

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE AND CHARACTER OF CHILD
TRAFFICKING IN KENYA: A CASE STUDY IN MOMBASA COUNTY**

BY

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DECLARATION

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

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Signature.....

Date.....

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my husband and my two daughters for their unconditional support and encouragement.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.

FGD's	– Focus Group Discussions
KAPEA	– Kenya Association of Private Employment Agencies
IDP's	– Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	– International Labor Organization
IOM	– International Organization for Migration
LRA	– Lord's Resistance Army
MDG	– millennium Development Goals
NGO	– Non-Governmental Organization
STI's	– Sexually Transmitted Infections
TIP	– Trafficking In Persons
UNICEF	– United Nations Children's Education Fund
UNCRC	– United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
ACRWC	– African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
UNDP	– United Nations Development Programme
WHO	– World Health Organization
USDOS	– United States Department of State
UNGA	– United Nations General Assembly
UNCOC	– United Nations Convention against Organized Crime
UNODC	- United Nations Organization on Drug and Crime
AAC	– Area Advisory Council
DCS	- Department of Children Services
TCF	- The Children Foundation
IRIN	- Integrated Regional Information Network

ABSTRACT

Trafficking in persons is considered globally a new form of modern-day slavery where victims are lured into involuntary servitude and sexual slavery for profit and gain of traffickers. According to the US Department of State Report of 2006, it is believed that human trafficking generates more than \$9.5 billion annually for internationally organized crime which is ranked second to trafficking in weapons. The same report further revealed that Kenyan children were trafficked within the country for domestic servitude, forced labor in agriculture, cattle herding, and commercial sexual exploitation.

The objective of the study was to assess the extent and effect of child trafficking in Mombasa. The methodology applied was descriptive in nature where a sample size of 36 children aged between 8-17 years and who had been trafficked and rescued by various organizations were contacted and enrolled for the study. Data on the demographic characteristics, psychological and general wellbeing of the enrolled children was obtained from their interviews as well as those of 14 key informants who included government officers and managers of various rescue centers that took care of trafficked children. The tools used for the collection of data were interview schedules for both children and key informants, interview guide for focus group discussions and a check list of questions for case studies. Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) version 21 software was used to analyze the data which was then presented in tables, bars graphs, pie charts and histograms with corresponding explanations given.

The study findings revealed that Children from economically disadvantaged families and orphans, particularly girls, were found to be at the highest risk of being trafficked. This study also revealed that Mombasa was the main point of destination for trafficked children while western Kenya was the main point of origin. Approximately 32% of trafficked children came from other countries such as Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Congo while the rest came from within. Poverty and orphanhood was cited as key indicators in child trafficking. The most common type of employment was casual labor, domestic work, and child prostitution. The children did not receive any payment for the work done, despite numerous promises. In addition, they experienced physical, social, and psychological trauma. Qualitative data revealed that majority of the trafficked children who had been rescued wanted to be re-united with their families. Government structures and Civil Society Organization engaged in counter trafficking in persons were found to provide opportunities for various intervention measures such as prevention, protection, prosecution and reintegration of victims.

In conclusion, the study established that, majority of the trafficked children were girls aged between 13 – 17 years and were either orphans or came from poor families and had primary level of education. They were forced to work for long hours and were not paid for work done. Their wellbeing was not put into consideration by the people they were working for. Majority of these children were from Western Kenya.

Recommendations from this study are that, the government should equip key stakeholders with necessary skills on how to counter child trafficking. Provide adequate human and financial resources to effectively address child trafficking issues. Prosecution of child traffickers are enhanced, and further studies be carried on child trafficking to determine the trauma caused to children in relation to growth and development.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Human trafficking is an act which involves the recruitment, transportation and transfer of a person from one country to another or within one country against their will or through unlawful means for purposes of exploitation (IOM, 2007). It constitutes among other acts transporting, transfer, harboring and receipt of victims. As such it does not involve one trafficker but it comprises a group of organized people where each person is involved at different stage until the act of trafficking is procured. The U.S Department of State report projected that 17,500 people are trafficked annually from Kenya. The same report further stated that, half of them are children (US Department of state report 2006. According to a UNICEF report, approximately 1.2 million children are trafficked internally or externally every year (UNICEF, 2003).

In the year 2009, the US Department of State reported that, Kenyan children were trafficked for various domestic and agricultural activities among them: herding, working in recreational establishments, and for prostitution, as well as involvement in sex tourism sector at the coastal region (U.S. Department of State Report, 2009). The report suggested that it was real that, human trafficking is being practiced as a modern-day slavery where buying and selling of human beings for the purpose of exploitation was practiced.

The International Labor Organization in its report estimated that at any given time, 12 million men, women, and children worldwide were cheated into bonded labor, involuntary servitude, and sexual slavery (ILO Report, June 2010). Studies have shown that human trafficking -also known as trafficking in persons- makes more than \$9.5 billion annually for globally organized crime that has since been considered second to trafficking in weapons (U.S State Department Report, 2006). This scenario cannot be considered a problem of organized crime only but it is important to look at the involvement of a much wider connection of workforces, dubious companies, unregistered labour agencies, and the governments as well. From globalization point of view, the systems work has continued to be degraded and workers are more and more vulnerable to abuse. In the context of worker's rights and the global economy, those workers

who are simply trying to find a way to support their families and make a living are often caught up in the trafficking trap. Human trafficking can therefore be perceived as a labor issue for three key reasons; namely:- first being often linked to worst forms of labor exploitation. The second issue is the violation of the workers' rights, lack of labor standards and protection for workers and the third reason is that, it is globalization force that displaces workers and encourages competition for low-wage jobs.

In reality, human trafficking includes a variety of abuse and exploitation such as debt bondage, forced labor, organ harvesting and other forms of slavery in economic sectors though people may equate it to prostitution. Many people who become victims of trafficking start out as someone in search of work (USDOS: 2006). Whether someone is trafficked for sexual exploitation in prostitution, forced labor as a domestic worker, or bonded labor in construction work, most likely that person began as a worker who left home to search for a job. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted the United Nations Convention against Organized Crime (UNCOC) in November 2000 and came into force in September 2003. The aim of this convention was to protect the interest of those people who have been trafficked. To supplement the Convention, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, also known as the "Palermo Protocol," was adopted. The Palermo protocol states that, 'any child who has been moved from his/her home environment and taken to another home environment where all his/her rights are infringed as stipulated in the United Nations convention on the rights of the child (UNCRC), the African Charter on the Rights and welfare of the Child (ACRWC) has trafficked that child (Evans, M. D, & Murray, R. 2002). The Constitution of Kenya chapter 4 and the Children Act, 2001, also has considered a child to have been trafficked if the child has been subjected to exploitation and he/she cannot enjoy the right of being a child, (Kenya Constitution August 2010).

Regionally, children are trafficked internally or across the borders from rural set up to urban areas for exploitation in domestic labour and commercial sex. The majority of the trafficked victims are either introduced to their traffickers by family members or friends, with the most common method of recruitment being promises of good jobs or education (Fong, 2004). Once in a trafficking situation, victims report overwork, physical and sexual abuse, non-payment or

under-payment, poor working conditions, and restricted or no access to schooling (International Organization for Migration IOM, 2007).

In Kenya majority of the victims are usually women and children. This is due to the fact that women and children are the most vulnerable members of the society. We also have men who struggle to maintain their families by looking for a job but end up falling victim to trafficking. The victims especially children may either be unaware that they are being trafficked as they are too young to understand the dangers of being moved from one place to another, while the adults are too desperate for a job hence unable to protect themselves from traffickers.

According to Kadonye et al, many children are trafficked from rural to urban areas for domestic labor (Kadonya et al, 2002). These children are forced to do hard work for poor payment or no payment at all and are usually subjected to poor working conditions. Causes of internal trafficking are mostly social economic which include poverty, lack of equal opportunities, lack of family support, gender and domestic violence. With all this happenings, there has been no comprehensive research that has been documented on the extent and effect of child trafficking in the country (Kamala et al, 2002). This then leaves a wide gap in government planning for children in as far as their welfare are concerned.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Trafficking of human is a worldwide phenomenon that has seen many people fall victims without being aware of the dangers involved. Kenya as a country is not exempted from this vice. Most victims of trafficking are women and children though men find themselves in such circumstances round the globe. In Kenya, many vulnerable children below the age of 18 are trafficked for the purpose of cheap labor and or other forms of exploitation including sexual exploitation. Though the extent of trafficking may not be easily quantified, the effects have been enormous and there is going to be a serious generation gap between the young people and old persons as well as degenerative social and economic gains.

It has been observed that, living outside the protection of responsible adults, trafficked children are easy and silent targets for abuse by a number of people in the society Trafficked children are exposed to some of the most degrading conditions which include unclean

environment, lack of protection from hazardous working conditions, no health care services and no education. These circumstances are impediments to the development of the nation according to international agreed targets in the Millennium Development Goals and the Kenyan Vision 2030. It is important to understand and find out why many children are trafficked and the effect trafficking has on the community. The study therefore sought to assess the extent and effects of child trafficking in Mombasa.

1.3 Research Questions

- a) What is the extent of child trafficking in Mombasa?
- b) What are the characteristics of trafficked children?
- c) What type of employment are trafficked children engaged in?
- d) What is the level of well-being of trafficked children?
- e) How effective are the intervention measures for curbing child trafficking?

1.4 Objectives

1.4.1 General Objective

Assess the extent and effect of child trafficking in Mombasa.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- a) To examine characteristics of children who have been trafficked.
- b) To establish how children are trafficked in Mombasa
- c) To find out the type of employment trafficked children are engaged in.
- d) To assess the level of well-being of trafficked children.
- e) To find out the effectiveness of intervention measures.

1.5 Justification

Human trafficking is a modern day slavery that impacts negatively not only on the victims but also on the society both socially and economically. The trafficker use force, threats coercion, means of persuasion, position of authority and/or abuse of such power as he holds to traffic persons. Traffickers benefit financially or in any other way, while the victims endure pain and suffering which affects them both psychologically and physically.

In Kenya there have been considerable efforts by the Government and non-governmental organizations to ensure that human trafficking is countered at all levels by putting in place mechanisms to address the vice. Despite all the efforts being made, it has been difficult to establish the extent and effects of human trafficking among children, as most cases of trafficking are never reported. This is because the traffickers do their job under cover and pretext of offering assistance to the vulnerable groups.

From the Ministry of gender and children annual report and studies from Kadonya et al., it is believed that most children and women from other parts of the country and even outside the country are trafficked to the coast (Kadonya et al, 2002), Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development annual report, (M.G.C.S.D, 2011). This is because coastal region has porous borders that influences trafficking of persons to and from Kenya, secondly they are lured with the promise of working in hospitality industry. With all this happening no proper documentation has been done on children who have been trafficked to the coast for dubious work.

The relevance of this study was that firstly, it attempted to provide insights and intricacies on child trafficking in Mombasa based on clear objectives. Secondly, the study endeavored to provide recommendations that may help to address the problems identified and analyzed especially for policy and planning purposes. Thirdly, the findings of the study may guide further research to be carried in other major cities in the country.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study was conducted in Mombasa County and had different types of limitations which the principal investigator tried to overcome as mentioned below. One of the study limitations was bias information which was overcome by collecting information from both government and non-governmental institutions that offer programs and services specifically to trafficked children. These included Charitable Children Institutions established by Non-Governmental Organizations to supplement Government efforts in running programs for care, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of children. Organization dealing with counter trafficking in persons, the District children offices in Mombasa, the police, immigration office and the

labour office were among the areas that the study limited itself for information. Another limitation of this study was the use of interview guides with closed ended questions where children could not provide adequate and satisfactory answers. This limitation was overcome by the use of focus group discussions (FGD) which ensured that all relevant information to the study was captured.

1.7 Definition of terms

Child	– A person under the age of eighteen years as per the children Act.
Human Trafficking	–Moving a child / adult from one destination to another different destination with a view of exploitation.
Convention	–They are rules/principles set to govern certain procedures
Protocol	–Set of rules to be followed when implementing certain laws
Exotic	–Extra ordinary or not of indigenous origin.
Servitude	–Being engaged in a form of work by force means
Hypothermia	–Kind of illness caused by excessive cold
Orphan	–A child below the age of eighteen years and has lost one or both parents
Migrant	– This can refer to an asylum seeker or a refugee

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

Relevant literature related to the study was reviewed in relation to the five objectives of the study in this chapter. A major focus in the review was to understand the driving factors associated with child trafficking, characteristics and the type of employment of the trafficked children, the effects of trafficking on the children as well as their wellbeing, and interventions targeting the trafficked children. The study also discussed the phenomena of human trafficking among children in view of the rational choice and structural functionalism theories. The conceptualization of the problem under study and operational definitions was illustrated.

2.2 Characteristics of Trafficked Children

With regards to personal characteristics, ANNPCAN in its book on anti-slavery states that a trafficked person is hypothesized to be already vulnerable and lacking options due to their individual circumstances in the society (Anti-Slavery/ANPPCAN, 2005). From ILO report and Kamal et al studies the characteristics of trafficked children encompasses the type of background these children are from. More often than not, they are from poor backgrounds and that they are bound to seek help out of their situations (ILO, 2006; Kamala et al., 2001).

Adepoju and others are of the opinion that, the victim may already be living on the street, uneducated and thus without any job prospects, or, in the case of women and girls, chased from their families or fired by their employer because of an unplanned pregnancy (Adepoju, 2005; ILO, 2006; Kamala et al., 2001; Pearson, 2003; UNICEF, 2003). A research on sexually exploited girls done with KIWOHEDE, an NGO working with female victims of trafficking in Tanzania suggested that girls who performed poorly in school were the most vulnerable (Government of Tanzania, 2001; Kamala et al., 2001). To qualify the above statement, the organization indicated that many children they spoke with (50 respondents or 20% of their sample) explained that because they were illiterate, prostitution was their only livelihood option when they moved to the city. According to (Fitzgibbon, 2003; ILO, 2006), “someone who is already being exploited may be more vulnerable to being trafficked or re-trafficked.

For example, domestic workers in Dar es Salaam who are sexually abused by their employers” and in relation to this Kamala et al, 2001 echoes that, West African girls fleeing early marriages are examples of vulnerable groups. However, some individuals and families, in spite of being affected by many of these factors, do not end up being trafficked. There is yet little to understand what makes some individuals more resilient to trafficking in the face of many risk factors (ILO, 2006; Kamala et al., 2001; Mwami et al., 2002).

Poverty is highlighted as one of the major cause of trafficking. For example, there have been reports of positive correlations between the impoverishment of parents and their likelihood to believe the promises made by traffickers (Fong, 2004). The research concludes that individuals are vulnerable because of unmet needs for sufficient livelihoods. In a Tanzanian study indicated that 15 per cent of children working in the informal sector mentioned that they were looking for employment as their reason for migrating to their present location (Kadonya et al., 2002). Lack of job opportunities were specified by 40 per cent of children engaging in commercial sexual trade in another Tanzanian study as the reason for leaving their homes (Kamala et al., 2001). In view of the high poverty level in these households where adult members are struggling in finding work, they usually put pressure on victims to take exploitative work (Kadonya et al., 2002).

It can be argued that the claims made about the relationship between employment, livelihoods, poverty, and trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa are based on perceptions, rather than financial data. The research revised emphases on how the financial setting can contribute to susceptibility to trafficking. However, there are some other environmental factors that might be significant to mention when it comes to child trafficking. This includes insufficient protective measures for children who try to escape from abusive home, employer, or early marriage (UNICEF, 2003). Susceptibility of working and living with an abusive employer could result into fear that inhibits the trafficked person to go back home or seek support somewhere else. It is also important to note that absence of entertainment and other related opportunities in rural communities settings can be a driving force that attract children to move to the urban settings.

Pearson in his research quotes absence of instructive opportunities as some of the factors that drive children into being trafficked. He suggests that universal, compulsory primary education is likely to offer some safeguard for children. When children do not attend school they become easy objects for being recruited into commercial sex work (Pearson, 2003). According to Adepoju he explains that even if the children are able to finish primary level of education, transiting to secondary school may be a problem due to lack of school fees. (Adepoju, 2005). A World Bank study proposes that further education, rather than work, is frequently the motive parents send their children away (UNICEF, 2003). In order to increase retention of children in school at all levels, Pearson has suggested that there should be improvements in the quality of education (Pearson, 2003). Vocational training opportunities in rural communities is important to ensure those children who could not make it to secondary school are protected (Kamala et al., 2001); A Tanzanian study revealed that, children employed in the casual sector quoted “training” as (14%), and “employment” (15%), as their reason for migrating (Kadonya et al., 2002). This indicates that lack of instructive and training opportunities in rural areas can be abused by traffickers who may lure children with false promises. (UNICEF, 2003).

2.3 Levels of child trafficking

Children are trafficked at different levels depending on the situations surrounding them. Much of the research assumes that the number, strength, and nature of a person’s relationships determine whether they were trafficked or not. Death of families or divorce in families leaves children vulnerable hence at a bigger risk of being trafficked. Also violence in families especially where children and women are the subject of violence is likely to make them vulnerable for trafficking. It is significant to note that, individuals who are having relatives or friends living in the destinations they desire to move to may have a chance to be protected depending on the nature or means of travel to that destination. Though they may have relatives that they think will offer protection, it can sometimes be a risk factor for trafficking. Death of both parents usually create a burden on children end up taking the better option of dropping out of school and going to look for employment. Adepoju further indicate that being orphaned may lead children being taken by members of extended families that may not offer complete protection to them and this usually leads to exploitation by those who are meant to

protect them. He affirms that deaths of even one parent or divorce are also assumed cause problems that will expose children to abuse (Adepoju, 2005). However, general family problems such as parents abusing alcohol or neglecting their children or children quarrelling with their parents, may contribute to family disharmony which can also be cited as a risk factor for trafficking (ILO, 2006).

Another nearly postulated factor that contributes to children and their vulnerability to trafficking is large family sizes. Having a large family is linked with children's economic participation. The explanation is that adults in larger families may be unable to meet the family's basic needs on their own thus requiring their children to work (Adepoju, 2005). Research done in West and Central Africa by ILO has shown an association between having a large family and children being trafficked (ILO, 2001)

Girls and young women who involuntarily entered into early marriage are likely to escape from their spouses and become easy targets for trafficking (Kamala et al., 2001). Sexual exploitation is linked to domestic workers who are abused by their employers or those children who are abused while living on the street who may end up being trafficked (Kamala et al., 2001; Pearson, 2003; UNICEF, 2003). When it comes to children leaving home on their own accord, some of the research suggests that physical abuse may be more visible than sexual abuse and this may affect more children (Fitzgibbon, 2003; ILO, 2006). Peer influence, particularly with trafficking into commercial sexual exploitation, may involve those children who have already wandered for commercial sex work convincing their peer to join them in the lucrative job thus recruiting them to the trade (UNICEF, 2003).

In Kenya, helpless situation of women and children was aggravated by the post elections violence according to a report of 25 January 2008 by IRIN news. The report indicated that "children and women had been worse hit by in the country emphasizing that sexual abuse in the LDP camps had devastated this group. The Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre in Mombasa (2008) stated that cases of sexual abuse had increased.

