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

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## 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 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 influence of strategic detective approaches on the management of human trafficking by the Directorate of Criminal Investigations in Nairobi City County, Kenya. Specifically, the study assessed the extent to which multi-agency approach, international cooperation and public sensitization strategies aided the organization. Guiding the study were the bronfenbrenner's ecological systems, complex systems and diversity and inclusion theories. Descriptive survey research design was adopted while targeting 198 government officers in the Police Service and Immigration department. Simple random sampling, method was applied at 50% to get the 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 and inferential statistics with the aid of Statistical Packages for Social Sciences. Data was presented through charts, tables and graphs. Ethics was ensured for selection and participation of respondents. The study found that strategic approaches by the organization had not been effective in the management of human trafficking in the Nairobi City County. The study recommended the enhancement of operations capacities for multi sector cooperation such as modern equipment and staff training as well as enhancing public awareness on human trafficking.*

*Key Words: Crime; Detective Strategies; Human Trafficking; International Cooperation; Migrants Multi Agency Cooperation; Public Awareness; Public Sensitization*

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## INTRODUCTION

Trafficking of persons has been an illegal activity that is now a global problem today. Trafficking in persons 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 a well as subjected top violation of their fundamental human rights (Shelly, 2014). Bello and Olutola (2020) however indicate 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. 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 (Statista, 2021). As a business, human trafficking to date earns profits of about US $ 150 billion annually to the traffickers, making it a huge global business (the walk free foundation, 2018). In last fifteen years, of the 225,000 trafficking victims identified, fifty percent (50%) were women; twenty nine percent (29%) children (7% boys and 22% girls) and twenty one percent (21%) 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, just to mention a few (Adesina, 2014). Aronowitz, (2017) contended that searching for survival created by the economic and socio-political challenges has led to increased migration flows between Africa nations, from one African region to other continents. Luiz and Stewart (2014) observed an increase in numbers propelled in recent times by challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) that has compelled migration trends elsewhere.

Human trafficking in East African is evident where in both Kenyan and Ugandan women are trafficked for low skilled labour in the Middle East Countries. Today, the Gulf States have become opportunity countries for unskilled labour with major construction works in progress and the need for cheap labour (Bello & Olutola, 2020). Another reason for human trafficking was alluded by Etsuko and Mwahendo, et al. (2018) as political challenges in the 80's and 90's created rebel leaders who kidnapped children, young girls and women in Uganda. Smuggled young boys are forced to become soldiers. This challenge is now observed in the Democratic Republic of Congo where political upheavals continued towards late 2018 (US Department of States, 2018). Thus, 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 countries especially in the north. One of the motivating factors to trafficking menace in northern Kenya is the surge of

refugees from South Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia at northern Kenya's Dadaab and Kakuma camps. Internal trafficking is also rampant in coastal, western and Nairobi counties (KNHCR, 2019). Thus, there is a cross-national spread of trafficking routes, accentuating 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). Victimization factors evaluation 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 required multi-agency collaborations in the various sectors such as finance, commerce, legal, and non-state actors.

Strategic international support for curbing the trafficking of persons has been established through global actions preventing and addressing smuggling and trafficking in persons, the GLO Act, 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 that enables 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 is therefore 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 origin country's economic conditions, military conflicts, and environmental effects that disrupt livelihoods especially among the poor. 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. Despite knowledge on strategies to combat human trafficking, few studies contextualize human trafficking on the Kenyan perspective.

In Kenya, the Directorate of Criminal Investigation (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 it 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. Other units within the DCI include: 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 it 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). However, the effectiveness of the DCI strategies in enhancing detection of human trafficking is not fully documented.

This study therefore focused on DCI operations in Nairobi City County where in parts human trafficking is rife. As a capital city, entry and departure of 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 crime, unemployment, unwanted early pregnancies, gender-based violence and substance abuse, (EU, 2017), all motivators to the pursuit of better livelihoods and vulnerability to human trafficking.

