FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN MUKURU SLUMS IN NAIROBI

BY:

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Declaration

This project report is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university

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This project report has been submitted with my approval as University Supervisor

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DATE
DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my dear Dad, Eliud Mwangi and Mum, Mary Nelius Wanja who have shared their love, inspired and enriched my life, God bless you.
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A LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ANPPCAN: African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect

CBOs: Community Based Organizations

GTZ: German International Development Agency

IDI: In-depth Interviews

ILO: International Labour Organization

IOM: International Organization for Migration

IPAR: Institute of Policy Analysis and Research

KI: Key Informant

NGOs: Non Governmental Organizations

UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Education Fund
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ABSTRACT

This study discusses factors contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slums in Nairobi.

The main objective of the study was to investigate factors contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum in Nairobi. The specific objective of the study was to identify the socio-economic factors contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum in Nairobi; investigate the cultural factors that contribute to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum; and, to establish knowledge and perceptions of the people living in Mukuru slum in relation to domestic trafficking of women and children.

The research used both probability and non probability sampling method. Relevant data was collected using questionnaire, key informant interviews and in-depth interviews. Descriptive statistics was used to summarize the quantitative data into frequencies and percentages with the help of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) while Qualitative data was analyzed manually, a coding system was developed and the data categorized into the emerging themes.

An analysis of the findings indicate that poverty, low level of education and un-employment amongst people are the major socio-economic factors that contribute to domestic human trafficking in Mukuru slum. Gender inequalities and low status of women and girl child are some of the major culturally inclined factors that contribute to domestic trafficking of women and children in the urban informal settlement. Gender based violation such as domestic violence; sexual violence and genital mutilation are some cultural aspects that contribute to women being vulnerable to traffickers.

The main conclusion of this study is that women and children are the main victims of human trafficking because of their vulnerability and susceptibility to such gender based violence and violations. This explains why there is need to have proper checks and balances put in place to help stop these categories of persons from being victims of human trafficking.
CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

Trafficking is an increasing important development issue especially in Africa. Recent years have witnessed a gradual increase of trafficking in humans to and from Africa as well as within the continent. Until a few years ago, little was known and even less had been written on human trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa (Sita, 2003; IOM, 2003).

Human trafficking is a serious problem globally. According to the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Trafficking, it is estimated that approximately 800,000 to 900,000 persons annually fall prey to traffickers for sexual exploitation and forced labour, about 70-80% of whom are women and children.

According to Pearson (2003), Kenya is a country of origin, transit and destination for domestically and internationally trafficked women and children. In Kenya though disaggregated data is lacking, reports and research indicate the vice is a real issue. Women, men, girls and boys have been identified to be trafficked both locally and even internationally, although most cases identified to date involve women and children, especially in cases of domestic trafficking.

For decades human trafficking in Nairobi has been relatively ignored. Only within the last ten years has attention to this growing plight been given more notice. A combination of factors such as unemployment, poverty, gender inequalities, inadequate legislation and poor law enforcement has enabled human trafficking to thrive in Kenya (UNICEF, 2003).

A study done by trade unions indicates that trafficking of children within Kenya is very rampant. The study showed children were being removed from their rural homes to urban areas to work as domestic helps and prostitutes. It is estimated that about 20,000 children are trafficked annually. Such children will be vulnerable to traffickers due to their parents and families' socio-economic situations. Girls are particularly vulnerable because in many societies there is the boy child preference (IPAR, 2007).

Socio economic factors are strongly linked to vulnerability to trafficking. Poverty is one of the primary risk factors that make individuals vulnerable; however poverty alone would not push people into human trafficking. There are many risk factors that make potential victims...
vulnerable. Gender based violation such as domestic violence, sexual violence and genital mutilation are some cultural aspects that contribute to women being vulnerable to traffickers. Trafficking as a term more often than not focuses on the international dimension of the problem. While this is important to enable one to get the bigger picture of the situation, it is also misleading, as it suggests that it is a foreign problem that has been imported from abroad. It is important to recognize that trafficking as a problem is both internal or what is also referred to as domestic human trafficking and international.

In internal or domestic trafficking, people will be moved from rural areas to urban areas or from areas that are less economically developed to more economically developed region while in international people will move across the border.

Trafficking in person has been defined in Article 3 of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in person especially women and children. This protocol is also referred to as Palermo Protocol. In this study I will adopt the definition from this protocol where trafficking in persons has been defined as follows:

_The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat, or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of abuse of power, or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation._ (UN, 2000)
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In the recent past a lot of effort has been made by both the government and nongovernmental organizations in highlighting about human trafficking, this has been especially through the media. Last year the government of Kenya signed into law a new legislation to crack down on human traffickers and offer protection to trafficked victims in the country. This new legislation issues a 30 year jail term or a hefty fine of 30 million Kenya shilling on a convicted trafficker. It represents a significant new tool for Kenya in counter trafficking law enforcement.

It is a remarkably great effort that shows human trafficking is recognized officially as a serious problem by the Kenya government (IOM, 2010).

According to a study (Omolo, 2007), on trafficking in persons from a labor perspective: Kenya is a source, transit, and destination country for women, men, and children trafficked for forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation. The study further indicates that internal trafficking mostly involves children and young women being trafficked from rural to urban areas for domestic work and prostitution. A combination of factors; unemployment, poverty, gender inequality, inadequate legislation, and poor law enforcement has enabled trafficking to thrive in Kenya. In this same study (Omolo, 2007), it is indicated that there is still misunderstanding about the scope and definition of human trafficking in Kenya. CRADLE (2006) notes that trafficking in persons exists in all its form and most victims are deceived by traffickers with promises of better lives. However, there is generally low awareness and understanding of what constitutes human trafficking.

Human trafficking is generally perceived as an activity that involves illegal transportation of people out of their countries to other countries. It is in light of such serious misinformation that there is need to raise awareness of the evidence and manifestation of human trafficking, especially domestic trafficking, here in Kenya. In order to understand the manifestation of domestic trafficking there is need to identify some of the causative factors that fuel this phenomenon. Many Studies, for example, IOM (2008), Adepoju, (2005), and CRADLE (2006) have tried to highlight some of the causes of human trafficking. Their discussions have focused on trafficking in general but none has specifically addressed the causes of domestic trafficking in urban informal settlement. This study therefore sought to investigate factors contributing to
domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum in Nairobi. The study was guided by the following research questions

1. Are people living in Mukuru slum aware about domestic trafficking and what are their perceptions?
2. What are the socio-economic factors that contribute to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum?
3. How do cultural factors contribute to domestic trafficking of women and children?