Research conducted by Kamal et al revealed that global trafficking owing to permeable borders and weak migration laws contributed to human trafficking where by women and children from rural areas to urban centers were identified as common victims. Internally, trafficking of young needy girls from rural to urban centers are usually trafficked to work as housemaids where in most cases they are not paid (Kamala et al, 2002). The young girls are usually lured with a promise of being sent to school once they arrive in the town.

Concerning international trafficking, a report on the Position of Human Trafficking in Kenya titled “Grand Illusions- Shattered Dreams” published by The Cradle in 2006 identified Kenya as a source, transit and destination country on human trafficking. (Ostrovski et al, 2011). The report further indicated that illegal adoption was one way of children being trafficked for various reasons. Looking at what Tsutsumi had to say about children being trafficked, the report revealed that poor birth registration could lead to trafficking in children as there are no records to indicate that that child ever existed (Tsutsumi et al, 2008).

2.4 Type of Employment of Trafficked Children

Children are trafficked for various reasons employment being one of the reasons. As we look at child trafficking as a labour supply for illicit or informal industries, it is important to think of the type of work they are involved in. In Eastern Africa children are trafficked for the purpose of working in agricultural establishments has been mentioned by numerous sources (Adepoju, 2005; Fong, 2004; Pearson, 2003), it also include mining and the service industry as indicated in the US state report (United States, Department of State report, 2006).

There is much evidence of trafficking into domestic work in the region (Pearson, 2003). Internal trafficking for domestic work has been documented in Kenya and Tanzania (Adepoju, 2005; Anti-Slavery/ANPPCAN, 2005; Fitzgibbon, 2003; Kibuga, 2000; UNICEF, 2003; United States Department of State, 2006). Analysis by UNICEF on why there is demand for trafficked labour for domestic work in particular demonstrates that the labour is cheap (UNICEF, 2006). In urban areas, mothers usually go for work outside of their home and leave a house help as a substitute care for their children. There is often a shortage of low-cost and compliant labour in urban areas to fill this gap.

International trafficking for domestic work is a concern. From Uganda and Burundi girls have been trafficked to the UK for domestic work as well as girls from Tanzania being trafficked into the Middle East for domestic work (UNICEF) As in other parts of the world, trafficking for the purpose of prostitution is documented as pull factors (Kamala et al., 2001).

Internal trafficking for the domestic sex industry has also been identified in Tanzania (Adepoju, 2005), and Kenya (UNICEF). Much has been documented about trafficking in Eastern Africa for the international sex industry, whether internally for sex tourists or externally to countries within the region and to the Middle East, South Asia, Europe and North America (Fitzgibbon, 2003).

In a Tanzanian study only 20 per cent of respondents engaged in prostitution worked for upper class or tourist clients where domestic sex trade is high (Kamala et al, 2001). In support of the Tanzanian study, a Kenyan study report revealed that majority of the client who commercially sexually exploited children along the Kenyan coast actually came from Kenya (Jones, 2006).

2.5 Wellbeing of the Trafficked Children

The wellbeing of the child depends on the rights that the child is entitled to receive. These rights include and not limited to right to name, education, health care, freedom to associate and participate in matters concerning them, leisure and recreation just to name a few. Trafficking of children robs child victims of this source of pride and instead dehumanizes them. (Hossain M et al, 2010). When children are recruited for trafficking, they leave home peacefully. They can also be kidnapped or given drugs by their trafficker so as to secure their submission. Damage caused to trafficked children may hinge on various abuses that they are exposed to. The wellbeing of the child can only be ascertained if only proper care is taken.

There are so many health risks involved to trafficked victims. The health of the victims which emanate from poor living conditions such as being overcrowded in a house, no proper diet, exposed to harmful /hazardous working conditions, emotional and psychological torture just to name a few. (Zimmerman et al., 2011 and Zimmerman 2007).

Mental health of trafficked victims is found to be poor usually devastates the capabilities and self-esteem of the victim rendering them useless. They feel that they are of no value in the

society hence they are traumatized and hope for death in order to escape the pain (Koss et al, 1992). Mandatory or pressured consumption of drugs and substance becomes common to the victims who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation. Consumption of drugs and alcohol might act as a weapon to regulate the victim's in order to increase profits out of them or on the other hand as a surviving method by the trafficked person applied as a coping technique (Calotte et al, 1999; Zimmerman, 2007). Forced social separation from family interaction or limitation of victims' movements is practiced by the trafficker in order to keep strong control over the victim.

Financial manipulation is extensive and outlaws the wellbeing of the trafficked individuals. A trafficked child hardly has abilities to make decisions on the pay to receive or how they should dress or even eat food. They are engrossed in a world of fear that undermines their human nature hence subjecting themselves to slavery (Pearson E., 2002).

Lawful uncertainties are exhibited in individuals who crossed boundaries, mostly when managers impound self-document or when untrue information about privileges is given to them. This might not only bind the victim's usage of amenities such as health care but also can lead to unfair extradition or detention (Phinney A., 2001). Trafficked persons are supposed not to be treated like criminals but rather be offered with necessary safe custody when they are rescued.

Trafficked children who are prepared to be reunited back to the family might proceed but end up in similar problems in addition to what they earlier. For those willing to continue in staying in the place where they had been trafficked to, they might meet uncertainties and strains in their endeavor for status (Dudley, 2012). Persons who succeed in leaving trafficking condition whether they go back to their country or not, they face a remarkable risk of relapse (Jobe, 2010).

The literature reviewed indicates that, trafficking may affect the wellbeing of the victims. The research conducted by ILO in different parts of Africa has revealed that trafficked children are

at high risks of suffering heart problems and other ailments that exposes them to low resistance to infections and stunted growth (Masudi, 2001).

Drug and substance abuse has been reported to be highly used by children trafficked into sex trade in Tanzania and those trafficked for child sojourn by the LRA (Human Rights Watch, 2003). Traffickers may use drugs and alcohol as a means of controlling their victims, or victims may use them to help cope with their circumstances. Children engaged in sex trade may end up contracting sexually transmitted diseases as they do not use any protective measure against infections though this is not well documented. However, the only impact documented in the research reviewed is the impact on children's education (Somerset, 2004). The most studied trafficked population in the region with regard to health impacts are children abducted by the LRA (Annan et al., 2006). These children suffer from myriad mental health symptoms including irritability, low concentration, an inability to concentrate, hallucinations lack of sleep , overexcited , loneliness and helplessness, feeling neglected , withdrawn, being extremely fearful, timid and violence and aggression.

The impact of trafficking on communities is not well documented in this region. Generally, the impacts of trafficking experienced by communities around the world may include but not limited to:

Loss of cultural knowledge – parents are unable to pass on traditions because trafficking separates people of different generations (either parent are trafficked away from their children or vice versa); b)Introduction of new values into rural communities by returning victims; c)Delinquency and crime by victims who have been negatively affected by their experiences; d) Reduction of opportunities for education and healthy development for trafficked children; e) Depression in labour force due to cheap labour from trafficked persons; f) Loss of human resources from source communities leading to reduction in economic development and fewer productive workers to care for children and the elderly; g) Increased corruption of law enforcement, immigration, and judicial officials;

A review of sixteen studies published in 2012 recognizes that, concentration on violence and health hitches are extensively felt by women and girls in trafficked situations (Oram, 2012)..

Health-care service for victims and survivors have recognized unhappily inadequate care (Zimmerman et al, 2009). Mostly when linked with law-enforcement and migration answers to trafficking (Hossain et al., 2010 and Tsutsumi et al., 2008). Since investigation on health and trafficking has been conducted to completely ascertain issues of sexual abuse of victims, there has been no proper documentations for comprehensive analysis to that effect (Ostrovski et al, 2011), proof normally focuses on sexual health especially linked to HIV (Beyer et al, 2006) and to a smaller percentage, mental health (Schinina et al., 2004). Data on health risks and its consequences amid trafficked persons for non-sexual drives still remains rare and illusive (Fleisher et al., 2008).

Numerous studies on trafficking depend on data emanating from case-records that provides care to repatriated victims of trafficking. There is available data on HIV and STI including TB (Silverman et al, 2007 and Dharmadhikari et al, 2009). A few number of studies was carried out on women still in sex work surroundings (Oram et al, 2012), but the presentation of changing criteria on who was ‘trafficked’ indicate that it is hard to come up with a trustworthy end (Oram et al, 2008 and Decker et al, 2011).

2.6 Intervention measures

There was advocacy and awareness creation by senior management officers who urged the public to be aware of the human trafficking, the government during the Day of the African Child in June 2006 had a theme on child trafficking. A National Plan of Action to combat human trafficking (NPA, 2011-2015) was developed to give directions on the implementation of the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act. The strategic plan 2008-2013 in the Ministry of Gender and Children included counter trafficking of children as a priority area to be funded in the recurrent budget. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in liaison with development partners held a brief training for the six newly appointed ambassadors on counter trafficking in persons (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2009).

The International Code of Conduct for tourist was introduced to be signing by hoteliers in the hotel industry to safeguard children from commercial sex exploitation. Trafficked children (14) were rescued after being trafficked (Department of Children Services Annual Report

2009). The government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided transport to a child from UK to Kenya after being trafficked by one in charge of a children home in Nairobi. (Ministry of Home Affairs- minutes of NPA, 2010-2011). Shelters operated by the government and the private sector to rehabilitate trafficked children, street children, child labour and commercial sexually exploited children in Mombasa, Nairobi, Machakos, Thika and Nakuru are in place. The government provided psycho-social support and counseling services to children who were involved in child prostitution. The government has a 24 hour toll-free hotline 116 to facilitate cases of child abuse such as trafficking, labour and other form of exploitation.

Interpol together with the Police Commissioner investigated the suspected case of trafficking of children to Europe (Ministry of Foreign Affairs annual report, 2011). Ministry of Home Affairs started collecting information to profile trafficked cases. The Government has enforced the Sexual Offences Act and The Children Act 2001.

The counter trafficking in persons Act 2010 has been put in place to address issues on human trafficking. Prosecution has been made to those found to be trafficking children. Framework on the national child protection system for Kenya 2011 has been developed. Regional guideline, 2012 for victim assistance to trafficked persons has been developed. National children policy has been developed.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

The study adopted the rational choice theory and structural functionalism theory to explain the extent and effects of human trafficking among children in Kenya.

2.7.1 Rational choice theory

In this study, this theory focuses on the trafficker owing to the fact that children are not able to make informed decisions. However, looking at the perspective of the trafficked helps to understand how children are trafficked. Criminals are opportunists who observe situations and circumstances for them to proceed with the act of committing a crime. (Lanier & Henry,

2004:90). Trafficking of persons is a crime that involves a lot of money to the trafficker without the person who is being trafficked knowing.

According to Brown, Esbensen and Geis, (2008:213), points out that balanced choice relating to law-breaking contains choices of victims which is gauged by the type of crime, mode of operation, the place and time to commit the crime, and what are the outcomes. Criminals regularly perceive convenience to their victims by observing key details including weaknesses and, the suitable technique how to defend their criminal doings. Nonetheless, some balanced theorists have debated that criminals vary in selections and they are centered on their insights, reasons, abilities to create opportunities with circumstances to lead judgments procedures, (Lanier & Henry, 2004:90).

In this research, balanced judgment creation, permitted will, price and profits are the three entities which will help to clarify human trafficking among children. For example, the traffickers hand-pick their victims founded on the gains they are about to get from the crime. The younger the victim, the better offer the trafficker is expected to get after transaction.

Crime behavior with a purpose that intend to meet the criminal's ordinary wants where gathering wants includes making decisions and choices depending on the availability of relevant information. A good example is that, many people in Kenya collude with foreigners to start children homes which serve as conduit to trafficking of children to other parts of the world. This therefore shows us that, the theory is based on individualism. Trafficker looks at himself as an individual in need of quick resources that will put him/her on the limelight as one of the successful people in the society. The act may result to children being kidnapped or caregivers being cheated that the child who is about to be trafficked will actually benefit the entire family should he/she be left to be taken away from them.

The second is that an individual has to maximize his/her goals irrespective of the risks involved. Whether the situation is grave or not, the trafficker has to use all means possible to see to it that he can achieve his agenda the bottom line being the benefits there after. The third issue is that, individuals have self-interest or rather, they are self-centered. Traffickers are

thinking about themselves and how to advance their personal gains. Looking at these theories from a trafficker's perspective as well as the trafficked person, some of the vital points to their action of choice can be described as being rational actors who involves end-means calculations that with cost benefit analysis depending whether this will bring pain or pleasure for an act judged as violation of social values and norms.

From the above points we can point out that, traffickers think about themselves and how much they are going to make when they traffic a child from point A to point B, irrespective of what that child is going to meet at the end of being handed over to the next person in the cartel of trafficking. The trafficker is aware that there are so many risks involved in the crime he is about to commit but being guided by his decision on cost benefit, he goes ahead and commit the crime of trafficking children from one point to the other. On the other hand where trafficked adults are involved, we find that as much as they are aware that the trip they are about to take is risky, they choose to take the risk hoping that things will turn out fine. For example, people going to Middle East for jobs are aware that most of those Kenyan girls who have travelled there in the name of going to work have ended up being killed. In other circumstances there are those who have actually made it. Here we can see that, Rational Choice Theory assert that crime is calculated and deliberate where the driving force is the use of social networks to enhance social capital. It is not necessary for the chain link of social networks to be known by each other in the ring but the activities of traffickers are carried in a manner that each one of them is affiliated to a network that understand the market very well.

All criminals are balanced performers who rehearse conscious choice making, that instantaneously work towards achieving maximum profits of their current condition. Human the crime of human trafficking is influenced by opportunities. The opportunity of human trafficking can be connected to price tag, socio-economic status, and right of entry to external profits. Additionally, chances are at the mercy of on the individual's current environs.

This theory explains that human trafficking is instrumental crime whereby individuals are involved in preparation and considering the dangers with a balanced attention to commit the crime. For example, when a trafficker traffics' a child from one destination to the other, there

is proper planning and decision making before the event. He does not care about the consequences and the effects trafficking will have on the child, the family and the community. On the other hand when the adult person goes to recruiting agencies that are not recognized by the government in getting jobs abroad, he is aware of what might happen in case the deal goes sour. Despite all this, he goes ahead and takes a choice of leaving the country without proper documents. The theory therefore looks at punishment as the only effective way of dealing with traffickers and curbing the human trafficking for the better good.

2.7.2 Structural Functionalism Theory

The theory is a sociological perspective that attempts to clarify communal organizations as shared means to meet separate biological needs. It concentrates on the means that community has to meet their social wants. The theory understands the social order as a complex organism whose fragments interrelates to support unity and firmness. It guides in social behavior and fitness (Macionis, 1997). A sociological perspective is classified as micro-theory and macro-theory. Micro-theory deals with the subject of community life among persons and minor clusters whereas, macro-theory comprises fight between financial classes in a the social order, the interrelations amid main organizations in the social order such as administration, faith and the household. A community organization is an unified system of communal roles and communal rules, planned around the fulfillment of an essential societal want.

The main useful role of the family to the social order is reproduction. Children are born in household to join the social order. Parents therefore undertake a major role of raising up their children while children are expected to be good citizens by obeying their elders and displaying culturally accepted behaviors'. Nevertheless, organizations have dysfunctional parts which the household is no exemption. Looking at the society as a web of social relationship, this in turn is viewed as a unit which should remain as a whole. Ones this unit is disintegrated, the society does not hold its values and traditions. This can lead to different cultures coming in where element of social class and discriminations among the members emanates. For instance, the breaking up of families - which is viewed as a unit - has caused breakdown of the unit in modern civilization. Here, children are abandoned, battered or misused in their families. They are forced to labour for long hours without any pay or if any,

so little that it does not commensurate to the services rendered. When this kind of exploitation takes place, the society has lost its cohesiveness hence children are highly exposed to untold suffering which in turn leads /contributes to their being trafficked in search of safer havens. For example, in the 2007/2008 PEV many children were left vulnerable and criminal minded persons seized the opportunity and trafficked these children. The emphasis here is that, the society had lost its cohesiveness hence a large number of displaced persons including children were made vulnerable. Families were fragmented at the pinnacle of violence and were left with no source of incomes which in turn made children without caregivers more vulnerable to being trafficked both internally and externally.

In modern society most trafficked children have quoted family issues as the motive for their drive into the streets and engage in either child prostitution or child labour. Here, they are exploited and treated like slaves and in an inhuman manner. We also have children being subjected to street life as a result of violence in the family. These are the children who end up being trafficked to urban areas for various ways of being exploited. For instance, in countries as Bangladesh, India and Thai land, child amenity providers and researchers point to family violence as a key issue pushing children to scrupulous traffickers, who promise them a better life. Recent research in Bangladesh established that, many of those children found on streets end up being trafficked. They are closely associated with violence being meted to them and abuse of all kinds within the household and also expectations by the family to provide for them (Conticini & Hulme, 2006). Nthiga (1999) summaries that, Kenya has the highest percentages of abused children in the world, with over 40% of children confessing suffering one form of abuse or another which usually leads them to believing the promises made to them by the traffickers could easily deliver them from the abuse they are currently getting at household level. This then proves that family unit is a key path to cohesiveness of the society. To address child trafficking issues, underlying structural factors which are at the family level should be addressed. This should then move gradually from the institution of the family to interventions that can focus on other major institutions on social- economic, political and legal aspects.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

This framework shows independent, dependent and intervening variables of the study. See figure 1 below.

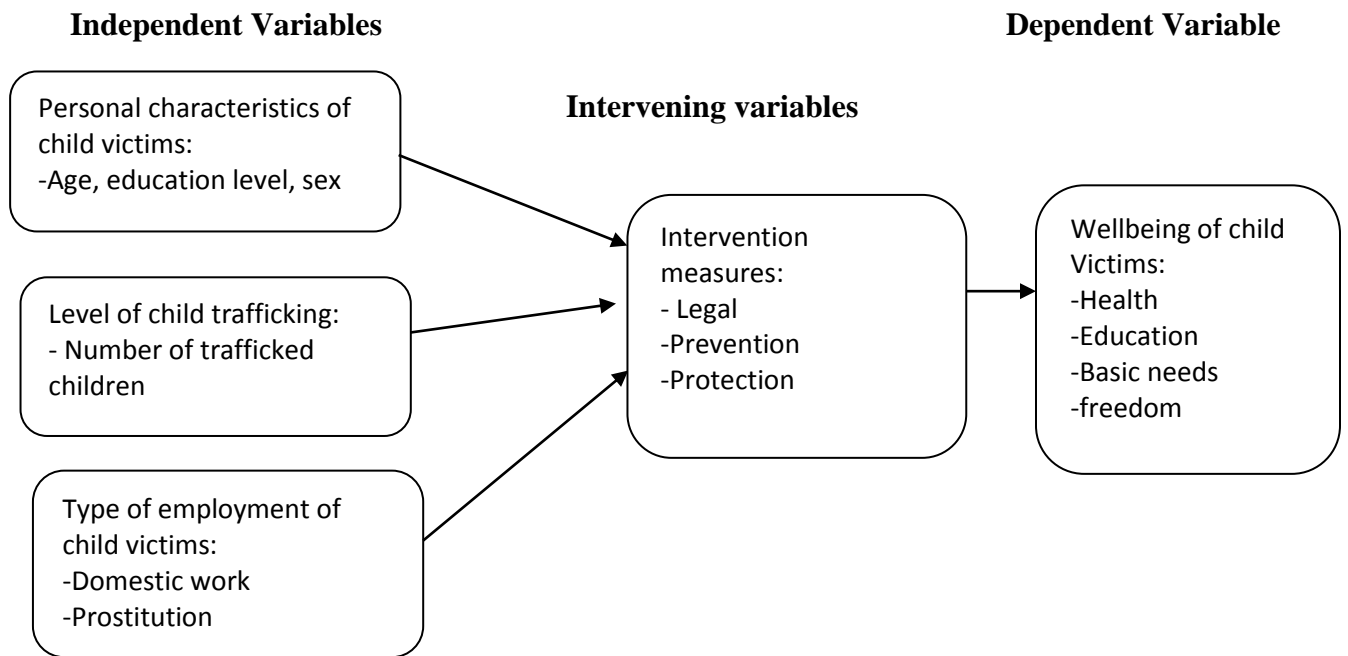
The independent Variables were personal characteristics which included the age, gender, education level and even the race of the victim; type of employment of child victims that includes sexual servitude, domestic work, farm work, factory work, begging, fishing and herding, sex tourism; and the level of child trafficking which included the prevalence and numbers of trafficked children.