## 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). Sweileh (2018) cites that 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 the non-governmental organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. However, empirical studies by Williamson (2017) and Bello and Olutola (2020) among others indicate that the problem of human trafficking hasn't been addressed to acceptable levels as prevalence levels show growth trajectory. Many African countries including Kenya are still constrained in curbing the vice (Etsuko, et. al., 2018), making this study critical.

At the study location, EU (2017) reported that a significant push factor to human trafficking relates to social status of the residents in low-income areas, comprising majority in Nairobi City County. The poverty levels, isolation, unemployment makes them vulnerable 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. The study notes that 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.

## Objectives of the study

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

- To evaluate how multi-agency approach aids the DCI in management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County.
- To investigate the extent to which international detective cooperation enhances

DCI management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County.

- To assess the extent to which public sensitization aids the DCI in management of human trafficking in Nairobi City County.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Empirical Review

### 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.

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. 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 n the onset irregular migration, and as well detect and assist potential any victims of trafficking.

Abdi (2018) studied the effect of migration policy on human trafficking along the border between Somalia and Kenya. The study found that organizational challenges in counter-trafficking included: impunity across law enforcement agencies and corruption at border posts. However, there was a conceptual gap in that the study did not focus on the strategic approaches employed by institutions in human trafficking management.

### International cooperation and management of human trafficking

International 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 to content 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.

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

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.

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. 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 form a Police practice perspective. 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 International Organization for Migration (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.

**Public sensitization and management of human trafficking**

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. 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.

Research by Christian Action Research and Education (2019) 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 those 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.

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.

**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.

**Theoretical Review**

The theories adopted in the conceptualization of this current study include the Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory propagated by Urie Bronfenbrenner in the late 1970s and early 1980s. According to the theory, individuals develop within five systems of influence: micro- meso- exo- macro, and chrono system (Bronfenbrenner, 1994). 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. 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 was 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.
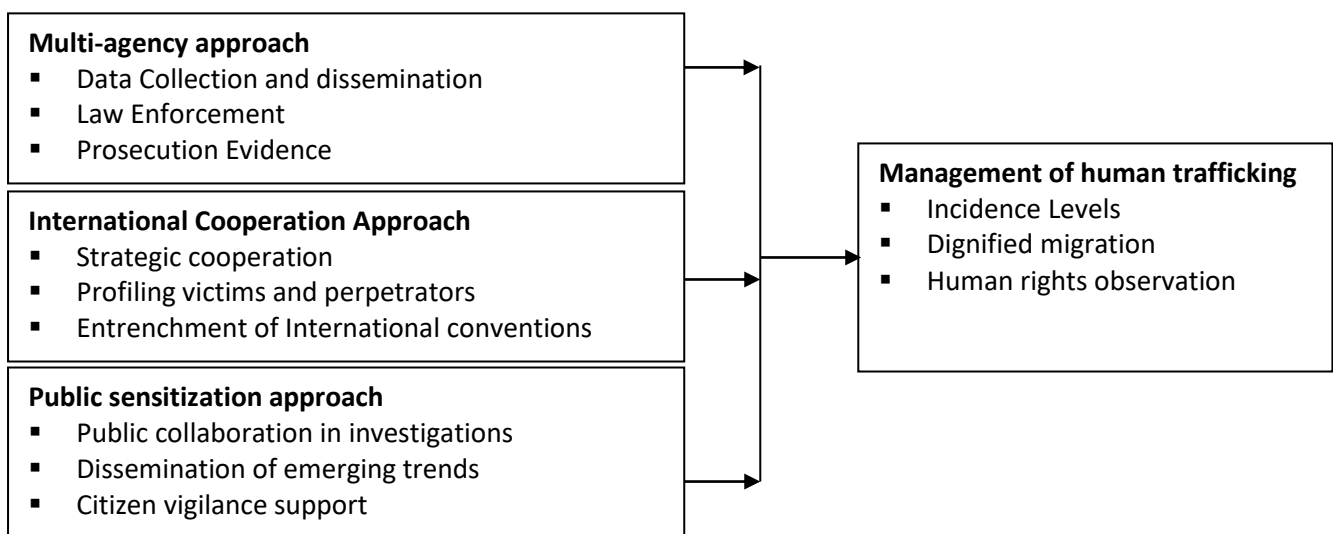
The study also adopted the complex systems theory. It proposes that social problems of complexity like human trafficking may require holistic perspectives on interactions' complexity between the actors, (Condorelli, 2016) resulting behavior in human trafficking and criminal justice systems sought to be combated. 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.

