

**STRATEGIC DETECTIVE APPROACHES AND MANAGEMENT OF  
HUMAN TRAFFICKING BY THE DIRECTORATE OF CRIMINAL  
INVESTIGATIONS IN NAIROBI CITY COUNTY, KENYA**

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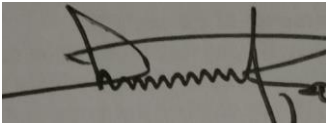
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UNIVERSITY.**

**OCTOBER 2022**

**DECLARATION**

This research project is my original work and to the best of my knowledge has not been presented for an award in any University or institution of higher learning.

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This research project has been presented for examination with my approval as the duly appointed University supervisor

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this research project to my lovely family beginning with my dear wife Veronica Wambua, whose prayers, support and encouragement have seen me through this arduous journey. To my children Robert (Roba), Pauline (Peace), Angela, Christopher (Chris) and Adrian, who have been affected in one way or another by this quest, I say a big thank you. To my parents Joseph Muema and the late Pauline Muendo, and my siblings Patrick and Cecilia, Thank you for your prayers and support. My love for you all can never be quantified. God bless you.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>AHTCPU</b>	Anti-Human Trafficking and Childs' Protection Unit
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CCIO</b>	County Criminal Investigation Officer
<b>DCI</b>	Directorate of Criminal Investigations
<b>DRC Congo</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GLO</b>	Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants
<b>GOK</b>	Government of Kenya
<b>I.B.E.A.</b>	Imperial British East Africa Company
<b>IPOA</b>	Independent Policing Oversight Authority
<b>IJM</b>	International Justice Mission
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization of Migration
<b>LJI</b>	Love Justice International
<b>NIS</b>	National Intelligence Service

<b>ODPP</b>	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
<b>RCIO</b>	Regional Criminal Investigation Officer
<b>SCCIO</b>	Sub-County Criminal Investigations Officer
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences
<b>SSA</b>	Sub Saharan Africa
<b>SSG</b>	Security Sector Governance
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

- International Cooperation** Interaction of persons or groups of persons representing various nations in the pursuit of a common goal in Human Trafficking management.
- Human Trafficking** Refers to recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threats or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person for the purpose of exploitation.
- Multi-Agency Approach** Joint working in human trafficking management among institutions and individuals.
- Public Sensitization** Raising public awareness on the problem of human trafficking through public information campaigns and other means.
- Strategic Approaches** Multi-agency and international collaborations and partnerships, and stakeholder integration in human trafficking management initiatives.
- Victim of trafficking** Refers to a person who has moved from his/her family, community or country to another location due to the insistence, influence or assistance of another person and is subsequently exploited.

## ABSTRACT

Human trafficking is an international crime of major concern with the rise in migration trends around the world, with about forty million victims today. In East and Horn of Africa, the vice has been identified as one of the leading forms of transnational crime against voluntary, coerced and forced migrants. Regional initiatives for curbing human trafficking seem not effective with prevalence of the vice, necessitating strategic approaches in individual nations. In Kenya, the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) is one of the government institutions mandated to detect and mitigate the prevalence of human trafficking, with success in these functions not conclusively researched. Thus, this study's main goal was to evaluate the relationship between strategic detective approaches and the management of human trafficking by the DCI in Nairobi City County, Kenya. Specifically, the study assessed the extent to which multi-agency approach, international cooperation and public sensitization strategies aided the Directorate of Criminal Investigation in managing human trafficking in Nairobi City County, Kenya. Guiding the study were the Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems, complex systems and diversity and inclusion theories. Literature of past studies were reviewed to aid in conceptualization of variables and establishment of study gaps. Descriptive survey research design was adopted while targeting 198 government officers in the Police Service and Immigration department comprising: 105 officers from the DCI, 67 officers from Immigration department, and 26 DCI officers specifically attached at Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit. Simple random sampling technique was applied at 50% to acquire a sample size of 99 respondents. Data was collected through a structured questionnaire by drop and pick later method upon piloting to ensure validity and reliability. Data analysis was conducted through descriptive (means and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (linear regression coefficients) with the aid of Statistical Packages for Social Sciences computer software, and presented through tables and graphs. Ethics was ensured through assurance to respondents of freedom to participate, confidentiality and utilization of data for academic purpose only. The study findings indicated that DCI strategic approaches had not been effective in the management of human trafficking in the Nairobi City County. Descriptive results showed low multi-agency and international cooperation by DCI with stakeholder agencies, Further, there was low engagement of the public in DCI policies and operations for human trafficking. Inferential statistics supported these findings showing a positive and significant relationship at 0.05 critical value (multi-agency cooperation 0.033, international cooperation 0.016, and public sensitization 0.021). Thus, improvement of the strategic approaches would enhance DCI's efforts in curbing Human Trafficking. The study thus concluded that DCI strategic approaches have not enhanced human trafficking management in Nairobi City County, but if improved would significantly contribute to the control and eradication of the vice in Kenya and globally. The study recommended that the government should finance the modern equipment and capacity building programmes for DCI, motivate staff and enhance public awareness on human trafficking.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This is an introductory chapter to the study. It presents the background information on human trafficking from global to local perspectives, the problem statement, objectives and significance of the study. Further, the chapter presents the scope, limitations and delimitations to the study.

#### **1.1 Background to the Study**

Trafficking of persons has been an illegal activity that is now a global problem today, and is a criminal activity in many continents irrespective of political and social-economic circumstances governing them. The enforcement of this crime in several cases implies an organized criminal structure and varied related criminal offences such as corruption, money laundering and child labour among others (Bello & Olutola, 2016). The trafficking process right from recruitment, transport, victims' exploitation happens variedly in the victims' country, transit and final destination. The victims of trafficking mostly experience several forms of abuse and are exploited as well as subjected to violation of their fundamental human rights (Shelly, 2014). Bello and Olutola (2020) however accord that though trafficking of persons is historical, a crime without borders and of global proportion, its modern context poses serious negativity on the human race, and is a threat on peace and security among nations.

Globally, trafficking in persons networks have grown since the 18th and 19th century during the slave trade. A recent research by Statista Research Department accords that by 2016, there were about 40 million victims globally. In 2020 alone, 106, 512 trafficking cases were identified globally. As a business, human trafficking to date earns

profits of about US \$ 150 billion annually to the traffickers, making it a huge global business (Statista Research Department, 2021). However, it negatively affects the individual rights and freedoms of persons, and in its nature, magnitude, drivers and impact have been documented in recent researches and studies. In the last fifteen years, of the 225,000 trafficking victims identified, fifty percent were women; twenty nine percent children seven percent boys and twenty-two percent girls and twenty one percent men (OSCE, 2018). This showed that in the trafficking of person's trade, women and girls were most often identified as victims.

Trafficking of persons is a common feature in the African continent. Several countries in Africa have been and are experiencing myriads of crisis, such as lack of jobs, extreme poverty, lack of sufficient food, corruption, civil strife and economic instabilities, among others. Tensions and insurrections are exacerbated by these problems, leading to upheavals and internal displacements of people as evident in Eritrea, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sudan, Southern Sudan and Somalia, (Adesina, 2014). Human trafficking in East African is evident where women in both Kenyan and Ugandan are trafficked for low skilled labour in the Middle East Countries.

Today, the Gulf States have become opportunity countries for unskilled labour among with major construction works in progress and the need for cheap labour (Bello & Olutola, 2020). Etsuko and Mwachendo, et al. (2018) alluded that in Uganda political challenges in the 80's and 90's created rebel leaders who kidnapped children, young girls and women. Smuggled young boys are forced to become soldiers. The challenge is now observed in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where political upheavals continue to the present. This showed that political instability among East African countries has escalated migration trends and lured traffickers in the process.

Occurrence of human trafficking has been documented in Kenya. There is a rising trend of Kenyans migrating to the Middle East searching for jobs often through unlicensed firms that exploit them into domestic servitude, and anti-social forced labour (IOM, 2018). Abdi (2018) affirmed cases of trafficking along the Kenyan borders with victims smuggled from neighbouring counties especially in the north. One of the motivating factors to trafficking menace in Kenya is the surge of refugees from South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia at northern Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps. Internal trafficking is also rampant in coastal, western and Nairobi counties (KNHCR, 2019). This shows the national spread of trafficking routes and accentuates the need for effective nationwide strategies to combat the vice.

AFRUCA (2017) reported that tackling human trafficking has been a challenge in most developing countries including Kenya. Agencies for law enforcement are confounded with challenges in managing human trafficking, especially due to the fact that trafficking mostly takes an international nature, crossing national borders and jurisdictions. Conducting investigations or pursuing criminals across international borders is not easy. Inter and intra-national strategies to curb prevalence and possible eradication of the vice are thus critical.

Strategies are important plans in management that enable achievement of specific goals, and in this case curbing human trafficking. Strategic detective approaches are critical while envisaging the varied push and pull factors to human trafficking (Hernandez & Rudolph, 2015). Detecting trafficking criminals and their act is multi-faceted and requires collaborative strategies such as identifying trends in different regions, financial patterns of illicit businesses, targets, and perpetrators' networks (Williamson, 2017). The evaluation of victimization factors may engage strategies for social economic status

analysis of target persons creating vulnerability, migration process that culminate to smuggling and trafficking, as well as regulatory frameworks effectiveness in safeguarding human rights (Hernandez & Rudolph, 2015). All these necessitate multi-agency collaborations in the various sectors such as finance, commerce, legal, and non-state actors. With the right strategic collaborations, detection of human trafficking may enable law enforcement and punishment of traffickers, as well as acting as deterrents in future.

Strategic international support for curbing the trafficking of persons has been established through global actions preventing and addressing smuggling and trafficking in persons, the Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO), European Union (EU) and UNODC joint initiative for 2015-2019 periods. This Act is collaboration between thirteen states on strategic counter-trafficking and counter smuggling efforts in source countries (UNODC, 2019). These strategies include surveillance innovations, traffickers' identification, and referrals for actions by government as direct support mechanisms for victims' assistance and vulnerable migrants. Today, technology innovations introduce data mining techniques that enable surveillance of trafficking trends globally.

Engagement of the general public in flashing out trafficking activities is a critical strategy supporting detection and apprehension of traffickers (Hernandez & Rudolph, 2015). The trafficking activities operate in the social set ups among communities and as such, the public, though the victims may be more aware of these occurrences and if integrated in the strategic approaches may assist stakeholder agencies identify perpetrators, routes, nature of trafficking and the victims (Esquibel, 2015). Public

sensitization on human trafficking could therefore be critical in enhancing whistleblowers capacities.

Strategic approach for managing the human trafficking suffers myriad of challenges. According to Esquibel (2015), the strategic approaches are constrained by complexity of the causes and operating environment, propagated by varied factors determining targeted persons and forced activities upon arrival in destination country. Abdi (2018) further contended that this is exacerbated by country of origin's economic conditions, military conflicts, and environmental effects that disrupt livelihoods especially among the poor.

Locally, DCI is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that they deal with crimes of complex nature and the gathering of information, evidence, investigations, and intelligence. The various units under the directorate including: the Serious Crimes Prevention Unit, the Anti-Narcotics Crime Unit, the Flying Squad, the Anti-Banking Fraud Unit, The Anti-Terrorism Crime Unit, and the Ballistics Unit, the Bomb Squad, Cyber Forensics, Forensic Department, and Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit (AHTCPU) which is the unit mandated to deal with the crime under this study. Through its AHTCPU, DCI has been able to apply different strategic approaches in detecting human trafficking across different boundaries. Some of these strategic approaches include multi-agency approach, international cooperation, and public sensitization (GOK, 2019).

