



**SECURITY AGENCIES IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING AT  
THE JOMO KENYATTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.**

**BY**

**NAME: FAITH ATIENO MIDIGO**

**REG NO: R50/40818/2021**

**SUBMITTED TO:**

**DR. ANITA KIAMBA**

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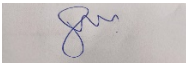
**DECLARATION**

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university. No part of this proposal should be reproduced without the authority of the author and/or the University of Nairobi.

Signature: ..... .....Date:.....15 November 2023.....

Name: Faith Atieno Midigo  
Reg no: R50/40818/2021  
Department of Diplomacy and International Studies  
University of Nairobi

I confirm that the work in this research project was done by the candidate under my supervision as the university-appointed supervisor.

Signature: ... ..... Date: .....15 November 2023.....

Name: Dr. Anita Kiamba  
Senior Lecturer, Department of Diplomacy and International Studies  
University of Nairobi

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Last but not least, to God be the Glory.

## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my daughter Tamarah Aluda and my son Tristen Aluda. For the times I had to request you to leave my study room; so that I could study with the hope that by getting this Master's Degree, I will grow careerwise and buy you the 'nice things' you want. I love you.

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

CBOS	-	Community-Based Organizations
CTOC	-	Convention against Transnational Crime
IGAD	-	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
IOM	-	International Organization for Migration
KAA	-	Kenya Airports Authority
NCM	-	National Migration Coordination Mechanism
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIS	-	National Intelligence Service
NPS	-	National Police Service
RMMS	-	Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat
TIP	-	Trafficking in Persons
UN	-	United Nations
UNODC	-	The UN Office on Drugs and Crime
SPSS	-	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences

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## **ABSTRACT**

Human trafficking as a global challenge involves the exploitation of individuals to provide forced labor as well as commercial sexual activities. Despite the numerous studies done, policies, and legislation enacted on human trafficking, the vice continues to flourish in Kenya, placing it at tier 2 in the world trafficking index as a country of origin and final destination of targets of human trafficking and smuggled migrants. Concentrated efforts to fight human trafficking were traditionally a duty of the Department of Immigration, National Police Service (NPS), National Intelligence Service (NIS), Kenya Airports Authority Security Department Officers, Customs and Border Control Officers, Airline Check-in and Documents Security Officers, as well as Port Health Department. However, in December 2021, the combined expertise of two programs; the Better Migration Management (BMM) and the Airport Communication Project (ARCOP) formed a specialized inter-agency for an integrated approach. This study therefore aimed at investigating the challenges in security agencies combating human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. Specifically, the study aimed to highlight the measures taken to combat human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, determine the level of awareness by the border security agencies, and interrogate the challenges in combating human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. The study adopted a mixed research design combining an explanatory research design with a descriptive survey. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected using a questionnaire that was composed of both open and close-ended questions from a sample of 231 respondents from security agencies operating at JKIA. Data was then analyzed using SPSS and presented in tables and graphs. The study findings indicated that the government and security agencies had implemented varied progressive measures to combat human trafficking in JKIA and the Kenyan border. Also, these agencies carried out awareness to the general public on human trafficking and stayed ready to combat the vice. Furthermore, the



findings indicated various challenges including insufficient funds, a knowledge gap in the use of technology, and a lack of enough capacity to execute their duties comfortably, and thus more needs to be done to win the war against human trafficking. The study recommended continued capacity building for both security agencies and the government which are in line with current trafficking trends and use of technology in the war. In addition, more funding is to be allocated to the agencies and government policy formulators to be proactive and progressive in aligning policies with established measures. Academically, more research needs to be done to underscore the existing gap in the fight against human trafficking based on the fact that findings have acknowledged cost effective and efficiency of the measures yet the vice still flourishes.

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## CHAPTER ONE:

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 Introduction.

Human trafficking as a global challenge involves the exploitation of individuals to provide forced labor as well as commercial sexual activities. The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that there are 24.9 million people who are the victims of enslaved labor globally, with women and girls accounting for 71% of victims and being trafficked for the majority of the time<sup>1</sup> one of the most profitable criminal enterprises around the globe, human trafficking earns tens of billions of dollars in revenues annually. Despite worldwide attempts to stop it, human trafficking continues to be a grave threat to human rights that needs constant attention and action. Kenya experiences this issue, just like every other nation in the world.

#### 1.1.0 Background information

Global criminal activities are estimated to contribute billions of dollars annually to sophisticated illegal groups. Human Trafficking, also known as Trafficking in Persons (TIP), is among the global criminal activities and ranks among the most lucrative prevailing organized transnational crime in the world today, perhaps rivaled by trade in drugs and firearms trafficking<sup>2</sup>. The recruiting, transportation, housing, or reception of individuals for exploitation by coercion, kidnapping, deception, or the abuse of authority or vulnerability is defined by the Palermo Protocol as human trafficking<sup>3</sup>. The protocol emphasizes that exploitation includes, though not limited to, sexual exploitation, forced Labour, and slavery.

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<sup>1</sup> ILO. (2020). Global report on Human Trafficking. . <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html>.

<sup>2</sup> ILO. (2014). Profits and Poverty: The economics of forced labor. *International Labour Office- Geneva*: ISBN: 9789221287810; 978922128782.

<sup>3</sup> ILO. (2014). Profits and Poverty: The economics of forced labor. *International Labour Office- Geneva*: ISBN: 9789221287810; 978922128782

Globally, around 21 million people compelled to work, are victims of trafficking, are kept as bond slaves, or are employed in slave-like conditions<sup>4</sup>. As reported by the United Nations Office on Human Trafficking, 127 nations have been recognized as areas of origin, 98 as transit countries, and 137 as target states, making a total of 161 countries afflicted by the vice<sup>5</sup>. The African continent is exceptionally vulnerable to human trafficking because of its challenges like poverty, unemployment, corruption, conflict, and weak and inadequate governance and security structures. Trafficking in Africa comes in different forms. The main is the trafficking of children, mainly for farm labor and domestic work, and the women for sexual abuse.

According to Fortman, there is a theoretical connection between human trafficking as a crime and global migration among practitioners and academics around the world<sup>6</sup>. International human migrants were predicted to number 272 million globally in 2019, an equivalence to 3.5 percent of the global population, up from an estimated 155 million individuals in the year 2000. Additionally, as of 2015, there were around 20.9 million victims of human trafficking<sup>7</sup>. Studies on human trafficking are challenged by the secretive nature of the crime, making extracting information difficult. There are discrepancies in how human trafficking is conducted from country to country, therefore, no standard global information on human trafficking.

The majority of the targets of human trafficking are individuals living in poverty. A case study on human trafficking in Senegal, for example, shows that several human trafficking victims find themselves in such situations because of the conditions they are in. Religious

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<sup>4</sup> ILO. (2014). Profits and Poverty: The economics of forced labor. *International Labour Office- Geneva*: ISBN: 9789221287810; 978922128782

<sup>5</sup> Fortman, B. d. (2011). Human Rights in the Context of International Relations. <https://www.e-ir.info/2011/07/30/human-rights-in-the-context-of-international-relations-a-critical-appraisal/>, 1-7.

<sup>6</sup> ILO-Fortman, B. d. (2011). Human Rights in the Context of International Relations. <https://www.e-ir.info/2011/07/30/human-rights-in-the-context-of-international-relations-a-critical-appraisal/>, 1-7

<sup>7</sup> ILO. (2020). Global report on Human Trafficking. . <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html>

leaders have allegedly forced kids to scavenge for food and money on the streets. They are more vulnerable to human trafficking because of their lifestyle, especially if they are given false hope for an improved life<sup>8</sup>.

The fight against human trafficking is included in several international legal instruments: The UN Convention against Transnational Crime (CTOC) includes the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women, and Children commonly known as the Trafficking Protocol or the Palermo Protocol, an international agreement that went into action on December 25, 2003. It is one of the three pillars of CTOC<sup>9</sup>. The Trafficking Protocol, the only one with a consensus definition of human trafficking, is the first international, legally enforceable agreement on the subject in more than 50 years. Its goal is to make it easier for nations to work together on investigations and prosecutions, as well as on safeguarding and helping victims of human trafficking obtain full respect for their rights as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>10</sup>. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was also established to assist Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the fight against human trafficking<sup>11</sup>.

Based on the International Organization for Migration, IOM Kenya hosts over 350,000, mainly from Somalia, and during the 2008 post-election violence, more than 300,000 were internally displaced people, making them vulnerable to human trafficking. The 2010 TIP Report indicates that due to the result of these circumstances, Kenya has become a country of origin, transit, and final destination country for individuals who have been trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation. Kenya's susceptibility is increased by the fact that it

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<sup>8</sup> Sita N.M. (May 2003). , *Trafficking in Women and Children: Situation and Some Trends in African Countries*. UNAFRI. Page 23

<sup>9</sup> “[Convention on Transnational Organized Crime](#)”. Page 22 Unodc.org. Accessed April 09, 2023

<sup>10</sup> “Universal Declaration of Human Rights,” page 2 Accessed April 09, 2023. <https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>.