The dependent variable was the wellbeing of the child victim which included the right to good health, basic needs, education, freedom to association, not to be tortured, rest and leisure.

Intervening variable was the measures taken that included; laws, policies, prosecution, prevention, protection and type of assistance offered to the child victim.

The argument for this frame work was that in order for a child to realize all rights as enshrined in article 54 of the constitution and the various international conventions on human rights, there is need to look positively at his /her wellbeing by considering the fact that a child is an entity that needs proper safeguarding through enforcement of the laid down laws and procedures. This will in turn promote social economic stability that will lead to increased productivity that will create wealth to the nation and the need for people to engage in trafficking of children will be limited to none. The wellbeing of a child totally depends on policies and mechanism put in place for child protection at all levels. See figure 1 below

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter shows the methodology of the study which covered; the research design, the study population and the sample size, the data collection methods and tools, and the data analysis the researcher used in order to achieve the research objectives.

3.2 Description of the study site

The study was undertaken in the County of Mombasa which is a tourist destination with exotic beaches that attracts people of all kinds to have their holiday. The city is strategically placed as it serves as the main tourist hub for coastal region and the country at large.

Mombasa is one of the 47 Counties of Kenya that was reconstituted into a County in 2013. It covers an area of 229.7 square kilometers excluding 65 square kilometers of water mass. The County is located to the South Eastern part of the former Coast Province. It borders Kilifi County to the North, Kwale County to the South West and the Indian Ocean to the East. It lies between latitudes 3°56' and 4°10' south of the equator and longitudes 39°34' and 39°46' east. Administratively, the County is divided into six Sub-Counties, namely: Mvita, Chagamwe, Jomvu, Likoni, Kisauni and Nyali, with eighteen wards.

Mombasa is a major trade center with the largest seaport- the Kilindini Harbor. The city is served by Moi International Airport located in the northwest mainland suburb of Chaani. Mombasa is mainly a tourism center populated by hundreds of entertainment spots of all categories from night clubs, bars, hotels, fancy restaurants and many more. It has the most vibrant night life in Kenya catering for holiday makers especially tourists. Being the main tourist destination and the availability of the port, many people from upcountry and other places have migrated to this county in search of job opportunities.

Mombasa City is also a significant case study as many people feel that since there are a lot of local and international tourists visiting the city as holidaymakers, there are high chances of getting a good job and earning good salaries. However, many of these people end up as victims of trafficking as most of them are lured to the city with false promises. In this case,

the target of investigation was children between the ages of 8-18 years; the study intended to determine the extent and effects of human trafficking among children in Mombasa.

The Map of Mombasa County showing all the six sub-counties



3.3 Research Design

Descriptive study design was used by the researcher to meet the objectives of the study. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were applied in data collection. In gathering of numerical

data, qualitative research techniques were employed. Data analysis was done by use of statistical analysis to arrive at meaningful conclusions. On the other hand, qualitative techniques sought to gather analysis rather than data in words and concepts quantification (Punch, 2005). In the study qualitative method encompassed key informants, focus group discussions (FGDs) and case studies. Essence of using key informant interview was due to the fact that they are the ones in charge of children welfare and they can give in-depth information. The FGDs were used to; verify, compare and contrast information emanating from key informants and vice versa. The case study was used to understand the issues in depth, while maintaining the context of this study. The three approaches were in triangulated and offered clear answers to the research questions that brought about a complete understanding on the extent and effects of human trafficking among children in Mombasa.

3.4 Target Population of the Study

The target population of the study comprised trafficked children aged between 8-18years.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

3.5.1 Trafficked children

A list of all trafficked children including their ages was obtained for quantitative data from 6 managers of 6 centers that provided shelter to trafficked children in Mombasa County. The distribution from each center was as follows: - Mji wa Salama 13 children, Glad house 11 children, Mahali pa Usalama 15 children, Dickson children center 14 children and Wema center 16 children. On the basis of random sampling, names of 6 children aged between 8-18 years were drawn from each list giving a sample size of 36 children

3.5.2 Focus Group Discussion

From the sample size of 36 trafficked children who were randomly drawn from the lists, the researcher randomly picked eight children aged between 13-18 years who participated in focus group discussion.

3.5.3 Case studies

From eight children who were randomly picked, four were randomly identified and interviewed in details about their experiences using a checklist of questions

3.5.2 Key informants

For qualitative data, purposive sampling was used to attain a sample size of 14 key informants drawn from various institutions dealing with trafficked children. This was spread out as follows: - 6 managers of rescue centers 2 directors of non-governmental organizations working on counter trafficking in persons, 2 children officer, 1 police officer, 1 labour officer and 1 immigration officer. The rationale for choosing purposive sampling was that it would allow me as the researcher to choose the individual participant would most likely contribute appropriate data both in terms of relevance and depth.

3.6 Data Collection

Primary data from trafficked children was gathered using interview schedule (Annex 1). The interview schedule was administered to the thirty six (36) children after informed written consent was obtained from them and their care givers. The interview schedule was used to obtain quantitative data. To get more in-depth information, eight (8) children were randomly identified from the 36 trafficked children to participate in focus group discussions where an interview guide was used (Annex 3). Among the eight (8) children, 4 of them were randomly selected for case studies on how they were lured and the experiences they encountered during their time in captivity by narrating their ordeal. During this exercise a check list of questions was used. Further, a survey was conducted to collect qualitative data from key informants by administration of an interview guide (Annex 2). This data was used to support what the children had said. Additional data were gathered from documentaries such as the children Act, the counter trafficking in persons act, literature review of various writers and publishers such as UNICEF, ILO and State Department of the US.

3.7 Data Analysis

The verified and coded data was entered into a statistical software package like SPSS to assist in data analysis. Descriptive statistics were computed on the extent and effects of child

trafficking in Mombasa. This included prevalence means proportions. A multi-variance analysis was done on the characteristics of trafficked children and the extent of trafficking. The data collected through the qualitative method was transformed into counts and analyzed by SPSS. These findings were presented in tables, pie charts, bar graphs and histograms.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

In social research privacy and secrecy of information provided by the respondents is of utmost significance. If a researcher gratifies the respondents in respect to the privacy and secrecy of the information they provide the validity of the responses is definite as they provide real information. Well-versed consent was also pursued after providing information to the respondents as to the nature and purpose of the study. Consent from care givers of the children who could not give consent on their own due to age was sought. The researcher sought to acquire a letter from the University of Nairobi in order to ascertain to the respondents the purpose of the study. A written consent for interview was obtained from each participant after explaining the purpose of the study. No names were recorded and the respondents were assured of their confidentiality. All the information collected was treated with the highest confidentiality as possible. Any study subject who decided to withdraw from the study was free to do so.

3.9 Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

When eliciting children's views; difficulties which child researchers must confront include the question that is often asked if they can 'really believe' children accounts of their experiences (Frank-Stromborg, 1999). Ennew (1994) distinguishing that deceits and avoidances are less likely to occur when a researcher has built up a rapport of trust with children. Rapport building is one way of establishing validity and reliability in research work with children as suggested by Punch (2002) and Frank-Stromborg, 2004.

The use of an environment and setting that was familiar to the child was a strategy to establish validity and reliability in the research work with children (Punch, 2002). The study undertook the FGDs with trafficked children in their familiar environment sampled "children homes." The researcher also told the children that there was no right or wrong answer.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analyzed data and subsequent interpretation of key variables derived from the study whose main objective was to assess the extent and effects of human trafficking among children in Mombasa. The chapter has discussed the results of the quantitative and qualitative phase of the research- the interview schedule, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and in-depth interviews- thus, the data generated from the completed interview schedule administered to trafficked children and information obtained from children through focus group discussions. In addition, data generated from the interview schedule completed by key informants who are basically adults working on counter trafficking in persons in Mombasa is also discussed in this chapter.

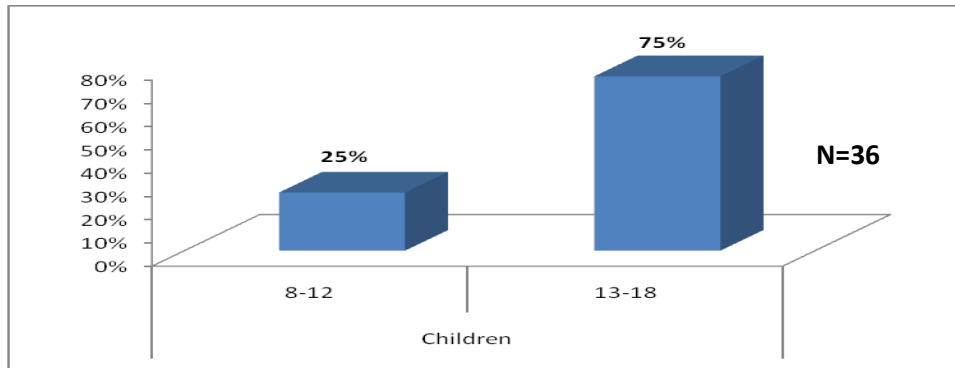
4.2 Personal Characteristics of Child victims

The first objective of the study was to examine personal characteristics of children who had been trafficked, which included the age, gender, education level and even the race of the respondent, background. This information aimed at testing the individual circumstances or how their environment in their home communities contributed to their vulnerability to trafficking.

4.2.1 Respondents Age

The study requested the respondents to state their age and the findings are as illustrated in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Distribution of the respondents by their age cohorts



From the figure, most of the respondents (75%) of the children were 13-18 years, 25% were 8-12 years. Key informants confirmed the above findings when they were asked to indicate the age cohorts of children who were most vulnerable for being trafficked.

4.2.2 Respondents Gender

The respondents were requested to indicate their gender. The findings are as presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents by their Gender

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	9	25
Female	27	75
Total	36	100

As per the findings, majority of the children (75%) were female and the remaining 25% were male. This implies that most of the responses emanated from female respondents.

4.2.3 Respondents Level of Education

The study required the respondents to indicate their level of education. The findings are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Respondents Level of Education

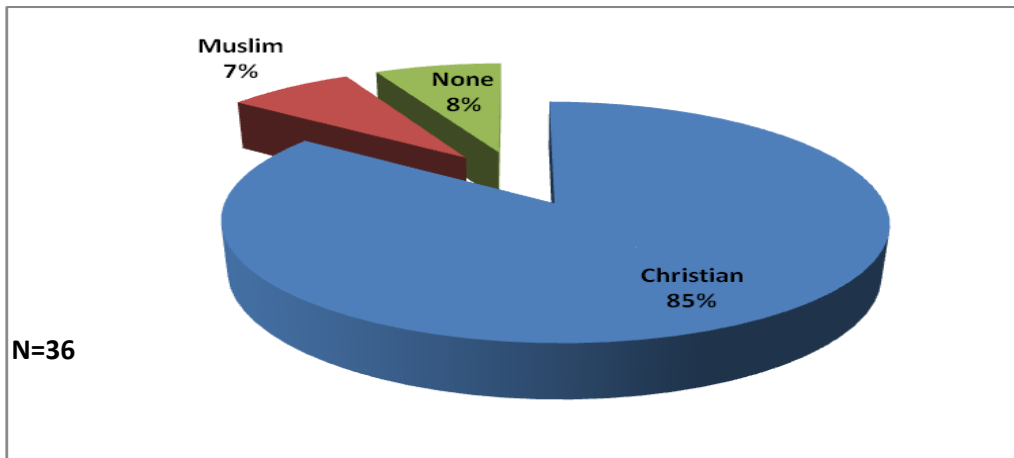
Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
Primary	28	78
Secondary	3	8
No Education	5	14
Total	36	100

The findings show that majority (78%) of the children had primary level of education, 8% attained secondary level and 14% had no education. This was confirmed by key informants who revealed that most (68%) of the trafficked children had access to basic education before being trafficked

4.2.4 Religion of the Respondents

The study further sought to establish the child respondents' religion. A summary of the findings are presented in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Religion of the Respondent



As per the findings, majority (85%) of the respondents were Christians while 7% respondents were Muslims and 8% non-religious,

4.2.5 Residence of Respondents Parents

The respondents were also requested to state where their parents lived. The findings are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Residence of respondents Parents

County/Town	Number	Percent
Garissa	1	3
Makueni	1	3
Kirinyaga	1	3
Bungoma	1	3
Eldoret	1	3
Nyeri	1	3
Kiambu	1	3
Kisumu	1	3
Siaya	1	3
Taveta	1	3
Kitui	1	3
Homabay	1	3
Meru	1	3
Embu	1	3
Mombasa	1	3
Teso	1	3
Vihiga	2	5
Kakamega	2	5
Busia	2	5
Kisii	4	10
Other countries	10	27
Total	36	100

From the findings above, 27% of the respondents said their parents lived in other countries (Rwanda 2 Tanzania 2, Uganda 1 and Congo 1), 10% of the respondents said their parents

lived in Kisii, 5% of the respondents said their parents lived in Vihiga, Kakamega, Busia each, 3% of the respondents said their parents lived in Teso, Mombasa, Embu, Meru, Homabay, Kitui, Taveta, Siaya, Kisumu, Kiambu, Nyeri, Eldoret, Bungoma, Kirinyaga, Makueni and Garissa each.

4.2.6 Respondents Place of Birth

The respondents (actual child victims of trafficking) drawn from children homes and rescue centers were requested to indicate their place of birth. The findings are as **presented** in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Respondents Place of Birth

Kenya region/ Other country	Number	Percent
North Eastern region	1	3
Rift valley region	1	3
Coastal region	2	6
Congo	2	6
Rwanda	2	6
Uganda	2	6
Central region	3	8
Eastern region	4	11
Tanzania	4	11
Nyanza region	7	18
Western region	8	22
Total	36	100

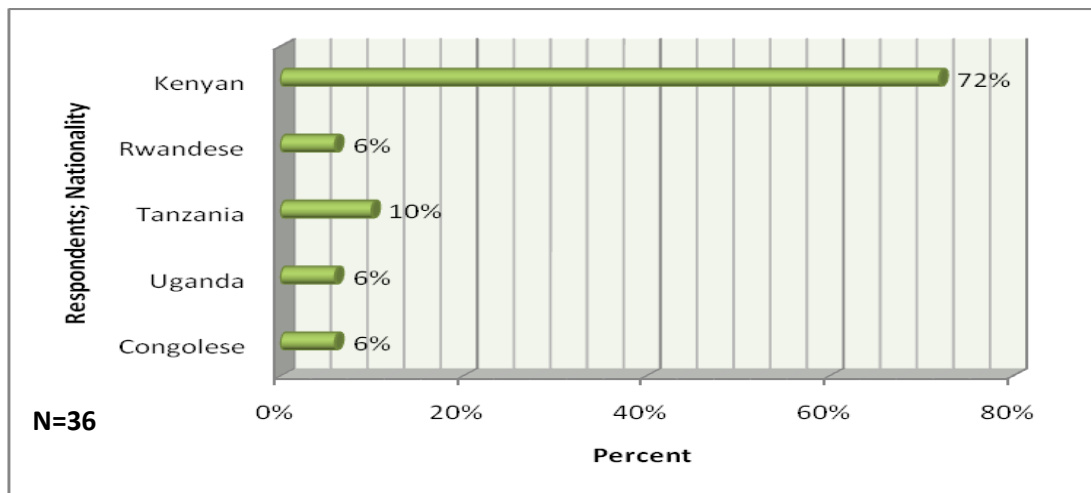
From the findings above, 3% of the respondents were born in north eastern and rift valley regions each, 6% of the respondents were born in Coast, Congo, Rwanda and Uganda each, 8% of the respondents were born in Central Kenya each, 11% of the respondents were born in

Eastern region and Tanzania each, 18% were born in Nyanza region while 22% of the respondents were born in Western Kenya region. This depicts that the respondents are from a diversified background and different countries as well.

4.2.7 Nationality of the Respondents

The respondents drawn from children homes and rescue centers were requested to indicate their Nationality. The findings are illustrated in Figure 12 below.

Figure 4: Nationality of the respondents

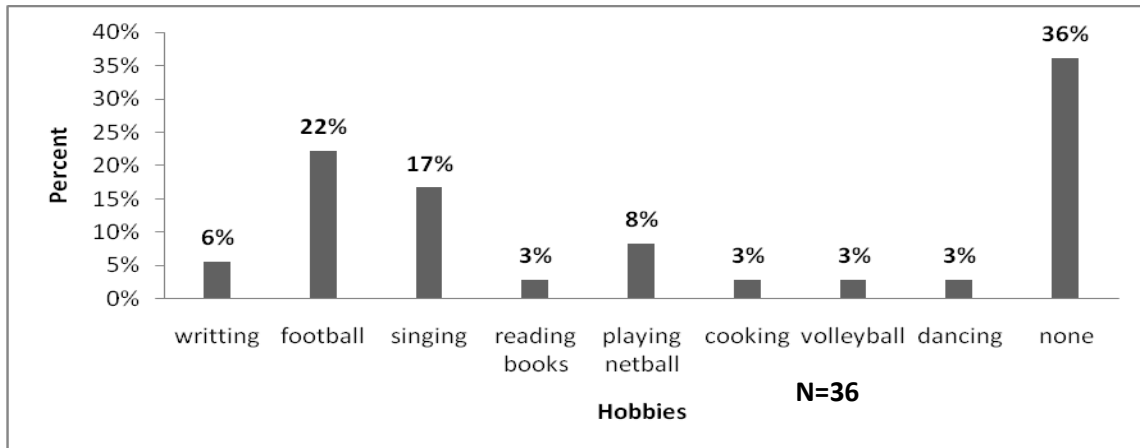


As illustrated above in Figure 11, majority (72%) of the respondents were Kenyans, 10% were Tanzanians while 6% were Congolese, Ugandan and Rwandese each. This implies that most of the responses emanated from respondents of Kenyan descent.