Human trafficking management discourse has been found in various studies. For instance, Yee (2018) study in China revealed a need for international cooperation to curb transnational organized crime, arguing that state governments and law enforcement agencies may not manage human trafficking on their own. The European

commission (2017) reported that the usefulness of international cooperation with United Kingdom partnerships with stakeholder state governments in developing a shared context understanding leading to vulnerability of persons to being trafficked. Further IOM (2016) indicated that the defeat of transnational criminal networks could be achieved through global enforcement networks. Despite knowledge on strategies to combat human trafficking, few studies contextualize human trafficking on the Kenyan perspective.

This study therefore focused on DCI operations in Nairobi City County where in some areas human trafficking is rife. As a capital city, entry and departure by local and foreign nationals is common, and the large expanse of the city providing hubs for traffickers and migrants. Demographically, some areas in the city are overpopulated with inexistent social services. Further, common social-economic problems in these areas revolve around crime, unemployment, unwanted early pregnancies, gender-based violence and substance abuse (EU, 2017), all of which are motivators to vulnerability to human trafficking. In Eastland area of the city for example, dwellings are predominantly populated by Somali citizens and refugees, (Eastleigh in Starehe Sub County), who were related to trafficking issues either as victims or perpetrators. Its population lives in deterioration with minors particularly vulnerable, challenged by significant family support. They thus become exposed to the dangers of a life on the streets (crime, drugs, and sexually transmitted diseases). Its location near the city hub makes it an easy target for human traffickers based on social economic status of the residents.

The justification for choosing this area is because it has registered high rates of trafficking in persons for several years; hence, it has the characteristics that the researcher wants to investigate. The DCI is operative in Nairobi City County though

there are reported cases of human trafficking, rendering the question on the effectiveness of detective strategic approaches by the organization.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

This study was motivated by the fact that even though there are combined efforts from different international organizations supported by different states committed to the fight against international crimes, the number of human trafficking victims has been increasing over the past few decades. These numbers are attributable to different dynamics influencing the vice that is human trafficking. Human Trafficking trends have been on the rise since the early 90s (Bello & Olutola, 2020). According to Sweileh (2018), there have been various interventions for human trafficking through organizations which include both international organizations and national organizations in Kenya supported by the government and other agencies such as the United Nations (UN), UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Interpol, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) among others.

According to Williamson (2017), Yee (2018), Walk Free Foundation (2018), UNODC (2018), Abdi (2018) and Bello and Olutola, 2020), the problem of human trafficking has not been addressed to acceptable levels as prevalence levels show growth trajectory. There is also rise in the trends/number of people who fall victims to this vice every year around the world despite the increased efforts by the various organizations/institutions. Many African countries including Kenya are still constrained in curbing the vice (Etsuko, et. al., 2018), making this study critical.

According to EU (2017), a significant push factor to human trafficking relates to social status of the residents in low-income areas of Kenya's Nairobi City County who make-up approximately a high percentage of the city population living in isolation, unemployment and prone to human traffickers' exploitation. The pull factor is that

traffickers are able to hide within the city and can access the vulnerable residents for trafficking. This is despite the presence of DCI in the area who may flash out the traffickers through their surveillance networks with international and local agencies, as well as collaborations with the local communities.

Notably, there was paucity of information on the extent to which the applied strategic detective approaches by DCI helped to manage human tracking in the study area, leaving a knowledge gap. This study therefore evaluated the relationship between multi-agency approach, international cooperation and public sensitization strategic approaches and human trafficking management by DCI. Results showed some ineffectiveness in DCI strategic approaches, though significant influence of the three strategic approaches in promoting the management of human trafficking was found.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

This study's goal was to evaluate the relationship between DCI strategic detective approaches and management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County, Kenya.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of the study were to:

- a) Evaluate how multi-agency approach aids the DCI in management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County, Kenya.
- b) Investigate the extent to which international detective cooperation enhances DCI management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County, Kenya.
- c) Assess the extent to which public sensitization aids the DCI in management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County, Kenya.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

- a) How is multi-agency detective approach helping the DCI in management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County, Kenya?
- b) What is the extent of international detective cooperation help to the DCI in the management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County, Kenya?
- c) What is the extent of public sensitization aid to the DCI in the management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County, Kenya?

#### **1.5 Significance and Justification of the Study.**

Human trafficking discourse is today important for countries like Kenya where Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from emigrants has greatly influenced the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and better livelihoods among relatives locally. Ensuring safety, security and purpose for migration is a critical government function for local migrants in foreign countries, and those who are migrating or have sought Kenya as their destination. Importantly, assurance of basic human rights is critical. However, human trafficking has posed a great threat to migration trends, causing suffering to victims and families, loss of income, dehumanization and propagating illegal trade along borders. With its multifaceted and trans-border nature, management of the vice necessitates global initiatives and multi-agency cooperation. Importantly, the engagement of the communities is critical in supporting agency actions. To curb the vice, it is critical for government agencies like the DCI to initiate and implement strategic interventions at the national and international level. However, success of the initiatives is critical to inform data, practice and innovations and viable interventions. This study thus adds critical knowledge in human trafficking management.

The study would be significant due to rising human trafficking cases alleged to be committed in Kenya, being a source and also transit to the other countries across the world. Thus, the national and county governments would find the study important while formulating strategies for citizens' protection in and out of the country. Security enforcers and the immigration department of Kenya would find the study crucial in understanding the different approaches and strategies that are used by the DCI to detect human trafficking. The same would also help future scholars to make decisions and settle on a given study topic.

Study findings would also be relevant and important to The Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), human rights groups, and international organizations in fostering their objectives against gross violations to human beings. It is also prudent to note that the study would help in providing more information and enriching the existing literature for research and academic purpose.

### **1.6 Scope of the Study**

This study aimed to assess the strategic detective approaches influence in the management of human trafficking by the DCI in Kenya but the same was limited to Nairobi City County. The study focused on multi-agency approach, international cooperation and public sensitization strategic approaches of managing human trafficking and guided by bronfenbrenner's ecological systems, complex systems and diversity and inclusion theories. The study covered respondents from different security institutions including officers from the Immigration Department, officers from the Directorate of Criminal Investigations, and DCI officers attached at AHTCPU. Descriptive survey was applied and data collected through questionnaires distributed to 99 randomly sampled participants. The study was conducted in three years 2020-2022.

### **1.7 Limitations and Delimitations of the Study**

The researcher foresaw a situation where it was challenging to acquire different data and information from the DCI due to protocol and sensitivity of the information. To overcome this problem the study ensured relevant officers' full knowledge of the study's purpose- purely academic- and the same could not be used against any individual or institution and could not display such individuals or entities in bad light. The current study was also limited to the fact that the researcher did not physically/practically engage the officers at the border of Kenya and the various East African Countries but focused solely on Nairobi. Accessing actual victims' addresses was a challenge with cognition that access to such information was highly limited, and therefore documented cases were utilized, but with authorization and referencing. The researcher however utilized secondary information from articles, DCI reports and research journals to collect information on human trafficking aspects all over Kenya and beyond.

### **1.8 Organization of the study**

The study comprises five chapters. The first is an introductory section that presents the background information, the problem statement and objectives. It further presents the research questions, significance, scope and limitations. Chapter two entails the review of theories and past studies related to the study, a summary of literature, study gaps and the conceptual framework. The third chapter presents the research methodology right from study design, targeted population and sampling, research instruments, pilot tests and the procedure for data collection. The technique of data analysis is also entailed along with the research considerations for ethics. The fourth chapter entails the analysis of collected data. It presents data on respondents' demographic profile, descriptive and inferential statistics relating to the study variables. The fifth and last chapter comprises

the summary of study findings, study's conclusions and recommendations for practice, policy as well as further research.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the review of past studies on human trafficking and strategic approaches for its mitigation and management. It entails the empirical and theoretical reviews as well as the conceptual framework.

#### **2.2 Strategic Approaches and Management of Human Trafficking**

Studies have sought to link strategic approaches and human trafficking management. According to Zhidkova (2015), the aspects of globalization have weakened border controls and have diminished state sovereignty which led to prevalence of human trafficking. Globalization is also leading to other international security risks such as terrorism and drug trafficking. In addition, Gibson (2015) underscores that many international conventions and treaties emphasize on the importance of multilateral partnerships in order to increase community and other stakeholders' awareness, while creating effective anti-trafficking mechanisms raising compliance levels. Whether DCI in Kenya integrates global approaches to strategize on human trafficking management is hardly known and a key focus in this study.

IOM (2019) contend that governments are mandate to make policies and legal frameworks that eradicate the trafficking of persons. Indicated was that it is the states parties' prerogative to ensure that this trafficking is a criminalized in national legislation, irrespective of whether on a transnational scale or engaging organized criminal group. Contextual approach for government on human trafficking management was evaluated in the current study.

While studying maritime surveillance in Kenya Omondi (2017) noted that there several securities related approaches are available for trafficking management. Seaside and coastal human trafficking management systems, observation showed that maritime surveillance is key to tracking movement of people in, out and along the coastline. This involves activities and tools designed to aid governments understand all maritime environment activities which may be security risks. These could entail piracy, armed robbery, smuggling of goods, drugs and people and illegal exploitation. However, there is a contextual gap as this study did not inform on agency and local and transnational cooperation level.

## **2.3 Empirical Review**

The empirical review entails an analysis of recent past studies relating to the study variables.

### **2.3.1 Multi-agency approach and management of human trafficking**

Various institutions are engaged in the control and eradication of human trafficking globally. Their coordination is therefore paramount in fighting the vice on a local, regional and global scale. HM Government (2019) study revealed that continued cooperation across the UK is vital in the fight against traffickers. Fighting the vice entails effective communication between the state government and the county administrations in Kenya. However, Sweileh (2018) acknowledged that state government and agencies may not manage human trafficking on their own. Voluntary sector including non-state actors and faith-based institutions through their expert knowledge and commitment in trafficking aspects are important partner, as well as the private sector where monies are utilized by traffickers.

The IOM (2019) indicates that the Kenya National Plan of Action 2013-2017 emphasizes that in addressing human trafficking, protecting and caring for vulnerable

groups (especially women and children) is critical in the rapidly changing global environment and social systems. The action plan further underscores that identification of trafficking cases is hampered by definitional difficulties, paucity of knowledge and existing grey areas between trafficking and other forms of exploitation. The organization advocates that in ensuring cooperation among the various stakeholders at national level, the security sector governance (SSG) should be enhanced.

In the multi-agency approach, the government or the law enforcers, in this case, the DCI calls in for help from different agencies which have the capacity and resources to assist in processing and prosecuting human trafficking cases in and out of the country. Some of these agencies include: the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), the National Registration Bureau, Department of Immigration, Department of Child Services, the National Intelligence Service (NIS), the International Justice Mission (IJM), Love Justice International (LJI) and other non-governmental actors.

Williamson (2017) study indicates that legitimate businesses are exploited by human traffickers as investment to build their ill-gotten money. As such, enterprises have a critical task of raising the risks to traffickers and demotivating them from exploiting victims. The study posits that government agencies have been working with the private sector in strengthening strategies for curbing trafficking and to ensure the business community is alert on its social responsibility to report suspected incidents of trafficking to the necessary authorities for immediate action. How the DCI collaborates with the business community in flashing out traffickers was evaluated in the current study.

