come up with a sample size of 113 respondents. Data was collected using questionnaire and interview guide. Qualitative data was analyzed through content analysis. Quantitative data was summarized using tables and charts and organized into frequencies and percentages. Key findings were: most victims were young people aged between 19-25 years, they had a low level of education. Travelled within a short time from origin to destination, a few had prior employment experience, most of the victims were not married, there was no significant gender difference between them, all had originated from Ethiopia and Somalia, and all came to Nairobi by road. Open borders, ethnic groups straddling border areas, collusion by motorists and police officers manning roads were the main facilitating factors for entry into Nairobi. The alluring factors were: the promise of employment, the promise of safety and better wages. The modus operandi were characterized by particular routes that seemed favorable, the introduction of victims to a trafficker, little knowledge of a person in the destination, promises of employment which were often false. The recommendations were: law enforcement officers on the roads must combat human trafficking; regional governments need to network better on the borders to control the trade, introduction of human trafficking in the school curriculum, creation of public awareness, implement anti-corruption measures along the identified conduit roads.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Globally, there has been the subsequent occurrences of the humanitarian crisis which has been caused by the human trafficking, this has caused great concern to the international organizations and governments. However, there has been difficulty in estimating the extent of its impact due to the covert nature of human trafficking, that notwithstanding, 2 million people are estimated to have been victims of slavery globally as a result of human trafficking (United nations, 2010). Human trafficking is matched to drug trafficking as well as firearms smuggling. It accumulates billions of dollars yearly for sophisticated criminal lords and syndicates. Generally, and on the most occasion, out of 27 million individuals involved in trafficking 2.45 million persons are compelled to execute undignified, brutalizing and unsafe work and in poor working conditions similar to slavery (Oram, 2011).

This study will be based on three fundamental theories; the theory of routine activity will be used in this study since its considered as an expansion of the crime opportunity theory that mainly focusses on the actual situation of the crime, apparently this theory holds that the overall planning of the routine activities within the society heightens the opportunities for criminal activities. The theory of rational choice alludes that those who commit the crimes are rational individuals who makes their own decision to do so depending on the benefits and costs involved in the process of the crime penetrations. Finally, modern slavery theory which is also used in this study alludes that even though every trafficking case is unique and peculiar, they share common aspects.

According to IOM (2011) Kenya hosts more than 360,000 refugees but also still having an intensified inflow of refugee from countries such as from Sudan and Somalia. Kenya is nonetheless well-known for being a hotspot for smuggling of goods and services and the trafficking of the human beings. During the violence that followed after the 2007 general elections in Kenya, over 300000 individuals were internally displaced and as a result was vulnerable to several human rights abuse, together with human trafficking and smuggling of good and services (IOM, 2011). According to numerous reports published by IOM Kenya, the organization reports that powerful human trafficking agencies are hosted in Kenya and with a well-organized international network that targets and identifies possible persons and communities that are easily solicited to join the trafficking wagon (IOM, 2008). Nonetheless, a report by US Department of States, (2017) echoes that female adult person are more probable to be targets of human trafficking recruiters who mainly view them as mature enough to provide manual labor (domestic work) as well as sex services.

1.1.1 Concept of Human Trafficking

Several activities define what culminates into what has been described as human trafficking, they include, recruitment and transportation of the individual human being for a single purpose of their exploitations, it also involves harboring, receiving and forceful transfer through coercion and deceptions (United nations 2001). There are several dimensions of human exploitations which are not limited to child soldiering, organ removal, sex trafficking and labor trafficking. Apparently an estimate of 27 million individuals have been victims of the human trafficking worldwide this notwithstanding the difficulty that accompany estimations due to the covert nature of human trafficking (2009).

Human trafficking is matched to drug trafficking as well as firearms smuggling. It accumulates billions of dollars yearly for sophisticated criminal lords and syndicates. Generally, and on the most occasion, out of 27 million individuals involved in trafficking 2.45 million persons are compelled to execute undignified, brutalizing and unsafe work and in poor working conditions similar to slavery. It has not been established whether the increase in human trafficking incidences are because of the improved determinations to inspect, discover and report criminal occasions or if it is instigated by an exact upsurge in the occurrence of the crime globally (Oram, 2011).

In regards to current international crime affecting communities, trafficking on humans is one of among the most common crime. The illegal business in human beings trafficking is perpetually up surging at a worrying rate hence causing more concerns to responsible governing bodies and the international community at large. Present statistics from UNODC on the trafficking of the individual human being's trends suggests that menace of smuggling of people is expanding rapidly and 127 national states are being affected out of the 137 countries globally. Besides, real statistics at both local and international levels continue to be unclear. It is also challenging to attain trustworthy statistical information based on trafficking because the business is illegal and all those involved in the business disguises themselves. Also, it is alleged that some of the trafficking syndicates are powerful hence they influence the investigation bodies.

Human trafficking accounts for sexual exploitation when being trafficked, labor service trafficking as well as trafficking for cultural practices such as ritual performances, especially removal of body parts and organs for sacrifice. Trafficking also happens locally and regional, which means at national levels Kenya in particular with a particular pattern

of human tracking also at regional levels, for instance, East Africa region which comprises of a specific type of tracking activities. For instance, Indian's trafficking arrangements established that 90 percent of trafficking activities are domestically- orientated whereas 10 percent occurs at regional or international levels. Regardless of the types of trafficked victims, each incidence that happens normally comprises of all gender, and groups, with the most common one being tracking on children and women. According to UNODC, (2009) several countries that experience human trafficking are either the origin of the social problem or destination at times can be used as transit zones. Nonetheless, the country may experience all the three trafficking dimensions

Notwithstanding that different groups of people are potential victims to trafficking, Women and children are faced with severe impact regarding the entire population. According to Richard, (1999), several immigrants are a possible victim of inhumane treatment and poor working conditions and are enormously suffering at the hands of their traffickers. A section of traffickers has pushed migrants beyond the provision of domestic services, but rather sexual harassments and physical assault. For instance, Richard, (1999) claims that bullying, sexual exploitation, and brutality are tools utilized by the traffickers.

A study by Winer (1997) found that Chinese trafficker is known for being brutal to their trafficked victims. The author also asserts that they subject the victims to robust labor services without payment and also working under poor conditions. Winer, (1997) further claims that the trafficker used sexual and physical assault to the victims and at times they rape female victims and extort the male counterparts. Several immigrants have claimed that they are subjected to horrible treatment including forcing them to have sex with indoor pets for the human trafficking lords, death threats, locked up to sleep in toilets instead of

bedrooms they are entitled to regarding their human rights. Also, a group of police missions has revealed the victims are chained with handcuff and heavily beaten to prevent them from escaping (Chin, 1999)

1.2 Problem Statement

Even though academic studies, such as, Fleisher, Johnston, Alon and Hunt (2012) and Schulze (2017) have examined the extent of human trafficking and provided testimonies that Kenya is a bedrock in of trafficking and smuggling in terms of origin and destination. The dynamics of this phenomenon regarding pull and push factors remains unknown. In terms of the origin of the menace, Kenyans have been trafficked internationally from the Middle East to Europe and South Africa for the provision of domestic labor and sexual services. The methodology used to identify, recruited and transported, can be only known to the victims and the traffickers. In terms of Kenya being as a human trafficking route and transit, victims are passed through Kenya to countries from and such as Ethiopian, Uganda, and Somali (GOK, 2013). Also, Indians are trafficked through Kenya enrooted to South Africa and the Asia, particularly Middle East (Honeyman, Stukas & Marques, 2016).

Trafficked victims that are adults also face poor working conditions without payment or poor wages and conditions of working are prohibited with no access to some of the basic human rights. Further, studies on females that are victims of the illegal business revealed that the challenges discussed poses enormous consequences to the mental, physical, social, health, and reproductive, which causes the victims to face numerous challenges in life, contract diseases such as HIV, brainwashed, traumatized, abuse substance in trying to cope up with the situation, and on worst cases some die or even murdered (Honeyman, *et.al.*, 2016; Mace, 2013; & Nogler & Pertile, 2016).

According to a study done by TIP (2013), for three consecutive years Kenya has been ranked the second in the category of the watch lists, this ranking has therefore exposed Kenya to a possibility of even being considered as category three. This therefore calls for serious interventions that would demonstrate a serious commitment in dealing with the menace of illegal trade, otherwise the nation may fail to gain a recognition among the best tiers due to the ravaging effects of human trafficking.

A study by CRADLE (2014) revealed that the concept of human trafficking on minors are premised on the exploitations which comes in different forms and manifestations among them being restriction on the access to quality education, physical torture, sexual abuse, prostitutions, forced labor, servitude and unsatisfactory working conditions. The study also revealed that approximately 41.3 percent of the minors including both male and females especially those who are aged between 10 to 14 years of age are smuggled for reasons related to cheap labor services. Apparently there are a myriad of factors that promotes and necessitates trafficking and smuggling of minors among them being limited exposure, homelessness, lack of education and poverty, the study also revealed factors related to limited reporting of these illegal smuggling activities to increase the illegal trafficking of children. Apparently category two slots have been set aside for those countries that declines to comply with the regulations issued by the United States. Trafficking victims' protection act prescribes the bare minimum conditions that are required for a nation to attain better ranking. Apparently ranking is granted based on the determinations for the nations to show efforts that they are putting in place to guarantee obedience towards countering human trafficking.

