



HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN KENYA

4th DRAFT REPORT

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CSEC	-	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
IHRB	-	Institute for Human Rights and Business
ILO	-	International Labour Organization
IOM	-	International Organization for Migration
NCA	-	National Crime Agency
NCRC	-	National Crime Research Centre
NGO	-	Non governmental Organization
TIP	-	Trafficking in Persons Report
UK	-	United Kingdom
UKHTC	-	United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	-	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USA	-	United States of America

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Human Trafficking

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, 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 (Palermo Protocol, 2000).”

Forced Labour

According to International Labour Organization it is compulsory work that takes different forms, including debt bondage, trafficking and other forms of modern slavery and the victims are often the most vulnerable women and girls.

Traffickers

Persons who engage in the criminal activity of trafficking human, this also refers to suspects, arrested and prosecuted persons who, through various means, have come to the attention of criminal justice system actors.

Socio-economic

It is based on household income, expenditure, population, educational level, housing gender and social status within the community.

Human Smuggling

Human smuggling refers to the facilitation, transportation, attempted transportation or illegal entry of a person or persons across an international border, in violation of one or more countries' laws, either clandestinely or through deception, such as the use of fraudulent documents.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

This study sought to examine human trafficking in Kenya. Human trafficking is a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights. The general objective of study was to examine human trafficking in Kenya with a view to informing prevention, control and mitigation measures by agencies in the criminal justice system. The study examined the prevalence of human trafficking in Kenya, main types/forms, factors contributing to human trafficking; victims and their socio-economic profiles, survival mechanisms of victims and survivors; the recruiters and their socio-economic profiles; facilitators and networks, sources, transit routes, modes of transportation and destinations of trafficked human beings. The payment cost involved, socio-economic effects of human trafficking, intervention strategies and their effectiveness; and finally best practices in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings; challenges faced in preventing and combating and possible solutions. This research was initiated to provide detailed understanding of human trafficking in Kenya.

Study Methods

The study employed a survey design. This design of the methodology implied spending a lot of time in the communities where victims of human trafficking could be found. The techniques applied were the following: analysis of secondary reference materials, observation, unstructured and semi-structured interviews with key informant. Data was collected using questionnaire for Key Informants and Interview schedules for sample respondents. Data was analyzed using statistical packages for social sciences (SPSS) version 21.0. Findings are then presented in distribution frequency and percentage tables and figures. The use of descriptions and quotations was instrumental in the analysis and presentation of qualitative data. All the data was presented in themes guided by the research questions. Review of literature identified gaps in policy and related studies is also covered. The field work was carried out in the across the Country in 20 counties that were sampled, with 735 sample respondents with 25 key informants drawn from institutions addressing human trafficking in Kenya and elsewhere.

Key Findings

Results of the study indicate that:

- i. Trafficking of people from Kenya to other nations was the most prevalent (external trafficking) in Kenya at 60.2%. 84% of the respondents indicated awareness of human trafficking and out of these, 55% indicated that prevalence of human trafficking was quite high, 36% indicated that it was medium and 9% said that it was low. On the most prevalent type/ form of trafficking, trafficking for labour scored highest followed by child trafficking and trafficking for prostitution at 58.7%, 24.1% and 17.1% respectively.
- ii. Forms of trafficking prevalent in Kenya were labour and sex related at 44% and 53% respectively. Trafficking involves children, men and women at 33%, 26% and 41% respectively.
- iii. Poverty and unemployment are the main factors contributing to human trafficking. In domestic poverty was highest at 47.1% and external at 37.6%. Unemployment scored second highest at 34.1% in external and 23.7% in domestic.
- iv. Victims of human trafficking are children, men and women and their socio-economic profiles are low income, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, desire for well paying jobs, domestic violence and social exclusion.
- v. Most survivors of human trafficking engage in self employment as a survival strategy at 28.5% and doing odd jobs at 20.8% . Other activities that they are involved in includes; support from relatives and well wishers; Enganging in prostitution; Involved in crime,; Get counselling services; Get government/ NGO'S assistance; Live in isolation and Joining religious groups. For the victims they comply with traffickers as their only survival strategy
- vi. Recruiters of human traffikcing victims are relatives at 40.%, businessmen at 23%, friends at 20.9% , government officers, wealth people in the village,middle and high

- level professional, teachers, social workers and religious leaders. Socio-economic profiles of recruiters are middle and high income earners, individuals who command a following and respect from people. They are generally influential persons in society.
- vii. High levels of Poverty and unemployment in the country are the main facilitators in external trafficking at 25.7% and 26% respectively. Ready markets for casual labour and corruption also scored high at 12% and 11.6%. Others were ; Ideology of better life styles, Illiteracy, its a lucrative business, porous border points and lack of awareness(civic education).
 - viii. 70.5% of the respondents indicated that most of the victims in domestic trafficking are sourced from rural areas and 21.6% from urban areas. In external, 42.2% are sourced from urban areas and 29.7 from other African countries. Other sources include institutions like schools, churches, children homes and refugee camps .Road transport is the commonly used in domestic trafficking at 81.7% while air is mostly used in external human trafficking The results indicate that victims of human trafficking in external are mostly destined in Middle East countries at 44.5% and 32.9% are trafficked in other African countries. In domestic human trafficking, most of the victims are destined in urban areas at 67.2%.
 - ix. Agent commission's cost emerged as the major payment cost with 46.7% . However, 28.6% of the respondents indicated unawareness of these costs. Others which were listed includes; Transport costs, registration fee, reward for brokers and agents, Medical cost, document processing costs and money for food and accommodation.
 - x. Awareness of socio-economic effects was at 80.1% with Brain drain/labour drain emerging as the highest socio economic effect of human trafficking with 21.6% followed by psychological trauma at 19.9% and social breakdown at 10.6% and increased insecurity at 10.5% .Others were; death; improves family income; loss of

- revenue; Violation of human rights and freedom; increased school dropouts and poverty respectively.
- xi. Of those who indicated awareness of intervention strategies, the following were listed as the strategies used to address human trafficking in Kenya: Strategic checkpoints for verification of documents, civic education by government and media, Arrest and prosecution of culprits, ban on night travelling and to certain destinations, enforcement of existing Acts, embracing the *Nyumba Kumi Initiative*, and youth empowerment through *Uwezo fund*.
 - xii. Three interventions were used to rate the effectiveness of intervention strategies used to address human trafficking. Based on three, the study showed that these intervention strategies are not working. This is after scoring the following percentages on non-effectiveness: prosecution 58.5%, prevention 58.7% and capacity building 47.8%. On effectiveness, they scored 26.7%, 31.9% and 36.3% respectively. Comparing the three capacity building was the most effective at 36.3%.
 - xiii. Poverty, unemployment and corruption are the major reasons as to why the business of human trafficking continues to persist in the country despite various interventions in place. Other reasons which emerged from the results of the survey are; Ignorance among the Kenyan people, Corruption in government officials, Advanced technology which helps in recruitment, existing laws being lenient on perpetrators, Kenyans being greedy for money, poor implementation of existing laws, trafficking being a lucrative business, porous border points, high demand for labour in developed countries and high Illiteracy level among Kenyans.
 - xiv. Improving remuneration for the officials handling the issue of human emerged the best at 24% followed by civic education at 22% and Increasing surveillance and beefing up security at 13.4%. Others were; job creation , Effective legislations, Taming corruption, improving the economy, collaboration among stake holders and community policing.

- xv. Corruption emerged as the major challenges faced in preventing and combating human trafficking in Kenya at 41.2% followed by unemployment at 13.5%. Other challenges identified were ; Lack of effective laws to address the issue, lack of collaboration between the stake holders, lack of political will/ hostile border relations, Ignorance, collusion between locals and perpetrators, poverty, and lack of resources
- xvi. Taming corruption and creating jobs/ offering loans to the youths emerged as the best solutions to the challenges faced in preventing and combating human trafficking in the country at 23.7% and 19.2% respectively. Other solutions listed were; providing civic education, Reducing the gap between the rich and the poor, Increasing surveillance, Enforcement of existing laws, providing resources, vetting of officers handling the issue of human trafficking, Initiating community policing ,Enacting new punitive legislations, collaboration among stake holders and Creating a special police unit to handle the issue.

Recommendations

- i. Strengthen detection and investigation as corruption is rampant and could hinder the same through Networking and Collaboration among stakeholders
- ii. Stakeholders in fight against human trafficking should embrace new technology in tracking and detecting the culprit, establish inter-link between local and international investigating agencies and training of investigators to be enhanced
- iii. There is need to apply the anti-trafficking law to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenses, and convict and punish trafficking offenders, including government officials suspected of complicity in human trafficking;
- iv. Enhance the use the anti-trafficking law or Section 14 of the Sexual Offenses Act to prosecute and punish child sex tourists; provide additional training to all levels of the government, particularly law enforcement officials, on identifying and responding to

trafficking crimes; establish an official process for law enforcement officials to refer trafficking victims for assistance;

- v. The government should continue to increase oversight of and accountability for overseas recruitment agencies; increase protective services available to adult trafficking victims, particularly those identified in and returned from the Middle East;
- vi. Establish and convene the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee to coordinate the government's anti-trafficking efforts and oversee full implementation of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2010;
- vii. Establish the board of trustees to oversee the National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking and allocate money to endow this fund; and launch and implement the national plan of action.
- viii. Prosecutors to widely use the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act. As guidelines for implementing the victim protection provisions of the anti-trafficking statute have yet to be developed, the government continued to lack a formal mechanism for identifying victims of trafficking among vulnerable populations.
- ix. There is need efforts to identify and protect all victims; male, female and child trafficking victims. Protection for adults was unavailable, including for the increasing number of victims in the overseas migrant worker population. Neither the Ministry of Gender nor any other ministry received a specific budget allocation for anti-trafficking activities.
- x. Efforts to reduce poverty and unemployment should be quickened to curb human trafficking especially of children and women.
- xi. Efforts should be geared towards protection, prevention and capacity development for the public particularly those in low income areas, with illiteracy and unemployed.

xii. Recommendations strategies used to address human trafficking in Kenya: Strategic checkpoints for verification of documents, civic education by government and media, Arrest and prosecution of culprits, ban on night travelling and to certain destinations, enforcement of existing Acts, embracing the *Nyumba Kumi Initiative*, and youth empowerment through *Uwezo* Fund.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Global Perspective

Worldwide, it is estimated that human trafficking is amongst the most lucrative of criminal activities, rivalled only by drug and firearms trafficking and generating billions of dollars annually for sophisticated criminal organizations. At any given time, it is believed that worldwide at least 2.45 million people are forced to perform degrading, dehumanizing and dangerous work in conditions akin to slavery. At the same time, it is estimated that the numbers continue to increase. It is not known whether this increase is due to improved efforts to investigate, detect and report this crime or whether it is due to an actual increase in the incidence of the crime worldwide.

One of the many types of modern crime affecting society globally is that of human trafficking. The illegal trade in human beings continues to grow at alarming rates thus attracting the concerns of the international community. Existing data from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on human trafficking trends indicates the trafficking of human beings from 127 countries to be exploited in 137 Countries. Exact figures at the local level and global remain vague. It is difficult to obtain dependable information on trafficking due to its illegal operation, nature, the range and strictness of trafficking activities, and variations in how trafficking is defined (Oram, 2011). Although there is no consensus or data on the number of trafficked victims annually, various international institutions and government agencies estimate that between 600,000 and 2 million people are being trafficked yearly across the globe.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that of the 100 million migrants worldwide, about 4 million are undocumented, that is, migrants who have been smuggled or trafficked (Graycar, 1999). The U.S. Department of State has estimated that at any given time, there are hundreds of thousands of people in the pipeline, being warehoused by traffickers, waiting for new routes to open up or documents to become available and their primary target is the United States (Body Sellers, 1995). Approximately 600,000 to 800,000 individuals are

trafficked across international borders and millions more within their own countries (TIP Report, 2007). The number of victims of human trafficking worldwide is estimated at 12.3 million (TIP Report, 2010).

Human trafficking takes a number of forms which include sexual exploitation (sex trafficking), labour trafficking and trafficking for cultural reasons in general and extraction of body parts and/or organs in particular. Trafficking also occurs domestically (that is, domestic trafficking and across borders of different nations (that is, external trafficking). For instance, India's trafficking patterns indicate that 90 percent of trafficking in persons is domestic while only 10 percent takes place across borders. Depending on the types of victims, there is men trafficking, women trafficking and child trafficking. Many countries experiencing human trafficking are source, destination or transit points or a combination of two or all the three dimensions (UNODC, 2009).

Different categories of persons fall victims to trafficking. However, the problem appears to affect more migrant populations than other segments of the general population. Many migrants fall victim to inhumane treatment and conditions, suffering immensely at the hands of their traffickers. Some traffickers have thrown migrants overboard in an effort to stifle complaints and maintain order. Violence, intimidation, and brutality are especially common with trafficking victims in the sex industry (Richard, 1999).

Chinese gangs and their enforcers are notorious for being especially brutal with migrants who cannot come up with the money for payment. Their tactics include ransom, extortion, repeated rapes, cutting off fingers and sexual assault (Winer, 1997). Chinese gangs employed as debt collectors, for example, commonly resort to mental and physical forms of coercion in order to extract payment, subjecting their human cargo to torture, persecution and revenge. Many migrants in "safe houses" are subjected to horrible treatment including death threats, beatings and rapes in front of others, or while on the phone with their families. Some police raids have discovered sickly and beaten captives shackled to prevent them from escaping (Chin, 1999).

Besides the obvious human and legal rights violations of the victims, trafficking in persons also has a large negative impact on the world's economy due to the significant loss of human and

social capital. In addition, people trafficking hinder the educational processes and capacity development for the victims, especially children and teenagers. It negatively affects the victims' physical and psychological health, as they are sometimes excluded from society due to the trauma of their experiences of exploitation. On a more subtle level, trafficking in persons jeopardizes each person's integrity and tarnishes the reputations of the countries that allow it. Trafficking in persons is a crime that still has not captured the attention of the public or made it to the top of political agendas in the region. Very few cases even make it to the courts (UNODC, 2009).

The human and social consequences of trafficking are compelling. From the physical abuse and torture of victims to the psychological and emotional trauma, to the economic and political implications of unabated crime, the impact on individuals and society is clearly destructive and unacceptable. The impact and cost of human trafficking on individuals as well as on political, economic and social systems is described in the paper. Human trafficking is a crime against individuals and its consequences are most directly felt by those who are its victims. While human trafficking is a global phenomenon that knows no international borders, it is within individual countries and societies that its far-reaching and pervasive consequences are felt. More than 130 countries are affected by human trafficking. Some of the most notable social, political and economic impacts of human trafficking are identified, as also important policy considerations in each of those areas (Oram, 2011).

Human trafficking has an impact on the individuals it victimizes in all areas of their lives. Every stage of the trafficking process can involve physical, sexual and psychological abuse and violence, deprivation and torture, the forced use of substances, manipulation, economic exploitation and abusive working and living conditions (Zimmerman, 2006). Unlike most other violent crime, trafficking usually involves prolonged and repeated trauma. Documentation and research describe how men, women and children are abused in specific exploitative conditions and the short- and long-term physical injuries, disabilities and deaths that may result. For a number of specified reasons, trafficked persons are at great risk of HIV infection (Vahini, 2005).

The trauma experienced by victims of trafficking includes post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, depression, alienation, disorientation, aggression and difficulty concentrating. Studies indicate that trauma worsens during the trafficking process and may persist far beyond the end of any exploitation. While subject to the same harmful treatment as adults, child victims are especially vulnerable to trafficking because of their age, immaturity and lack of experience, to abusive practices that may, for example, stunt their further physical development and to continued victimization as a result of attachment, developmental and social difficulties.

The behaviour of trafficking victims can be difficult for third parties to understand, while victims can find it difficult to comprehend what has happened to them, or to discuss it with or explain it to others. Victims may appear to those around them, even support persons, to be uncooperative, irritable, hostile, aggressive or ungrateful. The stigma attached to them as victims has been shown to have a significant and ongoing impact on their lives, including in the trauma experienced by the individual victim as well as the possibility of physical rejection by family and/or community. The long-term consequences of human trafficking for the individual are complex and depend on many factors, with no guarantee of recovery. Re-victimization is often a further consequence of the experience.

Trafficking in persons affects the integrity of the victim and damages done to the individual cannot be recovered. According to (IOM, 2011) Some studies have identified some of the effects of the sexual abuse, in most of the cases identical with trafficking: physical injuries, infections, chronic ill health, lax rectal muscles and incontinence due to sodomy, unwanted pregnancies, abortions, infertility rape trauma syndrome and post traumatic stress disorder, disturbed sleep, nightmares, regressive behaviour, psychosomatic illness, lost opportunities, feelings of betrayal, socio-economic problems, strained family relations, drug abuse, low self esteem, anxiety, suicidal thoughts, spiritual dilemma as the individuals tend to question their faith in God.

In addition to this, victims of human trafficking are often subjected to secondary victimization. The United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse defines secondary victimization as “the victimization that occurs not as a direct result of criminal

act, but through responses of institutions and individuals to the victim” In the Kenyan context secondary victimization occurs often, especially within the criminal justice system (Declaration of Basic Principles, 1985).

A number of factors come into play to contribute to human trafficking. Globalization, economic crises, political instability, conflicts, wars, ethnic cleansing, social inequality, market economy, discrimination and wider processes of transformation and personal aspirations for an improved life are some of the main reasons for even bigger wave of migration. Having such a suitable ground, trafficking in human beings becomes an important element in the world of suffering, money and crime. In addition, porous borders smooth the progress of cross border movements specifically the socio-economic stimulated irregular immigration. What allows human trafficking to spread and multiply is partly its business dynamics, that is, the economic interaction among victims, traffickers and intermediaries. It is not only the high profitability but also the link between supply and demand that nourishes the illicit trade in human beings. Many cases of trafficking emerge as voluntary movements in quest for an enhanced life and most victims are misled by businessmen, relatives, peers, religious acquaintances and agents with assurance of money, jobs, education and professional training barely to end up in manipulative situations. Children are mainly hired by family members or close family friends and travel across the border on foot, by bus or are transported by long distance truck drivers (IOM, 2011).

Globalization impacts trafficking with both “push” and “pull” factors. Impoverishment in the supply countries is a push factor that forces people to seek ways to improve their economic situation. Many trafficked persons begin their ordeals with the expectation that they will get respectable employment, only to discover the deception after it is too late. The spread of “global culture” serves as a pull factor, raising expectations of a better life elsewhere. Like the global drug trade, trafficking is a mammoth economic enterprise, providing traffickers with financial resources and technological capabilities to enhance and shield their activities from public scrutiny or interference.

The plight of trafficked persons has often been exacerbated by immigration policies and administrative practices that treat those trafficked as criminals to be incarcerated or deported.

Trafficking thrives on the tremendous profits it generates and on the climate of fear that leaves many victims feeling that they have no options (Bales, 1999). The TIP Report (2010) indicates that despite efforts made by the international community and a number of countries over the past two decades, in 2009, the proceeds from this illegal business approximated US\$ 32 billion. The illegitimate trade in humans is alleged to garner massive proceeds to the trafficking agents. Thus, human trafficking remains one of the most profitable illegal businesses worldwide after drugs and weapons (Belser, 2005).

Countries have instituted a number of intervention strategies towards addressing human trafficking, but not without challenges. There are numerous policies, laws and international instruments that strive to prevent human trafficking. Numerous internal legal instruments and guidelines aimed at ending slavery and human trafficking, protecting victims and promoting international cooperation, have been adopted. The challenge remains to translate these instruments into national laws and ensure their implementation. Although most countries have adopted a specific penalty against trafficking in persons, there is still diversity of interpretation and understanding with regard to the definition of human trafficking itself for instance, legislation in some countries acknowledges only certain forms of exploitation or certain categories of victims. Legislations have also failed to be comprehensive in approach and addressing all aspects of crime and balancing prosecution with ensuring the rights and protection of victims.

On 15 November 2000, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Organized Crime, which came into force on 23 September 2003. 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 principal responses by Governments to trafficking in persons since the adoption in November 2000 of the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children are vary from one country to the other. The main focus of States has been on detecting and prosecuting traffickers, identifying, protecting and assisting people who have already been trafficked and initiating action to prevent people from being trafficked in the first place. The need is stressed for more research and data collection on all forms of trafficking in order to develop tailored and effective anti-trafficking strategies and the subsequent monitoring

of such interventions in order to make sure they have the desired impact (UNODC, 2009; IOM, 2011).

Of the 116 States that had ratified the Trafficking Protocol as at 4 December 2007, the majority have adopted new laws or amended existing legislation to translate the Protocol into action, define an offence of trafficking in persons and increase the penalties for traffickers, and have established institutions and procedures to implement the law. Many regional initiatives have also been implemented. However, in the formulation of these normative frameworks, at both the national and the regional level, there is little consistency in the core definition of trafficking in persons and national legislation often falls short of the comprehensive provisions of the Protocol. States may refer to commercial sexual exploitation, or the trafficking of women and girls, while omitting trafficking for forced labour or servitude.

In other cases, although the Protocol clearly indicates that in the case of children the various illegal means of trafficking are irrelevant, some legislation does not yet reflect that provision, or defines the age of a child as something other than less than 18 years of age. Such lack of definitional clarity poses major challenges for international cooperation. On the other hand collaboration begins at the national level, but is equally important at the bilateral, regional and international levels. At the national level, the presence of institutional structures such as national referral mechanisms, national rapporteurs and national coordinators/coordinating structures has facilitated concerted action against trafficking (IOM, 2011).

Notwithstanding significant efforts to identify and care for victims and to detect and prosecute traffickers, trafficking in persons is still reported to be one of the most lucrative sectors of transnational organized crime. Confusion between, on the one hand, human trafficking and, on the other, smuggling or other immigration-related offences has impeded progress in law enforcement efforts. The challenges faced in properly identifying a victim of trafficking have highlighted the need for minimum standards concerning the response of criminal justice systems (Williams, 2008).

A major challenge for immigration and law enforcement officials is how to distinguish trafficking victims from others they may come into contact with. Significant tensions exist between initiatives designed primarily to enforce the law against traffickers and those designed to uphold the human rights of trafficked persons. The two approaches are not mutually exclusive, however, and evidence suggests that the prompt identification and appropriate treatment of victims is crucial to an effective law enforcement response. Some States have begun to adopt “reflection periods” for trafficked persons identified within their borders in order to give them time to recover and reflect on whether they are able and wish to cooperate with law enforcement. A particularly contentious area of debate is whether the granting of temporary residence permits (separate from reflection period entitlements) to victims of trafficking should be conditional upon a trafficked person’s cooperation with the criminal justice system. Little priority has so far been given to awarding compensation or damages to victims of trafficking (United Nations, 2000).

Regional Perspective

Africa has a share of the human trafficking problem. In Sub Saharan Africa, there exist three main types of trafficking, namely trafficking in children primarily for farm labour and domestic work within and across countries, trafficking in women from outside the region for the sex industry and trafficking in women and young person’s for sexual exploitation, mainly outside the region (Sita, 2003; IOM, 2003). Trafficking takes place at different levels. These include manipulative, forced labour, domestic work and sexual exploitation of women and girls within, outside, and into countries of the region. Trafficking in human beings involves third parties especially criminal gangs who infringe on the victims. Almost half of African countries are familiar with human trafficking as a crisis, and that child trafficking is usually alleged to be more ruthless than trafficking in women (IOM, 1996). In West and Central Africa where trafficking is more prevalent and familiar, more than 70 per cent of the countries identified trafficking as a problem, compared to one third (33%) of countries in East and southern Africa (UNICEF, 2003).

