

**INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON THE DESIRE
TO MIGRATE THROUGH ILLEGAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING:
A CASE OF MOYALE-ETHIOPIAN MIGRANTS ON
THE KENYA-ETHIOPIA BORDER**

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Award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management of the
University of Nairobi**


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DECLARATION

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

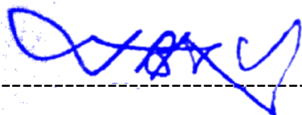
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DEDICATION

This research is in memory of my late mother Munira Mohamednur.

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ABSTRACT

Human trafficking is a widespread problem with estimates ranging from 140,000 to 500,000 individuals trafficked around the world annually. Statistically about 80% of trafficked individuals are women and girls. According to the international law against human trafficking, the exploitation of people of any race, gender, sexual orientation, or ethnicity is unacceptable at any time, in any place. This study focuses on the influence of socio-economic factors on illegal human trafficking in Moyale, Kenya-Ethiopian border. The objectives of the study will include: to explore the influence of level of employment on illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border, to examine the influence of level of education on illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border, to assess the influence of language on illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border, to examine the influence of government policies on illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border and to identify the influence of gender role on illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border. The study is grounded on four theories: Neo-Marxist dependency theory, geographical determination theory, elite theory and cultural theory. The target population of this study entails 300 documented human trafficking victims in Moyale. The sample size entails 169 victims determined by the use of Fischer's formula. A descriptive survey research design is adopted for the study. The study focused on collecting primary data using a structured questionnaire and key informant interviews. The structured questionnaire collected quantitative data from refugees while the key informant interview gathered qualitative data from government officials. Validity of the research instruments is determined by content and construct validity while reliability of the research instruments is determined by internal consistency method. The researcher collected qualitative data herself while three research assistants helped in collecting quantitative data. Data collected is analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data collected is coded based on parametric and non-parametric groups. SPSS version 21 is used to analyze the data collected. Nonparametric data is analyzed using descriptive statistics such as measures of central tendency, variability and dispersion while parametric data is analyzed through correlation and regression.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AEDI:	Africa Economic Development Institute
DRA:	Department of Refugee Affairs
GK:	Government of Kenya
GTZ:	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
ILO:	International Labor Organization
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
IRIN:	Integrated Regional Information Networks
NACOSTI:	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
OSCE:	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
RCK:	Refugee Consortium of Kenya
UN:	United Nations
UNGIFT:	United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
UNIAP:	United Nations Inter Agency Project Against Human Trafficking
UNHCR:	United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USA:	United States of America
WFF:	Walk Free Foundation

TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE	PAGE
DECLARATION	i
DEDICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	v
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
CHAPTER ONE	12
1.1 Background to the Study.....	12
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	18
1.3 Purpose of the Study.....	20
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	20
1.5 Research Question.....	20
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	21
1.7 Delimitations of the Study.....	21
1.8 Limitation of the Study.....	22
1.9 Assumptions of the Study.....	22
1.10 Definition of Significant Terms Used in the Study.....	23
1.11 Organization of the Study.....	23
CHAPTER TWO	25
LITRATURE REVIEW	25
2.1 Introduction.....	25
2.2 The Concept of Human Trafficking.....	25
2.3 Level of Employment and Illegal Human Trafficking.....	26
2.3.1 Supply Side of Unemployment.....	26
2.3.2 Demand Side of Employment.....	27
2.3 Level of Education and Illegal Human Trafficking.....	28

2.4 Language and Illegal Human Trafficking	29
2.5 Human Trafficking Policies and Illegal Human Trafficking.....	31
2.6 Role of Gender and Illegal Human Trafficking.....	33
2.7 Theoretical Framework	35
2.7.1 Neo-Marxist Dependency Theory	35
2.7.2 Geographical Determinism Theory	36
2.7.3 Elite Theory	37
2.7.4 Cultural Theory	38
2.8 Conceptual Framework	39
2.9 Knowledge Gap.....	42
2.10 Summary of the Chapter.....	43
CHAPTER THREE	45
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	45
3.1 Introduction	45
3.2 Research Design	45
3.3 Target Population	46
3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure	46
3.4.1 Sample Size	46
3.4.2 Sampling Procedure	48
3.4.3 Sampling Frame	48
3.5 Data Collection Instruments	48
3.5.1 Pilot Testing of the Research Instrument	49
3.5.2 Validity of the Research Instrument.....	49
3.5.3 Reliability of the Research Instrument	50
3.6 Data Collection Procedure.....	50
3.7 Data Analysis Technique.....	51
3.8 Operationalization of Variables.....	51

3.9 Ethical Issues.....	53
CHAPTER 4	54
DATA ANALYSIS PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND	
DISCUSSION.....	54
4.1 Introduction	54
4.2 Questionnaire Response Rate	55
4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents.....	55
4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender	55
4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age	56
4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Tribe	56
4.4 Influence of Level of Employment on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border	57
4.5 Influence of Level of Education on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border	59
4.6 Influence of Language on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border	61
4.7 Influence of Human Trafficking Policies on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border	63
4.8 Influence of Role of Gender on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border	65
4.9 Influence of Enforcement of Migration Laws at the Border on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border	66
4.10 Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border.....	68
CHAPTER FIVE.....	71
SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND.....	71
RECOMMENDATIONS	71
5.1 Introduction	71
5.2 Summary of Findings.....	71
5.3 Discussions of Findings	71

5.3.1 Influences Pertaining to Level of Employment on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking	71
5.3.2 Influence of Level of Education on The Desire to Migrate Through Illegal Human Trafficking	72
5.3.3 To Assess the Influence of Language on The Desire to Migrate Through Illegal Human Trafficking	73
5.3.4 To Examine the Influence of Human Trafficking Policies on the Desire To Migrate Through Illegal Human Trafficking	73
5.3.5 Influence of Role of Gender on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border	74
5.3.6 Influence of Enforcement of Migration Laws at the Border on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking	74
5.4 Conclusions of the Study	74
5.5 Recommendations.....	75
5.6 Suggestions for Further Research	77
REFERENCES	78
APPENDIX I.....	86
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL OF DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS .	86
APPENDIX II	87
QUESTIONNAIRE	87
APPENDIX III.....	96
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE	96

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Knowledge Gap	42
Table 3.1 Ethiopian Human Trafficked Victims Intercepted in 2015	47
Table 3.2 Sampling Frame	47
Table 3.3 Operationalization of Variables	53
Table 4.1 Respondents by Gender	57
Table 4.2 Respondents by Age Group	58
Table 4.3 Respondents by Tribe	58
Table 4.4 Employment Level of Respondents	59
Table 4.5 Level of Employment in The Desire to Migrate Through Illegal Human Trafficking	60
Table 4.6 Level of Education in the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking	62
Table 4.7 Language in the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking.....	64
Table 4.8 Human Trafficking Policies in the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking	66
Table 4.9 Role of Gender in the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking	68
Table 4.10 Enforcement of Migration Laws at the Border.....	70
Table 4.11 Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking.....	72

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1: Conceptual Framework	40
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Human trafficking is a global problem and one of the world's most shameful crimes (UNODC, 2014), every country in the world is the victim of human trafficking as a country of origin or as a transit or destination for victims. Those who are trafficked end up in a forced labor or modern-day slavery. Globally there are an estimated 35.8 million people enslaved (WFF, 2014). A report of United Nations (UN) states that human trafficking is a global criminal business that is estimated to have a global worth of \$32 billion and it is recognized as a high profit low risk crime. There are even reports that some trafficking groups are switching their cargo from drugs to human beings, in a search of high profits at lower risk (UNODC, 2015) Although the world recognized human trafficking as a crime, a study by United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking shows every 30 second one person becomes a victim of human trafficking (UNGIFT, 2015).

The global crime of human trafficking is mostly for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor. UNODC in its global human trafficking report states that trafficking for sexual exploitation is more common in Europe, Central Asia and the Americas while trafficking for forced labor is more frequently detected in Africa and the Middle East, as well as in South and East Asia and the Pacific. Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation accounts for 58 per cent of all trafficking cases detected globally, while trafficking for forced labor accounts for 36 per cent. The share of detected cases of trafficking for forced labor has doubled over the past four years (UNODC, 2014).

Western and Central Europe has been the destination area for victims trafficked from other regions (Asia, Africa and the Americas) as well as for European victims trafficked from Central Europe (UNODC, 2014). The report of UNODC further states that nearly all 99 percent of the victims detected in this sub-region are either domestically trafficked or trafficked from neighboring countries within the sub-region with more than 130 different citizenships that displays a vast variety of trafficking flows directed to this part of the world. Over the years of 2010-2012 in Europe, 30,146 victims were registered out of which

80% were women (Eurostat, 2015). The report of Eurostat further indicates that out of the total number of victims trafficked in the area 65% are EU citizens. Human trafficking flows show that Europe is affected in three ways: most of Europe is a destination for victims of trafficking, some countries are significant origins of human trafficking, and domestic trafficking is prevalent in many countries (Sarrica, 2009). Trafficking in Europe according to the report of Eurostat is mostly for the reasons of sexual exploitation, labor exploitation and children trafficked for sexual trade. In the year 2010-2012 69 % of registered victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation, 95% of registered victims of sexual exploitation were female and 71 % of registered victims of labor exploitation were male (Eurostat, 2015).

Developed countries such as USA are destinations for human trafficked victims around the globe. Human trafficking in USA tends to occur around international travel hubs with large immigrant populations. Justice Department of USA estimates that 17,500 people are trafficked into the country every year, but the true figure could be higher, because of the large numbers of undocumented immigrants (Journalist's Resource, 2011). Trafficking humans to USA is for the reason of sexual exploitation and labor. 82% of suspected incidents were classified as sex trafficking; nearly half of these involved victims are under the age of 18, while most confirmed labor trafficking victims were identified as undocumented immigrants (67%) or legal immigrants (28%) (Journalist's Resource, 2011). Child trafficking in America accounts for almost 30 per cent of the total number of detected victims and most of the detected child victims are girls in which out of every three children detected as victims, two are girls and one is a boy (UNODC, 2014).

Central Asia is another region where human trafficking is escalating. It is a growing region of origin for human trafficking. According to a report by IRIN, there is trafficking of women, mainly to the Gulf States, but also to South Korea, Turkey, Greece, Western Europe, and Southeast Asia (IRIN, 2015). The Asia-Pacific region accounts for the largest number of forced laborers in the world that is 11.7 million (56 per cent) of the global total, followed by Africa at 3.7 million (18 per cent) and Latin America with 1.8 million victims (9 per cent) (ILO, 2015).

Traffickers or smugglers promise better work and living conditions to victims which as a result forces victims to migration that will put them into the control of traffickers. The desire of potential victims to migrate is exploited by offenders to recruit and gain initial control or cooperation, only to be replaced by more coercive measures once the victims have been moved to another state or region of the country, which may not always be the one to which they had intended to migrate to (OSCE, 2015). Africa is a victim of human trafficking in which many flee for a search of better employment by both internal and international trafficking. Many countries in the continent serve as an origin, a transit or a destination point for victims of human trafficking.

South Africa is one of the countries of the continent where human trafficking is a major problem. The country is source, transit, and destination for trafficked men, women, and children. The report of USA Department of State indicates that South African girls are trafficked within their country for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and domestic servitude, while boys are trafficked internally for use in street vending, food service, and agriculture. Women and girls from other African countries are trafficked to South Africa for commercial sexual exploitation, and domestic servitude while young men and boys are trafficked to South Africa for farm work. Thai, Chinese, and European women are also trafficked to South Africa for debt-bonded commercial sexual exploitation (UNGIFT, 2015).

Human trafficking in West Africa has high rates having an effect on the livelihoods of men, women and children. According to the United Nations, the high levels of trafficking that plague the region are deeply rooted in poverty (UNGIFT, 2015). Human trafficking in West Africa takes the form of child trafficking within national borders and across the region for labor and sexual exploitation, recruitment of children by force into armed conflicts and women and girls being trafficked within and out of the region for sexual exploitation (Consultancy Africa Intelligence, 2015). It is estimated that in Benin 400,000 children are put to work, in Cote D'Ivoire, the number is 625, 000 and in Nigeria that has the largest instance of child labor with 12 million children coerced into work (Olabegi, 2004). In

addition to child trafficking in West Africa, there is also large number of women trafficking to Europe. Activists estimate that 60 percent of prostitutes walking the streets of Italy are from Nigeria while in Spain, France, Belgium and Netherlands there are significant populations of prostitutes from West Africa (IRIN, 2015). Eastern region of Africa is one of parts of the continent in which large smuggling of people to Middle East and Europe has been seen. According to the report by Daily Monitor; Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi are among the nations that remain sources and destination countries for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking (Musinguzi, 2013). In addition to this, demand for trafficked labor in sectors such as agriculture, mining services, domestic work, military service, forced marriage and ritual purposes are reported (IOM, 2008).

Tanzania being one of East African countries affected by human trafficking, is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children who are subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. The report by US Department of State indicates that the incidence of internal trafficking is higher than that of transnational trafficking which is usually facilitated by family members, friends, and intermediaries for the offers of assistance with education or finding lucrative employment in urban areas (United States Department of States, 2014). On this report its stated that Tanzanian children and adults are subjected to conditions of forced domestic service and sex trafficking in surrounding countries, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, France, and possibly other European countries.

Trafficking victims, primarily children, from neighboring countries, such as Burundi and Kenya, are sometimes forced to work in Tanzania's agricultural, mining, and domestic service sectors. Some also are forced into prostitution in brothels. Citizens of neighboring countries may voluntarily migrate through Tanzania before being forced into domestic servitude and prostitution in South Africa, Europe, and the Middle East (United States Department of States, 2014). Kenya is a destination country for many trafficked people from East Africa and also a destination for internal trafficking within the country. People trafficked from Burundi, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda are subjected to forced labor and prostitution in Kenya while others use Kenya as a transit to South Africa

and Europe (United States Department of States, 2014). The government of Kenya having a Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act that came into effect in October 2012 is taking a tangible action against trafficking and in providing shelter and other protective services for adult victims, monitor the work of overseas labor recruitment agencies, or provide wide scale anti-trafficking training to its officials, including police, labor inspectors, and children's officers (Musinguzi, 2013). But it has been seen that the effort of the country is not enough and it is lacking strong oversight, and low effort in creating an environment favorable to anti trafficking.