<sup>11</sup> Fortman, B. d. (2011). Human Rights in the Context of International Relations. <https://www.e-ir.info/2011/07/30/human-rights-in-the-context-of-international-relations-a-critical-appraisal/>, 1-7.



borders vulnerable nations like Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda, and Tanzania. Kenya was rated as a Tier 2 nation in the report for its attempts to attain the requirements of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

Victims of trafficking in Kenya are either internally or internationally trafficked. Internally, individuals are trafficked, primarily from rural to urban, hoping for a better life as domestic workers and eventually exploited. In Kenya, human trafficking victims endure overwork, physical and sexual abuse, underpayment of wages or nonpayment altogether, unwarranted labor conditions, and limited or no access to education<sup>12</sup>. International trafficking, on one hand, is victims who are trafficked across the international border, mainly to South Africa, Uganda, and Europe, where they are exploited for domestic labor and sexual exploitation. Countries for domestic work, sexual exploitation, and forced labor in the Middle East and North American countries. As a country of transit, identified victims include Ethiopians, Somalis, and Indians smuggled through Kenya to other countries<sup>13</sup>.

The government of Kenya has enacted several legislations and administrative circulars to counter human trafficking, among them the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act 2010, Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act 2012, National Police Service Act 2014, The Penal Code Cap 75, Sexual Offences Act 2006, Constitution of Kenya 2010 among others. Further to these legislations, she has also ratified almost all the international instruments for combating human trafficking. Yet, the vice is still on the rise, with the main exit point being JKIA.

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<sup>12</sup> GOK, G. o. (2013). *The National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking; Strategic Framework 2013 - 2017*. Nairobi: UNON, Publishing Services Section. 10.1080/01488376.2013.794758

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid*-GOK, G. o. (2013). *The National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking; Strategic Framework 2013 - 2017*. Nairobi: UNON, Publishing Services Section. 10.1080/01488376.2013.794758

Jomo Kenyatta International Airports, a central air transport hub in the region handled approximately 7 million passengers in 2018<sup>14</sup>, broken down as 3.4 million arrivals, 2.1 million departures, and 1.4 million in direct transit to other destination countries. The airport's capacity has grown significantly since it was built and planned in 1978 to handle 2.5 million people annually. JKIA is currently the top Kenyan border control in terms of people entering and leaving the country as well as direct transit people throughout the world, necessitating global, regional, national, and local responses, including both state and non-state actors.

Kenya has been put on the Tier 2 watch list for the past three years in a row, as shown in the 2013 TIP report<sup>15</sup>, it imposes a risk of being ranked as Tier 3 unless the nation shows enough progress to warrant enough credit to Tier 2 or 1. One of the strategies is closing up the porous borders that are making the country an exit area for traffickers. This puts JKIA on the spot to reduce trafficking, hence the justification for it being the area of research

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Despite the numerous studies done, policies, and legislation enacted on human trafficking<sup>16</sup>, the vice continues to flourish in Kenya, placing it at tier 2 in the world trafficking index as a country of origin and final destination of targets of human trafficking and smuggled migrants. Failure to take appropriate measures could result in the country being classified as Tier unless sufficient advancements have been achieved to warrant recognition at the Tier 2 or 1 level.

There have been collaborative efforts by institutions mandated to fight human trafficking. Traditionally, this had been a prerogative of the Department of Immigration, National Police

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<sup>14</sup> Passenger Traffic | Kenya Civil Aviation Authority. "Passenger Traffic | Kenya Civil Aviation Authority." Accessed April 09, 2023. <https://www.kcaa.or.ke/about-us/statistics/passenger-traffic>.

<sup>15</sup> GOK, G. o. (2013). *The National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking; Strategic Framework 2013 - 2017*. Nairobi: UNON, Publishing Services Section. 10.1080/01488376.2013.794758.

<sup>16</sup> Sita N.M. (May 2003). , *Trafficking in Women and Children: Situation and Some Trends in African Countries*. UNAFRI.

Service (NPS), National Intelligence Service (NIS), Kenya Airports Authority Security Department Officers, Customs and Border Control Officers, Airline Check-in and Documents Security Officers, as well as Port Health Department. To organize a specialized inter-agency program to have an integrated security agency to combat the vice at JKIA, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDC) combined the expertise of two programs in December 2021: the Better Migration Management (BMM) and the Airport Communication Project (ARCOP). However, the vice continues under their very watch in the mutating modes of operations by the traffickers. The government, with its multiple agencies, has embarked on tightening security checks at the entry and exit points to change the narrative.

Against this background information, the study sought to investigate the challenges faced by security agencies in combating human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Kenya

### **1.3 Research Questions**

- i. What are the measures in place to combat human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport?
- ii. What is the level of awareness by the airport security agencies in Kenya?
- iii. What are the challenges in combating human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport?

### **1.4 Research Objective**

The general research objective was to investigate the challenges in security agencies combating human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

## **1.4.2 Specific Objectives**

The main goals of the study were

- i. To highlight measures in place to combat human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.
- ii. To determine the level of awareness by the border security agencies at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.
- iii. To interrogate the challenges in combating human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

## **1.5 Justification**

### **1.5.1 Academic Justification**

Human trafficking continues to be a threat to human rights. It is also a Serious violation of people's basic rights and a serious international crime. As such various efforts have been put in internationally and nationally to combat this crime. However, it still flourishes. The study findings aimed to fill the knowledge gaps in combating human trafficking by security agencies at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. In addition, the study served as an additional body of knowledge in the discipline of diplomacy and international studies, especially about Human trafficking and ways of combating it, which continues to be a menace around the globe.

### **1.5.3 Policy Justification**

Finally, the findings of this study were to come up with recommendations and policy suggestions that will better enhance and inform how security agencies can better combat and address this problem. Better prevention, control, and mitigation measures. This study also fronted for diplomacy as a means of developing an all-inclusive multisectoral approach in combating human trafficking at JKIA by security agencies.

## **1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study**

The research was restricted to security agencies working at JKIA with the primary objective of investigating the challenges in security agencies combating human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

The expected limitation was that the sampled participants may not all be available at the time of the interview due to the busy schedules of the respondents. The targeted security agency respondents may at the time have hectic schedules to have enough time to be interviewed. To overcome this, a drop-and-pick methodology was employed and scheduled to enhance a higher percentage of respondents.

## **1.7 Literature Review**

### **1.7.1.1 Structural functional theory**

According to the structural-functional theory, was a development stating that each component of society has a role to play in preserving the cohesiveness and stability of the whole<sup>17</sup>. This theory was first developed by a French social scientist, Emile Durkheim, and later propagated by Gabriel Almond and Bingham Powell<sup>18</sup> in explaining a political system as one not only comprised of institutions but also the functions of the institutions. The theory emphasizes the links between the many social institutions that comprise society to explain why society performs as it does<sup>19</sup>.

This was created to ideally explain that all elements of the population maintain normal conditions under ideal circumstances; nevertheless, sometimes issues arise and it's because one portion of the societal structure has been malfunctioning, typically brought on by quick and sudden shifts such that the other components of the system are unable to adjust and

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<sup>17</sup> Parillo, V. (2012). *Strangers to these Shores (10<sup>th</sup> Ed.)*. Pearson Education, Inc. Boston, Mass.

<sup>18</sup> Gambrel, P. &. (2003). Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs: Does it apply in a collectivist culture? *Journal of Applied Management and Entrepreneurship*, 143-156. Retrieved from <http://proxy.lib.ohio-state.edu/login?url=https://search-proquest-com.proxy.lib.ohio-state.edu/docview/203916225?accountid=9783>.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibd*, Parillo, V. (2012). *Strangers to these Shores (10<sup>th</sup> Ed.)*. Pearson Education, Inc. Boston, Mass.

compensate for adequately and promptly<sup>20</sup>. To adapt, society must either go back to the pre-conflict condition or struggle to develop a new balance. Because it is predicated on the idea that people are essentially cooperative and compassionate and that everyone has a part in preserving social harmony, the theory functions as the antithesis of conflict theory in this instance<sup>21</sup>. According to the theory, simple tweaks to social systems can resolve issues with minorities and help them achieve equilibrium. Human trafficking is a crime that has brought social conflict through the oppression of a few for the benefit of others. It continues to flourish because it fulfills specific needs for cheap labor in society. The need for its continuity has led to the business being carried out with such precision and secrecy that it continues to dodge agencies set up to combat it. To combat human trafficking, it is crucial to understand how it contributes to the maintenance of a social system and to determine what must be inculcated to promote a new kind of order free from vice.

Regarding the recent investigation into human trafficking, as was noted by Parillo<sup>22</sup>, using the theory allows us to have a context for how and why this injustice occurs. It provides a basic understanding of the needs of those whose rights have been violated and enables us to predict how effective interventions and policies will be put in place. This was to develop study recommendations that were to take out the guesswork about the efficacy and risk of failure in combating human trafficking by security agencies in JKIA.

### **1.7.1.2 Human motivation theory**

Human motivation theory is originally found under Maslow's hierarchy of needs as one of the most basic theories of social work<sup>23</sup> though scholars have extended its applicability to

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<sup>20</sup> Ibid-Parillo, V. (2012). *Strangers to these Shores (10<sup>th</sup> Ed.)*. Pearson Education, Inc. Boston, Mass. Page 223

<sup>21</sup> Stotts, E., & Ramey, L. (2009). Human trafficking: A call for counselor awareness and training. *Journal of Humanistic Counseling, Education and Development*, 48(Spring), 36-47. DOI: 10.1002/j.2161-1939.2009.tb00066.x

<sup>22</sup> Parillo, V. (2012). *Strangers to these Shores (10<sup>th</sup> Ed.)*. Pearson Education, Inc. Boston, Mass

<sup>23</sup> Maslow, A. (1943). *A theory of human motivation*. *Psychological Review*, 50, 370-396. Page 372 Retrieved from <http://www.researchhistory.org/2012/06/16/maslows-hierarchy-of-needs/>.

other areas like international relations and human resource management. The structure of Maslow's hierarchy is arranged in a pyramid shape to emphasize how crucial it is for needs to be satisfied to achieve maximum wellness. The lower levels are made up of psychological and safety demands, which serve as the building blocks of fundamental needs. The middle two levels and a part of psychological needs include belongingness, love, and esteem needs<sup>24</sup>. The component for self-fulfillment needs then sits at the apex of the pyramid, which is self-actualization. The most fundamental human physical and psychological needs must be satisfied first to achieve self-actualization. All people will seek to make this reality in various contexts, even if doing so could ultimately be harmful. In the absence of necessities, such as food and shelter, the body will devote all its energy to obtaining them, and the mind won't be able to concentrate on matters of personal interest until those needs have been satisfied. Opponents of the theory, however, have it that the model is too simplistic and fails to explain the cultural norms and drives<sup>25</sup>.