In Sub Saharan Africa, issues of human trafficking are deep-rooted primarily in the deteriorating economic situation. Intensive rural poverty forces poor families to offer their children to traffickers, under the pretext of providing them the chance to secure good jobs and better lives

(Dottridge, 2002). Unemployment, family breakup as a result of death or divorce, and abandoned AIDS-orphaned children, make young people at risk of traffickers (ILO, 2003; Moore, 1994). Unemployment among the adult's leads to poverty which is the major factor leading people to trafficking in Sub Saharan Africa. According to information from previous reports increasing numbers of people live in shanty towns in desperation and poverty. In Senegal, religious teachers force children to beg for money and food in the streets. This way of life makes them susceptible to abuse from adults and they are easily drawn into crime, substance abuse and prostitution. Street children are highly vulnerable to traffickers as they are products of armed conflicts, rural-urban migration, unemployment, famine, broken families and poverty (Aderinto, 2003).

Local Perspective

According to IOM, Kenya is hosting over 350,000 refugees with a growing influx from South-Central Somalia. Kenya is also documented as a hub for human trafficking and smuggling. During the post-election violence of 2008, an additional 300,000 people were displaced internally and consequently became vulnerable to various abuses, including human trafficking and smuggling. Kenya has also been identified as a source, transit, and destination country for irregular migrants who are largely overlooked in health responses. Labour migration opportunities are of high interest to the Government of Kenya (IOM, 2011).

According to TIP Report (2010), Kenya is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labour and sexual exploitation. Kenya borders Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania, which are known sources of victims. The report ranks Kenya as a Tier 2 country, among governments that are making significant efforts to meet the minimum standards of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, which states that the purpose of combating human trafficking is to punish traffickers, to protect victims, and to prevent trafficking from occurring.

Trafficking in Kenya can be divided into two domains, internal and international trafficking. Firstly, Internal trafficking deals with trafficking of persons from one part of the country to another, mostly from rural to urban in search of better opportunities in life. Main forms of exploitation as a result of internal trafficking are for purposes of domestic work and sexual

exploitation. Secondly, International trafficking occurs when victims cross an international border. Victims from Kenya usually are trafficked to Europe, North America and other parts of Africa where they are exploited. This crime is taking place in Kenya, where human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is, to date, the most common manifestation of this crime and where the vast majority of the victims are women and children.

1.2 Research Objectives

1.2.1 General Objective

The general objective of study was to examine human trafficking in Kenya with a view to informing prevention, control and mitigation measures by agencies in the criminal justice system.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

- i. Identify the forms of human trafficking in Kenya?
- ii. Establish factors contributing to human trafficking in Kenya?
- iii. Determine the effects of human trafficking in Kenya?
- iv. Identify the sources, transit routes, modes of transportation and destinations of trafficked human beings in Kenya?
- v. Establish how do traffickers recruit and/or obtain their victims in Kenya?
- vi. Ascertain the intervention strategies and challenges in preventing and combating human trafficking in Kenya?

1.3 Research Questions

The study was therefore guided by the following specific questions:

- i. What are the forms of human trafficking in Kenya?
- ii. What are factors contributing to human trafficking in Kenya?
- iii. What are the effects of human trafficking in Kenya?
- iv. What are the sources, transit routes, modes of transportation and destinations of trafficked human beings in Kenya?
- v. How do traffickers recruit and/or obtain their victims in Kenya?

- vi. What are the intervention strategies and challenges in preventing and combating human trafficking in Kenya?

1.4 Justification of the study

This study sought to examine human trafficking in Kenya. Human trafficking is a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights. The crime affects national development in a negative way. Human trafficking has a negative impact on democracy, state security and gender equality within countries where it is present. It is also a grave violation of basic human rights which are enshrined and guaranteed under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Human trafficking is part of organized crime which is a threat to citizens, businesses, state institutions as well as the economy as a whole. Efforts must therefore be put to address it effectively

Like in many countries, human trafficking in Kenya is least understood by majority of the public. The study will therefore provide useful information towards understanding the problem. It is argued that an informed public would easily support initiatives aimed at addressing problems affecting it.

The mandate of the National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) is to carry out research into the causes of crime and its prevention with a view to assisting agencies in the administration of criminal justice in their policy planning and formulation. This study provides useful information to the agencies towards informing prevention, control and mitigation measures. Scholars in this field will also benefit from the information.

Finally, the study illuminates the state of affairs in Kenya in relation to the implementation of international instruments on human trafficking. The study provokes the interest of researchers into conducting in-depth studies on the various aspects of human trafficking. This consequently bring to light the problem and the gaps in addressing it comprehensively.

1.5 Assumptions of the Study

This study made the following assumptions.

- i. Respondents shared information and experiences on the subject of human trafficking despite human trafficking being a covert activity.
- ii. Human trafficking in Kenya manifests itself in various types and forms and operates within a complex domestic and external network.
- iii. Economic difficulties in society, individual and institutional factors operate to contribute to the problem of human trafficking and to hinder efforts aimed at preventing and combating the menace.
- iv. There are best practices in addressing human trafficking in Kenya.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study focused on the: forms of human trafficking and their prevalence in Kenya; effects of human trafficking; factors contributing to human trafficking; how human traffickers recruit and/or obtain their victims; intervention strategies that have been used to address human trafficking and how effective are they; and the major challenges faced in preventing and combating human trafficking in Kenya.

The justification for their selection is that there have been reports of human trafficking in some of these areas while others are border areas which are real or potential exit and entry routes in Kenya for human traffickers and their victims. It is therefore likely that key informant respondents in these sites had useful information on human trafficking. The clusters had both public and civil society organizations interacting with human trafficking issues.

1.7 Theoretical Framework of the Study

A combination of theories could provide an integrated explanation of the occurrence of human trafficking in Kenya. Bruckett and Parent (2002:7) are of the opinion that apart from the description of the processes, practices, and routes of human trafficking there has been a lack of consistency regarding the theoretical framework for understanding human trafficking. Conventional theory and methods suggest that strategies to conduct research on human trafficking require multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches, which at times may be

divergent (Van Impe, 2000:124). The current study applied the Rational Choice, Victim Vulnerability Model and Modern Slavery theories complement each other in an attempt to explain human trafficking in Kenya.

1.7.1 Rational Choice Theory

Rational choice theories postulate that criminals are rational beings who make decisions to commit crime based on the costs and benefits involved in the process of crime perpetration. Deterministic in nature, criminal decision making process is based on free will, which necessitates observation of opportunities, circumstances and situations that could affect the successful perpetration of the planned crime, (Lanier & Henry, 2004:90). It is pointed out by Brown, Esbensen and Geis, (2008:213) that rational decision making pertaining to crime also involves the choice of the victims determined by the type of crime, modus operandi, where and when to commit it and what to do afterwards. That means the criminals may first observe the accessibility to potential victims, location, the time at which they are at most vulnerable, the appropriate method that could provide entry with ease and how to safeguard their criminal activities from criminal justice authorities and other capable guardians. However, some rational theorists have argued that criminals differ in the choices they make based on their perceptions, motives, skills and abilities to read opportunities as situations guide their decisions making processes, (Lanier & Henry 2004:90). For the purpose of this study; rational decision making, free will, price tag and benefits are three variables that help to build an integrated framework to explain human trafficking for involuntary and voluntary form of human trafficking. The manner in which human traffickers select their victims is based on the gains they could get from the crime and vulnerability of potential victims.

1.7.2 Victim Vulnerability Model

Victim proneness and victim-offender interaction are two factors explaining the vulnerability of trafficked person for involuntary trafficking through maintaining a relationship with a criminal. There are three categories of victims that could be prone to victimization in human trafficking: the innocent, precipitating and provocative victims. By interacting with criminals innocently through no fault of their own or by walking alone in the dark some individuals could be seen as precipitating their own victimization. In addition, by exhibiting certain behaviours that could be

seen as provocative by criminals, some men, women and girls and boys are prone to victimization, (Van den Hoven & Maree, 2005:61). The distance between the offender and the victim and the intentions of the offender and the nature of victim-offender interaction may increase the chances of victimization. It is pointed out by Van Den Hoven and Maree, (2005:61) that victims and the offender could have interacted closely before victimization occurred. Victim involvement in the events that led to victimization could be identified. Either the victim had provoked or precipitated the victimization incident. However, it is a known fact that women and children are more likely to be victimized by a known person than by strangers. It remains to be seen whether young men, women and girls trafficked by close associates should be blamed or defended for the choices they have made. Victim proneness, precipitation and provocation will be used as the three factors which creates vulnerability of women and girls to human trafficking for involuntary prostitution. The loss of agency from human trafficking as well as from modern slavery is the result of human vulnerability (Bales, 2000: 15). As people become vulnerable to exploitation and businesses continually seek the lowest- cost labour sources, trafficking human beings generates profit and a market for human trafficking is created.

The formal structure for the integrated theory to explain human trafficking for voluntary and involuntary trafficking takes the form of multiple causality. Human trafficking for involuntary is an outcome of a combination of multiple factors, (Lanier & Henry, 2010: 383). Decision making process will not occur without rational decision making which comprises of rational choice, the demand as well as victim vulnerability. Power and inequality, free will and lifestyle exposure are three concepts creating an opportunity for recruitment to occur.

The interconnectedness of the world, victim precipitation as well as severity and certainty of punishment enable human traffickers to move the victims. Exploitation of victims is made easier by the ambivalent attitudes expressed by society towards the victims as well as the costs and benefits generated from prostitution. The investment in crime and middlemen who profit from trafficking give effect to the harbouring and transfer of victims. If victims exit the human trafficking process alive, the loss and pain endured from the experience might likely to influence them to either return as recruiters or work independently. In conclusion therefore the rational

choice theory and victim vulnerability theory complement each other in providing a theoretical grounding for the study of human trafficking in Kenya.

1.7.3 Modern Slavery Theory

The Modern Slavery Theory propounded by Kevin Bales (2009) is relevant in this study. The theory depicts different theoretical propositions relating to the trafficking process. The theory provides equivalent details into the dynamics of both sending and receiving country of human trafficking. The theory states that even though every case of human trafficking is distinctive, each case of trafficking still shares related aspects. The factors that determine human trafficking occurrence in a country are governmental corruption, economic opportunity, availability of employment, economic well-being, and the demographic profile.

To examine these factors, the theory investigated the percent of the male population over the age of 60, governmental corruption, food production, infant mortality, and energy consumption per capita. The results indicated that the percent of the male population over 60, infant mortality, level of governmental corruption, and food production, were all major factors which determine trafficking into a country, while energy consumption per capita was not a significant factor. The theory identified three underlying factors at work which promote human trafficking. The factors are identified as an endless supply of victims who are available for exploitation within the origin countries, endless demand for the services of the victims within the destination countries and organized criminal networks, some large and some small, that have been in charge of the economic “supply and demand” situation and exploit trafficked persons in order to acquire massive profits for themselves.

There are many victims who are available for exploitation from their countries due to poverty, unemployment and the desire to get better pastures. In case the endless demand for the products or services offered by the trafficked victims is stopped, it becomes unbeneficial for traffickers to make effort to mobilize persons into the destination country since their services are not required by the consumers. The majority of trafficked victims are trafficked for the entertainment industry which includes dance halls, brothels, strip clubs, massage parlours, and other related establishments where sex may or may not be sold (Dean, 2008; ILO, 2005; Komai, 2001; U.S.

Department of State, 2012). There exist a high demand for women to fill positions in the sex industry and foreign women are often turned to as a source to fill these position. This creates a chance for traffickers to recruit and subject women to these conditions because of the high demand. The occurrence of conflict and social instability in a country is an additional factor that leads to human trafficking.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the selection of study sites, research design, sampling design, methods and tools for data collection, data collection and management procedures, methods of data analysis and ethical considerations to be applied in the study.

2.2 Selection of Study Sites

The study was undertaken in seven clusters comprising of various counties areas in the clustered counties as shown on the table below.

Table 2.1: Selected Clusters

Cluster Number	Clustered Counties	Areas visited
1.	Kwale, Mombasa	Msambweni, Mombasa Town
2.	Nairobi and Kajiado	Kamukunji/Eastleigh in Nairobi, Namanga and Loitoktok
3.	Marsabit Isiolo	Moyale, Isiolo
4.	Mandera, Garissa, Kitui	Mandera Garissa, Kitui
5.	Turkana, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Nandi, Nakuru	Lodwar, Kakuma, Kitale, Eldoret, Kapsabet and Naivasha
6.	Migori, Narok, Kisumu and Homa Bay	Kuria/Manga, Trans Mara, Kisumu West and Mbita
7.	Busia and Bungoma	Busia Town and Mt. Elgon

The seven clusters have been selected purposively. The sites were selected mainly because they have been mentioned in earlier reports of human trafficking while others are border areas which are real or potential exit and entry routes in Kenya for human traffickers. It is therefore likely that key informant respondents in these sites will have useful information on human trafficking.

The clusters have both public and civil society organizations interacting with human trafficking issues.

The first cluster has been selected for purposes of capturing human trafficking happening in the transit routes, exit and entry points between the lower coastal region of Kenya and lower parts of Tanzania. The sites also connect Kenya to southern regions of Africa. Mombasa has tourist areas which have been reported to experience incidents of sexual trafficking among children. Traffickers also use the Indian Ocean waters to transport their victims to countries of destination.

The second cluster experiences trafficking of persons especially from the war-torn Somalia. The cluster provides a movement route/corridor for migrant population from Somalia intending to settle in Nairobi (in areas such as Eastleigh) or crossing to Tanzania in their destination to South African countries. Tanzanians cross to Kenya through Rombo and Namanga areas and Loitokitok border and pass through the Nairobi-Mombasa Highway which passes through Makueni County. Dadaab Refugee Camp in Garissa County is home to thousands of Somali refugees and officials of organizations such as the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) can be traced in the cluster.

The third cluster has porous borders in Moyale and persons are trafficked from Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea to Kenya using the transit corridor linking Moyale, Isiolo and Nairobi. The fourth cluster is the main human trafficking transit corridor from Somalia to Kenya. Human trafficking through the cluster region takes advantage of the insecurity situation witnessed in the areas mainly as a result of instability in Somalia. Immigration officials and public security agents such as the Police have a presence in the cluster.

The study sites in the fifth cluster are entry routes for persons crossing the border from both Ethiopia and Southern Sudan to Kenya due to conflicts witnessed in the two countries. Kakuma area of Turkana County hosts the Kakuma Refugee Camp which is home to thousands of refugees from Ethiopia, Sudan and Southern Sudan. Kitale (in TransNzoia), Eldoret (in Uasin Gishu), Kapsabet (in Nandi) and Naivasha (in Nakuru) are along the transit corridor from the

north of Kenya in Turkana. Cases of child trafficking in Naivasha town and the flower farms in the area have been reported.

The sixth cluster has border points between Kenya and the upper parts of Tanzania and lower parts of Uganda. People are trafficked through Kilgoris in Narok County, Isebania in Migori County and Mbita border points and the Mfangano Island in Homa Bay County. Some people trafficked from and to Tanzania and Uganda pass through Kisumu. The seventh cluster hosts Busia County and parts of Bungoma County in Mt. Elgon area which is an entry point for people crossing to Kenya from Uganda and to Uganda from Kenya.

2.3 Research Design

The study on human trafficking in Kenya employed the descriptive research study design. The descriptive design aimed at describing phenomena or narrating how various behaviors and events occur in relation to human trafficking. It describes and explores the nature of a situation as it exists and helps the researcher collect information at one point in time. The design is efficient as it helps obtain pertinent information on the subject under investigation (Kathuri and Pals, 1993). The descriptive study design approach adopted both qualitative mode of inquiry and qualitative research. Qualitative research entails several types of inquiry that explain the meaning of social phenomena through interaction with them without disrupting the natural environment. This is appropriate because it helps to answer “how” or “why” focusing on people attitude, opinion processes and reason for a social phenomenon. Qualitative research encompasses asking the respondent questions such as “who”, “how much”, “how many” to provide definite numerical data that can be statistically analyzed to generate the mean, percentage and frequencies.

2.4 Sampling Design

This study utilized a hybrid of sampling techniques, non-probability sampling technique in general and purposive sampling in particular. Snow-ball sampling was used to identify victims and traffickers. This technique was mainly used as researchers required a maximum degree of insight into the problem with comprehensive information from people deemed to be rich with the required information.

Study sites (clusters and regions in the clusters) have been selected purposively mainly because most of the areas have featured in earlier reports of human trafficking and some are border points which are real and potential entry and exit points for external human trafficking.

Purposive sampling was used in identifying respondents already known to the National Crime Research Centre to have information on human trafficking for instance relevant officials of organizations such as the Police, Prosecution, Immigration Department, Registration of Persons Department, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (formerly, Provincial Administration), Trace Kenya, Awareness Against Human Trafficking (HAART); United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Judiciary, Domestic and Foreign Employment Bureaus and Ministry of Labour) and those individuals who will be identified during the period of the study as having information and/or interacting with the issues of human trafficking in the study sites (whether as victims of human trafficking, perpetrators or persons preventing and combating human trafficking). Kothari (2008) asserts that purposive sampling is ideal when the researcher intends to pick up subjects for the study that meet a defined criterion. Snow ball sampling used in identifying victims.

Due to the covertness of the human trafficking activity, it was difficult to tell in advance the number of respondents with information on human trafficking who could be traced and interviewed. However, this study targeted to trace and interview respondents in all the selected clusters who included of Key Informants, victims and traffickers and their accomplices.

2.5 Data Collection Methods

a) Primary

Primary data was collected through Interviews Schedules conducted by the Research Assistants for sample respondents and Supervisors for Key informants.

b) Secondary

Secondary data was collected by way of reading, analyzing, collating and recording data contained in readily prepared materials such as private and public statistical records, documents, books, newsletters, magazines and journals on human trafficking.

2.5.1 Data Collection Tools

The study utilized;

- a) Interview Schedule for sample respondents and key informants
- b) Case study guide for victims, traffickers and organisations addressing human trafficking

Validity and Reliability

In order to ensure validity and reliability of the responses, the same questions in the Key Informant Schedule was posed to all Key Informants. The same method was applied to victims of human trafficking. This ensured quality; accuracy and collection of meaningful information answered the research questions. Content validity of the instruments was established to ensure they reflect thematic concern of central concepts in the study. A pre-test was done to avoid ambiguity. The research instruments were revised to ensure that procedural challenges and vagueness are corrected.

2.6 Data Management Procedures

The National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) worked closely with relevant institutions for support in realizing the objectives of the study especially in securing authority for the study and for the institutions to participate in the interviews. The collection of data began with the formulation of interview schedules for key informants, victim and human traffickers. Research Assistants and Supervisors were identified, recruited, trained on basic research methods, ethics in research and the administration of the data collection tools. A practical part of the training for the Research Assistants and Supervisors was one-day pilot test conducted by two Research Officers of the Centre. The pilot test utilized the draft tools and was done in one day in Sub-Counties of Nairobi County which was not covered during the actual field work. The draft tools were used for purposes of identifying any bias and ambiguities. This enabled NCRC's researchers to redesign the instruments prior to administration to the actual study respondents.

The second phase in data collection involved the preparation of final data collection tools. Interview schedules and guides consisting of both for open and closed ended questions were used. The final orientation of Researcher Assistants and Supervisors was well undertaken. The

NCRC's Principal Researcher and NCRC's Research Officer 1 lead the orientation exercise. The Research Assistants and Supervisors were facilitated with funds and sufficient copies of the data collection tools and letters of authority to collect data. The Research Assistants and Supervisors were assigned study site counties.

The third phase was the actual data collection from the seven clusters. Researcher Assistants and Supervisors were instructed to first pay courtesy calls to the Deputy County Commissioners (former District Commissioners) of the Sub-Counties in the clusters as assigned. Interviews with the Deputy Commissioners were arranged at their convenience. The Deputy County Commissioner's office was then requested to direct the Research Assistants and Supervisors to any other organizations and individuals who would be instrumental in providing information on human trafficking in the study sites. After the courtesy calls, the Research Assistants and Supervisors visited organizations and individuals involved in human trafficking issues. They would then be directed by Supervisors to any other persons with information on human trafficking who could be reached for more interviews. At the interview points, the Research Assistants and Supervisors were to introduce themselves and the purpose of the study and each respondent were assured of confidentiality.

To ensure comparability and reliability of the responses and information of the respondents, each respondent were asked the same questions and in the same order and wording. This approach was instrumental in ensuring consistency, accuracy and comparison of the accuracy of the question responses. The respondents were interviewed individually in face to face interviews in either English or Kiswahili language depending on the language they understand better. However, the method of administration of the Key Informant Interview Schedule depended on the circumstances of the informant. Informants who had time for face-to-face interviews interviewed by the Research Assistants and Supervisors while those who did not have time for face-to-face interviews were allowed to undertake self-administration of the questionnaire. Interviews with all respondents were conducted between 7.00 am and 6.00 pm.

The final phase of the study involved data organization, analysis, interpretation and report writing. All data collected from the field was organized and analyzed at the NCRC offices. A

draft report was compiled by NCRC's researchers for review by NCRC's Research and Development Committee of the Governing Council, the full Governing Council and later for stakeholder validation before the final dissemination to the relevant agencies and the public.

In conclusion, the data obtained was qualitative and processed by means of qualitative analysis, by categories derived from participants' responses to the research questions. The responses were interpreted at the three levels that refer to thematic issues under study.

2.7 Methods of Data Analysis

Qualitative data was analyzed through content analysis. Quantitative data was summarized using tables and charts and organized into frequencies and percentages. Data was analyzed and presented using SPSS and Microsoft Excel.

2.8 Ethical Consideration

The research on Human Trafficking in Kenya observed the following ethical considerations throughout the process of the study.

- i. Authority to collect data was sought from the relevant institutions before commencement of interviews.
- ii. Researchers explained research objectives and tasks to all participants in the research in a way that is understandable to them.
- iii. Respect all participant's dignity, abilities was observed throughout the research.
- iv. Confidentiality and the respondents' right to say no to participation in the research were observed.
- v. The identity and privacy of each respondent participating was adhered to as per ethics code;
- vi. Researchers did respect the culture and tradition of each respondent.

CHAPTER THREE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings that emanate from qualitative and quantitative data collected through this study. The findings are based on responses from a total of 760 respondents, where were 25 key informants drawn from institutions interacting with the problem of human trafficking and 735 sample respondents from 20 Counties in Kenya. The findings are presented in both table and figure form. The analysis of quantitative data is done by use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 21.0). Statistical methods have been used to summarize data to give meaningful information. This has mainly been done by use of descriptive statistics.

3.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

A total of 735 sample respondents were interviewed comprising of 402 (54.7%) males and 333 (45.3%) females. Majority of the respondents 69.5% were aged between 18 to 49 years. Only 0.5% of the respondents were below the age of 18 years as in (Table 3.1).

Table 2.1 Gender and Age of Respondents

Age and Gender of the respondent				
Age of respondent	Male	Female	Total	Age (%)
Below 18 years	3	1	4	0.5
18-25	65	60	125	17
26-33	115	91	206	28
34-41	102	95	197	26.8
42-49	59	49	108	14.7
50-57	34	29	63	8.6
58-65	9	5	14	1.9
66 and above	15	3	18	2.4
Total	402 (54.7%)	333 (45.3%)	735	100

From the above findings, it is apparent that majority of respondents were aged between 26-33 years (28%) followed by ages 34-41 years (26.8%). This is quite a true representation of the Kenyan population and findings of the study could therefore be taken to represent view of the Kenyan society.