In Kenya, one of the major ports of entry for human trafficking is Moyale border that is between Ethiopia and Kenya. A study by UNHCR puts this area as the migration corridor for both the incoming and outgoing Ethiopian migrants and to some extent Somali migrants (RCK & UNHCR, 2013). Ethiopians trafficked through Moyale use Kenya as a transit to South Africa and are exposed to a payment of an average of \$1,500- \$2,000 to smugglers before they begin their journey. This smuggling business creates annual revenue of about \$40 million (AEDI, 2015). For the victims paying the huge amount of money to traffickers and arriving in Kenya after passing the border illegally is not the end of this trafficking journey. Those who are caught by Kenyan police are sent to either refugee camps if they have asylum documents or charged in court for being in the country illegally. The department of refugee affairs (DRA) office at Isiolo, Kenya receives asylum seekers and issues them with travel documents to move to the camps (RCK & UNHCR, 2013).

For those who are convicted of illegal crossing of the border are jailed and be repatriated after serving their sentence. These victims of trafficking are economic migrants who are on transit to South Africa to seek employment. They are promised job opportunities by human traffickers who station themselves along the migration corridors and assist the migrants to travel to South Africa in the name of looking for jobs (RCK & UNHCR, 2013). Victims on Moyale border are exposed to isolation due to language barriers. The office of DRA is lacking translators for those migrants (RCK & UNHCR, 2013). The victims in prison are psychologically affected due to being unable to connect to their families or send money to them as well as some being in debt for the reason of payment for human

traffickers make them be in a fear for their families. The study by Refugee Consortium and United Nations High Commission for Refugees, (UNHCR) showed that traffickers who are caught by the police department in Moyale are youth aged between 18-30 years. These traffickers in East Africa that recruit women and who promise better job opportunities in Middle East and South Africa are frequently women. Traffickers in Ethiopia are usually those having connections or business with the destination countries and who have traveled and worked there (Pearson, 2003). This makes them to be trusted by trafficking victims and their families. Conflict between human traffickers and the victims when both parties have been held by police on the borders and also while victims got nothing to what they have been promised. This conflict is also an outcome of socio-economic influence of human trafficking. This research will be studying this conflict from the perspective of victims in addition to the joint influence of combined socio-economic factors on human trafficking conflict.

Socio-economic factors influence human trafficking conflict in many ways such as health, gender inequality, poverty and discrimination. Poverty has a great impact on the vulnerability of persons to human trafficking. Being the reason for people to be trafficked it will eventually result to their exposure, abuse and unstable conditions in the countries they are trafficked to. Women and children are the most affected groups by human trafficking due to poverty. A statistic shows that 82% of Ethiopians earn less than \$1 per day putting them one of the poorest countries in East Africa (Pearson, 2003). As stated in an International Labor Organization (ILO) report regarding Ethiopia, 'The income level amongst the population and level of education, especially amongst women is very low'. As a result of poverty and a lack of income generating opportunities at home, more and more women, especially young women, are migrating in order to be able to provide for their families, both within their country and overseas (Pearson, 2003).

Human trafficking deprives people of their human rights and freedoms resulting in conflict. It results in health risks, organized crime, and undermined safety and security of the involved nations. The victims are exposed to physical and emotional abuse, rape, loss of their travel documents and death. Kenyan government made efforts to improve protective

services provided to trafficking victims although there were no reports of the Kenyan government's efforts to provide training for its troops before deployment on international peacekeeping missions (United States Department of States, 2014). Victims of human trafficking on Moyale border have been facing challenges despite the government's effort in assisting them. According to (RCK & UNHCR, 2013), the challenges faced by victims of human trafficking are due to the delays by the DRA in collecting asylum seekers from the police stations in order to facilitate their transportation, lack of trained translators, insufficient funding from the government for the repatriation, lack of knowledge of the law by asylum seekers and minimal legal representation leading to abuse of the rights of asylum seekers and slow rate of implementation of the Refugee and IDP Acts. These are the reasons behind exploitation of the victims and the reason for illegal human trafficking. That's why it was appropriate that a study be carried out to investigate the influence of socio-economic factors on human trafficking in the case of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Trafficking persons as goods is a flourishing business globally (UNODC, 2014). For this reason, many million dollars get into traffickers' pockets annually similar to trade on drugs and weapons (UNODC, 2014). In East Africa where there is armed conflict, large scale unemployment and political instability, people are forced to leave their Countries through illegal ways for search of good life and economic stability (Musinguzi, 2013). A study conducted by IOM (2008), on human trafficking found out that human trafficking impacts on life opportunities of victims in addition to exposing them to health-related risks in destination countries. According to the report (IOM, 2008), the victims were subjected to very poor conditions, and some were not allowed to keep any of their earnings at all. The study enlightens health risks faced by the victims and the impact on their life opportunities and also view the reason to migrate as poverty, inability to secure jobs in origin country and illiteracy. The study does not further entail on influence of socio-economic factors on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking.

A study by Pearson, (2003) on trafficking on women in East Africa indicates that socio political and economic framework according to the perspectives of the Kenyan government and the law and regulation it has on the ground to act against human trafficking. The study however relied on qualitative data and did not make any correlation of parameters under study. On the other hand a study by Bales (2007) indicates that the causes for people to be forced to illegal human trafficking are searching for better employment and poverty while a study by Kielland (2008) entails on social boredom being a reason to migrate. These two studies do not consider other social factors such as language barrier, human trafficking policies and gender role as the influence of desire to migrate though illegal human trafficking. The researcher found that there exist prevalent knowledge gaps in empirical literature on influence of socio-economic factors on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking.

A study by Rodgers (2008) on the influence of level of education on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking states that promise for better education is the reason behind victims being forced to illegal human trafficking. The study states promise for better education is the reason behind desire to migrate. The extent to which illiteracy being the reason for the desire to migrate and be the victim of human trafficking has not been examined. Another study by Moxley (2013) views the reason for human trafficking as kidnapping and forcing girls and women for sex work and hard labor through illegal human trafficking. The study does not indicate desire and willingness of victims as a factor for being forced to illegal human trafficking.

This research is different from other studies because it is going to utilize cross-sectional survey design to collect both qualitative and quantitative data on influence of socio-economic factors on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking using a target population of 300 respondents with a sample size of 169 who were being held at the Isiolo GK prison. The study, directly collecting data from illegally trafficked victims, addresses the problems of the study by giving clear knowledge on the causes of illegal migration in victim perspective and the influences of socio-economic factors on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to investigate the influence of socio-economic factors on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking in the case of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study was guided by the following objectives

1. To explore the influence of level of employment on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border
2. To examine the influence of level of education on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border
3. To assess the influence of language on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border
4. To examine the influence of human trafficking policies on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border
5. To identify the influence of role of gender on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border

1.5 Research Question

This study answers the following questions

1. In what ways does level of employment on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border?
2. In what ways does level of education contribute to the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border?
3. How does language barrier influence the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border?

4. To what extent has human trafficking policies contributed to the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border?
5. In what ways have gender role contributed on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The result of the study could contribute to the growth of knowledge on refugee affairs to be used as a reference point and pertinent literature in universities and other institutions of higher learning. Such information would also be used for policy makers to understand the situation of victims of human trafficking and propose solutions to the problem. This study generated crucial data that can be used by local and international NGOs such as IOM and UN who are working on human trafficking.

The data derived from this study could inform policy making on aspects related to human trafficking issues in countries in the great lake region. Various legislative institutions including parliament within the region would have an informed basis when it comes to drafting laws on human trafficking affairs.

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

The research was conducted on the Kenyan town of Isiolo where Ethiopians trafficked through Moyale-Kenya boarder are intercepted and are in legal custodies. Moyale-Kenya is the major area where Ethiopians are trafficked to Kenya and then transferred to Isiolo for imprisonment and legal actions by the government of Kenya. The study assessed the influence of socio-economic factors on human trafficking in the case of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border. The study focused on the reasons to migrate from country of origin in relation to socio-economic factors. This study identified the influence of level of employment, level of education, language barrier, human trafficking policies and role of gender on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking. The study analyzed the research problem on the perspective of human trafficking victims in Moyale Kenya that were under the custody of Kenyan government. Inputs from NGOs working on

human trafficking, local administrators and border police patrol were incorporated into the research.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

Obtaining of accurate information from victims were difficult. To overcome this, the researcher explained the confidentiality of the research and did not use names and personal information on the study report. In addition to this information gathering regarding the law and constitution on human trafficking was also a challenge since there were gaps in the law of both countries on this issue. The researcher overcame this by interviewing government officials on this particular issue.

Accessing of prisons where some victims of trafficking are kept, to gather information was another limitation that was faced by the researcher. Thus, the researcher got the proper documents that allowed her to have access. The mode of communication was also a challenge by the researcher when obtaining data from victims and the surrounding community. To overcome this the researcher had to travel with a local person who can assist in translation and in showing directions.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The study made assumptions that documented information on the study topic is adequate for this report. This study also assumed that data on human trafficking from government offices in Moyale will be available and adequate. The questionnaires and interviews which were prepared for the analysis of the study are assumed to be adequate and valid. The study also assumed that the county government of Isiolo allows the researcher to collect data, interview victims and get access to human trafficking victims who are in prisons. The researcher assumed that respondents ought to be truthful and in context in giving their answers. In addition to this it is assumed that the sample population is good enough to be representative to the study.

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms Used in the Study

Desire to Migrate:	Need, aspiration and want to travel out of one's country of origin for a search of better employment, better education and better lifestyle
Gender Role:	Roles that men and women are expected to occupy based on their sex, expectations of males and females in realms of a society
Human Trafficking:	Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by improper means (such as force, abduction, fraud, or coercion) for an improper purpose including forced labor or sexual exploitation.
Human Trafficking Policies:	A coherent set of decisions set by government with a common long-term objective (or objectives) relevant to tackle, control and implement actions on illegal human trafficking with a long-term purpose.
Language Barrier:	Barrier to communication resulting from speaking different languages
Level of Employment:	Employable workers who are gainfully employed at any one time
Socio-Economic Factors:	Refers to employment level, human trafficking policies, language barrier, and role of gender

1.11 Organization of the Study

This study is organized in five chapters. Chapter one discusses the background to the study in which contextual and conceptual issues are highlighted. The chapter also highlights on conceptual analysis by presenting key statistics that offers direction to the study. The chapter covers the statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, hypotheses related to the study objectives, significance of the study, limitations of the study and definitions of significant terms.

Chapter two entails empirical and theoretical literature organized according to study themes obtained from objectives which are: the influence of unemployment level on human trafficking, the influence of language barrier on human trafficking, the influence of government policies on human trafficking and the influence of gender roles on human trafficking. The chapter also contains theoretical and conceptual frameworks showing the knowledge gap identified from the literature reviewed.

Chapter three covered research methodology that includes the philosophical foundation the research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedures, research instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, operationalization of variables and ethical issues.

Chapter four entails data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion of research findings from collected data while chapter five shall entail a summary of research findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions that will assist in the contribution to the body of knowledge and suggested areas for further research.

Chapter five, discussed summary, conclusion and recommendations that assisted in the contribution to the body of knowledge and suggested areas for further research. The research findings presented in chapter four that are based on the data and information are collected summarized in this chapter.

CHAPTER TWO

LITRATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter entails the empirical and theoretical literature organized according to study themes obtained from objectives. The study themes in this research are the influence of unemployment level on human trafficking, the influence of language barrier on human trafficking, the influence of government policies on human trafficking and the influence of gender roles on human trafficking. The chapter also contains theoretical and conceptual frameworks showing the knowledge gap identified from the literature reviewed.

2.2 The Concept of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a multifaceted phenomenon, which has been analyzed from a variety of perspectives. Some authors view human trafficking as a criminal activity by transnational organized groups (Bruckert & Parent, 2002) while others analyze human trafficking as a public health concern or a human rights issue within the framework of modern day slavery or modern forced labor (Ruggiero, 2014). Human trafficking is also seen through the lenses of irregular migration. United Nations (National Institute of Justice, 2012) describes human trafficking as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by improper means for an improper purpose including forced labor or sexual exploitation.

Victims of human trafficking represent a range of backgrounds in terms of age, nationality, socioeconomic status, and education, but one characteristic that they usually share is some form of vulnerability (Harris, 2012). They are isolated from their families and separated from their country of origin, native language, and culture. Victims who are undocumented immigrants often do not report abuses to the authorities out of distrust of law enforcement, and/or fear of arrest, injury to family members, deportation, or other serious reprisals (National Human Trafficking Resource Center, 2010). Many domestic victims of sex trafficking are underage runaways and/or come from backgrounds of sexual and physical abuse, incest, poverty, or addiction (Harris, 2012).

2.3 Level of Employment and Illegal Human Trafficking

Level of employment is a factor in triggering illegal human trafficking (UNGIFT, 2015). The demand for employment in the destination country becomes a reason to migrate for those seeking for employment. To further explain this, the supply side of unemployment and demand side of employment are taken in this literature review.

2.3.1 Supply Side of Unemployment

Bales (1999) argue that social, economic as well as political realities in the source countries make the trafficking in person easy. Newman (2008) et al demonstrate that both “structural” and “proximal” factors in the home countries have contributed in fostering the movement of people from the source, to the destination countries. Newman (2008) et al. argue that most of the victims are driven into human trafficking because of the promise of better jobs and better social amenities in the intended destinations.

Foxcroft (2007) gives an example of The Ibos of Eastern Nigeria in Akwa Ibom State for example have become a source for traffickers to recruit women in search of better conditions of life to work as sex slaves in Europe. In this community, the promise of wealth by traffickers is used to entice the youth of the area to migrate to Italy where majority of Nigerians have been identified and rescued by anti-human trafficking groups (Foxcroft, 2007). According to Killeand (2008) social boredom impels Malian youth to travel to Ivory Coast in search of work on cocoa farms. Economic factors are the most relevant factor that fosters human trafficking generally. In fact the economic drive of human trafficking is double edged and plays out in both the demand and supply side of the human trafficking problem (Kielland, 2008). From the supply side in which victims are uprooted to participate in human trafficking are usually from countries where poverty is wide-spread.

Bales (2004) argues that on the places where recruitment usually occurs and concludes that poverty and unemployment not only cause human trafficking in essence but foster it. Children from destitute families have also been the most vulnerable to the supply of the human trafficking problem. Bales (2004) points to the case in Mauritania where children are recruited to beg on principal streets with containers for coins they make and send to

their masters. These beggars barely make any three square meals a day, but their masters ensure their welfare and upkeep so long as they go out to beg daily (Bales, 2004). Destitute families are found almost everywhere in developing countries such as India and Africa as well as South America.

According to Susan Anyangu (2007), East Africa has over the past year become a heaven for human traffickers who have developed means to even produce fake passports that they use to enable the trafficked persons to move from one country to another undetected. She insists that the traffickers have become too advanced for the authorities to catch up with them. Immigration department in East Africa are not equipped to handle passport forgery and thus the avenue for the supply of humans is eased for the Human Traffickers (Anyangu, 2007).