This theory was practical in our current study. The theory aided professionals in comprehending the motivations of victims' attraction to and subjugation by traffickers. Risk factors for the victims include poverty, past neglect and abuse, and homelessness. According to this theory, the majority of the rungs of basic needs are met by a lack of home, food, clothing, safety, and financial security. These are some of the items that traffickers may provide to their victims, luring them in and making it challenging for them to escape<sup>26</sup>. Additionally, even if they are only brief, close relationships and friendships are provided by traffickers, helping to further bind victims to them and satisfy some of their psychological requirements. This makes the vice worse because even victims draw other victims. According

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<sup>24</sup> Ibd Maslow, A. (1943). *A theory of human motivation*. *Psychological Review*, 50, 370-396. Page 380  
Retrieved from <http://www.researchhistory.org/2012/06/16/maslows-hierarchy-of-needs/>.

<sup>25</sup> Gambrel, P. &. (2003). Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs: Does it apply in a collectivist culture? *Journal of Applied Management and Entrepreneurship*, 143-156. Retrieved from <http://proxy.lib.ohio-state.edu/login?url=https://search-proquest-com.proxy.lib.ohio-state.edu/docview/203916225?accountid=9783>.

<sup>26</sup> Hutchison, E. (2013). *Social work education: Human behavior and social environment*. Encyclopedia of Social Work. DOI: 10.1093/acrefor/9780199975839.013.61.

to the theory, to effectively address the victims' recovery and healing, assistance providers must start at the bottom of the pyramid by meeting their most basic needs, such as housing, clothing, food, and a sense of protection and safety from their traffickers<sup>27</sup>. These are strategies that can be enhanced to prevent the vice from continuing at JKIA. This theory may be more useful than the previous one. However, how will the study justify the human rights debate it's trying to push through?

### **1.8.0 Empirical Review of Literature**

This section focused on the different scholastic literature about human trafficking. Specifically, the section explored the literature on Human trafficking along Kenyan borders, the level of awareness by the Border Security Agencies in Kenya, and measures to combat human trafficking along borders.

#### **1.8.1 Human trafficking along Kenyan Borders**

African countries face numerous challenges in combating human trafficking due to poor policies, poverty, unemployment, conflicts, rapid population growth, and corruption<sup>28</sup>.

Human trafficking has increased significantly over the past 200 years, and academic researchers, emergent non-governmental organizations, and social activists around the world are increasingly documenting it<sup>29</sup>. Beyond an exploited person, the global system's wider political, social, and economic influences have a significant impact on local communities, regional stability, and international crime. This phenomenon is of significant scope. Despite Kenya not being a "criminalized state," as some have claimed in West Africa, a 2011 study on the impact of organized crime in Kenya found that the country's relative stability and wealth in comparison to its neighbors can obscure the grave threat that corruption and

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<sup>27</sup> Gezinski, L. &. (2013). Exploring needs of sex workers from Kamathipura red-light area of Mumbai, India. *Journal of Social Service Research*, 39(4), 552-561. DOI 10.1080/01488376.2013.794758.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid-Gezinski, L. &. (2013). Exploring needs of sex workers from Kamathipura red-light area of Mumbai, India. *Journal of Social Service Research*, 39(4), 552-561. DOI 10.1080/01488376.2013.794758.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid



organized crime pose to its long-term prospects<sup>30</sup>. The research also revealed that migrant smuggling and human trafficking are prevalent in Kenya, with high levels of existent criminal knowledge (in sometimes related fields like money laundering and the trade in illicit goods) accessible to seek profits wherever there is an opportunity<sup>31</sup>. The study focused on the level of human trafficking in Kenya. However, did not show how the trafficking is done across the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. The current study aimed to fill this geographical gap.

Stotts<sup>32</sup>, readily admits the challenges in estimating the number of victims now being exploited and trafficked for labor, domestic services, organs, or their bodies in her research *Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective*. Although smuggling is less exploitative than trafficking, in practice the two crimes are difficult to distinguish from one another. The study looks beyond the immediate factors that can fuel this global problem, such as domestic poverty, to examine the more severe and pernicious effects that globalization has had on human trafficking, thanks to the rise in rural-to-urban migration and gender discrimination across nations. Shelley attempted to fill a void in the literature by focusing on the victimization of young girls and women in sex trafficking. The study revealed key differences between patterns seen in more developed, developing, nations in transition when it comes to cross-border human trafficking. For instance, Asia serves as the origin, transit route, and destination for human traffickers, while the United States is thought to be the preferred destination for both domestically and internationally trafficked individuals. The study dispels the myth that only the uneducated poor are victims of human trafficking and that governmental corruption that supports traffickers only exists in the global South by examining patterns in human trafficking in nations with various development levels.

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<sup>30</sup> Gastrow, P., *Termites at Work: Transnational Organized Crime and State Erosion in Kenya*. (New York: International Peace Institute, 2011)

<sup>31</sup> Ibid

<sup>32</sup> Stotts, E. &. (2009). Human trafficking: A call for counselor awareness and training. *Journal of Humanistic Counseling, Education and Development*, 48(Spring), 36-47. DOI: 10.1002/j.2161-1939.2009.tb00066.x.

Task forces boosted federal prosecutions and enhanced state cooperation in trafficking investigations and convictions, according to a 2008 research by Farrell, Army, and Stephanie. Law enforcement personnel on task forces were more likely to view human trafficking as an issue, have human trafficking training and investigation processes in place, make more trafficking-related arrests, and proceed with formal charges following an arrest. Among the task force's law enforcement organizations, 91% had received training on human trafficking, and 77% had a specific team to look into trafficking cases. This study was carried out in the United States Federal government; hence a geographical gap is to be filled to find out the training and awareness already carried out by the security agencies involved in the fight against human trafficking in JKIA.

According to Burke<sup>33</sup> human trafficking inside national borders could be likened to home slavery. Based on the study, this is a form of forced labor when people are made to work in private residences. Regular household tasks like cleaning, cooking, and child care are typically assigned to domestic staff. When an employer utilizes coercive tactics or other unfair measures to keep control of their employees and keep them working for them, the standard practice of live-in service can also develop into a situation of human trafficking. The findings were also echoed by Hepburn and Simon<sup>34</sup> who added that when employers confiscate their servant identification as well as travel documents, then it moves from trafficking to enslavement. The studies were based on an analysis of human trafficking in the Middle East; the current study aimed to fill the knowledge gap by testing empirically the availability of domestic servitude on the Kenyan border and steps that should be taken in case it is prevalent to overcome it.

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<sup>33</sup> Burke, M. C. (2013). *Human Trafficking: Interdisciplinary Perspectives*. New York: Routledge. Page 234

<sup>34</sup> Hepburn, S. & Simon, R. J. (2010). *Hidden in Plain Sight: Human Trafficking in the United States*. *Gender Issues*, 27(1), 1-26.

Kenya is not an important source of irregular regional migration within the Greater Horn of Africa. Based on the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS), a lot of Kenyan emigrants are educated and competent, and they frequently migrate (at least initially) through legal means to nations in the region as well as North America, Europe, and the Middle East. Some might eventually turn into irregular migrants by overstaying their work or student visas or by traveling irregularly to a third country. Unfortunately, reliable data on the number of Kenyans living abroad is unavailable; estimates range between just under half a million and three million<sup>35</sup>. This makes it impossible to determine legal immigrants from Kenya, hence an opportunity for trafficking. The current study aimed at developing strategies that can be put in place at JKIA to ensure proper records and reduce trafficking.

Kenya's 867 km long porous northern border with Ethiopia and its 684 km long border with Somalia serve as the primary overland routes for unauthorized migration that are supported by migrant smuggling networks in Kenya. Due to a lack of data collection and publicly available statistics, it is unknown how many Ethiopian migrants migrate illegally into Kenya. Still, the number of unregistered and illegal Ethiopians and Somalis living in Kenya is thought to number in the tens of thousands, and this number is rising. Moyale, at the Kenya-Ethiopia border, and Mandera, close to Kenya's borders with both countries, are the most prominent sites for migrant smuggling and human trafficking activity out of the several official crossing points from Ethiopia and Somalia into Kenya. Ethiopian nationals can enter Kenya lawfully without a visa; all they need is a passport to authorize a visitor's pass. Even for individuals with the necessary documents, dealing with border agents and police is not generally regarded as being simple. Even though obtaining a pass is meant to be free, the majority of Ethiopians can anticipate paying a bribe. Somalis can enter Kenya with a

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<sup>35</sup> Hepburn, S. & Simon, R. J. (2010). Hidden in Plain Sight: Human Trafficking in the United States. *Gender Issues*, 27(1), 1-26.

recommended visa, pay traffickers to obtain fake documents including Kenyan passports, or evade border checks entirely<sup>36</sup>.