3.3 Marital Status

The gender population in Kenya indicates that women are slightly more than men as per the 2009 census report. Findings of this study indicates that 60% of respondents were married, 34% were single or never married while the separated, widowed and divorced were at 3%, 2% and 1% respectively as shown in Figure 3.1

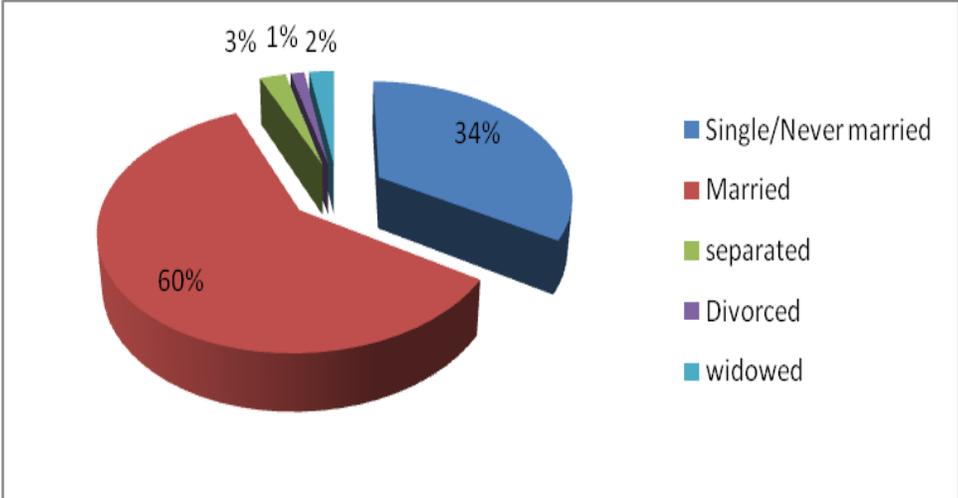


Figure 3.1: Marital Status

3.4 Highest Level of Education

Majority of the respondents had attained secondary education and above represented by 29.9% while 24.2% had middle level college education and 15.6% had reached University level. 21.1% had attained primary education while 3.5% had no formal education as in Figure 3.2. It follows therefore that many respondents had a grasp of the subject under study.

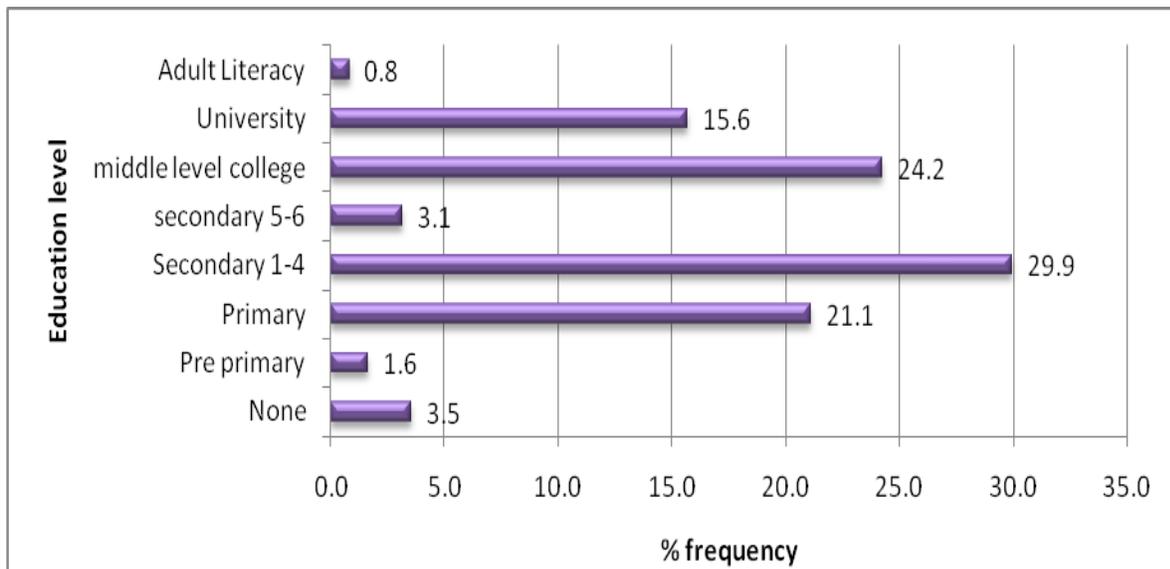


Figure 3.2: Highest Educational level

3.5 Nationality and Religion

The results of the study indicate that 97.3% of the respondents were Kenyans while 2.7% were non Kenyans. On religion, Christians comprised the majority (76.8%) while 20.4% were Muslims and 1.2% indicated that they were traditionalists as shown in Figure 3.3

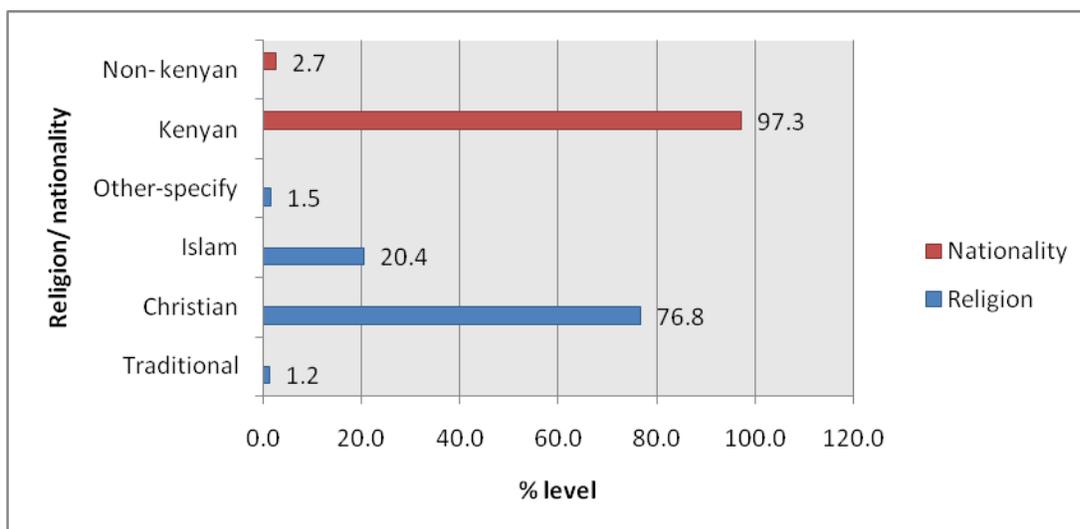


Figure 3.3: Nationality and Religion

3.6 Occupation

Majority of the respondents in the survey were in casual employment in public sector represented by 38% followed by those in permanent employment in public sector at 25%, those permanent employment in private sector at 22% and 13% were on casual employment in private sector and others represented by 2% shown in Figure 3.4 below.

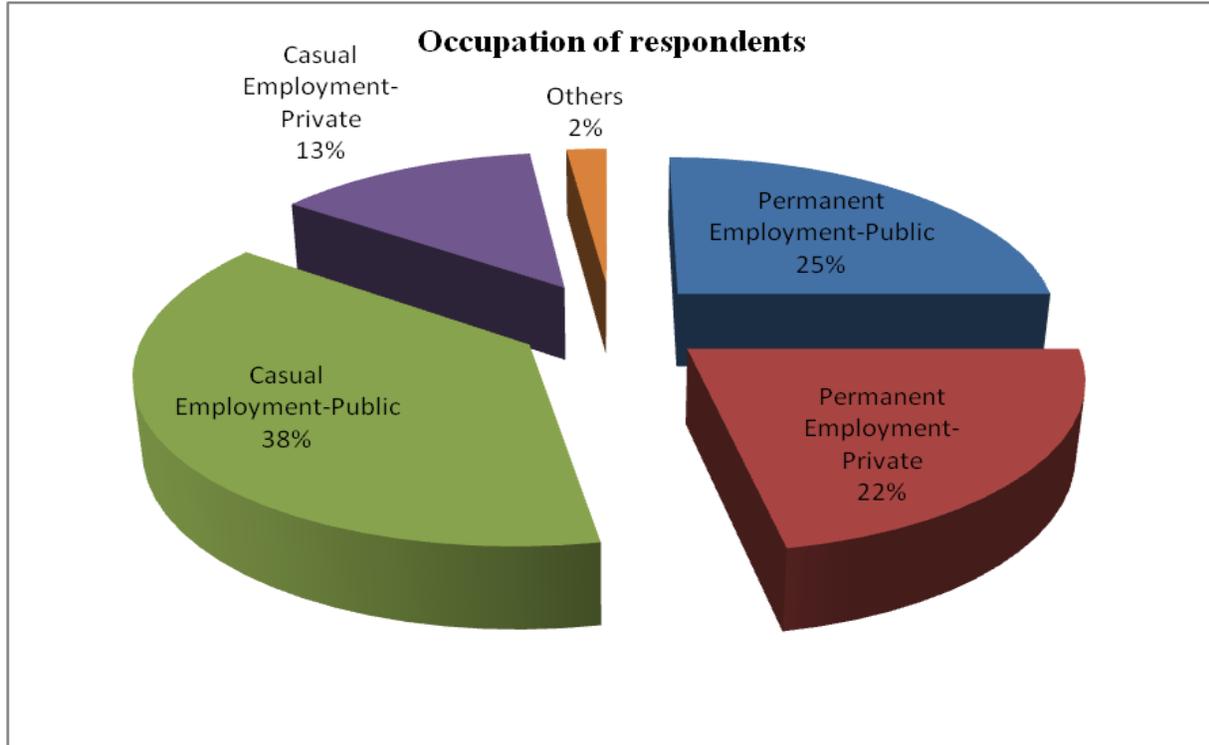


Figure 3.4: Occupation

3.7 Prevalence and Forms of Trafficking

Child trafficking featured as the most prevalent form of trafficking at 39% followed by trafficking for labour and for prostitution at 31% and 25% respectively as indicated in Figure 3.5 below. The prevalence of child trafficking illustrate findings of this survey where children are engaged in child labour in flower, coffee and tea plantation and fishing as mentioned in other sections this report.

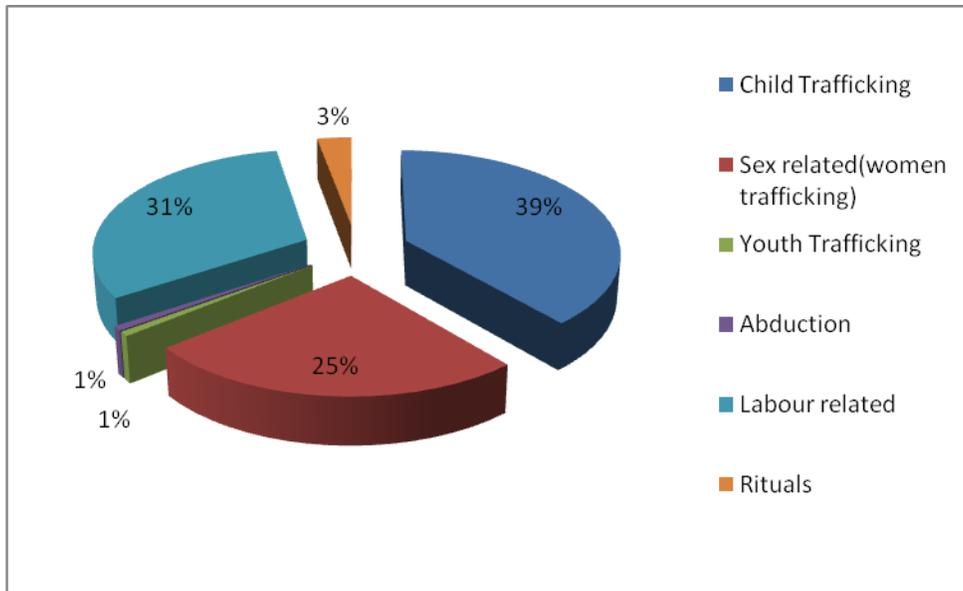


Figure 3.5: Forms of Human Trafficking

Children are at high risk of being trafficked. Children who are trafficked are separated from their families and may be more exploitable because they are less likely to have an adult advocating on their behalf for fair pay and acceptable work conditions. Children particularly young girls are highly prone to this menace as notes a Social Worker from Garisssa town:

“Vehicles that transport miraa (khat) from Kenya to Somalia return with young girls and women who end up in brothels and some are shipped to other parts of the world,”

A key informant (Child Development Officer at WEAEP) in Kakamega highlighted the plight of young girls and she corroborates with the above findings,

She was a teenage orphan living on the streets of Kakamega when a man approached her and promised her work in Nairobi. He told her she would be working as a house girl. True to his word, her "saviour" brought her into the Nairobi- but instead of placing her with a family the man took her to a brothel, where she was systematically raped, beaten, and forced to work as a prostitute. Five months later, when the 15-year-old orphan became pregnant, she was forced to continue sleeping with a succession of men until she was almost due to give birth. She was later rescued and to safe house in Nairobi west.

3.8 Awareness of Forms of Trafficking

Amongst those surveyed there are differences between the those who know external and internal trafficking are minimal. They all agree on some level of awareness with the highest level of trafficking being reported from Kenya to other nations at 79.4% for external trafficking and 72.9% representing trafficking from one county to other for internal human trafficking, while 66.2% were aware of those being transit being on transit through Kenya to other Counties as indicated in Figure 3.6 below. Kenya remains a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking victims due to a myriad of socio-economic challenges and opportunities for both traffickers and victims.

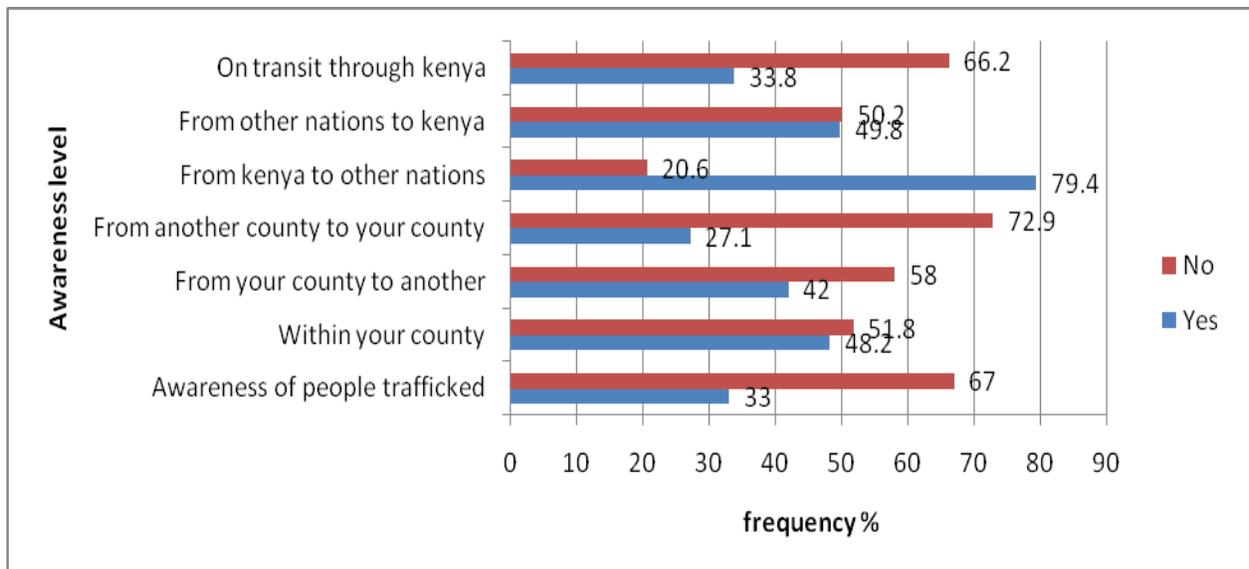


Figure 3.6: Awareness of forms of trafficking

3.9 Prevalence of Trafficking (External and Internal)

Trafficking of victims outside Kenya was the most prevalent at 60.4% (external) and trafficking of victims within regions in Kenya (internal/ domestic stood at 33.8%. On further probing on the most prevalent in Kenya, trafficking of victims from Kenya to other nations was at 60.2%. Trafficking from other countries was at 14.7% while those on transits were at 16% as in figure 3.7. From the Figure 3.7 below it can be concluded that human trafficking is quite prevalent in Kenya at 60% as indicated. Furthermore, Kenya is hosting over 350,000 refugees with a growing influx from South-Central Somalia. Kenya is also documented as a hub for human trafficking and smuggling. During the post-election violence of 2008, an additional 300,000 people were

displaced internally and consequently became vulnerable to various abuses, including human trafficking and smuggling.

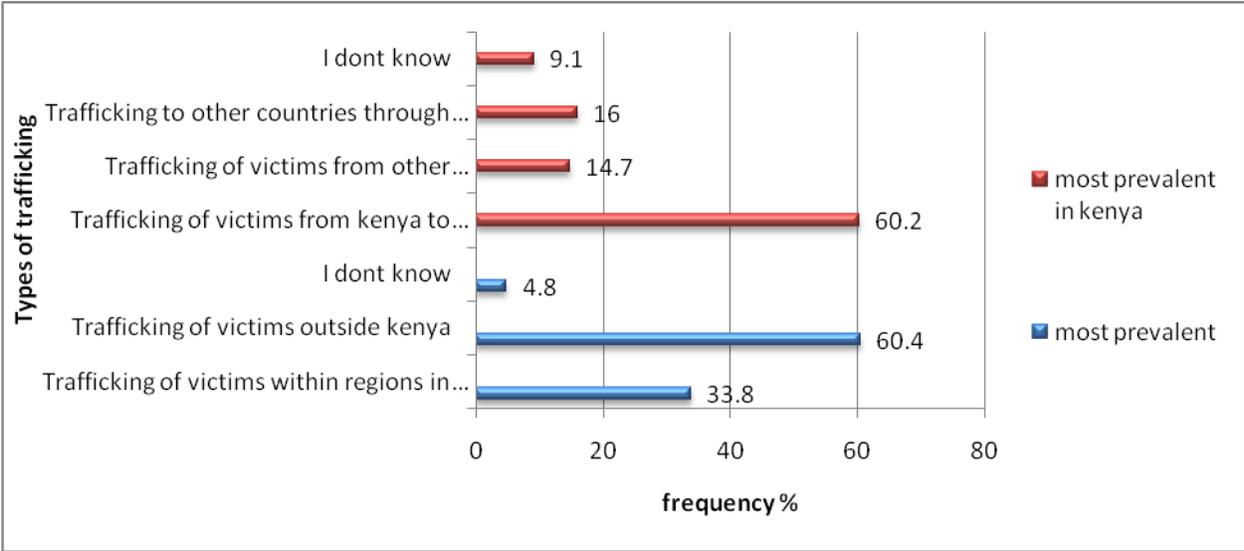


Figure 3.7: Prevalence of Trafficking

3.10 Rating of Prevalence of Trafficking

On the extent to what trafficking was prevalent in the country, based on high, medium or low options, 55% of the respondents indicated that it was high, 36% medium and 9% low as shown in Figure 3.8 below. This confirms with findings that Kenya has also been identified as a source, transit, and destination country for irregular migrants who are largely ignored. Respondents felt that many Kenyan are trafficked internally to work in flower farms, coffee and tea plantations while others work in brothels in Nairobi, Mombasa and Malindi. Externally, many Kenyans have been trafficked to United Arab Emirates, Europe, South Africa and United States of America.

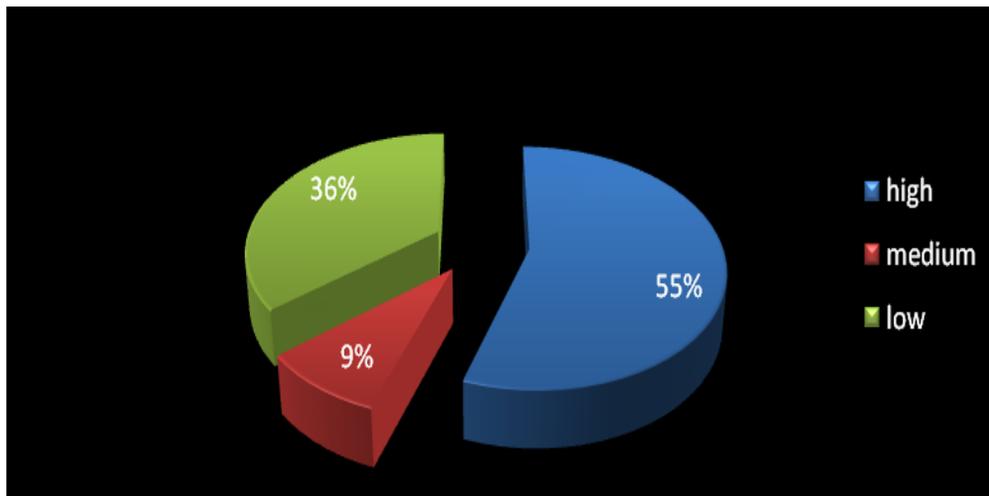


Figure 3.8 Rating of Prevalence of Human Trafficking

3.11 Awareness of Voluntary and Involuntary Domestic and External Trafficking in Kenya

The study found out that 63.4% of respondents were aware of voluntary domestic trafficking while 58.8% were aware of involuntary trafficking. On the other hand, 78.1% were aware of voluntary external trafficking and 57.4% were not aware of external trafficking as indicated in Figure 3.9. Children are lured into domestic work as house helps and herds boy, while other young persons particularly girls voluntarily engage in commercial sexual exploitation in the coastal sex tourism industry, street vending and bars. Adults on the other hand, are exploited in involuntary domestic servitude and forced prostitution. Men, women, and children are voluntarily migrating to the Middle East and Europe in search of employment and better livelihoods. They are however, exploited in domestic servitude, massage parlours and brothels, and forced manual labour.

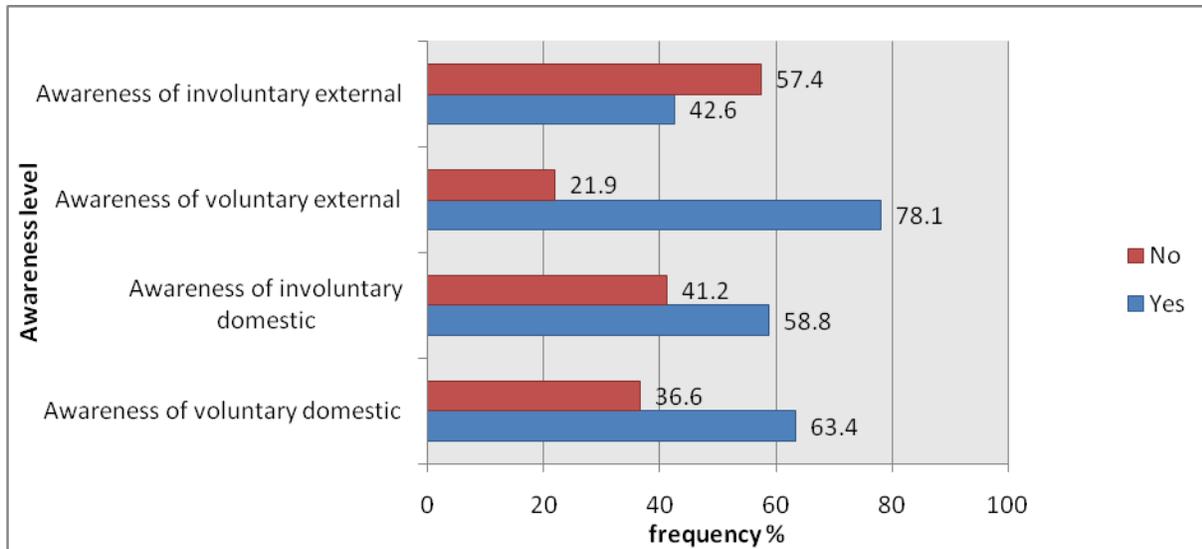


Figure 3.9: Voluntary and involuntary domestic and external trafficking

3.12 Reasons for Voluntary Trafficking

The main reason for voluntary trafficking was identified as facilitation of employment opportunities at 40.3% followed by the need to reach their desired destinations at 26.3%. Others are transportation and or movement from one place to another, need for job registration and the fact that they are promised good returns as shown in Figure 3.10 below. Traffickers often lure their victims with huge promises of better jobs and life. It is sometimes difficult to differentiate victims of voluntary trafficking from those of involuntary or forced trafficking. Furthermore, Traffickers also use personal relationships and trust in their villages of origin to recruit victims.