Stephanie Armour (2011) reported that Kenyan and Ethiopian authorities have been unable to stop human traffickers who traffic their citizens to other countries to work for little income and they are treated as virtual slaves. The citizens are taken with the view that they will be accorded employment in the outside countries since they have had no luck in securing the same in their countries.

2.3.2 Demand Side of Employment

According to Bales (2007) most cases, many of these young girls are recruited from less developed countries in promise of better job opportunities overseas. Bales (2007) insists that in other countries like India, due to the caste system that has been practiced for several centuries, the demand for people by higher social caste generates demand for services; hence, most rural Indians are often demanded to work in farm fields as slaves usually termed debt bondage. In this form of slavery the person is made to work for some time (many years in some cases) in order to repay loans to the master. This repayment can usually extend to several generations of the unborn, thereby making perpetual enslavement possible (Bales, 2005).

In Ivory Coast for example, Kielland (2008) argues how children were being recruited to the cocoa farms in the Ivory Coast. A child in Mali according to Kielland (2008) could be purchased for as low as \$55. In the same vein, children in Ghana are engaged in cocoa and palm oil production as well as in the mines. According to the international labor organization Ghana and Nigeria and other developing countries in Africa, where the youth constitute about 50% of the populations, it is not uncommon to find that these men and women will seek avenues for potential employment elsewhere (International Labour Organization, 2005).

According to Martha Kibru (2012) on the supply side of the labor market, there are significant efforts to improve labor productivity in both farm and off-farm activities. The potential of these interventions to have significant impact on employment has been constrained by the extensive informal sector in Ethiopia, the low demand for labor and lack of government budget. The Labor market institutions that govern employment relations in Ethiopia are generally found to be weak. This weakness is characterized by limitation of legal framework and lack of social dialogue among institutions (Employment Challenges in Ethiopia, 2012).

2.3 Level of Education and Illegal Human Trafficking

What makes a person or community vulnerable to human trafficking is poverty and a lack of education (UNIAP, 2015). The study by UNIAP indicates that lack of awareness to human trafficking and safe migration can be the reason to migrate. The research further states that lack of education cannot be always the triggering factor for human trafficking. There have been many studies throughout various parts of Asia (and beyond) demonstrating that poverty, low education, and lack of understanding about human trafficking are not necessarily key contributing factors to vulnerability at all. For example, higher education among girls in Northern Thailand has been documented to increase risk of trafficking, since the high opportunity cost of being in school for so long increases the pressures and hopes that girls feel to earn good money and increase their family's social status leading to unsafe migration and trafficking to Bangkok, Malaysia, and Japan (UNIAP, 2015).

Lack of education can be the factor for human trafficking in making victims unaware of it and also unaware of their human rights and constitutional rights. Although lack of education is the most documented factor for human trafficking, the need for higher education also results in human trafficking. The study by Rodgers (2008) states that human traffickers prey on the vulnerable often young children and women by tricking them and winning their confidence by the promise of better educational opportunities (Rodgers, 2008). Children being pulled out of school especially girls to support their families in cash and labor result in being unaware and uneducated about human trafficking. Without the skills to survive in the world, these girls will be especially vulnerable to traffickers in the future because they have no skills to protect themselves from the ploys of the traffickers (Shelley, 2010).

A study by Perry & McEwing (2013) discusses how social determinants affect human trafficking in South East Asia. Social determinants that facilitate trafficking include poverty, female gender, lack of policy and enforcement, age, migration, displacement and conflict, ethnicity, culture, ignorance of trafficking methods, and caste status. Conversely, protective determinants that mitigate trafficking include formal education, citizenship, maternal education, higher caste status, and birth order (Perry & McEwing, 2013). Illiteracy mitigates and facilitates the sale and exploitation of women and children in Southeast Asia (Perry & McEwing, 2013) making them vulnerable to modern-day slavery. The study further states that low levels of education are common characteristics of trafficking victims but it doesn't mean that the least educated individuals are necessarily the most vulnerable. Educated and uneducated are equally vulnerable (Perry & McEwing, 2013). Formal education seems to increase vulnerability (Perry & McEwing, 2013). According to the literature various studies have shown that recent increase in accessibility to education is the factor to influence human trafficking.

2.4 Language and Illegal Human Trafficking

According to the World Health Organization (2012) language barrier has been a huge hindrance in the fight against human trafficking in the world. It gives rise to miscommunication and low or lack of understanding that makes it impossible for the

authorities searching for the human traffickers and the victims to communicate and come up with reasonable conclusions that will lead to the imprisonment or detainment of the perpetrators of the illegal act (World Health Organisation, 2012).

According to Lindsey King (2007) victims of trafficking are often treated as criminals or illegal immigrants, and either arrested or deported. Additionally, since trafficking victims are usually not in their country of origin, there is often a language barrier between enforcement officers and the victims, making information-gathering problematic. According to the government of Canada department of public safety (GOC, 2014), the extent of human trafficking, either in Canada or internationally, is difficult to assess due to the hidden nature of these offences, the reluctance of victims and witnesses to come forward to law enforcement and the difficulty of identifying victims in practice.

The Government of Canada (GOC, 2014) emphasizes that illegally trafficked humans are afraid of speaking out as they fear that their language skills are limited and they may be misunderstood for what they may intend to communicate. The same applies to victims of human trafficking in Kenya. According to the report by Government of Kenya, victims often go unnoticed and unreported due to manipulation, fear, threats from traffickers, shame, language barriers or mistrust of authorities (GOK, 2011).

According to the international law (King, 2007), each country has its laws on the elimination of illegal human trafficking and treaties signed with different countries. These treaties might have the same agenda but the language to which they are inscribed in might create a difference in opinion upon translation. These create a vacuum in the implementation of the eradication of these vice and thereby giving room for the human Trafficking persons to engage in the activities.

According to United Nations Office of Drugs and crime (2015) different instruments that dealt with slavery in the years back are instrumental in the fight against human trafficking, However the knowledge and awareness will be difficult to implement as there is the presence of different language sets that will lead to different understanding and different

knowledge based on the translated information. Human rights and human activists according to King (2007) maintain that in every law passed against human trafficking with every language format the clause that humans have no right to accept to be trafficked or their family or children to be trafficked should hold. (UNODC, 2014)

2.5 Human Trafficking Policies and Illegal Human Trafficking

According to the Human Trafficking organization (2006), governments are primarily responsible for the human trafficking act in many of their borders. The presence of strict laws on migration and the strict numerous requirements to the entry of a country have fueled this action. Equity Now (2013) gives instances when the policy to station troops in other countries or regions thereby creating a system where there are many people of the same gender in the area like a military barrack creates demand for brothels in the area. These brothels participate in human trafficking for the girls that were seeking employment abroad. This created a sale and buy for the girls to service the service men stationed at the barrack (Equity Now, 2013).

The government of the United States of America (Equity Now, 2013) has recognized that the buying and selling of sex is often intrinsically linked to sex trafficking. Sex trafficking is a criminal industry that operates on the market principles of supply and demand. The demand is created by men who pay for commercial sex, ensuring that sex trafficking continues to exist (Equity Now, 2013). Traffickers, pimps and facilitators profit from this demand by supplying the millions of women and girls who are exploited on a daily basis around the world. In response to this recognized link, in 2005 the U.S. government amended the Manual for Courts-Martial to specifically enumerate “patronizing a prostitute” as a violation of Article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (Equity Now, 2013).

According to the trafficking in persons report by Mitch Moxley (2013), published in June, and highlighted the alarming scope of human trafficking: “China is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking,” it states (Moxley, 2013). It documented cases of mentally ill workers being

beaten and forced to work without pay; girls from the Tibet Autonomous Region trafficked to other parts of China for domestic servitude and forced marriage, and stolen children being made to beg.

In July 2012, for example, eight girls, all less than 14 years of age, were kidnapped and forced into prostitution, and “local government officials and businessman were among the five people arrested for the girls’ commercial sexual exploitation.” The State Department also accused the Chinese government of perpetuating human trafficking through its “re-education through labor” camps (Moxley, 2013).

According to the United Nations inter-agency project on Human trafficking (UNIAP, 2013), trafficking in the world also occurs “in the context of large-scale migration within the countries,” Countries migrant population has reached more than 10% of the total population and is over 30% of the total rural labor force, according to UNIAP (2013). Around 600,000 migrant workers leave the country annually to work overseas and as many as 90% of migrant workers are migrating through “unregulated and uninformed channels,” according to UNIAP’s data (UNIAP, 2013).

Girls from Ethiopia’s rural areas according to the department of state of the United States (2010) are forced into domestic servitude and, less frequently, commercial sexual exploitation, while boys are subjected to forced labor in traditional weaving, gold mining agriculture, herding, and street vending. Small numbers of Ethiopian girls are forced into domestic servitude outside Ethiopia, primarily in Djibouti and Sudan, while Ethiopian boys are subjected to forced labor in Djibouti as shop assistants and errand boys (United States Government, 2010). This vices lack legislation that are set in place to counter them and thus the inability by the authorities to combat them effectively.

According to the 2013 Trafficking in persons Report (2013), Kenya is a source, transits and destination for men, women and children subject to forced labor, sex and trafficking. Kenyan children are forced to domestic labor with very little government laws that are most of the times ineffective in combating the vice (Unites States Government, 2013).

2.6 Role of Gender and Illegal Human Trafficking

According to Kamala (2004) Gender roles, the relative value given to females and males in a community, and relations between males and females are hypothesized as important in the understanding of trafficking. If gender shapes the way power and violence are used in the wider society, then it may shape the way it is used in the context of trafficking (Kamala, 2004). The conclusion of much of the research reviewed is that girls and women are more at risk of being trafficked in Eastern Africa.

The types of work that girls and women are permitted to perform in this region are hypothesized to be different than those permitted for boys and men (Kamala, 2004). This is relevant to trafficking for two reasons. First, males and females may be trafficked for different types of labor (although young boys may also be trafficked for “women’s work”): prostitution for females (Adepoju, 2005) and fishing for males are two examples. Second, a person’s ability to pursue a livelihood option as an alternative to being trafficked may depend upon them being the “right gender” for the employment opportunities available in their community (Unicef, 2015). In other words, if manual labor is the only livelihood available in a community, even if men are unable to meet the need, women in that community may be unlikely to take up manual work and may still be vulnerable to being trafficked for female appropriate work, such as domestic labor.

According to Adepoju, (2005) Sexual relations and marriage practices that may be entwined with rather than separate from the economic sphere may also affect human trafficking. Violence within these contexts may be similarly relevant. Practices linked with sexual relations and marriage that are found in Eastern Africa, though by no means practiced by all cultural groups, include female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), forced and early marriage, bride price/wealth, punishment of girls for pregnancy outside of marriage, and divorce.

Adepoju (2005) further adds that when FGM/C and forced marriage are practiced; girls and women may flee their families and communities. The practice of paying bride price or

bride wealth may allow traffickers to pose as potential husbands. They can then persuade desperate or greedy parents to exchange their daughters for financial compensation (Fong, 2004). Nearly all surveyed reported that bride price is being paid in their home areas: between 94 per cent and 99 per cent of respondents across the four countries reported bride price is custom (Unicef, 2015).

Gender-based discrimination may also lead to gender-based violence. When violence by husbands against their wives is condoned by the community, women may have no alternative than to leave home to escape abuse (Kamala, 2004). The shame and punishments placed on girls and women who become pregnant outside of marriage may cause girls to leave home of their own accord, or to be chased away by their families (Kamala, 2004). If women are given no rights to property upon divorce or death of their husbands, they may be left with few options and no place to live in their home communities (Fitzgibbon, 2003). All of these factors may force women to migrate and thus make them more vulnerable to being trafficked than men.

Though none of these practices can be said to cause trafficking directly, they may facilitate it (Adepoju, 2005). Far less research has investigated traditional values that may protect against trafficking. It may be that the weakening and corruption of cultural norms is a greater risk factor than the persistence of them. As an example, strict controls placed on the sexual behavior of girls and women in Zanzibar may protect Muslim girls and women from being trafficked into prostitution (Kamala, 2004). Dr Muireann Ní Raghallaigh & Dr Mary Allen of the UCD school of applied science in Dublin in their research on the Women's Experiences of Gender Based Violence in Tigray, Ethiopia (2012) insist that topics like sexual violence in Ethiopia are rarely talked about and thus the possibility to solve them are very few. There is presence of rape both in marriage and outside marriage with young girls being wed off to older men who end up abusing them (Raghallaigh & Allen, 2012).

In Kenya, FGM/C is practiced widely by many communities. The Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (2008/2009) indicated that 27.1% of women surveyed were circumcised, a

decline from 32% in 2003. The KDHS also indicated a higher proportion of rural women (30.6%) compared to urban (16.5%) that have been circumcised. North Eastern region of Kenya has the highest proportion of circumcised women at 97.5%. This alarming statistics according to the Maendeleo ya Wanawake (2011) would make many women to flee from their homes in order to escape.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

This research was grounded on four interrelated theories namely; Neo-Marxist Dependency theory, Geographical Determinism theory, Elite theory and Cultural theory.

2.7.1 Neo-Marxist Dependency Theory

This theory was developed in 1949 by Hans Singer and Raul Prebisch (Iglesias, 1994). The theory illustrates how the terms of trade between countries with different economic levels has deteriorated the developing country over time. According to Hans and Prebisch (1994) the underdeveloped countries were capable to purchase fewer and fewer industrial goods from the developed countries in exchange for a given quantity of their raw materials exports. Dependency according to Osvaldo (1969) can be defined as an explanation of the economic development of a state in terms of the external influences, political, economic, and cultural on national development policies (Sunkel, 1969). These creates employment to the citizens of that country.

Migration, as Amin (1974), represents a spatial transfer of value greater than the return to the individual in remitted wages, because it selectively captures only the most productive and educated workers from the underdeveloped countries or regions. This view is best represented by the dual labor market theory (Piore, 1980) which argues that international labor migration is caused by a permanent demand for immigrant labor inherent in the economic structure of developed nations.

With the decline in the economic factors in a country then there is also a decrease in the industrial action undertaken in that developing country. This gives rise to unemployment in the country and lack of income (Frank, 1972). Unemployment sustains the countries

citizens in terms of food, health care and shelter. These needs are sometimes provided by the relief organs of non-profit organizations, but this is however not a certainty and thus the need to search for employment that gives a certainty in the availability of these needs (Sunkel, 1969).