4.2.8 Hobbies of the Respondents

The study sought to determine the respondents' hobbies and a summary of the findings is presented in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: Hobbies of the respondents

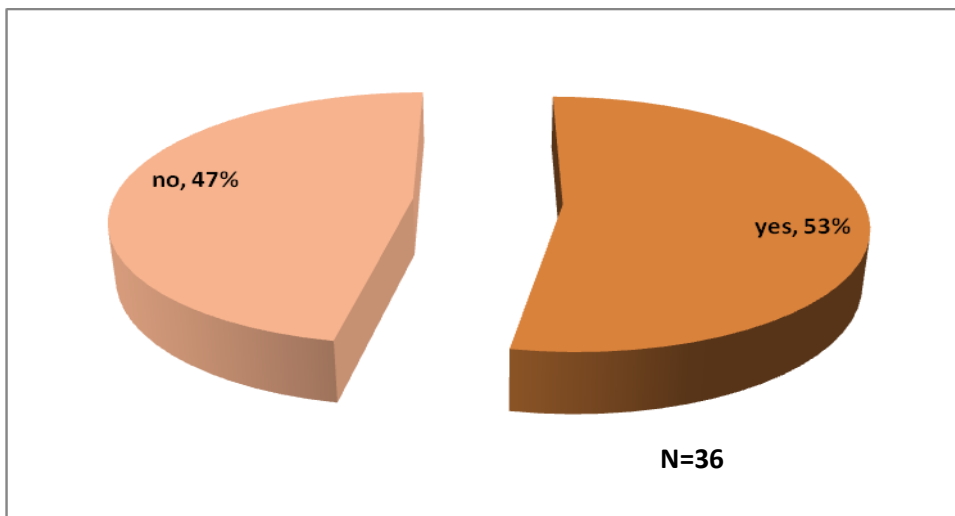


From the findings above, most (36%) of the respondents indicated that they did not have a hobby, 22% of the respondents indicated that their hobby was playing football, 17% of the respondents indicated that their hobby was singing, 8% respondents indicated that their hobby was playing netball, 6% of the respondents indicated that their hobby was writing and 3% of the respondents indicated that their hobby was playing volleyball, cooking, dancing and reading books each.

4.2.9 Parents of the Respondents

The respondents were asked to state if they had parents. The findings are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Parents of the Respondents



As per the findings majority (53%) of the respondents agreed that they had both parents and 47% of the respondents said they did not have both parents.

The respondents who said they did not have both parents were asked to state which parent they had.

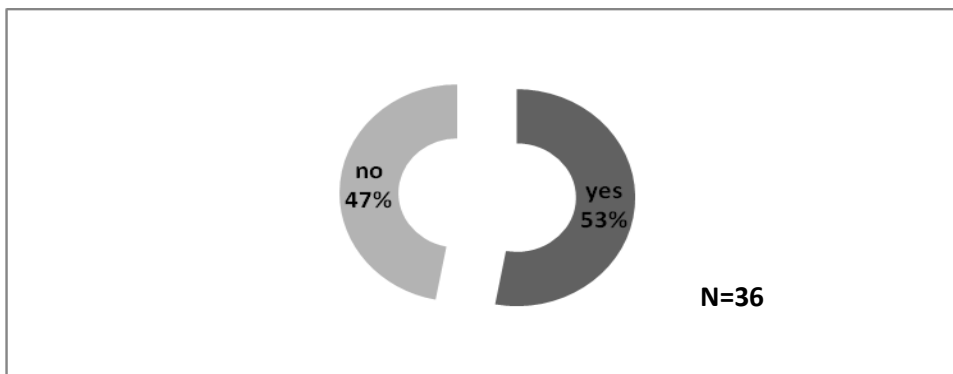
Table 4: Parents of trafficked children

Parents	Number	Percent
Father	4	11
Mother	11	31
Both parents	7	19
None	14	39
Total	36	100

From the findings, 11% of the respondents said that they had a father, 31% of the respondents said they have a mother, 19% said they have both parents while the remaining 39% respondents said they had no parent.

The study further probed the respondents who said they had no or one parent on whether they had a guardian. The study findings were as described in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Guardian of Respondents

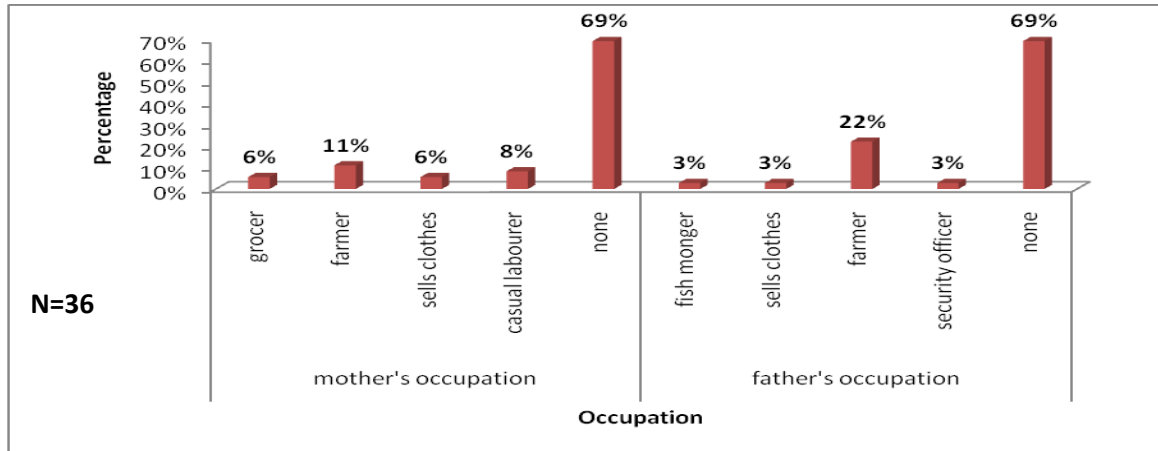


According to the findings, 53% of the respondents agreed that they had a guardian while 47% of the respondents disagreed that they had a guardian. 47% is a high percentage and this can actually expose children to risks and vulnerability of being trafficked.

4.2.10 Occupation of Respondents Parents

The respondents who agreed to have parents were further requested to state their parents' occupation. The findings are presented in Figure 8 below.

Figure 8: Occupation of Respondents Parents

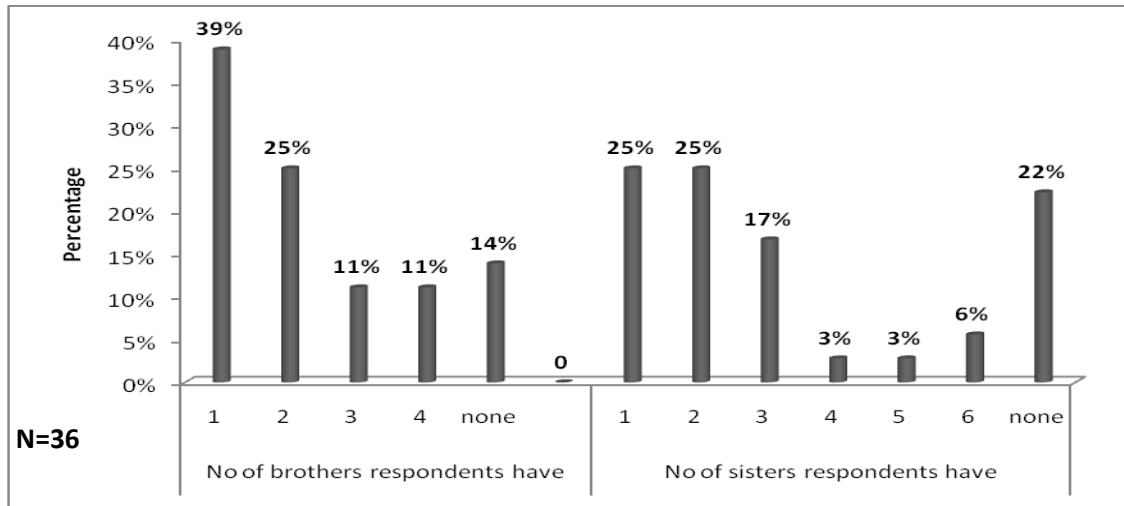


From the findings, majority (69%) of the respondents revealed that their mother was unemployed, 11% of the respondents revealed that their mother was a farmer, 8% of the respondents revealed that their mother was a casual labourer and 6% of the respondents revealed that their mother was a grocer and sells clothes each. On the other hand, majority (69%) of the respondents revealed that their father was also unemployed, 22% of the respondents revealed that their father was a farmer, 3% of the respondents revealed that their father was a fish monger, security officer and sells clothes each.

4.2.11 Number of Siblings Respondents has

The study asked the respondents to state the number of sisters or brothers they had. Accordingly the findings are presented in Figure 9 below.

Figure 9: Number of Siblings Respondents Have



From the findings, most (39%) of the respondents said they had 1 brother, 25% said they had 2 brothers, 14% of the respondents said they had no brother whereas 11% said they had 3 and 4 brothers each. Moreover, 25% of the respondents said they had 1 and 2 brothers each, 22% of the respondents said they had no sisters, 17% of the respondents said they had 3 sisters, 6% of the respondents said they had 6 sisters while 3% of the respondents said they had 4 and 5 sisters each.

4.2.12 Background of trafficked children

The study sought to determine what kind of background the trafficked children came from. The findings were as presented in table 5.

Table 5: Background of trafficked children

Background	Number	Percent
Poor	22	61
Rich	2	6
Middle income	4	11
Broken families e.g. divorced, orphaned	8	22
Total	36	100

From the findings, majority (61%) of the trafficked children came from a poor background, 6% of the trafficked children came from rich families 11% of the trafficked children came from middle income while 22% of trafficked children came from broken families e.g. divorced, orphaned backgrounds each and.

4.3: The Level of Child Trafficking in Mombasa

The second objective of the study was to establish how children are trafficked in Mombasa which was measured by assessing the magnitude. The indicators on the level of child trafficking were factored by; means of travel to Mombasa, who organized the trip, relationship to the respondent, person respondents travelled with, respondents Country of origin, why these children were trafficked, knowledge of traffickers or and the cartels, knowledge of trafficking points, time of the year when trafficked children was highest.

4.3.1 Organizers of Respondents Trip

They study sought to establish who organized the respondents' trip. The findings were as presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Organizers of Respondents Trip

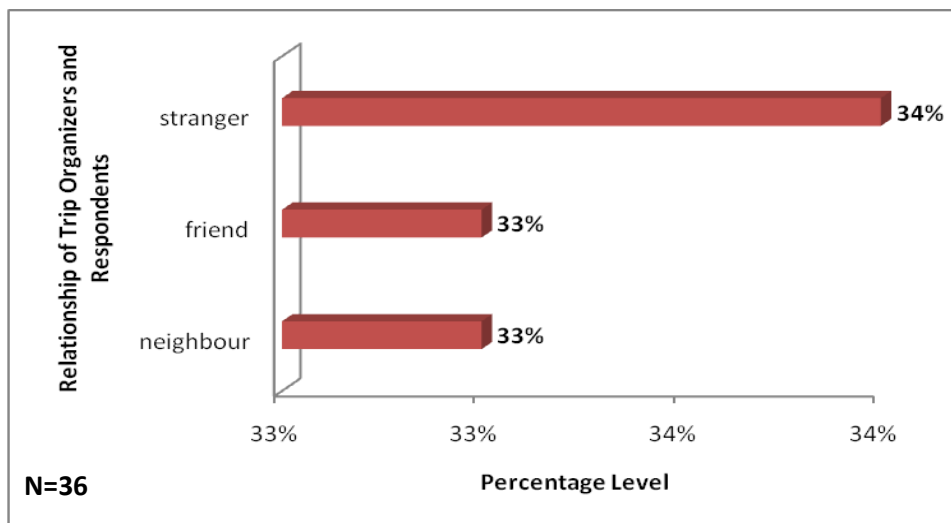
Organizer of trip	Number	Percent
Sister	1	3
Village Mate	2	6
Friend	2	6
Recruiter	2	6
Father	3	8
Cousin	3	8
Mother	5	14
Uncle	6	17
Aunt	6	17
Grandmother	6	17
Total	36	100

As per the findings 17% of the respondents said their grandmother, aunt and uncle each organized their trip from home, 14% of the respondents said their mother organized their trip from home, 8% of the respondents said their cousin and father each organized their trip from home, 6% of the respondents said their recruiter, friend and village mate each organized their trip from home and 3% of the respondent said their sister organized their trip from home. This implies that the persons who organized the respondents' trip from home are people close to them.

4.3.2 Relationship of Trip Organizers and Respondents

For those respondents whose trip was organized by persons other than family members were requested to explain the relationship they had to their trip organizers. The relationship was found to be based on strangers (34%), friendship (33%) and neighbors (33%).

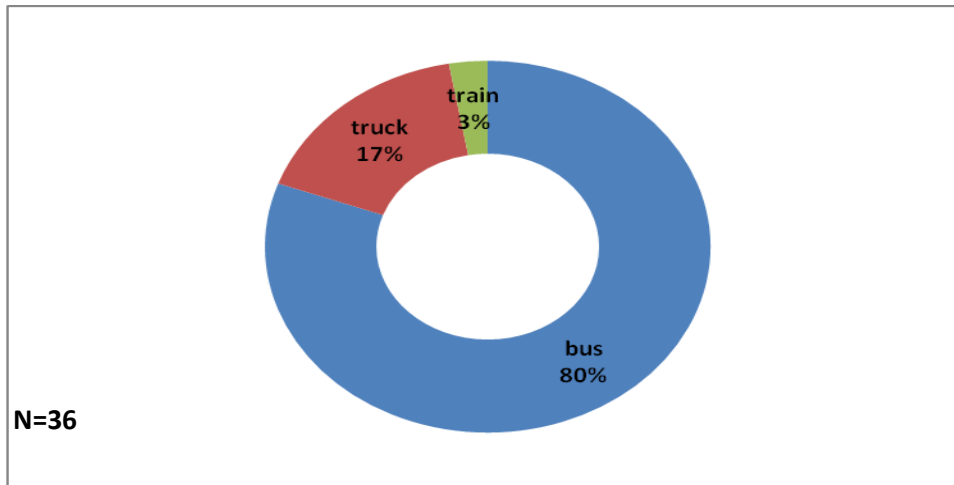
Figure 10: Relationship of Trip Organizers and Respondents



4.3.3 How Respondents Travelled to Mombasa

The respondents were asked to indicate how they travelled to Mombasa. Accordingly, the study findings are illustrated in Figure 11 below.

Figure 11: How the Respondents Travelled to Mombasa



As per the findings, 80% said that they travelled to Mombasa by bus, 17% said they travelled to Mombasa by truck and 3% said means of transport to Mombasa was by train.

4.3.4 Persons Respondents Travelled with

The respondents were asked if they travelled alone or with someone else. The study findings are as follows:-

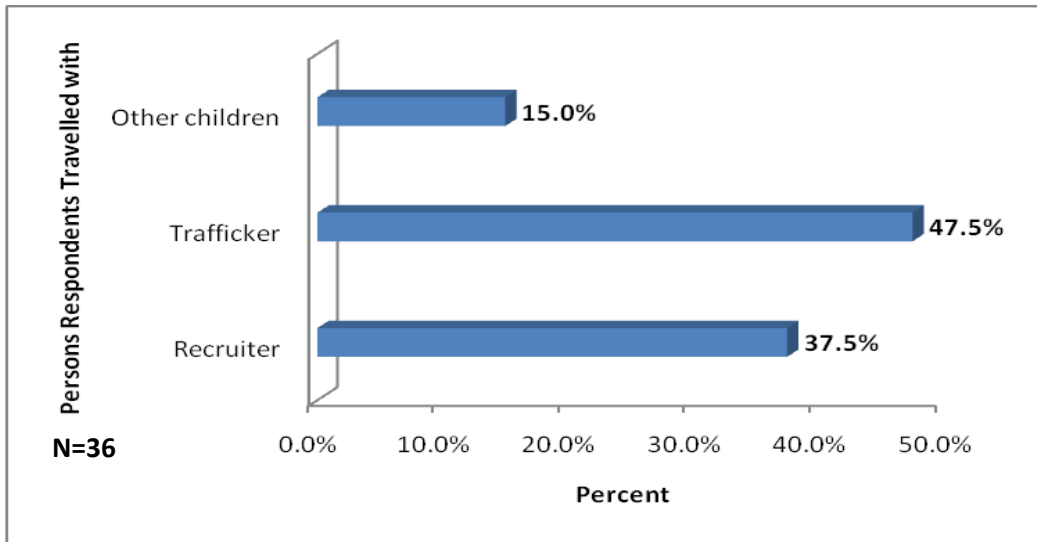
Table 7: Persons Respondents Travelled with

Travel	Number	Percent
Alone	7	20
Accompanied	29	80
Total	36	100

According to the findings, (80%) of the respondents said they did not travel alone whereas (20%) of the respondents said they travelled alone. This therefore indicates that the majority respondents did not travel alone; hence they were accompanied on a bus.

The study probed the respondents who said they did not travel alone and the responses are as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12: Persons travelled with Respondents



The figure shows that the trafficker was the person who travelled with the respondents most (47.5%), this was followed by the recruiter (37.5%) and lastly other children (15%) as indicated in the graph.

4.3.5 Number of Respondents from each Country

The study went on to enquire from the respondents their Country of origin. The findings are as presented in Table 8.

Table 8 Number of respondents from each Country

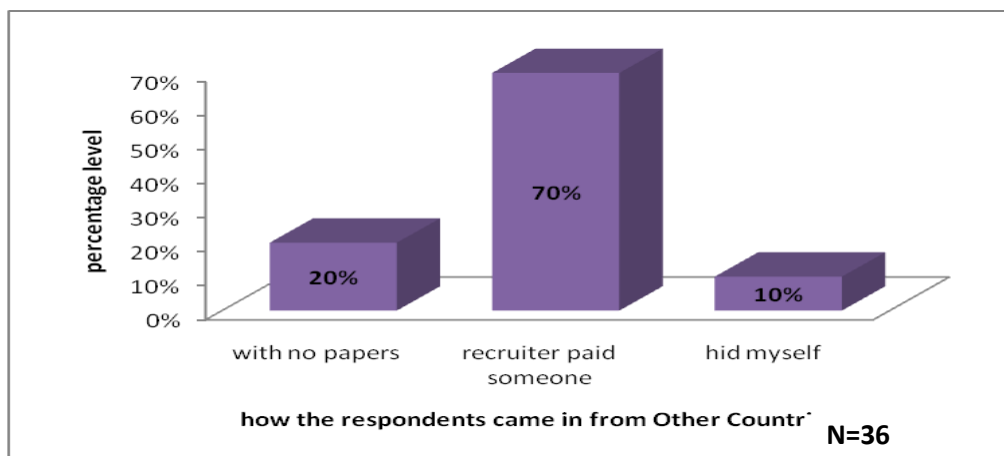
Country	Number	Percent
Kenya	26	72
Rwanda	2	6
Tanzania	4	10
Congo	2	6
Uganda	2	6
Total	36	100

From the findings in table 3 above, majority (72%) of the respondents said they were from Kenya 10% were from Tanzania and 6% were from Rwanda, Uganda and Congo each.

The respondents from other countries were asked whether or not they used their own passport or travel document. All the respondents said they had not used their own passport or any travel document.

The study went on to determine how the respondents came from other countries if they had not used their own passport. The study findings are as presented below.

Figure 13: How the Respondents came in from Other Countries



As illustrated in figure 4, majority (70%) of the respondents disclosed that they had crossed international borders after recruiter paid someone, 20% of the respondents disclosed that they had crossed international borders with no papers and the remaining 10% of the respondents disclosed that they had crossed international borders by hiding and evading immigration border points. This implies that the respondents had crossed international borders illegally.