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 General objective
To investigate factors contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum in Nairobi.

1.3.2 Specific Objective
1. To establish knowledge and perceptions of the people living in Mukuru slum in relation to domestic trafficking of women and children.
2. To identify the socio-economic factors contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum in Nairobi.
3. To investigate the cultural factors that contribute to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum.

1.4 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

Trafficking in girls and women remains a big challenge in Africa and although this seems to be a development issue in the recent past, little seems to be known about it. There seem to be some knowledge though not well understood about International human trafficking than that of domestic human trafficking. It is hoped that the findings of this study will broaden the existing knowledge on domestic human trafficking.

There is insufficient data on trafficking in women and children especially in our country Kenya. Unless data on the profiles of the victims and why women and children are vulnerable are
clearly understood, designing appropriate strategies to prevent this problem and address it when it occurs will continue to prove to be a futile exercise. The findings of this study will therefore inform tailoring of policies, programs and interventions on domestic human trafficking.

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Domestic trafficking affects many areas in Nairobi however, this study was based in Mukuru slums of Nairobi only.

There are numerous factors that can cause domestic trafficking; however this study only concentrated on the socio economic factors, cultural factors and limited knowledge and awareness of domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum. Victims of trafficking are a 'hidden group' who may not be free to share their experiences. The research used different data collection method in order to overcome this and get reliable data.

Due to the nature of the study, where trafficking affects rare and elusive population, only a small sample was studied, therefore this research does not aim to provide a comprehensive picture of domestic human trafficking in Nairobi, but rather a snapshot of the problem in Mukuru slum in Nairobi and thus cannot be generalized for the whole of Nairobi.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section presents a review of studies and the works the researcher consulted in order to investigate and understand the research problem. The researcher will critically examine books, journals and any other scholarly article which are relevant to the topic under study. The literature reviewed will not only limit itself to the Kenyan context but studies done elsewhere that may be applicable.

2.2.1 BACKGROUND AND GENERAL OVERVIEW OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Trafficking of human beings is a widespread practice in the modern world. It has been estimated that between 600,000 and 800,000 people, the majority being women are trafficked each year (Obokata, 2007). The problem seems to be affecting all parts of the world.

The origin of trafficking can be traced back to the ancient practices of slavery and slave trade (Obokata, 2007). However trafficking of human beings has acquired a different meaning since the beginning of the twentieth century. While slavery and slave trade were commonly associated with transporting African slaves to Europe and North America, trafficking was initially understood to take place for prostitution and sexual exploitation (Troung, 2006; Iselin, 2003).

The growth of trafficking has been fuelled by a wide variety of factors some of these being globalization, particularly advancement in communication and transportation, this has made it easier for traffickers to traffic people.

People are trafficked by land, sea and even air, generally from poor states or region into developed ones. A wide variety of individuals and groups is known to take part in trafficking. Family members, friends and prominent figures in local community have been known to participate in the process of trafficking.
The rapid growth in trafficking of human being and its transnational nature has prompted both the international and national communities to take agent action. A major step was taken when the UN adopted the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in person, especially women and children in December 2000. This is what is referred to the trafficking protocol /Palermo protocol. It is in this protocol that a definition of trafficking was adopted and this was the first international document to talk about how essential it is to address demand when discussing the trafficking of women and children from a rights human rights perspective.

2.2.2 FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DOMESTIC HUMAN TRAFFICKING

2.2.3 Poverty

The vicious cycle of poverty and unemployment remains by far the greatest economic and social concern. According to Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2008, 45.9% in rural areas and 33.7% in urban areas live below the USD 1 poverty line.

Poverty is often mentioned as a cause of trafficking. There have been reports of positive correlation between impoverishment of parents and their likelihood to believe the promise made by traffickers (IOM, 2008, Fong 2004). Lack of alternative means of survival make people vulnerable to traffickers. Children are particularly at risk, and cases have been reported of parents giving their children to relatives in exchange for money or food benefits. In some cases it may be for the families members, this is especially quite real where children could be working to benefit their adult relative. Parents may inadvertently facilitate the trafficking of their own children when their own means of livelihood fails, they may perceive that sending their children away would be a better way to ensure that their needs are met (Adepoju, 2005).

The particular vulnerability of women is also noted in relation to unemployment. Women may have fewer livelihood options (particularly as they may be less likely to have land and capital), and be paid lower wages, leading them to seek out opportunities to migrate (Kamala et al., 2001). Other than to meet basic needs, livelihood opportunities may be sought to pay off debts and to earn a lot of money quickly and easily (Kamala et al., 2001).

Poverty has forced many households to devise survival strategies that have included migrating for work and bonded labor. There are perception that work in the cities is less arduous and pays
better than work in the countryside. This desire for a quick and easy payoff may be on the part of the individual who becomes a victim of trafficking or it may be on the part of others who are exploiting them, especially in the case of children (Adepoju, 2005).

2.2.4 Family and social network

Family is a social structure that has great influence on people’s life. Fong (2004) notes that the number, strength, and nature of a person’s relationships affects whether they are trafficked or not. Those whose families have disintegrated either through death (leaving orphans and widows) or divorce are viewed to be more at risk of being trafficked. Women and children running from different forms of violence are also considered vulnerable, while those with friends and family in the destination area who can facilitate safer migration are considered more protected. Contrary to this last point, having family members or friends who encourage migration may be a risk factor for trafficking.

Death of both parents is linked to more intense poverty, increased pressure on children to work, and dropping from school due to inability to pay school fees (Adepoju, 2005). Being orphaned may also result in displacement as children migrate to live with extended family members and cope with less adult protection against exploitation, including by those meant to care for them.

The death of one or both parents or greed may contribute to a family’s decision to place a child in the hands of relatives, friends, or acquaintances that may traffic the child. Success stories, including displays of wealth, and remittances back to villages by relatives working in urban areas or overseas, provide a powerful incentive for parents to consider sending their children away from the home or village for work.