With the unavailability of employment in the migrants hometown then they remain to search for employment in other areas (Janda, Berry, & Goldman, 2007). They specifically search for areas with better economic standings than their own. The case of Kenya Moyale town and the Ethiopia Kenya boarder is a perfect example of different economic growth disparity and therefore the migrants would decide to migrate to their economically viable preferred region.

2.7.2 Geographical Determinism Theory

This theory was developed by Ellsworth Huntington in the year 1998. He developed the theory to look and explain the fall of the Roman Empire between 400 -500 AD (Diamond, 1997). Much of which was to do with the regional drought that decreased the fertility of the land and the agricultural output. The presence of lack of communication caused by language barrier in the area could not allow the romans to communicate with their neighbors and acquire food to serve its population. As a result, the empire collapsed since the citizens had to migrate to another location in search of food (Diamond, 1997). Theoretically this development shows why the Romans had to move and migrate to another location resulting to the break of their Kingdom.

Language barrier is a hindrance in the end of human trafficking word wide (Liu, 2013). The presence of different communicable languages has enabled human traffickers to exploit this diversity and carry out the illegal act. Authorities on the other hand have been unable to counter this illegal act as they are unable to communicate with the victims of the act or understand them and also to spy on the perpetrators of this act (ACOG, 2011). The victims of human trafficking sometimes are misunderstood by the perpetrators thereby falling into their traps and ending up being transported to other locations. Authorities find

it difficult to educate the areas prone to be visited by human traffickers as there is lack of understanding between them and the prospect victims of the illegal act.

As a socio-economic factor, language barrier greatly impacts the illegal act of human trafficking worldwide. The border patrols and the authorities that combat this vice are unable to fully understand the victims of human trafficking in order for them to pursue the assailants of the act (ACOG, 2011). The availability of the authorities to educate the locals on the negativity of the act bear no fruit as the presence of a language barrier hinders them from understanding each other. Activities like training are largely low attended and the spying network hardly functional (Liu, 2013). In Moyale the presence of the many communities in the area makes it difficult for information to be relayed to the locals on the need to report human trafficking cases. The inability of the victims in the area to express themselves largely disallow the authority to get in front of the human traffickers and would often prove difficult to interview the victims on the details of the traffickers in the area (The Citizen, 2015). The presence of lack of adequate education in the area largely contributes to the continuation of the communication barrier. Insecurity caused by the language barrier ensures that the victims are afraid of being targeted by the human traffickers again (The Citizen, 2015).

2.7.3 Elite Theory

This theory's origin is most clearly documented in the writings of Gaetano Mosca (1858–1941), Robert Michels (1876–1936), Vilfredo Pareto (1848–1923) and Max Weber (1864–1920) (Higley, 2010). Mosca stressed ways in which the minorities in a democracy out-organize large majorities. He further added that political classes or in other words the political elites usually have certain material (property) or intellectual or even the presence of moral superiority over those that are governed (Higley, 2010). The theorists further insist that the society with a truly unobstructed social mobility, the elites would consist of the most talented and deserving individuals. However, in a cultural society, elite are those that are well adapted at the use of the two modes of political rule, persuasion and force. These elite few according to Higley (2010) enjoy import and advantages such as wealth and

family connections that enable them in the end to make or influence policies made by those others in the camp or those in authority.

Through the control of financial industrial government and educational institutions the elite few are able to make or influence government policies in that direction that favors them (Janda, Berry, & Goldman, 2007). Their power comes from the corporations and the industries that they own that the government see crucial in the continued economic growth of the country therefore their ability to win favor and an ear. Effective leaders from these corporates according to Berry, Goldman and Janda (2007) create an inner circle in government that provide advocacy to the government on what policies to implement and put in place thereby making the elite few be able to further forward their interest in the country that they operate in.

This theory perfectly illustrates the need for citizens of a country to migrate from one area to another preferably another country where they hope that the system will be more favorable to them (Janda, Berry, & Goldman, 2007). When the elite few make government policies that make them worse off than they already were makes them want to shift to a different location. The very view that the government controlled by the very few makes decision for the majority although it seems the majority creates the government through voting this is on paper only (Alexander, 2002). The elite few fail to recognize the suffering and needs of the many causing the migrations in the case of Kenya Moyale town the Ethiopian-Kenyan border. The need for these migration and the policies involved in the migration of persons then creates the need or presence of Human Trafficking to bypass the strict migration laws that are gazette in each countries migration laws (GOK, 2011).

2.7.4 Cultural Theory

This is a theory that was introduced by Philip Smith and Alexander Riley (2011). The theory defines the influence of culture in the partaking of the community activities. In the 19th century culture was used to refer to an array of many human activities and others in the synonym for civilization. In the early 20th Century, many theories started theorizing culture with many human adaptive strategies where else others used it to symbolic

representation of the expression of human experience with no exact adaptive values (Ogburn, 1922). According to many other theorists' cultures expressed the way many people interpreted their roles in society and their participation in community matters. This created the fact that culture became very important to the human existence that it influenced the human environment. This also created the theory that most cultural change would only be attributed to human adaptation to historical events (Foxcroft, 2007).

Culture gave rise to gender responsibilities in the community. The need to stick to the gender-based responsibilities was viewed as important in both the 19th and the 20th centuries (Rogers, 1983). Responsibilities were placed according to the gender of the person responsible for them. The unviability of gender-based responsibility for communities that still relay on culture created the need to move from that community to the next in search of that responsibility that can enable the male or female to work on. Culture in these communities dictate that there are responsibilities cut out for male members and those cut out for female members, and neither can perform the other responsibility (Kamala, 2004).

Illegal human trafficking has exploited these gaps in society and the sale and buying of persons in the society has resulted from the demand by other communities for the presence of a different gender too undertake the responsibilities set for that particular gender (Ogburn, 1922). Cultural dictation provides no gap filling mechanism in the event of the lack of that gender responsible for the given responsibility. Human traffickers also exploit the roles of gender sex in the community in that they prefer the illegal trafficking of girls in the sense that they can be used as sexual providers as an occupation for the search of employment (Kamala, 2004).

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The interrelationships between study variables are conceptualized as shown in the figure.

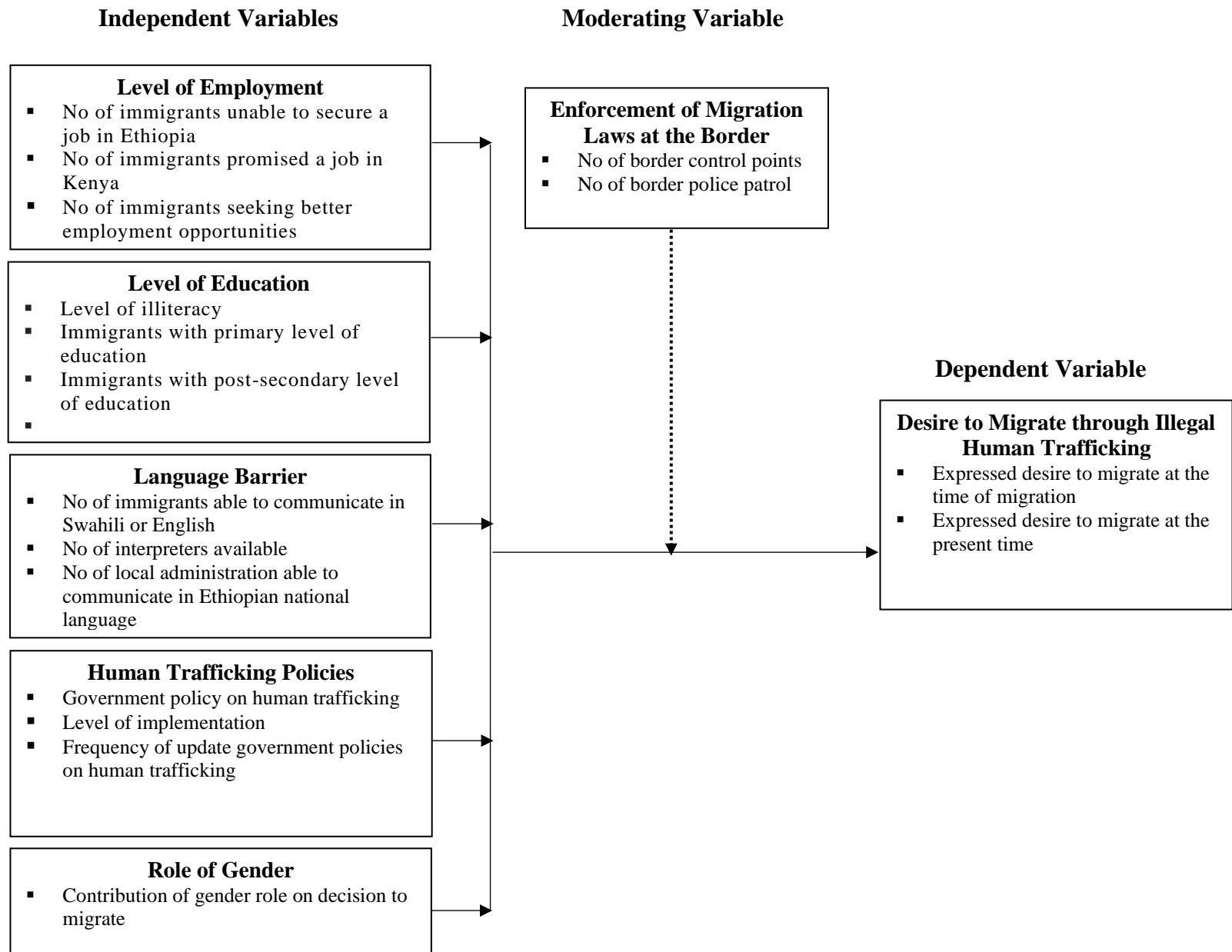


Figure 3.1 Conceptual Framework

As indicated in the conceptual model, unemployment is measured by number of immigrants unable to secure a job in Ethiopia, number of immigrants promised a job in Kenya and number of immigrants seeking better employment opportunities. The reason for employment being a factor for the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking is studied. The extent of this relationship is to be tested. The conceptual model also indicates the relationship between level of education and desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking. Immigrants educated and uneducated are the indicators for the study. Language barrier in relation to desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking is another relationship indicated on the conceptual framework. The various number of languages spoken by immigrants, availability of interpreters and number of national languages spoken by immigrants are the indicators of language barrier, which is related to the dependent variable, desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking. The extent of this relationship was tested.

The possible relationship between human trafficking policies and desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking in the study area is another relationship indicated in the framework. However, the exact extent of this relationship is not known and has not been accorded sufficient attention in most of empirical literature examined. The extent of this relationship was studied in this research. A review of empirical literature on gender clearly illustrated a significant relationship between human trafficking and the number of males, women and children trafficked. However, the extent of this influence and their subsequent interplay in the study area has not been critically examined in any literature. The extent of this interplay was tested.

2.9 Knowledge Gap

The knowledge gap identified after reviewing relevant literature is shown in the table.

Table 2. 1 Knowledge Gap

Variable	Author and Year	Findings	Knowledge Gap
Level of employment and illegal human trafficking	Killeand (2008)	Found positive relationship between level of employment and human trafficking. The study indicates that unemployment is the reason for the desire to migrate through human trafficking. It does not investigate the extent to which being employed in origin country triggers desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking.	There is need to elaborate these findings in the context of desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking.
Level of Education and illegal human trafficking	Rodgers (2008)	Found positive relationship between level of education and the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking. The study states promise for better education is the reason behind desire to migrate. The extent to which illiteracy being the reason for the desire to migrate and be the victim of human trafficking has not been examined.	There is need to elaborate these findings in the context of desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking.
Language barrier and Illegal Human Trafficking	King (2007)	Found positive relationships between language barrier and human trafficking but the extent to which language positively and negatively affect the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking are not examined.	There is need to undertake a detailed examination to elaborate these findings in the context of human trafficking.
Human trafficking policies and illegal human trafficking	Moxley (2013)	Found significant relationships between human trafficking policies and illegal human trafficking. The study however did not examine it in the context of the interplay of these two variables.	The study shall seek to come up with the exact influence of human trafficking policies on victims.
Role of gender and illegal human trafficking	Adepoju, (2005)	Found significant relationships between role of gender and human trafficking. The study however did not examine it in the context of cultural norms and expectations of being a man or a woman.	There is need to undertake a detailed examination to elaborate these findings in the context of sexual behavior change.

2.10 Summary of the Chapter

Literature review described, empirical review, the theoretical framework and conceptual framework. This was critical since the study was based on cross-sectional study; the combination of descriptive and quantitative information, and evaluation theories. The theories upon which the study was grounded on are the Neo-Marxism theory, Geographical Dependency theory, Elite theory and Cultural theory which links to variables of the study and the empirical review to further describe the problem of the study.

In this study, the researcher examined the literary works and empirical literature of various scholars on each variable. The works of scholars who published on each of the study parameters are discussed. Scholars such as Bales (1999) argue that the reason for human trafficking is social, economic as well as political realities in the source countries. Bales (1999) states that poverty and unemployment not only cause human trafficking in essence, but foster it. Level of employment as a triggering factor for human trafficking is also studied in the literature of Newman (2008) et al. This literature argued that most of human trafficking victims were forced to human trafficking on the promise of better jobs and better social amenities in the intended destinations. On the other hand, Killeand (2008) states social boredom and unemployment influences human trafficking. The literatures studied for the variable level of employment have not clearly state and investigate the extent to which being employed in origin country triggers desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking.

A review of empirical literature on language barrier illustrates that the outcomes of language barrier such as miscommunication between the victims and the destination country law enforcement officers. Language barrier being the reason to migrate has not been clearly substantiated. The extent to which language barrier influenced the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking are note examined in the literature.

Studies on human trafficking policies and desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking is another part of the empirical study. Some literatures on this issue indicate that

government policy on human trafficking as a triggering factor for desire to migrate (Moxley, 2013) while others state that government policy clearly designed in the advantage of victims is only on paper, it's not exercised in reality resulting in sexual abuse of women victims by police officers (Moxley, 2013). The literature by United States Government (United States Government, 2010) indicates that the inability by the authorities to combat human trafficking although the policies and regulations exist are the reason for human trafficking increasing. This empirical study on human trafficking policies and desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking has not been clearly explained.

Various studies on gender and human trafficking have shown that women and children are the most affected ones by human trafficking. Gender-based discrimination that results in gender-based violence is also stated as a factor that leads to desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking in the empirical study. Few literatures indicate that being a male or a female or a child has consequences to be affected by human trafficking although this is not in detail investigated.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter contains description of research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedure, research instruments that includes, pilot testing, validity and reliability, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, ethical issues and operational definition of variables.