According to Ondieki (2017) however trafficking of the individuals is an act that is present everywhere, its underlying universal driving force may not be similar in all the regions, because there are varying environmental and socio-cultural and economic factors which are unique to the specific regions. Therefore, there is need to look at the determinants of the human trafficking and smuggling that should be contextually relevant and provide effective interventions towards curbing the menace of human trafficking in totality. Based on the above background the present study attempted to respond to the overarching question on what are the specific factors that are influencing the trafficking of human beings in Kenya?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.2 Main objective of the study

The aim of this study was to investigate the factors influencing human trafficking on the horn of Africa with focus to Nairobi County in Kenya.

1.3.3 Specific Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following specific objectives: -

1. To examine the influence of legal framework on human trafficking in Nairobi County.
2. To determine influence of social factors on human trafficking in Nairobi County.
3. To assess influence of individual characteristics on human trafficking in Nairobi County.

1.4 Research Questions

The study aimed to answer the following research questions: -

1. To what extent does legal framework influence human trafficking in Nairobi

County?

2. How do social factors influence human trafficking in Nairobi County?
3. To what extent does individual characteristics influence human trafficking in Nairobi County?

1.5 Study Justification

This study is of great significance to the following:

The research will be of great benefit to the department of immigrations since they will be able to understand the pull and push variables that enhance trafficking of human being in Kenya and neighboring countries. As such the relevant authority will be able to come up with policies that will provide the solution to this menace.

The study will also be of benefit to the student since the final report of this document will be available in the university library and can be used for later reference by the students who will wish to study or conduct the research in the same theme focused by this study.

1.6 Scope of the study

This research was carried out within Kenya on factors influencing human trafficking in developing countries with focus to human trafficking. Experts in the migration and human trafficking were targeted for interviews, they include stakeholders, the study also interviewed the selected victims of human trafficking in safe homes in Nairobi County. The study covered only three factors legal framework, social factors and individual characteristics which were discussed in the literature review.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Chapter two of the present study deals with analyzing the specific factors that are influencing on the human trafficking within the developing countries. The chapter specifically narrows down on review of the theories relevant to the study, empirical reviews of the key study variables, the conceptual framework, existing research gaps and summarizes with the convening knowledge gaps.

2.1 Theoretical Review

A theory is normally regarded as an idea set to guide or even to explain a certain thing. This study will be grounded on the following key theories which are the Rational Choice Theory, Modern Slavery Theory and Routine Activity Theory.

2.1.1 Rational Choice Theory

Based on the theory of rational Choice Theory, the individuals' unlawful decision making procedures are premised on the free will which underpins the observations of the circumstances, situations and the opportunities that would propel the successful execution of the planned illegal actions Young (2016) The theory proposes that people who eventually commits crimes are individual rational human beings, who decides on such decisions freely after considering the costs and the benefits which are involved in the crime execution processes. The rational decision making processes before committing the crime is based on a number of factors including the consideration of the crime itself, the choice of the victim which particularly is connected to the impending crime to be committed, Modula operandi, the place of crime, when the crime will be committed and also anything else that should follow after the crime has been committed among others.

The policy of *Modula operandi* ascribes to the consideration on the availability of the victim for crime, the location of the victim himself or herself the appropriate time when they are mostly available for the successful execution of the plan, the sustainable and suitable methodologies to apply in the executions and also how they are likely to secure their criminal actions from the criminal justice systems and authorities and other culpable relatives or guardians to the victims. The intention is to be smart as much as possible to be able to commit the act and escape freely.

According to Young (2016), there are some rational theorists who have alleged that the choices of the criminals towards how to conduct their criminal activities will also vary greatly based on the opinion, reasons, experiences, capabilities of the criminals to seize the opportunities for the criminal actions and also their decision making powers. These factors basically inform their chances of success in committing the crime. Therefore, the creation of an integrated structure in committing crime is merely based on the benefits, the price tag, free will, self-control and rational decision making processes.

According to Hedstrom and Ylikoski (2014) the descriptions of trafficking humans of both the voluntary and the involuntary types shows how the policy formulation has been premised on the gains as opposed to the impacts of the act itself. In summary the theory postulates that each and every individual have their own unique preferences and considerations that are available to them within their disposals that allows them to take or consider a specific option for committing crime. The theory also takes into considerations the availability of the information, possibilities of the events, the potential costs and other preferences in choosing their best choice of actions.

2.1.2 Modern Slavery Theory

The modern slavery theory was first coined by Kelvin Bales in 2009. The key tenets of this theory postulates that in as much as each and every case of human trafficking is deemed to be unique and peculiar, the underlying concept is that each of these cases tend to share related aspects.

A number of factors have been identified that are directly related to the human trafficking and these are the demographic profiles, the economic wellbeing, unemployment, economic opportunities and corruptions. These are the factors that propels the increase in the cases of human trafficking in the respective countries. Other factors such as the food production, energy consumption, infant mortality rates, food production, corruption in the governments and the percentage of male populations of over 60 years and above are also some of the factors that increases human trafficking. Furthermore, the idea of production, energy consumption per capita, infant mortality and energy consumptions rates are also some of the significant factors in this trade (Gold, Trautrim and Trodd 2015).

According to Stringer and Michailova (2018) establishments like the, dance hall, massage parlor, strip clubs and brothels are some of the available industries that the trafficked children are enrolled in where sex may or may not be sold. Therefore, the continued demand for these services have been the underlying factor for the continued demand for the traffickers, thus the only way to end human trafficking to end the need for these services that creates the need for the services of these human slaves. When this is done and achieved successfully, it will be of no benefit for the traffickers to continue with their efforts towards the mobilization of humans into the destination states since their demand will no longer be deemed necessary.

Apparently the theory also brings it to the fore, that endless need for the human trafficking has been propelled by the endless availability of the vulnerable human beings who were also readily available for the exploitations from the source countries. The theory also identifies the presence of the organized criminal networks and cartels whether small or large and the need for cheap and involuntary labor in the destination countries as additional factors that promoted trafficking of human beings where considered more vulnerable in the first place.

According to Stringer and Michailova (2018), these organized criminal networks have been at the center stage in promoting human trafficking by being on the forefront on matters economic supply and demand and therefore have been exploiting those who have been trafficked from the destination states for massive gain in terms of huge profit margins for their ventures. On the other hand, poverty and the desire and hope to land a greener pasture by those who are being trafficked has also led to motivate the availability of the victims for the exploitations.

Additionally, the presence of conflicts and social instabilities that are prevalent within the countries of origin has also led to the increased activities of human trafficking. It's also important to mention that the available opportunities for these trafficked victims as within the sex industry and favored women as compared to men and thus the reason why many women have been exposed to these trafficking due to their higher demands in the country of destination.

2.1.3 Routine Activity Theory

The routine activity theory was first coined by Felson and Lawrence E. Cohen, according to the proponents of the theory, it's closely by and large an extension of the crime

opportunity theory which mainly mirrors on the opportunities available for crime. According to this theory social inequalities like the economic status, poverty and joblessness are the main driving forces behind an individual committing crime or being involved in the criminal acts (Reynaldo 2016)

Therefore, the theory postulates that the underlying routine activities among individuals like, where people work, where they live, people they are exposed to and socializes with are the main driving forces for committing crime or getting involved in the criminal activities. The theory also affirms that the decrease in crime or its exponential growth does not rest on the number of people who are already involved in the same crime whether many or few is really not a factor to consider in this case.

Subsequently, the theory also holds that the enabling environmental factors, availability of the market and also the prevalence of the biases within the social justice systems are some of the motivating factors that propels the criminals to ultimate decide to commit the criminal activities, unlike other contemporary factors like the socio-political status and ambitions of the individuals. Theory holds that the routine activities make the crime look of low risk, easy to manage and eliminate its consequences.

The theory has mentioned the interplay of the factors around time and space that motivates the planning and execution of the criminal activities, however the theory has failed to explain on why other people within the same environment with the prevailing conditions decides not to involve themselves in the criminal activities (Reynaldo 2016)

2.3 Review of Variables

2.3.1 Kenya's Legal Framework and Human Trafficking in Kenya

The essential human rights and freedoms has been the underlying basis for the protection of human beings from all forms of exploitations not to mention trafficking among others. Chapter four of the Kenyan Constitution talks about the bill of rights which in essence is the human rights and freedoms simply put. The rights and freedom of individuals are not limited to the right to safe guard the victims of crime, right to life, right to quality housing, right to equality and freedom from all sorts of discriminations, protection against forced labour and slavery, freedom of movement and right tom human dignity (GOK, 2013)

The bill of rights contains in it all forms of human exploitations against which people should be guarded from by the constitutions, it mentions exploitations like smuggling and trafficking of human beings, being subjected to forced labour with poor payments, subjecting the victims to brutal treatments, homicide and restriction of movements. The bill of rights emphasizes that the misuse of the human being shall comprise to the bare minimum all forms of sexual exploitations which are not limited to the prostitutions, other forms of slavery and child forced labour and also the use of other human body organs as objects of making sacrifices of all forms.