Discussing on how family disintegration contributes to trafficking, Butega (1997) notes that breakdown of traditional family structures, as a result of migration to urban areas for employment has led to the breakdown of nuclear and extended family systems. Many children especially the orphans are more vulnerable to being trafficked.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic has also orphaned more than 90,000 Kenyan children. These children must fend for themselves and are easy prey for traffickers (IPAR, 2007).
2.2.5 Gender Inequality and the Low Status of Women and Girls

Gender inequality in most African countries contributes to trafficking in women and children. In Kenya, limited access to education, cultural practices such as female genital mutilation, early marriages, and domestic violence make women more vulnerable to trafficking. Violence, a key factor in the subordination of women, occurs in the economic, political, social, and private arena. Traffickers take advantage of women’s desire to escape violence at home by promising a better life in the city or overseas. Some trafficked victims said that domestic violence had pushed them into situations that made them more vulnerable to being trafficked (IPAR, 2007).

2.2.6 Cultural Factors

Gendered stereotypes that present men as powerful and in control, and women as passive and primarily relegated to private sphere domestic roles, feed the misconception in many societies that ‘men migrate, but women are trafficked’. However what is often not recognized is that men too are trafficked and that women are not only trafficked, but also migrate. Today, women are important wage earners for their families. A global feminization of migration is occurring. Unable to find adequate job opportunities at home, many women migrate for work in order to support their families or to escape discrimination or violence at home. Some women may be vulnerable to exploitation due to marginalization or discrimination (Adepoju, 2003).

Children’s Role in the Family: Obedience to parents and an obligation to support the family make children vulnerable to trafficking. Child labor, child migration for work, and child bonded labor are deemed acceptable family financial strategies to survive in the today’s society (Adepoju, 2003).

2.2.7 Early Marriage

Many reasons are given by parents and guardians to justify child marriage. Economic reasons often underpin these decisions which are directly linked to poverty and the lack of economic opportunities for girls in rural areas. Adepoju (2003) notes that girls are either seen as an economic burden or valued as capital for their exchange value in terms of goods, money or livestock. A combination of cultural, traditional and religious arguments also justifies child marriage. The fear and stigma attached to premarital sex and bearing children outside marriage, .
and the associated family honor, are often seen as valid reasons for the actions that families take. Many parents also tend to curtail the education of their girls and marry them off, due to fear of exposure to sexual violence and abuse encountered (Fitzgibbon, 2003).

The consequences of child marriage are often far wider than just their impact on the individual children affected. The marriage of children has negative effects on families and communities. Child brides are often more likely to experience domestic violence and least likely to take action against this abuse. The majority of affected girls become condemned to a life of financial and social insecurity. With such predisposition such girls are an easy prey of trafficker due to their economic vulnerability.

2.2.8 Lack of Awareness

Knowledge is always said to be power, lack of awareness about human trafficking has been identified to be a factor fueling it. Many researches carried out indicate there lack substantial information about this syndicate (IOM, 2008; Butega, 1997).

Research further indicates that although about half of sub-Saharan-African countries recognize trafficking as a problem and that child trafficking is perceived as more severe than trafficking in women, the general public, on the other hand, is not sufficiently aware of the extent to which organized criminal groups are involved, or of the fate of the victims of trafficking. Even the parents or guardians of trafficked children do not realize the severe exploitation to which their children are often subjected (Butega, 1997).

2.2.9 Unemployment and the Demand for Cheap Labour:

The level of unemployment is a barometer to measure a nation's economic well-being, as it increases during depression and declines during economic boom. All regions of the World reflect a higher rate of unemployment among women than men as women are found mainly in the periphery of the economy due to their lack of education and skills (Omolo, 2007).

lack of opportunities, and the marginalization of women are some of the factors responsible for trafficking in women. This is especially true in African countries where the implementation of the Structural Adjustment Policy (SAP) has exacerbated the level of unemployment especially
amongst women due to their lack of education, skills and their inability to access credit from the capital market. SAP with its attendant policy of rationalization of jobs, removal of subsidies on social amenities has created a crisis of governance in some African countries with the result that the states are unable to ameliorate the human condition. This has increased the level of poverty. Leading to them feminization of poverty (Butega, 1997).

2.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.3.1 Social Conflict Theory

In trying to explain trafficking of women and children a number of formulations have been designed in an attempt to account for this. Ebbe, (2008) explains that human trafficking can be approached at three levels:

1. Within the distal context (macro level structures such as poverty, discrimination, societal customs etc.),
2. Within the proximal context (mezzo level structures such as family, community, and interpersonal relationships),
3. Within the person (micro level structures such as desires, aspirations, and personal experiences).

Looking at those three the level, the social conflict theory seems to be the most appropriate to explain the why of trafficking. Most social theories that emphasize social conflict have roots in the ideas of Karl Marx (1818-1883), the German theorist and political activist.

The social conflict theory defines problems as social and structural rather than just individual. The theory is used to view human relations as the outcomes resulting from inequities in power based on class, race, gender, sexual orientation, ability, and age (Ebbe, 2008; Adepoju, 2005). Individuals and groups possess' unequal power of resources, both materials and non-materials.

The notion of conflict places a strong emphasis on the structures of economic and social inequality. In a society one's circumstances and difficulties are connected to one's economic and social position.
2.4 Relevance of the Theory

This theory of social conflict is essential in the study on factors contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children because it provides a diverse aspect of conflict in the society. The theory also tries to explain why trafficking occurs and why women and children are more vulnerable.

The theory of conflict explains how socio-economic and demographic factors create an environment that pushes women from their native environments to migrate to foreign cities or countries, and how the ever-increasing demands of global customers in the capitalized world pull women to migrate to illusive dream destinations.

2.2 Assumption of the study

The study was based on the following assumption:

1. Low social economic background contributes to domestic trafficking of women and children.
2. Cultural practices are a contributing factor to domestic trafficking.
3. Lack of awareness about human trafficking contributes to domestic trafficking of women and children.
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This section is divided into four sections: Description of research area, sampling design, methods of data collection and data analysis.

3.2 Research Site

The research was carried out in Mukuru slums in Nairobi.

3.2.1 Demographic profile

Mukuru slum is located in the middle of the industrial area, on the Eastern side of the city (Fig 3.1). It is approximately 10 km from the City. It is one of the largest slums in the city with a population of about 700,000 people in an area of about 2.3 Km square. Mukuru is in Makadara division and it is subdivided into eight sub villages.