Although the bulk of Ethiopian and Somali migrants who are headed to South Africa only travel by land, some will also travel by air or by sea. Ethiopian and Somali irregular migrants occasionally fly from Kenya to South Africa, but more frequently, they fly to another nation in southern Africa and then go overland to South Africa<sup>37</sup>.

Kenya's geographical position and developed air transport make her a preferred entry, transit, and exit point for many to several destinations in the world. As a result, the main airport, JKIA, has been handling an increased number of passengers<sup>38</sup>.

### **1.8.2 Level of Awareness by the Border Security Agencies in Kenya**

The Kenyan government lacks a system for exchanging information on migrant trafficking or human trafficking with organizations, including anti-trafficking NGOs, humanitarian organizations, and civil society groups<sup>39</sup>. As IOM reported in 2015, "Anti-trafficking organizations that provide direct assistance to trafficked persons usually collect their internal data, but no centralized mechanisms for data collection and analysis exist. In addition, no modalities for data sharing between service providers, NGOs, government agencies, and law enforcement agencies on trafficking complaints, referrals, investigations, or prosecutions exist, hampering the anti-trafficking sector's ability to develop evidence-based programs."<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> "51146abe-92b9-456a-B05b-Ddedca54208b.Pdf.Page 12 " Accessed April 09, 2023.

<https://www.expertisefrance.fr/documents/20182/234347/AMMi++Country+Report++Kenya.pdf/51146abe-92b9-456a-b05b-dededca54208b>.

<sup>37</sup> Horwood, C., In Pursuit of the Southern Dream: Victims of Necessity. Assessment of the Irregular Movement of Men from East Africa and the Horn to South Africa. (Geneva: International Organization for Migration, 2009) Page 22

<sup>38</sup> US State Department, Trafficking in Persons Report: Kenya, (2016) <http://www.countries/2016/258795.ht.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/>

<sup>39</sup> US State Department, Trafficking in Persons Report: Kenya, (2016) <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2016/258795.ht>

<sup>40</sup> IOM, Migration in Kenya: Country Profile. [http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migration\\_profile\\_kenya.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migration_profile_kenya.pdf), (2015)

According to a study by Scott<sup>41</sup> on the level of awareness about human trafficking, a regional trafficking effort has been started in Eastern Africa by the African Network for Prevention and Protection of Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPCANN) to address the issue. Local communities have been involved in raising awareness of the crime. At the national and regional levels, they have been promoting awareness, setting up organizations to combat child trafficking, and giving survivors of child trafficking choices. In Kenya, the awareness has focused on three border points: Moyale, Busia, and Loitoktok. The current study evaluated the effectiveness of these efforts and the incorporation of JKIA as an area of focusing similar efforts.

Cathy Zimmerman<sup>42</sup>, in her research on Health risks and consequences of trafficking on women, indicated the efforts being carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in conducting community awareness in Nairobi, Malindi, Eldoret, Garissa, Kiambu, Naivasha, and also distributed Information Education Communication (IEC) materials among the refugees in Dadaab camp through its sub-office. Such material went a long way in sensitizing the targeted population to the consequences of human trafficking and the different ways that it can be avoided. In addition, other organizations like the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization created awareness during celebrations to mark the Day of the African Child and World Day against Child Labour in 2007.

Kenya's geographical position and developed air transport make her a preferred entry, transit, and exit point for many to several destinations in the world. The main airport, JKIA, handles many passengers. The security architecture of the airport relies much on the passengers whose destination is Kenya. This makes Kenya a direct transit of human trafficking. The

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<sup>41</sup> Stotts, E. &. (2009). Human trafficking: A call for counselor awareness and training. *Journal of Humanistic Counseling, Education and Development*, 48(Spring), 36-47. DOI: 10.1002/j.2161-1939.2009.tb00066.x.

<sup>42</sup> Cathy Zimmerman (2003), *The Health Risks and Consequences of Trafficking in Women and Adolescents* (London: London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine Page 23

potential victims are often innocent nationals of other countries who come to this country to connect to other states. However, there is a lack of adequate security to man and provide security at the airport and act as a deterrence for human trafficking.

### **1.8.3 Measures to Combat Human Trafficking Along Borders**

The problem of slavery dates back to antiquity<sup>43</sup>, and despite the illegality of this trade globally, the practice keeps evolving and expanding through the use of new technologies like the internet through cybercrimes. As a result, contemporary slavery and human trafficking issues have grown in importance on a global, legal, and political scale. Kenya was one of the 166 member nations that ratified the Palermo Protocol, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2000 and aims to prevent, suppress, and punish human trafficking in general.

In a research project, Shelley urges the global community to give human trafficking more attention due to systemic injustices, a big demand, a large consumer market<sup>44</sup>, and the trade's flourishing business profits. In line with previous observations on the existence of the vice, she addresses a range of stakeholders, including security agencies and NGOs, with suggestions on a combined effort using policy to counter trafficking. The study also calls upon social activists to help by providing examples and evidence of consumers, the business world, civil society, governments, and multilateral organizations ways to make their contributions to the fight against human trafficking. The current study picked on the incorporation of different security agencies, government, and non-governmental in fighting human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

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<sup>43</sup> Sita N.M. (May 2003). ,*Trafficking in Women and Children: Situation and Some Trends in African Countries*. UNAFRI.

<sup>44</sup> Shelley, L. (2010). Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective . *Journal of Conflict Transformation & Security*, 93-102.

According to a study by Kosandi and Meidi<sup>45</sup> on the difficulties in combating human trafficking, the problem with the pre-existing strategy has been the propensity to turn to law enforcement for answers, which has a limited ability to lessen and prevent the crime. According to the global study on human trafficking, there were 80,000 trafficked individuals from more than 171 nations who were taken advantage of in 170 countries. The criminality is still widespread and severe. The study finds that given the organized and multinational nature of crime, the law enforcement approach is often ineffective and shallow. The report suggested examining human trafficking practices and anti-trafficking laws from a human rights viewpoint as opposed to calling for law enforcement to come up with a complete plan for the victims' rehabilitation. Therefore, the current study's main objective was to investigate the various strategies and difficulties faced by security organizations in preventing human trafficking at JKIA.

A study on the government's anti-trafficking policy by Stotts<sup>46</sup> and its implications shows that some issues remain notable challenges in combating human trafficking. First, the Indonesian government still has a restricted range of options for protecting its citizens from human trafficking. Aside from a lack of resources and political will to act, the biggest issue has been the difficulty in identifying trafficking, traffickers, and victims. Second, the so-called "law enforcement" perspective tends to confine the government's understanding of human trafficking and how it manifests in legislation. The study suggested a need to have a paradigm shift in policies and the need to look for practical interventions to the discovered challenges. The current study aimed at filling the knowledge gap by examining probable solutions to policy gaps already identified in the study.

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<sup>45</sup> International Organization for Migration, I. (2013). DIASPORAS AND DEVELOPMENT: BRIDGING SOCIETIES AND STATES. *INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE ON MIGRATION*

<sup>46</sup> Stotts, E. &. (2009). Human trafficking: A call for counselor awareness and training. *Journal of Humanistic Counseling, Education and Development*, 48(Spring), 36-47. DOI: 10.1002/j.2161-1939.2009.tb00066.x.

The National Institute of Justice funded a study titled "Enhanced Collaborative Model (ECM) to Combat Human Trafficking" that sought to understand the impact of federally funded ECM task forces on locating and assisting victims of human trafficking, as well as investigating and prosecuting human trafficking. The study also examined the differences in task force implementation models that raised awareness of human trafficking in respondents' organizations, the criminal justice system, and the general public. Along with the partnership, there was an increase in awareness within the organizations engaged, which had a real effect on the ability to concentrate on cases of human trafficking. This included creating infrastructure and increasing the capacity to recognize and address prospective situations. The time needed to investigate instances as well as getting survivors' participation and maintaining their engagement throughout the investigation process were both identified as major awareness challenges. The current study, therefore, was to fill the knowledge gap on various ways of not only creating awareness but also fighting human trafficking by reducing the prosecution time required.

Corruption within border agencies was realized as undermining efforts to counter cross-border organized crime in a study carried out by the United Nations Office on Counter-Terrorism<sup>47</sup>. The research emphasized the need for strong corruption prevention laws and measures to deter and address crimes including terrorism and human trafficking. These anti-corruption efforts include the creation and delivery of managerial and basic training programs, the protection of informants, the development of channels for reporting corruption-related crimes, and codes of conduct and ethics by organizations tasked with combating human trafficking and terrorism. The current study was picked from the recommendations and focused on strategies that can be set up by the security agencies operating at JKIA to combat human trafficking.

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<sup>47</sup> UN Office on counter-terrorism (2015) Good Practices on preventing and combating terrorism and human trafficking.



Following allegations of widespread mistreatment of Kenyans in the Gulf, the Kenyan government forbade its citizens from looking for domestic employment there. Additionally, it canceled the licenses of 930 organizations that hired Kenyans for jobs in the Middle East. The administration also introduced a new procedure under which all job contracts must first receive Ministry of Labor approval before candidates sign them and depart the country for employment. Employees must also register with the Kenyan embassy in the country of destination<sup>48</sup>. However, these precautionary steps are yet to be verified on their efficiency in reducing human trafficking, especially as experienced at JKIA. The current study aimed to fill this knowledge gap.