There was a much celebrated and appreciated investigations on matters of all human trafficking back in 2008, this culminated into a tremendous startling improvement on the Kenyan anti-trafficking efforts. However, despite this move, apparently in 2014 the latest results indicate that Kenya has gone back to its knees and is placed at tier 2 watch list. Apparently this demonstrates that Kenya as a nation has failed to demonstrate any significant efforts in fighting against the rampant human trafficking, some kin to saying

that their overall effort is uncoordinated and is missing in creative oversights thus promoting a conducive environment for the human trafficking to thrive.

However, the national plan of action has been devised with a single sole purpose of seeing that human trafficking is completely dealt with, the framework covered the period between 2013-2017 (GOK, 2013) The motivating factors behind the establishment of the framework was on the grounds that Kenya has failed to implement the bare minimum principles for the eradication of the human trafficking.

The Kenya National plan to deal with the ravaging effects of the human trafficking and smuggling is espoused in 3Ps approach which implies; protection, prevention and prosecutions. Apparently Article 9 of the Palermo protocols mandates the nations to put in place very comprehensive and precise programs, policies and other programs to eradicate human trafficking and also to protect the victims of human trafficking especially the women and children from the vulnerability or re-victimization. Apparently the concepts of the 3Ps continue to act as the fundamental framework which is used by the governments worldwide to combat all forms of human trafficking. The United Nations also abides by the protocols as manifested in the united nation procedure to overpower, avert and penalize human trafficking (Palermo protocol and U.S. TVPA, 2016)

If the global movement expects to observe and completely curtail all forms of human trafficking, then the prevention efforts and initiatives remains to be essential and needs full implementations. Apparently the previous efforts and measures that were put in place were meant to sensitize the public and create awareness about the sources and the destinations of the human trafficking. Therefore, the apparent initiatives aim at strongly amending the

laws especially those that omit the classes of workers from the labour law exploitations and aims at proving a dynamic labour law enforcements that will strongly promote and deal with the sectors where these human trafficking originates from and thus promote the implementation of the principles that will help to address the susceptibilities. The deterrence measures revolve around capacity building to raise the public awareness and thus reduce the fraudulent employment opportunities that promotes human trafficking.

The policies are in place to protect the victims from the damages that are suffered due to the activities that are linked to the trafficking, therefore the protection remains to be essential to the victims it protect them from any mistreatment and the subsequent consequences that they may experience like the physical and the mental damages. The United Nations and the global word has been on the frontline to deal with all forms of contemporary slavery.

Measures such as the reintegration, rescue and rehabilitations have been introduced to safe guard the victims. Article 6 of the Palermo protocols has a provision that ensures safe guarding and upholding the confidentiality and the identity of the victims of human trafficking, therefore the domestic and the respective state legal frameworks should have strategies in place to defend and protect the victims of these heinous acts.

Above all the fundamental three priority principles are the need for the direct assistance of the victims, database on the case law and research and the capacity building that is offered to the victims for the services providers. These protection approaches and strategies are organized in both the Palermo protocols and the United Nations victims' protection acts (TVPA) and they remain essential for any government in their effort to deal with the

trafficking of human beings. However, given the complex demographic factors surrounding the concepts of human trafficking, there are so many traffickers who privately are involved but remains problematic to prosecutions, they are connected to the international criminal organizations and are hard to be caught. Their prosecutions are sometimes even made harder when these victims fail to give testimonies against the offenders perhaps for the fear of victimizations. Therefore, to realize the required success, the policies and the trafficking laws must be implemented against the human traffickers and the offenders must equally be compensated by the properties which are confiscated from the offenders. Equally there is need for counselling and training among the victims of human trafficking, this will ensure that an insensitive investigation does not leave them with any psychological trauma (Palermo protocol and U.S. TVPA, 2016).

2.3.2 Social Factors and Human Trafficking in Kenya

Ideally, the level of strength incorporated with nature of a person's associations determines their trafficking conditions. For instance, those who is weak social background, orphanage, widow, homeless and the divorced women are usually vulnerable trafficking. Also, females and children with domestic violence are a deeply considered risk to the social problem. What is more, those known to any person who was trafficked in the destination area are provided with a much more comfortable and safer migration by the traffickers. In light to this point, having colleagues already known to the trafficking syndicate, will put pressure and entice other potential individuals to join the wagon. However, the encouragement could be a risk factor for trafficking.

Adepoju (2015) states that orphanage is related to extreme poverty, powerful work and child labor, as well as levels of school dropout, especially for young schooling girls who

come from burdened families that are not able to raise to school fees. Moreover, these people are from social backgrounds with poor children protection; traditional beliefs that are outdated and only enhance social behaviors such as human trafficking. Children that lose one of their parents or guardians are also perhaps poised to be influenced to join human trafficking as a mean of survival (Adepoju, 2005). Nonetheless, numerous factors that facilitate the behavior are degenerates because of social problems, rather than collapsed family structures are of these trafficked victims.

Irresponsible parents who resort to child neglect and child labour also facilitate the behavior, whether unknowingly or not. A broad body of research has also observed that the presence of large family size among most cultures in Sub-Saharan orchestrates the human trafficking syndicate. As advanced by Adepoju, (2005), parents or guardian of large family size are unable to provide basic needs to their children, and other go a mile to force them into child labour, early marriages, and other social behaviors such as engaging in human trafficking so that they can provide for their siblings. Besides, a study in West Africa disclosed a relationship between the bearers of a large family as being irresponsible parents to their children.

Nogler and Pertile, (2016) accounts that women, especially those forced into marriages, sexually abused may also encounter challenged that motivates them to migrate from their origins in the name of dodging their husbands or parents only to land in the hand of traffickers. However, UNICEF, (2013) notes children exiting their homes might have encountered severe physical abuse and social problems. The study observed that only 3% of the Tanzanian children are commercially exploited sexually since they were kicked out of their homes by their parents. Also, these findings concur with Fitzgibbon, (2013) study,

which revealed that children left their homes because of socially-related problems such as forced marriages, sexual abuse, and child labour, whereas 20% escaped due to physical assault and neglect. Though, a study conducted by Fong, (2004) disclosed that some of the children left their home after getting permission and authorization from their guardians and parents. Situations like these happen as a result of economic challenges such as poverty and need to obtain another source of livelihood.

2.3.3 Individual Characteristics

Regarding personal attributes, trafficked individuals are exposed to the problem because of life constraints such as unemployment as compared to underlying forces in the societies that these victims come from. Even though, most of the victims are passively enticed to join human trafficking rather than those who are employed by the human traffickers through active means. Frequently, these individuals who are subjected to human trafficking as well as the family members would search for assistance out of their circumstances; hence susceptible to the traffickers. These victims usually search for the better source of livelihood, a job in other destinations, which pushes them to escape their existing condition.

A majority of the illegal trade victims might perhaps have been street dwellers with no or limited educational qualifications as such, end up with limited employment opportunities. In some cases, multiple female (women and girls) are chased either by their families or society. Others are dismissed from their workplace because of the challenges associated with their gender such as pregnancy (Pearson, 2013). A research conducted by KIWOHEDE, (2016) a non-governmental organization working closely with the victims of female trafficking in Tanzania, claimed sexually exploited women and girls who also have limited educational interest, perform well below in schools as other even do not have

access to education as well as high rates of school dropout are exposed explicitly to trafficking. Besides, numerous young adults and children, 50(20%) of total sample whom to the Organization interviewed indicated illiterate, prostitution as being the primary source of livelihood in the city.

According to Fitzgibbon, (2003) an exploited person may be further at risk of being trafficked. For instance, the author advances that, domestic workers in West Africa and Dar-es-Salaam whose employers are sexually abusing them opted for unplanned and early marriages. Though, sections of other individuals and families, regardless of being victims of these social problems, end up not being human trafficking victims. However, there exists a minimum consensus of factors which inspire specific individuals to be more resistant to trafficking regardless of numerous risk factors. Majority of the individuals have been rendered vulnerable to fall a prey of human trafficking due to the unmet needs of the livelihoods, this makes majority to give in to the tricks of the traffickers in the hope that they will address their overwhelming needs. Therefore, it's not in doubt that poverty has a direct correlation with the poor condition of the parents to the victims and their chances of believing in the lies and tricks of the traffickers.

Kadonya *et al.*, (2002) observed that 15% of teenagers interviewed in a survey were employed in the informal sector, indicated that life constraints inspired them to search for employment as their primary motive for being at the location where they were currently working. Also, poverty, which implied a lack of means of supporting themselves and limited job opportunities were echoed by 40% of the respondents who were commercial sex exploited teenagers. Another research conducted in Tanzania also established that factors that motivate the surveyed individual to join human trafficking wagon was because

of challenges getting work, which left them with no choice but to accept the exploitative labour force (Kadonya *et al.*, 2002).