3.2.2 Livelihood

Many of the slum dwellers work as casual laborers in the manufacturing industries situated close to the slum. Others operate small scale business selling vegetables and fruits and hawking various other items.

The earnings are low and inadequate to feed their families. Many families depend on less than 2 dollars per day. The people of Mukuru are squatters on land to which they have no legal right. Without security of tenure, the slum dwellers are unable to commit themselves to any investment for the future. The only option is petty trade, which in turn means very low incomes.

3.2.3 Education

The general education level in the slum is low, with only 14% of the population finishing high school and 33% not going beyond primary school. Only 2% have post high school education (USAID, 2008). The schools in the slum are inadequate in terms of infrastructure to cater for the
large population. The high level of poverty also puts basic education beyond the reach of many families. This has impacted negatively on education in the slum contributing to high levels of illiteracy and drop out levels. Due to illiteracy the population is very gullible and prime target of trafficking.

**STUDY SITE**

![Map of Mukuru slums of Nairobi](image)

**Figure 3.0 Mukuru slums of Nairobi**

Source: Google maps data (2001)
3.3 Research Design

This study was a cross sectional descriptive research design where both qualitative and quantitative data was collected and analyzed.

3.4 Study Population

The study population included community members in Mukuru slum.

3.5 Sample and Sampling Procedures

Both probability and non probability sampling method was utilized to select the study sample. Trafficked Women and children aged between 12-30 were purposively chosen on the basis of their circumstances of having been trafficked. Data was collected retrospectively, looking back at the time when they were trafficked.

Simple random sampling technique was used to draw a sample of 50 community members. All the administrative location in the area was listed and one was selected using simple random sampling. Since an individual was the sampling unit, through the help of the sub location's assistant chief a list of house hold was be complied in order to obtain a sampling frame.

Simple random sampling method was used in drawing the house hold sample. Using a table of random numbers, a total of 50 household were selected.

3.6 Data collection methods

3.6.1 Key informant interviews

This involved face to face interviews with people who have knowledge about human trafficking and was specifically targeting the professionals involved in countering human trafficking and community leaders like the chiefs. A total of 10 interviews were conducted within the following group of people: the area chief (1), sub chiefs (4), children’s officers (2) and representatives(3) from the NGO’s that have been involved in countering human trafficking.
The interviews were held at the study site and focused on causative factors of trafficking especially from the key informant’s perspective, the trafficked cases they have dealt with and knowledge and awareness of domestic human trafficking.

3.6.2 In-depth Interviews

The in-depth interviews mainly targeted the trafficked victims and aimed at getting information from the victim’s perspective and experiences. A total of 6 informants were interviewed.

3.6.3 Structured Interviews

A structured questionnaire consisting of both open ended and closed ended questions was used to collect data from community members. It mainly targeted gathering data on knowledge and awareness of domestic trafficking of women and children. The questionnaires were distributed to 50 households targeting the head of the household.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

The research purpose and the research questions guided the process of analyzing the data. Qualitative data was analyzed manually, a coding system was developed and the data was then categorized into the emerging themes. This then was presented in the form of verbatim quotes and was explained in the light of literature reviewed. Quantitative data was analyzed using the statistical package of social scientist (SPSS). The results of the data analysis was presented in frequency tables and figures.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

The ethical issue in this research was very important because the focus was an issue that is sensitive. In order to undertake this research, the researcher sought permission from the relevant authority. Research permit was obtained from the National Council of Science and Technology.

Information was only gathered from the individuals who agreed to participate in the research, the informants were informed that there was no remuneration in participating in the research however, their contribution was to be highly regarded and was only to be used for the purpose of the study. For the children, secondary consent was sort from the guardians or the
individuals responsible for them. The respondent's privacy was protected by using anonymous names.

Upon completion of the research, issued a copy of the findings to the institution that had participated in the research; this ensured that the information gathered is disseminated and is of benefit to the public. Since the researcher could not make copies available to the entire participants, a copy was issued to the University of Nairobi department of gender and African study where they can access this information. All the sources used in the research are duly acknowledged.
CHAPTER FOUR

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN MUKURU SLUMS IN NAIROBI

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the findings on factors contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children in urban informal settlement with a focus of Mukuru. The study targeted community members in Mukuru slum. The demographic information of the respondents who participated in the study is presented first. The findings are presented following the research questions as stated in chapter one. Each research question is dealt with considering different questionnaire items and the interview guide that gave relevant data.

4.1 Demographic information of Respondents

The demographic information of interest to the study were; gender and age of the respondents. The researcher also sought information on the educational level and occupation.

4.1.1 Gender of respondents

The study sought for the gender of respondents in order to find out the representation of both sexes in the study. Data obtained from the field regarding sex of respondents were analyzed and presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1 shows that majority (72%) of the community respondents were male, while the females were (28%). This disparity in distribution could have been caused by the willingness of men to give information and share freely as opposed to women.
4.1.2 Age of respondents

The study was interested in knowing the ages of the respondents. Data obtained from the field regarding the ages of the household heads were analyzed and presented in Figure 4.1.

**Figure 4.1: Distribution of household head by Age**

As can be seen in Figure 4.1 most (35.3%) of the household heads were aged between 18-23 years, an almost equal number (31.4%) were aged between 30-35 years, 19.6% were aged between 24-29 years, 9.8% were in the age category of 36-41 years while the least (3.9%) were aged between 42-47 years. It can therefore be concluded that young adults in the ages between 18-35 years were the majority in the study. This could be attributed to their accessibility and readiness to have their concerns addressed in the study as concerns the topic of study.

4.1.3 Educational level

The study also sought data on the educational level of the study respondents (Table 4.2). This was deemed important for this study because it has some relationship with the level of awareness. Knowledge is always said to be power.
Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by level of Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>College level</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary level</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary level</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Majority of the study participants have gone up to college level in their education, a good number (31.4%) have attained secondary education while the least (4%) have reached primary level of education. It can therefore be said that the respondents have some basic level of education and this is the basis of awareness. The high level of education attained by the community members however does not translate to awareness of domestic trafficking of women and children.