#### **1.8.4 Gaps in the Literature Review**

The above literature review was done thematically. The literature reviewed revealed an interest among the academic community in analyzing the crime of human trafficking from multidisciplinary perspectives. The literature also indicated the illegitimacy of the business of human trafficking as well as its secretiveness; hence very hard to contain. The literature, however, has been from a Western-centric approach, with most studies being alien to non-Western countries and situations. In addition, the literature also laid down various recommendations that require empirical testing to ascertain their practicability. Though literature was indicative of some studies having been done in Kenya, the reality of combating human trafficking is institution and area-specific. The studies also indicated independent approaches to combating human trafficking hence missing out on the power of synergy in such a fight as is being fostered by various security agencies at the JKIA. The current study therefore filled the existing knowledge gaps by investigating the challenges agencies face in combating human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta Airport.

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<sup>48</sup> ILO. (2020). Global report on Human Trafficking. . <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html>.

## 1.9 Study hypotheses

- i. The measures put in place to combat human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport are inadequate.
- ii. There is a lack of awareness and prepared border security agencies to combat human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.
- iii. There are numerous challenges faced in combating human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport

### 1.10.0 Research Methodology

#### 1.10.1 Research Design

The study used a mixed research design that combines an explanatory research design with a descriptive survey. Additionally, a mixed methodology approach was used for the study, combining quantitative and qualitative research techniques. According to Caruth<sup>49</sup>, a mixed design provides a greater understanding of the phenomenon being examined by capturing data that might be overlooked if only one design technique is used. Because it enabled the researcher to precisely and methodically explain the phenomenon as it existed among the subjects, a descriptive research design must be used<sup>50</sup>. Transferring data to numbers, quantities, and statistical models for measurement and analysis is a major focus of the quantitative research approach<sup>51</sup>. In this study, closed-ended questions and semi-structured questionnaires were used to collect quantitative data, while open-ended questions were used to obtain qualitative data. The researcher was able to learn more about the difficulties associated with human trafficking along Kenya's borders as a result. Descriptive statistics will be used in the study to pinpoint traits, occurrences, and trends to address what, when, where,

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<sup>49</sup> Caruth, G. (2013). Demystifying Mixed Methods Research Design: A Review of the Literature. *International Journal of Education*, , 3, 112-122.

<sup>50</sup> Singh, A. &. (2014). Sampling Techniques and Determination of Sample Size in Applied Statistics Research: An Overview. *International Journal of Economics, Commerce, and Management*, 2(11), 1-22.

<sup>51</sup> Patton, Michael Quinn. *Qualitative Research & Evaluation Methods*. (SAGE, 2002).

and how of the study variables. The explanatory design, on the other hand, must be employed to examine the cause and effect of the study variables and come to a conclusion during hypothesis testing. Then, the regression model was used to determine how the independent variables affect the dependent variables<sup>52</sup>.

### **1.10.2 Target Population**

The study targeted 580 border security personnel, both government and auxiliary agents of airlines, at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

### **1.10.3 Sample and Sampling Procedure**

The target population was utilized to randomly choose the informants, and simple random sampling will be employed to select the security officers who will take part in the study. This sampling technique has the benefit of guaranteeing that every member of the study population has an equal chance of being picked, which reduces the risk of bias in the research.

From a study population of 580 border security personnel (KAA Security Passes Records), a sample of 231 was obtained. Stratified and simple random sampling techniques were both utilized to get respondents. A stratum was picked from each security agency. Because the population under investigation is varied, stratified random sampling was utilized to ensure that each respondent has an equal chance of being chosen. When calculating sample size and the mean and standard deviation are unknown, a proportionate technique is used<sup>53</sup>.

The formula is shown below for a defined population with the required adjustment.

When the population is less than 10,000, adjustments are required as follows:

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<sup>52</sup> Saunders, M. N. (2009). *Research Methods for Business 5th Edition*. London Pearson Education.

<sup>53</sup> Cooper, D. R., Schindler, P. S., & Sun, J. *Business research methods* (Vol. 9). (McGraw-Hill Irwin New York, 2006)

$$n' = n / 1 + n / N$$

Where:

$n'$  =adjusted minimum sample size

$n$  = Calculated minimum sample size

$N$  = Total population = 580

$$n' = 384 / 1 + 384 / 580 = 231$$

$n' = 277$  as the sample size.

The table below shows the sample size of the various strata of respondents that will be targeted for the study.

*Table 1.1: Sample frame*

<b>Strata of respondents</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>The target sample of respondents</b>
Immigration Officers	200/580 x 231	79
NPS Officers	60/580 x 231	24
Frontier Officers	40/580 x 231	16
DCI Officers	60/580 x 231	24
KAA Security	120/580 x 231	48
Customs Officers	20/580 x 231	8
Airline Security	60/580 x 231	24
Port Health	20/580 x 231	8

<b>Total</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>231</b>
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#### **1.10.4 Data Collection Instrument**

The choice of data and data collection instrument depends on the attributes of the subjects, research topic, problem questions, objectives, designs, and expected results<sup>54</sup>. To begin with, a questionnaire consisting of open and close-ended questions was used to collect data from the respondents. The questionnaire (Appendix 1) was self-administered to the sample population to provide the relevant primary data. the questionnaire shall be divided into four sections, the respondents' demographic information, the other three be structured in line with the research objectives.

#### **1.10.5 Data Collection Method**

Before the actual visit to collect data, the researcher recruited and thoroughly trained research assistants on interviewing and interpersonal skills, including creating a rapport with the respondents to enhance the response rate. Research assistants were also trained in studying variables to equip them with relevant understanding should respondents need clarification. The research assistant was required to first introduce him/herself to the target respondent, inform each of the purposes of the research, and after that, seek their indulgence. Selected respondents filled out questionnaires to provide quantitative information that was utilized to create analyses and statistical presentations. However, certain questionnaire questions offered qualitative data in the form of additional justifications or opinions from the chosen demographic sample.

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<sup>54</sup> Leavy, P. (2017). *Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Arts-Based, and Community-Based Participatory Research Approaches*. The Guilford Press.

### 1.10.6 Reliability and Validity of Research Instruments

Reliability and validity are means of evaluating research instruments. Validity measures the degree to which the instrument accurately measures what it intends to measure<sup>55</sup>. Thus, validity testing seeks to ensure that the research tools used to measure what they purport to measure reflect true differences among the concepts being measured<sup>56</sup>. A research instrument's reliability is a measurement of how consistently it produces results or data after numerous tries<sup>57</sup>. The "test re-test" approach, the "split-halves" method, and the "internal consistency" method are three techniques that are frequently used to examine reliability in research. The "pre-test" technique will be used in this study; the developed questionnaire was given to a small group of identical respondents (approximately six) for the study (who were not included in the main study), and the answered questionnaire was scored manually, the same questionnaire will be given to the same respondents after two days, and questionnaire responses scored manually, and then a comparison between the answers obtained will be made.

### 1.10.7 Data Analysis, Presentation, and Interpretation

The data gathered via questionnaires was reviewed, edited, arranged, and digitally coded to turn a large amount of information into a format that could be analyzed. After that, the coded data was examined using the SPSS statistical software program. The results of the statistical analysis were then presented in tables, bar charts/pie charts, and figures, with frequencies and percentages being used as a summary. To present, debate, and understand the results, frequencies, and percentages will be used. Utilizing content analysis techniques, the research questions generating qualitative data were analyzed. The gathered results were discussed and served as the foundation for the research's conclusions, recommendations, and findings.

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<sup>55</sup> Leavy, P. (2017). *Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Arts-Based, and Community-Based Participatory Research Approaches*. The Guilford Press. Page 37

<sup>56</sup> Ibd Leavy, P. (2017). *Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Arts-Based, and Community-Based Participatory Research Approaches*. The Guilford Press. Page 74

<sup>57</sup> Mugenda, Olive M., and Abel Gitau Mugenda. *Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*. African Centre for Technology Studies, 1999.

### **1.10.7 Data Analysis, Presentation, and Interpretation**

The data generated by questionnaires was checked, edited, organized, and digitally coded to reduce the mass of data obtained into a form suitable for analysis. The coded data was then analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science Programme (SPSS). The statistical analysis was then summarized into frequencies and percentages and presented in tables, bar charts/pie charts, and figures. Frequencies and percentages were adopted to present, discuss, and interpret the findings obtained. The research questions yielding qualitative data will be analyzed using content analysis procedures. The findings obtained will be discussed and form the basis for the research findings, conclusion, and recommendations.

### **1.10.8 Quality of the Research and Ethical Considerations**

The research team and research upheld a high degree of efficacy in their work and conformed to ethical standards for study. While carrying out the study, the scholar made sure that the analysis done is researchable, and meets the research questions, and objectives. Additionally, the methodology in this research is pertinent to the study. All literature sources in the literature review are highlighted fully and persuasively.

### **1.10.9 Chapter Outline**

Chapter One contained the introduction and background to the study, the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study, the literature review, the justification of the study, the theoretical framework, the hypotheses, and the study's methodology.

Chapter Two discussed security and immigration along borders.

Chapter Three discussed the level of awareness by the border security agencies in Kenya as well as interrogated the theoretical and conception discussions on trafficking.

Chapter Four examined the significant challenges in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders.

Chapter Five gave the Study Summary, Conclusions, and recommendations.

## CHAPTER TWO: SECURITY AND IMMIGRATION ALONG BORDERS

### 2.0 Demographic data of respondents

The study used data obtained from the questionnaire that consisted of both open-ended and closed questions. The questionnaire was distributed to 231 respondents who were sampled using both Stratified and simple random sampling techniques. This choice of data and data collection instrument depended on the attributes of the subjects, research topic, problem questions, objectives, designs, and expected results<sup>58</sup>. However, only 219 respondents were obtained (94%). This is above the suggested number for generalization by Kumar<sup>59</sup> who states that a sample representing 10% or more of the targeted population is adequate for reliable data analysis.