3.2 Research Design

A cross-sectional descriptive study was used to explore influence of socio-economic factors on illegal human trafficking practices in Moyale, Kenya-Ethiopian border. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003), a cross-sectional descriptive study is explained as a study that entails collecting and comparing data from the phenomena at the same time of study. In addition to this, cross sectional studies are appropriate where the overall objective is to establish whether significant associations among variables exist at some point in time.

Cross sectional surveys employ an observational study that involves analysis qualitative and quantitative data collected from a population which is known as triangulation. Triangulation (Bryman, 2007) is used to refer to all instances in which two or more research methods are employed. Thus, it might be used to refer to multi-method research in which a quantitative and a qualitative research method are combined to provide a more complete set of findings. Cross sectional surveys are important to check validity of findings by cross-checking them with another method (Bryman, 2007).

Cross sectional survey design was selected for this study due to its ability to ensure minimization of bias and maximization of the reliability of evidence collected. This study involved collection of quantitative data for objective testing and modeling while qualitative data was useful in explaining themes of descriptive information.

3.3 Target Population

Human trafficking victims in the study area were the study population to provide data. The study targeted migrants between Ethiopia and Kenya through Moyale border point. Human trafficking victims, local administration and NGOs who are working on human trafficking in Moyale responded to questions related to human trafficking. The total population in the study area was taken from the number of Ethiopians arrested and were currently in police cells and prison. According to prison department of Isiolo, prison term ranges from 3-6 month. On this basis the total population for this study was derived from the data of Ethiopian illegal migrants who were intercepted by Kenyan police between the months of January 2016 – August 2016. The total immigrants for the 3 months were 53 and sample size of 47 was computed based on Fisher’s formula.

Table 3. 1 Ethiopian Human Trafficked Victims Intercepted in 2015

Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Ethiopian Human Trafficked Victims	0	15	0	73	40	3	95	18	6	29	279

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

The sample size and sampling procedures for this study were determined by the following statistical procedures.

3.4.1 Sample Size

To get sample size determination from the total population, the recommended scientific Fishers formula was employed for convenience and accuracy purposes. The formula is as follows;

$$n = \frac{Z^2 p q}{e^2}$$

Where: n = the desired sample size.

Z = the standard normal deviate at 95% confidence level is 1.96

P = proportion of socio-economic factors on illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale which is 0.5

q = proportion of socio-economic factors not influencing illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale given by 1-P, which was set at 1-0.5=0.5

e = degree of accuracy desired set at 0.05

Therefore,

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times (0.5) \times (0.5)}{(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = 385$$

According to Mugenda (2003), a target population of less than 10,000 will have a smaller sample size and therefore finite correction (nf) must be applied as follows:

$$n_f = \frac{n}{1+n-1/N}$$

Where; n_f = finite correction/exact sample size

n = desired sample population

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} n(300) &= \frac{385}{1 + 385 - 1/300} \\ &= \underline{169} \text{ is the exact estimate sample size} \end{aligned}$$

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

The sample size indicated the total number of respondents to be selected from the target population. Sampling was done due to the reason that it's is not likely possible to collect data from the entire population to accurately accomplish study objectives. Simple random sampling was used for this study. Every spectrum was therefore constitute a stratum. Members within strata were picked randomly. These sampling methodologies were deemed appropriate to represent the target population and provided the same results at the lowest possible cost and time.

3.4.3 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame for this research is depicted on table 3 below.

Table 3. 2 Sampling Frame

Respondents	Hadiya	Kambata	Walayta	Total
Ethiopian Human Trafficked Victims	21	15	11	47
Total	21	15	11	47

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The researcher used self-administered questionnaire for data collection for the community provided as Appendix II. The questionnaire contains 8 sections having structured and unstructured questions. The questions are systematic, pre-determined and presented with exactly the same wording and in the same order to all respondents. A key informant interviews tool was used to obtain data from all the administration officers. This is provided as Appendix III. An interviewer schedule was used to get responses from county commissioner, immigration officer, administrative police, officer commanding police division (OCPD), magistrate of Isiolo, and NGO working on human trafficking in Moyale. The researcher had done the interviews while research assistants collected questionnaires. Document reviewed involved migration data as well as the reasons for which victims were exposed to human trafficking.

Section A captured questions on demographic characteristics of respondents; Section B had questions on level of employment. Section C of the questionnaire captured questions on level of education, Section D captured questions on language barrier, section E contained questions on human trafficking policies while section F contained questions on gender role. Section G captured questions on enforcement of migration laws at the border. Lastly section H entailed questions on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking.

For closed-ended questions, a five-point likert scale was used with meanings as shown: (1) Strongly Agree (SA), (2) Agree (A), (3) Uncertain (U) (4) Disagree (DA) and (5) Strongly Disagree (SD). The strongly agreed responses were scored at 1 for direct positive responses while those of strongly disagreed responses were scored at 5.

Closed ended questions had one question for each variable that was measured by an ordinal scale to generate correlation regression while analyzing data. This scale was used with meanings as shown: (1) Less Likely, (5) Neither likely nor Unlikely and (10) Most Likely.

3.5.1 Pilot Testing of the Research Instrument

The instruments were pilot tested at Moyale Koket sub location one week prior to the main study. The pilot test involved 1% of the sample and was used to find out whether the questionnaire instrument was reliable and valid for collecting the data or corrected if there were questions that are not clear.

Validity and reliability were constructed after pilot-testing of the research instrument. The test determined the relevance and appropriateness of the test questions. Pilot testing also helped to check the clarity and suitability of the wording. Corrections and modifications were then undertaken to correct any abnormalities noted on the instrument before it was administered.

3.5.2 Validity of the Research Instrument

Validity of research instrument is the extent to which the interpretations of the results of a test are warranted. It is the degree to which any measurement approach or instrument

succeeds in describing or quantifying what it is designed to measure (Kimberlin & Winterstein, 2008). This study used content and constructed validity. Construct validity is a judgment based on the accumulation of evidence from numerous studies using a specific measuring instrument. Evaluation of construct validity requires examining the relationship of the measure being evaluated with variables known to be related or theoretically related to the construct measured by the instrument. Content validity addresses how well the items developed to operationalize a construct provide an adequate and representative sample of all the items that might measure the construct of interest (Kimberlin & Winterstein, 2008).

3.5.3 Reliability of the Research Instrument

Reliability of the research instrument is the extent to which the instrument yields the same results on repeated trials. To measure the reliability of the instrument the Internal Consistency Method is selected. The internal consistency method provides a unique estimate of reliability for the given test administration (Key, 1997). In this method the internal consistency reliability estimate is given by Cronbach's alpha.

$$\text{Alpha} = N / (N-1) [1 - \sum O^2(Y_i) / O^2X]$$

Where

N = the number of items

$\sum O^2(Y_i)$ = sum of item variance

O^2X = variance of the total composite

The coefficient alpha test is designed for questions that have no right answer. This method is appropriate to this study since the research instruments have likert scales with multiple responses.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The study used primary data that was well-versed by the objectives of this study. Data collection was done after defending the project and obtaining a research permit from NACOSTI. The researcher undertook data collection by giving out questionnaire for the

selected respondents. 56 questionnaires were given to each of the three assistants for data collection. The entire data collection exercise took 2 weeks. Interviews were obtained by the researcher herself guided by the interview schedule prepared. After the data was collected, checking for errors and inconsistencies was undertaken.

3.7 Data Analysis Technique

Data from the questionnaire was keyed in a database programmed by SPSS and was analyzed. Key Informant interviews (notes) were typed by Ms. Word capturing main respondents of participants and sorted based on the themes developed from the study objectives. Data from key informant interviews was qualitatively analyzed. All sets of data was analyzed in form of tables, charts, percentages, mean, mode etc.

Qualitative and quantitative data collection methods were used. Inferential and descriptive statistics were analyzed using SPSS while chi square test and regression were used to derive relationships that may exist between the independent and dependent variables. The mean, standard deviation, frequencies and percentages from the respondent's data were used to establish the relative importance and weight of each variable as well as the deviation of the variables from their means. This involved frequencies and cross tabulations among the selected variables.

3.8 Operationalization of Variables

Operational definition of independent, dependent and moderating variables is as shown on table 3.3

Table 3. 3 Operationalization of Variables

Variable	Indicators	Measurement Scale	Analysis Tool
Independent Variables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No immigrants unable to secure a job in Ethiopia ▪ No of immigrants promised a job in Kenya ▪ No of immigrants seeking better employment opportunities 	Ordinal	Correlation Regression
Influence of level of employment on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking			
Influence of level of education on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Level of illiteracy ▪ Immigrants with primary level of education ▪ Immigrants with post-secondary level of education 	Ordinal	Correlation Regression
Influence of language Barrier on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No of immigrants able to communicate in Swahili or English ▪ No of interpreters available ▪ No of local administration able to communicate in Ethiopian national language 	Ordinal	Correlation Regression
Influence of human trafficking policy on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government policy on human trafficking ▪ Level of implementation ▪ Frequency of update government policies on human trafficking 	Ordinal	Correlation Regression
Influence of gender role on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribution of gender role on decision to migrate 	Ordinal	Correlation Regression
Moderating Variable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No of border control points ▪ No of border police patrol 	Ordinal	Correlation Regression
Enforcement of migration laws at the border			
Dependent Variable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expressed desire to migrate at the time of migration ▪ Expressed desire to migrate at the present time 	Ordinal	Chi-Square Multiple regression
Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking			

3.9 Ethical Issues

The researcher obtained a research permit from the National Commission of Science, Technology and Innovation at the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. She prepared letter of transmittal of data collection instruments to inform respondents that the research was purely for academic purposes only. All requirements and procedures were explained to respondents. They were assured of confidentiality of their responses and that no names were written on the questionnaires. They were assured that their names will not appear on any write-ups or reports. Beneficence by maximizing good outcomes for science, humanity and the individual research participants and avoiding unnecessary risk, harm or wrong, respect and courtesy for all involved in this research and lastly justice by ensuring that those who bore the risk in this research are those who benefit from it.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents, analyzes, interprets and discusses data collected by the researcher using questionnaires and interviews. Data collected was transformed into manageable and communicative manner. The interpretation of the data was aimed at drawing logical and sensible inferences from the information gathered. The presentation, analysis and interpretation were based on research questions that were

1. In what ways does level of employment influence the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border?
2. In what ways does level of education contribute to the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border?
3. How does language barrier influence the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border?
4. To what extent has human trafficking policies contributed to the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border?
5. In what ways have gender role contributed on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border?

The chapter was organized as questionnaire response rate, demographic characteristics of respondents, influence of level of employment on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border, influence of level of education on the desire to migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border, influence of language on the desire to migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border, influence of human trafficking policies on the desire to migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border, influence of role of gender on the desire to migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border, influence of enforcement of migration laws on the desire to

migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border and influence of desire to migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border.

4.2 Questionnaire Response Rate

The target population taken for the study was 53 Ethiopian human trafficked victims who travelled to Kenya through Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia border between the months of January 2016 – August 2016 and who were detained in police cells and prison of Isiolo. Sample population calculated for the study by Fisher’s formula out of the 53 is 47 respondents. The data addressing this research was obtained from questionnaires administered to 47 Ethiopian human trafficked victims. The sample population was drawn from Isiolo prison and Isiolo police cell. This represented a 100% questionnaire response rate.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

In order to achieve the main purpose of this study, the researcher found it useful to find out the demographic information of the respondents which included gender, age and tribe.

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

The findings of this study show that almost all Ethiopian human trafficked victims were male. Male victims covering 97.9% shows that the disparity in gender is a clear indication that males were more likely to fall to illegal human trafficking than their female counterparts hence the research findings were found to be reliable.

Table 4. 1 Respondents by Gender

Gender	Respondents	% Of Total
Male	46	97.9%
Female	1	2.1%
Total	47	100%

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

The findings of this study showed that majority of the respondents were below 18 years accounted by 57.4%. They were followed by respondents aged between 19-25 years who account for 27.7%. Respondents aged 26-30 cover the least proportion of Ethiopian human trafficking victims by being 14.9% only. This showed that the young who were able to work and who were more easily lured by the agents were the ones migrating their country. As a result, it can be noted that age has direct bearing on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking.

Table 4. 2 Respondents by Age Group

Age	Respondents	% of Total
<18	27	57.4%
19-25	13	27.7%
26-30	7	14.9%
31-35	0	0%
36-40	0	0%
40>	0	0%
Total	47	100%

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Tribe

Majority of the respondents were from Hadiya tribe covering 44.7% of the total sample population. Kambata and Walayta take the second and third place having 31.9% and 23.4% respectively. These tribes are from the Southern Nations and Nationalities People's region (SNNPR) of Ethiopia. The SNNPR borders Kenya to the south and has the third largest population size in the country (Central Statistics Authority, 2010). These tribes cover the highest population sizes when compared to other tribes in the region.

Table 4. 3 Respondents by Tribe

Tribe	Respondents	% of Total
Hadiya	21	44.7%
Kambata	15	31.9%
Walayta	11	23.4%
Total	47	100%

4.4 Influence of Level of Employment on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border

The research sought to find out influence of level of employment on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia border. The study investigated the reasons behind illegal migration in relation to employment status. The study found that only three major levels of the employment influenced their decision to migrate. 57.4% of the respondents were unemployed, 27.6% had been employed but quit the jobs in search of good paying employment in their destination country and the rest were either laid down or sacked thus decided to migrate.

Table 4.4 Employment Level of Respondents

	Respondents	%
Unemployed	27	57.4%
Employed	13	27.6%
Retrenched	7	15%
Total	47	100%

Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the various statements as related to the influence of level of employment on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking. A five-point Likert scale was used. With regard to whether migrants felt there were no prospects of securing employment in Ethiopia, there was a mean score of 1.51 on the Likert scale indicating that respondents were in agreement. This was supported by the findings which showed that 87.2% of respondents strongly agree to the statement. This was also evident in the standard deviation of 1.349 that revealed strong consistency in the responses. Regarding whether respondents agree on people considering migration after being retrenched or at risk of losing jobs, only 12.8% strongly agree while 44.7% of the respondents were uncertain and 42.6% disagree. The mean having a value of 4.04 and standard deviation 1.268 showed that views of respondents to be in disagreement of the statement. On the view of poor remuneration in Ethiopia being a major factor in influencing migration, 55.3% respondents strongly agree while 44.7% agree that makes 100% of agreement on poor remuneration in Ethiopia as a major factor in influencing migration through illegal human trafficking. In addition to this, the mean being

1.45 and standard deviation 0.503 proves the agreement. On the other hand, 40.4% respondents agree and 14.9% respondents strongly agree that their salary was not competitive and in comparison with those having similar skills in other countries. The mean calculated being 2.6 showed that the respondents were in agreement. Findings of the study showed that a promise of a job by an agent was the only reason which influenced migration to Kenya that was supported by 85.1% respondents who strongly agree and 14.9% of respondents who agree. Here the mean of 1.15 indicated strong agreement to the statement and standard deviation calculated to be 0.36 indicated that the observations cluster around the mean resulting in strong agreement. Respondents also showed agreement on the statement of immigrants view Kenya as a good transit country to access jobs in another country. 72.3% of respondents agreed to this statement while 27.7% of them disagreed. But there were strong inconsistencies in the responses as indicated by the standard deviation of 1.75 suggesting that the views of respondents varied in between options strongly agreeing and agreeing that immigrants view Kenya as a good transit country to access jobs in another country.