Figure 3.10 Reasons for Voluntary Trafficking

3.13 Costs in Human Trafficking

From the survey, the agent commission's cost emerged as the major payment cost with 46.7%. However, 28.6% of the respondents indicated unawareness of these costs. Others which were listed includes; Transport costs, registration fee, reward for brokers and agents, Medical cost, Document processing costs and money for food and accommodation. The cost involved range from the recruitment processes, the transport, harbouring and disposal of victims, where very often it is borne by the victim of victim family. It is important to note, that human trafficking is modern day slavery and a lucrative business involving several costs as shown below in Figure 3.11

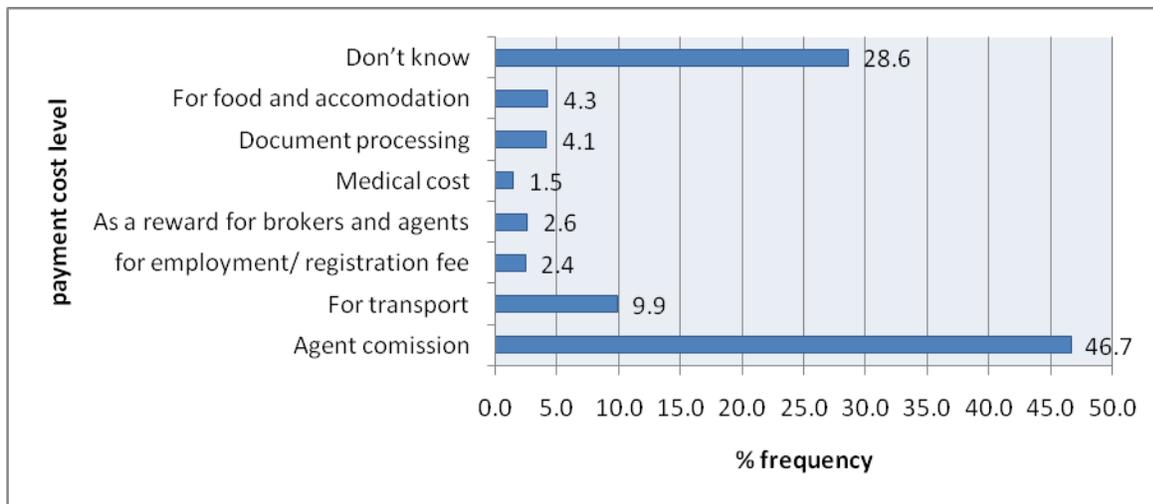


Figure 3.11: Payment cost

3.14 Refunding of Money

Survey results shows that monies are not refunded with 46.6% of the respondents saying no and 46.2% having no idea as to whether its refunded or not. However, a small percentage of the respondents indicated that its refunded(7.2%) as in Figure 3.12. Traffickers often do not refund money paid instead they persistantly subject victims to forced labour or prostitution to earn more money, this is so especially in involuntary trafficking. However, in voluntary trafficking done internally in Kenya, it was noted that accomplices who are often family members or acquaintances would refund money to avoid straining family ties and relations.

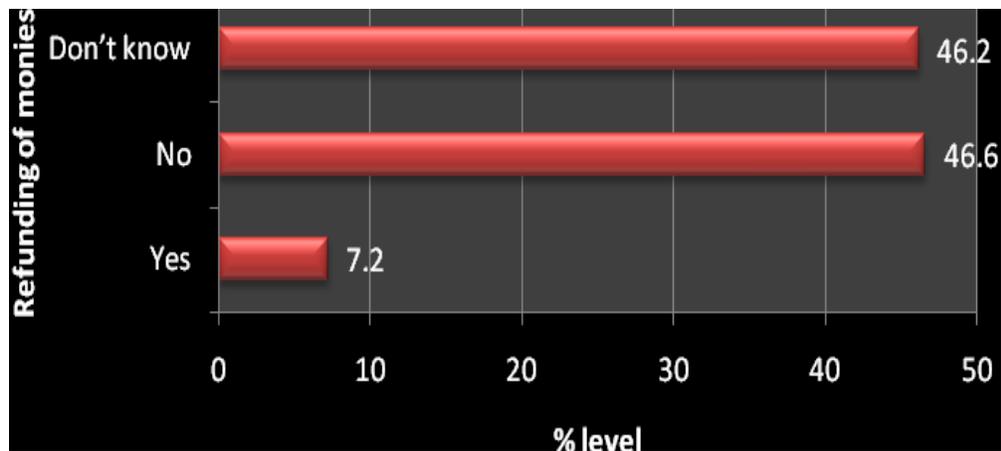


Figure 3.12 Refunding of Monies

3.15 Reasons for Non Payment

On the other hand, agents of trafficking fail to refund the money and reasons cited by respondents which include; lack of a legal frame work is the main reason as to why monies aren't refunded when the deal fails at 38.4%. Other reasons identified were traffickers are after money and once you pay them there is no more contact; the process is illegal and therefore no basis to claim the money; part of the agreement is that its non refundable and that traffickers take advantage of the victims as shown in Figure 3.13 below.

3.16 Treatments of Victims of Human Trafficking

Victims of human trafficking are subjected to various treatments and conditions as realized in the results of the survey. 82% of the respondent indicated awareness and 18% not aware of the treatments and conditions subjected to the victims of human trafficking based on yes and no responses. Sexual abuse was rated highest by 24.5% of the respondents who indicated awareness

followed by assault by 19.9%, denied of medication and starvation by 16.8% . Other forms of treatment and conditions listed were hard labour at 10.5%, poor remuneration at 10.8%, confiscation of travelling documents, long working hours, and culture shock totaling to 17.5% as in Figure 3.14 below. Apparently, trafficking victims often suffer from serious physical abuse and physical exhaustion, as well as starvation. Typical injuries can include broken bones, concussion, bruising or burns, as well as other injuries consistent with assault. Victims who have been trafficked have been subjected to multiple abuses over an extensive period of time may suffer these health consequences in a manner consistent with victims of prolonged torture. Women who have been trafficked may suffer from serious health problems, including physical health, reproductive health and mental health problems.

3.17 Purposes of Human Trafficking

From the survey findings, the main purposes of both domestic and external are mainly for cheap labour. Domestic was rated at 55.5% and external at 53.9%. Sexual exploitation was the second and purposes of cultural and religious factors were rated third in both cases as in Figure 3.15 below. Exploitation includes take advantage of victims for prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs for financial gain.

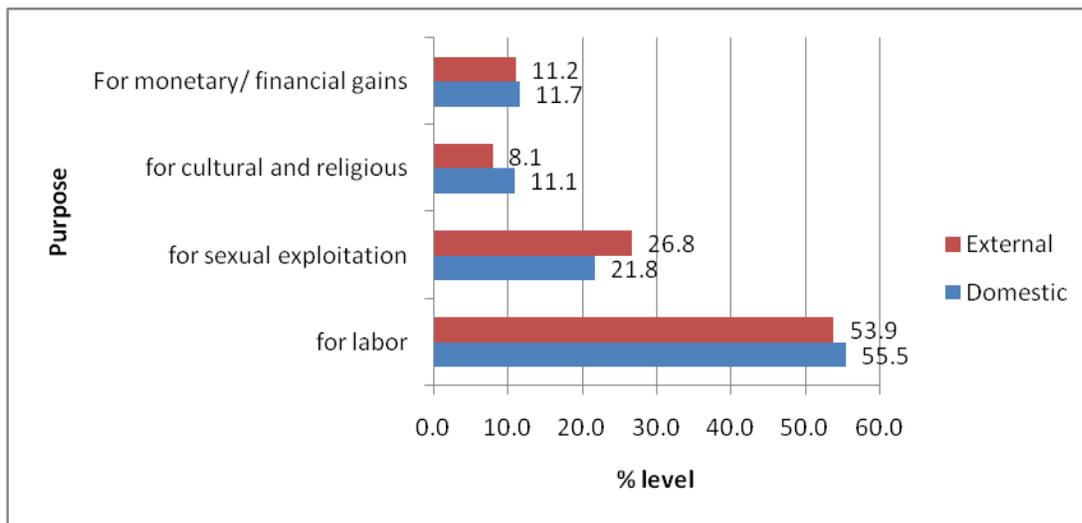


Figure 3.15: Purpose for Human Trafficking

3.18 Factors Contributing to Human Trafficking

Poverty and unemployment are the main factors contributing to human trafficking. In domestic poverty was highest at 47.1% and external at 37.6%. Unemployment scored second highest at 34.1% in external and 23.7% in domestic as in Figure 3.16 below. Several factors contribute to human trafficking and these include the personal characteristics and economic situation of the trafficked person, as well as characteristics of their family, peer networks and community. However, from findings of this survey poverty and unemployment tends to push many victims into this underworld trade for both domestic and external trafficking.

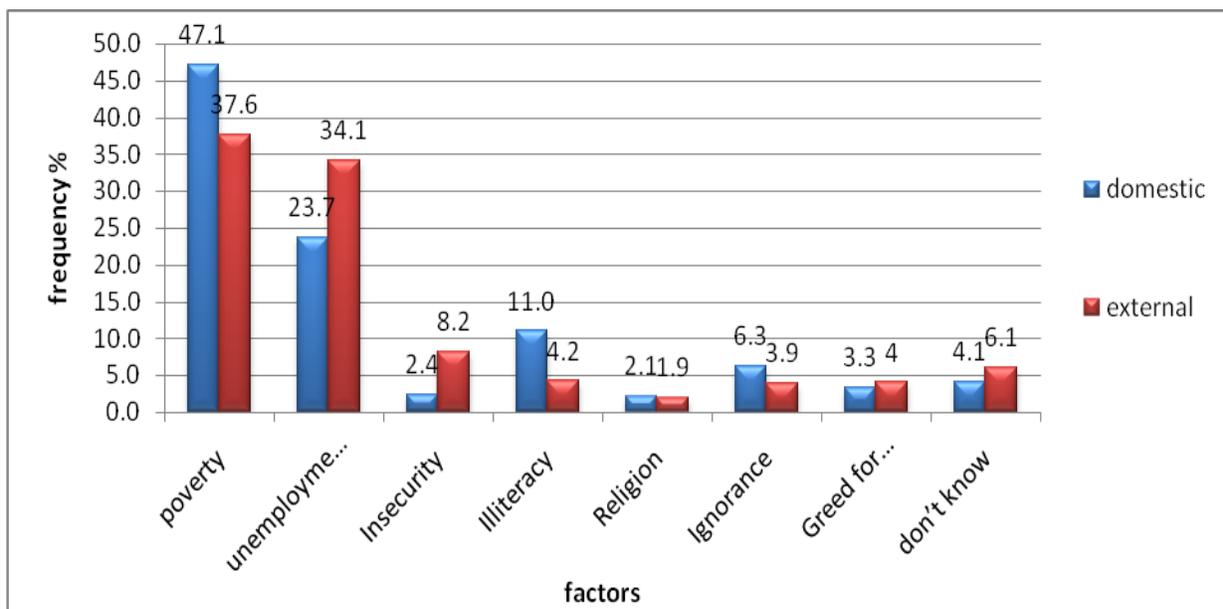


Figure 3.16: Factors Contributing to Human Trafficking

From the above findings, it emerges that victims of human traffickers mainly originate from the poor households, where poverty was reported by 47.1 % of respondents as a contributory for domestic trafficking and 37.6% for external trafficking. Victims who lack of employment opportunities are motivated for trafficking was reported by 23.7% for domestic while external trafficking was 34.1%. A Children Officer in Narok notes:

“Poverty has contributed to child trafficking because some parents want to give away children when they just see a small amount of money to reduce suffering”.

Notably, parents accept the risk of their children being the victim of human trafficking, in exchange for a better opportunity to earn more income and attain the promised life opportunities in urban areas and developed countries, this may not be the case going by prevailing media reports that have highlight plight of Kenyans at the hand of employers especially in the middle east. Insecurity, religion, ignorance illiteracy and greed for money are some of the factors contributing to human trafficking.

3.19 Victims of Human Trafficking

The survey indicates that 59% of respondents felt that female were victims of human trafficking, followed by male at 20%. However, it notable that 100% of the respondents felt both men and women were victims of domestic human trafficking as in Figure 3.18 below. Male survivors of trafficking are the silent victims of an already hidden crime. Rarely does the public hear about cases of male trafficking and due to feelings of shame or humiliation, victims are unlikely to report the crime. As the number of people forced into human trafficking has increased, so has the number of male victims. Women are other hand, likely to be involved in trafficking are women are easily lured with promises of better life. Women also tend to bear the burden of care and are likely to seek employment to fend for their families.

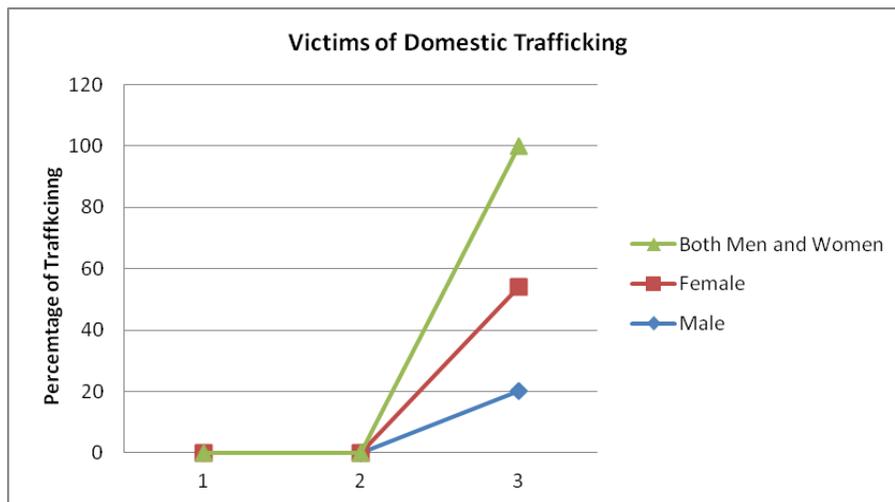


Figure 3.17 *Victims of Domestic Trafficking*

The above findings highlight the dilemma of women and children within patriarchal family and social structures, in which women are subordinated to men, boys are preferred than girls. In some communities, women seek for a chance to be married to a wealthy man in order to escape a dead-

end life. They easily agree to be married to a foreign man even though they have no idea about him or the life that is waiting for them.

3.20 Gender of External Victims of Human Trafficking

On gender of external victims of Human trafficking, 46% of the respondents indicated that external victims of human trafficking comprises of both male and female while 31% showed that they are female and 23% indicated that they are males as in Figure 3.19 below.

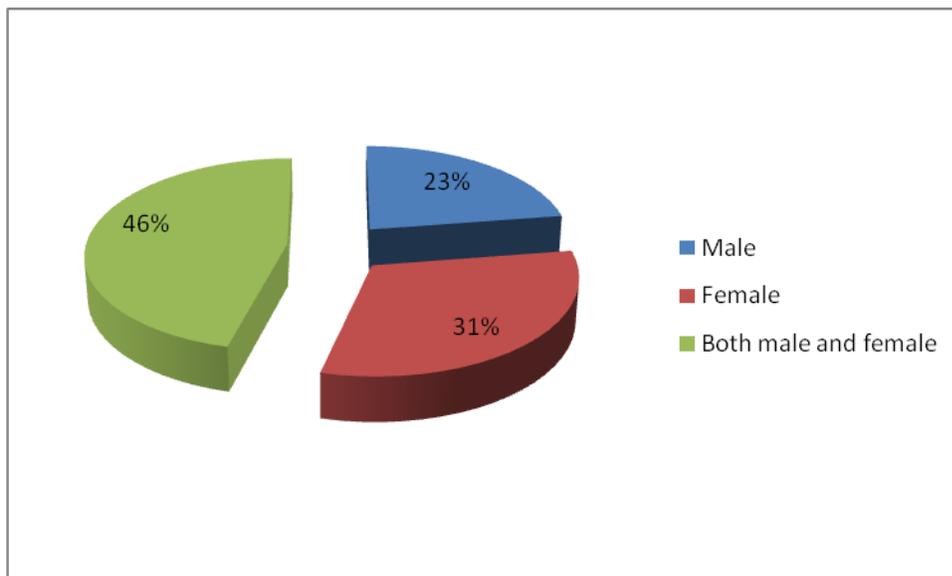


Figure 3.18: Gender of External Victims

The sale and trafficking of children has also been reported to be rampant particularly in key Maternity hospitals, children's homes and through the abuse of inter-country adoptions. Many Cases of internal trafficking for purposes of domestic work and prostitution have also been reported by various agencies in the districts where we operate.

An NGO Child Protection Officer, Nairobi.

From the above, it's worth noting that child trafficking is very high in Kenya and the channels of trafficking mostly used include employment bureaus, inter-country marriages, inter-country adoptions, education agencies, children's homes and early marriages as reported by respondents. Fostering has also been reported to be a key technique being used by both local and international traffickers. For instance, many children orphaned through HIV and AIDS have been fostered by

relatives and foreigners just to find themselves sent to work in the domestic sector and sex industry where their wages are paid to the so-called foster parents.

3.21 Socio-economic Profiles of Victims

The socio-economic profiles of victims is characterized by low income, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, desire for well paying jobs, domestic violence and general societal contempt individuals. Most victims of domestic trafficking are kenyans aged below 18 years, single and are unemployesd with primary education as in Figure 3.20 below.

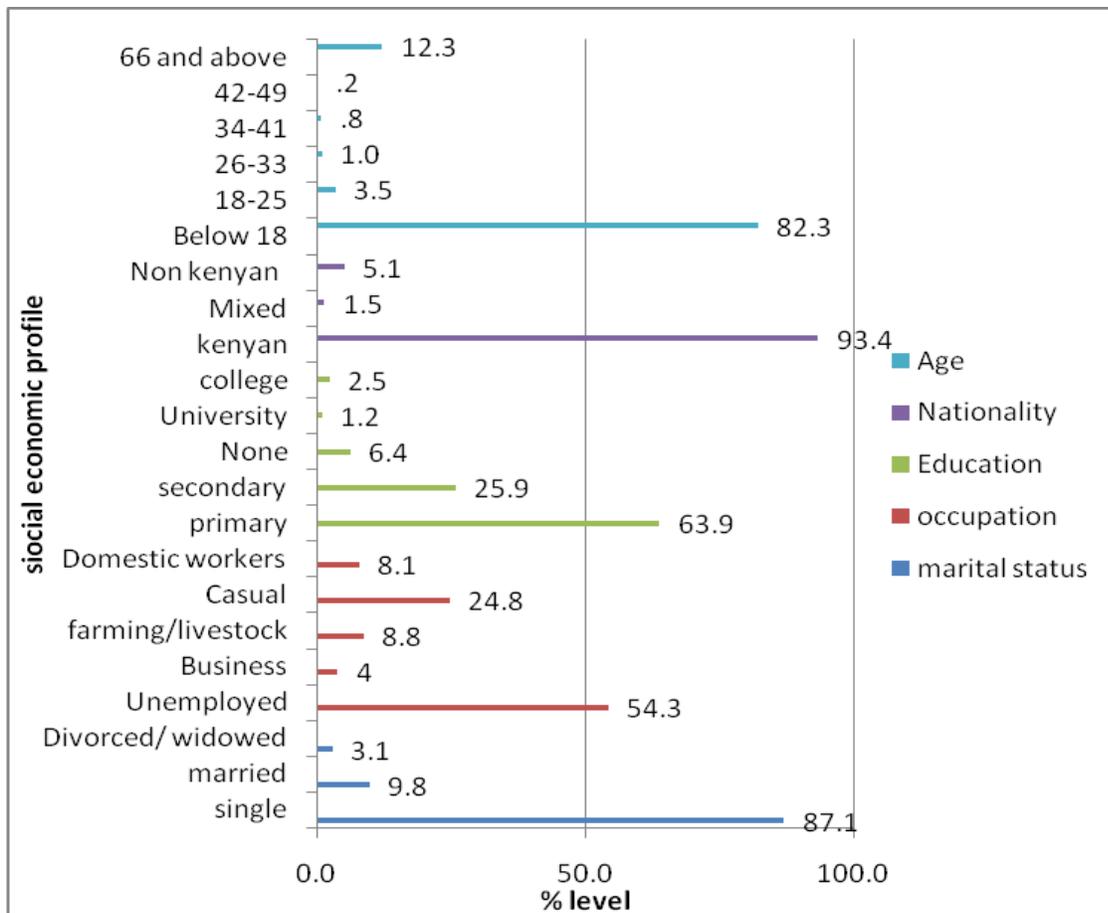


Figure 3.19: Socio-economic profiles of Victims in Domestic Human Trafficking

High levels of poverty and unemployment, a large number of orphaned children, the lure of a ‘better life’, cultural practices, weak laws and enforcement. Awareness on trafficking is low, and

few programmes, both government and civil society, have targeted human trafficking and forced labour as an issue. Armed conflict in some parts of the country, local and international tourism, poor access to education, existence of a large refugee community, and internal displacement have contributed to the rise in trafficking activities.

3.22 Methods Used By Traffickers

Deception (false promises, enticements, handouts) featured as the commonly used method of recruitment scoring 53.4%. Others were abductions, media, kidnappings and referrals by relatives. However, 15.6% of the responses indicated don't know as a response signifying they weren't aware of the methods used as indicated in table 3.21 below.

“The victims are recruited with promises of employment abroad, marriage to a foreigner and lured of a ‘better life’ overseas. The traffickers charge between ten thousand to forty thousand Kenya shilling per person and usually recruits from schools, colleges and villages. Events such as the Muslim pilgrimages, Hajji and Oumra, are used as opportunities to move young women and girls to Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries under the pretext of attending the religious ceremonies”

Interview with Religious Leader in Wajir County

Of the 65.3% who indicated awareness of recruitment methods, while 34.7% were not aware. Of those who indicated awareness, they recorded media as the most method of recruitment with 26.6% followed by deception at 15.4% and recruitment bureaus at 15%. Other methods of recruitment were collusion by border officials, use of agents by brokers and luring victims through sponsorships. A number of recruitment methods were identified during the research which ranged from the deception of families and children to the voluntary soliciting of help by children from strangers such as truck drivers etc. Some recruiters offered money or gifts in exchange for victims or promises of returning wealth, other victims were trafficked through arrangements between guardians and family members or third parties. Religious organizations were also implicated in some of the testimonies, where children were supposed to be registered in their schools. This was noted in low income areas of Nairobi, Mombasa, Naivasha and Kisumu.

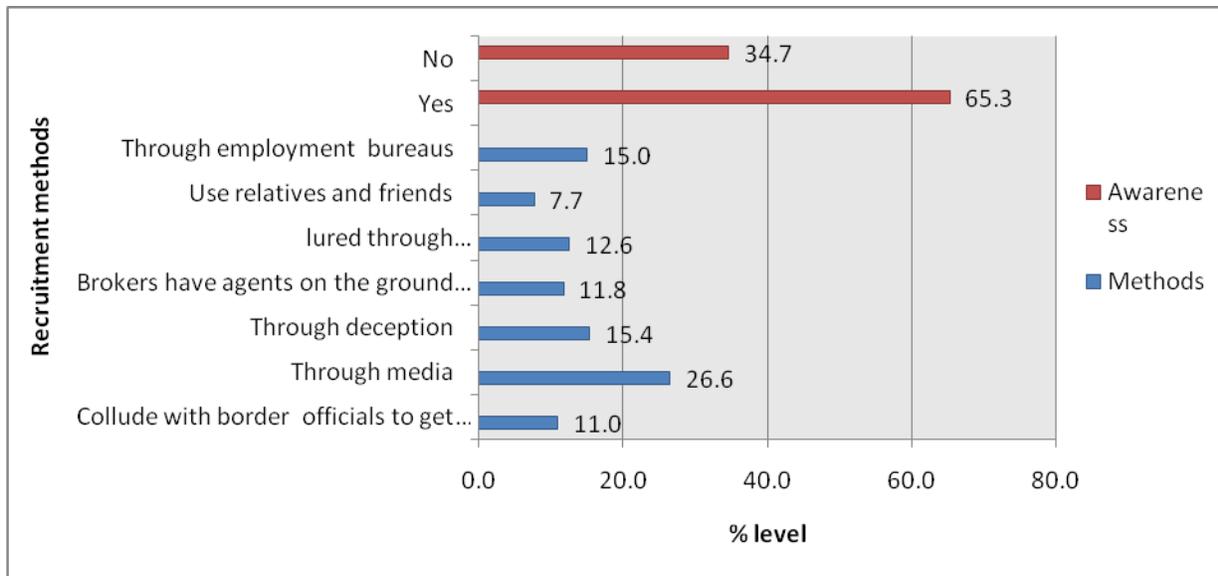


Figure 3.20 Methods of recruitment and awareness

3.23 Factors Facilitating Recruitment of Victims

Poverty and unemployment are the main factors facilitating domestic trafficking in the country at 63.1% and 32.3% respectively. Other factors identified scored 4.6% in total and these were; ignorance, illiteracy, corruption, poor remuneration locally trafficking being a well paying business, lack of awareness, vulnerability and peer pressure as shown in Figure 3.22.