Most of the respondents sampled had served in their different respective agencies and stationed at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport between 5 to 10 years were 128 (58.4%), those below five years were 59 (26.9%) while those above 10 years sampled were only 32 (14.6%). A total of 160 respondents (73.5%) had more than five years of experience in the study area and only 59 had an experience of less than five years. This indicated that the information obtained is based on considerable experience hence reliable.

The respondents sampled were also a representation with different ratios from all the eight security agencies currently operating at the Jomo Kenyatta Airport as shown in the table below. The information gathered therefore was indicative of the varied agencies as had been targeted and achieved through a stratified random sampling method to ensure that each respondent had an equal chance of being chosen.

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<sup>58</sup> Leavy, P. (2017). *Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Arts-Based, and Community-Based Participatory Research Approaches*. The Guilford Press.

<sup>59</sup> Kumar, R. (2019). *Research Methodology: A step-by-step guide*. Sage Publications.



**Table 2.0 Respondent’s security agency or Profession**

	N	%
Airline Security	5	2.3%
Custom officer	10	4.6%
Directorate of Criminal Investigations	5	2.3%
Immigration Officer	15	6.8%
KAA Security	67	30.6%
Kenya Airports Authority	25	11.4%
NPS Officer	39	17.8%
Port health	53	24.2%

## **2.1 Measures taken to combat Human Trafficking along Kenyan borders**

This section of the questionnaire (see appendix I) aimed to obtain information from the respondents on the measures taken to combat Human Trafficking along the Kenyan borders. The section had six subsections with different closed-ended questions and one section with an open-ended question.

### **2.1.1 Measures have been taken to combat human trafficking along Kenyan borders**

On the question on the opinion that measures have been taken to combat human trafficking along Kenyan borders, 92 of the respondents (42%) indicated that this was on a moderate extend, followed by 59 respondents (26.9%) indicating a low extend, 51 respondents (23.3%) great extend and 17 respondents (7.8%) indicating a very high extend. Cumulatively, moderate, great, and very great extend had 160 respondents (73%) indicating that measures had been taken to combat human trafficking while 59 (26.9%) showed low opinion on the same. This is indicated in the table 2.1 below.

**Table 2.1 Measures have been taken to combat human trafficking along Kenyan borders**

Low Extent	59	26.9%
Moderate Extent	92	42.0%
Great Extent	51	23.3%
Very Great Extent	17	7.8%

These findings are in line with Shelley<sup>60</sup> who urged the global community to give human trafficking more attention by involving as many stakeholders including security agencies government and NGOs in developing measures to make their contributions to the fight against human trafficking.

**2.1.2 There is a combined effort by both government and non-governmental agencies to implement measures in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders**

On the opinion that there is a combined effort by both government and non-governmental agencies to implement measures in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders, 121 respondents (55.3%) indicated a moderate opinion, 57 respondents (26%) showed a great extend while 12 respondents (5,5%) showed to a very great extent. 29 respondents (13.2%) however indicated a low extent opinion of there being a combined effort by both government and non-governmental agencies in implementing set out measures. Cumulatively, 190 respondents (86.7%) opined of their existing combined effort by both government and non-governmental agencies in implementing set-out measures with only 29 respondents showing a low opinion of the same as shown in the table below.

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<sup>60</sup> Shelley, L. (2010). Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective . *Journal of Conflict Transformation & Security*, 93-102

**Table 2.3 There is a combined effort by both government and nongovernmental agencies to implement measures in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders.**

	N	%
Low Extent	29	13.2%
Moderate Extent	121	55.3%
Great Extent	57	26.0%
Very Great Extent	12	5.5%

**2.1.3 The measures taken to combat human trafficking are bearing fruits in the fight against human trafficking**

Respondents when asked to give their view on whether the measures taken to combat human trafficking are bearing fruits in the fight against human trafficking, 105 respondents (47.9%) moderately agreed, 23 respondents (10.3%) greatly agreed while 11 respondents (5%) very greatly agreed. However, 80 respondents (36.5%) agreed on a low extend. Cumulatively, based on the findings, 139 respondents indicated that measures taken to combat human trafficking were bearing fruits though 80 respondents (36.5%) have a low opinion on the same.

**Table 2.4 The measures taken to combat human trafficking are bearing fruits in the fight against human trafficking**

	N	%
Low Extent	80	36.5%
Moderate Extent	105	47.9%
Great Extent	23	10.5%
Very Great Extent	11	5.0%

**2.1.4 The government through the ministry and other agencies has provided platforms for feedback on measures taken to combat human trafficking**

On whether the government through the ministry and other agencies has provided platforms for feedback on measures taken to combat human trafficking, 133 respondents (60.7%) showed a moderate extend, 45 respondents (20.5%) showed a low extend, 24 respondents (11%) indicated a great extend while 11 respondents (5%) indicated a very great extent. 6 respondents (2.7%) indicated no extend of the government through the ministry nd other agencies providing platforms for feedback on measures taken to combat human trafficking. These findings are in line with a study by Stotts<sup>61</sup> on the involvement of the government through the provision of feedback platforms to improve on available interventions to the vice. The study recommended more feedback avenues to be provided for better policy interventions to be developed.

**Table2.5 The government through the ministry and other agencies has provided platforms for feedback on measures taken to combat human trafficking**

	N	%
No Extent	6	2.7%
Low Extent	45	20.5%
Moderate Extent	133	60.7%
Great Extent	24	11.0%
Very Great Extent	11	5.0%

**2.1.5 The government through the relevant ministry ensures that measures and policies put in place to combat human trafficking along the Kenyan border are followed and implemented**

On the view that the government through the relevant ministry ensures that measures and policies put in place to combat human trafficking along the Kenyan border are implemented, 116 respondents (53%) agreed with the statement to a medium extent, 51 respondents

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<sup>61</sup> Stotts, E. &. (2009). Human trafficking: A call for counselor awareness and training. *Journal of Humanistic Counseling, Education and Development*, 48(Spring), 36-47. DOI: 10.1002/j.2161-1939.2009.tb00066.x.

(23.3%) on a low extent, 28 respondents (12.8%) on a very great extent, 18 respondents (8.2%) on a great extent while 6 respondents (2.7%) completely rejected the assertion (No extent). Cumulatively, 162 respondents (73.9%) agreed to the assertion that the government through the relevant ministry ensures that measures and policies put in place to combat human trafficking along the Kenyan border are implemented while 57 respondents had low extent in agreeing to the same as shown in the table below.

**Table 2.6 The government through the relevant ministry ensures that measures and policies put in place to combat human trafficking along the Kenyan border are followed and implemented**

	N	%
No Extent	6	2.7%
Low Extent	51	23.3%
Moderate Extent	116	53.0%
Great Extent	18	8.2%
Very Great Extent	28	12.8%

When asked to give their opinion on whether the measures taken to combat human trafficking are owned by all the stakeholders, the greater majority of the respondents 96 (43.8%) moderately agreed, 82 respondents only agreed to a low extent, and 28 respondents to a very great extent. no respondent rejected the assertion wholly.

## **2.2 Chapter summary**

The chapter indicated a high response rate of respondents (219 respondents, indicating a 94% response) on the questionnaire that was used to collect data for the study. The responses also were indicative of the diverse security agencies currently operating in Jomo Kenyatta International Airport with a majority of respondents having an experience of five years and above.

The chapter findings asserted that various measures have been taken to combat Human Trafficking along Kenyan borders (73%) and that there is a combined effort by both government and non-governmental agencies to implement measures in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders (86.7%). In addition, findings are indicative that the measures taken to combat human trafficking are bearing fruits in the fight against human trafficking (63.4%) and the government through the ministry and other agencies has provided platforms for feedback on measures taken to combat human trafficking. The chapter also asserted that the government through the relevant ministry ensures that measures and policies put in place to combat human trafficking along the Kenyan border are implemented.

## **CHAPTER THREE:**

### **LEVEL OF AWARENESS BY THE BORDER SECURITY AGENCIES IN KENYA**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the results of the study as obtained by the section of the questionnaire (see appendix I) aimed at finding out information on the level of awareness by the border security agencies in Kenya.

#### **3.1 Level of awareness by the border security agencies in Kenya**

The section had five subsections with different closed-ended questions and one section with an open-ended question to determine the level of awareness by the border security agencies in Kenya.

##### **3.1.1 Both governmental and nongovernmental agencies involved in the fight against human trafficking along the Kenyan borders participate in awareness against the vice in JKIA**

On the view that both government and non-governmental agencies involved in the fight against human trafficking along the Kenyan borders participated in awareness against the vice in JKIA, 133 respondents (60.7%) agreed on a moderate extent, 55 respondents (25.1%) on a low extent, 23 respondents agreed on a great extent while 8 respondents agreed on a very great extent. Cumulatively therefore, 164 respondents (74.8%) opined that both government and non-governmental agencies involved in the fight against human trafficking along the Kenyan borders participated in awareness against the vice in JKIA and only 55 respondents (25.1%) showed a low extent of agreement to the aforementioned view as shown in the figure below

**Table 3.1 Both governmental and nongovernmental agencies involved in the fight against human trafficking along the Kenyan borders participate in awareness against the vice in JKIA**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low Extent	55	25.1	25.1	25.1
Moderate Extent	133	60.7	60.7	85.8
Great Extent	23	10.5	10.5	96.3
Very Great Extent	8	3.7	3.7	100.0
Total	219	100.0	100.0	

**3.1.2 Security agencies involved in combating human trafficking show a high level of preparedness concerning their different duties**

On the view that security agencies involved in combating human trafficking show a high level of preparedness concerning their different duties, 57 respondents (26%) indicated a low extent, 117 respondents (53.4%) showed a moderate extent, 36 respondents (16.4%) showed a great extent while 9 respondents (4.1%) indicated a very great extent. Cumulatively, 162 respondents (73.9%) agreed to the sentiment from moderate to a very great extent and only 26% agreed on a low extent as shown in the table below.