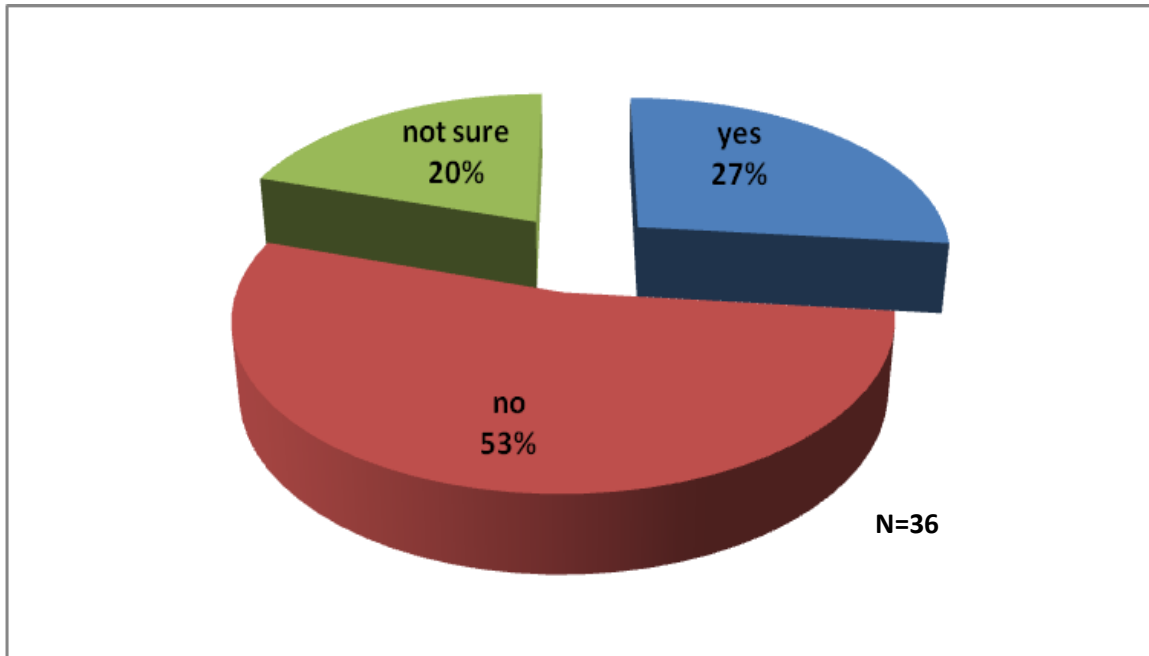
4.3.6 Frequency of Human Trafficking Among Children in Mombasa

The key informants were asked to rate the frequency of human trafficking among children in Mombasa. According to majority of the key informants, the frequency of child trafficking was commonly practiced.

4.3.7 Children Trafficking within Mombasa County

The study went on to establish whether trafficked children came from within the County. The findings are as illustrated below.

Figure 14: Child Trafficking within Mombasa County



As per the findings, majority (53%) of the trafficked children were of the opinion that trafficked children did not come from within the County, 27% were of the opinion that trafficked children came from within the County while 20% were unsure of whether trafficked children came from within the County.

4.3.8 Origins of the Trafficked Children

The study sought to know where some of the children were trafficked from. The trafficked children were asked to list some of the places which they considered trafficked children came from. The findings are as tabulated below.

Table 9: Origins of the Trafficked Children

Origin	Frequency	Percent
Coast	3	5.4
Rift Valley	4	7.1
Nairobi	8	14.3
North Eastern	1	1.8
Western Kenya	5	9.0
Nyanza	9	16.0
Central	3	5.4
Eastern Kenya	4	7.1
Uganda	6	10.7
Congo	6	10.7
Tanzania	6	10.7
Rwanda	1	1.8
TOTAL		100

The above findings revealed that, Nyanza was ranked as the highest region where trafficked children come from with 16%, this was followed by Nairobi with 14.3%, Tanzania, Congo and Uganda with 10.7% each, Eastern Kenya with 7.1%, Central with 5.4%, Western Kenya with 9%, while coast region had 5.4%. This depicts that trafficked children come from all over the country especially Nyanza and Nairobi.

4.3.9 Reasons why Children are trafficked

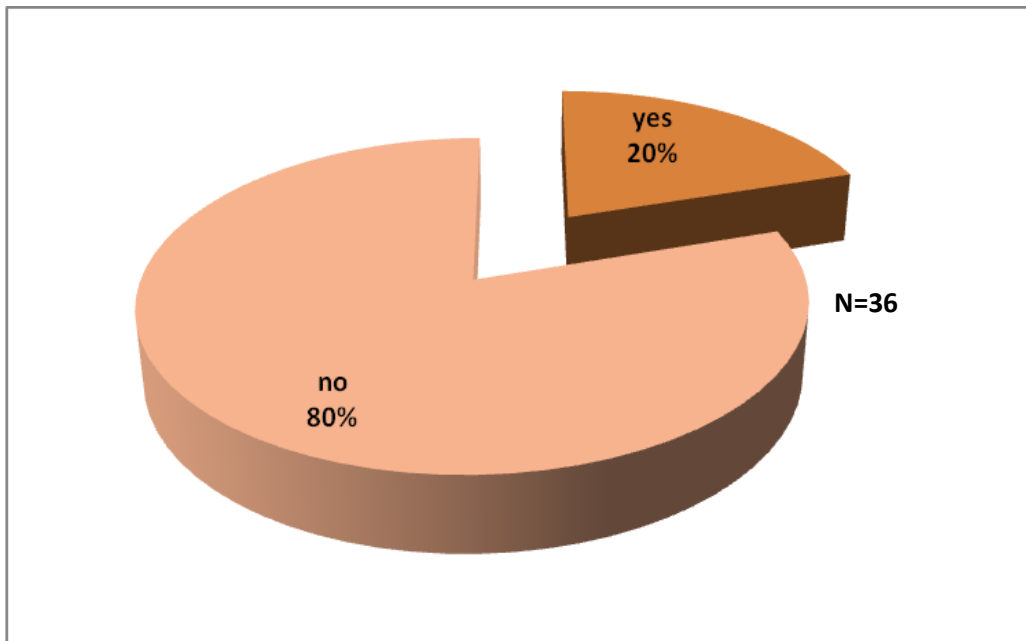
In a focus group discussion, children were asked to list down some of the reasons why children are trafficked. Some of the reasons given were; “to look for money, as a result of abusive step parents, peer pressure, parents neglective attitude, to travel to places, go to town, have own money, curiosity, poverty, clashes, war, domestic violence, community perceptions towards a person, feeling of rejection, single parenthood, lack of education, adolescence, truancy”. They also added that “some of the reasons that pull people into being trafficked are; Good gifts, nice dressing, peer pressure, delinquency, be rich and recognized, luxurious lifestyle, better life, go to school in town, have own money, help parents”.

The study interviewed a total of 14 key informants and all of them indicated that the most common reason as to why these children were trafficked was for child labour with 30.8%, this was followed by sexual exploitation 21.2% poverty with 19.2%, vulnerability e.g. orphans, primitivism with 13.5%, promises for a better life or education with 9.6%, poor security measures, fulfillment of cultural beliefs e.g. sacrifices and business with 1.9%.

4.3.10 Respondents Knowledge of Traffickers or and the Cartels

The children were asked if they had any knowledge of traffickers or and the cartels. The findings are discussed below.

Figure 15: Respondents Knowledge of Traffickers or and the Cartels



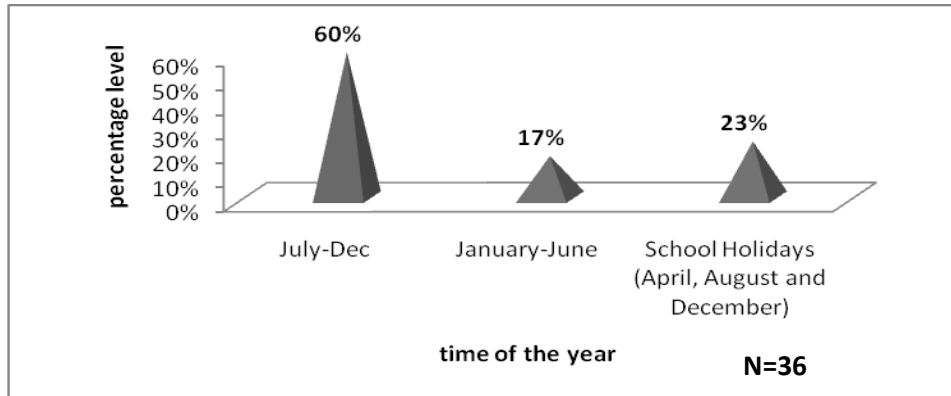
As per the findings, majority (80%) of the respondents did not have any knowledge of traffickers or and the cartels and 20% said they knew someone.

According to the focus group discussions, the respondents described human trafficking as “selling people, trading in people, kidnapping someone, stealing children and selling them, misusing and mistreating people, cheating children that they are going to go to school in town. Making children to do hard work without pay. Abusing children sexually, battering children, making children to beg.”

4.3.11 Time of the Year When Children left home

The trafficked children were asked to indicate when or which time of the year they left their home. The findings of the study are discussed below.

Figure 16: Time of the Year When Children Trafficking is Highest



As per majority (60%) of the respondents the time of the year when children trafficking was highest were July to December, 23% said that was during school holidays (April, August and December) and 17% said January to June.

4.4: Type of Employment for Trafficked Children

The third objective of the study was to investigate the type of employment trafficked children were engaged in. The areas of focus were; activities trafficked children were involved in, payment they were promised for the jobs and the number of hours they worked for.

4.4.1 Activities Respondents were involved in

The respondents were asked to state what they were told to do when they arrived at their destination. A summary of the findings is presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Activities Respondents were involved in

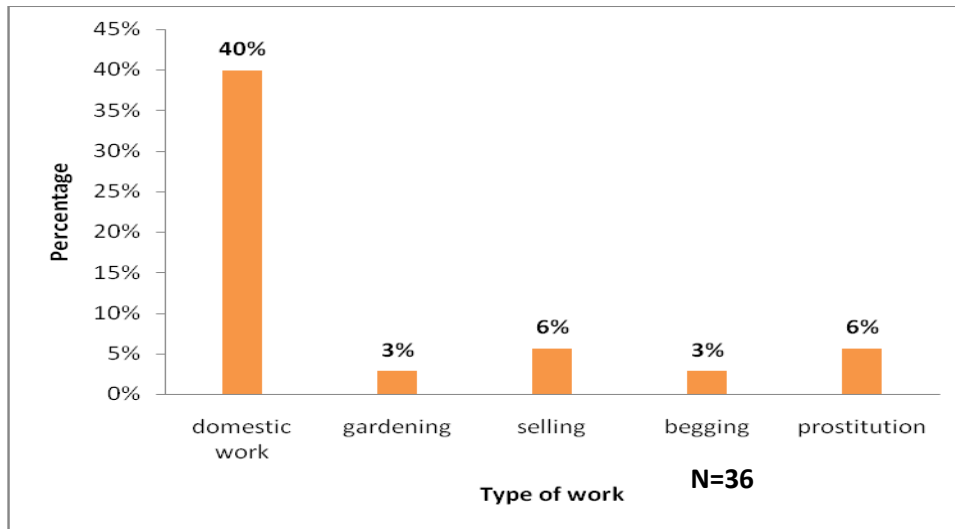
Activity	Number	Percent
Work	21	58
Go to school	15	42
Total	36	100

From the findings, majority (58%) of the respondents were told to work when they arrived at their destination and 42% of the respondents were told to go to school when they arrived at their destination.

4.4.2 Type of Work Respondents were Promised

The (58%) respondents who said they were told to work when they arrived at their destination were then asked to describe the type of work they were asked to do.

Figure 17: Type of Work Respondents told to do



According to the findings presented above, 40% of the respondents said that they were involved in domestic work, 6% of the respondents said that they were involved in selling and prostitution each and 3% of the respondents said that they were involved in gardening and begging each. This implies that the trafficked children would be involved in casual labour.

4.4.3 Payment for Promised Jobs

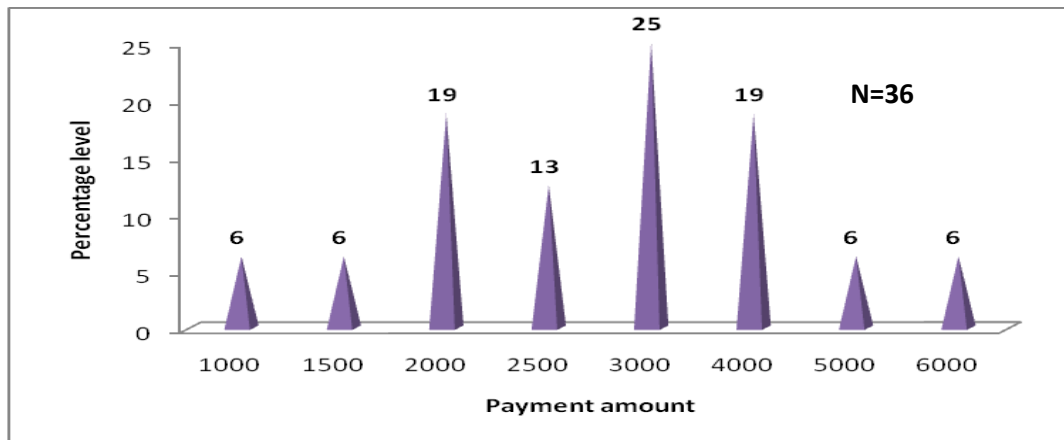
The study went on to determine if the respondents were promised to be paid for that job. The findings are as summarized in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Payment for Promised Jobs

Payment	Number	Percent
Yes	26	72
No	10	28
Total	36	100

As per the findings, 72% of the respondents agreed that they had been promised some payment for the job while 28% of the respondents disagreed to this. In light of this, the respondents were asked to state the amount of money they were promised as payment for the jobs.

Figure 18: Amounts Promised for the Jobs



The findings illustrate that most (25%) of the respondents were promised to be paid Kshs. 3,000, 19% of the respondents were promised to be paid Kshs. 2,000 and 4,000 each, 13% of the respondents were promised to be paid Kshs. 2,500 while 6% of the respondents were promised to be paid Kshs. 1,000; 1,500; 5,000 and 6,000 each.

4.4.4 Actual Activities Assigned to Respondents

The study sought to establish the activities the respondents were asked to do upon arriving at their places of destination. The responses were placed on multiple response table as presented below.

Table 12: Actual Activities Assigned to Respondents

Assignment	Frequency	Percent
Food Vending	1	0.8
Fishing	2	1.5
Labour In The Farms	2	1.5
Forced Marriage	2	1.5
Casual Labour	4	3.0
Hawking	5	3.7
Stealing	7	5.3
Drug Peddling	9	6.8
Begging	22	16.5
Sexual Exploitation/ Pornography	22	16.5
Prostitution	23	17.3
Domestic Work	34	25.6
Total	133	100

From the above findings, the most common activity the respondents were forced to do was domestic work as represented by 25.6%, this was followed by prostitution as represented by 17.3%, sexual exploitation/pornography and begging as represented by 16.5% each, drug peddling as represented by 6.8%, stealing as represented by 5.3%, hawking as represented by 3.7%, casual labour as represented by 3%, forced marriage and labour in the farms and fishing as represented by 1.5% for each, finally food vending as represented by 0.8%. This implies

that the respondents were asked to engage in other works unrelated to what they had been promised.

4.4.5 Forceful Engagement in Assigned Activities by Respondents

The study went on to try and establish whether the respondents were forced to engage in this activity. In relation to this, all the respondents agreed that they were forced to engage in this activity.

The respondents further described how they were forced to engage in more than one activity. The responses were placed on multiple response table as presented in table 13 below.

Table 13: How Respondents were forced to engage in the Activities

Forced through	Frequency	Percent
No Food	3	3.3
Isolation, Locked Up	3	3.3
Threats	12	13.0
Sexually Raped/Abused	22	23.9
Beaten	25	27.2
Starvation	27	29.3
Total	92	100

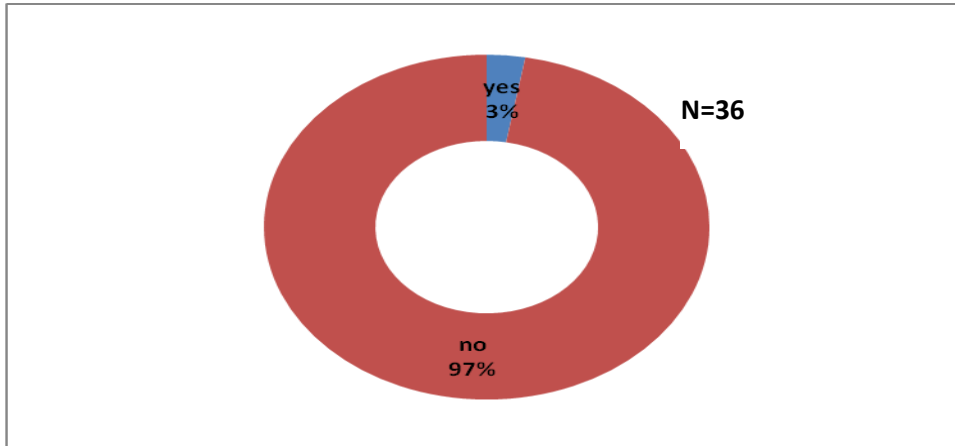
The most common way the respondents were forced to engage in the work activities was through starvation with 29.3% next was being beaten with 27.2%, sexually raped/abused with 23.9%, threats with 13% and finally isolation/locked up and no food with 3.3% each.

4.4.6 Actual Amounts Paid to Respondents for the Assigned Activities.

The respondents were asked whether they were paid for the assigned work.

A summary of the findings is illustrated in Figure 19 below.

Figure 19: Actual Amounts Paid to Respondents for the Assigned Activities

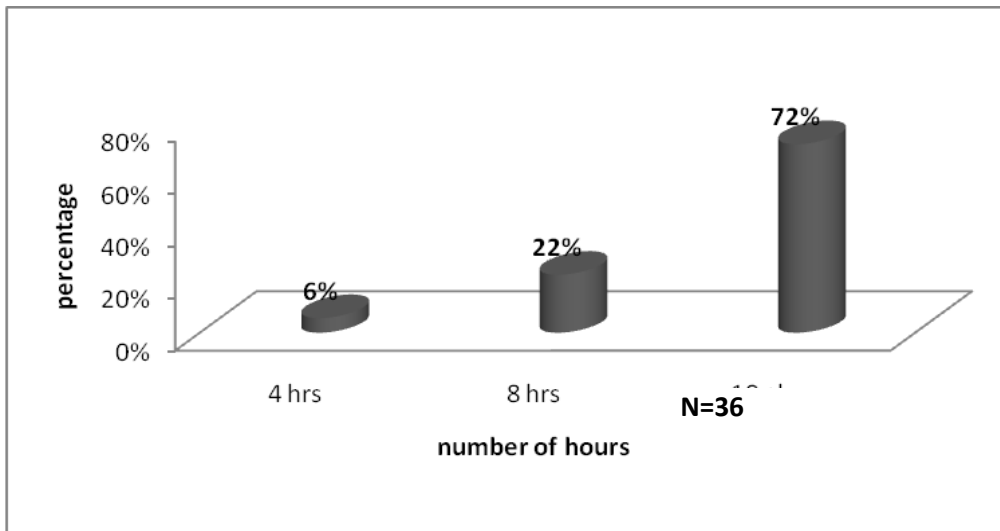


Majority (97%) of the respondents said they were not paid for performing the assigned activities and 3% of the respondents said they were paid for performing the assigned activities. The amount paid was five hundred shillings only ones.