A Commonwealth of Australia (2018) report showed that serious and organized crime presents significant risks to Australia's national security. These include human

trafficking which compounds threats to citizens' security, safety and trust. It further presents risks to the businesses and the economic prosperity, Australian institutions' integrity and the Australian life. The report advocated that strong, enduring partnerships are critical to the success of government anti-trafficking strategies. Thus, international enforcement networks are crucial to dismantle the criminal networks.

The report adds that effective governance strategies for human trafficking enhance cooperation across intelligence gathering and sharing, law enforcement process, control and management of borders, among others across. It adds that all government levels should deploy holistic and multi-faceted responses to the threat (Common Wealth of Australia, 2018). Importantly, through leveraging shared capability building and strengthening partnerships across all sectors and to the public, the strategies ensure effective policy development, regulatory and operational responses.

Isaboke and Gacinya (2017) advocated that local cultural, gender and ethnic discrimination reduce economic and social opportunities for the vulnerable persons and are contributing factors to abuses of human rights for victims. Further, detection of traffickers and victims is difficult as the trade takes the informal nature, requiring government agencies vigilance in all regions. Cooperation amongst the government agencies and other stakeholders is necessary to root out trafficking trends and perpetrators.

The IOM (2016) reported that training of law enforcement and social workers in Mozambique and Mauritius equipped officers with the requisite skills in surveillance for identifying the onset irregular migration, and as well detect and assist potential any victims of trafficking. The training aimed to create new linkages for cooperation and referral mechanisms among the various law enforcement agencies. This ensured a

proactive response that was well coordinated towards the management of human trafficking. The study showed that public awareness is crucial, but it is important to assess the Kenyan situation, a divergent focus in this current study.

A study by Hernandez and Rudolph (2015) evaluated drivers to human trafficking in 120 states of origin to 13 European countries. The study established that motivation to migrate to rich countries was the poverty levels among local communities in developing nations as well as accessibility of transportation and communication system. The study further found that lack of employment in the country of origin and the porous borders (due to poor control) enabled traffickers to enlarge networks. They suggest that that human trafficking could be managed by strengthening stakeholder institutions. However, strengthening institutions is multifaceted with strategic approaches differing in regions, leaving a conceptual research gap.

Abala (2014) indicated that though most human trafficking incidences are transnational and cross-border it is prudent to note that even those crimes or cases which involve a single country or state can also be committed by offenders originating from other states or the victims might have been of a different country as opposed to the domestic state. A multiple jurisdiction may be warranted by the nature of the crime due to some special criminal investigations and prosecution. The adoption of both formal and informal techniques of cooperation by the agencies from all fronts that's from the national and international fronts enables law enforcers to net the traffickers and smoke out those who are hiding since it denies them a haven to conduct their businesses.

The report by Cherti and Balaram (2013) while citing Institute for Public Policy Research report observed evidence on the lack of accurate cases to inform the number of victims. Such deficiencies have constrained intelligence sharing among agencies and

hindering effective multi-agency working. There is also lack of clarity on the cases in the Kenyan by the DCI, mandated with intelligence gathering. This was evaluated in this study.

Locally, Abdi (2018) studied the effect of migration policy on human trafficking along the border between Somalia and Kenya. Using the descriptive design data was collected through qualitative and quantitative methods on immigration officers, police officers, prosecutors and judges in Garissa of which 113 samples was used. The study found that organizational challenges in counter-trafficking included: impunity across law enforcement agencies and corruption at border posts. Further, conflict of interests by senior government officers, poor training of Police officers and government administrative officials on quality service constrained human trafficking management. Further, inadequacy of resources for effective enforcement, awareness, and victim services were critical drivers to the challenges. However, there was a conceptual gap in that the study did not focus on the strategic approaches employed by institutions in human trafficking management.

### **2.3.2 International detective cooperation and management of human trafficking**

International detective cooperation for investigation and detection is critical in curbing human trafficking as it transcends state borders. Human trafficking geographical routes are complex in that frequent movements of victims may be from local areas to others within the state, over states, continent and/or from rural to urban areas among others (Obokata, 2016). Attractions for migration also transcend boundaries both local and international, complicating substantive trafficking motives as the victims may have voluntarily entered into such pacts, and may not provide accurate information about traffickers (Feingold, 2015). Thus, its critical for international agencies' research on the

nature of trafficking, and such data may be utilized to create frameworks that enable detectives accurately identify human trafficking.

Growing bilateral agreements indicate a global realization that managing human trafficking is a multi-state concern. A number of UN conventions and regional instruments form an international legal framework envisaged to guide international cooperation in human trafficking management (Hernandez & Rudolph, 2015). Member and friendly states are required to formulate local laws conforming to the frameworks to ease international cooperation. Further, ratification of these laws shows government commitment to curb the vice and ensure dignity in migration both internationally and locally.

Exemplary, Sharapov and Gerasimov (2019) indicated that in Europe, there are established strategies that support the formulation of more effective responses to people smuggling and trafficking, with migration trends increasing since 2014. Further, Yee (2018), study in China revealed that in 2018, the Executive Director of the UNODC and China signed a joint action plan for enhancing strategic cooperation for crime prevention and criminal justice. This action plan also displayed efforts for international cooperation and focus on curbing human trafficking. China is an important partner for UNODC in the management of drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism, and the plan was welcomed for strengthening strategic responses in support of the Sustainable Development Goals.

European Commission (2017) undertook a study on cooperation across borders in addressing human trafficking with 152 nations. It reported that the UK government had created ambitious international approaches based on its domestic modern slavery strategy situation. It noted that a lot of victims were brought into UK through trafficking

systems, and in 2017 received potential victims from 116 countries globally. Responding to this was the strategy to increase bilateral cooperation with countries of origin where many vulnerable persons were exploited and trafficked into the UK. This report shows concerted efforts by destination nations to solve challenges along the trafficking chains right from origin countries such as Kenya.

Another study by Malik and Majeed (2017) sought to investigate globalization impact on human trafficking from 2001 to 2011, based on panel data-set of one hundred and sixty-nine nations. It explored social, political and economic factors influence on forced prostitution, forced labour, debt bondages and child soldiers. Further the study investigated the impact of globalization on source (supply) and destination (demand) of human trafficking. The study found that globalization facilitated human trafficking and recommended that international cooperation and coordination was relevant in curbing the prevalence of human trafficking trade globally. Contextual gap was imminent in that demographically, the study was carried out one decade ago and there was need for more empirical data to be added through this current study.

Marcel and Amanda (2017) study examined criminal justice response to human trafficking from a Police practice perspective. The studies applied the complex-systems theory. The qualitative data was collected by the primary author and a completed doctorate study by the second author. It involved 81 in-depth interviews. Results showed that effective criminal justice responses require more comprehensive understanding of how interconnections components of the human trafficking system contribute to the workings of the whole system. Methodological gap ensued in the nature of data collection process, with the current data focusing on quantitative data.

Another study was conducted by IOM (2016) on the women trafficking into South Africa. The findings indicate that the criminal networks may effectively be defeated by transnational enforcement networks. Noted was that the structure of criminal organizations limited effectiveness of initiatives in countries, and therefore necessitating extensive scope, multilateral form and global outreach. The study focused on crimes not related to human trafficking, a divergent approach in this study.

Farr (2015) contended that efforts for human trafficking indicate that reliable research and strategy frameworks are well documented but however challenges in implementation is indicated by low compliance levels by governments and related institutions. Factors such as low public-private partnerships and lack of political will and resources limitation enhance performance levels.

Ondieki (2017) evaluated human trafficking vice in East Africa, especially Tanzania and Kenya based on the argument that social organization fuel trafficking among communities. The study established that ineffective trafficking laws, lack of collaboration between stakeholders, lack of political goodwill, hostile border relations, ignorance and border collusion with government agencies have fueled prevalence of human trafficking in the East African region. The study noted flawed labour recruitment laws, with Kenyan agents recruiting labour for middle East and Europe agencies, with improper structures for human rights preservation in transit and at destination countries. However, this study was not clear on whether strategic approaches for international cooperation and coordination in global players in counter trafficking have minimized prevalence and impact of human trafficking management, a divergent focus in this study through the case of DCI in Kenya.

### **2.3.3 Public sensitization and management of human trafficking**

Public awareness campaigns on human trafficking must be effective. According to Belser (2016), civic education campaigns and programme should be undertaken in local dialects to ensure that the community is well aware, and able to be proactive in signaling the authorities in time. According to Esquibel (2015), civic education and training must be undertaken for relevant stakeholders such as judiciary, police and defense forces among others. Another study by Cameron (2014) cited that the members of the community play a significant role in providing follow-on support and reintegration services. Thus, stakeholder agents should public awareness campaigns designs should target specific issues and motivational to communities.

Research by Christian Action Research and Education (2019) in the US showed that albeit increase in crime and loss of some well-deserved convictions through NGOs, there was progress in prosecution with many criminals getting convicted and victims being freed. The study noted that rise in reports on trafficking cases was enhanced by greater awareness of the crime among the public, with the police force treating it with high priority, rather than data record on the increase in the actual number of victims. However, the research finds it disappointing that convictions are fewer than the number of victims and recorded offences, which did not inspire confidence in the criminal justice system or managing the vice in Northern Ireland.

U.S. State Department (2019) reported that community empowerment for recognition and management of human trafficking is important. Benin's report entailed showed traffickers subjecting minors forced labour to street and market vending. As a solution, the state government spearheaded public awareness campaigns focusing on exploitation in the country's open-air markets in Cotonou, Porto-Novo, and Parakou. It

encompassed inspection programmes at all the markets and along roads connecting major cities, resulting to identification of more than eight hundred potential child trafficking victims. This initiative was therefore able to root out the cartels networks and dismantle the trafficking rings. Whether such campaigns were exercised and successful in Kenya was sought in this current study.

According to Hernandez and Rudolph (2015), communities' perceptions on human trafficking significantly impact on governments' approaches and interventions. A well enlightened public on context and nature of the vice can be key informants among communities and with power to lobby law enforcement. Notably, human traffickers prey on vulnerable persons including children. It is a societal responsibility to protect the children, and therefore an important community awareness responsibility of leaders and governments, as well as society. U.S. department of state (2019) report exemplifies Ghana- with prevalent forced child labour in Lake Volta's fish market. The NGOs operating in the country having worked towards community perceptions change, have enabled many people to perceive children labour in fishing as an illegal activity. The reports further indicated that community watchdog groups can be formed to focus on identifying human trafficking, while conducting house to house awareness creation campaigns about its harm, and report emerging or prevailing cases to authorities. Whether such approaches are applied by DCI in Kenya formed a key focus in the current study.

Parrot and Nina (2016) intoned that there should be clear definition of government policies on inhibiting human trafficking. The policies need to educate on concepts since trafficking was multifaceted and observed in slavery, bride-selling, among others. Whether there are community empowerment strategies and their impact on human

trafficking by the DCI remains a contextual gap in this study. Feingold (2015) further noted varied definitions of human trafficking impede on clarity of focus. Further low awareness at policy level compounds efforts for human trafficking policy formulation as well as compliance constraints.

