SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS HINDERING THE ERADICATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN KENYA

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2020

DECLARATION

Student's declaration

This research project report is my original work and has never been presented for an award of diploma or degree in this or any other university.

Signature: _Waila._   Date: 5th May, 2020
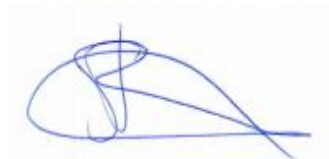
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Q68/31426/2019

Declaration by the Supervisor

APPROVAL

This is to confirm that this research study of WAILA BEATRICE NDUNGWA, on SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS HINDERING THE ERADICATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN KENYA has been completed under the supervision of Maastricht University. It is now ready for submission to the University of Nairobi, population studies and research Institute (PSRI) and KIMS, with my approval.

Signature: Date…May 4, 2020

Dr. Sonja Fansen

DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this work to my family, parents and siblings. May God bless you all.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CTIP   Counter Trafficking in Persons

EAC: East African Community

ILO: International Labor Organization

IOM: International Organization for Migration

KIMS: Kenya Institute of Migration Studies

NELM: New Economics of Labor Migration

NPS: National Police Service

OSCE: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

SDG: Sustainable Development Goal

UAE: United Arab Emirates

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

USA: United States of America

ABSTRACT

Human trafficking is a matter of global concern, evidenced by the numerous initiatives such as the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children. Despite the measures adopted at the global, regional and local arena, this Transnational Organized Crime continues to thrives in different parts of the world and countries have been identified as either source, transit or destination, attributed to the concealed nature of the vice. The main objective of this study was to establish the socio-cultural factors that hinder the eradication of human trafficking in Kenya with a view of promoting the protection and empowerment of potential migrants. This was a qualitative study which employed a descriptive design. Key informants were identified from a list of stakeholders involved in counter trafficking of persons in the country. The participants recruited for the study were 10 (6 males and 4 females) government and non-governmental official from Nairobi and Mombasa Counties. Primary data was collected using a semi-structured pre-tested key informant interview guide, containing both closed and open-ended questions. Basic content analysis was used to organize the data with the aid of NVivo software version 11 guided by a pre-agreed coding framework. The study participants strongly agreed that social and cultural factors play a significant role in making certain individuals vulnerable to human trafficking. Although it was clear that anybody is a potential victim, the youth, women and girls, Islamic faithful's, refugees, and individuals from marginalized and border communities were mentioned, as some of the most vulnerable sub-populations. The pertinent socio-cultural factors, with a synergistic effect, hindering the eradication of human trafficking alluded to by the respondents can be summarized into five themes: i) Social inequalities, ii) Social impunity iii) Community practices and socio-cultural norms iv) complacency driven by religion beliefs and trust v) Gender and power dynamics. Based on the study findings, it is imperative that the government adopts an inclusive approach in the review of existing counter trafficking in persons' policies to accommodate the uniqueness of our social environment and cultural settings.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human trafficking is a pandemic of global concern as demonstrated by its inclusion in the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda of 2030 and targets: 16.2 to protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence, SDG 5.2; is to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the Public and private sphere, including trafficking and sexual and other forms of exploitation; SDG 8.7, to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking. International organizations such as the United Nations are putting focus on human trafficking both from a local as well as global perspective.

The study was guided by the New Economics of Labor Migration theory (NELM) (Stark, 1991 & Taylor 1999). The theory emerged since the neo-classical theory could not adequately explain migration occurring in the context of poverty and high constraints. The proponents argue that migration is a household rather than an individual decision. The pressure from family to migrate in search of opportunities abroad may increase a person's vulnerability. Emphasis has been laid on economic factors as the drivers of trafficking in persons, however, the study sought to establish the socio-cultural factors contributing to the vice. Human traffickers' prey on the desperation of potential migrants and organized criminal syndicates also thrive out of the desperation of women seeking opportunities abroad making them susceptible to deception and lies (Brewer, 2008).

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) in recognition of the challenge of Human Trafficking formulated guidelines for Assisting Victims of Human Trafficking in the East African Region (Geneva,2011). Kenya as a member of the East African Community regional block, has been identified as a source, transit and destination for victims of

trafficking (United States Department of State, 2017). International human trafficking in Kenya occurs for the purpose of forced labor, domestic servitude and sexual exploitation (IOM Country Profile,2015). Kenya also enacted the "Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, in 2010 that was later revised in 2012, in response to the growing need to deal with trafficking in persons. Despite the various measures that the country has put in place to fight the vice, human trafficking as a transnational crime continues to thrive and there is need to establish the socio-cultural factors hindering the fight and eradication of human trafficking in Kenya.

1.1.1 The Concept of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is defined as "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 the abuse of a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation" (UNODC, 2000).

Trafficking of persons occurs both within a state as well as internationally (IOM,2016). There is increased movement of persons across borders due to globalization, however movement through coercion has become prevalent and there is need to address this kind of migration (Brewer,2009). In 2008, the United Nations launched the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UNODC,2008). Developed countries have a high demand for cheap labor and this has often resulted in trafficking in persons and exploitation of vulnerable migrants. The Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; supplements the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. (Geneva, 2000). Further, states have enacted laws in line with International standards to combat human trafficking.

1.1.2 The Concept of Socio-cultural factors

These are social and cultural aspects that affect beliefs and thoughts within a culture or society. They include religion, language, beliefs and values, social norms, customs, education, ethnicity, gender, poverty, inequality and marital status. Lutya & Lanier (2012), argue that the factors enabling human trafficking vary and are interdependent and interconnected and that it is a social practice that occur within social networks and organizations that promote it or allow it.

1.1.3 The Republic of Kenya

Kenya is found in Eastern Africa and is surrounded by Uganda, Tanzania, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. The country has a population of 47.5 million consisting of 44 tribes with a rich cultural diversity. Kenya is a transit hub and victims originate from Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda among other countries in the region. This has seen the country enter into bilateral agreements with the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia with a view of protecting its citizens working in those states. Kenyans migrate to the Middle East nations such as Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates and this are mostly low-skilled workers taking up domestic work which often expose them to exploitation (IOM, 2018). Kenya plays host to a large number of refugees and asylum seekers estimated at 479,194 (UNHCR Factsheet, 2019), which is a vulnerable population and susceptible to deception by human traffickers.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Human trafficking is a social practice that violates all human rights, since it infringes on the individuals: life, liberty, integrity and human dignity; and occur within social networks and organizations that promote it or allow its occurrence (Tiano,2016). The International Labor Organization estimated that, in 2017 there were 24.9 Million victims of human trafficking

Worldwide (ILO,2017). Human trafficking for sexual exploitation is the most common form at 79% with forced labor at 18% (UNODC,2016). In 2016, ILO estimated that 40.3 million people were trafficked globally; 29 million were women and girls that is 72% and 5 million people were trafficked for forced sexual exploitation (ILO,2017). However, it is difficult to obtain the exact number of victims due to the concealed nature of the criminal activity that thrives on human vulnerability (Such et at, 2019).