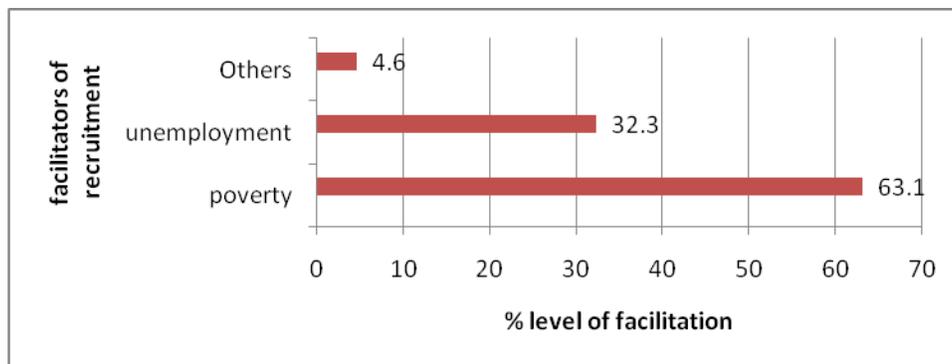


Figure 3.21 Facilitators of recruitment and level of facilitation in domestic human trafficking

On the other hand, high levels of Poverty and unemployment in the country are the main facilitators in external trafficking at 25.7% and 26% respectively. Ready markets for casual labour and corruption also scored high at 12% and 11.6%. Others were ; Ideology of better life

styles, Illiteracy, its a lucrative business, porous border points and lack of awareness(civic education).

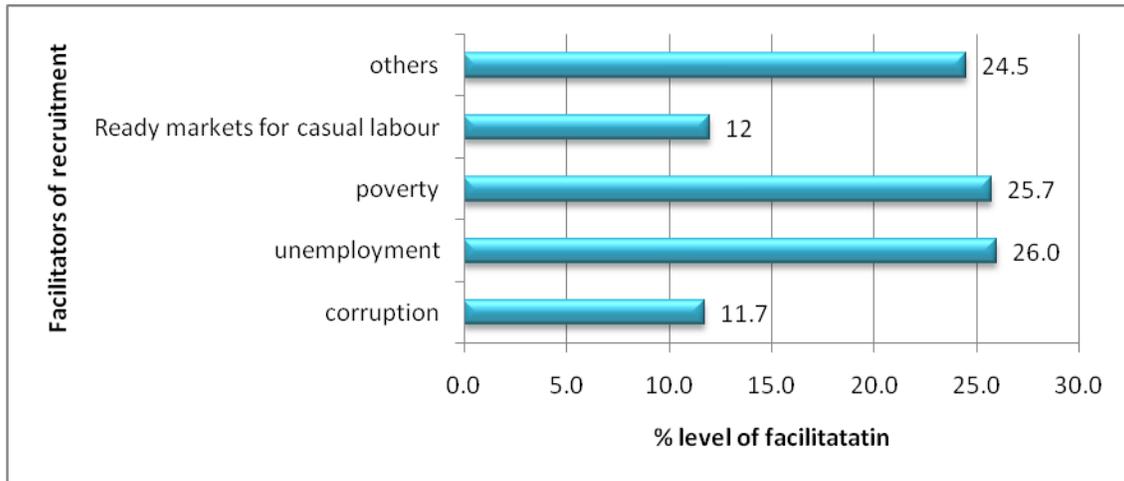


Figure 3.22: Facilitators of recruitment and level of facilitation in external human trafficking

3.24 Network and Processes in Recruitment of Victims

The survey indicates that 70% of the sample respondents did not know the networks used in trafficking considering that this crime in operates underworld. The process runs from recruitment, transportation, receipt to harbouring of victims of trafficking for both domestic and external trafficking. Brokers play a pivotal role in recruiting by contacting victims, relatives and organising transport. The networks run from internal and cross-border and are highly organized. They operate on also small and large scale, through both formal and informal recruitment mechanism. Human trafficking criminal networks are loosely organized, with often difficult to trace linkages. While larger-scale organized trafficking rings certainly do exist in the Kenya, moving both sex and labour trafficking victims, the vast majority of networks that do exist are more typically small-scale, loosely connected and involve opportunistic merchants of people.

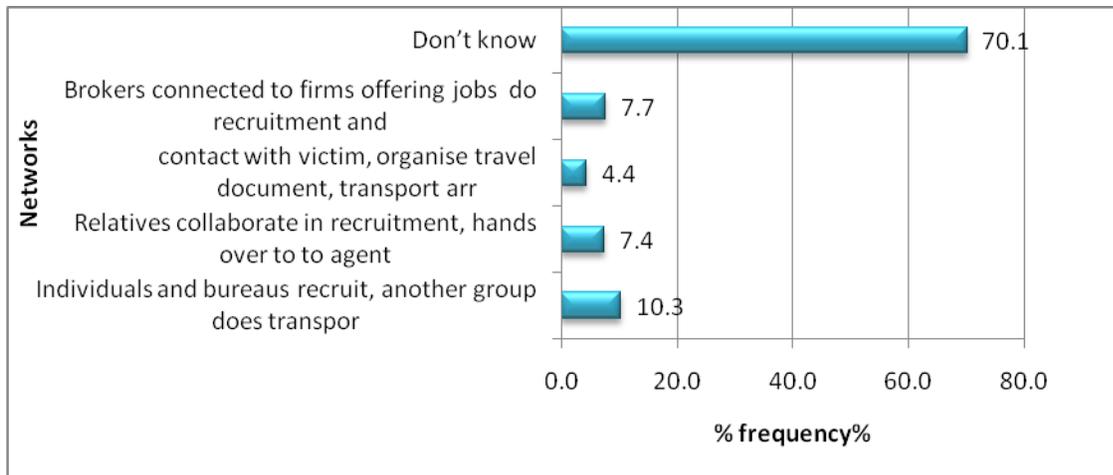


Figure 3.23 Networks and Processes in recruitment

The above findings correlate with comments by Social Development Officer in Garissa who noted that:

“The traffickers involved here range from local brokers, relatives, family members to friends of the victims. Returnees also play an important role in luring potential victims into agreeing to travel with promises of a ‘better life’ in countries of destination. Many of the returnees are also involved in trafficking by working in collaboration with tour operators and travel agencies”

3.25 Domestic Trafficking Transit routes

The survey findings indicates that domestic routes of Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Mwingi, Nairobi, Loitoktok to Tanzania for onward transit to South Africa represented by 58/.4% followed by the routes of Moyale, Isiolo, Meru, Nairobi, Namanga to Tanzania by 47.8% and Busia, Kakamega, Kisumu, Nairobi and Mombasa was the most used at 45.2%

- a) Busia Kakamega Kisumu Nairobi Mombasa **45.2%**
- b) Mandera Wajir Garissa Mwingi Nairobi Loitoktok
58.4%
- c) Moyale Isiolo Meru Nairobi Namanga **47.8%**

3.26 External Trafficking Transit Routes

The external routes of Ethiopia, Mandera, Garissa, Nairobi, Tanzania, through Tanzania and South Africa are the commonly used route by external traffickers at 67.8% followed by Ethiopia Mandera, Garissa, Nairobi and South Africa at 46%.

d)	Ethiopia	Mandera	Isiolo	Nairobi	Saudi Arabia	35.5%
e)	Ethiopia	Mandera	Garissa	Nairobi	South Africa	46%
f)	Ethiopia	Mandera	Garissa	Nairobi	Tanzania	South Africa
	67.8%					
g)	Uganda	Nairobi	Mombasa	Saudi Arabia		23.7%
h)	DRC	Uganda	Kenya	Tanzania	Mozambique	South Africa
	31.2%					

Trafficking routes keep changing depending on government interventions, however, highlighted some of the trafficking patterns in the Kenya are complex, dynamic and hidden and had domestic and cross-border dimensions.

Immigration Officer in Malaba, Kenya
From the above findings, it is apparent that Kenya is indeed a transit point for human trafficking in the region and majority of victims come from Ethiopia as indicated by the three routes at 35%, 46% and 67.8%. Ethiopia has a youth population of about 50% who are seeking employment opportunities elsewhere. Kenya provides an advantageous conduit for their movement due to porous borders and corruption among law enforcement officers. On the other hand, there is a strong positive perception towards irregular migration in each of the areas where the research was conducted. However, there are strong familial pressures to migrate put on young Ethiopians by their family, peers and the community. In some instances parents tell their children to migrate. The routes mostly involve a network of brokers, smugglers and traffickers from the local, village or district level in Kenya. Many Ethiopian are recruited by Kenyan agents as indicated by Key informant in Moyale.

3.27 Perception on Human Trafficking in Kenya

From the survey findings 90.7% of the respondents indicated that Kenya is a source of victims, 66.3% indicated it's a transit route and 54.2% as a destination as indicated in Figure 3.25 below.

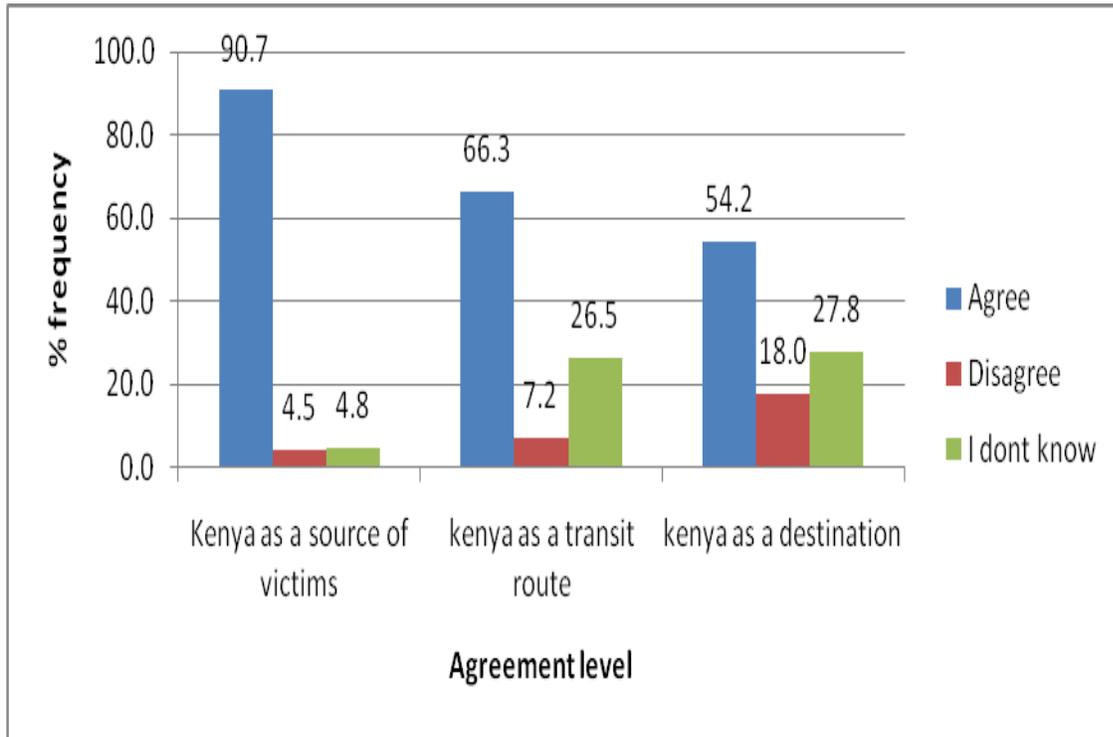


Figure 3.24 Kenya as source, transit route and destination of victims of Human Trafficking

The above findings correlate with comments from a Programme Officer with Rescue Committee who contends that:

Kenya has been identified as a major point of origin, transit and destination of victims of trafficking. Although there is no official data on the patterns, trends and magnitude of the problem, anecdotal evidence and newspaper reports point to an increase in the levels of internal and cross-border trafficking particularly of women and children.

3.28 Persistence of Human Trafficking in Kenya

Poverty, unemployment and corruption are the major reasons as to why the business of human trafficking continues to persist in the country despite various interventions in place. This is after scoring 26.3%, 21.6% and 13.1% respectively (see figure 3.26). Other reasons which emerged from the results of the survey contributed 39%.

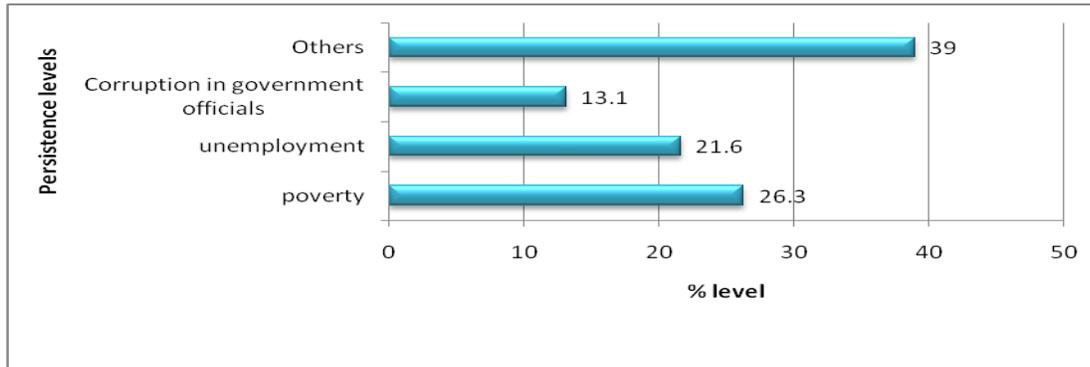


Figure 3.25: Persistence of Human Trafficking in Kenya

3.29 Sources of Victims

Majority of respondents 70.5% of the respondents indicated that most of the victims are sourced from rural areas and 21.6% from urban areas. In external, 42.2% are sourced from urban areas and 29.7% from other African countries. Other sources include institutions like schools, churches, children homes and refugee camps as shown in Figure 3.27 below.

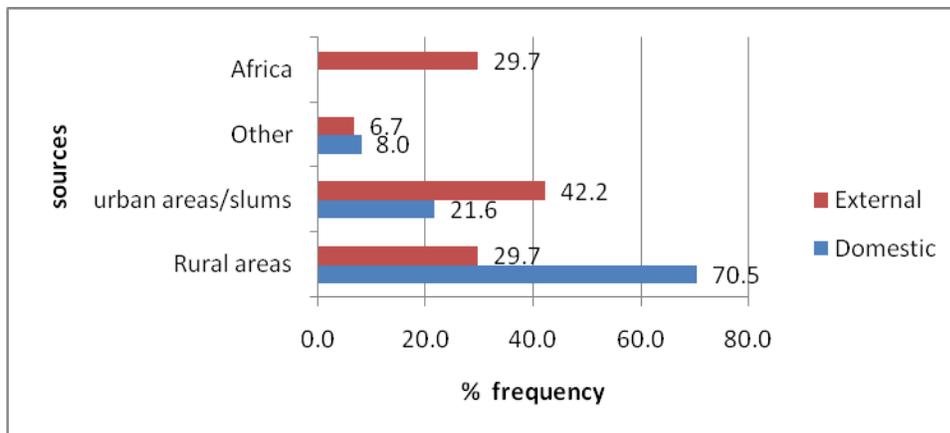


Figure 3.26: Sources of victims

3.30 Modes of Transport

Road transport is the commonly used in domestic trafficking at 81.7% while air is mostly used in external human trafficking as in Figure 3.28 below. Human trafficking victims are using private

cars, taxis, motor-cycles (*boda-boda*) in manoeuvre in the interior to avoid designated road blocks and police check ups.

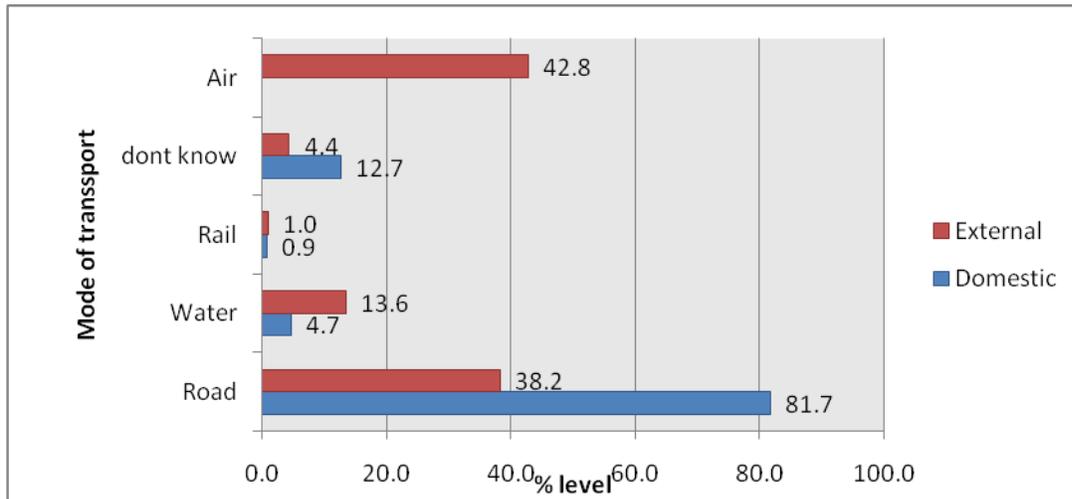


Figure 3.27 Mode of transport for Domestic Human Trafficking

3.31 Destinations

In domestic human trafficking, most of the victims are destined in urban areas by 67.2% while those going to rural areas were at 25.8% as indicated in Figure 3.29 below. Most victims of domestic human trafficking end up in urban areas of Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa, Kisumu among other urban centres where they seek employment as domestic workers, hawking, bars and beauty and massage parlours and commercial sex. Those victims who end up in rural areas work flower farms, coffee, tea, tobacco and sisal plantations and as herds boys.

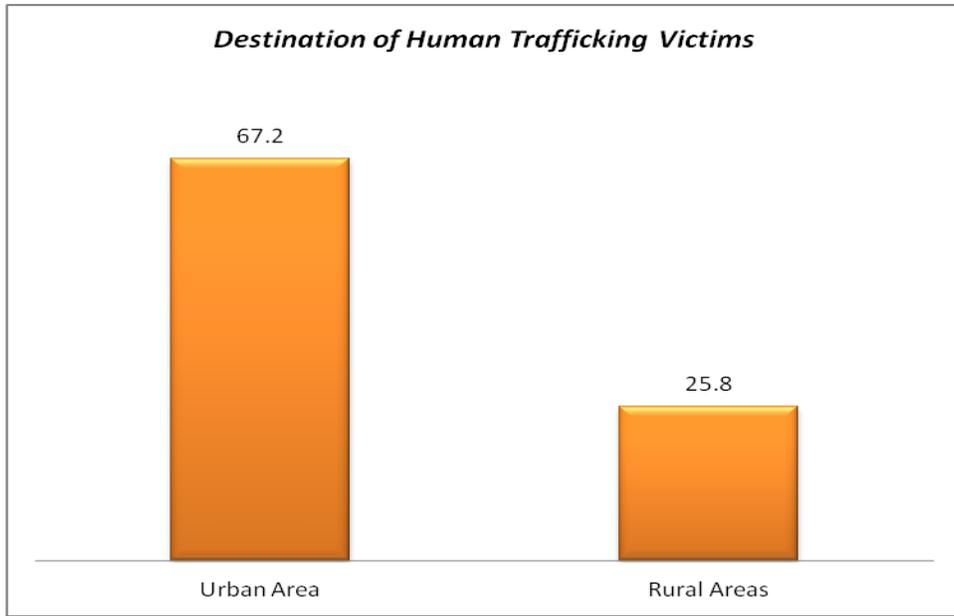


Figure 3.28 Destinations for Domestic Human Trafficking

The results indicate that victims of human trafficking in external are mostly destined in Middle East countries at 44.5%. However, 32.9% are trafficked in other African countries as in Figure 3.30

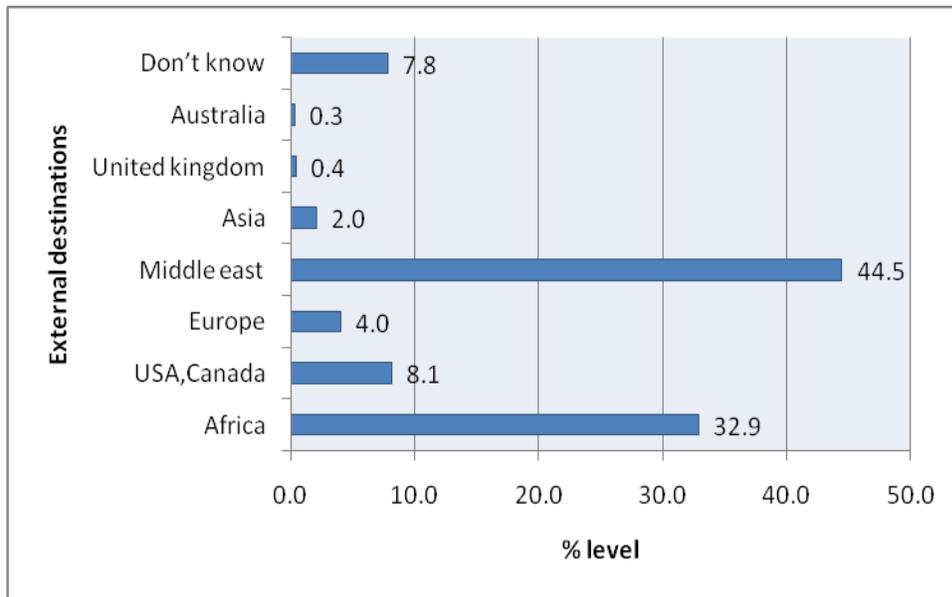


Figure 3.29: External destinations of Human Trafficking

Table 3.2: Countries of Origin, Transit and Destination

Countries of Origin	%
Kenya	40.3%
Ethiopia	67.3%
Uganda	29.1%
DRC	14.3%
South Sudan	11%
Tanzania	9.6%
Countries of Transit	
Kenya	65.5%
Eritrea	16.3%
Somalia	0.7%
Yemen	0.5%
Countries of Destination	
Kenya	23.5%
South Africa	54.8%
Saudi Arabia	69.5%
Botswana	22.9%

The above table summaries countries of origin, transit and destination as indicated by respondents where Kenya features in all as an origin, transit and destination Country. Ethiopia has a youth population of about 50% who are seeking employment opportunities elsewhere. Kenya provides an advantageous conduit for their movement due to porous borders and corruption among law enforcement officers. Most of the victims of human trafficking are from Ethiopia. According to a Key informant in Garissa:

“Kenyan police have arrested 53 Ethiopian aliens and two suspected human traffickers in Garissa as the authorities beefed up security along its borders and at all entry points. The suspects had no valid documents and could not express themselves in any other language except Amharic,”

3.32 Survival Mechanisms of Victims and Survivors

The results of the study shows (see Figure 3.31) that most survivors of human trafficking engage in self employment as a survival strategy at 28.5% and doing odd jobs at 20.8% . Other activities that they are involved in includes; support from relatives and well wishers; engaging

in prostitution; involved in crime, get counselling services; get government NGO'S assistance; live in isolation and joining religious groups. For the victims they comply with traffickers as their only survival strategy.