Kinuthia (2020) examined the role of advocacy communication in mitigating child trafficking in Mathare Constituency, Nairobi County, Kenya. The study recommends involvement of key stakeholders right from the planning stage to completion for effectiveness. Further study be done to find out the viewpoints of the children, parents and the local administration on effectiveness of integrated advocacy communication. Of interest in this current study was the integration of DCI strategies in advocacy programmes for public awareness on human trafficking in the study area.

## **2.4 Theoretical Framework**

The theories adopted in the conceptualization of this current study include the following.

### **2.4.1 The Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory**

The Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory was propagated by Urie Bronfenbrenner in the late 1970s and early 1980s and is a continuation of understanding human behaviour. The theory relates personal behavior with the environment they live in (Neal & Neal, 2013). According to the theory, individuals develop within five systems of influence: micro- meso- exo- macro, and chrono system (Bronfenbrenner, 1994). According to Sallis and Owen (2008), modern versions of the ecological model (chrono-system) relate to policy-level-systems and indicate how policy and greater institutional level processes impact an individual's smaller systems. Thus, changes at the institution and policy level can influence how a person lives and operates because

they have to develop and mature with constraints or supports from these powers (Sallis & Owen, 2015). The person is at the center of these five systems.

In relation to human trafficking, the theory is often applied when considering interventions, even if not explicitly. Neal and Neal (2013) accord that this theory is significant in the risk factors for human trafficking and human rights violation evaluation. The ecological systems model (the push and pull aspects) can evaluate risk factors and this assists stakeholders in identifying areas for intervention and prevention for at-risk populations. Regarding DCI functions, the theory informs on the environment that is local, national and global and how the environments influence effective investigative work on human trafficking. Thus, the theory is significant in evaluating multi-agency, international cooperation and engagement of the local community to effect human trafficking management. It thus aided constructs for the three thematic areas for the current study.

#### **2.4.2 Complex Systems Theory**

Complex systems notion is contemporary in social sciences, with the epistemological paradigm reflecting structural relationship complexity between the elements of a system. It proposes that social problems of complexity like human trafficking may require holistic perspectives on interactions' complexity between the actors, (Condorelli, 2016) resulting behavior in human trafficking and criminal justice systems sought to be combated. According to Bailey (1984), the qualification of actual systems as open systems exchanging information with external environment, enables fix of the foundational system properties in an instability condition. The theory significant departs from positivist knowledge creation models embracing specialization and compartmentalization.

Complexity is underscored by Heylighen, Cilliers, and Gershenson (2007) as probably the most fundamental characteristic of modern-day society, since the most pressing problems are increasingly recognized as global, complex and nonlinear. Leary and Thomas (2011) postulated positivist knowledge assumption that initiatives tend to overcome complex phenomena like human trafficking through reduction to simpler aspects, (reductionism), aimed at determining clear causal-effect solutions (McDaniel & Driebe, 2010). Reductionism is however limited to developments and new complexities every day.

Complexity in human trafficking revolves varied influencing factors (Merali & Allen, 2011), including: processes in crime, perpetrators ranges (single – international crime rings); exploitation type (prostitution, domestic slavery, baby farms and body organs among others); and the varied contextual factors (social, economic, cultural among others). Lacking boundaries or respect for laws, human trafficking is indicative of the fact that, it is not an event but a criminal process (Bales, 2005), continually adapting and changing with the supply/demand dynamics (Dempsey, 2017).

Demographic constraints in curbing human trafficking also include long and complex and diverse supply chains penetrating national borders, thus impeding traceability (Franco, 2015). Trafficking process is divergent entailing different individuals, firms and groups with a varied activities and forms of exploitations over many geographical locations. In this study, efforts complexity for cooperation across international borders and local jurisdictions was an important phenomenon. As cooperation at the local and international scenes is evaluated, the theory aided in deconstructing the two approaches and enhanced the study focus on human trafficking management constraints for DCI in Kenya.

### **2.4.3 Diversity and Inclusion theory**

Diversity and Inclusion theory developed by Bryson (2004) expounds on the need and demerits of public participation. The theory posits that excluding the public in decision-making is an example of tensions regarding participation in community governance. Major constraints encompass certifying that the all interests are engaged (Bryson, Barbara & Laura, 2014). Bratton (2010) contends that many times, expected participatory processes encompass people easily recruited, articulated in the language and logics for decision making, and experienced in public affairs.

Bryson et al. (2014) posit that public participation is not mostly inclusive: it does not involve consultative dialogue, but conditioned to gather public input. Stakeholder analysis and the active conflict management as well as power must assure that under-represented and marginalized groups are at least considered and may have a place at the table. The impact for inclusion and diversity approaches in public participation has been questions by the scholarly studies.

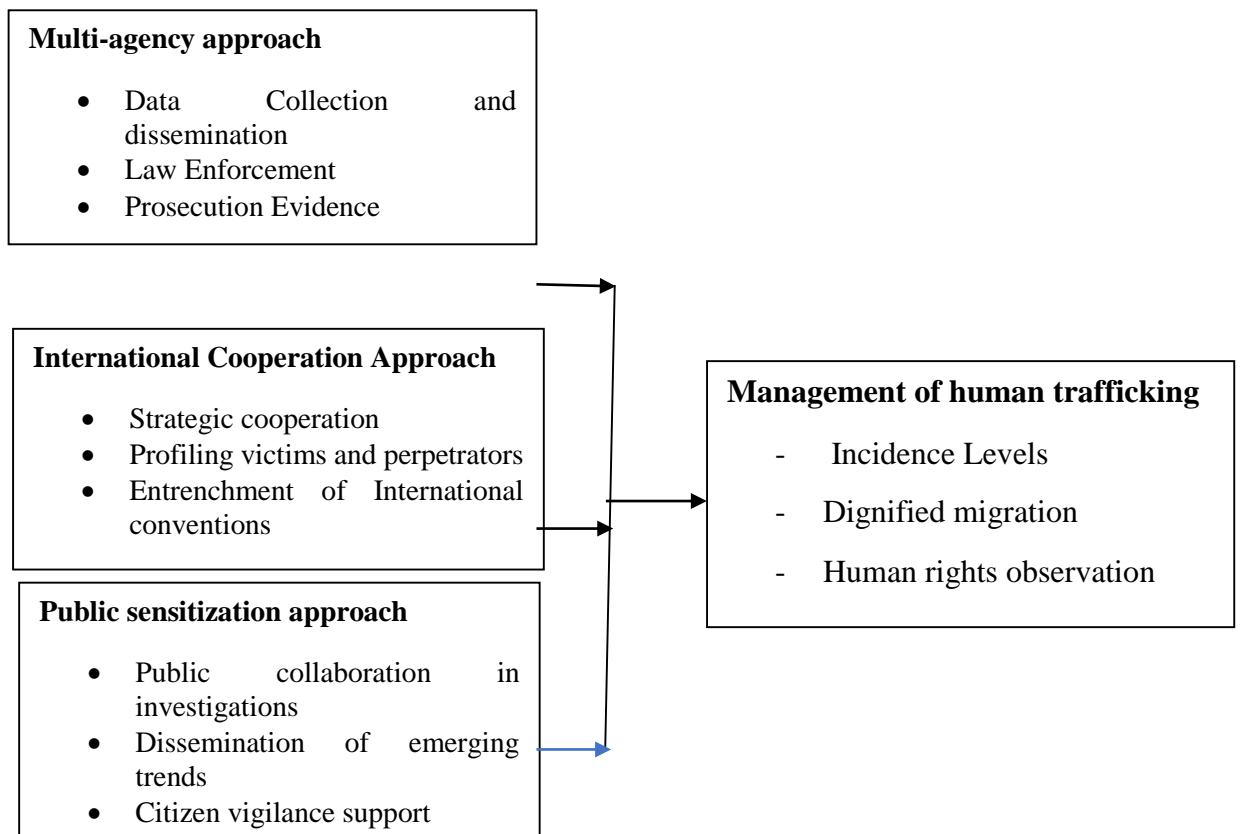
Based on conflict and power management, participation may enhance marginalized groups influence and provide a robust container for negotiation among differences (Bryson et. al., 2014). This may be true for human trafficking participatory decision making where victims may be consulted in order to ensure their voice in heard and included in national and international management strategies. This theory guided the study in evaluating and getting knowledge on the scale of diversity accorded the public participation process on human trafficking among residents in Nairobi County. This was realised by gathering knowledge on the composition of such forums in terms of gender of participants, social economic status of the participants and if inclusion is respect in both cases.

## 2.5 Conceptual Framework

Conceptualization of the study is stipulated in Figure 2.1

### Independent Variables

### Dependent



**Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework**

**Source: Researcher (2021)**

The conceptual framework shows the relationship between human trafficking management by DCI (dependent variable) and influencing factors (independent variables). It indicates influence of the aspects of multi-agency approach on human trafficking management through collaborations in data management, law enforcement and prosecution evidence management. Further, it shows international cooperation approach through strategic cooperation with international stakeholders, profiling of victims at the international level and entrenchment of international conventions as influencing effective human trafficking management. Public sensitization influence on

human trafficking management is considered through aspects of DCI's public cooperation during investigations, dissemination of emerging trends and citizen vigilance support.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter consists of the materials, tools and procedures applied in undertaking the study. It entails the study design, population targeted as well as sampling procedure and sample size. Data collection tools and their tests as well as procedure are encompassed. Further, method of data analysis and ethical issues are outlined.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study adopted the descriptive research design. Creswell and Creswell (2018) contend that the descriptive research design aids in describing the actual situation as it exists. Motivation for adopting this design in this study is that it enables effective collection of quality data from large study populations, and as well saves time and costs in the process. Quantitative data was collected and analyzed to enable inference and conclusions, based on the descriptions of DCIs detective situations on the ground in Nairobi City County by the participants.

#### **3.2 Study Location**

This study was carried out in Nairobi City County, the capital city of Kenya. As a cosmopolitan area, the city population is diverse and comprising local and foreign citizens, tourists and persons enroute to other destinations. The city is a major business hub and a source of employment for many, leading to rural urban migration. However, job opportunities are limited leading to many informal enterprises and illegal activities including human trafficking. Further, poverty among some residents makes them vulnerable to human trafficking in the quest for employment opportunities outside Kenya. Additionally, there are many travel and employment agencies for migrants, with

some acting illegally and promoting human trafficking. Nairobi city is Kenya’s air travel hub and the nerve centre for railway network and therefore it is an important transit point for legal and illegal migrants. It thus forms an opportune transit point for illegal migration from other countries towards destinations for employment especially in Europe and the Gulf States. Thus, Nairobi City was a significant location for undertaking this study.

### 3.3 Target Population

Stakeholders in human trafficking management were targeted in this study. The target population was 198 government officers in the Police Service and Immigration department comprising: 105 officers from the DCI, 67 officers from Immigration department, and 26 DCI officers specifically attached TO AHTCPU. In respect to their nature of security operations in human trafficking, the persons were deemed key informants for this study. The immigration officers included those who were on call during the study.

**Table 3.1 Distribution of Population**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Officers in Immigration Department	67	33.8%
AHTCPU	26	13.2%
DDCI	105	53.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: National Police Service Headquarters, Nairobi City County Office (2020)**

### 3.4 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

Sampling has been described as the using a portion of study population to represent the entire population (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2012). Stratified sampling method was

applied in establishing the study sample. According to Naissuma (2000), stratified sampling is a probability technique whereby random selection is made for a subset of the entire population. In this technique, all items have an equal chance of selection, hence a random selection approach. In research, data is collected from as large percentage population as possible in the random subset. In this study, stratified sampling technique was applied at 50% on all three categories and thus the sample for immigration officers was 34, AHTCPU 13 and DCI 52, totaling 99 respondents. According to Orodho (2008) a sampling rate of 10% was sufficient for social studies, thus the 50% selection in this study was justified.