The Global trafficking in Persons Report 2016, indicates that in Africa victims are trafficked to numerous destinations globally. Foot et al (2019), argues that human trafficking is a concern in the sub-Sahara Africa and victims are transported across borders for the purpose of exploitation. Although Women and children make up the highest number of trafficking victims, in recent years the number of men has increased (IOM,2018).

The East Africa Community protocol on free movement enable citizens to move across borders with minimal restrictions and this has contributed to the transit of victims through Kenya. According to the United States Trafficking in Persons Report (2019), although the government of Kenya has put measures to counter the vice, human trafficking still thrives. Therefore, the study sought to establish what socio-cultural factors hinder the eradication of human trafficking in Kenya?

1.3 Justification of the study

Kenya is a signatory to various global and regional legal frameworks aimed at ending human trafficking. In addition, at national level, the country has also domesticated the same through enactment of various legislations all of which are a sign of commitment to end the vice. However, despite these efforts, the pandemic of human trafficking still persists in the country.

If Kenya is to achieve the SDG target of eliminating human trafficking by 2030, evidence-driven decision making concerning this issue needs to be deliberate. Laczko (2005), indeed

argues that much of the research on trafficking has been conducted in Europe and that more needs to be done in developing nations. Therefore, the study sought to examine the socio-cultural factors hindering the eradication of human trafficking in Kenya so as to recommend measures that can be adopted in the war against trafficking in persons.

1.4 Research Question

i) What social factors hinder the eradication of human trafficking in Kenya?

ii) What cultural factors hinder the eradication of human trafficking in Kenya?

1.5 Study Objectives

1.5.1 General Objective

The main objective of the study was to explore socio-cultural factors hindering the eradication of human trafficking in Kenya with a view of promoting the protection and empowerment of potential migrants.

1.5.2 Specific Objective

i) To explore social factors hindering the eradication of human trafficking in Kenya

ii) To identify cultural factors hindering the eradication of human trafficking in Kenya

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Globally and at regional level there are conditions that allow trafficking in persons to flourish in the 21st Century (Lutya & Lanier, 2012). Despite Kenya's subscription to various international conventions and protocols towards the fight against human trafficking, the country still remains a destination, transit hub and source for the organized crime. Kenya has been identified as a source, transit and destination country for victims of human trafficking (U.S. Department of State, 2017). The purpose of this literature review is to explore the socio-cultural factors that enhance human trafficking in the country.

2.2 Theoretical Review

This study is founded on the New Economics of Labor Migration, which argues that the decision to migrate is not made by the individual. The proponents Stark (1991) and Taylor (1999) propose that migration is a household decision made with the aim of diversifying income. The theory points to the fact that migration is a deliberation action to improve livelihood. Poverty and constrains are the drivers as families seek to overcome them and reduce deprivation. Remittances increase income reducing the level of poverty and raising the standards of living for the family, as well as generating capital for startups. This theory will be used to explain that there is pressure from family for migrants to move and seek opportunities abroad. However, the theory puts emphasis on economic factors seemingly overlooking socio-cultural factors hence the need for this study.

2.3 Social Factors Enhancing Human trafficking

Human trafficking is a complex transnational phenomenon that involves human rights violations (Lee, 2013). Irabo (2019) conducted a study in Nigeria and argues that trafficking in persons is a socio-cultural problem. Socio-cultural beliefs, attitudes and stereotypes such as male chauvinism expose girls to human trafficking for sexual exploitation. Lutya & Lanier (2012), argue that the factors enabling human trafficking vary and are interdependent and interconnected and that it is a social practice that occur within social networks and organizations that promote it or allow it. Some parents view their children as a human resource and that they are supposed to generate income and support their parents. Ochanda et al (2009), observes that societal expectations are such that children should take care of parents and older children offer assistance in raising their siblings. The network of trust that exist within the extended family is often abused as people from poor backgrounds are exploited.

There are numerous issues that expose potential migrants to deception and lies from human traffickers; poverty, early marriages, school dropout and unemployment. Both boys and girls are exposed to sexual exploitation as a result of trafficking and at times their exploitation is facilitated by adult family members (US department of State, 2017). Kenya is faced with high unemployment rates at 39% (Wafula et al., 2019) leading to vulnerability of the youth, exposing both the educated and uneducated to exploitation by human trafficking networks. Unemployment, pressure from family and friends, false promises of job opportunities fuel the need to migrate resulting to vulnerability (Dita et al, 2018). Trace Kenya Report (2018) identifies forced labour as one of the main forms of human trafficking in Kenya.

Trafficking in persons is a transnational problem (Broderick, 2005), a criminal enterprise of the 21st Century that generate high profits with low risk of arrest and conviction (UNODC,

2008; Fitzgibbon, 2003). The irregular status of victims of human trafficking increase their vulnerability (Clawson & Dutch, 2008). Refugees and other irregular migrants are exposed to human traffickers since they may experience challenges in accessing basic services such as health care and education. Since Kenya plays host to a large number of refugees the study will seek to establish whether discrimination due to one's social status can expose them to human trafficking.

Human trafficking is viewed as a facilitator of forced labor especially in the European region (OSCE, 2006). There exists an illicit market for trafficking victims and global incidence of trafficking depending on factors that motivate demand and supply with victims of trafficking treated as commodities for sale (Danailova-Trainor & Belser, 2006). Globalization is linked to human trafficking through the strains, inequalities and movements associated with it (Lee, 2011), and has resulted in demand for cheap labor from the developing countries to developed countries.

Corruption is a social evil among law enforcement officers and has been cited as a challenge in eradicating trafficking in persons. Corruption in countries of origin is viewed as an enabler for human trafficking (Danailova-Trainor & Belser, 2006). Naim (2006) argues that globalization is a major driving force that empowers criminals while weakening agencies responsible for fighting crime.

Poverty is both a cause and consequence of human trafficking (Maware,2019), it undermines an individual's liberty to make independent decisions. There is need to eliminate root causes of trafficking in persons for the labor market; poverty, lack of employment and inefficient labor migration systems (ILO, 2008). Most labor migration flow consist of low-skilled workers (Tiano, 2016) emigrating with the hope of improving their circumstances and in search of opportunities at the country of destination.

Temesgen (2014), in his work "Root causes and solutions to human trafficking in Ethiopia," identified lack of social and welfare support to women expose them to traffickers and those trafficked from Ethiopia are subjected to domestic servitude in the Middle East resulting to despair, psychological trauma and even suicide. International and domestic trafficking; both thrive on opportunistic behavior by traffickers towards unsuspecting women, youth and children (Ochanda et al, 2009). The study sought to explore social factors that can expose individuals to human trafficking hindering the eradication of the vice.