Figure 3.31 Coping Mechanisms by Victims of Human Trafficking

3.33 Socio-economic Effects of Human Trafficking

Findings from survey indicate that 80.1% of respondents were aware of the socio-economic effects of human trafficking in the country while 19.9% were not aware. This highlights the need to create public awareness on the effects of the underworld crime on social well being.

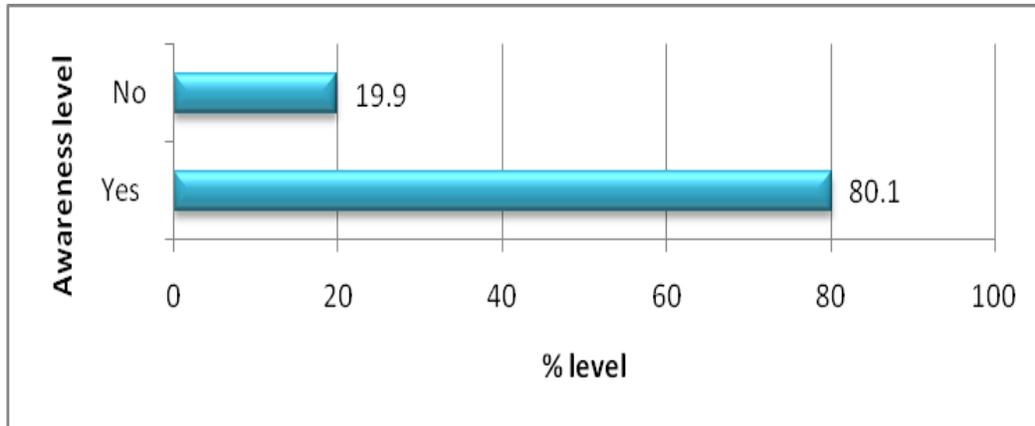


Figure 3.30 Awareness of socio-economic effects of Human Trafficking

Brain drain/labour drain emerged as the highest socio- economic effect of human trafficking with 21.6% followed by psychological trauma at 19.9% and social breakdown at 10.6%, increased insecurity at 10.5% .Others were; death; improves family income; loss of revenue; violation of human rights and freedom; increased school dropouts and poverty respectively as in figure 3.32

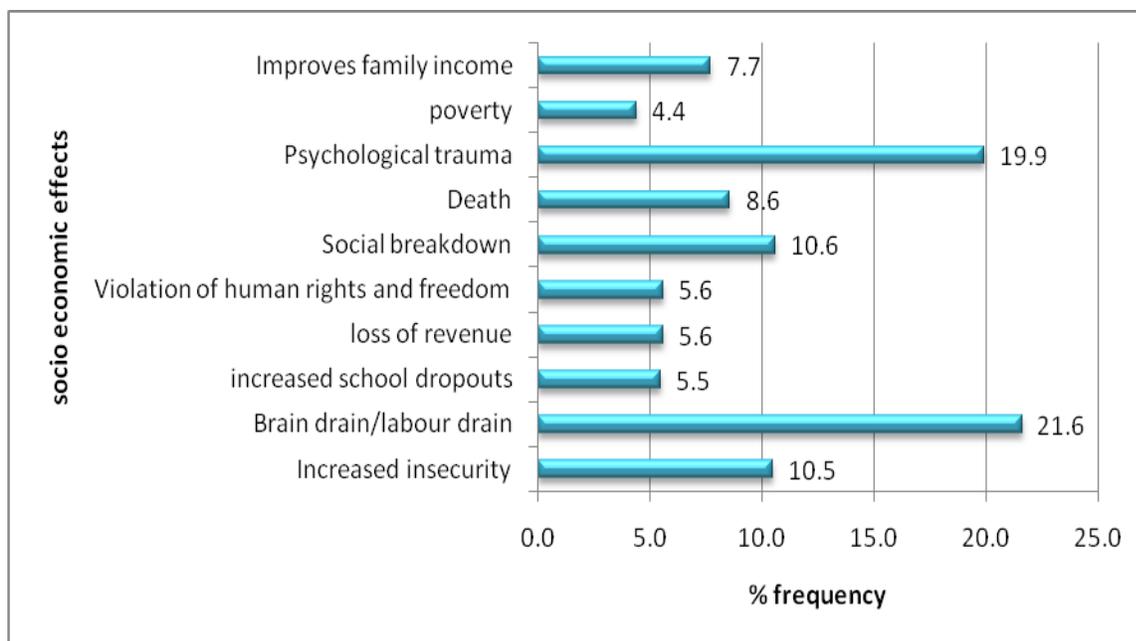


Figure 3.31: Socio-economic effects identified by Sample respondents

3.34 Who are the traffickers?

According to the interviews conducted the list is long and includes people from all walks of life. There was very little evidence to suggest, from this research, that there are trafficking syndicates, generally it was individuals or groups that are more ad hoc than an organization would suggest. Children’s parents or relatives and close friends, truck drivers, would be ‘husbands’, business people, or cross-border traders, opportunists, older children and members of the community with outside contacts were all mentioned during interviews, as having been involved in trafficking. There was also some mention of individuals using the guise of religion in order to recruit young men, women and children. This list is very broad and by no means exhaustive in terms of the people who are or can be involved in the trafficking of children.

Traffickers seek out vulnerable people to exploit for financial gain using false promises, coercion and/or force. Traffickers are a diverse group and include a wide range of criminals working on many different levels, including individuals, small criminal groups or large-scale organized crime networks. Employment recruitment agencies in major town were cited by respondents as majorly contributing to human trafficking.

3.35 Challenges in Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking

Corruption emerged as the major challenge faced in preventing and combating human trafficking in Kenya at 41.2% followed by unemployment at 13.5%. Other challenges identified were; lack of effective laws to address the issue, lack of collaboration between the stake holders, lack of political will/ hostile border relations, Ignorance, collusion between locals and perpetrators, poverty, and lack of resources as in Figure 3.34

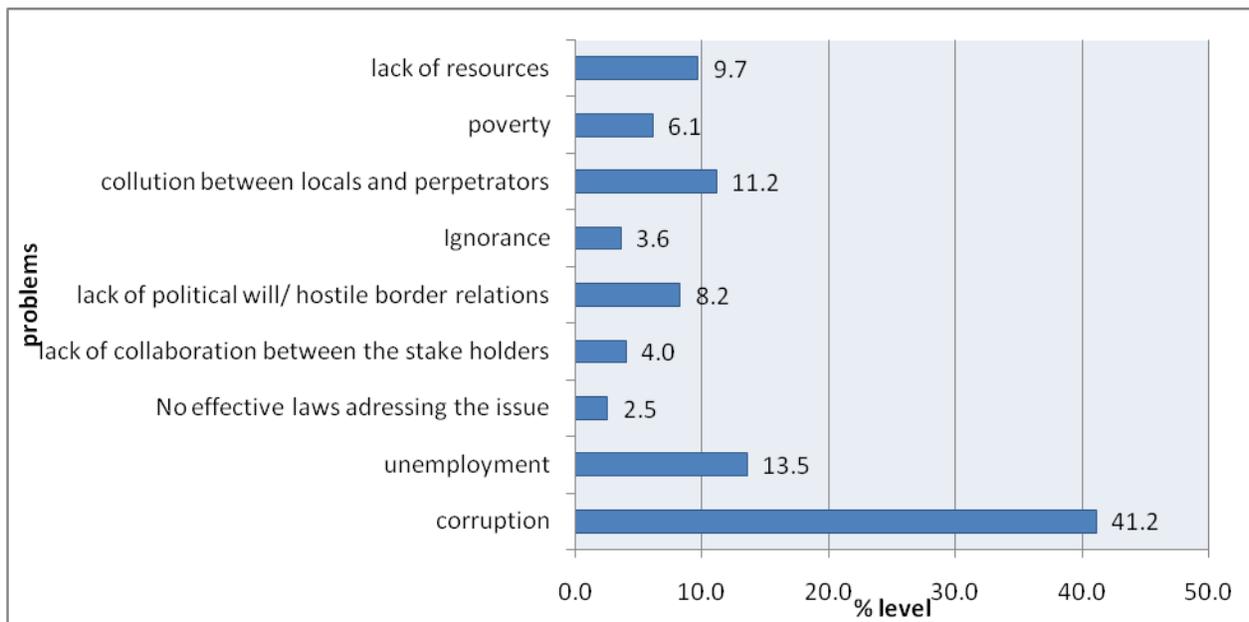


Figure 3.32: Challenges faced in Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking

Some of the challenges faced in addressing human trafficking and forced labour include promoting visibility of the issue within the government, improving awareness among the public and service providers, providing direct support to affected groups, and mainstreaming the issues in the broader policy programme and framework of government and civil society.

Programme Officer, SAFE HOUSE, Naivasha, Kenya

Lack of awareness, low shared understanding of what constitutes human trafficking and Attitudes that bias individuals from identifying or helping victims of human trafficking. Findings

highlight key factors associated with trafficking such as poverty, unemployment, lack of proper protection mechanisms, neglect, HIV and AIDS, high levels of poverty and lack of access to education which are wide spread. The main areas for trafficking are domestic work and early marriages which is family focused. Large numbers of children are reportedly being exploited in the entertainment and hospitality sector in small and major urban centres around the country.

3.36 Solutions to Combating Human Trafficking

Findings indicated that addressing challenges of corruption and creating jobs/ offering loans to the youths emerged as the best solutions to the challenges faced in preventing and combating human trafficking in the country at 23.7% and 19.2% respectively. Other solutions identified were; providing civic education, reducing the gap between the rich and the poor, increasing surveillance, enforcement of existing laws, providing resources, vetting of officers handling the issue of human trafficking, initiating community policing, enacting new punitive legislations, collaboration among stake holders and creating a special police unit to handle the issue as in

Figure 3.35

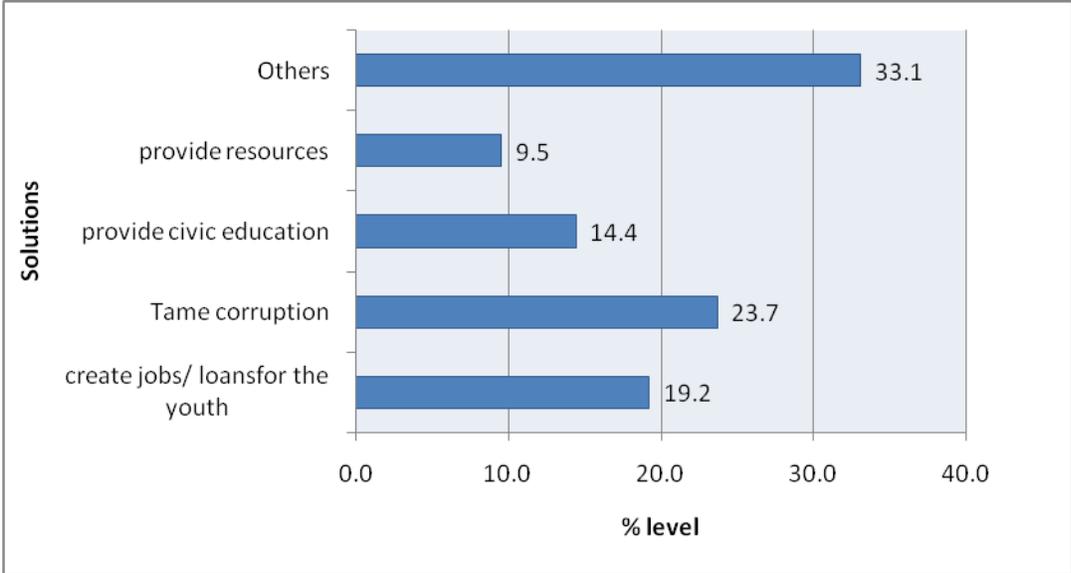


Figure 3.33: Solution to challenges preventing and combating human trafficking

3.37 Awareness of Organisation Addressing Human Trafficking

On organizations that have been put in place to address human trafficking, 59% indicated that there are no such organizations and 5.3% did not comment. However, 35.6% indicated awareness as in Figure 3.36

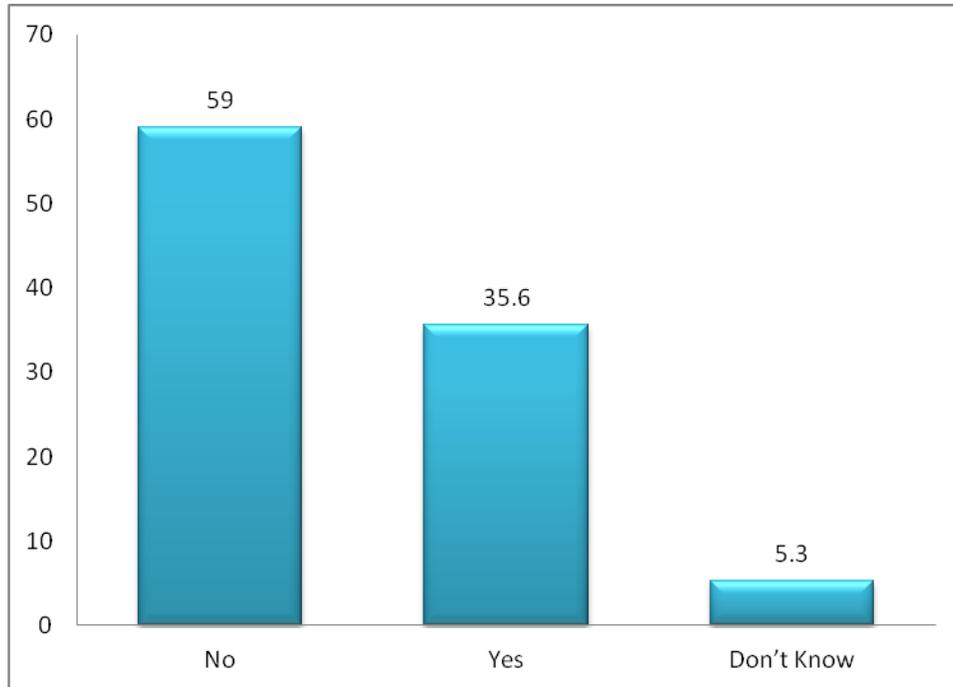


Figure 3.34: Organization Awareness

3.38 Organizations Satisfaction

Survey respondents who indicated awareness were 44.5% satisfaction with Faith based organizations and 35.7% with NGO'S in fighting human trafficking. Overall, those who were not satisfied with the organizations outnumbered those satisfied indicating that these organizations need to be proactive.

Table 3.3 Effectiveness of organizations in addressing human trafficking

Organizations	Satisfied/ very	Not satisfied / at all	No comment/don't know	Total
National police service	23.7	69.3	7	100
Office of the director of public prosecution	24.8	60.2	15	100
Judiciary	32.2	56.9	10.9	100
Immigration department	19.4	69.5	11.1	100
Foreign affairs ministry	20.3	60.6	19.1	100
Department of labour	20.1	60.9	19	100
Faith Based organizations	44.5	41.9	13.6	100
Non Governmental organizations	35.7	44.6	19.7	100
Department of refugee affairs	21.8	48.5	29.7	100

3.39 Recommendations for Addressing Human Trafficking

Detection and Investigations

Research participants suggested that strengthen detection and investigation as corruption is rampant and could hinder the same, networking and collaboration among stakeholders, Training of investigators to be enhanced, especially for anti-human trafficking unit in National Police Service, establish inter-link between local and international investigating agencies, embrace new technology in tracking and detecting the culprit, Initiate *Nyumba Kumi* and community policing.

Prosecution

Participants proposed that the need for training of prosecutors on human trafficking, recruit more specialized prosecutors to work closely with Investigating team, expand list of agencies with capacity and authority to prose, Witness Protection to be in place collaboration and networking with other agencies fighting human trafficking bonds and bails in human trafficking cases should be objected reduce corruption in prosecution.

Trial and Sentencing

Respondents suggested long jail terms for offenders speed up trial impose stiff penalties No bails for accused in human trafficking cases.

Rehabilitation and Correction of Offenders

Research participants suggested improvement of conditions in rehabilitation of offenders in prisons, intensive counselling of offenders, and monitor offenders after release, vocational training, death sentence for perpetrators and establishment more rehabilitation centres and finally deportation of foreign culprits.

Resettlement and Reintegration of Victims

Findings indicate that campaign on against human trafficking countrywide be enhanced and survivors be economically empowered through business grants have rescue centres vocational training set up professional counselling centres. Repatriation of survivors to their homes/community was also suggested as a means for resettlement and reintegration of victims.

3.40 Strategies and Best practices in Addressing Human Trafficking

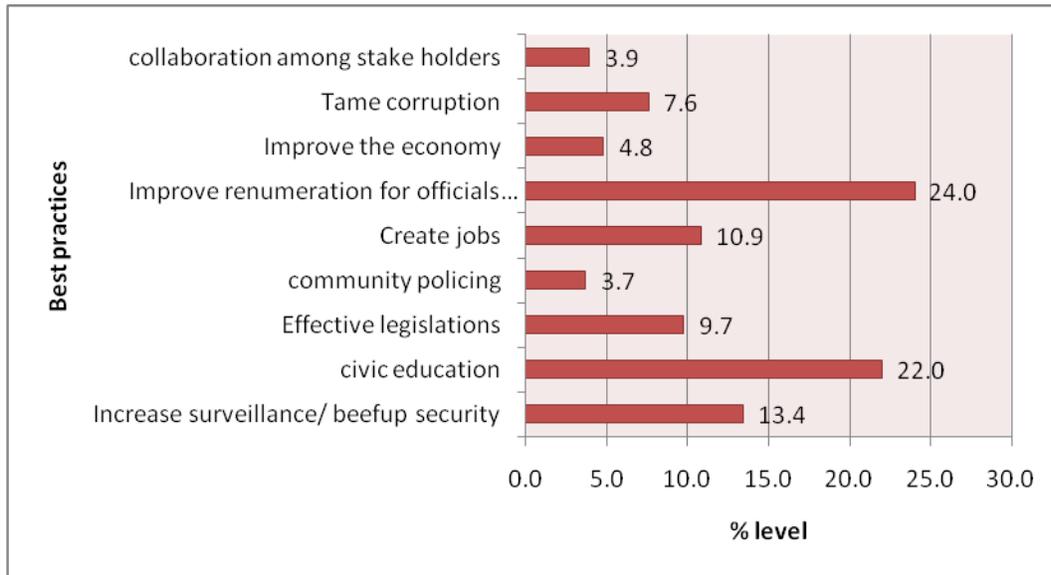


Figure 3.35: Best practices in Addressing Human Trafficking

Of the practices listed, improving remuneration for the officials handling the issue of human trafficking emerged the best at 24% followed by civic education at 22% and Increasing surveillance/beefing up security at 13.4%. Others were; job creation, Effective legislations, Taming corruption, improving the economy, collaboration among stake holders and community policing as in Figure 3.37.

In addressing human trafficking strategies and best practices could be categorised under four thematic areas; prevention, protection, prosecution and reintegration. The findings are based on analysis of secondary and primary data.

Prevention

According to Family Health International, 1999, a number of programs in Asia have already begun to address the causes of trafficking in women. One of Thailand's responses was to focus on the source of demand for trafficked services, such as the clients of underage sex workers. Through the impetus and lobbying of the National Commission on Women's Affairs (NCWA), Thailand is the first country in the region to pass laws that impose greater penalties on customers than on sellers for involvement in commercial sex with underage partners. Application of the law

has been light, but it is the basis for future enforcement. The NCWA is also trying to change male sexual norms through a national poster campaign with messages showing a child saying "my father does not visit prostitutes.

In China, the State Council, local party commissions and government agencies attach importance to combating human trafficking. In provinces infested by the crime, leading functionaries from the police, the office of the procurator, the courts, the civil departments, the media, schools, women's federations, trade unions, and the Communist Youth League each play their own role in combating trafficking. Women's organizations help governmental agencies by creating awareness among illiterate women who are most vulnerable to being trafficked. Seminars and training courses are sponsored by these organizations to raise awareness about laws and policies against trafficking. Printed materials, such as the anti-trafficking manual prepared by the All China Women's Federation and the Ministry of Justice, are also distributed to women.

In Chiang Rai Thailand, a Thai NGO called Development and Education Program for Daughters & Communities (DEPDC) aims to prevent women and children from being forced into the illegal sex trade or child labor due to outside pressures, lack of education, and limited employment alternatives. The NGO utilizes a mix of strategies to convince parents about the dangers of the illegal sex trade. Information about HIV and AIDS, brothel conditions, legal penalties, and potential dangers is used to support their arguments. In many successful cases the decision of the child to continue her education overrides the parent's desire for money.

In the Philippines, GABRIELA, which is the National Alliance of Women's Organizations, is actively involved in massive awareness campaigns to prevent the trafficking of women and girls from the Philippines. Its strategies consist of seminars and information dissemination to NGOs and Government Agencies and awareness campaigns at the community level.

In Cambodia, the Human Rights Commission has taken the lead to raise awareness on the subject of trafficking at the community level. The Commission has conducted extensive and valuable research throughout the country, organized a national workshop, and proactively contributed to

interpretations and implementation of the trafficking law. The Government also provides shelters and schooling for orphans and street children to keep them away from traffickers.

“Identification of children at risk and victims of trafficking and forced labour, psychological support, shelter, repatriation and re-integration services should be enhanced to prevention trafficking of Children”

A child Development Officer, Compassion, Nakuru

The protection of children from traffickers is one of the best strategies in addressing human trafficking particularly child trafficking which is rampant in domestic trafficking as indicated by findings of this study.

Protection

On protection, the study found out that in the United States of America *The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000*, enhances pre-existing criminal penalties in other related laws, affords new protections to trafficking victims and makes available certain benefits and services to victims of severe forms of trafficking. Under this law, one option that has become available to for some victims who assist in the prosecution of their traffickers is the "T-Visa" that allows the victim to remain in the United States of America.

The vulnerable become victims of traffickers. Once trafficked, the victims are even more vulnerable as they have often been stripped of their documentation, faced with threats to their person, and too often humiliated by law enforcement agencies when they are classified "criminals" or "violators" of migration laws. As "illegal immigrants", trafficking victims are detained or deported. In some cases, officials collaborate with international or national criminal organizations.

The UN protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons (2000) specifically calls upon nations to address protection of the human rights of victims and to provide measures for the physical, psychological, and social recovery of victims of trafficking. It is important to protect the privacy and identity of individuals freed from traffickers especially during and following prosecution of their traffickers. Victims also require appropriate housing, counseling,

medical and material assistance, and employment training and opportunities to facilitate transition and reintegration.

Governments that are determined to crack down on trafficking organizations have to win the confidence of the victims, who are often the best informants as to the details of trafficking operations. Protecting the identity of victims and providing for their safety are crucial to effective prosecution of traffickers. Laws and procedures that protect victims will encourage them to come forward and testify against traffickers and their organizations.

Protection is also an important part of the process of rehabilitation and reintegration of the victim. There is a need to support the work of both national and international non-governmental organizations that are working to provide shelters and rehabilitation services for victims of trafficking. Governmental agencies alone cannot fill the protection needs of all trafficked persons. The NGOs are especially important to support the rescued victim who is transported back to her home country for rehabilitation and reintegration.

Prosecution

Findings indicate that due to the highly clandestine nature of the crime of human trafficking, the great majority of human trafficking cases go unreported and culprits remain at large. There are reports that many human traffickers are associated with international criminal organizations and are, therefore, highly mobile and difficult to prosecute. Sometimes members of the local law enforcement agencies are involved in the lucrative business of illegal exportation or importation of human beings. Prosecution is further complicated by victims of trafficking being afraid to testify against traffickers out of fear for their and their family members' lives.

“The most successful way of countering trafficking in persons, especially for children, is through securing conviction against the traffickers,”

Programme Officer, CRADLE

In order to combat the globalization of this criminal behaviour, international policies and practices that encourage civil participation and cooperation with trafficking victims in the prosecution of traffickers have to be developed. Human trafficking laws must provide serious penalties against traffickers, including provisions for the confiscation of property and

compensation for victims. At the same time, training is needed to ensure that an insensitive investigation and prosecution process does not further traumatize trafficking victims.