### **3.5 Instruments of Data Collection**

In collection of field data, the study utilized the questionnaire. According to Orodho (2008), questionnaires comprise of questions that prompt respondents to provide information necessary in a study. The questionnaires in this study were semi-structured (include open and closed ended questions) based on the study objectives. The questionnaires were used in this study because they were able to minimize digression and reluctance to provide accurate data on sensitive issues relating to institution and fellow police officers conduct in curbing human trafficking.

### **3.6 Pre-Testing of Research Instruments**

A pilot test is used in research to ensure that the research tools are able to generate credible and reliable information sought in a study. Pilot test is also conducted to enhance the quality of tools as well as data collection process (Ngechu. 2004). It is applied in this study to assess the reliability and validity of the questionnaire. Identified inadequacies were corrected through re-design of the questions. Five selected

respondents from NPS attached to immigration in Kiambu County, neighbouring the study location were engaged and did not participate in the main study.

The pilot location was selected due to its cosmopolitan demographics with a high population residing and working in the city. The challenges withing the city are relative to the residents of this county, with its location near to the city posing as an opportune place for traffickers to operate. The DCI is operative in this county and officers attached to anti-trafficking function present.

### **3.7 Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments**

In research, the aspect of validity relates to assessment of questions representation of the study phenomenon and inference accuracy from results (Cooper & Schindler, 2014). To enhance the validity of the questionnaires, the study consulted experts who reviewed the instrument and provided guiding recommendations. The research supervisor was consulted to inform on content and face validity of the questionnaire. According to Crowther and Lancaster (2012), a good questionnaire should entail simple and clear language that can be understood by the respondents. Where ambiguities are noted, the question was re-modelled.

The reliability of a research tool relates to consistency level of several results from respondents (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2012). To test reliability, the questionnaire was administered to the selected pilot study respondents, analyzed, and administered again after two weeks to the same respondents to assess consistency of responses. The coefficients of reliability were utilized in analyzing the results for consistency. The Cronbach alpha test was applied with scoring of 0-1 indicating the level of strength. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2012), a score equal to or greater than 0.7 ( $\geq 0.7$ ) indicates a reliable research instrument. Validity trest results in this pilot study indicated

a cronbach coefficient of 0.737, higher than recommended 0.7, thus making the research instrument reliable for the study.

### **3.8 Data Collection Techniques and Procedure**

Primary data was collected by first administering the questionnaires through the drop-pick-later method. Once administered, the participants were given at least one week to answer the questions, and thereafter gathered for analysis. Authority to collect data was first sought from Kenyatta university, the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) and DCI administration. After obtaining necessary authority, arrangements were made with respondents on the mode of delivery and collection of the questionnaires.

### **3.9 Data Analysis**

The analysis of data is a systematic process that evaluates collected data in a study. Data analysis entails how data is categorized, manipulated to answer the research questions. It is conducted to ascertain meaningfulness of collected data (Crowther & Lancaster, 2012). The analysis of collected data in this study involved sorting and categorization, as well as coding for the purpose of inputting it into the computer. Quantitative data analysis was conducted using descriptive and inferential with the aid of Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer software version 22.0. Inferential statistics were applied to establish the relationship between the variables. Multi-linear regression model was applied to test the linear relationship between independent variables: multi agency approach; international cooperation; public sensitization, and the dependent variable (Management of human trafficking). The model for this study's regression was:

$$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + e$$

Where:

**Y** = Management of human trafficking

**a** = Constant

**x<sub>1</sub>**. Multi Agency Approach

**x<sub>2</sub>**. International cooperation

**x<sub>3</sub>**= Public sensitization

**b<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>2</sub>, b<sub>3</sub>** = coefficients of regression associated with the independent variables **X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>,**

**X<sub>3</sub>**: (multi-agency approach, international cooperation approach and public sensitization

approach) affect the management of human trafficking. Sought was the strength of

different explaining variables on the dependent variable.

### **3.10 Ethical Considerations**

In research discourse, ethics form a critical pillar to effective and reliable results.

Notably, the aspects of ethics are normally under scrutiny (Orodho, 2008). On key tenet

of research ethics is authority to conduct research, which gives respondents confidence

to participate. In this study Kenyatta University and the NACOSTI, NPS and DCI

authority to conduct the study was initially sought. Consequently, consent was sought

from all the respondents to ensure voluntary, participation. Further, all the respondents

were assured of confidentiality of information provided.

## CHAPTER FOUR

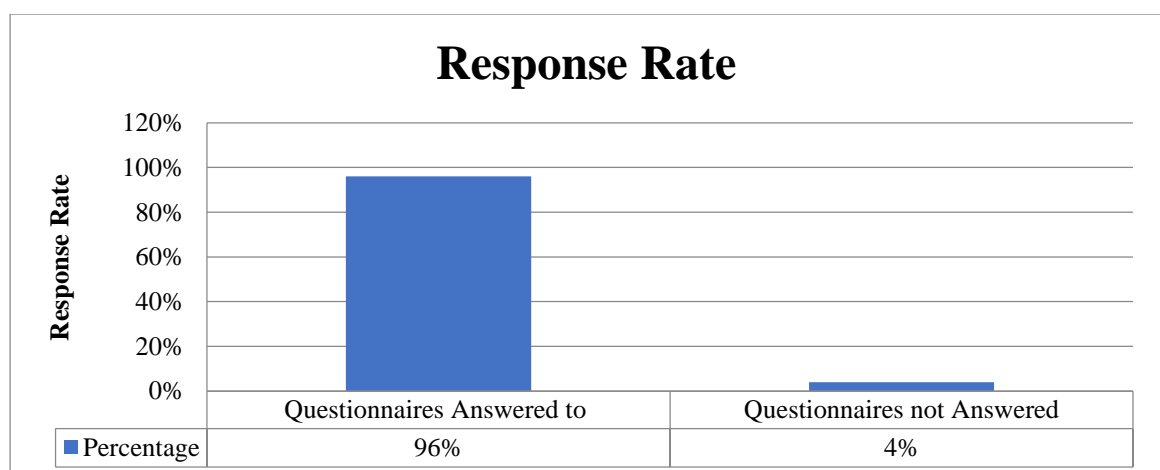
### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter entails the analysis of data collected and discussions. It encompasses the response rate and five major sections: the respondents' demographic profile, while the other four sections indicate responses based on the study variables.

#### 4.1 Demographic Profile

##### 4.1.1 Response Rate

In the study, ninety-nine questionnaires were administered to the respondents and those fully answered and suitable for analysis were ninety-five. The returned questionnaires were sorted and cleaned, and all deemed suitable for analysis. This presents a 96% response rate, which is commendable as Mugenda and Mugenda (2012) advocated that a 70% response rate was suitable for social studies research. The responses were thus representative of the entire population and could be reliable in achievement of the research objectives upon analysis and inference of results in the study.



**Figure 4.1 Response Rate**

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

#### 4.1.2 Work Experience

The study sought the number of years respondents had worked in their organizations to assess their experience in security operations.

**Table 4.1 Duration Worked in the Organization**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Cumulative Percentage</b>
Less than 3 years	14	14.7	14.7
3-10 years	21	22.1	36.8
Over 10 years	60	63.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>	

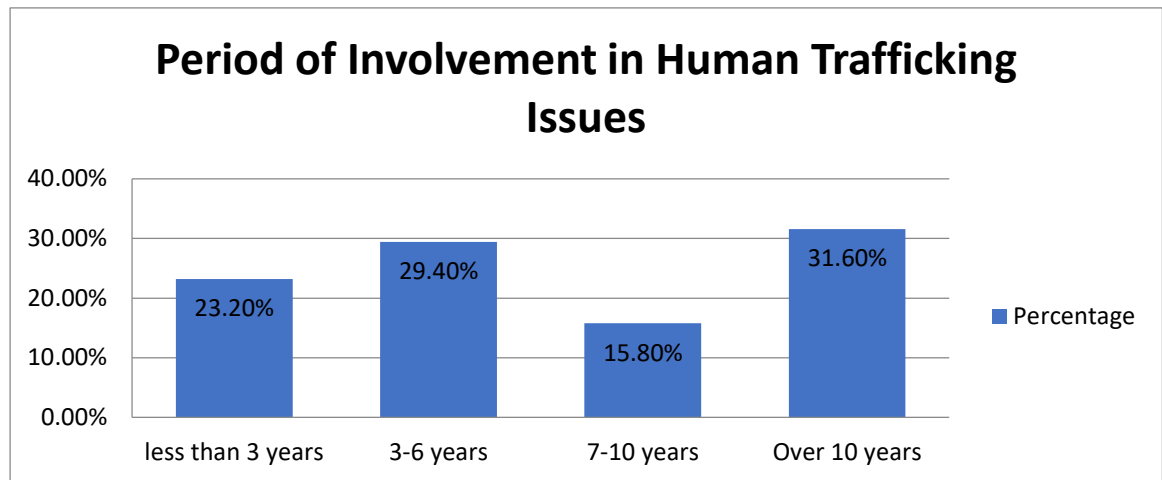
**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

Table 4.1 show that 63.2% of the respondents had worked in their organizations for over ten years, 22.1% 3-10 years and 14.7% having worked for less than three years. These results indicate that most of the respondents had over three years' experience and could therefore relate human trafficking issues through their experience in the field over the years. Experience in human trafficking tasks enable the respondents to relate to the study subject. Thus, information provided presented fair perceptions of actual situations and therefore enhancing data credibility.

#### 4.1.3 Duration of Involvement in Human Trafficking Management Issues

The study sought to establish the duration respondents have been involved in human trafficking issues in order to establish whether they were well conversant with the study subject. Results in Figure 4.2 indicate that 31.6% had been involved for over 10 years, 29.4% 3-6 years, 23.2% less than 3 years and 15.8% 7-10 years. Notably, over seventy percent had been involved in human trafficking issues for over three years. This showed that they had experienced human trafficking management challenges which they could expressly relate to the study, enhancing credibility of data. They could relate the operational environment, agency interventions and approaches, their effectiveness and

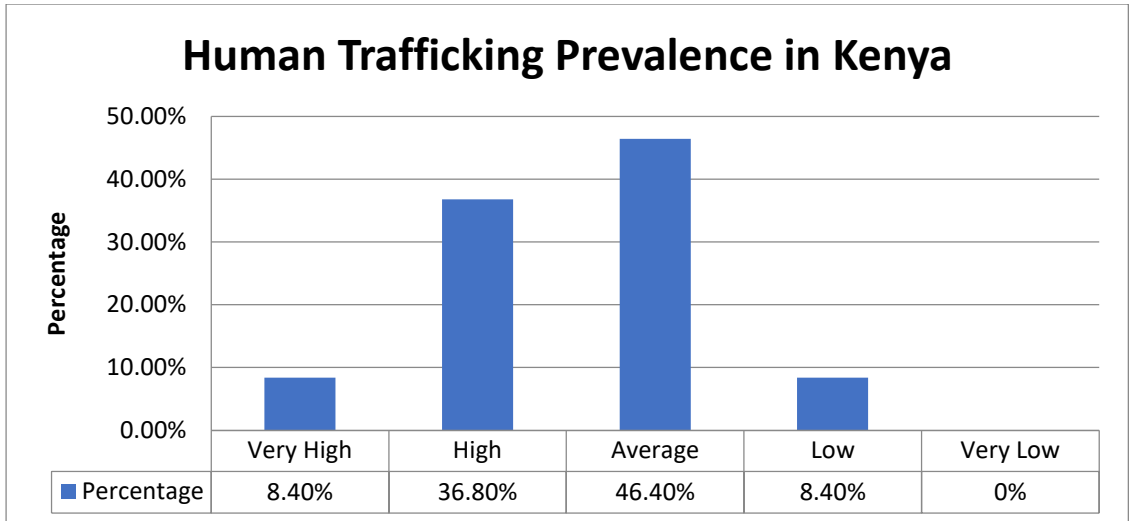
critical areas for strategic development in enhancing human trafficking management in the study area.