There is not any of the research reviewed that discloses the facts that trafficked victims are generally unemployed, as compared to others who were also interviewed in the same region that human trafficking occurs. Though, multiple claims reported and indicated that there might be a correlation between employments, social and financial challenges such as poverty, unemployment, and limited education livelihoods, and human trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa. However, they were merely based on opinions, rather than statistics from verified demographic data.

The statistics came from slum dwellers who were in total desperation and poverty such as street children, street beggars who mainly live without support from families and institutions in Africa's major cities. Unpredictable migration and human trafficking among youths were instigated and intensified by the gap between lack of employment opportunities and economic crisis (Adepoju, 2005). Occasionally, occupations of victims in trafficking are for own benefit and at times to explore other sources of income to support their family through allowances upon a successful trafficking mission and also recruitment. Kamala *et al.*, (2001) asserts that most women may be forced into human trafficking to support their family. For youths, they benefit from the business to facilitate their livelihood and that of their families to have an extra income from trafficking their relatives in case they lack means of livelihood entirely. The trend is motivated with a perception of taking their loved one into trafficking so that they could also have living.

Such vulnerability of women can be established in the aspect of unemployment. Then again, the basis of latter is anecdotal proof rather than logical analysis. It is possible for

most women to have fewer livelihood options when their likelihood of acquiring land and capital as well as wages are considerably low, which compels them to opt for migration opportunities as suggested by Kamala et al, (2001). Notably, the social and cultural practices that marginalize women illuminate on “feminization of migration.” Besides basic needs, women can seek opportunities to pay off debts. A perception that working in cities is less arduous and has more pay than working in the countryside is popular in the modern world. Such a desire for quick and easy payoff can turn out to be a precursor for women trafficking and exploitation. Nonetheless, other studies suggest that individual’s hope for a better living does not ordinarily means that their primary goal is a complete life: “nearly 80% of girls who were interviewed do not ordinarily desire to be wealthy. Instead, their primary goal is to access good life. Given this, migration of women can be perceived as an attempt to access more freedom.

2.4 Empirical Review

There are a number of studies which have been conducted both locally and internationally that are relevant to the subject of the study that is to determine on the factors that are influencing on the human trafficking among the countries that are still developing.

Honryman, Stukas and Marques (2016) conducted a research that focused on the factors around the human trafficking especially the specific factors that influence on the willingness to combat the issues. This study was conducted in Australia. Subsequently the study sought to survey 216 Australians which was basically 70 percent female) the study aimed at assessing the perception of sex and labour trafficking and also the actions that should be taken to reduce them as well.

The findings of the study revealed that majority of the women were associated with the greater willingness and desire to take immediate action, they also perceived actions being more efficacious as compared to the men and the results predicted their willingness.

Mace (2013) did a study in the United States, the study was done basically to investigate on the causes of child trafficking with specific reference to the perception of the minors in Colorado. The research utilized a qualitative descriptive case study approach with the help of the semi structured face to face interviews where the experience of ten child welfare professionals within the specific identified geographical area of the Colorado was examined purposely for the study. Subsequently data was gathered primarily by the use of an interview guide whereas the demographic parameters were collected with the use of the survey forms. The results of the study revealed that there was a correlation between lack of awareness on the matters child trafficking, the statistics and the law and the meanings of the concepts of trafficking and what it involves and how it was fundamentally different the child abuse and sexual abuses that were meted on children and the exploitations and prostitutions cases as well.

The study further established that there was the lack of understanding regarding children trafficking and the definitions that were directly impacting on the levels of an awareness among the vast majority, further the meaning and the ability to correctly identify the major victims and the major challenges that were impacting on the victims were also identified as basically being victim identifications due to factors that were associated to the lack of awareness, ambiguity in drawing meaning and also lack of training needs with regard to child trafficking.

Yodoglah (2018) conducted a study in Ghana, the study was targeted at trying to examine the factors that contributed towards influencing child trafficking. The study made use of the data that was gathered from the media and also other institutional reports plus other articles that were giving information with regard to child trafficking. The study considered the periods between 2013 to 2017 where qualitative and quantitative content analysis methods was done as the primary method of the data analysis

The results of the study revealed that however there has been overwhelming desire to control the human trafficking in Ghana, the article reviewed still revealed that there was wide spread of child trafficking in Ghana. The results of the study also revealed that there were massive exploitations of children specifically those who were below five years through sexual and forced labor exploitations among other heinous acts. The study also revealed that poverty has been the main contributing factors towards the exploitation of the minors. Other factors related to culture such as forced marriages and the societal norms were also identified as fostering child abuse. The study also revealed that Ghana has a porous border and weak laws with poor enforcements coupled with lack of political commitment that contributed towards worsening of the situation.

Locally here in Kenya, Ondieki (2017) did a study on the human trafficking and the underlying impacts that it had on the national security within the Kenyan borders. The study relied greatly on the secondary data where desktop review was done. Subsequently the researcher also conducted oral interviews with the help from the selected key informants where information was solicited from them through structured questions. The study finding revealed that in order to strengthen the regional security structure and architecture, there was the compelling demand to improve on the human and social security

through establishing of a sound regional commission for the human rights RCHR focusing on the United Nations high commission office for the human rights OHCHR.

2.5 Research Gap

Honeyman, Stukas and Marques, (2016) did a study that assessed Human trafficking: Factors that influence willingness to combat the issue. However, this study was undertaken in Australia which is a developed country while the current study will be undertaken in Kenya which has a different context. Also, Mace, (2013) did a study that investigated Child trafficking: A case study of the perceptions of child welfare professionals in Colorado. However, the study was undertaken in America which is a developed country and its main focus was child trafficking while the current study will be done in Kenya and it will focus on general population despite the age involved. In Ghana, Yadoglah, (2018) conducted a study that aimed to examine factors influencing Child trafficking in Ghana. However, the current study will be done in Kenya and it will focus on general population despite the age involved.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a diagrammatic representation of the relationship that exists between study independent and dependent variables. In this study, Kenya legal framework, social factors and individual characteristics represent the independent variables of the research while on the other hand human trafficking represent the study dependent variable as illustrated in Figure 2.1 below.

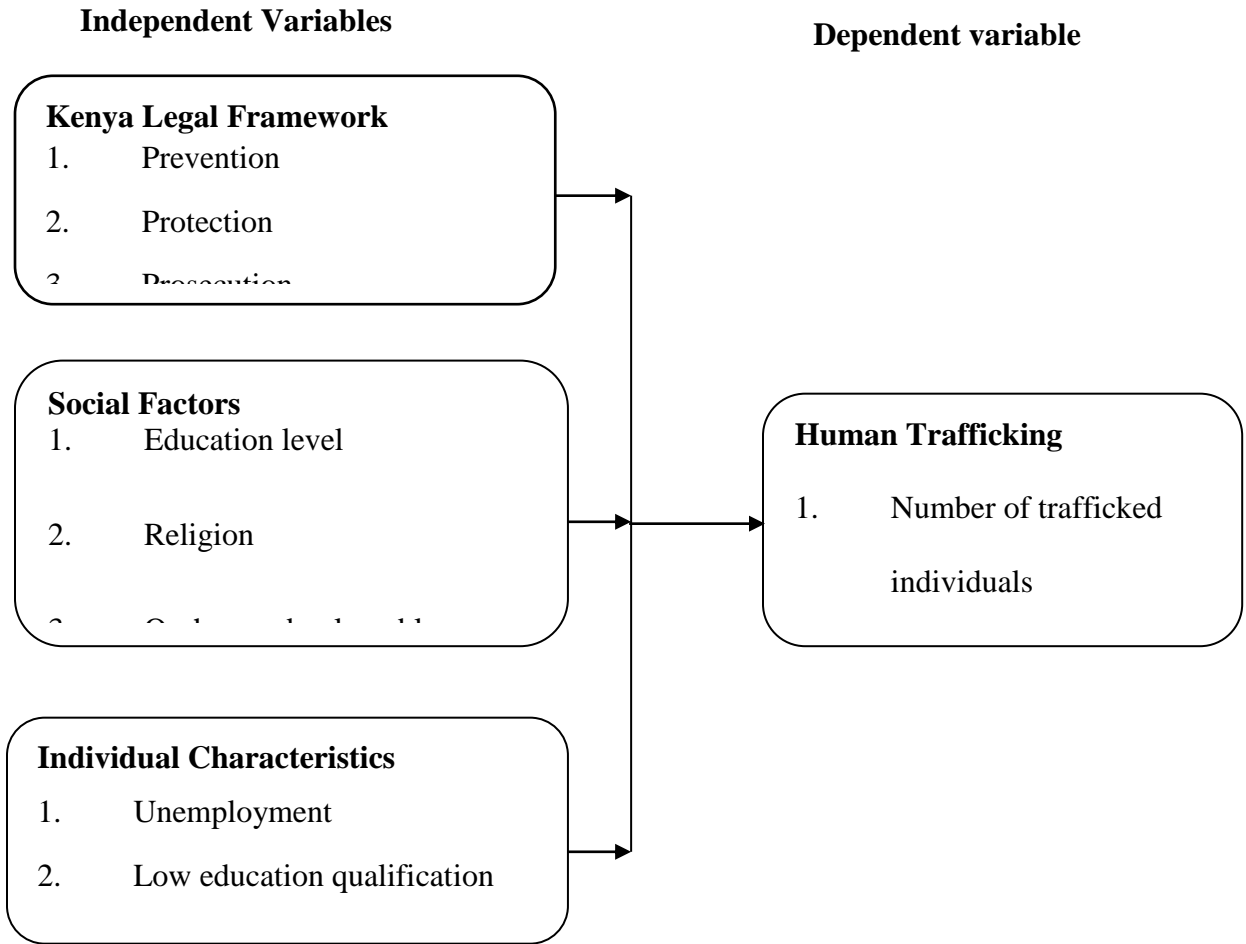


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Chapter three focuses on study site description, research design, sampling procedure, data collection methods and tools, and ethical considerations.