The boy child due to societal expectation move away from home in search for job opportunities making them vulnerable to forced labor. Human trafficking could be for: child soldiers, forced marriage, begging, production of pornography or even organ removal (IOM, 2018). Rezene (2015), argues that women and youth work to support other family members and children cannot disobey their parents by going against their wish, which results to children being sold by parents for sex trade. Bohl (2010), conducted a research in Nepal on "Human Trafficking as a livelihood Strategy" and argues that children are trafficked from Nepal to India with parental consent. The study sought to understand the situation in Kenya.

2.4 Cultural Factors Enhancing Human Trafficking

Jong (2019), argues that human trafficking if addressed from a global perspective does not put into consideration the unique social and cultural factors in each society. Cultural practices such as early and forced marriages also expose girls to trafficking and sexual exploitation. Children make up 20% of victims of human trafficking worldwide (IOM, 2018). The abuse of trust, where relatives take advantage of the ignorance of the youth promising them jobs in urban areas or abroad. Feminization of poverty and the secondary positioning of women within families and societies expose them to recruiting agencies (Lee, 2013). Ochanda et al

(2009), argues that there are elements in the East Africa culture that encourage human trafficking, hence this study.

The patriarchal family structure in many African societies result in oppression of women and children, even in education less resources are spent on the girls, with women discriminated in decision making (Rezene, 2015). The Patriarchal culture in Nepal gives women a low status in society and family members, relatives and other community members are used by traffickers to recruit possible victims (Bohl, 2014). Beck (2017) argues that there is a low level of independence in a migrant's decision to move, since it involves an entire family. This study soght to assess whether the arguments advanced by these scholars apply in Kenya's situation.

The emphasis on materialism in any society creates a loophole for exploitation of the vulnerable population. Irabo (2019) in his work "Trafficking in Humans in Nigeria: A Major Socio-Cultural Problem", points that a culture greatly influenced by emphasis on monetary success without putting consideration to the means of acquiring such money exposes girls and women to prostitution. He argues that, although there have been efforts to address human trafficking much attention has not been paid to the desperation that drive people to migrate and face exploitation abroad. Social media has also enhanced communication over long distances and potential migrants are duped by trusted friends or family members into sexual exploitation, enticed with promises of good life becoming objects of exploitation. Therefore, the study sought to explore the cultural factors that hinder eradication of human trafficking in Kenya.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Human trafficking is the dependent variable and the independent variables are social and cultural factors hindering the eradication of human trafficking in Kenya.

Figure 2.1: **A conceptual framework of socio-cultural factors hindering eradication of human trafficking in Kenya.**

Social factors		Human trafficking in Kenya
- Poverty		
- Education level		
- Corruption		
- Inequality and unemployment		
- Access to Information		

Cultural factors
- Religion
- Ethnicity
- Gender Biases
- Norms and Values
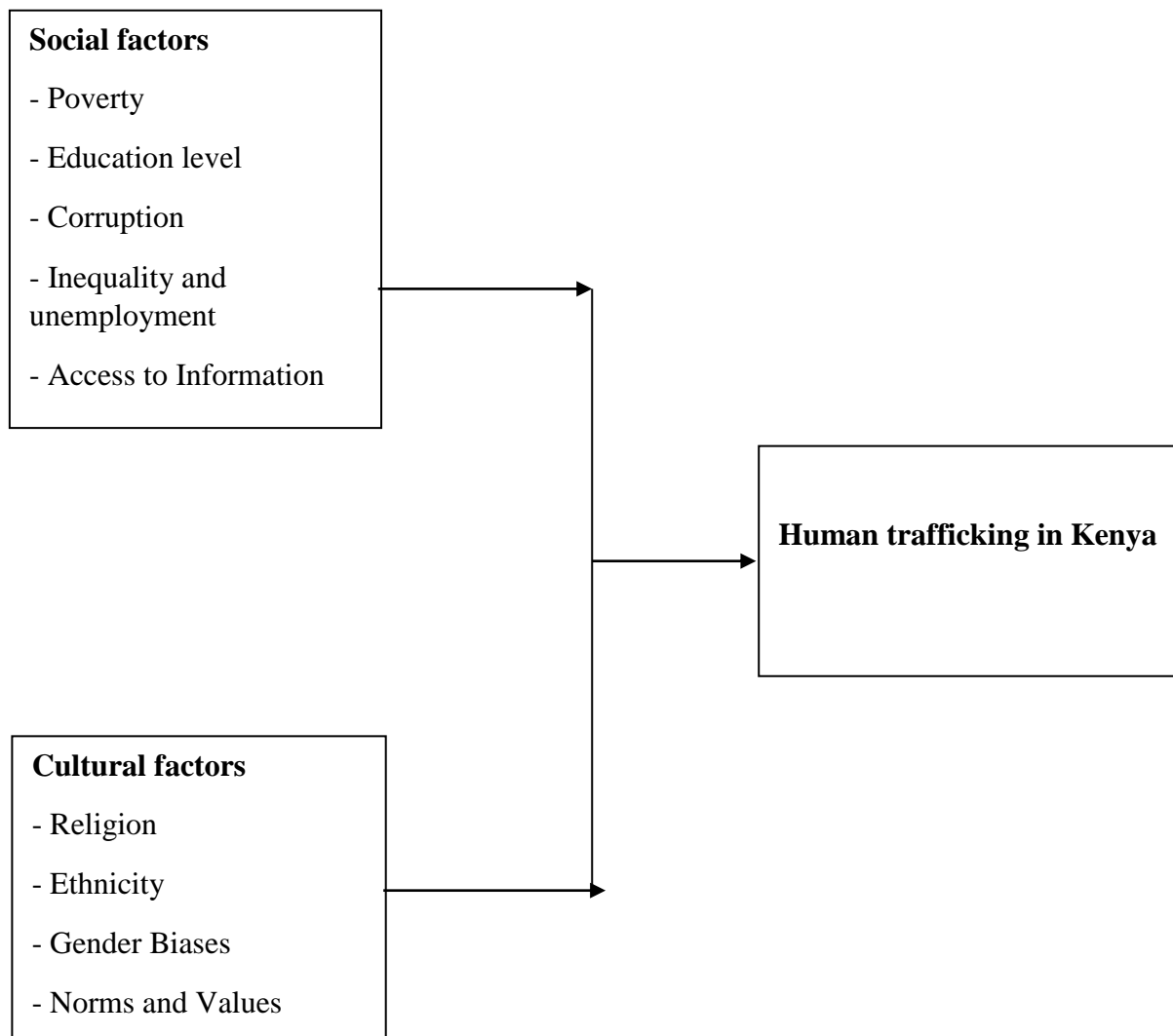
Source: Author

Human trafficking in this framework is defined as 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 the abuse of a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. (UNODC, 2000).