**Figure 4.2 Duration of Involvement in Human Trafficking Management Issues**  
Source: Survey Data (2020)

#### 4.1.4 Prevalence of human trafficking in Kenya

The study sought the opinion of respondents on the significance of human trafficking in Kenya. Findings in Figure 4.3 show an average prevalence rating by 46.4%, high rating by 36.8%, and a very high and low rating by 8.4% respectively. This shows that human trafficking though not very high was a reality in Kenya, requiring serious focus by government and related agencies, both national and international. The previous study by Abdi (2018) affirmed occurrence of trafficking along the Kenyan borders. Mueni (2016) and Etsuko, and Mwahendo, et al. (2018) also cited cases of human trafficking along the Kenya borders making it a major transit country.

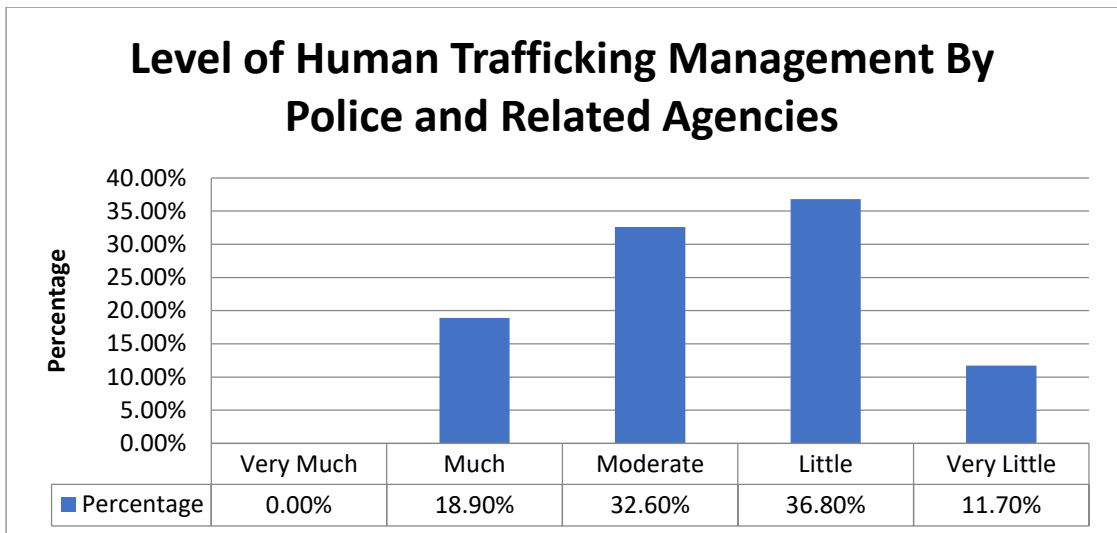


**Figure 4.3 Prevalence of human trafficking in Kenya**

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

#### **4.1.5 Levels the police force and related agencies have managed to curb human trafficking in Kenya**

The effectiveness of the Police and related agencies in curbing human trafficking in Kenya was sought. This was meant to associate their success on prevalence rates described and realization of institution capacity gaps or strengths. Results in Figure 4.4 show that 36.8% cited the effectiveness as little, 32.6%, moderate, 11.7% very little and 18.9% much. The results indicate a relatively low perception on the success in curbing human trafficking by the police and related agencies, and prevalence rates established above (figure 4.6) may be a result of this. Mueni (2016) in a previous study noted that Kenya's extremely porous borders create migration routes and enhanced human trafficking. The police and related agencies are mandated to manage the borders and they were not effective in migration control.



**Figure 4.4 Levels the police force and related agencies have managed to curb human trafficking in Kenya**

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

Mensah-Ankrah (2017) also found fault in that perpetrators were rarely punished by governments (through law enforcement agencies) and this encourages prevalence. Abdi (2018) further noted that corrupt practices where government agents became complacent once bribed and provide travel documents and in some cases form part of trafficking gangs. Thus, institution related challenges have constrained successful management of human trafficking by government.

#### **4.1.6 Management of Human Trafficking by DCI**

The study evaluated the practices of human trafficking management by DCI in Nairobi City County. The results are presented in Table 4.2 below.

**Table 4.2 Management of Human Trafficking by DCI**

<b>DCI Management of Human Trafficking</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Little Extent</b>	<b>Moderate Extent</b>	<b>Great Extent</b>	<b>Very Great Extent</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>St. Dev</b>
DCI has legal authority to investigate human traffickers in and outside Kenya	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	4.98	1.766
DCI investigative cooperation for providing judicial evidence	0%	52.6%	0%	37.9%	9.5%	4.24	1.035
DCI's full cooperation in crushing financing, transit routes and destinations for traffickers	0%	75.8%	0%	24.2%	0%	4.08	1.086
Effective of DCI public participation policies in enhancing citizens awareness and reporting	0%	81.1%	0%	18.9%	0%	4.07	1.077
DCI leadership commitment has ensured effective management of human trafficking.	10.5%	62.1%	0%	27.4%	0%	4.17	1.111
<b>Aggregate</b>						<b>4.40</b>	<b>1.136</b>

N=95

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

Table 4.2 indicates that DCI has legal authority to investigate human traffickers within and outside Kenya according to all (100%) of the respondents. Further, 52.6% of the respondents found a low influence of DCI cooperation with other agencies in investigating and providing evidence of traffickers for effective judicial processes. Further lowly rated aspects were: DCI's cooperates fully with international human trafficking control agencies in crushing financing, transit routes and destinations for traffickers (75.8%); DCI has effective public participation policies (81.1%); and DCI

leadership commitment has ensured effective management of human trafficking (62.1%).

The results reflect respondents' observation that though DCI is legally mandated to undertake human trafficking investigations, strategies for policy and programmes implementation did not enhance human trafficking management. Similarly, Mensah (2017) found that while some of these countries have legal instruments and mechanisms for human trafficking management, they have failed to curb the vice due to legal challenges and non-practical law enforcement mechanisms. The management of human trafficking requires strategic approaches due to the increasing cases and diverse environment for its operation within and across national borders. As part of intelligence gathering function, the DCI is expected to carry out investigations that provide law enforcement agencies with relevant data and evidence of trafficking acts. As such, the low implementation of its functions inhibits other agencies operations and overall control of human trafficking in Nairobi County.

#### **4.1.7 Effective Management of Human Trafficking**

Respondents were requested to rate the effectiveness of the management of human trafficking by DCI in Nairobi City County, and the results are as in Table 4.3 below.

**Table 4.3 Effective Management of Human Trafficking**

<b>Effective Management of Human Trafficking</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Little Extent</b>	<b>Moderate Extent</b>	<b>Great Extent</b>	<b>Very Great Extent</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>St. Dev</b>
DCI officers' motivation	16.8%	51.6%	0%	26.3%	5.3%	4.28	1.122
Modern technology	29.5%	56.8%	0%	13.7%	0%	4.19	1.114
DCI's staff conflict of interest	0%	15.8%	0%	84.2%	0%	4.72	1.692
Efficiency of the judiciary in executing convictions for traffickers	0%	6.3%	0%	84.2%	9.5%	4.75	1.697
Financial resources burden	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	4.98	1.767
Institutional capacity	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	4.98	1.766
<b>Aggregate</b>						<b>4.20</b>	<b>1.116</b>

N=95

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

Table 4.3 shows that DCI officers were not well motivated to effect human management investigations according to a total 68.4% of the respondents. Lowly rated was the fact that DCI are well equipped (56.8%). Factors affecting the effectiveness of human trafficking management rated high were: staff conflict of interest (84.2%); efficiency of the judiciary (84.2%); financial resources (100%). Further, all respondents (100%) concurred that institutional capacity of DCI constrains effective management of Human Trafficking in the area. These results affirm Abdi (2018) findings that organizational challenges affected counter-trafficking, and observed impunity across law enforcement agencies and corruption at border posts. Further, conflict of interests by senior government officers, poor training of Police force and government administrative officials on quality service constrained human trafficking management. Further,

inadequacy of resources for effective enforcement, awareness, and victim services were critical drivers to the challenges.

Also, research by Christian Action Research and Education (2019) found challenges in the judicial system, while finding it disappointing those convictions are fewer than the number of victims and recorded offences, which did not inspire confidence in the criminal justice system on managing the vice.

## 4.2 Multi-Agency Approaches and Human Trafficking Management

The study evaluated the extent to which DCI multi-agency approach aspects affected human trafficking management in Nairobi City County. Results are presented in Table 4.4 below.

**Table 4.4 DCI Multi-Agency Approach and Human Trafficking Management**

DCI Multi-Agency Approach Aspects	Not at All	Little Extent	Moderate Extent	Great Extent	Very Great Extent	Mean	St. Dev
Agencies cooperation reduces Human Trafficking in Kenya	7.4%	34.8%	31.6%	24.1%	2.1%	4.34	1.181
Stakeholder networking policies of DCI	0%	43.2%	15.8 %	42.1%	0%	4.27	1.127
DCI researches' provision of data for other sector players' enforcement	0%	14.7%	64.2%	21.1%	0%	4.51	1.305
DCI quality and timely data support to the actions of other sector agencies	0%	49.5%	34.7%	23.2%	0%	4.21	1.119
DCI information provision to law enforcers and judiciary with credible evidence	2.1%	58.9%	28.5%	10.5%	0%	4.18	1.089
Significance of strategic approaches by the DCI in enhancing human trafficking management	0%	61.1%	38.9%	10.5%	0%	4.11	1.077
<b>Aggregate</b>						<b>4.27</b>	<b>1.127</b>

N=95

Source: Survey Data (2020)

Table 4.4 indicates little extent of agency cooperation in human trafficking management, with 42.2% and 31.6% of the respondents finding it little and moderate respectively. Moderate rating was cited on DCI researches' provision of data for other sector players' enforcement with 43.2% citing a low extent and 42.1% high extent respectively. Also moderately rated were aspects of stakeholder networking policies (64.2%). Little extent was cited for quality and timely data support to the actions of other sector agencies (49.5%) and information provision to law enforcers and judiciary with credible evidence (58.9%). The overall measure of the significance of strategic approaches by the DCI in enhancing human trafficking management was cited to be at a little extent by majority, 61.1% of the respondents, with the aggregate mean 4.27 (SD, 1.127). Thus, multi-agency/stakeholder cooperation by DCI lowly influenced human trafficking management in Nairobi County. Efforts to curb human trafficking were disjointed and DCI surveillance strategies were not fully supporting other institutions' efforts, reducing sector-wide approaches. As indicated by Swaleh (2018), management of trafficking is best handled through cooperation between stakeholder agencies.