3.3 Research Design

The study was premised on the descriptive research design, there are several advantages that are related with the use of the descriptive research design in conducting study, and first this approach encompasses the observation of the observation of the phenomenon characteristics and then pursuing the investigation of the possible correlation that exists between the two or more variables. This design assists with the provision of the answers to the fundamental research questions like, where, when, who and what and how those questions are related with the specific research problems. Subsequently the design does not allow for changing or modification of the situation that is being investigated by the study since it does not establish the cause and the end effects relationships. Subsequently, this research design assists with conducting the study within the shortest time possible. However, the design does not ascertain the research questions on the why reasons, however it illustrates the connections that exists between the key study variables within a very short period of time (Wambugu, Ndunge, Mbii, & Nyonje, 2015). The study also incorporated aspects of a case study, to allow the in depth study of the phenomena.

3.4 Target population

The target population for this study comprised of 125 victims of human trafficking at safe homes in Nairobi County and 27 other stakeholders such as immigration officers, Head of

institutions and police officers. This included a population of 152 individuals from which a sample of 113 was selected.

3.5 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

The study sampling approaches relates to the processes of identifying and selecting the representative part of the study population. The study respondents were picked from the four major groups these were; victims of human trafficking, police officers, head of institutions (safe homes) and immigration officer. According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970) determining the sample size table, in a population of 152 a sample of 113 as sample size. Thus the study sampled a population of 113 respondents.

Table 3.1 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

Category of Respondents	Population	Sample Size
Stakeholders (immigration officers, Head of institutions and police officers)	27	19
Victims of human trafficking	125	94
Total	152	113

3.6 Methods of Data Collection

3.6.1 Key Informant Interviews

Key respondent's interviews was undertaken from stakeholders such as police officers, head of institutions (safe homes) and immigration officer knowledgeable about the law and the human trafficking chain. These involved police officers, head of institutions (safe homes) and immigration officer. Also, in-depth interviews were held with them on various topics of human trafficking.

3.6.2 Data Collection Instrument

A short questionnaire was administered to accessible respondents (human trafficking victims) who were at safe home in Pangani. They were interviewed in order to capture characteristics associated with trafficked human beings as well as motivation to migrate, the processing they go through from origin to destination. They were also interviewed on the area of origin, destination, how they were recruited, the amount of money paid and promises made to them.

3.6.3 Secondary Data

For the purposes of the present research, sources from the reports, books and newspaper articles and journal articles comprised the sources of information for the secondary data. The aim of the secondary data was to reveal pertinent information and statistical data on the human trafficking reports especially before the enactment of the policy. This was done to help draw the impact with regard to the migration policies and procedures.

3.7 Data Analysis

Qualitative data was analyzed through content analysis. Quantitative data was summarized using tables and charts and organized into frequencies and percentages. Data was analyzed and presented using SPSS and Microsoft Excel.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

In this study, the following ethical issues were considered. The researcher obtained a letter of authorization from the University of Nairobi to undertake data collection. The researcher also obtained permission from the National Police Service given the sensitivity of the research topic and the time the data was collected when there was Corona Virus epidemic (COVID 19). The researcher introduced himself to the respective officer commanding

the safe homes. The researcher assured the respondents of confidentiality of the research process. The researcher, also asked respondents not to provide any personal identities. The researcher assured the respondents that the interview is voluntary and for academic purpose only. The researcher explained the purpose of the study to the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

The present research was targeted at attempting to investigate on the factors influencing trafficking of human beings on the horn of Africa with focus to Nairobi County in Kenya. More specifically, the study sought to examine the influence of legal framework on human trafficking in Nairobi County, to determine influence of social factors on human trafficking in Nairobi County and to influence of individual characteristics on human trafficking in Nairobi County.

4.1.1 Response Rate

A response rate of 86% was achieved by the study, this was reflected by 97 respondents who were reached for the purposes of data collection, a total of 113 were targeted for the study with only 16 of the respondents failing to respond satisfactorily to the questionnaires. However, the results were deemed adequate for a conclusive and legitimate analysis and reporting as opined by Mugenda and Mugenda (2010) the results are tabulated in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

Questionnaires	Frequency	Percent (%)
Reached	97	86
Unreached	16	14
Distributed	113	100

4.1.2 Categories of the Respondents

The targeted population of this study were from different category. Some of the respondents were required to fill in the questionnaire while the other were required to respond to the interview guide. And for the purpose of data interpretation and analysis, response from the respondents who were responding to questionnaire will be analyzed

using tables and figures while response from key informant who were responding to interview guide will be analyzed in content analysis. From 97 respondents who participated in the study 91(93.8%) were victims of human trafficking while 6(6.2%) were stakeholders. Thus presentation and data analysis below will be considered for 91 respondents where key informants section will be considered for the six interviewees of key informants.

Table 4.2 Categories of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Victim of Human Trafficking	91	93.8
Stakeholders	6	6.2
Total	97	100

4.2 Background Information

The study responses are presented in terms of the percentages and the frequencies and these are also presented in tables and figures for ease of interpretations and drawing of the inferences.

4.2.1 Respondent's Age

Most of the victims of human trafficking were youth between 19-25 years which constituted 64.6% of the sample. Those in the 26-35 years' bracket were 26.1% while those below 18 years were 9.3%. Therefore, victims of trafficking are young people as shown in Table 4.1. Based on the results, it can be drawn that ages of the majority of the respondents reached for the purpose of this study revealed that they were majorly youthful to the middle age, with most of them aging between 19 and 35 years. The results showed that majority of the youths were the victims of the consequences of human trafficking.

Table 4.3 Respondents' Age

Age (years)	Percentage (%)
Less than 18 Years	9.3
19-25 Years	64.6
26-35 Years	26.1
Total	100

4.2.2 Response by Gender

Further the study sought to show the representation of the respondents based on their gender, thus information on the gender distribution was captured since it was importation in revealing an aspect of the data variability, the results collected as with regard to the gender of the respondents are as presented in the table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4 Response by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	61	67.1
Female	30	32.9
Total	91	100.0

The results as demonstrated in the table above revealed that majority 67.1% (61) of the respondents were male while only 32.9% (30) of the respondents were female, these results revealed that majority of the respondents were male as compared to the female respondents. The representation on gender was considered adequate and demonstrated gender parity. However, the significant number of male indicates the disparity that exists in the labour market where majority of male are considered for employments in the immigration and international relations as compared to the number of their female counterparts Okumu (2009) has alluded that the gender disparity within the labour market is a strong indicator in the disparities within the economic investment labour patterns across the globe.

4.2.3 Level of Education

The researcher was also interested in establishing the education variability among the respondents, education level of the respondents was significant since there is strong correlation between the education level of the respondents and their level of perceiving and responding to questions. The results obtained were presented in the Figure 4.1 below;

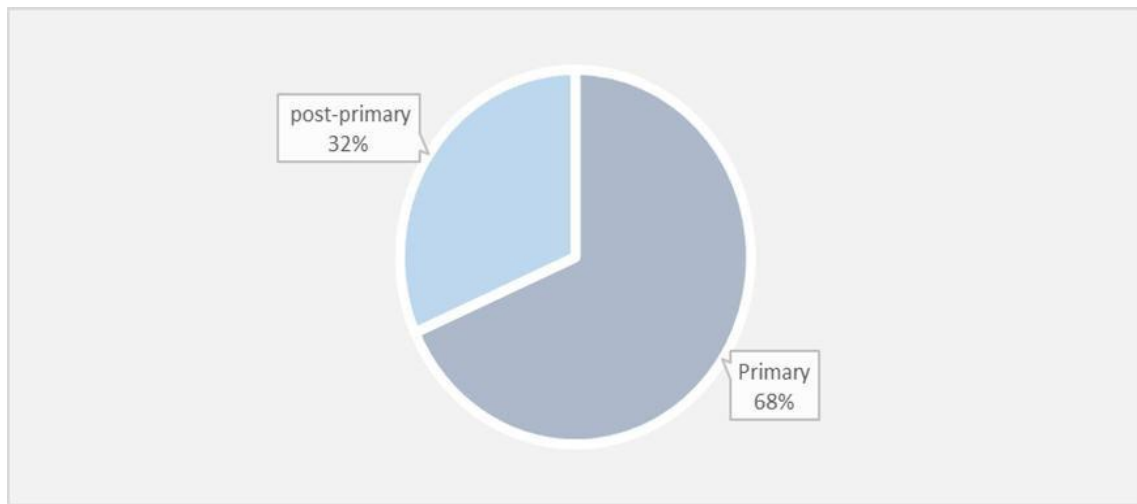


Figure 4.1 Level of Education

Generally, the victims of trafficking have a low level of education. The education is that which enables them to have the minimum necessary ability to communicate, read and write orally. It is therefore concluded that the lower the education, the higher the vulnerability to be trafficked. Most of the respondents 68.4% had primary education and 31.6% had some experience of post-primary schooling. It was difficult to extract whether those with secondary education had completed schooling at that level or not as shown in Figure 4.1.