Table 4.5 Level of Employment in The Desire to Migrate Through Illegal Human Trafficking

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-certain	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
	%	%	%	%	%		
Migrants feel there are no prospects of securing employment in Ethiopia	87.2%				12.8%	1.51	1.349
People consider migration after being retrenched or at risk of losing jobs	12.8%		44.7%		42.6%	4.04	1.268
Poor remuneration in Ethiopia is a major factor in influencing migration	55.3%	44.7%				1.45	0.503
I feel my salary is not competitive in comparison with those having similar skills in other countries	14.9%	40.4%	29.8%		14.9%	2.60	1.210

A promise of a job by an agent was the only reason which influenced my migration to Kenya	85.1%	14.9%		1.15	0.360
Immigrants view Kenya as a good transit country to access jobs in another country	57.4%	14.9%	27.7%	2.26	1.750

Likert scale: 1= Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Not sure, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree
Source: Field Data, 2016

4.5 Influence of Level of Education on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border

Findings show that 44.7% of respondents disagree and 14.9% strongly disagree on dropping out of schools as to migrate to or through Kenya while 40.4% agree on the statement. This study indicated that the answer to this question tended to show uncertainty based on the calculated mean of 2.94 and the high standard deviation of 1.647 suggesting that there was a lot of variation in the answers. The respondents who agreed to a promise of better education in the destination country (85.1%) as a triggering factor for the desire to migrate also agreed on education being not an important factor to secure jobs in destination country (85.1%). This suggested that migrants felt confident of securing jobs regardless of their education level. In addition to this, migrants were ready to upgrade their education level by the support of the job they secured as a result of illegal migration. 85.2% of the respondents disagree on being recruited by human trafficking agents due to their low level of education. For this evidence, mean being 4.28 suggests that the responses tend to be strongly disagree. Standard deviation of 0.713 calculated for this response shows that responses cluster around the mean. 72.4% respondents tend to disagree on the statement of being recruited by the agents is due to their high level of education. The study findings showed that same number of respondents (14.9%) were uncertain when it comes to being recruited due to high level of education or low level of education. 42.6% respondents strongly agreed on the statement of choosing to migrate to utilize their education skills in the destination country while 14.9% disagreed on this statement. The mean of 2.02 suggests that the response tends to be in agreement with the statement. The standard deviation of 1.093 suggested that response clusters around the mean value.

Interviews conducted showed that victims were mostly young boys who had low education status and few of them were illiterate. This resulted in victims not understanding human trafficking regulations of their country and also Kenya's. It also made them vulnerable to human traffickers. According to respondents of the interviews, victims tend to expect being illiterate or having low status of education won't be the reason for them to get jobs outside of their own country. In addition to this, interview with victims on the topic of education showed that getting quality education in their origin country was difficult and most of the time expensive as a result leading to illegal migration. Another interview with the police departments indicated that illiteracy was a reason behind victims being exposed to having illegal documents and passports of unknown people since they don't know how to read or interpret the information.

Table 4.6 Level of Education in the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-certain	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
	%	%	%	%	%		
I dropped out of school so as to migrate to or through Kenya	40.4%			44.7%	14.9%	2.94	1.647
I was promised better education in the destination country	25.5%	59.6%			14.9%	2.19	1.262
I was informed that education was not important in the destination country to secure a job	42.6%	29.8%	14.9%		12.8%	2.11	1.323
I was recruited by the agents due to my low level of education			14.9%	42.6%	42.6%	4.28	0.713
I was recruited by the agents due to my high level of education		12.8%	14.9%	42.6%	29.8%	3.89	0.983
I chose to migrate to utilize my education skills in the destination country	42.6%	27.7%	14.9%	14.9%		2.02	1.093

Likert scale: 1= Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Not sure, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree

Source: Field Data, 2016

4.6 Influence of Language on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border

Language is one of socio-economic factors that was taken for this study whether or not it influenced the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking. As communication is an essential element in the migration of victims, the study focused on if victims understood languages spoken in their destination country, if their interest to learn foreign languages was triggering factor for their migration, whether availability of interpreters influenced migration, if they have considered communication challenge before they start their journey and if victims were given communication tips before they migrate.

Findings of the study showed that 57.5% of respondents disagree on knowledge and understanding a language spoken in the destination or transit country influenced the decision to migrate while 14.9% respondents strongly agreed in the statement. The mean 3.55 and standard deviation 1.316 supported the disagreement by showing results closer to disagree and strongly disagree. On the other hand, 42.6% of respondents agreed that interest to learn a foreign language in the destination country was a driving force which influenced illegal migration while 14.9% responded as uncertain of the statement. The findings also indicated that same percentage of respondents (42.6%) disagreed that interest to learn a foreign language in the destination country was a driving force which influenced illegal migration. This study also showed that 100% of respondents disagreed that availability of interpreters at the border points made it easy for immigrants to make a decision to migrate. Mean of 4.85 and standard deviation 0.36 supported this disagreement by indicating that respondent's answers tend to be on disagreement of the statement. According to respondent's answers, it had been clearly identified that for victims to be involved in illegal human trafficking, availability of interpreters was not a factor.

Findings showed that 100% of respondents do not agree that availability of other people who speak their language in the destination country influenced their decision to migrate. Mean of 4.4 and standard deviation 1.439 show evidence for this disagreement. 100% of respondents disagree on considering language challenges before making the decision to migrate and being given communication tips on the foreign language used in the transit or

destination country before migrating. This showed that victims were not considerate of the language challenge they were going to face when they arrived in their destination country.

Information gathered from the interviews indicated that communicating with victims is difficult since they only spoke Amharic; Ethiopian national language. Some Borena police officers on the border in Moyale had been able to translate for those victims who spoke Oromifa. But for the others, police and court hires a translator. The department of police, department of prison and the court in Isiolo had no translators of their own. They hired a translator which was costing the County lots of money. According to the interviews, due to communication challenges it had been difficult for the police to explain the rights of the victims at the time of interception at the border.

Table 4. 7 Language in the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-certain	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
	%	%	%	%	%		
Knowledge and understanding a language spoken in the destination or transit country influences the decision to migrate	14.9%		27.7%	29.8%	27.7%	3.55	1.316
Interest to learn a foreign language in the destination country is a driving force which influences migrants	27.7%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	27.7%	3.00	1.602
Availability of interpreters at the border points makes it easy for immigrants to decide to migrate				14.9%	85.1%	4.85	0.360
Availability of other people who speak my language in the destination country influences the decision to migrate				14.9%	85.1%	4.40	1.439
I considered language challenges before making the decision to migrate				14.9%	85.1%	4.85	0.360

Migrants are given communication tips on the foreign language used in the transit or destination country before migrating	14.9%	85.1%	4.85	0.360
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Likert scale: 1= Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Not sure, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree
Source: Field Data, 2016

4.7 Influence of Human Trafficking Policies on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border

Respondents herein were asked to indicate whether human trafficking policies influenced the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking. The study found out that 14.9% of respondents know policies governing human trafficking in the country of origin and destination country exist while 72.3% respondents were uncertain of these policies existence. The rest of the respondents (12.8%) do not know if these policies exist. On the other hand, only 12.8% of respondents knew their rights as a victim of human trafficking while 74.5% respondents did not know their rights. This large number indicated that victims were exposed to human trafficking and then arrested by destination country police officers due to not knowing policies governing human trafficking plus their rights as victims. 87.2% respondents didn't know the laws and policies governing human trafficking in their own country and laws and policies governing human trafficking in Kenya. 12.8% respondents were uncertain of these laws and policies in both countries. The study also showed that 85.1% of respondents did not know the consequences of being illegally trafficked into a foreign country. This result was supported by the calculated mean of 4.85 and standard deviation of 0.360. Findings of this study also specified that 12.8% of respondents had been told by someone about government policies on human trafficking while 87.2% respondents disagreed on this statement. The mean 4.62 indicated that large number of respondents strongly disagreed on this statement.

Interview was conducted regarding the influence of human trafficking policies on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking. Respondents indicated that Kenya had policies and laws on human trafficking; laws that guarantee the arrest of any person who crosses Kenya's border without legal documents. But there were no clear penalty laws only

designated to victims of human trafficking. The penalty laws the country uses is not adequate for human trafficking victims. In addition to this, the border being porous can't be able to stop human trafficking to Kenya even if penalty laws are set. Some respondents also indicate that although the laws Kenya is using for human trafficking is adequate, implementation is poor. These respondents also point out that a general law as a country and a law for counties is very essential to tackle human trafficking and to be able to intercept victims according to a law specific to them.

Table 4. 8 Human Trafficking Policies in the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-certain	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
	%	%	%	%	%		
Policies exist governing human trafficking in the country of origin and destination country	14.9%		72.3%		12.8%	3.11	0.814
I know my rights as a victim of human trafficking	12.8%		12.8%	14.9%	59.6%	4.09	1.38
I know and understand the laws and policies governing human trafficking in my country			12.8%		87.2%	4.74	0.675
I know and understand the laws and policies governing human trafficking in Kenya			12.8%	14.9%	72.3%	4.60	0.712
I know the consequences of being illegally trafficked into a foreign country				14.9%	85.1%	4.85	0.360
Someone has talked to me about government policies on human trafficking	12.8%				87.2%	4.62	1.012

Likert scale: 1= Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Not sure, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree

Source: Field Data, 2016

4.8 Influence of Role of Gender on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border

Role of gender was a socio-economic factor that the research took to study whether it influenced the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking. One of the indicators was early marriage in which 27.7% respondents agreed that early marriages leads girls to flee from home to neighboring countries while 72.3% respondents disagreed and indicated that this was not an influencing factor for human trafficking. 100% respondents agreed on the statement of men have limited livelihood opportunities as compared to women while again all (100%) respondents agreed that women have limited livelihood opportunities as compared to men. The standard deviation for both indicators is 0 which showed all responses were the same. Another indicator selected for the study on whether role of gender influenced desire to migrate was gender-based violence. Majority of respondents (87.2%) disagreed that gender-based violence forced people to flee from Ethiopia while 12.8% agreed on this statement. The other 14.9% are uncertain. The mean value 4.47 was evidence of having a majority of disagreement to the statement. Findings also showed that 40.4% of respondents agreed on becoming victim of human trafficking because of their gender and the same respondents agreed that they were promised better living conditions because of their gender. 59.6% of respondents disagreed on job being promised to them due to their gender. This study showed that 57.5% of respondents agreed young girls were more vulnerable to being lured into human trafficking while 27.7% of respondents disagreed.

From the interviews conducted, victims of human trafficking had been only men for 2-3 years. The only female victim intercepted at Moyale border was in November 2015. Interviewees indicated that for the long and difficult journey it was young men who were lured by traffickers in belief of surviving the difficult journey. Respondents of the interview also indicated that men were told by traffickers that getting employment in the desire country was easier because of their gender.

Table 4. 9 Role of Gender in the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-certain	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
	%	%	%	%	%		
Early marriages leads girls to flee from home to neighboring countries		27.7%		14.9%	57.4%	4.02	1.310
Men have limited livelihood opportunities as compared to women					100%	5.00	0.0
Women have limited livelihood opportunities as compared to men	100%					1.00	0.0
Gender based violence forces people to flee from Ethiopia		12.8%		14.9%	72.3%	4.47	1.018
I became a victim of human trafficking because of my gender	40.4%			14.9%	44.7%	3.23	1.891
I was promised better living conditions because of my gender	40.4%			14.9%	44.7%	3.23	1.891
Young girls are more vulnerable to being lured into human trafficking	14.9%	42.6%	14.9%		27.7%	2.83	1.464

Likert scale: 1= Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Not sure, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree

Source: Field Data, 2016

4.9 Influence of Enforcement of Migration Laws at the Border on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border

The respondents were asked to indicate on diverse factors that influenced the enforcement of migration laws at the border on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking. These aspects were considering option of being arrested at the border, whether agents inform victims that it's easy to cross the border, awareness of the control at the border, awareness of friends and relatives entering Kenya without proper documents, issuance of fake documents and awareness of the negotiation between human traffickers and border police. The respondents used likert scale of 5 to answer the statements.

Based on the likert scale answers, 100% of respondents before deciding to migrate to Kenya, they were not aware of being arrested when crossing the border. The mean score 4.57 with a corresponding standard deviation of 0.5 showed least dispersion in the views of respondents. They all have same answers. 85.1% respondents agreed that agents informed them that it was easy to cross the border control points. Findings also show that all of the respondents (100%) were unaware of the control at the border. Respondents (100%) also agree that they had friends or relatives who had successfully sneaked into the country without proper documentation. This was evidenced by the mean value of 1.13 and standard deviation of 0.337 that indicated the answer to be in a strong agreement. Study also showed that all 100% of respondents were issued with fake documents by the agents to enable them cross the border. This was supported by the calculated mean value of 1.28 and standard deviation of 0.452. It was also indicated that the findings of the study showed 42.6% of respondents were aware of the negotiation between human trafficking agents and border patrol officials on their behalf while 57.5% respondents indicated that they were not aware of the negotiation between border police and human traffickers on their behalf.

Interview conducted indicated that migration laws at the border are exercised though implementation was poor. The reason given to this were the border being porous, existence of no specific laws on human trafficking victims and poor collaboration between the two countries border police. Migration laws were enforced mostly for the cases of identification of proper documents. The responses from the interviews indicated that victims cross the border without travel documents or with fake documents. Responses also showed that when encountered by police, traffickers left them and disappear. This resulted in victims being left without food and water in the middle of nowhere and some exposed to diseases and death as a result. According to the interviews conducted, border police had encountered cases of victims resulting in admission to hospital and intensive care while some victims were found dead. Enforcement of the law according to respondents of the interviews conducted was not only at the border, it was also after the interception of victims. Kenyan laws and policies give all the rights to human trafficked victims; to be taken to court in 24 hours, released on bail if they could afford and repatriation after finishing their prison term.