4.4.7 Number of Hours Respondents Worked

The study sought to determine how many hours the respondents were working every day. The findings are as presented in Figure 20.

Figure 20: Number of Hours Respondents Worked



From the findings above, majority (72%) of the respondents said they worked for 10+hrs a day, 22% worked for 8 hours a day and 6% of the respondents said they worked for 4 hours a day. All the respondents worked for 7 days a week

4.5 The Level of Well Being of Trafficked Children

The fourth objective of the study was to assess the level of wellbeing of trafficked children by looking at the respondents; working hours per day, working days per week, situations faced at work, their willingness to go back home, and how institutions intervened to save the situation of the trafficked children .

4.5.1 Respondents Working Hours Per day on Average

The respondents were requested to state how many hours they were working per day on average.

Table 14: Respondents Working Hours Per day on Average

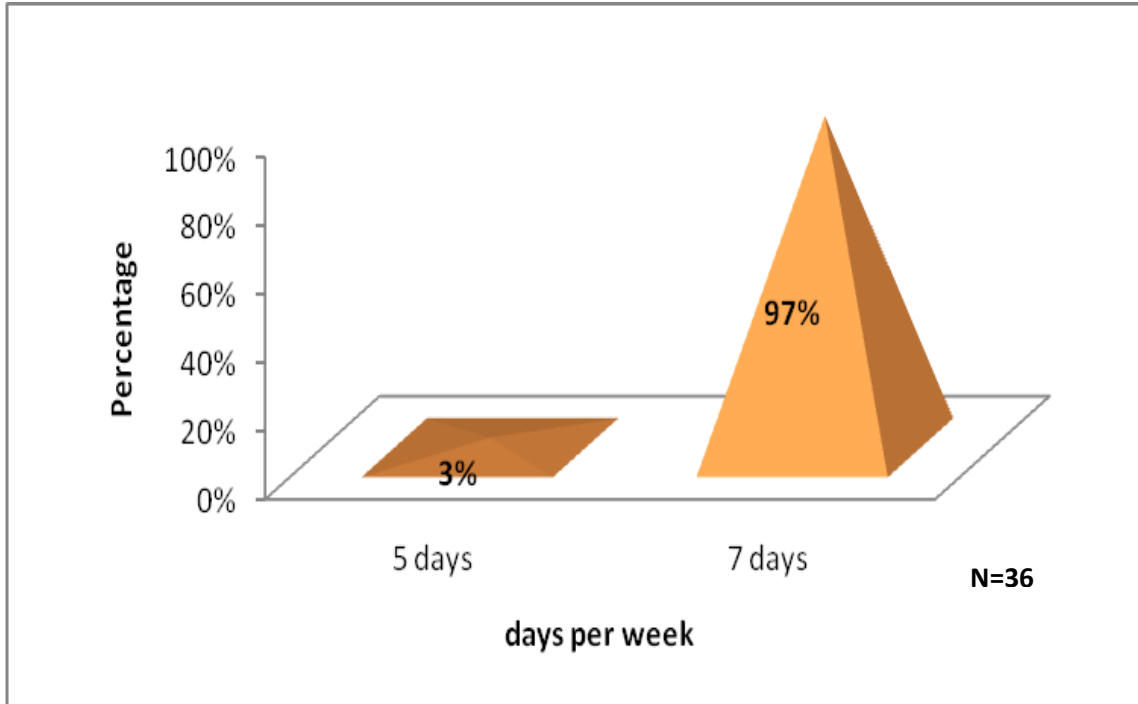
Hours	Number	Percent
0-6	2	5
7-12	11	31
13-18	17	47
19-24	6	17
Total	36	100

From the findings, most (47%) of the respondents stated that they worked for 13-18 hours per day on average, 31% of the respondents stated that they worked for 7-12 hours per day on average, 17% of the respondents stated that they worked for 19-24 hours per day on average and 5% of the respondents stated that they worked for 0-6 hours per day on average.

4.5.2 Respondents Working Days per Week on Average

The respondents were also asked to state how many days they were working per week on average.

Figure 21: Respondents Working Days per Week on Average



As per the findings, majority (97%) of the respondents stated that they worked for 7 days per week on average whereas 3% of the respondents stated that they worked for 1 day per week on average.

4.5.3 Situations Respondents Faced at Work

The respondents were required to describe the situations they faced at work. The findings are tabulated as shown.

Table 15: Situations Respondents Faced at Work

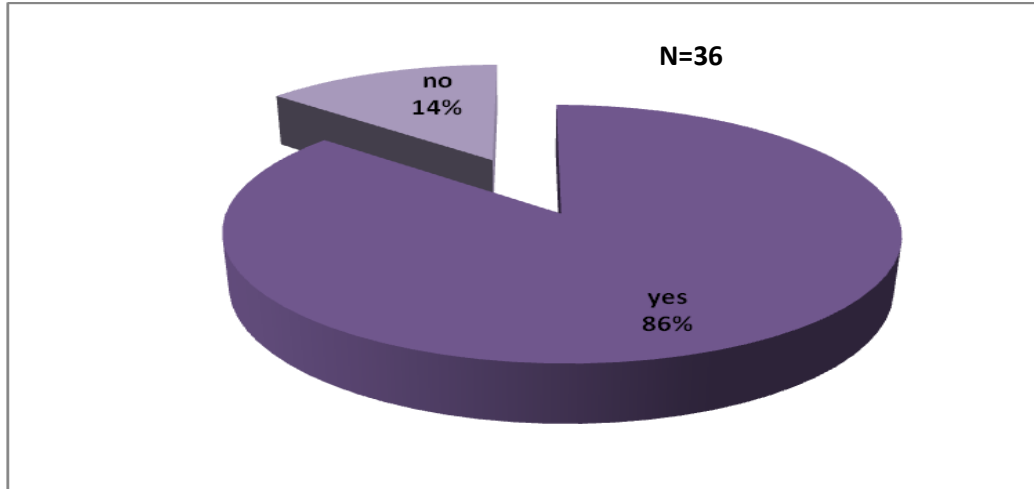
Situation	Frequency	Percent
Debt bondage	2	1.0
Punishment	3	1.5
Forced to use drugs or alcohol	4	2.0
Harsh living conditions e.g sleeping on the verandah, many people living in a dark room	6	3.0
Isolation, locked up	8	4.0
No money to survive	9	4.6
Psychological abuse (insults, torture)	11	5.5
Sexually abused/raped	22	11.1
Beaten	23	11.6
Starvation/no food	24	12.0
Threats	24	12.0
No medical care	27	13.6
No access to education	36	18.1
Total	199	100

The findings in Table 15 above revealed that the most common situation respondents faced at work was lack of access to education with 18.1% , this was followed by lack of medical care with 13.6%, threats and starvation/no food with 12% each, beaten with 11.6%, sexually abused/raped with 11.1%, psychological abuse (insults, torture) with 5.5%, no money to survive with 4.6%, isolation, locked up with 4.0%, harsh living conditions e.g. sleeping on the verandah, many people living in a dark room with 3%, forced to use drugs or alcohol with 2%, punishment with 1.5% and debt bondage with 1%.

4.5.4 Respondents Going Back to their Family

The study sought to determine if the respondents had been told that they would be taken back to their family. The respondents were asked if they were aware of these plans.

Figure 22: Respondents Going Back to their Family



According to the findings, majority (86%) of the respondents said they had been told that they would be taken back to their family while 14% said they were not aware of such plans.

The respondents who claimed they had been told that they would be taken back to their family were asked to state who had told them of these plans. A summary of the findings is discussed below.

Table 16: Plan to be taken home.

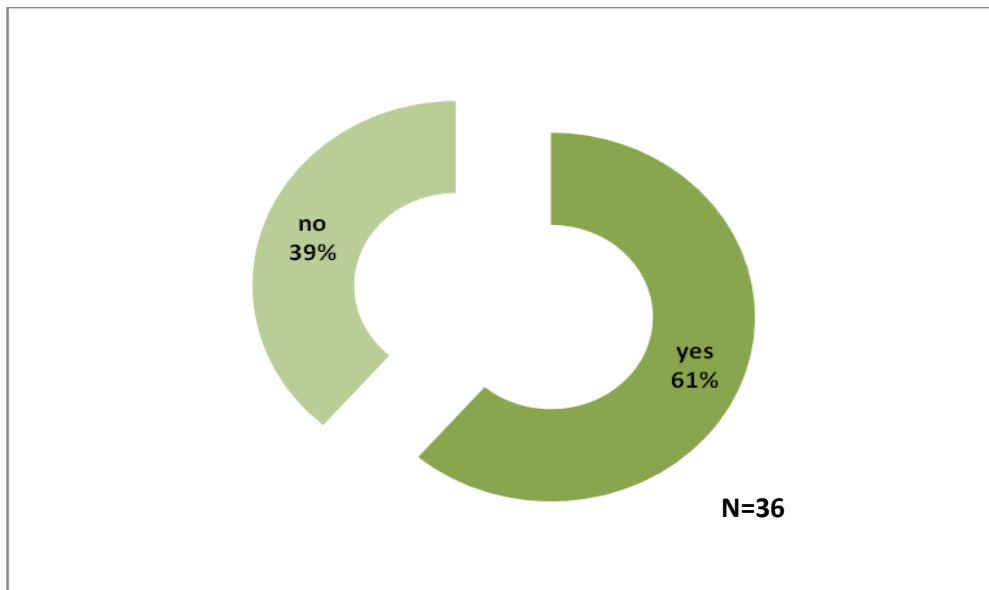
Plan told by	Number	Percent
Manager of home	12	33
GoK officer	6	17
Social worker	13	36
Dont know	5	14
Total	36	100

From the findings 36% of the respondents said they had been told that they would be taken back to their family by social workers, 33% of the respondents said they had been told that they would be taken back to their family by the manager of the homes, 17% of the respondents said they had been told that they would be taken back to their family by a GoK officer and 14% said they didn't know. This implies that most of the respondents said they had been told that they would be taken back to their family by social workers.

4.5.5 Willingness of Respondents to go Home

The respondents were requested to reveal their readiness and willingness to go home. The findings are described below.

Figure 23: Willingness of Respondents to go Home



The findings in Figure 26 portray that majority (61%) of the respondents were ready and willing to go home whereas 39% were not.

The respondents who were not ready and willing to go home were asked to explain their reasons for this hesitation.

Table 17: Reasons why respondents were not ready and willing to go home

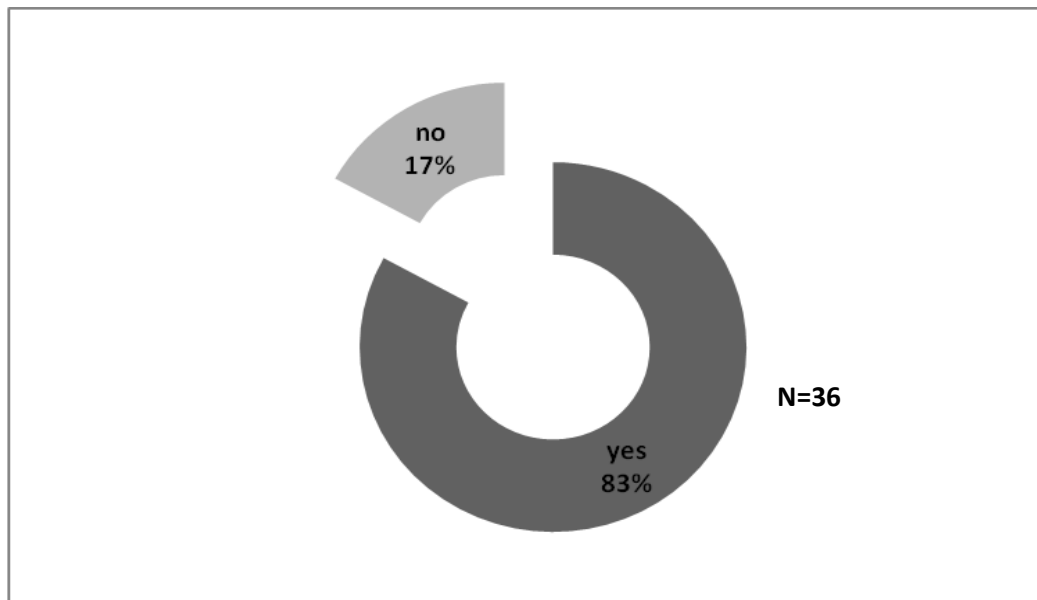
Reason	Frequency	Percent
They don't like me	1	9.1
I am ashamed	1	9.1
This place is good	4	36.4
Will go later	5	45.4
Total	11	100

The most common reason cited by the respondents who were not ready and willing to go home was they would go later as depicted by 45.4%, this was followed by the place they were currently in being good with 36.4% and they are ashamed as well as they are not liked with 9.1% each.

4.5.6 Physical Injuries Experienced by the Respondents

The respondents were asked whether they usually experienced physical injuries. The findings are as portrayed below.

Figure 24: Physical Injuries Experienced by the Respondents



Majority (83%) of the respondents revealed that they usually experienced physical injuries and 17% said that they did not usually experience physical injuries.

The study further asked the 14 key informants to describe the physical injuries that the children experienced. According to the 14 key informants, the most common physical injuries they have come across that the children usually experience was defilement with 30%, this was followed by bruises with 21%, open wounds 14% , while broken limbs, beaten malnutrition, overworked and withdrawal was 7% each.

4.5.7 Psychological or and Health Injuries Experienced by the Respondents

For qualitative data, the 14 key informants were asked whether the children had shown symptoms of psychological or and health injuries when they were taking care of them. Information given revealed that Majority (80%) stated that the children had experienced psychological or and health injuries while 20% said that the children did not experience psychological or and health injuries.

The study further probed the key informants to describe psychological or and health injuries they have come across that the children had experienced. The most common psychological/ health injuries children had come across/ experienced was trauma with 25.9%, this was followed by confusion with 14.8% , Poor health e.g. malnourishment, STIs with 12.9% , neglect with 11.1% , fear and fatigue with 7.4% each, Separation from parents with 5.6%, rape, loss of memory and verbal abuse with 3.7% , Confinement and Removal from school with 1.9%.

This was supported by focus group discussions who also revealed that “*some of the effects of trafficking were; Health effects- STI, HIV/AIDS infections, mental illness, emotional stress, kwashiorkor, depression, poor vision, beatings, no treatment, stunted growth due to overworking, getting TB, lack of sleep, poor nutrition, lack of concentration, bed wetting. Social effects- low self-esteem, no friends, isolated, no access to your relatives, loose of culture, no communication, no education, no playing, no participation in any decision making, stigma, drug abuse, cruelty to others, don't care attitude, loneliness*”.

4.5.8 How Institutions have intervened in the issues of trafficked children

The Key informants were asked to state how they have or their institution intervened in the issues trafficked children faced at work. The findings were placed on multiple response table.

Table 18: How Respondents/Institutions have intervened in issues of trafficked children

Interventions	Frequency	Percent
Admission in the institution	2	4
Legal assistance	4	8
Medical Treatment	13	26
Referrals	15	30
Provision of psychosocial counseling	16	32
Total	50	100

As per the findings, the most common way the respondents have or their institution intervened in the issues trafficked children faced was Provision of psychosocial counseling with 32%, referrals with 30%, medical treatment with 26%, legal assistance with 8% and admission in the institution with 4%.

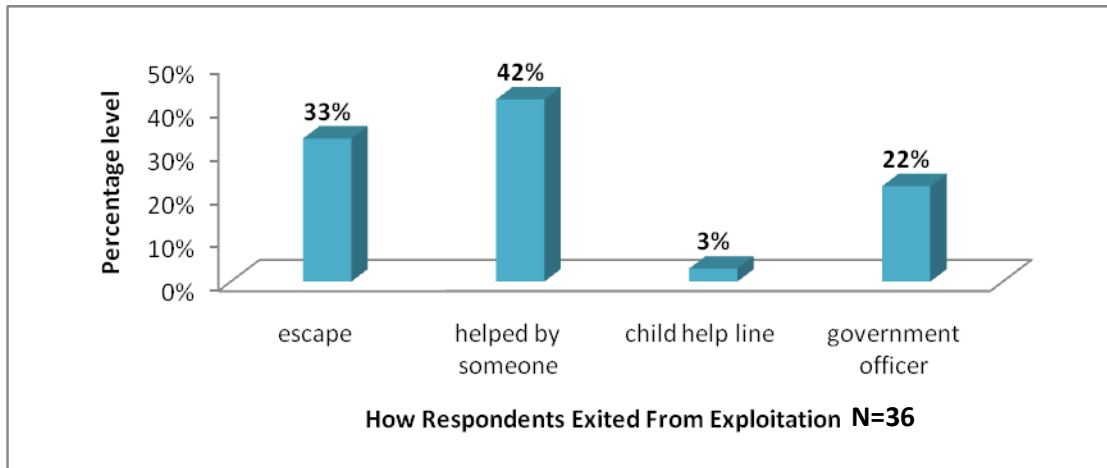
4.6 The effectiveness of intervention measures

The final objective of the study was to examine the effectiveness of intervention measures using variables such as; how respondents exited from exploitation, knowledge of organizations/institutions that assist victims of human rights abuses, prosecution of human rights abusers, respondents knowledge of counter trafficking in Persons Act, how respondents can help their peer group not to fall victims of child trafficking.

4.6.1 How respondents exited from exploitation

The study asked the respondents how they exited from exploitation; accordingly the findings are discussed below.

Figure 25: How respondents exited from exploitation



The findings presented in figure 21 above depict that most (42%) of the respondents said they exited from exploitation by being helped by someone, 33% of the respondents said they exited from exploitation by escaping, 22% of the respondents said they exited from exploitation by a government officer and 3% of the respondents said they exited from exploitation by child help line.

The study probed the respondents who said they exited from exploitation by being helped by someone were asked who this people who helped them were. The responses were placed on multiple response table below.