2.4 Summary of Knowledge Gap

Kosandi et al (2017), argues that human trafficking is complex and its eradication require a holistic approach yet not much has been done in the source countries. Available studies have been done in the countries of destination and there is need to focus on the countries of origin, and the factors contributing to the vice. Kenya has been cited as a source, transit and destination country in the Eastern Africa region. The population consists of different ethnic groups with diverse cultural practices and social environments. It also borders countries that frequently experience conflicts and turmoil; such as Somali and South Sudan leading to an increase in the number of refugees hosted in the country. These factors imply that socio-cultural factors could be unique contributors to vulnerability for human trafficking in Kenya.

This study therefore, sought to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on human trafficking by exploring socio-cultural factors hindering its eradication in Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study design
This was a qualitative study which employed a descriptive design. The aim was to explore the social and cultural factors hindering eradication of human trafficking in Kenya.

3.2 Study sample
A total of 10 key informants, 6 males and 4 females, were recruited from Nairobi and Mombasa Counties to participate in this study. They were policy makers, senior government officials and senior personnel managing safe shelters that play host and offer assistance to victims of human trafficking. The study respondents were recruited from various governmental and non-governmental institutions using a list of stakeholders in counter trafficking in persons with the primary goal of ensuring the respondents had experience of handling human trafficking issues so as to assure depth and variety in the data collected.

3.3 Data collection
Primary data was collected using a semi-structured pre-tested interview guide, containing both closed and open-ended questions. The guide was self-administered to three (3) of the respondents while the remaining seven (7) were conducted by the researcher, four (4) of which were face to face and three (3) were pre-scheduled telephone interviews. In the case of self-administration, the guide was emailed to the respondents who filled it by ticking the most appropriate options for the structured questions and wrote a narrative in response to the open-ended questions after which they emailed the guide back to the researcher. Data was captured through very detailed hand written notes, which was as verbatim as was humanely possible during the face to face and telephone interviews. All interview and responses were in English since all the respondents were proficient in the language. The in-person interviews took approximately 30 minutes while the telephone ones took about 15 to 20 minutes.

3.4 Data management/processing
The hand written interview notes were typed into Microsoft word documents since the responses to the self-administered guides were already in soft copies. This gave rise to 10 transcripts which were ready for analysis.

3.5 Data analysis

Basic content analysis was used and with the assistance of two qualitative research experts, the researcher developed a coding framework guided by the content of the transcripts. NVivo software version 11 was then used to organize the data guided by the developed coding framework. After coding, the codes were clumped together to form categories which were further collapsed to come up with themes.

3.6 Ethical considerations

Informed consent was obtained from all study respondents. Besides verbal assurance of confidentiality for information shared, the researcher ensured that the interview guides contained no personal information which could be used to uncover the identity of the respondents. Further, collected data was only accessed by the researcher and the two experts who aided with the analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

This chapter presents the study findings from the primary qualitative data collected and a discussion of the results. The objective of the study was to explore the socio-cultural factors hindering the eradication of human trafficking in Kenya.

4.1 FINDINGS

4.1.1 Study Respondents

Of the 10 respondents who took part in this study, 6 (60%) were male and majority (80%) of them had attained a master's degree level of education. All the male respondents had over 10 years' experience dealing with Human Trafficking issues.

Table 1: **Participants' characteristics**

Socio-demographic factors	Sex	
	Male (n=6)	**Female(n=4)**
Institution		
Department of Immigration	3	2
National Police Service	2	0
Ministry of foreign Affairs and International Trade	0	1
Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (CTIP)	0	1
Non-governmental safe shelter	1	0
Education level		
Bachelor's degree	1	1
Master's degree	5	3
Anti-Human Trafficking work experience		
5 to 9 years	0	2
Over 10 years	6	2
Management level		
Middle	0	2
Senior	4	2
Top	2	0

Table 2: **Responses to the question: Do the following enhance human trafficking?**

Factor(s)	Yes	No	Don't know
Socio-cultural factors	10 (strongly agreed)	0	0
Religious Background	8	2	0
Ethnicity	7	3	0
Level of Education	9	1	0
Discrimination in Society	8	2	0
Marital Status	7	2	1
Pressure from family to migrate for economic reasons	10	0	0
Lack of awareness/information on Human Trafficking	10	0	0
Poverty	10	0	0
Gender biases	7	3	0
Improvement in communication/ ICT	10	0	0
Inequality/unemployment	10	0	0
Belief that girls/women are subordinate to boys/men	6	2	2
Corruption	9	1	0
Government put in place measures to address socio-cultural factors	5	5	0

4.1.2 Key findings

The study respondents strongly agreed that social and cultural factors play a significant role in making certain individuals vulnerable to human trafficking. Although it was clear that anybody is a potential victim, young people, women and girls, Muslim faithfuls, refugees, and individuals from marginalized and border communities were mentioned, for various reasons, as some of the most vulnerable sub-populations.

Social factors

The pertinent social factors hindering the eradication of human trafficking alluded to by the respondents were Social inequalities and Social impunity.

1. **Social inequalities**

Poverty linked to marginalization and poor living standards, lack of knowledge and awareness, and disproportionate access to education and employment opportunities emerged as some of the key elements comprising social inequalities that hinder efforts to eradicate human trafficking in Kenya.

i) **Poverty**

a) **Desire for better life:** Poverty seems to play a big role in human trafficking as many victims are linked to poor backgrounds. Potential victims are in search of better living standards and are desperate hence ready to take any opportunity presented to them for as long as there is a promise of a better life. This was augmented by the high rate of unemployment in some counties, a factor that seemed to render the youthful jobless population vulnerable to deception with false promises of a rosy life by human traffickers. In addition, due to poverty, some parents were reported to be forcing their daughters into marriage in exchange for material and financial benefits. In some instances, the parents willingly gave out their daughters for marriage if there was a promise of improved living standards for the family. Some families were reported to mount pressure on their members to look for employment opportunities so as to fend for the elderly and younger among them. This was often driven by examples of others who had gone abroad and were seemingly doing well and supportive of their families back home through remittances. Also, there is a feeling that the world is moving towards materialism where competition for personal wealth and property seem to outweigh risk assessment by individuals before taking up opportunities presented to them by human traffickers. Sentiments from some respondents were:

Many victims come from poor backgrounds and are easily lured with promises of financial benefits that will enable them to live a better life. (Policy maker, NPS)

"Trafficking becomes a means to an end. End is a walk out of poverty at any cost...." (Immigration Officer, NCM)

People have become very materialistic and only focus on the gain and not the risks involved. (Policy maker, NPS)