### **4.3 International Cooperation and Human Trafficking Management**

Respondents were requested to describe the extent to which DCI International Cooperation affected human trafficking management in Nairobi City County. Results are presented in Table 4.5 below.

**Table 4.5 DCI International Cooperation and Human Trafficking Management**

<b>DCI International Cooperation Aspects</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Little Extent</b>	<b>Moderate Extent</b>	<b>Great Extent</b>	<b>Very Great Extent</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>St. Dev</b>
DCI strategies for cooperation with global players are effective	0%	55.7%	32.6%	14.7%	0%	4.18	1.089
International cooperation ensures global tracking and data accuracy on global trends	0%	33.7%	49.5%	16.8%	0%	4.31	1.114
DCI investigations enhance information on emerging nature of human trafficking	0%	16.8%	50.5%	32.6%	0%	4.52	1.317
DCI cooperation with international agencies enhances the implementation of global initiatives	0%	23.2%	55.7%	21.1%	0%	4.55	1.321
International cooperation approaches significantly enhance human trafficking management	0%	17.9%	67.4%	14.7%	0%	4.57	1.364
<b>Aggregate</b>						<b>4.43</b>	<b>1.227</b>

N=95

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

Table 4.5 indicates that there was low influence of DCI strategies for cooperation with global players according to 55.7% with over half of the respondents. Measure of the influence of international cooperation in ensuring global tracking and data accuracy on global trends was lowly rated, with 33.7% and 49.5% citing little and moderate extent respectively. A moderate influence was rated on DCI investigations enhance information on emerging nature of human trafficking (50.5%) and cooperation with international agencies enhances the implementation of global initiatives (55.7%). Overall, the aspect that international cooperation approaches by the DCI have not

significantly enhanced human trafficking management with the influence rated moderate by 67.4% of the respondents, with the aggregate mean being 4.43 (SD, 1.227). The effect of low cooperation with international agencies reduces efforts to track and dismantle the trafficking networks globally, especially where data is inconsistent and unreliable. In concurrence, Cherti and Balaram (2013) observed evidence on the lack of accurate cases to inform the number of victims. Such deficiencies have constrained intelligence sharing among agencies and hindering effective multi-agency working and combating human trafficking globally.

#### 4.4 DCI Public sensitization approaches and Human Trafficking Management

Respondents were requested to describe the extent to which DCI public sensitization approaches affected human trafficking management in Nairobi City County. Results are presented in Table 4.6 below.

**Table 4.6 DCI Public sensitization approaches and Human Trafficking Management**

Public aspects	sensitization	Not at All	Little Extent	Moderate Extent	Great Extent	Very Great Extent	Mean	St. Dev
The public knowledge and reduction of trafficking prevalence in Kenya		8.4%	51.6%	24.2%	15.7%	0%	4.28	1.122
DCI public sensitization policies are effective		0%	57.9%	25.3%	16.8%	%	4.19	1.114
DCI's information dissemination		0%	43.2%	34.7%	22.1%	0%	4.22	1.209
DCI empowerment of citizens' vigilance		0%	69.5%	22.1%	8.4%	0%	4.15	1.097
DCI Public sensitization approach		0%	64.2%	31.6%	4.2%	0%	4.17	1.111
<b>Aggregate</b>							<b>4.20</b>	<b>1.116</b>

N=95

Source: Survey Data (2020)

Table 4.6 indicates that there was low influence of public knowledge on curbing human trafficking in Kenya according to 51.6% of the respondents. However, Cameron (2014) cited that the members of the community play an important role in providing follow-on support and reintegration services. All other aspects of public sensitization investigated in the study also showed a low influence: DCI Policies for public sensitization on human trafficking are effective (57.9%); strategies for human trafficking information dissemination to the public are effective (43.2%); empowerment of citizens' vigilance on human trafficking activities greatly enhances management of the vice (69.5%). The overall measure of whether public sensitization approach by the DCI has significantly enhanced human trafficking management showed a low rating according to 64.2% of the respondents.

Thus, public sensitization strategies of the DCI were not effective in engaging the citizens in the management of human trafficking in Nairobi County. Policies were found not to effect human trafficking, a factor also acknowledged by Farr (2015) while contending that reliable research and strategy frameworks are well documented but however challenges in implementation is indicated by low compliance levels by governments and related institutions. Parrot and Nina (2016) in the same line intoned that there should be clear definition of government policies on inhibiting human trafficking.

Citizen engagement was through public sensitization seems not to be pro-active, leaving the populace with little knowledge on trends, tricks, processes and identity of traffickers. As a community, the public have a role to safeguard their own and DCI strategies must recognize this importance in aiding information gathering in both surveillance and investigative functions. As such, public awareness campaigns on

human trafficking must be effective. In accordance, Belser (2016) cited that civic education campaigns and programme should be undertaken in local dialects to ensure that the community is well aware, and able to be proactive in signaling the authorities in time. Thus, stakeholder agents' public awareness campaigns designs should target specific issues and motivational to communities.

#### **4.5 Strategies DCI could employ to enhance its capacity to manage human trafficking in Kenya**

The study sought the recommendations of the respondents on the viable interventions for enhancing human trafficking management through DCI. The fact that DCI must enhance its capacity to provide surveillance and investigation in Human Trafficking in Kenya was highly acclaimed. First, respondents acknowledged that the department was ill-equipped for today's surveillance work. Technology innovations are now used by traffickers, with their large finances, to enhance communication and counter surveillance of police operations.

As traffickers seek to beat the police networks, they employ latest technologies. The government should therefore invest in modern surveillance equipment in collaboration with international agencies that can enhance tracing, tracking, identification and other critical events in human trafficking. Using modern technology, respondents also adduced that the channeling of finances by traffickers in the mainstream economy can be established and extinguished. Further, the DCI should evaluate staff satisfaction levels and formulate motivational strategies that would reduce corruption, complacencies and self-interest over organizational goals that have propagated human trafficking. Conversely, the DCI and government should re-evaluate staff policies to ensure punitive measures for misconduct and abetting human trafficking in any part

and form in Kenya. The traffickers will therefore find it hard to operate in Kenya, thus reducing the challenge to the security agencies and risks to communities.

Another key finding relating to the security function in which the DCI is embedded was victimization of the trafficked migrants by raiding the dens and brothels and treating them as criminals, further exacerbating their plight of vulnerability. This is a focus of securitization that doesn't consider the plight of the victims.

Some respondents cited the plight of migrants in Italy who now live in tents in secluded areas along streets, having been denied entry into Britain, Netherlands and Germany among other destination countries. Traffickers here have been trying to move the migrants to other countries at a fee, and since they cannot afford, they await deportation to countries of origin. Deportation of these victims exposes them to the same traffickers upon reaching their countries of origin, or peace keepers who further exploit them.

In relation, respondents suggested that cooperation between the state of origin and destination should be enhanced to evaluate the victims, while establishing their challenges, and providing more official recourse for migration and linking them to legally commended jobs, and ensuring their status is clearly documented to avoid any further victimization. The role of the DCI in this case was suggested as investigation into traffickers' operations, and providing credible information that the police and other law enforcement agencies can rely on while handling the victims of trafficking.

The DCI should get information on migrants, their agencies, routes of migration and where trafficked, establish destination points. This would ensure migrants tracking and distinction if there are in traffickers' dens. Further, these interventions will minimize the risks of trafficking among local communities. In concurrence, Omondi (2017) cited that several securities related approaches are available for trafficking management in Kenya. Seaside and coastal human trafficking management systems, observation

showed that maritime surveillance is key to tracking movement of people in, out and along the coastline, a critical function for the DCI.

#### **4.6 Regression Analysis**

Regression analysis was applied while computing coefficient determination. The dependent variable was human trafficking management in Nairobi City County, while the independent variable was DCI’s strategic management factors for human trafficking including agency cooperation, international cooperation and public sensitization approaches.

##### **4.6.1 Inferential statistics**

###### **4.6.1.1 Coefficient of Determination**

This is the measure of the fitness of the statistical model on future outcomes as forecasted. It is the square root of the sample correlation coefficient between predicted values and outcomes and defines the degree dependent variable can be described by the relative change in independent variables.

**Table 4.7 Coefficient of Determination**

<b>Model</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R Square</b>	<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	<b>Std. Error of Estimates</b>
1	0.879	0.788	0.735	0.32601

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

The R<sup>2</sup> in Table 4.7 is the coefficient of determination (0.735) and indicates that there was a variation of 73.5% in human trafficking management by DCI resulting from changes in independent variables. The implication here is that the three factors are significant to the management of human trafficking by DCI in Nairobi City County.

#### 4.6.1.2 ANOVA Analysis

This shows whether the survey results are significant at 95% (0.05) confidence level. Anova analysis helps in determining whether to accept or reject a hypothesis and in this study enhanced evaluation of the relationship between strategic management approaches by DCI and human trafficking management in Nairobi City County.

**Table 4.8 Anova Analysis**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	f	Sig
1	Regression	8.879	4	2.220	22.212	0.000
	Residual	4.614	186	0.100		
Total		13.493	190			

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

The results in table 4.8 indicate a significance value 0.000 which is less than 0.05, indicating that the regression model was statistically significant in predicting the extent to which strategic approaches by DCI influenced human trafficking management in Nairobi City County.

#### 4.6.1.3 Multiple Regression Analysis

This was conducted to determine the effect of DCI strategic management approaches on human trafficking management in Nairobi City County. The analysis was applied to examine the influence among predictor variables.

**Table 4.9 Model Coefficients**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Df	Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig
1	B	St. Error		Beta		
Constant	1.507					
Multi-agency Cooperation	0.347	0.127		0.223	2.733	0.033
International Cooperation	0.415	0.115		0.315	3.616	0.016
Public Sensitization	0.481	0.227		0.204	2.113	0.021

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

Table 4.9 shows that the relation can be explained as: for a relative unit change in multi-agency cooperation, there shall be a 34.7% change; a unit change in international cooperation would lead to 41.5% change; and a unit change in public sensitization would lead to 48.1% change in the management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County. The established regression equation is:  $Y = 1.507 + 0.481X_3 + 0.415X_2 + 0.347X_1$ . The results also indicate a significant relationship between the DCI strategic approaches at 0.05 critical value (multi-agency cooperation 0.033, international cooperation 0.016, and public sensitization 0.021). It is noted that public sensitization strategy by DCI would result to a greater influence on the management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the summary of the study findings based on data analysis. It further entails the findings that answered the research questions, the study conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for further research.

#### **5.2 Summary of Findings**

The study sought to evaluate the relationship between DCI strategic detective approaches and management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County. The strategic approaches were based on DCI's multi-agency cooperation, international cooperation and public sensitization. The response rate was commendable at ninety six percent, with added strength in data quality due to experience of respondents in DCI investigative and surveillance functions for human trafficking management.