Table 19: Persons who Helped Respondents Exit from Exploitation

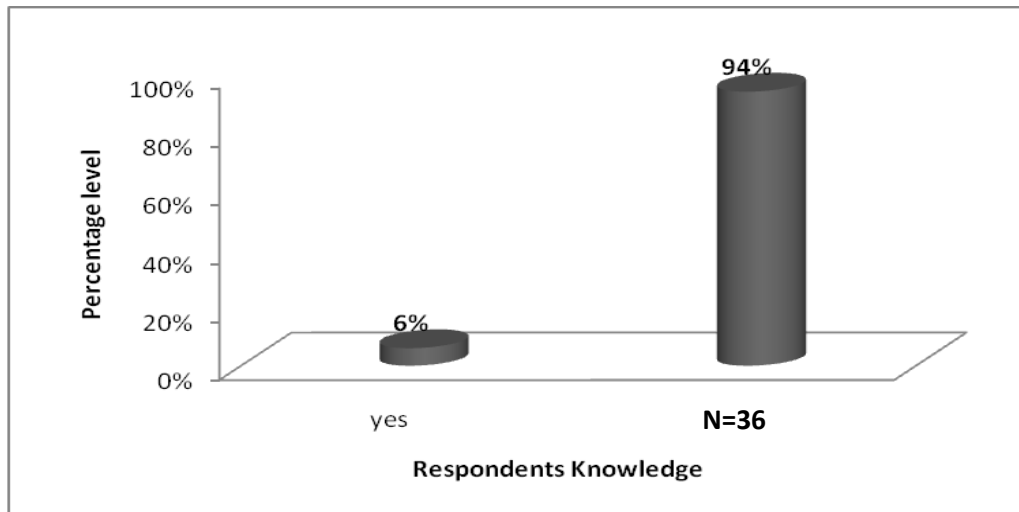
Person	Frequency	Percent
Village Elder	1	5
Children's Officer	1	5
Madrassa Teacher	1	5
CWSK-NGO	1	5
Teacher	1	5
Good Samaritan	2	10
Friend	2	10
Neighbour	11	55
Total	20	100

The most common person cited as having helped the respondents exit from exploitation was neighbours with 55%; this was followed by friends and good Samaritan with 10% each and teacher, CWSK-NGO, Madrassa teacher, children’s officer and village elder with 5% each.

4.6.2 Respondents Knowledge of Organizations/Institutions that Assist Victims of Human Rights Abuses

The respondents were asked if they were aware of any organizations/institutions that provide assistance to victims of human rights abuses at their place of destination.

Figure 26: Respondents Knowledge of Organizations/Institutions that Provide Assistance to Victims of Human Rights Abuses



As per the findings illustrated above, 94% of the respondents said they were not aware of any organizations/institutions that provide assistance to victims of human rights abuses at their place of destination and 6% of the respondents said they were.

The respondents were also requested to name the organization/institution that assisted them at their place of destination. The findings are tabulated below.

Table 20: Organization/institution that assisted Respondents at their place of destination

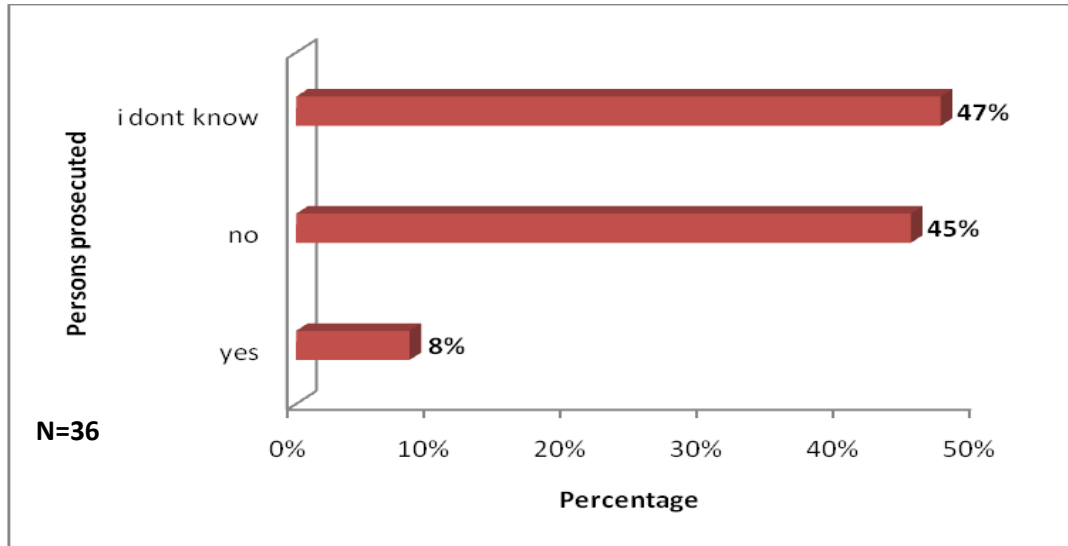
Institution	Number	Percent
Children's department	1	33.3
Police station	1	33.3
Mahali pa usalama	1	33.3

According to the findings, the organization/institution that assisted respondents at their place of destination were described as Children's department, Police station and Mahali pa Usalama with 33.3% each.

4.6.3 Prosecution of Persons for Human Rights Abuses

The respondents were asked if they were aware of anybody having been taken to court. The findings are discussed below.

Figure 27: Prosecution of Persons for Human Rights Abuses



Most (47%) of the respondents did not know if anybody was taken to court, 45% of the respondents said nobody was taken to court while 8% of the respondents said somebody was taken to court.

4.6.4 Respondents Knowledge of Counter Trafficking in Persons Act

The study sought to determine whether the respondents have heard of counter trafficking in persons Act. The study findings are as shown in table 23.

Table 21: Respondents Knowledge of Counter Trafficking in Persons Act

Knowledge of Act	Number	Percent
Yes	1	3
No	35	97
Total	36	100

Based on the findings, majority (35) of the respondents have not heard of counter trafficking in persons Act and 1 respondent had heard of counter trafficking in persons Act.

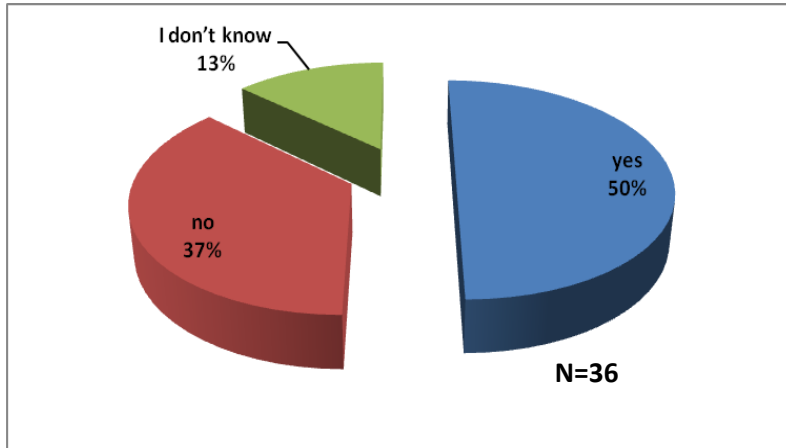
4.6.5 Respondents advice on how their peers can avoid falling victims of child trafficking

The respondents were asked to state how they can help their peer group not to fall victims of child trafficking. The findings of the study revealed that the respondents warned their peers to avoid being in the company of unknown people, to listen to their parents and teachers, to seek advice from parents before leaving for anywhere, to be committed Christians and to go to school. The respondents would also ask the community to take care of orphans.

4.6.6 Government efforts in addressing issues of child trafficking

The respondents were asked for their opinion on whether the government is doing enough to address this issue within their area. The findings are as illustrated below.

Figure 28: Sufficiency of Governments efforts to address child trafficking



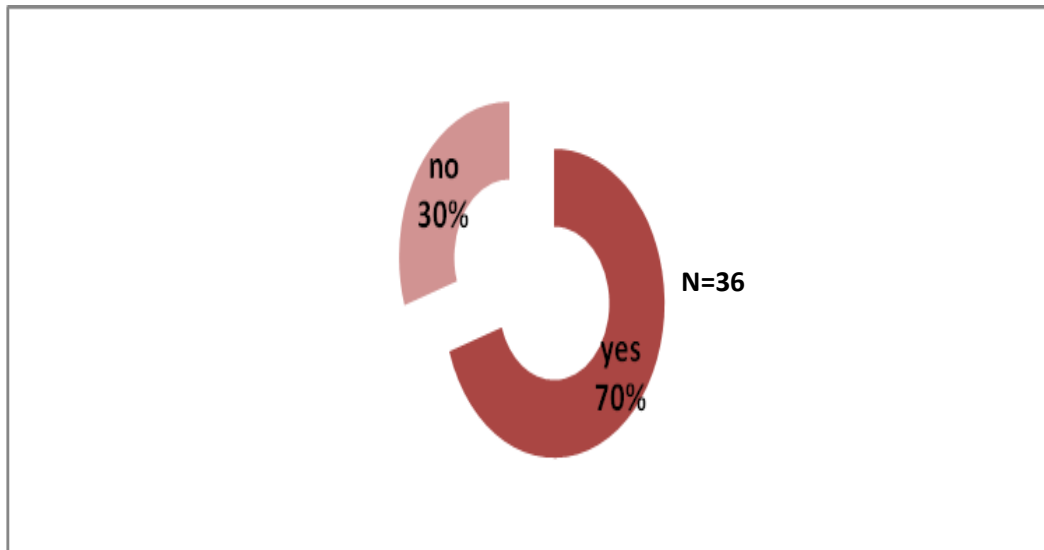
Majority (50%) of the respondents were of the opinion that the government was doing enough to address this issue, 37% of the respondents were of the opinion that the government was not doing enough to address this issue while the remaining 13% of the respondents did not know whether the government is doing enough to address this issue.

The respondents who were of the opinion that the government is doing enough to address this issue were asked to state some of the interventions the government has done to address the issue of child trafficking. Accordingly, the respondents said that the government was supporting and assisting child trafficking victims e.g. schooling, medical care, Prosecution of perpetrators, creating public awareness on the issue, by-laws and rescue of the affected children.

4.6.7 Knowledge of Policies in Place to Address Human Trafficking

The study sought to establish the respondents' knowledge of policies that are in place to address human trafficking in Kenya. The respondents were therefore asked if they knew of policies that are in place to address human trafficking in Kenya.

Figure 29: Knowledge of Policies in Place to Address Human Trafficking



The findings reveal that majority (70%) of the respondents knew of policies that are in place to address human trafficking while 30% of the respondents did not know.

4.6.9 More information on intervention

According to the focus group discussions “*what can be done to ensure that no trafficking takes place includes; Individuals not to have bad company, go to church and pray, go to school and talk to teacher, always share ideas with others, do not agree to everything, don’t run away from home, do not talk to strangers or get gifts from them, avoid wanting to have money, self-discipline.*

Family to protect their children, parents not to trust their relatives, family members to be taught proper parenting, parents not to fight every day, to love children equally, government should support poor families; orphans should be taken to school by the government. Parents should not let their children to go and work as house helps; the family should fend for their children.

Society to be care takers of their neighbors children, not to invite rich strangers to take advantage of the poor and orphaned children, report cases of child trafficking, report cases of child abuse, not to ridicule victims of sexual abuse, to stop violence against children, to stop trafficking poor children. Society should punish traffickers.

Government to educate people on child protection, teach people on laws of Kenya and their rights, protect trafficked children and not put them in children jail, resettle the victims in their country, punish the traffickers very harshly, take the children to school, assist the victims, children should not work for long hours. Government should teach people about the laws.

Civil societies (NGO's) help the children to know their rights, remove them to safe place, and advocate for the rights of the trafficked victims, help in resettling the victims, civil society should help the government to take care of trafficked children from different countries”.

It is evident from the data presented in this section that qualitative data has given revealing information especially during focus group discussion and key informants interviews.

4.7 Child Trafficking Case Studies - Narratives

The following four children gave narrative stories on how they were trafficked and what type of work they were engaged in and how they were rescued to a place of safety. The entire story is verbatim and was written as the child narrated.

4.7.1 Case Study 1

My name is Rabeka Osangol (not real name) aged 14 years old from Emuhaya village in Vihiga County. I was lured by a woman neighbor during the funeral preparations of my mother. I escaped from home and accompanied the woman to Nairobi where I was to be linked to another woman in Mombasa as a domestic worker. This I did immediately after the burial of my mother. My father reported the case to Children Officer in Emuhaya who sent him with a letter to the police station in Luanda to assist.

Meanwhile the woman who had taken me to Nairobi asked me to take care of his children as we wait for the other woman from Mombasa to come and pick me. I worked for the woman for one months and the following month the other woman came. The pay for that month was not given to me as the woman said that she had not employed me and that I was just being assisted by her because I was an orphan.

I had left school in form one at Kima girls. On my way to Mombasa at the bus station, I met with one of my neighbor who asked me where I was going. I had to lie to her because I did not

want to be in trouble with my father. I proceeded to Mombasa with my new employer whom I had never seen. My neighbour had a lengthy talk with her and I knew I was going to a good place.

On the bus, the new employer had other two girls of about my age. When we arrived in Mombasa, we were locked in a small dark room in a place called mushomoroni. We did not take supper. In the morning, two women came and took me and the other girl away. We were told we are going to work in a hotel where we are going to meet wazungus. We ended up in a small room in Mtwapa. There, we were told that people will come and we have to serve them. At this juncture, I realized that I had been sold to this woman. The other girl was coming from Uganda. Men came and we were mistreated very badly...sexually. A neighbor saw me when I was hanging my cloths and asked me if I needed help. I said yes after two days, the police came and took us away from the house. The woman had disappeared. We had been there for six month and we were never paid anything. My Ugandan mate has been taken back to her country by the consulate. I was afraid to go home because my father would kill me. The department of children has promised to take me back home and back to school through their office in vihiga. The woman who messed up my life is still at large. My neighbor from home committed suicide as I am told by my younger brother.

4.7.2 Case Study 2

My name is Abdunasir Suleiman (not his real name) am 14 years old and I come from Congo. Both my parents are dead and I stay with my younger sister and my grandmother. My father was killed in my presence with the militia men. I managed to escape to the village. My cousin brother told me that if I come to Kenya, I will meet the relatives of my mother and that I will be able to be taken to school. I had learnt up to standard two and am not good in writing. When we reached the Uganda border, my cousin talked with immigration officers and we were let in. on Kenyan boarder, he did the same and we were let in. we boarded a bus to Mombasa. On arrival my cousin told me that he was going for a short call. He left me with another man. That was the last I saw of him. This man took me to his house and he told me he can give me a job where I can earn four thousand dollars. I accepted and said I would work for him so that I can be able to take care of my younger sister. He gave me five hundred

dollars and he told me to do things which I cannot describe. It was then I realized that my life was in danger and I sought the help of an imam. I was sick and there was no going to hospital. The food was a problem and I had no body to turn to. The five hundred dollars had been taken back by the man. I was taken to the department of children services where I had to be taken to children court so that arrangements for my repatriation can be made. I have been going through counseling. I want to go back to my country and see my sister. My cousin is a very bad man and I wish not to see him again. The government should help me to get home. I wish I could be taken to school.

4.7.3 Case study 3

I am Tamaris Rodgers and I come from Tanzania a place called Moshi. I am 17 years old. I have been to school up to form three was in Taveta when I dropped out of school due to lack of school fees. I come from a broken family and I do not know where my mother is. I have been staying with my auntie who is a sister of my father. One of my aunties told me my mother is actually dead and that the parents of my mother are very rich people. Because my step mother did not like to stay with me, I should go and look for my grandmother who will take me as her daughter. On my way to Moshi, two women approached me and told me they could help me go back to school. They asked me to accompany them. The woman was coming from Kenya and the other from Tanzania.

When we arrived in Mombasa, I was taken to a room in Mwembe Tayari where disabled men, women and children were being kept. These people had been trafficked from Tanzania and they were begging on the streets in exchange for food. I was made to beg during the day and at night I was asked to go to clubs and dance naked. It was terrible. During one of my performance, a man came for a dance and he noticed I was crying. He whispered to me that he would help me escape the trap. He asked my boss if I could go with him to lodging. My boss accepted and the man made a deal with me. He sneaked me out of the lodging and pretended that I had robbed him and disappeared. He took me to one organization called SOLWODI where I was taken to a place of safety and the ring at mwembe tayari was reported to the authority. I have been undergoing counseling and am now ready to go back to school

next year. My aunty has been contacted and she is expecting me back home. My father is very irresponsible man. He drinks a lot and smokes marijuana- bhang

4.7.4 Case study 4

My name is Mercy Njeri and am 15 years old. I come from Muranga district. My father is dead and my mother is alive. I have four siblings after me and am the first born. After the death of my father, my mother asked me if I could drop out of school and work as a maid to supplement the family. She told me she had talked to her friend in Mombasa who had promised that she will employ me and in the evening I would attend dress making classes.

When I arrived in Mombasa, the woman was waiting for me at the stage. She took me to her house and she told me I would be paid three thousand shillings every month. I was to take care of her child who was in class one. I did every work in the house. She did not enroll me in dress making class as promised. At the end of the month she told me that all the money for my pay had been taken to my mother and that I should look for means and ways of buying my own sanitary and soap.

The woman was a single mother and men used to visit her in the house. One of her boyfriend forced me into having sex with him. After defiling me he left without paying me as he had promised. As the fate had it I became pregnant and I did not know what to do. I contemplated suicide but I did not know how to go about it. All this time the woman did not give me my pay nor take any money to my mother. She changed her phone number and my mother did not have a phone either.

When she discovered I was pregnant, she chased me out of her house. I went to a neighbour who gave me a phone and I called for help through 116 a toll free line. The officers contacted their office in Mombasa and I was rescued. Before the rescue, I had been raped by two boys at night. I had a miscarriage at the children home called young mothers. I have undergone counseling and the government has promised to take me to school come next year. My mother is depressed at home as I was told by my younger brother.

4.8 Conclusion of findings

The study established that child trafficking within Mombasa was common practice with majority of the children being brought in from other parts of the country, as well as outside Kenya. It was also established that the majority of children were engaged in domestic work with no pay. The trafficked children were subjected to physical injuries, lack of education, starvation and sexually abused. The study also established that, children from disadvantaged families and those who are orphans were prone to being trafficked. The research also established that the gender of the most trafficked children was female aged between 13-18 years with primary level of education. This showed that the rate of female children not transiting to secondary level of education could be high. The study also established that the government has done a lot to address the issue of child trafficking but more effort needs to be done by both the government and civil society in order to curb child trafficking.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section presents the findings based on the objectives of the study.

5.1.1 Personal Characteristics of Children Who Have Been Trafficked

The study found out that the respondents were of varying ages with the most being between 13-18 years and 8-12 years. The respondents under the age of 18 represented the children drawn from children homes and rescue centers while the respondents above the age of 19 represented the adults drawn from various organizations dealing in counter trafficking in Mombasa. Victims of trafficking do not fall into a single demographic category. This concurs with USDOS (2010) that human trafficking is a \$32 billion dollar industry that preys on adults and children, boys and girls, rich and poor, and affects every country in the world. The Bureau of Public Affairs estimates that, at any given time, over 12 million people, both adults and children, are enslaved around the world, over half of which are girls and women (2010).

Most of the children who were victims of trafficking had both or one parent as well as other siblings; however, the parents did not have a source of income. For the few parents who had a source of income, the mothers were farmers, casual labourers, grocers or sell clothes. On the other hand, their fathers were farmers, fish mongers, security officer or sells clothes. The study also established that the persons who organized most of the respondents' trip from home are people close to them such as their grandmother, aunt, uncle, mother, cousin and father. For those respondents whose trip was organized by persons other than family members the relationship was found to be based on strangers, friendship and neighbours. Poverty is often mentioned as a "cause" of trafficking. For example, there have been reports of positive correlations between the impoverishment of parents and their likelihood to believe the promises made by traffickers (Fong, 2004).