Special training is needed to develop the skills of local law enforcement agencies in the area of investigation and prosecution. (Prosecutor in Wajir ,Kenya)

Technical cooperation among countries and international law enforcement agencies is essential for investigating the extent and forms of trafficking and documenting activities of trans-border.

Source, transit, and destination countries should provide support mechanisms for trafficking victims involved in judicial activities. These would include extended witness protection services and opportunities to institute criminal and civil proceedings against traffickers. Destination countries should have a system of social support for victims and consider residency permission on humanitarian grounds for trafficking victims who cannot return home and/or cooperate with prosecutors. (IOM Project Officer)

According to an officer at Immigration department important that the police, prosecutors, and courts ensure that their efforts to punish traffickers are implemented within a system that is quick and respects and safeguards the rights of the victims to privacy, dignity, and safety.

Reintegration

According to a child development officer with a local non governmental organisation “Victims of human trafficking face major problems in being reintegrated into their home communities when they are freed from the situation into which they were trafficked. Social stigma and personal emotional scars must be overcome during the process of integration” Findings reveal the same as it was noted by some victims (women) in Eldoret that they are very often treated by authorities as criminals, either for prostitution or illegal migration and therefore face additional problems of unemployment. Some of the best strategies here could be adopted from the government of Thailand, where in collaboration with NGOs provides counselling and support services such as shelter, educational, vocational training, job placement and financial assistance for women and children who have been victims of trafficking especially those involved in prostitution.

According to a project officer with IOM,

Kenya lacks resources for communities to assist victims with work related training or provision of financial support during the transition period.

Further, it is notable that poor economic conditions contribute to the vulnerability of victims to traffickers and hinders reintegration. There are efforts by some agencies to provide assistance and help returning victims reintegrate and become productive members of the communities.

Human trafficking is often referred to as “modern-day slavery,” but combating the crime is complicated by the hidden nature of the phenomenon. Over the last decade the problem has received increasing attention from law enforcement, social service providers, and state and federal agencies.

A number of approaches and programs have emerged as being particularly successful in the following areas.

Best practices for identification of victims and legal remedies include:

- i. Increased education and awareness for law enforcement, border officials, and school personnel.
- ii. Programs which “cast a wide net” and provide education to, or survey members of, high-risk groups.
- iii. Increased outreach in Vernacular radio and TV stations, as well as print media.
- iv. Extra care and sensitivity must be employed by law enforcement officers when working with minors.
- v. Victims need assistance pursuing both criminal and civil charges against trafficking perpetrators.
- vi. Offer victims comprehensive, wrap-around services including housing, security, counselling, and job training, among other services.

From the study, some of the effective strategies for combating human trafficking in Kenya include awareness-raising, community action for prevention and reintegration, strengthening legal protection, and capacity building among others.

“There is need establish the board of trustees to oversee the National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking and allocate money to endow this fund; and launch and implement the national plan of action.”

CRADLE Programme Officer

3.41 Case Study of Institutions Addressing Human Trafficking in Kenya

This section highlights findings from selected Institutions attempting to address human trafficking in Kenya. There are a number of players both government and nongovernmental organisations

a) *Case study One : INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON MIGRATION (IOM)*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ON MIGRATION (IOM) is an International Non governmental organisation that provides advice to other organizations on issues of human trafficking. It has a shelter for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Eldoret and is involved in Refugee camp management in Kenya where it is part of inter-agency standing committee on emergencies, supports peace building activities, victim assistance in establishing shelters and general emergency preparedness responses.

IOM implements activities related to Human Trafficking which includes collaboration with UNODC in cases where investigation of traffickers is being done. It undertakes victim protection and facilitates the giving of testimony and has a working relationship with Interpol through the Kenya police. IOM has helped several organizations in Kenya through capacity building.

From the analyse of interviews with official of IOM, Kenya remains a source, transit and destination country for trafficking in persons for the dual purposes of forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation. She contends that *“Most of the actors involved in anti-trafficking activities are not addressing the root causes of trafficking in an empowering way. Prevention is still being carried out through repressive programmes focused mainly on preventing migration, prostitution and organized crime. There is no real comprehensive long-term prevention strategy for Kenya, nor any clear understanding of what such a strategy should include. Global efforts to combat trafficking in persons have focused mainly on the criminalization of trafficking. Anti-trafficking policy tends to be dominated by the prevention, protection and prosecution paradigm, which also tends to focus primarily on short-time interventions”*

From IOM, we note that some of the best practices that we could learn firstly, the proper implementation of victim assistance programs that is well designed based on a human right approach. Secondly, that victims are the best sources of information and recruiting trends and can inform the government on how to catch the traffickers and countries like East Timor have done a fairly good job in combating human trafficking and Kenya can learn from that country. Thirdly, that Safety protocols need to be developed so that Kenya is able to protect their citizens who are victims especially in external trafficking and finally, NCRC could learn some best practices from the National Research Centre on trafficking in persons based in Canada. This institution has some good practices in data collection tools and maintenance. On Recommendations, Kenya should focus on implementation of the Act and put the advisory committee in place and data management on human trafficking should be treated as a priority

b) Case study Two: AWARENESS AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING (HAART)

HAART is a registered NGO which started its operations in 2014. It is run by a board. It was founded by Sr. Mary and is affiliated to the Catholic Church. It is housed at the Our Lady queen of peace catholic church in South B. It is national in nature and has projects in Thika, Kikuyu, Korogocho, Dandora, Kisii, Kilgoris, Loitoktok, Narok and Kajiado. HAART focuses on creating awareness on human trafficking by empowering the community with information and to assist victims. It works very closely with the Catholic Church particular the justice and peace commission with objective of creating awareness on human trafficking in Kenya, victim identification and providing assistance to victims of human trafficking. A programme officer with HAART remarks that:

“The Criminal investigations department should be trained on human trafficking and the Government should vet all employment firms and travel agencies. I feel the government should take the lead role in sensitizing Kenyans because relatives comprise the largest number of traffickers, it also need to support organizations like HAART”

c) Case study Three: UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC)
UNODC has been providing technical assistance to Kenya in several ways including working with office of the Director of Public Prosecutions to develop a training curriculum to identify human trafficking, development of general training curriculum and the specialized investigative techniques manuals from police. It has further assisted in the development of Prosecutors' manuals for police in collaboration with CRADLE. This curriculum is based on the international manual and standards and is to be adopted by Kenya law enforcement agents. UNODC is also trying to assist in the areas of legislative amendments for prosecution led investigations and developing tools for national referral mechanisms. From Interview with Project Officers at UNODC, it is noteworthy, *“that the government should increase in border control especially in the north of Kenya particularly on Ethiopia, Somalia borders; each concerned government department should have a focal person on issues of human trafficking and Police service should have a specific section concerned with human trafficking.”*

d) Case Study Four INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)
ILO is a specialized agency of the UN. It works with the government, workers and the employees. In Kenya it worked with the government, federation of Kenya employers and COTU ILO activities in member countries are guided by ILO conventions which are usually passed during an annual assembly conference in Geneva every June. Human trafficking is a worst form of labour. The victim is not a position to negotiate or work under humane terms and conditions. In Kenya ILO has been implementing the International Programme on Elimination of child labour (IPEC). The program tried to include elements of human trafficking though not directly. They had a project in Siaya where they managed to rescue two children who had been trafficked to Uganda; ILO participated in the stakeholder's development and discussion on the counter-trafficking Act. They have supported the national council on children services to develop and publish various documents in child trafficking and child sexual exploitation.

ILO officer contend that

“Human trafficking is a hidden vice hence hard to identify especially where relatives are involved. This is especially in the case of children as domestic workers. The large number of street children makes it thrive. Enforcement of the act has not been felt and seems to be a challenge to government. Mechanisms for counter trafficking in this country are not

there. The immigration department doesn't seem to do much to prevent as they don't get into details like interviewing travellers and vetting application forms.

Kenya has been placed in tier 2 which is a watch list place and if nothing is done we could face sanctions from the US as it remains is source, a destination and a transit route, these three aspects should be investigated and each handled through programs.

CHAPTER FOUR

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Introduction

The study examined the prevalence of human trafficking in Kenya, main types/forms, factors contributing to human trafficking; victims and their socio-economic profiles, survival mechanisms of victims and survivors; the recruiters and their socio-economic profiles; facilitators and networks, sources, transit routes, modes of transportation and destinations of trafficked human beings. The payment cost involved, socio-economic effects of human trafficking, intervention strategies and their effectiveness; and finally best practices in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings; challenges faced in preventing and combating and possible solutions.

4.2 Summary of Findings

- i. Trafficking of people from Kenya to other nations was the most prevalent (external trafficking) in Kenya at 60.2%. 84% of the respondents indicated awareness of human trafficking and out of these, 55% indicated that prevalence of human trafficking was quite high, 36% indicated that it was medium and 9% said that it was low. On the most prevalent type/ form of trafficking, trafficking for labour scored highest followed by child trafficking and trafficking for prostitution at 58.7%, 24.1% and 17.1% respectively.
- ii. Forms of trafficking prevalent in Kenya were labour and sex related at 44% and 53% respectively. Trafficking involves children, men and women at 33%, 26% and 41% respectively.
- iii. Poverty and unemployment are the main factors contributing to human trafficking. In domestic poverty was highest at 47.1% and external at 37.6%. Unemployment scored second highest at 34.1% in external and 23.7% in domestic.

- iv. Victims of human trafficking are children, men and women and their socio-economic profiles are low income, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, desire for well paying jobs, domestic violence and social exclusion.
- v. Most survivors of human trafficking engage in self employment as a survival strategy at 28.5% and doing odd jobs at 20.8% . Other activities that they are involved in includes; support from relatives and well wishers; engaging in prostitution, ordinary petty crime,counselling services; get government/ NGO'S assistance; live in isolation and joining religious groups. For the victims they comply with traffickers as their only survival strategy
- vi. Recruiters of human trafficking victims are relatives at 40.%, businessmen at 23%, friends at 20.9% , government officers, wealth people in the village,middle and high level professional, teachers, social workers and religious leaders. Socio-economic profiles of recruiters are middle and high income earners, individuals who command a following and respect from people. They are generally influential persons in society.
- vii. High levels of Poverty and unemployment in the country are the main facilitators in external trafficking at 25.7% and 26% respectively. Ready markets for casual labour and corruption also sored high at 12% and 11.6%. Others were ; Ideology of better life styles, Illiteracy, its a lucrative business, porous border points and lack of awareness(civic education).
- viii. 70.5% of the respondents indicated that most of the victims in domestic trafficking are sourced from rural areas and 21.6% from urban areas. In external, 42.2% are sourced from urban areas and 29.7 from other African countries. Other sources include institutions like schools, churches, children homes and refugee camps. Road transport is the commonly used in domestic trafficking at 81.7% f while air is mostly used in external human trafficking The results indicate that victims of human trafficking in external are mostly destined in Middle East

countries at 44.5% and 32.9% are trafficked in other African countries. In domestic human trafficking, most of the victims are destined in urban areas at 67.2%.

- ix. Agent commission's cost emerged as the major payment cost with 46.7%. However, 28.6% of the respondents indicated unawareness of these costs. Others which were listed includes; Transport costs, registration fee, reward for brokers and agents, Medical cost, Document processing costs and money for food and accommodation.
- x. Awareness of socio-economic effects was at 80.1% with Brain drain/labour drain emerging as the highest socio economic effect of human trafficking with 21.6% followed by Psychological trauma at 19.9% and Social breakdown at 10.6% and Increased insecurity at 10.5% .Others were; Death; Improves family income; loss of revenue; Violation of human rights and freedom; increased school dropouts and poverty respectively.
- xi. Of those who indicated awareness of intervention strategies, the following were listed as the strategies used to address human trafficking in Kenya: Strategic checkpoints for verification of documents, civic education by government and media, Arrest and prosecution of culprits, ban on night travelling and to certain destinations, enforcement of existing Acts, embracing the *Nyumba Kumi Initiative*, and youth empowerment through *Uwezo fund*.
- xii. Three interventions were used to rate the effectiveness of intervention strategies used to address human trafficking. Based on three, the study showed that these intervention strategies are not working. This is after scoring the following percentages on non-effectiveness: prosecution 58.5%, prevention 58.7% and capacity building 47.8%. On effectiveness, they scored 26.7%, 31.9% and 36.3% respectively. Comparing the three capacity building was the most effective at 36.3%.

- xiii. Poverty, unemployment and corruption are the major reasons as to why the business of human trafficking continues to persist in the country despite various interventions in place. Other reasons which emerged from the results of the survey are; Ignorance among the Kenyan people, Corruption in government officials, Advanced technology which helps in recruitment, existing laws being lenient on perpetrators, Kenyans being greedy for money, poor implementation of existing laws, trafficking being a lucrative business, porous border points, high demand for labour in developed countries and high Illiteracy level among Kenyans.
- xiv. Improving remuneration for the officials handling the issue of human emerged the best at 24% followed by civic education at 22% and Increasing surveillance and beefing up security at 13.4%. Others were; job creation , Effective legislations, Taming corruption, improving the economy, collaboration among stake holders and community policing.
- xv. Corruption emerged as the major challenges faced in preventing and combating human trafficking in Kenya at 41.2% followed by unemployment at 13.5%. Other challenges identified were; Lack of effective laws to address the issue, lack of collaboration between the stake holders, lack of political will and hostile border relations, Ignorance, collusion between locals and perpetrators, poverty, and lack of resources
- xvi. Kenyan men and women are approached by outside agencies to take jobs in the Middle East or Europe only to find that the opportunity does not exist and that they are being forced into servitude or prostitution. A review of Secondary data reveal that on nearly a weekly basis the media highlights cases of women who took work in the Arabian Peninsula returning badly beaten or worse, dead. “Brokers” pose as nanny or restaurant representatives trying to convince Kenyans

to leave their country for a better life abroad. Many of these seemingly hope filled opportunities are merely fronts for sexual exploitation and forced labour.

- xvii. Taming corruption and creating jobs/ offering loans to the youths emerged as the best solutions to the challenges faced in preventing and combating human trafficking in the country at 23.7% and 19.2% respectively.
- xviii. Other solutions listed were; providing civic education, reducing poverty and narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor, increasing surveillance, enforcement of existing laws, providing resources, vetting of officers handling the issue of human trafficking, initiating community policing, enacting new punitive legislations, collaboration among stake holders and strengthening the special police unit to handle human trafficking.

4.3 Conclusions

- i. There are many sectors that contribute, knowingly or unknowingly, to trafficking and forced labour. Transport companies, travel agents, airlines, hotels and other sectors contribute in facilitating the existence of human trafficking.
- ii. Kenya has is affected by both internal and external human trafficking. Findings indicate that individual characteristics such as poverty, gender, socio-economic status, education, employment, and personal aspirations may be related to an individual's likelihood of being trafficked. Family factors such as family size, death of one or both parents, and divorce are potentially relevant factors, as are community characteristics such as access to services, employment, or education and training opportunities. The demand for trafficked labour has been documented in many industries such domestic work, agriculture, mining, services, and prostitution. People have also reportedly been trafficked for military service, forced marriage, and ritual purposes.

- iii. Kenya is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking. Under domestic trafficking, Men, Women and children are forced to labour in domestic service, agriculture, fishing, cattle herding, street vending, and begging. Children are also exploited in prostitution throughout Kenya, including in the coastal sex tourism industry, in eastern *khat* cultivation areas, and near Nyanza's gold mines. Women, "beach boys," and sometimes a child's own parents push children into prostitution in coastal areas to receive payments from tourists. Child trafficking is rampant in rural domestic trafficking while trafficking for sex and labour is common in external human trafficking.
- iv. Kenyans are voluntarily migrating to other East African nations, South Sudan, Europe, the United States, and the Middle East particularly Saudi Arabia, but also to Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Lebanon, and Oman in search of employment, where they are at times exploited in domestic servitude, massage parlours and brothels, or forced manual labour. Young men and women are lured from universities with promises of overseas jobs, only to be forced into prostitution in Qatar and the UAE.
- v. Children from Burundi, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda are trafficked into Kenya and through Kenya where they are subjected to forced labour and prostitution in Kenya. The security situation in Dadaab Kenya's largest refugee camp complex as is host to hundreds of thousands of refugees and asylum seekers. Children in refugee's camps are denied full humanitarian access, assistance, or protective services. Somali refugees living in the Dadaab complex have reported the presence of *Al-Shabab* recruiters. Some children in Kenya-based refugee camps, the majority of whom are Somali, are exploited in prostitution while others are taken outside the camps and forced to work on flower and tobacco farms. Vehicles transporting *khat* to Somalia return carrying Somali girls and women, who often end up in brothels in Garissa, Nakuru, Nairobi or Mombasa.
- vi. Taming corruption and creating jobs/ offering loans to the youths emerged as the best solutions to the challenges faced in preventing and combating human trafficking in Other solutions listed were; providing civic education, Reducing the gap between the rich and

the poor, Increasing surveillance, Enforcement of existing laws, providing resources, vetting of officers handling the issue of human trafficking, Initiating community policing, Enacting new punitive legislations, collaboration among stake holders and Creating a special police unit to handle the issue.

4.4 Recommendations

To the Stakeholders in Crime prevention and Civil Society:

- a) Victims of human trafficking are at risk of forced labour, sexual exploitation among others and must be offered safer opportunities to improve their lives. Hence, awareness-raising about the risks of trafficking should be matched with concrete and attractive opportunities that are better than those offered by the traffickers.

- b) Stakeholders in fight against human trafficking should embrace new technology in tracking and detecting the culprit, establish inter-link between local and international investigating agencies and training of investigators to be enhanced

To the National Police Service:

Strengthen detection and investigation, stem out corruption which reportedly affecting investigation is rampant and could hinder the same through networking and collaboration among stakeholders

To the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions:

There is need to apply the anti-trafficking law to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenses, and convict and punish trafficking offenders, including government officials suspected of complicity in human trafficking; Prosecutors to widely use the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act. As guidelines for implementing the victim protection provisions of the anti-trafficking statute have yet to be developed, the government continued to lack a formal mechanism for identifying victims of trafficking among vulnerable populations

To the Attorney General:

- a) Enhance the use the anti-trafficking law or Section 14 of the Sexual Offenses Act to prosecute and punish child sex tourists; provide additional training to all levels of the government, particularly law enforcement officials, on identifying and responding to trafficking crimes; establish an official process for law enforcement officials to refer trafficking victims for assistance;
- b) Establish and convene the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee to coordinate the government's anti-trafficking efforts and oversee full implementation of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2010; removing the impunity of traffickers is important, but increasing prosecutions may not be the approach that offers best results. Deterrent sentences and penalties should be accompanied by interventions addressing the push factors in home countries and other aspects of demand for trafficked people. Possibly, penalties and sentences given to perpetrators of human trafficking and forced labour have-not been deterrent enough.
- c) There is need to amend existing laws to ensure that sentences match the severity of the crime. Trafficking and forced labour is an illicit and dangerous practice both for the victims and witnesses. The likelihood of cases being brought to light is directly linked to the protection and support offered to trafficking victims and informants. Similarly, victims and those that give evidence need assurances that they will not be immediately deported. Informants also need assurances that their identities will not be revealed. Laws are weak. In fact, from analysis of secondary data, it is notable that criminalization of aspects of trafficking is scattered across penal codes, labour and immigration laws. Sealing off loopholes across national laws is necessary.
- d) Establish the board of trustees to oversee the National Assistance Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking and allocate money to endow this fund; and launch and implement the national plan of action.

To the Ministry of Labour and Social Services:

The government should continue to increase oversight of and accountability for overseas recruitment agencies; increase protective services available to adult trafficking victims, particularly those identified in and returned from the Middle East;

To the general public:

Local communities should be empowered technically and financially to care for and protect their children. Millions of children are left without parents and main carers due to HIV and AIDS or conflicts, while other children have parents who lack the capacity to provide for them. Either way, guardians should be supported to take care of such children. Although some communities are aware that they are losing children to trafficking and forced labour, they lack the capacity to take organized action.

On parenting, both in supporting parents to take an interest in their children's movements and safety and providing sensitization on issues regarding trafficking, the exploitation of children and the importance of education. Promises of education and other agreements should be well discussed, researched and some level of contact agreed to prior to the child being placed in the extended family. This would make it more difficult for those wishing to exploit children and combined with greater awareness should assist parents to make better decisions regarding their children's future.

There are need efforts to identify and protect all victims; male, female and child trafficking victims. Protection for adults was unavailable, including for the increasing number of victims in the overseas migrant worker population. Neither the Ministry of Gender nor any other ministry received a specific budget allocation for anti-trafficking activities. Efforts to reduce poverty and unemployment should be quickened to curb human trafficking especially of children and women. Efforts should be geared towards protection, prevention and capacity development for the public particularly those in low income areas, with illiteracy and unemployed.

4.5 Areas of Further Research

- i. There is need to examine structural factors that create an environment conducive to trafficking. The triggers to migration include widespread impoverishment and severe levels of debt and structural adjustment exercises, but the precise effects and how to mitigate are not always well understood. While studies and available data highlight a broad range of ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors, none have examined in any detail what role law enforcement personnel play in trafficking, or how factors such as corruption, societal attitudes and demand may create a market for trafficked individuals in Kenya.
- ii. Traffickers and Trafficking Networks, findings suggest that several different types of traffickers, as well as a range of trafficking arrangements and levels of organization. Beyond broad references to profit motives or economic need, the literature reveals little about what motivates traffickers and where trafficking networks are involved, how these are structured or how they work. The lower level, opportunistic trafficker working within an informal, shifting structure may select such activity as a survival strategy, poverty and lack of opportunity playing a double hand. What is known about how the marginalized impoverished young male gets coerced into becoming a junior trafficker? What compels women to act as recruiters? How do they get involved? Why? Understanding the distinctions between traffickers and the trafficking networks is crucial given the Palermo definition’s association of trafficking with organized crime.
- iii. Training and educational awareness cannot be seen as a panacea to solve all omissions, failures and misunderstandings on human trafficking. Research is needed into what training works and why; how it is best delivered and by whom; where, and in what circumstances. Could the training and education materials be inadequate in raising awareness to curb human trafficking?

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Appendix 1- Interview Schedule for Sample Respondents

County: _____

Sub- County: _____

Name of Administrative Location _____

Name of Interviewer _____

Date of Interview _____

Time of Interview _____

Respondent's Background Information

1. Gender

1. Male
2. Female

2. Age of Respondent in years.

1. Below 18 years
2. 18-25
3. 26-33
4. 34-41
5. 42-49
6. 50-57
7. 58-65
8. 66 and above

3. Marital Status:

1. Single/Never Married
2. Married
3. Separated
4. Divorced
5. Widowed

4. Level of Education:

1. None
2. Pre-primary
3. Primary
4. Secondary 1-4
5. Secondary 5-6
6. Middle level College
(Specify) _____
7. University
8. Adult Literacy
9. Other (Specify) _____

5. Religion:

1. Traditional

2. Christian
3. Islam
4. Other

(Specify) _____

6. Nationality

1. Kenyan
2. Non-Kenyan

(Specify) _____

7. Occupation

1. Permanent employment – Private Sector
2. Permanent employment – Public Sector
3. Casual/temporary employment(Specify whether in public or private) _____
4. Business person
5. Other (specify-e.g. pupil/student/housewife) _____
6. None of the above (specify) _____

Information on Human Trafficking in Kenya

8. What do you understand by human trafficking?

9. (a) Have you ever heard of persons being trafficked in Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No

(b) If yes, please indicate whether or not the trafficking of victims happened as indicated in the given options.

1. Within areas in your county in Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No
2. From your county to another county within Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No
3. From another county within Kenya to your county? 1. Yes 2. No
4. From Kenya to other country (ies)?
 1. Yes - specify country (ies) _____
 2. No
5. From other country (ies) to Kenya?
 1. Yes - specify country (ies) _____
 2. No
6. On transit through Kenya?
 1. Yes - specify country (ies) _____
 2. No

10. (a) Do you know of people who have ever been trafficked in Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No

(b) If yes, please indicate whether or not the trafficking of victims happened as indicated in the given options.