4.1.4: Occupation

It was equally important to seek for information from the study participants so as to establish the occupation of the people in the area of study. Data on the same are as shown in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Occupation of Respondents
In figure 4.2, it is seen that most (46%) of the study participants were employed, a sizeable number (34%) were self-employed while the least (20%) were unemployed.

**4.2 Knowledge of domestic Trafficking of women and children**

This section addresses the first research question that sought data on knowledge and perception of people living in Mukuru slum in relation to domestic trafficking of women and children.

The study set out to establish the level of awareness of the people living in Mukuru slum and their perceptions in relation to domestic trafficking of women and children.

The respondents were asked if they had ever heard about domestic trafficking. Responses captured are as shown in Figure 4.3

**Figure 4.3: Response on whether community members had heard about domestic human trafficking**

A majority (96%) of the respondents indicated that they had heard of the term domestic human trafficking while the least (4%) indicated that they had never heard of the term domestic human trafficking.
The respondents were further asked to explain their understanding of human trafficking. Some of the responses were; *it is moving of persons to different countries other than their own for economic reasons.* (Male 33 years KI) This brings an idea of forced movement of persons.

Others indicated that trafficking involved the movement of people as indicated below:

*It’s the carrying of people to places where they are not supposed to be without their knowledge normally so that they can go and work* (Female 20 years IDIs)

*Forcing someone into sexual abuse or taking somebody to work without payment* (Female, 22 years, IDIs) this brings the aspect of human trafficking related to sexual abuse.

Another said it is *the abduction of people whereby a person is being mistreated, and may be used to sell drugs or work in the bars to entertain men sexually for the self interest of Mkubwa (boss).* (Female, 20 years IDIs). Such responses as received from the community members who participated in the study expresses an idea that they have some basic understanding of what human trafficking is all about. It came out so vividly that there are some definitions of the term domestic human trafficking that are pronounced. These are as shown in Table 4.3

**Table 4.3: Respondents understanding of domestic trafficking**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moving of an individual from one place to another within their place of origin to work without their consent</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abduction of a person by force</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A majority (62%) of the respondents defined human trafficking as the process where someone is moved from place to another within their locality and is used to earn a living for selfless and selfish gains while 38% of the respondents saw it as the abduction of a person by force without
ones consent or will to move. This therefore implies that the community members have some basic understanding of human trafficking.

The study further sought to establish source of information about domestic human trafficking. Their responses are as presented in table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Responses on Sources of Information about domestic human trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of information</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Print media TVs</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV’s</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbors</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is a multiple answer query therefore the percentages do not add up to 100

Various sources of information were cited by the study participants as areas where they get information or got information concerning human trafficking. Majority (96%) indicated that they receive the information through print media; an equally good number (80%) indicated radio, 78% talked of TVs, a small number (10%) mentioned friends while the least (4%) said that they get/got information about domestic human trafficking from neighbors. On further probing why friends and neighbors are the least sources of information one of the key informant, was quoted saying “...how do you expect these (friends and neighbors) to be sources yet people fear opening up on the issue unless you or your loved ones becomes a victim...” (Female 30 years K.I)

Another said “in-fact I cannot talk about human trafficking, could be my beautiful daughter is the next target. This society is rotten that you do not trust any man/woman. We have lost our good neighborhood”. (Female 40 years, K.I)
The study further sought information from the respondents on whether they had been involved with cases of domestic human trafficking or their loved ones, the respondents all (100%) said that they had never been involved in human trafficking or their loved ones.

Table 4.5: Respondents perception on the Seriousness of domestic human trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very serious</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not so serious</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident in Table 4.5 that human trafficking is a serious problem as perceived by majority (92%) of the participants, while the least (8%) perceive that it is not a serious problem.
When further asked on how the current situation of domestic human trafficking in the area of study, the respondents gave various responses as shown in Figure 4.6.

**Figure 4.6 Response on current situation of domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru**

- **Very serious**: 22
- **Serious**: 70
- **Not so serious**: 8

Majority of the respondents (70%) indicated that domestic trafficking of women and children is serious; others said it not very serious (22%) while the least (8%) said that it is not so serious. When various key informants were further probed on how serious of a problem human trafficking was. Various responses were given including

"it is not a serious problem. Such issues come ones. We live with them and we can never tell when it is going to happen". (Male 34 years K.I)

When representative of various organizations were asked on whether they have some data of the people they have rescued on human trafficking. They said; "we usually have such like cases though not very common. We can never assume it is missing. Other cases go un-reported thus not easy to tell" (Male,30 years K.I).

When a children officer was asked how the victims of trafficking are treated ,she said “most of the families choose to keep the issue to themselves ,there is a lot of stigma and even such individuals find it difficult to continue with normal life especially where sexual exploitation has taken place" (Female, 33 years K.I).
such cases when there are abuses and that is when the girls are able to narrate their stories of the deceit” (Female 42 years K.I).

The study sought to find out who is considered most vulnerable to human trafficking.

Table 4.7: Vulnerable groups of people to human trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable group</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women and children</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled children</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls and boys</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women and children are the most vulnerable individuals to human trafficking (Table 4.7). This is as indicated by majority (72%) of the study participants, a small number (24%) felt that disabled children too are vulnerable to trafficking while the least (4%) felt that girls and boys are vulnerable to trafficking. The research findings reveal the vice is a real issue. On further probing one informant said:

In Mukuru women, men, girls and boys have been identified to be trafficked both locally and even internationally. For example, five years back there was an alarm when many of the young girls were being taken to Italy and Germany, there were promises of good jobs and parents gave their children blindly without much follow up. Domestic trafficking especially for girls to work as house girl is quite common though many people do not term that as a form of trafficking (Female 18 years I.D.I).

A further question was asked to find out the reasons for these groups of individuals being vulnerable to domestic human trafficking. Responses given are as shown in Table 4.8.
It can therefore be concluded that the level of awareness of the community members in Mukuru slum is low.

4.3 Socio-economic Factors that contribute to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum

Socio-economic factors are strongly linked to vulnerability to trafficking. Respondents were asked to list the forms of human trafficking they knew of or had experienced. Table 4.6 summarizes their responses.

Table 4.6: Respondent perception on the forms of domestic human trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forms of human trafficking</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child abuse</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slavery</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic house help/maid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are various forms of human trafficking that the informants listed. Child abuse (40%) was indicated as the major form of human trafficking, 34% cited slavery as a form of human trafficking, 18% cited kidnapping of both children and women in the area while the least (8%) indicated maid/domestic house help. The above findings indicate that although the community members had some knowledge of domestic trafficking they were not fully aware of the various forms of human trafficking.