5.1.2 The Level of Child Trafficking in Mombasa

The study established that the frequency of human trafficking among children within Mombasa was commonly practiced. However, most of the trafficked children do not come from within the County. Nyanza was ranked as the highest region where trafficked children came from followed by Nairobi, Western Kenya as well as central Kenya.

The age cohorts of girl children that are highly trafficked were found to be 13-18 years, while those of boy children that are highly trafficked are 0-7 years.

The most common reason as to why these children are trafficked was revealed as child labour, this was followed by sexual exploitation, poverty, vulnerability e.g. orphans, primitivism, promises for a better life or education, poor security measures, fulfillment of cultural beliefs e.g. sacrifices and business. Knowledge of traffickers or and the cartels was found to be very low. This was also the case with trafficking points or areas within Mombasa region where child trafficking took place.

The study also established that various means were used to travel to Mombasa by the trafficked children as well as the child traffickers. These included; bus, truck, train, personal vehicles, employment bureaus, boda boda and on foot. Additionally, the children did not travel alone, they were accompanied by either the; exploiter, recruiter and other children.

The study also found out that a few of the trafficked children had crossed an international border although they had not used their own passport to cross international borders. They had crossed international borders illegally after recruiter paid someone, with no papers or by hiding themselves.

Most of the trafficked children were found to come from a poor background, middle income and broken families e.g. divorced, orphaned backgrounds and only a few come from a rich background.

The time of the year when child trafficking was highest was July to December, or during school holidays (April, August and December).

5.1.3 Type of Employment Trafficked Children are Engaged in

The study revealed that the trafficked children would be involved in casual labour. Majority of the respondents were told to work when they arrived at their destination with the types of work they were involved in being; domestic work, selling, prostitution, gardening and begging. Moreover the children had been promised some monetary payments for the work done to the tunes of Kshs. 2,000-6,000. However, the trafficked children never received such payments and were instead forced to engage in other works unrelated to what they had been promised such as; sexual exploitation, prostitution, stealing, drug peddling, pornography, forced marriage and labour in the farms and fishing.

The most common way the respondents were forced to engage in the work activities was found to be through starvation, being beaten, sexually raped/abused, threats and isolation/locked up and no food. The study also revealed that the trafficked children worked for 7 days a week and upto 10+hrs a day, 8 hrs a day or 4 hrs a day.

5.1.4 The Level of Well Being of Trafficked Children

The trafficked children revealed that they worked for over 8 hours per day on average and for 7 days per week on average.

The study also established that the most common situation respondents faced at work was lack of access to education, this was followed by lack of medical care, threats, starvation/no food, beaten, sexually abused/raped, psychological abuse (insults, torture), no money to survive, isolation, locked up, harsh living conditions e.g. sleeping on the verandah, many people living in a dark room, forced to use drugs or alcohol, punishment and debt bondage.

Dillon (2008) observed that many victims are also subjected to non-sexual abuse, including physical, psychological, and economical. Both male and female victims are beaten into submission and are often-time denied any type of medical care. For girls, boys, and women sold for commercial sex, there are typically no precautions taken by the exploiters to ensure sexual health and, in the event that the victim contracts a sexually transmitted infection, no procedures are undertaken to cure or prevent further developing of the problem. In addition,

many traffickers will give the victims drugs, such as meth or cocaine. The development of a drug addiction is extremely beneficial for traffickers, as victims may readily turn to drugs in order to deal with the daily trauma they are experiencing and is a very thick metaphoric chain. Even if a victim is to escape or be bought and given freedom, many of these individuals return to their traffickers in order to feed their drug craving (Dillon, 2008). Victims are often not permitted to go to school, even if the victim is of an age where attending school is legally required (up until 16 years old in the U.S.A.), or get a job other than the services the trafficker is exploiting the victim for (FCADV, 2009).

The children experienced physical injuries as well as psychological or and health injuries. The most common physical injuries that the children experienced was defilement, this was followed by bruises, open wounds and broken wounds, beaten, Poor Health, overworked and withdrawal.

On the other hand the most common psychological/ health injuries that the children usually experienced was trauma, this was followed by confusion, Poor health e.g. malnourishment, STIs, neglect, fear, fatigue, Separation from parents, rape, loss of memory, verbal abuse, confinement and removal from school. Many psychological studies on the psychological wellness and stability of victims of human trafficking have shown that the victims often-time show symptoms of Post Trauma Syndrome Disease , anxiety, or mood disorders, especially depressive or anxiety symptoms (Zimmerman et al, 2006; Hossain et al, 2010; Ostrovschi et al, 2011; Williamson, Dutch, Clawson, 2010). The experience of being trafficked is similar to the traumatic experience of victims of sexual violence or torture. Victims of human trafficking especially women, often experience sexual violence, regardless of whether the case is labor trafficking or sex trafficking. Sexual abuse is used against female victims in efforts to “keep them in compelled service” (United States., & United States, 2009); in fact, it is not uncommon for girls to be gang raped in order to break them (Leighton, 2008). In regards to human trafficking, girls and women are forced into prostitution, performing sexual acts with up to 25 men a night. Because a victim of trafficking has lost all ability to make any decisions, as the trafficker has reduced him/her to nothing more than a commodity, the opportunity for

consent is taken away; therefore, each sexual act the victim is forced into can be described as sexual assault and be its own case of sexual violence.

The study went on to establish that the majority of the rescued children had been told that they would be taken back to their family. They had been told that they would be taken back to their family by social workers, the manager of the homes and by a GoK officer. In light of this, majority of them were ready and willing to go home.

For those not ready, the most common reason cited was they would go later as; this was followed by the fact that, the place of safety they were currently staying was good as compared to their home and that they are ashamed to go back. They also cited that they feel they are not liked at home. The most common programmes offered in the institution was, counseling followed by reintegration, repatriation and diversion. Finally the most common way used to intervene in the issues trafficked children faced at work were Provision of psychosocial support, referrals, medical treatment, legal assistance and admission in the institution.

5.1.5 The Effectiveness of Intervention Measures

The trafficked children were established to have mostly exited from exploitation by being helped by someone, escaping, a government officer and child help line respectively. The most common person found to have helped the trafficked children exit from exploitation was neighbors; this was followed by friends, Good Samaritan, teacher, non- governmental organizations, Madrassa teachers, children's officers and village elders.

The organizations/institutions that provide assistance to victims of human rights abuses at their place of destination were not well known to the trafficked children. The organization/institution that assisted respondents at their place of destination were described as Children's department, Police station and Mahali pa usalama only.

The study also established that most of the trafficked children did not know if anybody was taken to court. However, the Key informants agreed that their institution receive witnesses to

provide more information to the nature of injuries the children underwent. Additionally, the gender of some of these witnesses was also not known. Most of the trafficked children were found not to have heard of counter trafficking in persons Act

The study revealed that the respondents would advise their peers to avoid being in the company of unknown people, to listen to their parents and teachers, to seek advice from parents before leaving for anywhere, to be committed Christians and to go to school. They would also ask the community to take care of orphans. Majority (50%) of the respondents were of the opinion that the government is doing enough to address this issue within their area, 37% of the respondents were of the opinion that the government is not doing enough to address this issue within their area while the remaining 13% of the respondents did not know whether the government is doing enough to address this issue within their area.

The government was found to be doing a lot to address this issue of child trafficking within their area by; supporting and assisting child trafficking victims e.g. rescue, schooling, medical care, Prosecution of perpetrators, creating public awareness on the issue, by-laws such as clubs being required not admitting kids and lastly implementation of the Counter-trafficking in persons act. The most common policy in place to address human trafficking in Kenya was found to be the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act; followed by Children's Act, Sexual Offences Act, Code of conduct, and IEC Materials on child trafficking and Girl Child Schooling.

5.2 Conclusion

The study sought to establish the extent and effect of child trafficking in Mombasa. This was done through collection of both primary and secondary data where descriptive study design was used. The target population were 36 trafficked children between the ages of 8-18 years and 14 were adult key informants who were caregivers to trafficked children.

By conducting this study, a number of issues have come out clearly and in a more contextualized manner. Firstly is that, even though child labor is prohibited, worst still is that these children (most of who come from Western Kenya) were engaged in casual labor,

domestic work, and child prostitution. They did not receive any payment for the work done despite working for long hours and subsequently at the behest of their wellbeing.

Secondly, traveling by bus and being accompanied by someone that these children knew particularly during the school holidays indicates that there is an element of trust by care givers of these children who entrusted their children to people they knew well, but these people abused the trust. It was also observed that a significant number of trafficked children into Mombasa County came from other countries. It is apparent from the findings that, orphans with no parents or with one parent and children from poor backgrounds between the ages of 13 years and 17 years are highly vulnerable and easy targets for being trafficked.

There is urgent need for the government and civil society to work closely with stakeholders in other regions to ensure that all children are protected from all forms of abuse. This therefore means that, challenges of child trafficking can be effectively addressed if the government takes up the matter seriously and provide necessary resources that will lead into meaningful strategies and interventions that are tailor made to address the root causes that would eventually help to counter child trafficking.

5.3 Recommendations for Policy, research and Practice

Based on the findings the study made the following recommendations:

- a) Government need to equip the customs and immigration officers with both skills and equipment's that will enable them handle crimes on child trafficking.
- b) Government need to establish modern rehabilitation centres to accommodate victims of human trafficking before reuniting them back to the society where applicable.
- c) The Government should create more public awareness on the issue of child trafficking and child labour in our society.
- d) Industries and trade unions need to be engaged in formulating of policies and barriers that will discourage market entry of traffickers to exploit children.
- e) The Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) involved in rescue and rehabilitation of the trafficked victims be funded and supported by the government.

- f) Further studies need to be carried out on child trafficking to determine the trauma caused to children in relation to their growth and development.

These recommendations by no means cover all possible areas to help fight child trafficking. If implemented, it will go a long way in helping the fight against human trafficking, where very many vulnerable children will be saved from traffickers.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Interview Schedule for Children

INTRODUCTION

My name is Elizabeth Mbuka, a master's student at the University of Nairobi. I am the principle investigator in this study that aims to determine the effects of human trafficking among children in Mombasa. Human trafficking among children is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons (under the age of 18), by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.'

Name of child _____ Rescue center _____

Section 1 - Personal characteristics

Age _____ Gender _____ Place of birth _____

Nationality: _____ Level of Education _____ Religion _____

Honesty _____ Hobbies _____

Do you have parents? **YES / NO**

If YES, where do they stay? _____

What is their occupation? Mother _____ Father _____

If NO, which of your parents do you have? Mother _____ Father _____

If you have one or none of your parents, do you have a guardian at home: YES/NO

If NO, who supports you? _____

How many brothers and sisters do you have? Brothers _____ Sisters _____

Who organized your trip from home to this place? (Mother, Father, Sister, Brother, Uncle, Aunt, Cousin, Grandmother), others, please specify) _____

If not family-related, what is the relationship between you and that person? _____

Section 11- Type of employment of trafficked children

What were you told to do when you arrived? (Circle the appropriate answer) Work__ Go to school__

If Work, what type of work: domestic work___, gardening___, selling___, begging___, fishing___, other (specify) _____

Were you promised to be paid for that job? Yes / No

If YES, how much? _____

What activities were you later asked to do? (Mark all applicable answers with X)

Begging___

Domestic work___

Labour in the farms___

Fishing___

Sexual exploitation___

Forced marriage___

Prostitution___

Other (specify) _____

Were you forced to engage in this activity? Yes / No

If yes, how were you forced? (Mark all applicable answers with an X)

Beaten ___

Sexually abused/raped ___

Starvation –

No food ___

Isolation, locked up ___

Threats ___

Others (specify) ___

Were you paid for this work? Yes / No

If yes, how much? _____

How many hours were you working every day? 4hrs___, 6hrs___, 8hrs___, 10hrs___, more than 10 hrs___

Section 111 - Level of child trafficking

How did you travel here? Bus___ Train___ Truck___ Foot___ Other (specify)_____

Did you travel alone? Yes / No

If No, with whom? (Mark all applicable answers with an X)

Recruiter___ Exploiter___ other children: - boys___, girls___, others specify)

Did you cross any international border? Yes / No

If YES, did you use your own passport? Yes / No

If NO, how did you cross the border? Crossed with no papers___ with fake papers___

Recruiter paid someone___ Hid myself _____ Other (specify) _____

How many other children have you mate who were brought to Mombasa the same way as you? Boys___, Girls___

Section 1V - Effectiveness of the intervention measures

How did you exit from exploitation? Through escape__ Helped by someone__ set free__ child help line___, Government officer___, Other_____

If helped by someone, by whom? _____

Were you aware of any organizations/institutions that provide assistance to victims of human rights abuses at your place of destination? Yes / No

If yes, did you try to contact them? Yes / No

If yes, what is the name of the organization/institution that assisted you?_____

Was anybody taken to court? Yes___, No___, Don't know

Have you heard of counter trafficking in persons Act? Yes___, No ___

How can you help your peer group not to fall victims of child trafficking?
by_____

Section V - Well-being of child victims

- How many hours were you working per day on average? _____ /24 hours
 - How many days were you working per week on average? _____ /7 days
 - At work, which of the following situations did you face? (Mark with X all that applies)
- Beaten ___
 - Sexually abused/raped ___
 - Starvation – no food ___
 - Isolation, locked up ___
 - Threats ___
 - No money to survive ___

- No medical care ____
- Harsh living conditions (describe) ____
- Psychological abuse (insults, torture) ____
- Forced to use drugs or alcohol ____
- Debt bondage (describe) ____
- Punishment ____
- Personal documents taken away ____
- Other (describe) ____
- No access to education

Narrative description/Additional details on the case:

Appendix 2: Interview guide for key informants

Part A: Demographic Factors

Age of the respondent

Gender

Education

Religion

Sub-County

Ward

Institution (where applicable)

Position

Part B: Extent of Human Trafficking

1. Kindly rate the frequency of human trafficking among children within your area. Tick where applicable (*1=highly practiced, 2= commonly practiced, 3= not common 4= doesn't exist, 5= I don't know*)

1	2	3	4	5

2. Do the trafficked children come from within the County?

YES

NO

Not sure

3. If NO, please list some of the places that these children have been trafficked from?
(*List them accordingly*)

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

4. What are the age cohorts of children that are highly trafficked (Put the age range for both sexes?)

Girls	Boys

5. Why are these children trafficked (kindly prioritize the list of answers based on evidences within the respondent's local context)

1	
2	
3	
4	

6. Do you know the traffickers or and the cartels?

YES

NO

7. Do you know the trafficking points or areas within your region?

YES

NO

b. If yes, what are the modes used to traffic these children? (Please list at least two modes)

8. What kind of background do the trafficked children come from (*please tick accordingly*)

Poor

Rich

Middle-income

Others.....

9. When or which time of the year is children trafficking highest (*Please write down the Months*)

10. Is the government doing enough to address this issue within your area?

YES

NO

b. If yes, what are some of interventions the government has conducted to address the issue of child trafficking? *(Please list at least three main interventions you know of)*

Part C: Effects of Human Trafficking among children

11. Generally from your assessment, what are the health statuses of children before, during and after being trafficked? *(1= extremely poor, 2= poor, 3= good, 4= perfect)*

Before	During	After

12. Do the children usually experience physical injuries?

YES

NO

b. If yes, what are some of the physical injuries you have come across? *(Please list at least three)*

13. Do the children usually experience psychological or and health injuries?

YES

NO

b. If yes, what are some of the psychological or and health injuries you have come across? *(Please list at least three according to priority of occurrence)*

14. How have you or your institution intervened in both Q.12-b and Q.13-b? (*tick any that is applicable to you*)

Referrals

Provision of psychosocial counseling

Medical Treatment

Legal assistance

Others.....

15. Does the institution receive witnesses to provide more information to the nature of injuries the children undergo

YES

NO

b. If yes, what is usually the gender of some of these witnesses? (*Please tick according to which gender usually report the most*)

Male

Female

Not sure

Others.....

Part D: Characteristics, type of employment and wellbeing of trafficked children

16. Do the trafficked children have parents? (*please tick, 1= If most of them have, 2= if very few of them have, 3= if most of them have one parent, 4= if all of them have none or one parent*)

1	2	3	4

b. If the answer provided in Q.16 is one, what is/are the source(s) of income for the parent?

--

17. Did the trafficked children access basic education before being trafficked?

YES

NO

18. Did or do the trafficked children access basic education after being rescued from the traffic?

YES

NO

19. What are some of the employment or money generating activities, the trafficked children are involved in? *(list at least three of these activities accordingly)*

1	
2	
3	
4	

20. Are the following programmes offered in the institution? *(Tick where applicable. You can tick in more than one box)*

Rehabilitation

Repatriate

Reintegrate

Diversion

Thank You for your time

Appendix 3: Check list of questions for group discussions

5.1.2 Personal Characteristics of Children Who Have Been Trafficked

The study found out that the respondents were of varying ages with the most being between 13-18 years and 8-12 years. The respondents under the age of 18 represented the children drawn from children homes and rescue centers while the respondents above the age of 19 represented the adults drawn from various organizations dealing in counter trafficking in Mombasa. Victims of trafficking do not fall into a single demographic category. This concurs with USDOS (2010) that human trafficking is a \$32 billion dollar industry that preys on adults and children, boys and girls, rich and poor, and affects every country in the world. The Bureau of Public Affairs estimates that, at any given time, over 12 million people, both adults and children, are enslaved around the world, over half of which are girls and women (2010).

Most of the children who were victims of trafficking had both or one parent as well as other siblings; however, the parents did not have a source of income. For the few parents who had a source of income, the mothers were farmers, casual labourers, grocers or sell clothes. On the other hand, their fathers were farmers, fish mongers, security officer or sells clothes. The study also established that the persons who organized most of the respondents' trip from home are people close to them such as their grandmother, aunt, uncle, mother, cousin and father. For those respondents whose trip was organized by persons other than family members the relationship was found to be based on strangers, friendship and neighbours. Poverty is often mentioned as a "cause" of trafficking. For example, there have been reports of positive correlations between the impoverishment of parents and their likelihood to believe the promises made by traffickers (Fong, 2004).

INTRODUCTION

Hallo my name is Elizabeth and I am going to be the moderator for this FGD. This discussion will take us about an hour .There will be no monetary gain at the end of this discussion and no one is forced to take part in it you are allowed to leave at any time you want and nothing will be done to you. During this discussion you do not need to say your name or any other thing that can make you identifiable. During this discussion I would like you to be as free as possible when giving your opinion and to give as much information as you can. You may refuse to answer any question or withdraw from the study at any time.

I understand how important it is that this information is kept private and confidential. I request that we have respect and confidentiality among ourselves during and after this discussion.

Thank you very much.

QUESTIONS

1 let's start this discussion, what is Human trafficking? What are some of the ways you can explain it?

2 What are some of the reasons that push people in to being trafficked?

3 What are some of the reasons that pull people into being trafficked?

4 What are some of the effects of trafficking?

-Health effects

-Social effects

5 What can be done to ensure that no trafficking takes place?

-Individual

-Family

-Society

-Government

-Civil society (NGO's)

Probes for Discussion

- Push factors
- Pull factors
- Education
- Social characteristics
- Type of employment
- Support by Family

That concludes our focus group discussions. Thank you so much for coming and sharing your thoughts and opinions with us. If you have additional information that you did not get to say in the focus group, please feel free to write it down and leave it with us.