4.2.4 Employment Status of the Victim of Human Trafficking

Of the 91 respondents only 33% had been employed before in their place of origin but the majority 67% had no previous employment experience. The types of employment mentioned were housework, farm work and selling in the market stall. These are generally

low paying jobs which may have been motivating enough hence the decision to look for better employment elsewhere.

Table 4.5 Employment Status of the Victim of Human Trafficking

Employment status	Frequency	Percent (%)
No	61	67.1
Yes	30	32.9
Total	91	100.0

4.2.5 Duration of Travel to Nairobi

From physical observation, the victims of trafficking appeared exhausted. When asked for the period they took to travel from their home to the time they arrived in Nairobi a mixed picture arose which showed that they had different experiences. The experiences must have been influenced by means of travel they used or the route they took and other unknown factors. While some took less than a week to get to Nairobi, some took much longer. According to a key respondent knowledgeable about the problem, those traffickers familiar with the road and who make proper payments can deliver their victims to Nairobi within the shortest time. The shorter the time taken on the road, the less the risks of arrest as presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Duration of Travel Nairobi

No of days	Population	Percentage
Less than 5 Days	49	53.8
6-10 Days	33	35.8
10-15 Days	9	10.4
Total	91	100

4.2.6 Marital Status

Most of the victims were married not 69.2% while 30.8% were married. Of those who were married 68.8% had a child while 31.2 had no child at the time of leaving home. None of the respondents were accompanied by a child. Similarly, none of the respondents was accompanied by a spouse or relative. Also none of the respondents knew each other before. They came to know each other when they were in police custody and remand prison.

4.2.7 Respondents Religion

Most of the respondents were Muslim 62.0%, Christian 24% and 14% did not respond to the question when asked.

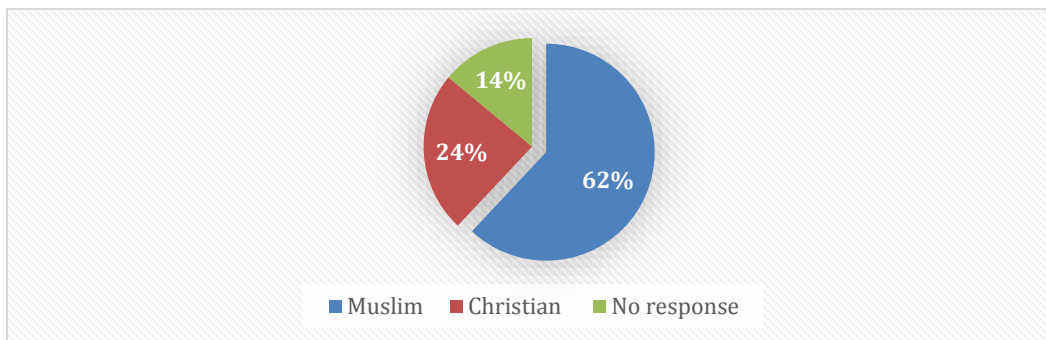


Figure 4. 2 Respondents Religion

4.2.8 Main Language used by Victim of Human Trafficking

The study sought to establish the main language that the victims of Human Trafficking used. From the study majority (47%) of the respondents used Somali language, 31% used Amharic language, 15% used Swahili while 7% used the four languages.

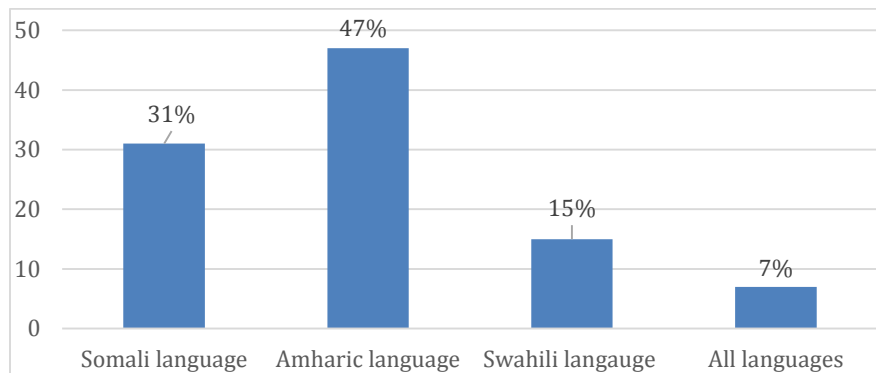


Figure 4.3 Main Language used by Victim of Human Trafficking

4.2.9 Source of Income

When asked about the source of the money they used to pay in order to secure employment in the destination country the results were as follows: Casual labour 45%; employment 34% and Business 21%. The results show that the people most vulnerable to trafficking are those in the low-income bracket. The amount they paid to be delivered to the destination ranged between USD 1,500-3,000. These amounts were paid in full before the trip began, as presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Source of Income

Source of Income	Population	Per cent (%)
Casual labour	41	45
employment	31	34
Business	19	21
Total	91	100

4.2.10 Respondents Country of Origin

Even though there is human trafficking internally, none of the respondents in police custody “safe home” was Kenyan nationals. Majority 80% were Somalia, and 15% were from Ethiopian and 5% from other countries like South Sudan, Eriteria and Djibouti. All of them were not born in Kenya, and when they embarked on the journey to Kenya, it was their first time to go beyond the border towns. The Ethiopians entered through Moyale and Forole town while the Somali entered through Liboi and Mandera towns. The others used mostly Somali-Kenya border to enter in the country while few used Ethiopia Kenya boarder.

4.2.11 Country of Destination

Regarding destination, most of the respondents 88% were coming to Kenya in particular Nairobi while 12% mentioned South Africa. According to a key respondent Nairobi is a preferred destination for Ethiopian and Somali migrants because of the high number of national’s resident and doing business. It is therefore natural for them to get employment and protection once they are in Nairobi. South Africa is no longer a destination for many ever since the time of anti-migrant riots some time back.

4.2.12 Knowledge of Somebody at Destination

Although 34.0% knew somebody personally at the destination, most 66.0% did not know anybody, but they were to be handed over to those who had placed a request for an employee. However, they obtained information in different ways: through a friend 35.0%, through an agent 23.0% and through a person who succeeded 42.0% earlier on.

4.2.13 Reason for Migration

Most of the respondents 69.5% were promised employment/better employment in Kenya or South Africa. They were promised higher pay than what they were earning while those who were unemployed they were promised immediate employment on arrival. Other respondents (19.7%) reported having no choice since their representative had already made the preparations in advance. Also, 10.8% of the respondents they had been promised education on arrival in Kenya. None of the victims indicated marriage as a promise. In both Somalia and Ethiopia, a significant proportion of respondents reported that traffickers had either promised an employment opportunity to the victims or assured them of jobs with a better salary to convince them so that they can accept the deal as shown in figure 4.8.

Table 4.8: Promises made to Respondents

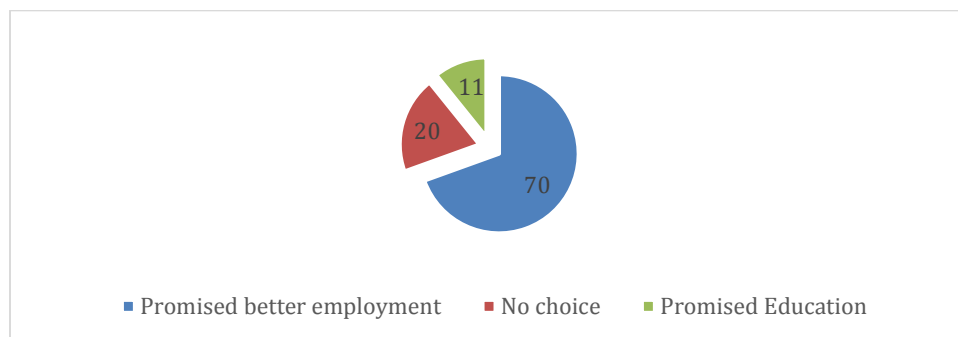


Figure 4.4 Promises made to Respondents

4.2.14 Means of Transport

According to key respondents, the available means of transport is a road from the border towns. The trafficker pays for the facilitation process. None of the trafficking victims paid fare directly to the driver of the transport vehicle. In-depth discussions with key informants showed that traffickers have the full responsibility to transport and facilitate the trafficked person to the intended destination. This limits or eliminates direct communication between the trafficked person and other people. In a few cases, the trafficked persons have to

disembark from the vehicle and walk through the bush in places where the traffickers predict hostility from the police.