The study set to establish the areas the victims of trafficking represented. According to a key informant, "most of the victims come from rural areas, some come from within and most of them are usually orphans mostly orphan. They are brought to the city with promises that they will get education but they end up as domestic house helps in most cases" (Female, 33 years K.I).

Another informant said "there are several cases that we have received especially for the girls aged between 12-14 years here in the slum who have just finished class eight who are taken to work in the neighboring estate (Hazina and River Bank) as house helps, we will only be brought"
Table 4.8: Reasons for Vulnerability to domestic human trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons for vulnerability to domestic trafficking</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Easily enticed</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They require basic needs</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not able to escape</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have many house hold demands</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A number of reasons were cited as to why the groups mentioned are vulnerable to domestic trafficking. Most (58%) of the respondents felt that the groups can easily be enticed, a good number (28%) felt that these groups require basic needs and due to economic constraints they have to fight to get it through thick and thin thus exposing them to human trafficking, 8% felt that they were not able to escape from the traffickers especially the disabled children and expectant mothers while the least (6%) felt that the groups had many house hold demands; this means that their demands were varied and wide. “We have many dependants that we take care of including our relatives, children and husbands” (female, 20 years IDI) these and more other expectations expose them to the risks of human trafficking.

The study further set out to identify the Socio-economic factors that contribute to domestic trafficking. The respondents were asked to list the socio economic factors that contribute to trafficking. Figure 4.5 provides a summary of what the respondents said.
Figure 4.5: Socio-economic factors contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children

A majority (86%) of the study respondents indicated that poverty is a major reason for engagement in domestic trafficking. One of the key informants noted:

"It was poverty that made me come to Nairobi. I wasn’t in school and I was suffering my grandmother whom we were leaving with died and was left with my two younger brothers. We were really suffering so my elder brother who was working in an industrial area in Nairobi brought me to his place, didn’t really want to come but due to poverty I had no choice after staying with him (my elder brother) for a while his contracted ended he got me some job as a maid (domestic house help) though that was not my will..." (Female 20 years IDI)

An equally good number (76%) cited one’s level of education to be contributing to the vice while the least (58%) cited lack of employment as contributing to the domestic human trafficking. There is therefore an indication that the vicious cycle of poverty, low level of education and unemployment remains by far the greatest economic and social concerns.
4.4: Cultural factors that contribute to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum.

The study set out to establish cultural factors that contribute to domestic trafficking of women and children. The respondents were asked to list the cultural factors that could be attributed to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum. Figure 4.6 provides a summary of the responses.

**Figure 4.6: Cultural factors that contribute to domestic trafficking**

![Graph showing cultural factors]

From Figure 4.5, various cultural factors were cited with the prominent one being domestic violence (80%).

*Both my parents died in a road accident in 2006 when I was in class six. I was 12 years then, my paternal uncle took me with him to Nairobi, promising to take me back to school, immediately we came to Nairobi my aunt sent away her house girl and demanded that I help in doing the house chores. I tried to do everything right but she kept complaining of how lazy and spoilt I was, one day she picked a quarrel with me and hit me very hard, I even nose bled, not knowing what to do I ran to the neighborhood house, our neighbor was a single lady she welcomed me and accommodated me for a week, she later introduced me to some lady who worked in a recruiting company for various jobs though the jobs were not well defined, I was taken to work in a hotel (female 17 years IDI)*
76% cited male chauvinism, the preference of the male child in most of the African community is a practice that has been dominant and makes the man feel and be treated more superior than the girl this was well indicated by one of the key informant who said "About two weeks ago we rescued a case of a Somali lady who been trafficked, she had run away from her family because the husband kept beating her for not getting a male child" (Female 35 years KI)

72% talked of female genital mutilation (FGM),

64% saw early marriages as contributing:

The consequences of child marriage are often far wider than just their impact on the individual children affected. Child brides are often more likely to experience domestic violence. The majority of affected girls become condemned to a life of financial and social insecurity. With such predisposition such girls are an easy prey of trafficker due to their economic vulnerability. (Male 33 years KI)

54% talked of dressing mode,

36% cited albinism and witchcraft as a cultural issue, one of the key informant noted: “we have heard cases of albino children being trafficked so that their bodies can be used in rituals” (Male 33 years K.I) While the least (26%) mentioned family background as culturally contributing to domestic trafficking.
CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents discussions, conclusion and recommendation of the study. The main objective of the study was to investigate factors contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum in Nairobi. The specific objectives of the study were to: establish knowledge and perceptions of the people living in Mukuru slum in relation domestic trafficking of women and children; identify the socio-economic factors contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum in Nairobi and investigate the cultural factors that contributes to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum and

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 Knowledge and Perception of people living in Mukuru slum in relation to domestic trafficking of women and children

Concerning knowledge of human trafficking the study found that community members have heard of the term human trafficking though to some the term is new. It was also found out that although majority had heard about domestic trafficking of women and children, the level of awareness was still very low. Knowledge about its various forms was not quite well elaborated, there are some traces of ignorance the implication of this finding is that people cannot easily tell when trafficking has happened. The many of the cases that goes unreported makes it difficult to have desegregated data to show the seriousness of the problem, this therefore means there lack serious intervention measures. These findings is a confirmation of studies by (CRADLE, 2006; IOM, 2008; Butega, 1997) that notes that although trafficking exists in all its form there is generally low awareness and understanding of what constitutes human trafficking. Substantial information about the domestic trafficking is little. In a different study by IOM,(2008) it is noted that data on trafficking remains extremely poor. The dozen or so of studies conducted in sub-Saharan countries are small scale, so details on trafficking within and outside the sub-Saharan region are incomplete.
The study found that the respondent’s definition of human trafficking is coined around economic gain and as the process where someone is used to earn a living for selfless and selfish gains. Others saw it as the abduction of a person by force without one’s consent or will to move. The researcher however, realized that there are various sources of information about domestic human trafficking which among them include print media, radio, TVs, friends and neighbors.