Family members are involved in Human trafficking for monetary gain. In cases of child trafficking in Kenya family members are the main perpetuators. Some children are trafficked for prostitution. (CTIP, Official)

b) Litigation and repatriation difficulties: Due to poverty, some families were reported to secretly organize the travel of their members out of the country without involving the relevant authorities who would probably question and halt the process. Such families only seemed to approach government agencies seeking assistance when their members reported mistreatment at their destination countries. The human trafficking business seems to thrive in such secrecy since it allows the perpetuators to execute their plans without being nabbed by government authorities. Further, on instances where the families of the victims are not able to raise litigation costs against the traffickers, they are rest assured that no legal action will be taken against them. Moreover, some of the families are not able to cater for repatriation costs forcing the victims to continue serving under harsh conditions in the host countries, which benefits the traffickers who are paid for as long as the victims continue working. Some respondents stated that:

> *Some parents hope that their children will rescue them from poverty. Therefore, they collaborate with traffickers who offer false promises. The need to improve the living standards increase the vulnerability of victims.* (Diaspora and Consular Officer)

> *Parents are very secretive when a child is recruited to travel abroad. They only appear to complain to the authorities once the child begins suffering at the country of destination. They collude with recruiters to facilities the travel of their children to other countries, for domestic work in the Middle East and for Al Shabaab training in Somali. Some families have even lost children in these places but fear reporting to the authorities since it was done in secrecy. Unscrupulous persons take advantage of this secrecy to lure more victims. (*Policy maker, NPS*)*

> *Poverty also deters victims from seeking justice since they are unable to bear the high cost involved in litigation. (*Diaspora and Consular O*fficer)*

ii)   Education and awareness

a) Disproportionate access to education: According to some of the respondents, low level of education was a significant barrier to human trafficking eradication as most of the victims had only attained primary and secondary education. Being unable to secure decent and well-paying jobs in their home countries, the less educated seemed easy targets for human traffickers who lured them with the promise of better opportunities elsewhere. Some of the respondents also felt that the less educated were targeted by human traffickers since there was high demand for them as cheap labor in some of the destination countries. Potential human trafficking victims who had low levels of education were also reported to be unable to comprehend their contractual agreements, hence ended up committing themselves through signing documents that contained unclear and or oppressive terms of engagement. The views of some respondents were:

> *The lesser the education level the higher the chances of being a victim. Less educated people provide labour at a minimal cost.* (Border officer*)*

> *"…..they cannot clearly understand in the name of contracts even when written in a language they could have understood had they been better educated. A low educated victim is also easily scared not to question oppressive/coercive treatment. This in turn makes the trafficker prefer the low educated victims." (*Border management, officer)*.*

> *Trafficking thrives in environment of low or no knowledge. ability to get, digest and act on knowledge dims with level of education.* (Immigration Officer, NCM).

b) Lack of awareness on human trafficking: The study respondents observed that lack of knowledge and awareness on human trafficking provides a conducive ground for the vice to thrive. Potential victims were reported gullible and seemed to believe all the false promises given to them by traffickers without thinking about the possibility of being tricked. Lack of awareness among the public also explained why even the highly educated and reputable professionals fell victims to the trickery. Further, the vice seemed to thrive on ignorance of the victims who did not know what to do once they realized they had been deceived and how

to seek justice. Also, technology was seen to support lack of knowledge and awareness in promoting human trafficking since the victims were recruited more through digital platforms. According to the study participants, improvement in Information Communication Technology (ICT) and the use of mobile phones, has resulted in increased access to information through digital platforms that pose a threat to unsuspecting persons. Some respondent's sentiments were as follows:

> *An ignorant population will easily get deceived and enslaved. Once they are, they are unable to get solutions to their circumstances because they simply do not know what to do. Where to get justice and how to defend their own positions. Usually they know something bad happened to them, but have no idea where to seek help leaving it to God and destiny. (*Administrator, Safe Shelter*)*

> *There is very little awareness or information on Human Trafficking among members off the public. The level of naivety is high and there is little if any, information on human trafficking available to the general public. For instance, how do you explain a military officer being recruited and trafficked yet our soldiers are some of the best trained in the region? Awareness on trafficking is very low and some soldiers have even been recruited to join terrorist groups like Al Shabaab without suspecting. (*Diaspora and Consular Officer)

> *Improved ICT has meant traffickers use digital platforms that are harder to trace and most alluring to potential victims. (*Administrator, Safe Shelter*)*

> *With ICT human trafficking has transformed to another new level. Recruitment is done online. There is ease of communication. There are now mobile apps used by merchants for human trafficking* (CTIP officer*).*

2. Social impunity

Impunity remains a weak link in the war against human trafficking. According to the study participants, this commonly manifests through corruption in the form of bribery of government officials and collusion between them and the traffickers to irregularly obtain documents and facilitate traveling of the victims across borders. The participants argue that trafficking in persons as a transnational organized crime thrives on corrupt dealings and bribery by human traffickers, who apparently have a lot of money at their disposal. Traffickers, they say, are rich people who use monies at their disposal to facilitate their trade and to buy out their freedom if and when arrested. The views of some respondents were:

Human trafficking thrives in a corrupt environment. Culprits will simply bribe to move their human cargo from one place to another. Human traffickers simply buy impunity. (Administrator, Safe Shelter)

Trafficking in persons is a lucrative empire. A trafficker might pay to stay in business and to avoid prosecution. (Border management Officer)

...despite having several road blocks along the way right from North Eastern. How comes these victims are able to travel all the way without being detected. There is bribery taking place at the roadblocks to allow passage of buses or even lorries ferrying victims. (Policy Maker, NPS)

Traffickers are well connected people who are aware of the people to collude and collaborate with, in order to avoid arrest and for their business to thrive. (Consular and Diaspora, Officer)

Some are even transported in containers or Lorries and are undocumented or even impostors using other people's documents (Policy Maker, NPS).

Cultural factors

The pertinent cultural factors hindering the eradication of human trafficking alluded to by the

respondents are:

1. **Community practices and socio-cultural norms**

Even though ethnicity was presented by the respondents as a non-factor with regard to human

trafficking, cultural norms and practices by certain communities seemed to render the

members vulnerable to the vice. As a result, some communities, especially those living in

border counties, were said to be more vulnerable to it compared to others. An example is

given of those who practice female genital mutilation (FGM) among other rites of passage,

which are considered an entry into adulthood for those who are initiated. Consequently, the

community members are said to be prone to human trafficking through forced and early

childhood marriage. On the other hand, communities around the coastal region were said to

be more tolerant to relationships of their male and female young ones, including young

couple, with foreigners who came into the country as tourists. Some participants stated that:

*All ethnic formations are equally being trafficked even though the numbers may vary due to extend of trafficking networks and financial issues. (*Immigration officer, NCM*)*

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*Social milieu or circumstances predisposes one to accept certain happenings that would be frown upon elsewhere. For instance, it is socially acceptable to have a young man engage an elderly mzungu woman in a tryst in the coastal region. This would be deeply frowned upon in other parts of Kenya. This same goes with culture. A culture that accepts Female Genital Mutilation and Early Child Marriage finds it acceptable to prepare for child and forced marriages; which in itself is a form of human trafficking. (*Administrator, Safe Shelter*).*