4.2.15 Introduction to the Trafficking Victim

Only 13(36.1%) of the respondents were willing to give information on the way they were introduced to the trafficker. Of the total of 13 who responded 5(38.4%) of them were introduced by somebody else to the trafficking victim, 2(15.3%) knew the recruiter personally, 5(38.4%) the recruiter went to the place where he worked/home and 1(7.7%) the recruiter was a family member well known to the victim as indicated in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Introduction to the Trafficking Victim

Introduction to the trafficking victim	Percentage (%)
Introduced by someone	38.4
Knew the recruiter	38.4
The recruiter went to the place	7.7

4.2.16 Key Informant Response

The information presented here is based on in-depth discussions with key informants. The study aimed to establish how human's beings trafficked are recruited including the entire process. Interviewee indicated that recruitment process differs depending on the cartel. Some of the ways include: advertisement on media for jobs, announcement in churches, market places for jobs, scholarship, relative's referrals, social media influence and word of mouth from friends, relatives. Interviewee also indicated that usually trafficked people move in groups. It is a strategy used by the network members to minimize costs on their part. They make more money instantly if they can move a big number at once. Even on the part of the transporters, it makes more economic sense to move a big group together. Further, the police also make more money when it is a big group since they charge a person for them to clear passage in their area.

On whether recruiters are identifiable. Interviews pointed that recruiters are those persons involved in the initial stage of human trafficking. See CTIP Act, 2010. they include: job recruitment agents, relatives, friends, pastors, community gatekeepers, travelled friends.

On how traffickers manage to reach the targeted destination, interviewee indicated that flows into Nairobi varies from north, eastern part being most routes. Refer to National crime research Centre report on human trafficking, Kenya US TIP, report and Haart Kenya Reports. The purpose of the recruiter is to get a person out to the destination. The recruiter uses a language that is convincing in order to get a person to consent. Once the person begins the journey the recruiter's work is over. It is handed over to the receiver which tells them what work is available. At this point the victims are desperate, they know they are illegally present and can be arrested.

To how trafficked pay for being transported, the study established that there are cases where the traffickers demand the trafficked person pay them for having successfully transported them and found them employment. They even demand payments from the first earnings by the victim. It is a dirty industry full of crooks. The human traffickers would demand the victims or the custodians of the victims for down payment so that they facilitate better service delivery to them such as transport and job reservation. Trafficked victims are occasionally required to refund their trafficker back the costs of travel, accommodation and food after reaching the destination.

Most of the victims of human trafficking are attractions to come to Nairobi for greener pastures like better lifestyle, more and well-paying job opportunities, access to education quality, medical services and others it's all about adventure. On the other hand, they move from the country of origin due to poverty, marginalization of communities by poor

governance system, corruption, inequality due to negative cultural rights, low level of education, less opportunities for jobs in rural areas, misconception about the lifestyle in urban centres sometimes.

Border points such as Moyale, Busia, Lungalunga, Namanga, JKIA and Mombasa airport are often the common entry points to Kenya and which routes are used by traffickers. However, some people use illegal routes-panya routes which are unmanned since they are not gazetted as entry or exit border points.

4.2.17 Influence of CTIP to Counter Human Trafficking

The study sought to ascertain the Influence of CTIP to Counter Human Trafficking. To this end, respondents were asked to indicate their respective levels of agreement with a set of statements posed to the effect of migration policies and their effects on human trafficking.

Results are presented in table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Influence of CTIP to Counter Human Trafficking

Statement	Mean	STDev
Spearhead policy formulation and awareness on trafficking in person	4.08	1.108
Help in implementation of the national plan of action for combating counter trafficking in person in Kenya	4.16	1.335
Support in development of profile register for perpetrators of trafficking	3.97	1.218
Help in development programmes for victims of trafficking in persons	3.75	1.301
Assist in coordination of the National Referral Mechanism for assisting victims of trafficking in persons.	3.85	1.274
Help in regular update of the directory of service providers for assisting victims of trafficking	3.45	1.447
Help in compilation and documentation of data and information on cases of trafficking in prisons	3.82	1.301

As presented in table 4.4, majority of respondents agreed that CTIP helps in implementation of the national plan of action for combating counter trafficking in person in Kenya as indicated by mean of 4.16; and that helps to spearhead policy formulation and awareness on trafficking in person as indicated by mean score of 4.08. likewise, respondents agreed that support in development of profile register for perpetrators of trafficking, CTIP assist in coordination of the National Referral Mechanism for assisting victims of trafficking in persons and that it help in compilation and documentation of data and information on cases of trafficking in prisons as shown by mean score of 3.97 3.85 and 3.82 respectively. CTIP also helps in in development programmes for victims of trafficking in persons as indicated by mean score of 3.75. respondents were neutral that CTIP helps in regular update of the directory of service providers for assisting victims of trafficking as shown by mean of 3.45.

According to interviewee, despite existence of clear and well laid out migration policies, they have not been significantly effective in curbing human trafficking in the study area, owing to a variety of inadequacies in their formulation, enactment and execution. These include among others: poor enforcement capacity due to insufficient manpower; lacking periodic policies analyses and reviews; low awareness levels; lack of political will; domestication of polices from international laws and policies without contextualizing the crime; underlying causes of human trafficking are not addressed in the existing policies and legislation; and lack of community participation in the policy formulation. The findings are in agreement with Farr (2015) who argues that factors such as firm government buy-in as well as the absence of political will and resources play a part in the sluggishness. Convincing research, inspiring action plans and proposed partnerships and frameworks all look great on paper, but failure to implement results in zero gains marked by significantly low compliance levels (Farr, 2015).

The study also established that there are myriad of challenges that hamper efforts to implementation CTIP policies in the country, with a view to curb human trafficking. Most pronounced among these include: impunity within pertinent law enforcement agencies; bribery of officials at the borders promotes human trafficking; vested interests among high ranking officials; lack of training of police, government officials and service; as well as inadequate allocation of resources for better enforcement, awareness, and victim services.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the summary of key findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further research are presented.

5.2 Summary of Key Findings

Most of the human trafficking victims were young people within the age bracket of 19-35 years. Majority 67.1% (61) of the respondents were male, with majority 68.4% of immigrants having attained primary education level. In addition, majority 67% of the immigrants had no previous employment experience in their place of origin.

In regards to the duration of the journey from destination to Nairobi, most of them took less than five days to arrive. Therefore, it is meant to minimize possibilities of exposure to the police on the road. The time take by the traffickers was determined by the place of origin and by means of travel they used or the route they took and other unknown factors.

Most human trafficking victims are not married and those who were married majority had children which indicate that those who were not married were free to move while those who had children were looking for source of fund to feed their family. Regarding religion, majority were Muslim with majority (47%) of the respondents used Somali language and Amharic language. Most of the immigrant paid at least USD 1,500-3,000 of the money they got from casual labour to pay in order to secure employment in the destination country. Majority of the victims captured were from Somalia and Ethiopia and specifically heading to Nairobi and some to South Africa and in Nairobi was only a stop-over before they were

arrested. Most of the respondents did not personally know anybody in the area of destination. Most of them were promised better employment in Kenya or South Africa.

The available means of transport is a road from the border towns. The trafficker pays for the facilitation process. None of the trafficking victims paid fare directly to the driver of the transport vehicle. The methods used to recruit trafficking victims differ based on cartel with majority using advertisement on media for jobs, market places for jobs and scholarship. Victims are moved in groups to ensure its economical to the traffickers. Police are part of the cartels that enhances trafficking activities since they charge for every person being trafficked and to clear passage in their area

Recruiter are well known people with most of them being job recruitment agents, pastors and travelled friends. The factors that facilitate the ease of human trafficking are open borders between Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. The long borders that are not monitored make it easy to cross. The other factor that facilitates human trafficking is that ethnic groups particularly. The process makes it easy for human traffickers to conceal their victims since they have similar physical complexion therefore challenging to identify foreigners.

Collusion between motorists and police, and police connivance in the trade through taking bribes facilitates human trafficking from Northern Kenya to Nairobi. The main pull factors to Nairobi is the allure of abundant and ready employment and high wages even it was found that the promises made are hardly fulfilled. The modus operandi of the human trafficking industry are sophisticated and not straightforward in many ways. There are clear and favored routes used to traffic human beings. The promise of better employment is often not fulfilled and some end up in roles they were not promised. Therefore, there is often a variance between promise and reality.