The study also found that human trafficking is a serious problem in the area. It can therefore be established that the level of awareness of the community members in Mukuru slum is low. The level of awareness of the community members needs to be boosted so that they are able to talk freely about human trafficking without fearing or waiting for one to be a victim or close relative involved in the jumble.

5.1.2 Socio-economic factors contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children

In investigating the socio economic factors contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children, the study found that internal or domestic trafficking is more common and that it involved moving an individual from rural areas to urban areas or from areas that are less economically developed to more economically developed region. This agrees with a report by IPAR, 2007. The study further found that women and children are the most vulnerable individuals to human trafficking and that in Mukuru, although there were some cases of boys being trafficked women, and girls comprised the greatest percentage of the victims of trafficking. A number of reasons were cited as to why the groups mentioned are vulnerable and trafficking. A number of reasons were cited as to why the groups mentioned are vulnerable and include, that the groups can easily be enticed, they require basic needs and due to economic hardships they have to fight to get it through thick and thin, thus exposing them to human trafficking, others felt that they are not able to escape from the trafficker especially the disabled children and expectant mothers who cannot fully support themselves economically.

The responses gathered from the various interviews on the socio economic factors, revealed the endemic nature of poverty among the slum people as a major contributing factor to domestic trafficking of women and children. Poverty according to Ebbe (2008), delved into its multi-dimensional nature encompassing monetary resources, access to basic needs (such as shelter, education etc) and other indicators such as vulnerability and powerlessness. In this regard it is evident to a certain degree from the various responses that due to low or lack of sufficient and
Reliable source of income, coupled with the lack of access to the numerous basic needs, most parents in urban informal settlement tend to be vulnerable and powerless to the several sweet promises made by the traffickers. This agrees with study done by (IOM, 2008; Fong, 2004 and Adepoju, 2005) which found that lack of alternative means of survival makes women and children more vulnerable.

This study has also found out that unemployment was also a major factor that contributes to domestic trafficking of women and children. From the findings, the individuals who had fallen victim to trafficking mentioned promises of good jobs as the major trap to being trafficked. These findings are a confirmation from a study by Omolo (2007) who argues that women represent a high percentage of the unemployed; this may be due to their low level of education and even lack of skills that allow them to get into the competitive job markets. As a result of this, any promises of job opportunities are readily taken in.

The study found that children are particularly at risk, children are more vulnerable, their vulnerability is because they can be easily enticed. The study agrees with Adepoju (2005) findings where children are particularly at risk and cases have been reported of parents giving their children to relatives in exchange for money or food benefits. This is a confirmation that parents may inadvertently facilitate the trafficking of their own children when their own means of livelihood fails. Parents may perceive that sending their children away would be a better way to ensure that their needs are met. This is in confirmation to the finding where may parents from the rural area send their children to urban areas in order for them to work more often than not as house helps. It was also found out, children because they are considered to offer cheap labor, are an easy target of trafficker, they can be enticed with promises like having an education and even a good life in the city or urban areas.

In examining how education level contributes to the domestic trafficking phenomenon, the study found out that there was a strong link of lowly educated individuals and susceptibility to trafficking. With low education one has fewer employment opportunities, one therefore has little choices on the kind of job he/she wishes to engage in. The study is in agreement with Omolo (2007) who sees women at risk of trafficking due to little education which translates to limited employment opportunities for them.
It can therefore be summarized that poverty, low level of education and unemployment are the major socio-economic factors that contribute to domestic human trafficking in Mukuru slum. The study established that there is need therefore, for the interested parties and the government inclusive of the non-governmental organizations to intervene and alleviate poverty and increase the level of awareness and provision of the alternative means for survival for its citizens.

Though poverty is a major push factor in trafficking of women and children, it does not explain the phenomenon and prevalence of this vice in entirety. This is due to the fact that not all poor parents in a community will be willing to push their children into forced labor for economic purposes in order to satisfy their survival needs. In fact, poverty is one of a range of risk factors that create vulnerability to trafficking. Often, the victims of trafficking experience several risk factors at the same time, and one of them may act as a trigger that sets the trafficking even in motion.

5.1.2 Cultural factors that contribute to domestic trafficking of women and children

In terms of cultural factors that contribute to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum, the study found out that male chauvinism, female genital mutilation, domestic violence, early marriages, albinism and witchcrafts, family background and dressing mode are some of the culturally inclined factors that contribute to domestic human trafficking in the area of study. It emerged that, cultural practices such as female genital mutilation, early marriages, domestic violence make women more vulnerable to trafficking.

5.1.2.1 Gender based violation

Majority of the respondents felt that Gender based violation such as domestic violence; sexual violence and genital mutilation were some of the cultural aspects that contribute to women being vulnerable to traffickers. Domestic violence in particular seems to contribute in facilitating of domestic trafficking. This was evident in the study, since most women who had fallen prey to trafficker had found themselves in such situation as they escaped from their abusive marriage life. Domestic violence as the finding has shown may be a factor that increases the vulnerability of children to trafficking. Children who witness or suffer violence in the home may run away and live in the streets, where their vulnerability to the exploitation, violence and trafficking is acute. Left to fend for themselves they become easy prey to traffickers because they have no
means of survival. Similarly, the findings indicates, that conflict may make the women to run away from their abusive marriages. This puts them in risks traffickers. The study agrees with studies done by (adepoju, 2005; Fong, 2004; and Kamala et al., 2001) where Gender -based discrimination leads to gender violence. When violence by husbands against their wives is condoned by the community, women may have no alternative than to leave home and escape such abuses.

5.1.2.2 Gender inequalities and low status of women and girl child

Findings revealed that gender inequalities and low status of women and girl child are some of the major culturally inclined factors that contribute to domestic trafficking of women and children in the urban informal settlement. Findings from the study indicate there are gender inequalities in most families, the male child is always given preference, this is shown in terms of education. These research findings agrees with study done by CRADLE(2006) that notes women and girls are given low status in most African societies,given the premium placed on the worth of women and girls, it is more acceptable even for the society to exploit them. Hence domestic trafficking of women and children is down played.

The study further established that there is need therefore for the government to have proper legislation and proper law enforcement to protect women who are viewed low in status in most of the cultural practices. This in many ways would stop human trafficking from thriving.
5.3 Conclusions

Based on the findings of this research the following conclusions were made:

Women and children have always been the victims of human trafficking because of their vulnerability and susceptibility to such like vices. This explains why there is need to have proper checks and balances put in place to help stop these categories of persons from being victims of human trafficking.