1. Within areas in your county in Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No
2. From your county to another county within Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No
3. From another county within Kenya to your county? 1. Yes 2. No
4. From Kenya to other nation (s)/country (ies)?
 1. Yes - specify nation (s)/country (ies)_____
 2. No
5. From other nation (s)/country (ies) to Kenya?
 1. Yes - specify nation (s)/country (ies)_____
 2. No
6. On transit through Kenya?
 3. Yes - specify country (ies)_____
 - No

11. Based on your knowledge, how prevalent is human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(a) Do you know of different types/forms of human trafficking in Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No

(b) If yes, please list the types/forms of human trafficking in Kenya.

(c) Please list the most prevalent types/forms of human trafficking in Kenya. _____

(d) Do you think there is voluntary domestic human trafficking in Kenya?

1. Yes 2. No. 3. I don't know

Please explain: _____

(e) Do you think there is involuntary domestic human trafficking in Kenya?

1. Yes 2. No. 3. I don't know

Please explain: _____

(f) Do you think there is voluntary external human trafficking in Kenya?

1. Yes 2. No. 3. I don't know

Please explain: _____

(g) Do you think there is involuntary external human trafficking in Kenya?

1. Yes 2. No. 3. I don't know

Please explain: _____

12. Which one of the types/forms of human trafficking listed below is most prevalent?

1. Trafficking of victims within regions in Kenya (Internal/domestic human trafficking)
2. Trafficking of victims outside Kenya's borders
3. I don't know

13. Which one of the types/forms of trafficking listed below is most prevalent in Kenya?

1. Trafficking of victims from Kenya to other nation (s)/country (ies)
2. Trafficking of victims from other nation (s)/country (ies) to Kenya
3. Trafficking to other countries through Kenya
4. I don't know

14. Are the following types of human trafficking found in Kenya?

1. Trafficking for labour exploitation/domestic servitude 1. Yes 2. No. 3. I don't know

Please explain: _____

2. Trafficking for sex exploitation 1. Yes 2. No. 3. I don't know

Please explain: _____

3. Trafficking for cultural reasons 1. Yes 2. No. 3. I don't know

Please explain: _____

15. (a) Please list the main factors contributing to domestic human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(b) Please list the main factors contributing to external human trafficking in Kenya? _____

16. (a) Who are the victims of domestic human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(b) Who are the victims of external human trafficking in Kenya? _____

17. (a) What are the socio-economic profiles of most victims of domestic human trafficking in Kenya in terms of the following?

1. Their ethnic group: _____
2. Their nationality: _____
3. Their gender (that is, male and female) _____
4. Their age: _____
5. Their marital status: _____
6. Their highest level of formal education: _____
7. Their livelihood occupations: _____
8. Their levels of income (Specify whether High, Medium, Low): _____

(b) What are the socio-economic profiles of most victims of external human trafficking in Kenya in terms of the following?

1. Their ethnic group: _____
2. Their nationality: _____
3. Their gender (that is, male and female) _____
4. Their age: _____
5. Their marital status: _____
6. Their highest level of formal education: _____
7. Their livelihood occupations: _____
8. Their levels of income (Specify whether High, Medium, Low): _____

18. What are the coping/survival mechanisms of victims and survivors of human trafficking in Kenya? _____

19. (a) For what purposes are persons trafficked in domestic human trafficking? _____

(b) For what purposes are persons trafficked in external human trafficking? _____

20. Which category of victims is most trafficked in domestic human trafficking in Kenya? _____

21. Which gender of children victims is most trafficked in domestic human trafficking? _____

22. Which gender of children victims is most trafficked outside Kenya? _____

23. Who are most trafficked from Kenya to other nation (s)/country (ies)? _____

24. Who are most trafficked from other nation (s)/country (ies) to Kenya? _____

25. Please respond to the following statements.
- (a) Kenya is a source of victims of human trafficking 1. Agree 2. Disagree 3. I don't know
 - (b) Kenya is a transit route for victims of human trafficking 1. Agree 2. Disagree 3. I don't know
 - (c) Kenya is a destination for victims of human trafficking 1. Agree 2. Disagree 3. I don't know

26. (a) Who are the key perpetrators of domestic human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(b) Who are the recruiters in domestic human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(c) What are the socio-economic profiles of most traffickers of domestic human trafficking in Kenya in terms of the following?

1. Their ethnic group: _____
2. Their nationality: _____
3. Their gender (that is, male and female) _____
4. Their age: _____
5. Their marital status: _____
6. Their highest level of formal education: _____
7. Their livelihood occupations: _____
8. Their levels of income (Specify whether High, Medium, Low): _____

(d) Please comment about organizations involved in domestic human trafficking? _____

27. (a) Who are the key perpetrators of human trafficking across Kenya's borders (external trafficking)? _____

(b) Who are the recruiters in external human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(c) What are the socio-economic profiles of most traffickers of external human trafficking in Kenya in terms of the following?

1. Their ethnic group: _____
2. Their nationality: _____
3. Their gender (that is, male and female) _____
4. Their age: _____
5. Their marital status: _____
6. Their highest level of formal education: _____
7. Their livelihood occupations: _____
8. Their levels of income (Specify whether High, Medium, Low): _____

(d) Please comment about organizations involved in external human trafficking? _____

28. (a) Have you ever heard or do you know how human traffickers recruit and/or obtain their victims? 1. Yes 2. No

(b) If yes, please indicate the methods used in recruiting and/or obtaining victims? _____

29. (a) What facilitates recruitment of victims in domestic human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(b) What facilitates recruitment of victims in external human trafficking in Kenya? _____

30. (a) What networks/processes are involved in the recruitment of victims in domestic human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(b) What networks are involved in the recruitment of victims in external human trafficking in Kenya? _____

31. Please provide information on the following aspects of human trafficking in Kenya.

(a) Domestic Human Trafficking

Sources of victims: _____

Transit routes: _____

Modes of transportation of victims: _____

Destinations of trafficked human beings: _____

(b) External Human Trafficking

Sources of victims: _____

Transit routes: _____

Modes of transportation of victims: _____

Destinations of trafficked human beings: _____

32. (a) Do you know of any socio-economic effects of human trafficking in Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No.

(b) If yes, what are the effects? _____

33. (a) What payment costs are involved in human trafficking? _____

(b) Are there instances when voluntary victims pay to traffickers in anticipation of certain benefits? 1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't know

Please explain: _____

(c) Are victims refunded their monies after paying to be trafficked and failing to benefit from trafficking? 1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't know

Please explain: _____

34. (a) Do you know the kinds of treatment and conditions victims of human trafficking are subjected to? 1. Yes 2. No

(b) If yes, please list them.

(a) Are you aware of any intervention strategies that have been used to address human trafficking in Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No

(b) If yes, please list them. _____

35. Generally speaking, how effective are the following intervention strategies in addressing human trafficking in Kenya? Use the following codes and circle your selected response for each intervention strategy. 1. Very Effective 2. Effective 3. Not Effective 4. Not Effective at all 5. I don't know

<u>Intervention strategy</u>	<u>Response</u>				
1. Prevention	1	2	3	4	5
2. Protection	1	2	3	4	5
3. Prosecution	1	2	3	4	5
4. Capacity Building	1	2	3	4	5

36. (a) Do you know of any organizations attempting to address human trafficking in Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No

(b) If yes, please list them. _____

37. Why has the human trafficking business persisted in Kenya? _____

38. (a) In your opinion, are there challenges faced in preventing and combating Human Trafficking in Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No. 3. I don't know

(b) If yes, please list them. _____

(c) What are the possible solutions to the major challenges faced in preventing and combating human trafficking in Kenya? _____

39. What are the best practices in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings? _____

40. What recommendations would you give with regard to addressing human trafficking in Kenya in the following aspects?

1. Detection and investigation: _____

2. Prosecution: _____

3. Trial and sentencing: _____

4. Rehabilitation and correction of human trafficking offenders: _____

5. Resettlement and reintegration of survivors of human trafficking_____

41. Please comment freely on any experiences with human trafficking not already addressed

Thank you very much for your co-operation and stay well.

Appendix 2- Key Informant Schedule

Name of County: _____

Name of Sub- County: _____

Name of Interviewer _____

Date of Interview _____ Time _____

Hello, my name is _____ and I am working with the National Crime Research Centre (NCRC). We are conducting a national study on Human Trafficking in Kenya. Human Trafficking has now become a serious problem not only to victims but also to the whole country and therefore requires remedy. As a member of the community / one of the victims of human trafficking you have every reason to want to remove this scourge from the society. Therefore, your assistance is kindly requested in making this research a success. The study is expected to shed light on issues such as types/forms of human trafficking and their prevalence in Kenya, the effects of human trafficking, the factors contributing to human trafficking, how human traffickers recruit and/or obtain their victims, the intervention strategies that have been used to address human trafficking and their effectiveness and the major challenges faced in preventing and combating human trafficking in Kenya.

As part of the study, we would like to ask you some questions about your knowledge and/or direct/indirect experience with human trafficking. All of the answers you give will be confidential. Participation in the study is completely voluntary. If we should come to any question you do not wish to respond to, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we very much appreciate your participation in this study since your views are important.

At this time, do you have any questions about the study?

May I begin the interview now?

Please allow me to pose to you two sets of questions, first, with regard to your background information and second, with regard to the subject of human trafficking.

Key Informant's Background Information

1. Gender

1. Male
2. Female

2. Age of Respondent in years.

1. 18-25
2. 26-33
3. 34-41
4. 42-49
5. 50-57
6. 58-65
7. 66 and above

3. Marital Status:

1. Single/Never Married
2. Married
3. Separated
4. Divorced
5. Widowed
4. Level of Education:
 1. None
 2. Pre-primary
 3. Primary
 4. Secondary 1-4
 5. Secondary 5-6
 6. Middle level College (Specify)_____
 7. University
 8. Adult Literacy
 9. Other (Specify)_____
5. Religion:
 1. Traditional
 2. Roman Catholic
 3. Protestant
 4. Islam
 5. Other (Specify)_____
6. Nationality
 1. Kenyan
 2. Non-Kenyan (Specify)_____
7. Which organization/institution do you serve? _____
8. What is your position/designation in the organization (e,g Police Officer, Program Officer, etc)? _____
9. How long have you stayed in this locality? _____

Information on Human Trafficking in Kenya

10. What do you understand by human trafficking? _____

11. (a) Do you know of any victims of domestic human trafficking in this locality? 1. Yes 2. No
 (b) If yes, please give details? _____

12. (a) Do you know of any victims of external human trafficking in this locality? 1. Yes 2. No
 (b) If yes, please give details? _____

13. (a) For what purposes are persons trafficked in domestic human trafficking? _____

(b) For what purposes are persons trafficked in external human trafficking? _____

14. (a) Do you know any trafficker who has ever been involved in domestic human trafficking in this locality? 1. Yes 2. No

(b) If yes, please give details? _____

15. (a) Do you know any trafficker who has ever been involved in external human trafficking in this locality? 1. Yes 2. No

(b) If yes, please give details? _____

16. (a) Please list the most prevalent types/forms of human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(b) If available, please provide figures for the different types/forms of human trafficking in Kenya? _____

17. (a) Please list the main factors contributing to domestic human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(b) Please list the main factors contributing to external human trafficking in Kenya? _____

18. (a) Who are the victims of domestic human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(b) Who are the victims of external human trafficking in Kenya? _____

19. (a) What are the socio-economic profiles of most victims of domestic human trafficking in Kenya in terms of the following?

1. Their ethnic group: _____

2. Their nationality: _____

3. Their gender (that is, male and female)_____
4. Their age:_____
5. Their marital status:_____
6. Their highest level of formal education:_____
7. Their livelihood occupations:_____
8. Their levels of income (Specify whether High, Medium, Low):_____

(b) What are the socio-economic profiles of most victims of external human trafficking in Kenya in terms of the following?

1. Their ethnic group:_____
2. Their nationality:_____
3. Their gender (that is, male and female)_____
4. Their age:_____
5. Their marital status:_____
6. Their highest level of formal education:_____
7. Their livelihood occupations:_____
8. Their levels of income (Specify whether High, Medium, Low):_____

20. What are the coping/survival mechanisms of victims and survivors of human trafficking in Kenya?_____

21. Please respond to the following statements.

(a) Kenya is a source of victims of human trafficking 1. Agree 2. Disagree 3. I don't know

(b) Kenya is a transit route for victims of human trafficking 1. Agree 2. Disagree 3. I don't know

(c) Kenya is a destination for victims of human trafficking 1. Agree 2. Disagree 3. I don't know

22. (a) Who are the key perpetrators of domestic human trafficking in Kenya?_____

(b) Who are the recruiters in domestic human trafficking in Kenya?_____

(c) What are the socio-economic profiles of most traffickers of domestic human trafficking in Kenya in terms of the following?

1. Their ethnic group:_____
2. Their nationality:_____
3. Their gender (that is, male and female)_____
4. Their age:_____
5. Their marital status:_____
6. Their highest level of formal education:_____
7. Their livelihood occupations:_____
8. Their levels of income (Specify whether High, Medium, Low):_____

23. (a) Who are the key perpetrators of human trafficking across Kenya's borders (external trafficking)? _____

(b) Who are the recruiters in external human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(c) What are the socio-economic profiles of most traffickers of external human trafficking in Kenya in terms of the following?

1. Their ethnic group: _____

2. Their nationality: _____

3. Their gender (that is, male and female) _____

4. Their age: _____

5. Their marital status: _____

6. Their highest level of formal education: _____

7. Their livelihood occupations: _____

8. Their levels of income (Specify whether High, Medium, Low): _____

24. Please indicate the methods used by traffickers in recruiting and/or obtaining their victims? _____

25. (a) What facilitates recruitment of victims in domestic human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(b) What facilitates recruitment of victims in external human trafficking in Kenya? _____

26. (a) What networks/processes are involved in the recruitment of victims in domestic human trafficking in Kenya? _____

(b) What networks are involved in the recruitment of victims in external human trafficking in Kenya? _____

27. Please provide information on the following aspects of human trafficking in Kenya.

(c) Domestic Human Trafficking

Sources of victims: _____

Transit routes: _____

Modes of transportation of victims: _____

Destinations of trafficked human beings: _____

(d) External Human Trafficking

Sources of victims: _____

Transit routes: _____

Modes of transportation of victims: _____

Destinations of trafficked human beings: _____

28. (a) What are the socio-economic effects of human trafficking in Kenya?

29. (a) What payment costs are involved in human trafficking? _____

(b) Are there instances when voluntary victims pay to traffickers in anticipation of certain benefits? 1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't know

Please explain: _____

(c) Are victims refunded their monies after paying to be trafficked and failing to benefit? 1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't know

Please explain: _____

30. What kinds of treatment and conditions are victims of human trafficking subjected to?

31. What intervention strategies have been used to address human trafficking in Kenya?

32. Generally speaking, how effective are the following intervention strategies in addressing human trafficking in Kenya? Use the following codes and circle your selected response for each intervention strategy. 1. Very Effective 2. Effective 3. Not Effective 4. Not Effective at all 5. I don't know

<u>Intervention strategy</u>	<u>Response</u>				
1. Prevention	1	2	3	4	5
2. Protection	1	2	3	4	5
3. Prosecution	1	2	3	4	5
4. Capacity Building	1	2	3	4	5

33. (a) Do you know of any organizations attempting to address human trafficking in Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No

(b) If yes, please list them. _____

34. Why has the human trafficking business persisted in Kenya? _____

35. (a) What are the major challenges faced in preventing and combating Human Trafficking in Kenya?

(b) What are the possible solutions to the major challenges faced in preventing and combating human trafficking in Kenya? _____

36. What are the best practices in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings? _____

37. What activities does your organization undertake in addressing human trafficking in Kenya? _____

38. Generally speaking, how effective are the activities your organization undertakes in addressing human trafficking in Kenya?
1. Very Effective
2. Effective
3. Not Effective
4. Not Effective at all
5. I don't know
Please explain your answer: _____

39. (a) What challenges does your organization face in preventing and combating human trafficking? _____

(b) How can the challenges be addressed? _____

40. Please comment about collaboration between your organization and other organizations in addressing human trafficking in Kenya? _____

41. Do you think the existing laws are adequate in dealing with human trafficking in Kenya? 1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't know
Please explain your answer: _____

42. What recommendations would you give with regard to addressing human trafficking in Kenya in the following aspects?
1. Detection and investigation: _____

2. Prosecution: _____

3. Trial and sentencing: _____

4. Rehabilitation and correction of human trafficking offenders: _____

5. Resettlement and reintegration of survivors of human trafficking _____

43. Please comment freely on any experiences with human trafficking not already addressed

Thank you very much for your cooperation and stay well.

Appendix 3 – Case Study Interview Guide for Survivors of Human Trafficking

County: _____

Sub- County: _____

Name of administrative Location _____

Name of Interviewer _____

Respondent's Background Information

1. Gender: _____
2. When were you born?
3. What is your marital status?
4. What highest level of formal education did you attain?
5. Which religious faith and/or denomination do you proclaim?
6. What is your ethnic group/tribe?
7. What is your nationality?
8. What is your current occupation?
9. What is your average monthly income in Kenya Shillings?
10. What is the size of your household

Information on Human Trafficking in Kenya

11. What do you understand by human trafficking
12. (a) Is human trafficking a serious problem in Kenya?
(b) Please explain your answer.
13. How prevalent is human trafficking in Kenya?
14. (a) Please indicate where you were trafficked from and to?
(b) When were you trafficked?
15. Who were the traffickers?
16. Please describe your traffickers in terms of the following aspects?
 1. Their ethnic group:
 2. Their nationality:
 3. Their gender (that is, male and female):
 4. Their age:
 5. Their marital status:
 6. Their livelihood occupations:
 7. Their levels of income (Specify whether High, Medium, Low)

17. Please indicate whether yours was voluntary or involuntary human trafficking?
18. (a) Please narrate your trafficking experience, indicating the treatment by the traffickers and the conditions you were subjected to?
 (b) For what purposes were you trafficked?
 (c) How did trafficking affect you?
 (d) What are your current coping/survival mechanisms following your trafficking ordeal?
19. (a) What payment costs are involved in human trafficking?
 (b) Are there instances when voluntary victims pay to traffickers in anticipation of certain benefits? Please explain.
 (c) Are victims refunded their monies after paying to be trafficked and failing to benefit? Please explain.
20. Based on your experience, which factors contribute to human trafficking in Kenya?
21. (a) Please narrate how your traffickers recruited and/or obtained you?
 (b) What facilitates recruitment of victims in human trafficking in Kenya?
 (c) Please describe the networks/processes that are involved in the recruitment of victims in human trafficking in Kenya?
22. Please provide information on the following aspects of human trafficking in Kenya.
- i. Sources of victims:
 - ii. Transit routes:
 - iii. Modes of transportation of victims:
 - iv. Destinations of trafficked human beings:
23. (a) Are you aware of any intervention strategies that have been used to address human trafficking in Kenya?
 (b) If yes, please list them.
24. Generally speaking, how effective are the following intervention strategies in addressing human trafficking in Kenya? Use the following codes and circle your selected response for each intervention strategy. 1. Very Effective 2. Effective 3. Not Effective 4. Not Effective at all 5. I don't know

Intervention strategy

Response

1. Prevention

1 2 3 4 5

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Protection | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. Prosecution | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. Capacity Building | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

25. (a) Do you know of any organizations attempting to address human trafficking in Kenya?

(b) If yes, please list them.

26. Why has the human trafficking business persisted in Kenya?

27. (a) In your opinion, are there challenges faced in preventing and combating Human Trafficking in Kenya?

(b) If yes, please list them:

(c) How can the challenges be addressed?

28. What recommendations would you give with regard to addressing human trafficking in Kenya?

29. Please comment freely on any experiences with human trafficking not already addressed

Thank you very much for your co-operation and stay well.

Appendix 4 – Case Study Interview Guide for Human Traffickers and their accomplices

County: _____

Sub- County: _____

Name of administrative Location _____

Name of Interviewer _____

Respondent's Background Information

1. Gender: _____
2. When were you born?
3. What is your marital status?
4. What highest level of formal education did you attain?
5. Which religious faith and/or denomination do you proclaim?
6. What is your ethnic group/tribe?
7. What is your nationality?
8. What is your current occupation?
9. What is your average monthly income in Kenya Shillings from your human trafficking business?
10. What is the size of your household?

Information on Human Trafficking in Kenya

11. What do you understand by human trafficking
12. How prevalent is human trafficking in Kenya?
13. Please indicate where you traffic your clients/victims from and to?
14. Who are your victims?
15. Please describe your clients/victim in terms of the following aspects?
 1. Their ethnic group:
 2. Their nationality:
 3. Their gender (that is, male and female):
 4. Their age:
 5. Their marital status:
 6. Their livelihood occupations:
 7. Their levels of income:

16. Please indicate whether you engage in voluntary and/or involuntary human trafficking?
17. (a) Please narrate your human trafficking business, indicating how you treat your clients/victims and the conditions you subjected them to?
 - (b) For what purposes do you trafficked human beings?
 - (c) How does trafficking affect clients/victims socio-economically?
18. (a) What payment costs are involved in human trafficking?
 - (b) Are there instances when voluntary clients/victims pay to traffickers in anticipation of certain benefits? Please explain.
 - (c) Are clients/victims refunded their monies after paying to be trafficked and failing to benefit?
Please explain.
19. (a) Please narrate how you recruit and/or obtain your clients/victims?
 - (b) What facilitates recruitment of clients/victims in human trafficking in Kenya?
 - (c) Please describe the networks that are involved in the recruitment of clients/victims in human trafficking in Kenya?
20. Please provide information on the following aspects of human trafficking in Kenya.
 - i. Sources of clients/victims:
 - ii. Transit routes:
 - iii. Modes of transportation of victims:
 - iv. Destinations of trafficked human beings:
21. Why has the human trafficking business persisted in Kenya?
22. Who are your supporters in human trafficking (both local and external)?
23. Please comment on your relationship with security and law enforcement agencies, Labour Officers, officials of Immigration and Registration of Persons and other public and civil society organizations?
24. Please comment of Kenya's laws in relation to human trafficking?
25. What are your future plans as far as your human trafficking business is concerned?
26. Please comment freely on any experiences with human trafficking not already addressed.

Thank you very much for your co-operation and stay well.

Appendix 5 – Case Study Guide for Institutions Addressing Human Trafficking in Kenya

County: _____

Sub- County: _____

Name of administrative Location _____

Name of Interviewer _____

Organization’s Background Information

1. What is your position/designation in this organization?
2. What is the registered name of this organization/institution?
3. State whether this organization is public, private, civil society.
4. For how long have you been in existence?
5. For how long have you operated in this area?
6. Please indicate the other areas (if any) in counties where this organization operates.
7. What is the mandate of this organization?
8. What are the objectives of this organization?
9. What is staff strength in this organization?
10. How have you organized your operations in this area?
11. Who are the clients of this organization?

Information on Human Trafficking in Kenya

12. Please describe this organization’s interaction with issues of human trafficking.
13. What aspects of human trafficking does your organization deal with?
14. Please shed light on the success of this organization in addressing human trafficking in Kenya.
15. Please shed light on the failures (if any) of this organization in addressing human trafficking in Kenya.
16. Please shed light on the challenges this organization faces in addressing human trafficking.
17. Please explain what you have been able to do to address the identified challenges.
18. What remains to be done to address the challenges this organization faces in dealing with human trafficking in Kenya?
19. Please explain this organization’s relationship with government (if your organization is not in government) with regard to human trafficking issues.

20. Please explain this organization's relationship with other organizations in the public, private and civil society sector with regard to human trafficking issues.
21. Please shade light on collaboration between organizations dealing with human trafficking in Kenya?
22. What are the best practices in preventing and combating human trafficking in Kenya?
23. Please give any other relevant comments you may have.

Thank you very much for your co-operation and stay well