They were also given interpreters to explain the situation they were in and for them to be able to ask what they want to be clarified for them.

Table 4. 10 Enforcement of Migration Laws at the Border

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-certain	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
	%	%	%	%	%		
I considered the option of being arrested at the border control points before deciding to migrate				42.6%	57.4%	4.57	0.5
The agents informed me that it was easy to cross the border control points	27.7%	57.4%	14.9%			1.68	0.474
I was aware that the border is controlled but at all times				12.8%	87.2%	4.87	0.337
I knew my friends who had successfully sneaked into the country without proper documentation	87.2%	12.8%				1.13	0.337
I was issued with fake documents by the agents to enable me cross the border	72.3%	27.7%				1.28	0.452
I was aware that the human trafficking agents would negotiate with the border patrol officials on my behalf		42.6%		27.7%	29.8%	3.45	1.316

Likert scale: 1= Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Not sure, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree

Source: Field Data, 2016

4.10 Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border

The study findings showed that 100% of respondents did not come to Kenya in seeking asylum or refugee status. They have also never heard about those Ethiopians who were intercepted at the border and were repatriated to Ethiopia. All respondents (100%) also agreed that they were not kidnapped to be trafficked rather they were given false information to be victims of human trafficking. These respondents (100%) stated that they

came to Kenya with the help of a recruiting agency. Mean value of 1 and standard deviation 0 supported this by indicating all the answers tend to agree. All respondents (100%) also agreed that they were aware of success stories of other Ethiopians who have migrated to other countries. 42.6% of respondents disagreed that they had information of Ethiopians who were trafficked and registered as refugees and later resettled in other countries while the rest 57.5% respondents agreed with the statement indicating that they were aware of other Ethiopians who registered as refugees and later resettled in other countries.

Interviews conducted indicate that victims of human trafficking cross the border of Moyale Kenya in no constant manner. There were times where 200 victims were intercepted at Moyale in a week and sometimes no victims were intercepted for a whole month. But an average of 50-80 victims per month were intercepted. This showed that Ethiopians desire to migrate to Kenya through illegal human trafficking was high. Respondents of the interviews also agreed on Ethiopians daring to travel was as another reason for illegal human trafficking. They will do whatever is asked by traffickers and get themselves and their families into huge debt to pay traffickers to let them pass the border. Respondents also encountered that there were cases where relatives of victims in South Africa, Nairobi and European countries like Britain communicate with traffickers and pay lots of money for them to be smuggled to the country.

Interview responses showed that in addition to the Moyale border being porous and vast (560km) which was a factor for the increase of human trafficking, Kenyan police and immigration officers assisted victims to pass with illegal documents. According to information given by interviews, police trucks with large number of Ethiopian human trafficking victims had been intercepted in various times. This factor added on victims desire to migrate, influenced and increased human trafficking on Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia border. Human traffickers creating various routes from time to time was also another difficulty for illegal migration to be controlled. Human traffickers had created other routes that have no control of border police patrols.

Table 4. 11 Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-certain	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
	%	%	%	%	%		
I came to Kenya seeking asylum status			14.9%		85.1%	4.7	0.720
I came to Kenya seeking refugee status			14.9%		85.1	4.7	0.720
I had information about other Ethiopians who had been deported after serving their jail term					100%	5	0
I came to Kenya after being kidnaped by traffickers					100%	5	0
I came to Kenya after being given false information	85.1%		14.9%			1.3	0.720
I came to Kenya with the help of a recruiting agency	100%					1.0	0
I was aware of success stories of other Ethiopians who have migrated to other countries	72.3%	27.7%				1.28	0.452
I had information of Ethiopians who were trafficked and registered as refugees and later resettled in other countries	29.8%	27.7%			42.6%	2.55	1.316

Likert scale: 1= Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Not sure, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly Disagree

Source: Field Data, 2016

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of findings, discussions, and conclusion on influences of socio-economic factors on the desire to migrate and makes recommendations and suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary of Findings

This section refers the summary of the research findings. The section summarizes and discusses the findings based on the specific objectives of the study. These include to explore the influence of level of employment, examine the influence of level of education, assess the influence of language, examine the influence of human trafficking policies, and identify the influence of role of gender on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking of Moyale-Ethiopian migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopia border.

5.3 Discussions of Findings

5.3.1 Influences Pertaining to Level of Employment on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking

The study found out that 57.4% of respondents are below 18 years of age with a high number of male respondents covering 97.4%. Majority of respondents accounting for 27.7% were aged between 19-25 while respondents aged between 26-30 account for 14.9%. This data showed that younger population who was able to work and who was more easily lured by the illegal migration agents are the ones illegally migrating their country.

The findings showed that 57.4% of the respondents were unemployed, 27.6% had been employed but quit the jobs in search of good paying employment in their destination country and the rest were either laid down or sacked thus decided to migrate. In addition to this finding, the majority of respondents that account for 87.2% strongly agreed that there were no prospects of securing employment in Ethiopia thus resulting on their desire to migrate to find employment. 55.3% respondents also agreed that poor remuneration in

Ethiopia is a major factor in influencing migration while 40.4% respondents agree that their salary was not competitive in comparison with those having similar skills in other countries.

The promise of a job by an agent that influenced migration to Kenya was supported by 85.1% respondents who strongly agree. Thus, it can be concluded that unemployment played an important role in being one of the main causes of illegal migration.

From the study's statistical conclusions, it can be indicated that poor employment situation in Ethiopia, level of remuneration in origin country and Kenya viewed as being a good transit country by illegal migrants influenced the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking. This statement was supported by the interviews administered to assistant County Commissioner of Isiolo County, OCPD of Isiolo County, and Deputy Sub County AP commander of Isiolo, immigration officer of Moyale and IOM officer in Moyale who were all Kenyan citizens. On the interviews, they indicated that economy of the origin country was the main cause for desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking. Victims being unable to get better jobs and salary within their country and the fear of losing their current jobs and not getting another one was the reason behind illegal human trafficking. The promise for better job opportunities by human traffickers made victims vulnerable to human trafficking and its consequences.

5.3.2 Influence of Level of Education on The Desire to Migrate Through Illegal Human Trafficking

The finding of the study showed that 85.1% of respondents agreed to illegally migrate due to a promise of better education in the destination country by illegal migration agents. These respondents also agreed on education not being an important factor to secure jobs in destination country. From this statistical data, it was concluded that migrants feel confident of securing jobs regardless of their education level.

Based on the interviews conducted with the police departments, respondents to the interviews strongly agreed that traffickers target illiterate and young victims. The victims

being unable to read and write were being used by traffickers to lure them to use illegal documents and passports of unknown people. In addition to this, having low level of education resulted in victims not understanding human trafficking regulations of their country and also Kenya's.

5.3.3 To Assess the Influence of Language on The Desire to Migrate Through Illegal Human Trafficking

The study suggested that all respondents do not speak or understand languages spoken in their destination country. This finding suggested that victims of illegal migration did not consider the relevance of speaking the language of the destination country as well as the challenges they faced due to that. But the study also showed that respondents were interested to learn foreign language. 42.6% of respondents agreed they were interested to learn a foreign language in the destination country.

From the study, it was concluded that 100% of respondents disagreed that availability of interpreters at the border points. Respondents indicated that unavailability of interpreters had resulted in difficulty of communication with border patrol and police officers.

5.3.4 To Examine the Influence of Human Trafficking Policies on the Desire To Migrate Through Illegal Human Trafficking

The study found out that 72.3% of respondents are uncertain of the existence of human trafficking policies in the country of origin and destination, while only 14.9% of respondents knew the existence of these policies. The rest of the respondents (12.8%) do not know if these policies existed. On the other hand, 74.5% respondents do not know their rights as a victim of human trafficking. This large number indicated that victims were exposed to human trafficking and then arrested by destination country police officers due to not knowing policies governing human trafficking plus their rights as victims. The study also showed that 85.1% of respondents do not know the consequences of being illegally trafficked into a foreign country.

5.3.5 Influence of Role of Gender on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia Border

The findings of the study suggested that 100% of respondents agreed that women have limited livelihood opportunities as compared to men. Women were victims of human trafficking as they were falsely promised better living conditions because of their gender according to 40.4% of respondents.

Through the interviews conducted, the study had found out that for the past 2-3 years, victims of human trafficking have been only men. The only female victim intercepted at Moyale border was in November 2015. Interviewees indicated that for the long and difficult journey it was young men who were lured by traffickers in belief of surviving the difficult journey. Respondents of the interview also indicated that men were told by traffickers that getting employment in the desire country was easier because of their gender.

5.3.6 Influence of Enforcement of Migration Laws at the Border on the Desire to Migrate through Illegal Human Trafficking

The findings of the study suggested that 100% of respondents before deciding to migrate to Kenya, were not aware of being arrested when crossing the border and were not aware of boarder control. These respondents agreed that they had friends or relatives who had successfully sneaked into the country without proper documentation thus they thought it would be an easy journey. Out of the respondents for this study, 85.1% respondents agreed that agents informed them that it was easy to cross the border control points.

5.4 Conclusions of the Study

From the above findings, conclusions can be drawn that the desire to migrate through illegal migration was influenced by the need for better employment opportunities. This need which was triggered by unemployment in the origin country and low level of education was used by human traffickers to lure underage victims to illegal migration. Human traffickers appearing as a genuine recruiting agency using false information and promises to recruit young men for trafficking as well as showing success stories of other

Ethiopians who have migrated to other countries had resulted for the high rise of human trafficking victims.

The lack of proper immigration laws as well as border control policies for both countries played an important role in increasing human trafficking. Pours border lines that are known by traffickers as well as corrupt officers as also allowing traffickers to easily cross victims beyond the border line. Moyale border being porous and vast (560km) has been a factor for the increase of human trafficking. In addition to this, Kenyan police and immigration officers assisted victims to pass with illegal documents.

The study also suggested that language barrier of victims played a major role in illegal human trafficking. Victims hoped to learn the language of their destination country while they started this illegal journey not realizing how miscommunication would affect the trafficking even result in their capture and death.

From the finding of this study, victims of human trafficking were daring and ready to do whatever it took to reach their destination. This was a result of the testimonies of other Ethiopians who has already illegally migrated and living a good life. Traffickers uses this eagerness to their advantage and demanded more payment from victims and their families putting these families in to huge debt.

5.5 Recommendations

The main aim of this study was to assess the influence of socio-economic factors on the desire to migrate through illegal human trafficking in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia border. The study made the following recommendations, and the researcher presents it as follows:

1. The study indicates that there is a strong influence of employment on the desire to migrate. Lack of better job opportunities in the origin country has been the triggering factor for young men and women to consider illegal migration. Illegal human traffickers lure victims to illegal migration by promising better job opportunities. Traffickers has also succeeded using Kenya as a good transit country for victims to

- access jobs in another country. Thus, the study recommends that country of origin should be working on creating awareness on illegal migration as well as facilitating trainings for teenagers in entrepreneurship and self-empowerment.
2. Education is an essential part of human life as it is a process in which humans adopt themselves in various ways to their physical and social environments while developing these capacities individually that will enhance their ability to control what is around them and enabling them in taking responsibilities and in developing themselves. Thus, lack of education affects the human development and their interaction within their environment and results in affecting their decision making. This study has concluded that lack of education is one of the main factors influencing victims to migrate through illegal migration. These individuals are an easy target by human traffickers as they are less educated and do not have the capacity to question or even grasp the reality of the situation they are in. Thus, this study recommends that country of origin should work towards educating these young men and women and integrate what illegal migration is and its consequences in its school curriculums.
 3. This study shows that how communication plays an important role in illegal migration. Although language influences the desire to migrate in a minor percentage, it affects how victims are treated and been approached to by their traffickers and by law enforcement personnel. Thus, the study recommends that the governments of Ethiopia and Kenya should work together in having translators at the boarder of Moyale who can ease the legal process of these victims while they are intercepted at the boarder. It will also allow victims to understand their human rights and assures their protection.
 4. The study findings show that majority of illegal migrants are not aware of the existence of human trafficking policies in their country or in the countries they are illegally migrating too. This can be related to their lack of formal education. This study recommends that integrating human trafficking knowledge in education curriculums of Ethiopia will eventually allow victims to be aware of policies and the severity of human trafficking.

5. It was found out that both Kenya and Ethiopia have legislations and laws in regard to illegal migration. Although the laws exist, the study found out that victims of trafficking are not aware of these laws and law enforcement officers do not implement these laws. Thus, there is a need to sensitize all individuals around illegal migration to enable its implementation.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Research

1. Further study on socio-economic factors influencing illegal migration will allow to address the root cause of the desire to migrate. Thus, it will enable to draft policies and solutions to tackle illegal migration.
2. Allowing human trafficking topics to be taught in schools will enhance the knowledge of illegal migration, human trafficker tactics and the negative consequences to the younger generation. Educating the young on these matters will allow to develop the knowledge on policies and regulations regarding human trafficking.
3. Kenya and Ethiopia should work together in having common laws and regulations to tackle human trafficking and to fight corruption that is hindering implementation of existing laws.
4. The study found out that Ethiopians living abroad are one of the reasons enhancing illegal migration by allowing victims to witness previous migrants lavish way of living and how they support their families. Thus, this is used by traffickers to lure victims. The study suggests further study is required on this matter to allow local authorities to craft a mitigating strategy as well as awareness within their communities.

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APPENDIX I
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL OF DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

YASIN NEBIHA M.
P.O.Box 1142-00100
NAIROBI, KENYA.
Date:

Dear Respondent,

RE: INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON ILLEGAL
HUMAN TRAFFICKING: A CASE OF MOYALE-ETHIOPIAN
MIGRANTS ON THE KENYA-ETHIOPIA BORDER

I am a Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management student at the University of Nairobi currently conducting a research study entitled as above.

You have been selected as one of the respondents to assist in providing the requisite data and information for this research. I kindly request you to spare a few minutes and answer the attached questionnaire. The information you shall give will be used for academic purposes only, will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will not be shared with anyone whatsoever. Do not write your name anywhere on the questionnaire.

On this basis I request you to respond to all questions with utmost honesty.

Thanking you most sincerely.

Yours Sincerely,

Yasin Nebiha M.
+254 702 649046

APPENDIX II
QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is designed to gather research information regarding the influence of socio-economic factors on illegal human trafficking. The questionnaire has 8 sections. For each section, kindly respond to all items using a tick [] or filling in the blanks where appropriate.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

1.1 Respondent's Particulars

a) Name (Optional).....

b) Gender 1.Female 2.Male

c) Specify your age bracket

1)Below 18	2)19-25	3)26-30	4)31-35	5)36-40	6)40 and above
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d) Nationality.....

e) Tribe

- 1. Oromo
- 2. Hadiya
- 3. Kambata
- 4. Walayta
- 5. Amhara
- 6. Borana Oromo
- 7. Gerre Somali

SECTION B: LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

2.1 To what extent are the following levels of employment statements true?

(1) Strongly Agree (SA), (2) Agree (A), (3) Uncertain (4) Disagree (DA) and (5) Strongly Disagree (SD).