*My experience is that some ethnic communities are more prone to trafficking than others especially those in border counties. Available data shows that Mombasa county has the highest number of victims of Human Trafficking, followed by Kiambu. Note that Kiambu is not a border county but the allure of financial gain pre dispose the youth to Human trafficking. The top five counties are Mombasa, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kwale and Murang'a. These counties have the highest number of returnees. (*Diaspora and Consular Officer*).*

2. Complacency driven by religious beliefs and trust

a) Religious beliefs: Human trafficking for radicalization into outlawed terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab seems to be greatly influenced by one's religious beliefs. For instance, in comparison to other religious groups, respondents seemed to portray Muslims as main victims of trafficking for radicalization. This they associated with the belief that members of the Muslim community are fighting for their religion and they would be heavily rewarded even if they died in war. Some of the respondents were of the opinion that Muslim girls were prone to human trafficking since they would not question being forced into early marriage or moved to other countries to be second or third wives. Some participants stated that:

Some may be aware of the danger or risks involved but still proceed to migrate. However, I would say monetary gain is the major factor enticing these people. Professionals are also recruited as earlier said, although they are first brain washed in believing that they are going to fight for religion. (Policy maker, NPS*)*

*For example, some Muslims believe that children below 18 can be married off. (*CTIP, Official)

b) Trust in leaders: In some instances of human trafficking, religious leaders were reported to be the perpetrators of the vice, which was linked to the high level of trust bestowed upon them by their followers. In addition, where religion fostered a feeling of brotherhood/sisterhood, potential victims were said to be less scared of moving to countries

where their religion was dominant. This explains why Muslims were comfortable relocating to the middle east countries and even Christian girls being forced to put on Muslim dressing for acceptance. Religion also seemed to create a state of obedience whereby victims were less curious, less inquisitive, and ready to submit to anything offered to them by their leaders and or fellow believers. The sentiments of some respondents were:

> *Muslims seem to be more susceptible to trafficking. Recruitment is done by trusted members of the community or even religious leaders. ……... This is not to say that Christians are not recruited because they are also recruited but forced to dress like Muslim girls in order to get employment in the Gulf States.* (Diaspora and Consular Officer)

> *Belief that we are each brothers' keeper like Muslims make them not afraid of where they are going and more daring than their Christian counterparts* (Border Officer)

> *The recruiters are also trusted religious leaders or trust people in the community which even increases the vulnerability of the would-be victims. Trusted persons in the community or society have been used to provide employment in the Middle East for such people.* (Policy maker, NPS)

> *People from all religions are potential victims of human trafficking, though religion may be used to justify slavery and subjugation of populations. It also offers an opportunity for subservience, and obedience that may be taken advantage of by a trafficker.* (Administrator, Safe shelter)

3. Gender and power dynamics

a) Societal discrimination: Respondents argued that single mothers and women who had undergone divorce were looked down upon by other community members, a factor which rendered them vulnerable to human trafficking as a way of seeking a new life away from discrimination, in environments where they can be appreciated. Some respondents stated that:

> *In most cases women become candidates just because of societal discrimination……. Some are running away from societal discrimination and stigma. Trafficking offers alternative and hope to prove to be something from prior……….. (*Immigration Officer, NCM)

> *Some cultures also look down upon unmarried women who have children. In some cases, such women leave homes to look for better lives elsewhere and might end up being trafficked in the name of getting employment abroad.* (Border Management Officer)

> *If someone is not embraced against any basis, then chances of trying to seek opportunities and acceptance elsewhere increase. (*Border Officer)

b) Financial dependence: Being in a patriarchal society where men seem to be the custodians of property and resources and are considered superior, women often find themselves partially or fully dependent on men especially in marriage settings. Also related to this is the fact that they are common victims of gender-based violence that seem to make them easy targets for traffickers as they seek to escape violence and gain financial independence. Some respondents stated that:

> *Gender violence is usually some of the earlier steps towards vulnerability for traffickers. A woman going through constant violence and abuse may opt to go away from the man to earn her own income and hence place herself in harm's way as a result. (*Administratorr, Safe Shelter*)*

> *Single mothers have to fend and support their children. They become easy targets for recruiters, with the hope of getting a decent earning to support their children and families. A good number of victims are actually single mothers. (*Diaspora and Consular Officer)

c) Unbalanced gender empowerment: Though respondents argue that both men and women are potential victims of human trafficking, they seem to agree that women constitute a bigger proportion of the victims. This can be explained by disproportionate empowerment of boys and girls whereby, in cases of limited household resources, boys are given priority especially in education. As a result, power and gender dynamics are reinforced and women are rendered more vulnerable to human trafficking whereby they end up serving as domestic workers or are traded for sexual exploitation. The views of some respondents were:

> *What happens is that in some communities, girls/women are not educated with the belief that they will be married off. (*CTIP, Official)

> *Both men and women are victims…. Some communities prefer educating the boy if resources are limited. (*Immigration Officer)

4.2   Mitigation measures and proposed interventions

Since most of the respondents were government officials, they cited some of the measures put in place to mitigate human trafficking in and out of the country. According to them, Kenya has signed Bilateral Agreements with some countries, in the Middle East such as United Arab

Emirates and Saudi Arabia, to protect the rights of its citizens migrating for work. They also argued that the government has shown cognizance of the challenges posed by human trafficking in the country by creating a Counter Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Secretariat to offer assistance to victims by mobilizing resources to facilitate their repatriation. Moreover, the participants say that for human trafficking cases associated with other criminal activities, such as drug trafficking, the government, through the National Police Service (NPS) and other agencies, have put in place counter measures.

However, some of the respondents admitted that current mitigation efforts against human trafficking by the government are not adequate; for instance, they are less considerate of socio-cultural factors around the vice. As a result, despite the mitigation measures, victims are still faced with repatriation challenges and difficulties seeking justice whenever they feel deceived. Some respondents stated that:

> *The government has signed Bilateral Agreements with countries of destination such as UAE to protect Kenyans from exploitation. The government is also working with various NGOs to assist victims and to reintegrate them back to the society e.g. Trace-Kenya.* (CTIP, Official)
>
> *Human trafficking also go hand in hand with drug trafficking, the porosity of our borders poses a threat to the war. However, through the efforts of the NPS and inter agency collaboration the numbers are reducing.* (Policy Maker,NPS)
>
> *Though contextualized, Kenyan laws are socially and culturally blind. Government efforts are to consider certain cultural behaviors repugnant and therefore offensive to laws, freedoms and acceptable norms in a modern nation.* (Administrator, Safe Shelter)
>
> *Human Trafficking is also a crime against the individual unlike human smuggling which is a crime against the State. For Human trafficking it's the victim to sue and has to produce evidence and witnesses.* (Diaspora and Consular Officer)