**Table 3.1 Security agencies involved in combating human trafficking show a high level of preparedness for their different duties**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low Extent	57	26.0	26.0	26.0
Moderate Extent	117	53.4	53.4	79.5
Great Extent	36	16.4	16.4	95.9
Very Great Extent	9	4.1	4.1	100.0
Total	219	100.0	100.0	



These findings are in line with a study by Scott<sup>62</sup> on the level of awareness that was indicative of the fact that awareness about human trafficking had started with local communities being involved and the national and regional organizations promoting the same on an even bigger scale.

### **3.1.3 The government and security agencies have effectively enhanced awareness to the general public on human trafficking**

Here, the respondents were requested to give their opinion on the assertion that the government and security agencies have effectively enhanced awareness to the general public on human trafficking. 42% of respondents indicated a low extent towards the assertion, 31% on the other hand indicated a moderate extent of the same while 26.6% showed to a great extent that government and security agencies have effectively enhanced awareness to the general public on human trafficking. Cumulatively, 127 respondents (57.9%) asserted either moderately or greatly towards the aforementioned assertion while 92 respondents (42%) showed a low extent of agreement with the same assertion as shown in the table below.

**Table 3.1 The government and security agencies have effectively enhanced awareness to the general public on human trafficking**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low Extent	92	42.0	42.0	42.0
Moderate Extent	68	31.1	31.1	73.1
Great Extent	59	26.9	26.9	100.0
Total	219	100.0	100.0	

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<sup>62</sup> Stotts, E. &. (2009). Human trafficking: A call for counselor awareness and training. *Journal of Humanistic Counseling, Education and Development*, 48(Spring), 36-47. DOI: 10.1002/j.2161-1939.2009.tb00066.x.

### 3.1.4 Methods used for awareness creation on combating human trafficking reach the targeted stakeholders

In this subsection, the respondents were requested to rate their opinion on the statement that methods used for awareness creation on combating human trafficking reach the targeted stakeholders. 74 respondents representing 33.8% agreed to the statement with a low extent, 110 respondents (50.2%) agreed on a moderate extent, 27 respondents (12.3%), and 8 respondents (3.7%). Cumulatively, 145 respondents (66.2%) agreed from a moderate to a very great extent to the statement while 74 respondents (33.8%) agreed to the assertion to a low extent as shown in the figure below.

**Figure 3.2 The government and security agencies have effectively enhanced awareness to the general public on human trafficking**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low Extent	74	33.8	33.8	33.8
Moderate Extent	110	50.2	50.2	84.0
Great Extent	27	12.3	12.3	96.3
Very Great Extent	8	3.7	3.7	100.0
Total	219	100.0	100.0	

### 3.1.5 The general public in and around JKIA has a high level of awareness of the vice of human trafficking

The respondents were required to agree to the assertion that the general public in and around JKIA has a high level of awareness of the vice of human trafficking. Of the total respondents, 15 indicated 6.8% agreed to a low extent to the statement, 146 respondents indicated 66.7% agreed to the statement to a moderate extent while 42 respondents indicated 19.2% agreed to the statement to a great extent. 16 respondents indicating 7.3% agreed with the statement to a very great extent. Cumulatively, 204 respondents indicating 93.1% agreed to the statement

from a moderate to a very great extent while only 6.8% agreed to the statement to a low extent as shown by the table below

**Table 3.2 The general public in and around JKIA has a high level of awareness of the vice of human trafficking**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low Extent	15	6.8	6.8	6.8
Moderate Extent	146	66.7	66.7	73.5
Great Extent	42	19.2	19.2	92.7
Very Great Extent	16	7.3	7.3	100.0
Total	219	100.0	100.0	

### 3.2 Chapter Summary

The chapter findings have indicated a high level of awareness by the border security agencies in Kenya. This was through four subsections to determine the above. On the view that both government and non-governmental agencies involved in the fight against human trafficking along the Kenyan borders participated in awareness against the vice in JKIA, a high percentage (74.8%) opined for the aforementioned. The findings also showed that security agencies involved in combating human trafficking show a high level of preparedness concerning their different duties and that methods used for awareness creation on combating human trafficking reached the targeted stakeholders. In addition, the findings have indicated that the general public in and around JKIA has a high level of awareness of the vice of human trafficking.

**CHAPTER FOUR:**  
**SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGES IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ALONG**  
**KENYAN BORDERS**

**4.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the results of the study as obtained by the section of the questionnaire (see appendix I) aimed at examining the significant challenges in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders.

**4.1 Challenges in Combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders**

The section had five subsections with different closed-ended questions and one section with an open-ended question to determine the Challenges in Combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders

**4.1.1 Security agencies and the government can identify the different challenges experienced in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders.**

The respondents were required in this subsection to give their views on the statement that security agencies and the government can identify the different challenges experienced in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders. Of the total respondents, 15 respondents (6.8%) agree to the statement to a low extent, 132 respondents (60.3%) agreed to the statement to a moderate extent, 60 respondents (27.4%) agreed to the statement to a great extent while 12 respondents (5.5%) agreed to the statement on a very great extent. Cumulatively, 204 respondents confirmed from moderately to very great extent that security agencies and the government can identify the different challenges experienced in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders. Only 15 respondents (6.8%) agreed on a low extent as shown in the table below:

**Table 4.1 Security agencies and the government can identify the different challenges experienced in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low Extent	15	6.8	6.8	6.8
Moderate Extent	132	60.3	60.3	67.1
Great Extent	60	27.4	27.4	94.5
Very Great Extent	12	5.5	5.5	100.0
Total	219	100.0	100.0	

#### **4.1.2 Security agencies are well-trained in the different approaches to combating human trafficking**

On security agency’s training, the respondents were required to give their views on the following statement; security agencies are well-trained in the different approaches to combating human trafficking. 107 respondents (48.9%) indicated that agreed with the statement to a low extent, 61 respondents (27.9%) agreed to the statement to a moderate extent, 25 respondents (11.4%) agreed to a great extent while 26 respondents (11.9%) agreed on a very great extent. Though cumulatively the number of respondents who agreed from a moderate to very great extent is high (51.1%), the number that only agreed on a low extent is great at 48.9% singly. This is an indication of a need for more training as a challenge, this marries well with the structural functional theory that stipulates the need to deal with knowledge gaps to have a context for how and why such an injustice as human trafficking occurs<sup>63</sup>. The theory thus provides a basic understanding of the needs of those whose rights have been violated and enables us to predict how effective interventions and policies will be put in place.

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<sup>63</sup> Parillo, V. (2012). *Strangers to these Shores (10<sup>th</sup> Ed.)*. Pearson Education, Inc. Boston, Mass

**Table 4.2 security agencies are well-trained in the different approaches to combating human trafficking**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low Extent	107	48.9	48.9	48.9
Moderate Extent	61	27.9	27.9	76.7
Great Extent	25	11.4	11.4	88.1
Very Great Extent	26	11.9	11.9	100.0
Total	219	100.0	100.0	

**4.1.3 The government and security agencies have enough financial sustenance to combat human trafficking**

In this subsection, the respondents were required to give their views on financial support for the agencies by commenting on the statement: the government and security agencies have enough financial sustenance to combat human trafficking. 114 respondents (52.1%) agreed to the statement to a low extent, 89 respondents (40.6%) agreed on a moderate extent, 15 respondents (6.8%) agreed on a great extent while only 1 respondent (0.5%) agreed on a very great extent. Cumulatively, the findings show the greatest percentage (52.1%) indicating financial sustenance being a challenge with 47% agreeing from moderate to very great extent.

**Table 4.3 The Government and Security Agencies have enough Financial Sustenance to Combat Human Trafficking**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low Extent	114	52.1	52.1	52.1
Moderate Extent	89	40.6	40.6	92.7
Great Extent	15	6.8	6.8	99.5
Very Great Extent	1	.5	.5	100.0
Total	219	100.0	100.0	

#### **4.1.4 The government and security agencies have set up technology-based approaches to detecting and combating human trafficking along the Kenyan borders**

On the use of technology to combat the vice, the respondents were required to give their opinion on the assertion that the government and security agencies have set up technology-based approaches to detecting and combating human trafficking along the Kenyan borders. 121 respondents (55.3%) agreed to the assertion to a low extent, 75 respondents (34.2%) agreed to the statement to a moderate extent 23 respondents (10.5%) agreed to a great extent while none agreed to the statement to a very great extent. The findings are indicative of a poor use of technology with 121 respondents agreeing from only a low extent (55.3%) while an accumulative of 98 respondents (44.7%) agreeing from moderate to a great extent as shown in the table below.