Study results showed that generally, human trafficking was prevalent in Kenya though not highly known to the public. The police and related agencies were mandated to manage the borders and they were not effective in migration control. Further, management of human trafficking by DCI was lowly rated. The low rating was related by majority of the respondents to institutional incapacities. Challenges were found to be on financial resources, conflict of interest among staff leading to corrupt practices and complacency. There was also the challenge of leadership commitment in curbing the vice. Another key challenge was policy implementation with DCI officers not being fully aware of the policies' intent, thereby becoming reluctant in implementation. Public sensitization was low and the DCI was not able to fully tap the potential of the

communities in alarming the institution on trafficking and related activities in the localities. The summary of study findings based on variables is as stipulated below.

### **5.2.1 Multi Agency Approach and Human Trafficking Management**

Multi agency approach by DCI was evaluated to establish its influence on human trafficking in Nairobi City County. Results showed that multi agency cooperation by DCI lowly influenced human trafficking management in Nairobi County. The descriptive statistic is supported by inferential data results which showed a positive and significant influence of multi-agency approaches on human trafficking management by DCI. This shows efforts to curb human trafficking were disjointed and DCI surveillance strategies were not fully supporting other institutions' efforts, reducing sector-wide approaches. Management of trafficking is best handled through cooperation between stakeholder agencies.

### **5.2.2 International Cooperation Approach and Human Trafficking Management**

International cooperation of DCI and agencies working on human trafficking management was evaluated. Results indicated a low significant influence of DCI international cooperation on the management of human trafficking in Nairobi County. The descriptive statistic is supported by inferential data results which showed a positive and significant influence of international cooperation approaches on human trafficking management by DCI. The effect of low cooperation with international agencies reduces efforts to track and dismantle the trafficking networks globally, especially where data is inconsistent and unreliable. Further, such deficiencies have constrained intelligence sharing among agencies thus hindering effective inter- country working and combating human trafficking globally.

### **5.2.3 Public Sensitization and Human Trafficking Management**

Public sensitization as a strategic approach in the management of human trafficking was evaluated. Descriptive results showed a generally little extent of influence, indicating that public sensitization strategies of the DCI were not effective in engaging the citizens in the management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County. The descriptive statistic is supported by inferential data results which showed a positive and significant influence of public sensitization approaches on human trafficking management by DCI. Citizen engagement through public sensitization seems not to be pro-active, leaving the populace with little knowledge on trends, tricks, processes and identity of traffickers. The public are important actors in surveillance and DCI strategies should greatly engage them to access timely alerts and therefore embark on investigations that would help law enforcing agents to act accordingly and in time.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

Human trafficking is now a global challenge that indicates modern slavery that the UN agreed to abolish after the Second World War. With modernization and into the twenty first century, the facets of human trafficking keep changing with the development of technology and the rise in migration trends due to poverty related challenges, especially in the developing and lowly developed economies. As a global effort, government seek to curb this trafficking vice by engaging investigative and surveillance agencies that inform on traffickers' activities, and thus enable enforcement agencies to seal off their operating routes and trade. However, since the vice is prevalently persistent, this study sought to evaluate the strategic approaches of DCI influence on human trafficking in Nairobi City County, Kenya.

The study findings indicate that DCI strategic approaches have not been effective in the management of human trafficking in the area. Descriptive results showed moderate DCI multi-agency in human trafficking management. Similarly, moderate international cooperation by DCI with stakeholder agencies was established. Further, there was low engagement of the public in DCI policies and operations for human trafficking. Inferential statistics showed a positive and significant relationship between the three variables and indicated that changes in multi-agency and internal cooperation approach as well as public sensitization would enhance the management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County. The study thus concludes that DCI strategic approaches have not enhanced human trafficking management in Nairobi City County, but if improved would significantly contribute to the control and eradication of the vice in Kenya and globally.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

The study recommended the following in order for DCI to enhance policy and practice.

##### **5.4.1 Multi-Agency Cooperation**

The government should finance the modern equipment and capacity building programmes for DCI in order to equip the officers with tools that enhance inter-agency cooperation in surveillance and investigation. This act would further boost the morale of the officers as they would manage to compete with technologies applied by traffickers globally to beat surveillance and patrol efforts.

##### **5.4.2 International Detective Cooperation**

International cooperation may be enhanced through agency cooperation in training of DCI officers on global networks. Further, equipping DCI on modern technologies would enhance research and timely communication with agencies like Interpol for effective surveillance and investigations.

### **5.4.3 Public Sensitization**

Public awareness programmes should be formulated by DCI to enhance community involvement in local surveillance, create awards for citizen reporting and offer protection to all who avail traffickers' information. Private sector sensitization on the trade routes for traffickers would reduce their innocent engagement by the traffickers.

### **5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies**

The study suggests further studies in:

- i. The financial benefits of human trafficking that enhances its prevalence
- ii. The role of the public in supporting surveillance and investigations on human trafficking
- iii. Impact of migration trends on prevalence of human trafficking.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTION LETTER

**CLEOPHAS M. MUENDO**

Dear Respondent,

**RE: DATA COLLECTION FOR A STUDY ON STRATEGIC APPROACHES  
INFLUENCE ON MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING BY THE  
DIRECTORATE OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS IN NAIROBI CITY  
COUNTY, KENYA**






I am student of Kenyatta University pursuing master of security management and police studies, of Kenyatta University. I am undertaking a study on strategic approaches influence on the management of human trafficking by the Directorate of Criminal Investigations in Nairobi City County, Kenya. This is part of the university requirement in partial fulfillment of the above stated postgraduate degree. For that matter, I have developed a questionnaire aimed at obtaining relevant data. I wish to request you to accord me some of your valuable time to respond to the questionnaire as guided. The data collected is purely for academic use. A commitment is therefore made that the information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thanks in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Cleophas M. Muendo

**APPENDIX II: NACOSTI LETTER**

 REPUBLIC OF KENYA	 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Ref No: 293155	Date of Issue: 09/September/2022
<b>RESEARCH LICENSE</b>	
	
<p>This is to Certify that Mr. Cleophas Masyimi Mucendo of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research in Nairobi on the topic: <b>DETECTIVE STRATEGIC APPROACHES AND MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING BY DIRECTORATE OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS INNAIROBI CITY COUNTY, KENYA</b> for the period ending : <b>09/September/2022</b>.</p>	
License No: NACOSTI/P/21/12837	
293155 Applicant Identification Number	 Director General NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
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### APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is designed to collect data regarding strategic approaches influence on the management of human trafficking by The Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) in Nairobi City County, Kenya. The data seeks to fulfill purely academic goals. Confidentiality of the participants will be protected and all ethical guidelines observed. The questionnaire is organized in to three sections. Section A covers the background information. Section B and C seek information regarding the constructs of the study; strategic approaches influence on human trafficking management.

Kindly provide the information required in each section by following the instructions given.

#### SECTION A: Respondents Profile

1. Indicate by ticking appropriately, the number of years you have worked in the institution.

Less than 3 years ( )      3-6 years ( )  
7-10 years ( )      More than 10 years ( )

2. How much have you been involved in human trafficking issues?

Less than 3 years ( )      3-6 years ( )  
7-10 years ( )      More than 10 years ( )

3. How would you rate the prevalence of human trafficking in Kenya?

Very High ( )      High ( )      Average ( )      Low ( )  
Very Low ( )

4. In your honest opinion, how much has the police force and related agencies managed to curb human trafficking in Kenya?

Very Much ( )      Much ( )      A bit ( )      Little ( )  
Very Little ( )

5. Rate the following comments on the management of human trafficking by DCI in Kenya

SCALE: 1) Strongly Disagree. 2) Disagree. 3) Not Sure. 4) Agree. 5) Strongly Agree

	DETAILS	1	2	3	4	5
a.	DCI has legal authority to investigate human traffickers within and outside Kenya					
b.	DCI cooperates with other agencies in investigating and providing evidence of traffickers for effective judicial processes					
c.	DCI's cooperates fully with international human trafficking control agencies in crushing financing, transit routes and destinations for traffickers					
d.	DCI has effective public participation policies that enhance citizens awareness and ability to report instances of human trafficking					
e.	DCI leadership commitment has ensured effective management of human trafficking.					

6. Rate the following comments on the management of human trafficking by DCI in Kenya

SCALE: 1) Strongly Disagree. 2) Disagree. 3) Not Sure. 4) Agree. 5) Strongly Agree

	DETAILS	1	2	3	4	5
a.	DCI officers are well motivated to effect human management investigations					
b.	DCI are well equipped with modern technology that enhances capacity to manage trafficking activities within and beyond borders					
c.	DCI's staff conflict of interest has propagated corruption at migration routes, affecting human trafficking management					
d.	DCI Human trafficking management efforts are s affected by the efficiency of the judiciary in executing convictions for traffickers					
e.	Financial resources burden the effectiveness of DCI operations in human trafficking management					
f.	Institutional capacity of DCI constrains effective management of Human Trafficking in the area					

**SECTION B: DCI Strategic Approaches and Human Trafficking Management**

**PART I : DCI Multi-Agency Collaboration Approach and Human Trafficking Management**

7. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding DCI multi-agency approach in human trafficking management?

SCALE: 1) Strongly Disagree. 2) Disagree. 3) Not Sure. 4) Agree. 5) Strongly Agree

	DETAILS	1	2	3	4	5
a.	Agencies cooperation has enhanced handling human trafficking in Kenya and abroad					
b.	DCI has policies and programmes for stakeholder networking which have enhanced human trafficking management					
c.	DCI researches provide data that enables other sector players enforce counter-trafficking rules and regulations					
d.	DCI quality and timely data on human trafficking occurrences and trends support to the actions of other sector agencies to combat human trafficking					
e.	DCI information provides law enforcers and judiciary with credible evidence enhancing prosecution and punishment offenders.					
f.	Strategic approaches by the DCI have significantly enhanced human trafficking management					

**PART II: DCI International Cooperation and Human Trafficking Management**

8. Kindly indicate, in your opinion the extent to which you share with the following statements regarding DCI International Cooperation and Human Trafficking Management.

SCALE: 1) Strongly Disagree. 2) Disagree. 3) Not Sure. 4) Agree. 5) Strongly Agree

	DCI International Cooperation Aspects	1	2	3	4	5
a.	DCI strategies for cooperation with global players enhance human trafficking management					
b.	DCI international cooperation programmes ensures global tracking and data accuracy on global trends for concerted efforts in human trafficking control					

c.	DCI investigations enhance information on emerging nature of human trafficking and aid strategic approaches to combat emerging trends in human trafficking					
d.	DCI cooperation with international agencies enhances the implementation of global initiatives geared towards combating human trafficking					
e.	International cooperation approaches by the DCI have significantly enhanced human trafficking management					

### **PART III: DCI Public sensitization approach and Human Trafficking**

#### **Management**

9. Indicate by ticking appropriately the extent to which you agree with following propositions regarding organizational learning as a facet of change management in the organization.

SCALE: 1) Strongly Disagree. 2) Disagree. 3) Not Sure. 4) Agree. 5) Strongly Agree

	DETAILS	1	2	3	4	5
a.	The public knowledge of human trafficking activities greatly reduces prevalence in Kenya					
b.	DCI Policies for public sensitization on human trafficking are effective					
c.	DCI's strategies for human trafficking information dissemination to the public are effective					
d.	DCI empowerment of citizens' vigilance on human trafficking activities greatly enhance management of the vice					
e.	Public sensitization approach by the DCI has significantly enhanced human trafficking management					

10. In your honest opinion, what strategies should the DCI employ to enhance its capacity to manage human trafficking in Kenya? (Please Explain)

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**Thank you for filling this Questionnaire**