4.3 DISCUSSION

Kenya has been recognized as a source, transit hub, and destination for human trafficking. Its transport infrastructure and connectivity to other regions of the world has been identified as one of the reasons for the prevalence. The East African Community and free movement

protocol allows easy movement across borders in the region, with some communities living on either side of the border. The country also plays host to a large number of refugees who are vulnerable. However, socio-cultural factors have been cited as key in increasing the vulnerability of individuals to human trafficking. The study recognized that it may not be possible to clearly define that which is social from cultural because the two are overlapping. These factors include, as explained in the previous chapter: i) Social inequalities linked to community marginalization, individual poor living standards, lack of knowledge and awareness, and disproportionate access to education and employment opportunities, ii) Community practices and socio-cultural norms, iii) Complacency propelled by religious beliefs and trust in leaders, iv) Gender and power dynamics associated with societal discrimination, financial dependence, and unbalanced gender empowerment, and v) Social impunity in the form of corruption manifested through bribery of law enforcement officials and collusion.

Social Factors

Poverty is a major challenge for most developing countries including Kenya, where a large number of the population live below the poverty line. The study concurs with Maware (2019), who argued that poverty is both a cause and consequence of human trafficking. The desire to raise living standards has seen some individuals recruited by traffickers to work in exploitative and abusive jobs, where some victims have been traumatized to the point of mental breakdown and even worse death. Unemployment rate in Kenya is at 39% (Wafula et al., 2019) which is very high and is compounded by a large youthful population. Hence, the desire to get employment is seen to drive young people to seek opportunities through ways that expose them to human traffickers. Young girls are even recruited for prostitution and other forms of exploitation, because of the need to contribute in supporting their families. Bohl (2010) observes that trafficking has been used as a strategy for livelihood with parents

consenting to recruitment of their children. Rezene (2015) agrees that some parents have even given out their children to recruiters as they seek to get financial benefits or assistance from them. The allure and promise of a good life act to blind them from the danger they are exposing their loved ones to.

The study also, established that corruption is a social evil that promotes the activities of human traffickers. They work in collaboration with law enforcement officers, who abuse their office or positions of power for financial gain. Danailova-Trainor & Belser, (2006) argue that corruption acts as an enabler for human trafficking, which is a transnational organized crime that involves well connected individuals who thrive by exploiting fellow humans. Corrupt cartels promote this crime and benefit by receiving bribes to facilitate passage across international borders. The traffickers are also able to avoid prosecution by circumventing the law.

Access to information for many human trafficking victims remain a challenge and the low level of education further contributes to their vulnerability. Some recruiters now use digital platforms to lure and recruit unsuspecting victims. Advancement in Information Communication Technology has also enhanced communication with family, relatives and friends over long distances hence a false sense of comfort for human trafficking victims. Internet as an icon of globalization has also contributed in facilitating human trafficking (Brewer, 2008) and women are hired into sexual exploitation through online advertisements in foreign lands (Kantarci, 2007).

Cultural Factors

Although culture keeps people together by emphasizing common values and norms that promote harmony, some cultural practices are retrogressive resulting in the exploitation of the vulnerable. The study agrees with, Jong (2019) in that the uniqueness of every culture should

be put into consideration in order to effectively tackle the pandemic of human trafficking. The patriarchal family structure may result in discrimination of the divorced or unmarried single mothers exposing them to predators who prey on their vulnerability. Some cultures lay great importance to marriage and women are forced to endure abusive marriages in adherence to societal norms and expectation, since those who deviate and divorce are discriminated upon in the society. This concurs with Rezene (2015) and Bohl (2014) who argued that women are discriminated in the society.

Religion beliefs that emphasis the subordinate place of women and children with obedience to persons in authority being over emphasized has resulted to mick submission even when faced with abusive treatment and exploitation. The study findings agree with Emmet (2001) in his analysis of various mainstream religions highlights that, stereotypical gender roles set by religions and the various rituals performed for and by men have proven that men are empowered by religion more than women. Trusted individuals such as religious leaders, parents and guardians or even other community leaders have collaborated and colluded with human traffickers in the recruitment of victims. The family unit is no longer safe for young and vulnerable children and the value of integrity and trust has been swept under the carpet by the custodians of society. Cultural and gender insensitiveness drive parents to give the boy better opportunities to pursue studies especially in cases where resources are limited. The culturally defined domestic and social responsibilities that require women to nurture and support their families and children often result in migration as they seek to provide for their children, which concurs with Rezene (2015) that less resources are spent on educating girls.

 The culture of materialism has infiltrated our society and morals have been washed down. The society has become very materialistic and the young people including parents are willing to get financial benefit, irrespective of the means used to acquire such gains. This is in agreement with Irabo (2019), who observed that emphasis on materialism creates a loophole

for exploitation of the vulnerable in society. Pressure from family members to migrate make individuals easy target for the traffickers. Some ethnic communities have cultural practices that are detrimental to the fight against human trafficking. Traditional rites of passage such as female genital mutilation (FGM) are harmful and life threatening for girls yet in some settings young girls are forced in to early marriages in which they are exploited. Those who manage to escape are frowned upon in the community and may end up migrating in search for safety and livelihood exposing them to traffickers. Although men go through initiation as a rite of passage, it is considered as a means of preparing them to take up male responsibilities in the society.

Although the New Economics of Labor Migration Theory (NELM) argues that migration is a household decision aimed at diversifying income for the family, the study established that socio-cultural factors such as poverty, corruption, community practices and norms, gender and power dynamics as well as religion push some individuals to migrate. It is necessary to note that, some of these factors are unique to different social environments and cultural settings.

CHAPTER FIVE

This chapter comprises a summary of the study findings, conclusion based on the findings and recommendations on how human trafficking can be mitigated. It also captures the study limitations and suggestions for future research.

5.1 SUMMARY

The study reveals that, although Kenya has made significant progress in addressing human trafficking, there still exist gaps in the eradication measures. The study specifically reveals that socio-cultural factors seem to be underestimated in policy formulation against the vice.

5.1.1 Social Factors

The study found that social inequalities in the form of poverty promoted through marginalization, disproportionate access to information, and high levels of unemployment among the youth remain a challenge in tackling human trafficking. The existence of corrupt individuals, popularly referred to as cartels, among law enforcement officers also bear part of the blame in promoting the trade by; for instance, colluding with traffickers in facilitating the movement of victims across the borders. Integrity and trust that exists within families and religious groups have also been abused whereby trusted persons who are supposed to be custodians of morality are actually revealed as perpetuators in the trade in collaboration with corrupt government officials and the cunning traffickers.