5.3 Conclusion

The findings of this research provide essential input to the broad inquiry of human trafficking syndicate in Nairobi and Kenya at large. It shares knowledge numerous aspects of modern human trafficking. The study demonstrates that human trafficking is an ongoing contemporary social problem. It also shows that a considerable proportion of the services we receive are provided by victims of human trafficking.

It is also clear that those who operate the roads are mainly responsible for the magnitude and proliferation of human trafficking in Kenya. It is also clear that Kenya is a crucial destination for Ethiopian and Somali people. It is, therefore, possible to streamline migration for labor between these three countries in order to weed out the criminal networks that run the industry and exploit desperate people to their benefit. It is also clear that source countries have a role to play in partnership with the counties of destination. While these research findings shed light on the dynamics and complexity of human trafficking in Kenya the results need to be interpreted cautiously given the small sample and the difficulties under which the data was extracted from the primary respondents.

Many cases of trafficking emerge as voluntary movements in quest for an enhanced life and most victims are misled by businessmen, relatives, peers, religious acquaintances and agents with assurance of money, jobs, education and professional training barely to end up in manipulative situations.

A number of factors come into play to contribute to human trafficking. Globalization, economic crises, political instability, conflicts, wars, ethnic cleansing, social inequality, market economy, discrimination and wider processes of transformation and personal aspirations for an improved life are some of the main reasons for even bigger wave of

migration. Having such a suitable ground, trafficking in human beings becomes an important element in the world of suffering, money and crime. In addition, porous borders smooth the progress of cross border movements specifically the socio-economic stimulated irregular immigration.

5.4 Recommendations

1. There is a need to promote safe migration with potential migrants by building their capacity to accurately assess the information about the availability of employment and conditions of employment in destination areas. The sensitization mechanism has to include that traffickers may perhaps work through families, friends and strangers. This includes the fact that migrants promised particular jobs to end up doing demeaning and morally repugnant jobs through coercion.
2. The trauma experienced by victims of trafficking includes post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, depression, alienation, disorientation, aggression and difficulty concentrating. Victims of human trafficking face major problems in being reintegrated into their home communities when they are freed from the situation into which they were trafficked. Social stigma and personal emotional scars must be overcome during the process of integration. As such there is need for in collaboration with other stakeholders such as NGOs in providing counselling and support services such as shelter, educational, vocational training, job placement and financial assistance for women and children who have been victims of trafficking especially those involved in prostitution.
3. Government should increase in border control especially in the north of Kenya particularly on Ethiopia, Somalia borders; each concerned government department should have a focal person on issues of human trafficking and Police service should have a specific section concerned with human trafficking.
4. Victims of human trafficking are at risk of forced labour, sexual exploitation among others and must be offered safer opportunities to improve their lives.

Hence, awareness-raising about the risks of trafficking should be matched with concrete and attractive opportunities that are better than those offered by the traffickers.

5. Stakeholders in fight against human trafficking should embrace new technology in tracking and detecting the culprit, establish inter-link between local and international investigating agencies and training of investigators to be enhanced.
6. Strengthen detection and investigation, stem out corruption which reportedly affecting investigation is rampant and could hinder the same through networking and collaboration among stakeholders.
7. There is need to apply the anti-trafficking law to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenses, and convict and punish trafficking offenders, including government officials suspected of complicity in human trafficking; Prosecutors to widely use the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act. As guidelines for implementing the victim protection provisions of the anti-trafficking statute have yet to be developed, the government continued to lack a formal mechanism for identifying victims of trafficking among vulnerable populations.
8. There is need to amend existing laws to ensure that sentences match the severity of the crime. Trafficking and forced labour is an illicit and dangerous practice both for the victims and witnesses. The likelihood of cases being brought to light is directly linked to the protection and support offered to trafficking victims and informants. Similarly, victims and those that give evidence need assurances that they will not be immediately deported. Informants also need assurances that their identities will not be revealed. Laws are weak. In fact, from analysis of secondary data, it is notable that criminalization of aspects of trafficking is scattered across penal codes, labour and immigration laws. Sealing off loopholes across national laws is necessary.
9. The government should continue to increase oversight of and accountability for overseas recruitment agencies; increase protective services available to adult

trafficking victims.

10. Other measure to cope human trafficking includes; providing civic education, reducing the gap between the rich and the poor, increasing surveillance, enforcement of existing laws, providing resources, vetting of officers handling the issue of human trafficking, initiating community policing, enacting new punitive legislations and collaboration among stakeholders and creating a special police unit to handle the issue.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

The present study has investigated factors influencing human trafficking on the horn of Africa with focus to Nairobi County in Kenya. It is hereby suggested that future studies be done on the impact of migration policy in Kenya on human trafficking at in Kenya. Future studies may also focus on the role played by overseas job recruitment agencies in human trafficking in Kenya. A further study can also be conducted on factors that influence other individuals, families, and societies resilient to recruitment for human trafficking regardless of their vulnerability and the ways in which victims manage to handle their post-trafficking situations.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for Victims of Human Trafficking

Kindly answer the questions in this questionnaire by filling on the spaces provide or by ticking. The aim of the study is to investigate the factors influencing human trafficking among developing countries: a case of human trafficking in Nairobi County. The study is purely for academic purpose.

Date: ----- Time-----

Place of Interview: -----

Name: (optional) -----

1. Age in Years:

Less than 18 years 19-25

26-35 Over 36

2. Kindly indicate your gender.

Male Female

3. Kindly indicate your level of Education:

Primary Secondary

Post-Secondary University

4. Have you ever been employed before?

Yes NO

5. How long did it take you from home to arrive in Nairobi?

Less than 5 days

Between 6-10 days

Between 11-15 days

6. What is your marital Status?

Married with Children

Married with no Children

Single []

Separated []

Divorced []

7. Indicate your religion?

Christian [] Muslim []

Other (specify).....

8. Kindly indicate the main language you speak?

English [] Amharic []

Somali [] Swahili []

Other (specify).....

9. What is the source of income that you used to travel?

Casual Labor []

Remittance []

Employment []

Business (4)

Other (specify).....

10. Country of Origin:

Ethiopia [] Somalia []

Eritrea []

Other (specify).....

11. How were you arrested?

As a group [] Individually []

12. Which country was your destination?

Kenya [] Tanzania []

Uganda [] South Africa []

Other

(specify).....

13. How did you obtain information about travelling to

Kenya: Through a friend []

]

Through an agent []

Through a person who succeeded []

Through a family member []

14. Did you know anybody personally at the place of destination?

Yes [] No []

15. What was the main reason that made you migrate to

here? Promise of employment []

Promise of marriage []

Promise of education []

It was pre-arranged in advance []

Other

(specify).....

16. Means used to travel to Nairobi:

Lorry/Truck []

Bus/PSV []

Private Car []

Aeroplane []

Other

(specify).....

17. How much money did you pay to travel up to Nairobi in USD-----?

18. How did you get in touch with the person who organized you're travelling?

Was introduced by somebody to him []

Knew the person myself []

The person came to where I worked/home []

He is a family member []

19. What would you recommend to be done to counter Human Trafficking in Kenya?

.....
.....
.....

THE END

Appendix II: Questionnaire for Stakeholders

1. Comment on how human's beings trafficked are recruited including the entire process.

.....
.....

2. Who are the recruiter and are they identifiable?

.....
.....

3. What is the magnitude of trafficked persons getting into Nairobi, where do they come from and their destination?

.....
.....

4. Describe how they move from the place of origin until they enter Nairobi?

.....
.....

5. What are the main attractions to come to Nairobi/Kenya? (Alluring factors)

.....
.....

6. What are they running away from? (Push factors)

.....
.....

7. Which are the common entry points to Kenya and which routes are used

.....
.....

8. How much do they pay traffickers?

.....
.....

9. Why do you think trafficked persons are able to reach Nairobi before they are arrested?

.....
.....

10. What usually happens to trafficked persons in Kenya?

.....

11. What recommendations do you propose to ensure the problem of human trafficking is resolved in Kenya?

.....

12. Kindly indicate your level of agreement with the statement below relating to the influence of CTIP to counter human trafficking? Use a scale of 1-5 where 1-strongly disagree, 2 disagree, 3-neutral, 4-agree and 5-strongly agree.

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Spearhead policy formulation and awareness on trafficking in person					
Help in implementation of the national plan of action for combating counter trafficking in person in Kenya					
Support in development of profile register for perpetrators of trafficking					
Help in development programmes for victims of trafficking in persons					
Assist in coordination of the National Referral Mechanism for assisting victims of trafficking in persons.					
Help in regular update of the directory of service providers for assisting victims of trafficking					
Help in compilation and documentation of data and information on cases of trafficking in prisons					

13. What would you recommend to be done to counter Human Trafficking in Kenya?

.....

THE END

Appendix III: Plagiarism Report

FACTORS INFLUENCING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ON THE HORN OF AFRICA: A CASE OF NAIROBI COUNTY IN KENYA

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