	Factor	1	2	3	4	5
1	Migrants feel there are no prospects of securing employment in Ethiopia					
2	People consider migration after being retrenched or at risk of losing their jobs					
3	Poor remuneration in Ethiopia is a major factor influencing people to migrate.					
4	I feel my salary is not competitive and in comparison with those having similar skills in other countries.					
5	A promise of a job by an agent was the only reason which influenced my migration to Kenya.					
6	Immigrants view Kenya as a good transit country to access jobs in another country.					

2.2 On a scale of 1-10 please indicate how employment situation in Ethiopia influenced your decision to migrate.

(1) Less likely, (5) neither likely nor unlikely, (10) most likely

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

2.3 On a scale of 1-10 please indicate how level of remuneration in Ethiopia leads to people migrating?

(1) Less likely, (5) neither likely nor unlikely, (10) most likely

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SECTION C: LEVEL OF EDUCATION

3.1 To what extent are the following education related statements true?

(1) Strongly Agree (SA), (2) Agree (A), (3) Uncertain (4) Disagree (DA) and (5) Strongly Disagree (SD).

	Factor	1	2	3	4	5
1	I dropped out of school so as to migrate to or through Kenya					
2	I was promised better education in the destination country by the human trafficking agents					
3	I was informed that education was not important in the destination country to secure a job					
4	I was recruited by the agents due to my low level of education					
5	I was recruited by the agents due to my high level of education					
6	I chose to migrate to utilize my education skills in the destination country					

3.2 On a scale of 1-10 please indicate how your level of education influenced your decision to migrate.

(1) Less likely, (5) neither likely nor unlikely, (10) most likely

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SECTION D: LANGUAGE BARRIER

4.1 To what extent are the following language related statements true?

(1) Strongly Agree (SA), (2) Agree (A), (3) Uncertain (4) Disagree (DA) and (5) Strongly Disagree (SD).

	Factor	1	2	3	4	5
1	Knowledge and understanding a language spoken in the destination or transit country influences the decision to migrate.					
2	Interest to learn a foreign language in the destination country is a driving force which influences migrants					
3	Availability of interpreters at the border points makes it easy for immigrants to make a decision to migrate.					
4	Availability of other people who speak my language in the destination country influences the decision to migrate					
5	I considered language challenges before making the decision to migrate					
6	Migrants are given communication tips on the foreign language used in the transit or destination country before migrating.					

4.2 On a scale of 1-10 please indicate how your knowledge of an international language influenced your decision to migrate.

(1) Less likely, (5) neither likely nor unlikely, (10) most likely

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SECTION E: HUMAN TRAFFICKING POLICIES

5.1 To what extent are the following human trafficking policy statements true?

(1) Strongly Agree (SA), (2) Agree (A), (3) Uncertain (4) Disagree (DA) and (5) Strongly Disagree (SD).

	Factor	1	2	3	4	5
1	Policies exist governing human trafficking in the country of origin and destination country					
2	I know my rights as a victim of human trafficking					
3	I know and understand the laws and policies governing human trafficking in my country					
4	I know and understand the laws and policies governing human trafficking in Kenya					
5	I know the consequences of being illegally trafficked into a foreign country					
6	Someone has talked to me about government policies on human trafficking					

5.2 On a scale of 1-10 please indicate how human trafficking polices in Ethiopia influenced your decision to migrate.

(1) Less likely, (5) neither likely nor unlikely, (10) most likely

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

5.3 On a scale of 1-10 please indicate how human trafficking polices in Kenya influenced your decision to migrate.

(1) Less likely, (5) neither likely nor unlikely, (10) most likely

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SECTION F: ROLE OF GENDER

6.1 To what extent are the following gender related statements true?

(1) Strongly Agree (SA), (2) Agree (A), (3) Uncertain (4) Disagree (DA) and (5) Strongly Disagree (SD).

	Factor	1	2	3	4	5
1	Early marriages leads girls to flee from home to neighboring countries					
2	Men have limited livelihood opportunities as compared to women					
3	Women have limited livelihood opportunities as compared to men					
4	Gender based violence forces people to flee from Ethiopia					
5	I became a victim of human trafficking because of my gender					
6	I was promised better living conditions because of my gender					
7	Young girls are more vulnerable to being lured into human trafficking					

6.2 On a scale of 1-10 please indicate how your gender role influenced your decision to migrate.

(1) Less likely, (5) neither likely nor unlikely, (10) most likely

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SECTION G: ENFORCEMENT OF MIGRATION LAWS AT THE BORDER

7.1 To what extent are the following migration enforcements statements true?

(1) Strongly Agree (SA), (2) Agree (A), (3) Uncertain (4) Disagree (DA) and (5) Strongly Disagree (SD).

	Factor	1	2	3	4	5
1	I considered the option of being arrested at the border control points before deciding to migrate					
2	The agents informed me that it was easy to cross the border control points					
3	I was aware that the border is controlled but at all times					
4	I knew my friends who had successfully sneaked into the country without proper documentation					
5	I was issued with fake documents by the agents to enable me cross the border					
6	I was aware that the human trafficking agents would negotiate with the border patrol officials on my behalf					

7.2 On a scale of 1-10 please indicate the extent to which the enforcement of migration laws at the border influenced your decision to migrate.

(1) Less likely, (5) neither likely nor unlikely, (10) most likely

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

**SECTION H: DESIRE TO MIGRATE THROUGH ILLEGAL HUMAN
TRAFFICKING**

8.1 To what extent are the following human trafficking statements true?

(1) Strongly Agree (SA), (2) Agree (A), (3) Uncertain (4) Disagree (DA) and (5) Strongly Disagree (SD).

	Factor	1	2	3	4	5
1	I came to Kenya seeking asylum status					
2	I came to Kenya seeking refugee status					
3	I had information about other Ethiopians who had been deported after serving their jail term					
4	I came to Kenya after being kidnaped by traffickers					
5	I came to Kenya after being given false information					
6	I came to Kenya with the help of a recruiting agency					
7	I was aware of success stories of other Ethiopians who have migrated to other countries					
8	I had information of Ethiopians who were trafficked and registered as refugees and later resettled in other countries					

8.2 When did you migrate from Ethiopia?

.....

8.3 On a scale of 1-10 please indicate the extent to which you desired to migrate from Ethiopia at the time you did.

(1) Less likely, (5) neither likely nor unlikely, (10) most likely

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

8.4 On a scale of 1-10 indicate the extent to which you still desire to migrate from Ethiopia at the present time.

(1) Less likely, (5) neither likely nor unlikely, (10) most likely

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Thank you for your Participation

APPENDIX III
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Part 1

Interview Schedule for Border Patrol of Moyale

Interviewer schedule on the influence of socio-economic factors on illegal human trafficking in Moyale, Ethiopian Migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopian boarder.

The information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality. The findings from the study can be used by policy makers to understand the situation of victims of human trafficking and propose solutions to the problem. This study is also believed to generate crucial data that can be used by local and international NGOs such as IOM and UN who are working on human trafficking. The findings of this study can be used as a baseline by various legislative institutions including the parliament within the region for drafting laws on human trafficking affairs

1. Gender

Male

Female

2. Nationality-----

3. Profession-----

4. How long have you been in this position? -----

5. State the main entry points for migrants seen in this area

.....
.....

6. Approximately how many cases do you encounter of Human Trafficking per day, per week and per month?

.....
.....

7. Which gender are the most victims in average

Male

Female

8. In your view what are the main reasons for human trafficking?

.....
.....

9. Does Kenya have human trafficking policies or laws in Place? If so, how are they enforced along the border?

.....
.....

10. What are the main challenges in enforcing this policies or laws/what are some of the challenges you encounter while patrolling the border?

.....
.....

11. Does the law or policy give any rights to the human trafficking victims arrested at the border points?

.....
.....

12. How do you communicate with immigrants? (Are the immigrants be able to communicate when they arrive? If so how many of them in average were able to communicate in Kenyan languages?)

.....
.....

13. Is there a way to treat women human trafficking victims separately? If so how?

.....
.....

14. Do you know the how human trafficked people escape from control points and border police patrol?

.....
.....

15. What are some of the ways that traffickers smuggle humans across the border?

.....
.....

16. After arresting them what happens next? (Do you send them back immediately?)

.....
.....

17. How do you collaborate with Ethiopian border police patrol?

.....
.....

Part 2

Interview Schedule for the County Commissioner/OCPD

Interviewer schedule on the influence of socio-economic factors on illegal human trafficking in Moyale, Ethiopian Migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopian boarder.

The information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality. The findings from the study can be used by policy makers to understand the situation of victims of human trafficking and propose solutions to the problem. This study is also believed to generate crucial data that can be used by local and international NGOs such as IOM and UN who are working on human trafficking. The findings of this study can be used as a baseline by various legislative institutions including the parliament within the region for drafting laws on human trafficking affairs.

1. Gender

Male Female

2. Nationality-----

3. Profession-----

4. How long have you been in this position? -----

5. In Moyale/Isiolo/Meru/Marsabit town alone, on average how many cases of human trafficking do you get in a day/week/month?

.....
.....

6. How do deal with cases of human trafficking in your county/district? (What is the procedure of processing found victims of Human Trafficking?)

.....
.....

7. What laws are there to prevent human trafficking in the county/district?

.....
.....

8. Do you implement the policies and laws on human trafficking on your daily work?
If so which policies are you implementing?

.....
.....

9. What efforts are being undertaken to prevent human Trafficking in the
county/district?

.....
.....

10. In your view what are the driving factors promoting human trafficking from
Ethiopia to Kenya?

.....
.....

11. How do you deal with communication challenges? (Do you have translators for
human trafficking victims? If so how many?)

.....
.....

12. What is the procedure for deporting human trafficking victims?

.....
.....

13. In average how long do human trafficking victims stay in remand?

.....
.....

14. What are some of the challenges you are facing as county due to human trafficking?
How are you dealing with them?

.....
.....

Part 3

Interview Schedule for an NGO Officer Dealing with Human Trafficking

Interviewer schedule on the influence of socio-economic factors on illegal human trafficking in Moyale, Ethiopian Migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopian boarder.

The information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality. The findings from the study can be used by policy makers to understand the situation of victims of human trafficking and propose solutions to the problem. This study is also believed to generate crucial data that can be used by local and international NGOs such as IOM and UN who are working on human trafficking. The findings of this study can be used as a baseline by various legislative institutions including the parliament within the region for drafting laws on human trafficking affairs.

1. Gender

Male

Female

2. Nationality-----

3. NGO Name-----

4. Profession-----

5. How long have you been in this position? -----

6. What is the role of your organization in human trafficking?

.....
.....

7. How many cases are refereed to you on daily/weekly/monthly basis?

.....
.....

8. What measures are in place to reduce the cases of human trafficking by both governments?

.....
.....

9. What are the driving factors influencing the human trafficking along the Moyale-border?

.....
.....

10. What are the main challenges facing the human trafficking victims generally?

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

11. What are the protection issues facing the victims of the human trafficking?

.....
.....

12. Are the protection issues facing both genders or some are gender-specific? If so what?

.....
.....

13. What can be done differently to curb the increase of human trafficking cases?

.....
.....

14. What are some of the challenges do you face as NGOs when dealing with human trafficking?

.....
.....

Part 4

Interview Schedule for the Prison Department Boss

Interviewer schedule on the influence of socio-economic factors on illegal human trafficking in Moyale, Ethiopian Migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopian boarder.

The information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality. The findings from the study can be used by policy makers to understand the situation of victims of human trafficking and propose solutions to the problem. This study is also believed to generate crucial data that can be used by local and international NGOs such as IOM and UN who are working on human trafficking. The findings of this study can be used as a baseline by various legislative institutions including the parliament within the region for drafting laws on human trafficking affairs.

1. Gender

a. Male Female

2. Nationality-----

3. Profession-----

4. How long have you been in this position? -----

5. How many Ethiopian human trafficked victims do you have in the prison? How many male and female? What are the main age groups?)

.....
.....

6. When do you receive the prisoners after being sentenced? Is it daily/weekly/monthly?

.....
.....

7. On average what are their prison terms? (In month, years, weeks?)

.....
.....

8. Do you receive second offenders (those who served their prison term but came back again)?

.....
.....

9. What are some of the activities they undertake while they are in prison? (Male and female?)

.....
.....

10. What are some of the challenges you are facing when the prisoners first arrive? How do you deal with these challenges? (sickness, communication, injured)

.....
.....

11. What challenges are you facing as a prison department generally due to human trafficking?

.....
.....

12. What are the driving factors influencing the human trafficking along the Moyale-border?

.....
.....

13. In your view what do you think can be done to minimize the cases of human trafficking?

.....
.....

Part 5

Interview Schedule for Immigration Officer in Moyale

Interviewer schedule on the influence of socio-economic factors on illegal human trafficking in Moyale, Ethiopian Migrants on the Kenya-Ethiopian boarder.

The information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality. The findings from the study can be used by policy makers to understand the situation of victims of human trafficking and propose solutions to the problem. This study is also believed to generate crucial data that can be used by local and international NGOs such as IOM and UN who are working on human trafficking. The findings of this study can be used as a baseline by various legislative institutions including the parliament within the region for drafting laws on human trafficking affairs.

1. Gender

a. Male Female

2. Nationality-----

3. Profession-----

4. How long have you been in this position? -----

5. How many Ethiopian immigrants do you receive with fake travel documents?
(How many male and female? What are the main age groups?)

.....
.....

6. How do you deal with Ethiopian immigrants with fake travel documents?

.....
.....

7. Do you have your officers along the borders? If yes, what is their role? If no, do the border police patrol know the valid travel documents and how to verify them?

.....
.....

8. How do you verify the cases of asylum seekers, refugees and immigrants?

.....
.....

9. What are some of the challenge you face with human trafficking?

.....
.....

10. What are the driving factors influencing the human trafficking along the Moyale-border?

.....
.....

11. Is there a particular season when you receive many cases? (rain season, dry season)

.....
.....

12. In your view what do you think can be done to minimize the cases of human trafficking?

.....
.....

13. In your view do you think that the existing laws on human trafficking are adequate?

.....
.....

14. How do you collaborate with Ethiopian immigration department?

.....
.....