5.1.2 Cultural Factors

Cultural practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM) among certain communities in the country have also been seen to promote human trafficking by increasing tolerance for forced and early marriages for the initiated. Cultural beliefs such as wife inheritance among some other communities have also been seen to promote the trade by laying ground for discrimination of those who are not comfortable hence their vulnerability for trafficking in search of relief and or freedom. Patriarchy, which has been strongly linked to cultural beliefs

and practices as well as religion, has also been highlighted, in this study, as a significant promotional factor for human trafficking since it seems to render the victims, who are mostly women, vulnerable to the traffickers' false promises.

5.2 CONCLUSION

In light of the findings, this study concludes that socio-cultural factors are as important a factor in policy formulation against human trafficking as are others. Consequently, the government, through relevant departments should take them into consideration while reviewing existing policies against the vice.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study findings and discussion, the takeaway is that socio-cultural factors need to be factored in, during the formulation of government policies and regulations against human trafficking in order to improve the fight against the vice in the country. The study, therefore, makes the following recommendations.

- **Public sensitization**: There is need for public sensitization on how human trafficking is executed and its effects on potential victims. For instance, the government could include awareness in existing youth empowerment programs. The same could be considered for mainstreaming in school curricula. Improved awareness among enforcement officers is also important in the fight against the vice. For lack of resources, targeted sensitization for publics in coastal and border counties with high numbers of victims could also be adopted.

- **Youth empowerment:** As revealed in the study, unemployment among the youth increases their vulnerability to human traffickers. As such, more employment opportunities should be availed to them, or even the relevant government departments could link them to more legitimate opportunities outside the country, with properly negotiated terms of service. Also, government authorities should be involved in

community-based projects aimed at engaging the unemployed youth to keep them busy and possibly make them economically self-reliant.

- **Social Protection**: Recruitment for labour export should be done through government and internationally recognized recruitment agencies that are closely monitored. Labor officers at destination countries should ensure strict adherence to terms of Bilateral agreements with signatory states.

- **All-inclusive approach**: It was argued that Government agencies work in 'Silos". They should cooperate and collaborate more in order to eradicate human trafficking. The involvement of county, religious, and community leaders is also important in tackling this problem. This approach should also include coordination with officials in the countries of destination.

- **Legal consequences**: The Counter Trafficking Act should ensure stringent penalties for the perpetuators to act as a deterrence. Traffickers should be prosecuted by the State and corrupt individuals and cartels dealt with.

- **Equity and Fairness**: Resources should be distributed fairly to avoid marginalization of some communities or individuals. There is need for fairness in employment, especially in the public sectors and avoidance of discrimination on the bases of ethnicity, gender, and religion.

5.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study was carried out at a time when the nation was facing the COVID-19 pandemic, which made it difficult to conduct one on one interviews with all the respondents, more especially the victims of human trafficking hosted by various safe shelters. This was overcome by use of email communication to send interview guides and telephone interviews to collect data. Further, the views of the victims were obtained by collecting data from respondents who have in-depth personal interaction with them in the line of duty.

5.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

Further studies should be conducted with special focus on the victims as primary respondents to better understand the role of socio-cultural factors in enhancing human trafficking in Kenya. The challenges faced by law enforcement officers when dealing with victims of human trafficking arose from the interviews and this could be a possible area of study.

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APPENDIX 1: Key Informant Interview guide

Dear Respondent,

My name is Beatrice N Waila, a postgraduate student at the Kenya Institute of Migration Studies in collaboration with the University of Nairobi. I am currently working on my research dissertation which focuses on Socio-cultural factors hindering the eradication of human trafficking in Kenya. Despite the measures put in place by the government of Kenya, the pandemic of trafficking in persons continues to thrive in the country. This research seeks to establish social and cultural factors enhancing human trafficking. I request your support by responding to the questionnaire and to the best of your knowledge.

Privacy, Protection and Consent

The researcher will respect your personal privacy, identity and responses will remain anonymous. All information will be used for academic purpose only. The raw data collected will be disposed after submission of the final recommendations of the study.

Instructions

Please fill in your answer in the space provided by ticking the most appropriate response. Be specific and elaborate accordingly.

SECTION 1

Demographic Information

1. Please specify your position

    a) Middle Level Management   [ ]

    b) Senior Level Management   [ ]

    c) Top Level Management   [ ]

    d) Other   [ ]

2. Gender

    a) Male   [ ]

    b) Female   [ ]

    c) Other   [ ]

3. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

   a) High School   [   ]

   b) College Certificate   [   ]

   c) Bachelor's Degree   [   ]

   d) Master's Degree   [   ]

   e) Doctorate   [   ]

   f) Other   [   ]

SECTION 2

Respondent's experience dealing with Human Trafficking issues.

1. How long have you served?

   a) Less than 2 years

   b) 2 – 5 years

   c) 5 – 9 years

   d) 10 years and above

2. In your opinion which factors enhance Human trafficking in Kenya?

   Please specify …………………………………………………………………………

   …………………………………………………………………………………………

3. In your opinion, do socio-cultural factors enhance human trafficking?

   a) Agree   [   ]

   b) Strongly Agree   [   ]

   c) Disagree   [   ]

   d) Strongly Disagree   [   ]

   e) Neither agree nor disagree   [   ]

Please explain your answer above…………………………………………………………...

…………………………………………………………………………………………….

SECTION 3

1. Please indicate whether the following factors increase an individual's vulnerability to human trafficking?

	Yes	No	I don't know
a) Religious background	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Please explain your response…………………………………………………………………

b) Ethnicity	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Please explain your response…………………………………………………………………

c) Low level of education	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Please explain your response…………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

d) Discrimination in society	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Please explain your response…………………………………………………………………

e) An individual's marital status	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Please explain your response…………………………………………………………………

f) Pressure from family to migrate for economic reasons	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Please explain your response…………………………………………………………………

g) Lack of awareness/information on human trafficking	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Please explain your response…………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

h) Poverty	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Please explain your response…………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………….

i) Gender biases	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Please explain your response…………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

j) Improvement in communication/ICT	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Please explain your response…………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

k) Inequality/unemployment   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]

Please explain your response…………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

l) Belief that girls/women are subordinate to boys/men   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]

Please explain your response…………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

m) Corruption   [ ]   [ ]   [ ]

Please explain your response………………………………………………………………

2. In your opinion, has the government put in place measures to address socio-cultural factors enhancing human trafficking?

Yes   [ ]   No   [ ]

Please explain……………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. What recommendations would you give as a way of dealing with socio-cultural factors hindering the eradication of human trafficking?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

Appendix II: Certificate of Corrections

Director, Graduate School
University of Nairobi
P.O. BOX 30197-00100
Nairobi   Date: 10/11/2020

RE: <u>CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION: WAILA BEATRICE NDUNGWA-
Q68/31426/2019</u>

This is to certify that Ms. WAILA BEATRICE NDUNGWA has effected corrections from the board of
examiners.

Dr. Sonja Fransen.

Supervisor.

SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS HINDERING THE ERADICATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN KENYA

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