Concerning knowledge of domestic human trafficking the study concludes that there was generally low understanding of the concept of domestic human trafficking. The study also concluded that human trafficking is a serious problem in the area.

In terms of socio-economic factors that contribute to domestic trafficking in Mukuru slum, it can be concluded that internal or domestic trafficking of women and children is more common and that it involved moving an individual from rural areas to urban areas or from areas that are less economically developed to more economically developed region. The study therefore concludes that poverty, low level of education and un-employment amongst people are the major socio-economic factors that contribute to domestic human trafficking in Mukuru slum.

The study therefore established the need, for the interested parties and the government inclusive of the non-governmental organizations to intervene and alleviate poverty and increase the level of awareness and make provision of the alternative means for survival the citizens.

In terms of cultural factors that contribute to domestic trafficking of women and children in Mukuru slum, it can be concluded that male chauvinism, female genital mutilation, domestic violence, early marriages, albinism and witchcraft, family background and dressing mode are some of the culturally inclined factors that contribute to domestic human trafficking in the area of study. It emerged that, cultural practices such as female genital mutilation, early marriages, and domestic violence make women more vulnerable to trafficking. It was concluded that gender inequalities and low status of women and the girl child are some of the major culturally inclined factors that contribute to domestic trafficking of women and children in the urban informal settlement. Gender based violation such as domestic violence; sexual violence and genital mutilation were some of the cultural aspects that contribute to women being vulnerable to traffickers.
5.4 Recommendations

In view of the above findings, it is apparent the domestic trafficking of women and children is a vice that is of concern in our society. Only concerted effort at local, national and international level can overcome this evil of human trafficking of women and children in our midst. The study therefore recommends that:

- The government to have proper legislation and proper law enforcement to protect women who are viewed low in status in most of the communities. This in many ways would stop human-trafficking from thriving because most of human trafficking take place in secrets and go unnoticed like the sexual activities at the brothel dens.

- The government and other interested potential partners should provide job opportunities to decrease the rate of human trafficking among those who are susceptible to this vice because of low economic gains.

- The ministry (ies) responsible for education should incorporate teaching of human trafficking into the education curriculum so as to increase knowledge and awareness amongst children.

- The Government, the NGOs and FBOs should raise public awareness on human trafficking in all areas throughout the country and the awareness campaign must target community members.
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Appendix I: Key Informant Interview Guide

Biographical Data

Name of the Organization

Position

Knowledge about internal/domestic trafficking of women and children

1. What is human trafficking?

2. In your opinion, how serious of a problem is human trafficking especially here in Mukuru slums?

3. Do you have some data of the people you have rescued on human trafficking?

4. What is the level of awareness about domestic trafficking of women and children here in Mukuru slums?

5. Are people around here aware about domestic human trafficking?

6. How does the community treat/view those who have been trafficked?

Factors contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children

7. What areas do victims of human trafficking represent?

8. From the cases received of trafficking of women and children, what are the socio-economic predisposing factors to trafficking?

9. Are there some cultural practices from the cases you have been dealing with that can be said to be contributing to domestic trafficking of women and children? Can you list them?

10. Whom do you consider to be most vulnerable for human trafficking and why?
Appendix II: In depth Interview Guide

Case study No

Biographical Data

Age of the respondent

Sex

Marital Status

Level of education

Occupation

Family Background:

How many siblings do you have?

What position are you in the family?

Knowledge about domestic Human Trafficking

1. Have you ever heard about domestic human trafficking of women and children?

2. What would you define it to be?

3. Where did you hear about it?

4. How did you find yourself in this human trafficking?

5. What kind of work did you expect you are going to be engaged in following arrival at the final destination?

6. Were you aware of what was happening when being trafficked?

Factors Contributing to Domestic Trafficking

7. What really can you causes domestic human trafficking?
8. Kindly describe the circumstances that led to your being trafficked?

9. What are some of the factors that contributed to your being trafficked?

10. Mention some of the cultural factors in your community that contributed to your being trafficked.

11. What kind of help have you received and from where?

12. What have you learnt from the experience?

13. What advice would you give to the community about human trafficking?

Thanks for Your Cooperation
APPENDIX III: Main Questionnaires

Dear Respondent, My name is Susan Mwangi, a student at the University of Nairobi in the Institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies. I am undertaking a master’s degree in gender and development studies.

I am carrying out a research on the Factors Contributing to Domestic Trafficking of Women and Children in Urban Informal Settlement and in particular Mukuru Slums in Nairobi.

I request you to assist me in filling this questionnaire with any useful information. The information given will only be suitable for the research purpose and therefore treated with confidentiality.

Instructions

Put a tick in the bracket. Where any explanation is required use the space provided.

Biographic Data

1. Sex: Male [ ] Female [ ]

2. Age

3. Educational Level:
   - Uneducated [ ] Primary Level [ ] Secondary Level [ ] College Level [ ]

4. Occupation
   - Employed [ ] Self Employed [ ] Unemployed [ ]

Knowledge and Awareness of Human Trafficking

5. Have you ever heard about Human trafficking Yes [ ] No [ ]

6. Where did you get the information from? TVs [ ] Radio [ ] Print Media [ ] Friends [ ] Neighbors [ ] others specify __________________________
7. What is human trafficking?

8. What forms of human trafficking do you know or have you heard about?

9. In your opinion, how serious of a problem is human trafficking?
   Not a problem [ ] Not so serious [ ] Serious [ ] Very serious [ ] Do not know [ ]

10a) Have you ever been personally involved in, or with cases of trafficking in person
   Yes [ ] No [ ]
   b) If yes please tell me about this in details

Factors Contributing to Human Trafficking

11. What can you say are the major causes of human trafficking?

12. Whom do you consider as the most vulnerable individual in human trafficking?
   Give reasons for your answers
13. How does one’s family background contribute to human trafficking?

________________________________________________________________________

14. What are some of the cultural factors that contribute to human trafficking?

________________________________________________________________________

15. One’s level of education can contribute to being trafficked? Yes [ ] No [ ]

If yes how can this contribute ____________________________________________

16. How does poverty contribute towards trafficking of women and children?

17. Any other comment that you would like to put forth. _______________________

________________________________________________________________________

Thanks for your Cooperation