The diversity and inclusion theory was also adopted. The 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. 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.

## Conceptual Framework

Conceptualization of the study was stipulated in Figure 1



**Multi-agency approach**
- Data Collection and dissemination
- Law Enforcement
- Prosecution Evidence

**International Cooperation Approach**
- Strategic cooperation
- Profiling victims and perpetrators
- Entrenchment of International conventions

**Public sensitization approach**
- Public collaboration in investigations
- Dissemination of emerging trends
- Citizen vigilance support

**Management of human trafficking**
- Incidence Levels
- Dignified migration
- Human rights observation

Independent Variables     Dependent Variable

**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**
**Source: Researcher (2021)**

## METHODOLOGY

This study adopted the descriptive research design. The target population was 198 government officers in the Police Service and Immigration department comprising: 105 officers from the Directorate of Criminal Investigations, 67 officers from Immigration department, and 26 Directorate of Criminal Investigations officers specifically attached at Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit (AHTCPU). The immigration officers included those

who were on call during the study. In respect to their nature of security operations in human trafficking, the persons were deemed key informants for this study. Simple random sampling method was applied in establishing the study sample. The simple random sampling technique was applied at 50% to acquire a sample size of 99 respondents.

In collection of field data, the study utilized the questionnaire. The questionnaires were semi-structured (include open and closed ended questions) based on the study objectives. 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 Socuial Studies (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

$x_1$ Multi Agency Approach

$x_2$ International cooperation

$x_3$ = Public sensitization

$b_1$, $b_2$, $b_3$ **= coefficients of regression associated with the independent variables $X_1$, $X_2$, $X_3$** (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.

## FINDINGS

In the study, ninety-nine questionnaires were administered to the respondents and those fully answered and suitable for analysis were ninety-five. This presented 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.

### Descriptive Analysis

### Strategic 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. The results indicated little extent of agency cooperation in human trafficking management, with 42.2% and 31.6% of the respondents finding it litttle 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. Thus, multi-agency/stakeholder cooperation by DCI lowly influenced human trafficking management in Nairobi County. Efforts to cub 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.

## 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 showed 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. 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.

## 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 indicated 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 signalling the authorities in time. Thus, stakeholder agents' public awareness campaigns designs should target specific issues and motivational to communities.

## Inferential statistics

### 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 1: Coefficient of Determination**

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of Estimates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0.879 | 0.788 | 0.735 | 0.32601 |

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

The adjusted $R^2$ in table 1 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.

### 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 2: 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 2 indicated 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.

### 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 3: 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)**

From the results in table 3, 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.

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Human trafficking is now a global challenge that indicates modern slavery that the United Nations 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. DCI in Kenya is mandated in surveillance, intelligence gathering and investigations on human trafficking. 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 indicated that DCI strategic approaches have not been effective in the management of human trafficking in the area. 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 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.

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

First, 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.

Secondly, 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

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.

**Suggestions for Further Studies**

The study suggests further studies in:

- The financial benefits of human trafficking that enhances its prevalence

- The role of the public in supporting surveillance and investigations on human trafficking
- Impact of migration trends on prevalence of human trafficking.

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