**Table 4.4 The government and security agencies have set up technology-based approaches to detecting and combating human trafficking along the Kenyan borders**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low Extent	121	55.3	55.3	55.3
Moderate Extent	75	34.2	34.2	89.5
Great Extent	23	10.5	10.5	100.0
Total	219	100.0	100.0	

#### **4.1.5 The policies and methods being used in combating human trafficking are efficient and cost-effective**

The respondents were required to give their views on the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of methods currently being used to combat human trafficking. They were to do this by commenting on the assertion; that the policies and methods being used in combating human trafficking are efficient and cost-effective. 70 respondents (32%) agreed to the assertion only

to a low extent, 103 respondents (47%) agreed to the assertion to a moderate extent while 46 respondents (21%) agreed to the aforementioned statement to a great extent. Cumulatively, a great number of respondents (149) accounting for 68% agreed from moderate to great extent that the methods are efficient and cost-effective with only 32% agreeing only to a low extent as shown in the table below

**4.5 The policies and methods being used in combating human trafficking are efficient and cost-effective**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low Extent	70	32.0	32.0	32.0
Moderate Extent	103	47.0	47.0	79.0
Great Extent	46	21.0	21.0	100.0
Total	219	100.0	100.0	

**4.2 Chapter Summary**

The chapter has shown findings that show the different challenges being experienced by security agencies and the government as they combat human trafficking along the Kenyan borders. Based on the findings, security agencies and the government can comfortably identify the different challenges experienced in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders. The findings also confirm that there is a lack of proper training to the security agencies in dealing with human trafficking thus a knowledge gap that needs filling. In addition, there is a lack of enough finances to facilitate the agencies and the government to deal with the vice of human trafficking. Also, the findings have indicated a large gap in the use of technology in identifying and combating human trafficking along the Kenyan borders. However, the findings show that the respondents agree that the current methods being used in combating human trafficking are not only efficient but cost-effective.



## **CHAPTER FIVE:**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This study sought to investigate the challenges in security agencies combating human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. Specifically, the study aimed to highlight the measures in place to combat human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, to determine the level of awareness by the border security agencies at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, and to interrogate the challenges in combating human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

This chapter provides the summary of findings, conclusion, and general as well as policy recommendations that the security agencies and the government can implement in combating human trafficking at JKIA and the general Kenyan borders.

#### **5.1 Summary of Findings**

##### **5.1.1 measures taken to combat Human Trafficking along the Kenyan borders**

From the biographic data, the findings came from respondents who had served in their different security agencies for more than five years with the highest percentage having a degree or more academically. This is indicative of the authenticity of information obtained due to wide experience in their areas. In addition, the representative of the respondents gives a variety of sources of information therefore good for generalization from the area of study.

The findings from the study indicated various measures having been taken to combat Human Trafficking along Kenyan borders. This is from a combined effort by both government and non-governmental agencies who are participating in implementing measures to combat human trafficking along Kenyan borders. In addition, the study findings are indicative that

the measures that have been so far taken to combat human trafficking are bearing fruits in the fight against human trafficking. Furthermore, the government through the concerned ministry and other security agencies stationed at JKIA and border points have provided platforms for feedback from different stakeholders and the general public on measures taken to combat human trafficking. The study findings have also asserted that the government through the relevant ministry ensures that measures and policies put in place to combat human trafficking along the Kenyan border are implemented in the best way possible.

### **5.1.2 Level of Awareness by the Border Security Agencies in Kenya**

Study findings have indicated a high level of awareness by the border security agencies operating along the Kenyan borders and JKIA. This is through both the government and non-governmental agencies involved in the fight against human trafficking along the Kenyan borders participating in awareness creation against the vice in JKIA. The findings also have indicated that security agencies involved in combating human trafficking are highly prepared to carry out their different duties and that methods used for awareness creation on combating human trafficking reached the targeted stakeholders. Due to this efficiency, the findings have indicated that the general public in and around JKIA has a high level of awareness of the vice of human trafficking.

### **5.1.3 Challenges in Combating Human Trafficking Along Kenyan Borders**

The research findings have shown the different challenges being experienced by security agencies and the government as they combat human trafficking along the Kenyan borders. It became clear from the findings that security agencies and the government can comfortably identify the different challenges experienced in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders. Through this identification, various challenges were pointed out. First is that there is a lack of proper training to the security agencies in dealing with human trafficking thus a

knowledge gap that needs to be filled. In addition, there is an insufficiency of finances to facilitate the agencies and the government to deal with the vice of human trafficking amicably. Furthermore, the findings indicated a large gap in the use of technology in identifying and combating human trafficking along the Kenyan borders. However, the findings acknowledged that the current methods being used in combating human trafficking are not only efficient but cost-effective yet not reaching the required goal in combating the vice.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Based on the study findings, various conclusions can be established. To begin with, it's clear that the government and the different security agencies operating along the Kenyan border have implemented various measures to combat Human Trafficking along the Kenyan border in general and JKIA in specific. These measures are progressive and allow continuous improvement in achieving their goal with the government playing a major role in ensuring their steady fast implementation.

Additionally, the security agencies and the government have carried out awareness creation to the general public on the vice of human trafficking and have a high capacity of preparedness in combating human trafficking.

Furthermore, though the fight against human trafficking is on course, the security agencies and the government face various challenges in implementing their duties such as insufficient funds, a knowledge gap in the use of technology, and lack of enough capacity to execute their duties comfortably.

Finally, although a lot of strides have been achieved in fighting human trafficking, more still needs to be done to achieve the objective.

### **5.3 Study Recommendation**

Based on the findings, continuous capacity building needs to be carried out by both the government and security agencies to their staff who fight against human trafficking. Such capacity building should be in line with current trafficking trends and the use of technology, especially artificial intelligence to overcome the new methods being used by traffickers.

In addition, there is a need for increasing funding to the agencies as well as government allocation to the Ministry of Security and Internal increasing for both the aforementioned to enhance their activities towards the fight against human trafficking.

Furthermore, the government through its policy formulators should be more proactive and progressive in aligning policies with the different measures being implemented to combat human trafficking. This will make the policies inform the measures and their implementation and not otherwise.

From an academic point of view, the study realized the measures being implemented are cost-effective and efficient, yet the vice of human trafficking along the Kenyan border still exists, their a need to carry out further study to determine the gap that is still making human trafficking flourish.

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## APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

### APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is designed to collect data to investigate the challenges in security agencies combating human trafficking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. Please do not write any identifying information on the questionnaire for confidentiality reasons.

*Answer all questions as indicated by either filling in the blank or ticking (✓) the option that best fits you.*

#### SECTION ONE: PERSONAL DATA

1. Gender

Male  Female

2. Education Level

Secondary  Degree  Postgraduate

3. Respondent's security agency or Profession

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

4. Number of years in service

Below 5 years  5- 10 years  Over 10 years

5. Number of years at the Jomo Kenyatta Airport

Below 5 years  5- 10 years  Over 10 years

#### OBJECTIVES:

6. This section of the questionnaire seeks to obtain your opinion on measures taken to combat Human Trafficking along Kenyan borders. For each of the statements listed below, indicate the extent to which it applies to the study objective on a scale of 1-5 where;

5=Very Great Extent      4=Great Extent      3=Moderate Extent  
2=Low Extent              1= No Extent



<b>Measures taken to combat Human Trafficking along Kenyan borders</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Measures have been taken to combat human trafficking along Kenyan borders					
There is a combined effort by both government and non-governmental agencies to implement measures in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders					
The measures taken to combat human trafficking are bearing fruits in the fight against human trafficking					
The government through the ministry and other agencies has provided platforms for feedback on measures taken to combat human trafficking					
The government through the relevant ministry ensures that measures and policies put in place to combat human trafficking along the Kenyan border are followed and implemented					
The measures taken to combat human trafficking are owned by all the stakeholders					

7. Generally, what can you say about measures put in place to address the problem of human trafficking along the Kenyan borders?

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.....  
.....

**LEVEL OF AWARENESS BY THE BORDER SECURITY AGENCIES IN KENYA**

8. This section of the questionnaire seeks to obtain your opinion on the level of awareness by the border security agencies in Kenya. For each of the statements listed below, indicate the extent to which it applies to the study objective on a scale of 1-5 where;

- 5=Very Great Extent      4=Great Extent      3=Moderate Extent
- 2=Low Extent              1= No Extent

<b>Level of awareness by the border security agencies in Kenya</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Both governmental and nongovernmental agencies involved in the fight against human trafficking along the Kenyan borders participate in awareness against the vice in JKIA					
Security agencies involved in combating human trafficking show a high level of preparedness in relation to their different duties					
The government and security agencies have effectively enhanced awareness to the general public on human trafficking					
Methods used for awareness creation on combating human trafficking reach the targeted stakeholders					
The general public in and around JKIA has a high level of awareness of the vice of human trafficking					

9. What can you say about the level of awareness of security agencies in combating human trafficking along the Kenyan borders?

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

10. In terms of effectiveness, are the security agencies effective in the manner in which they combat human trafficking?

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

**SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGES IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING ALONG KENYAN BORDERS**

This section of the questionnaire seeks to obtain your opinion on challenges in human trafficking along Kenyan borders. For each of the statements listed below, indicate the extent to which it applies to the study objective on a scale of 1-5 where;

5=Very Great Extent    4=Great Extent    3=Moderate Extent  
2=Low Extent            1= No Extent

<b>Challenges in human trafficking along Kenyan borders</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Security agencies and the government are able to identify the different challenges experienced in combating human trafficking along Kenyan borders.					
Security agencies are well-trained in the different approaches to combating human trafficking					
The government and security agencies have enough financial sustenance to combat human trafficking					
The government and security agencies have set up technology-based approaches to detecting and combating human trafficking along the Kenyan borders					
The general public in and around JKIA supports security agencies in combating human trafficking					
The policies and methods being used in combating human trafficking are efficient and cost-effective					

11. According to you, what are some of the challenges faced in combatting human trafficking in Kenya?

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12. In your opinion, what can be done to rectify or improve the challenges faced?

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**Thank you.**