

Africa's

New Deal



ISBN 978-9966-116-71-0
ISBN 978-9966-116-71-0



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Editor: Maurice N. Amutabi

Published by the Centre for Democracy, Research
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Dedication

This book is dedicated to Dr. Jackton Ogeno of Kenyatta University, my geographer teacher at Mbita Boys High School in Form 5 and 6 whose grades and marks got me admitted to the University of Nairobi to pursue a bachelors degree, for his commitment in taking us through the syllabi of three papers that made him come to class at night and very early in order to ensure that three of us (Noel Kaula Wambua, Thomas Obonyo and Maurice Amutabi), made it to the only University in the country at the time.

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First Published in 2019

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ISBN 978-9966-116-71-0

Published by

Centre for Democracy, Research and Development (CEDRED), Nairobi, Kenya

P.O. Box 13447 – 00400

Nairobi, Kenya

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Acknowledgements

I thank God (Nyasaye, Khakaba, Were) first, for everything. I am aware that there are people who pray for me every day and would like to thank them most sincerely for asking God's favour and protection over my life. Members of my family have remained very faithful and dedicated to my welfare when things are right or wrong. I would also like to thank colleagues Bishop Zablon Malema, my mother Leah Nyamanga Okoto, the daughter of Philip Amutabi, and my father Jackan Opisa Nyamanga Amuchekhi, brother Patrick Kabaka Nyamanga, Sr Dr. Justina Ndaita, Sr Dr Florence Muia, Prof. Eric Masinde Aseka, Prof. Justus Mbae, Prof. Winston Akala, Dr. Fibian Kavulani Lukalo Munoko, among others, for standing with me in prayer. I also want to thank all my friends and relatives for the support that they have accorded me over the years.

Allow me to appreciate the contributors of chapters to this book: Mable Namara, Tindyebwa Joseph, Natukunda Suzan, Karanja, John Gakuu, Julius Bichanga, George Kingoriah, Cyndi Wanjiku Kinuthia, Leah Komen, Beatrice Mbogo, Jennie L. Van Schyndel, Clement Chinkambako Abenguni Majawa, Medard Rugyendo, Onoka Kelvin Onyango, Ogalo James Ochieng Ogara Solomon, Kgabo L. M. Moganedi, Tshifhiwa G. Mandiwana-Neudani, Fatuma Mgomba, Godknows Chivige, Manasa Sibanda, Bappah Magaji Abubakar, Musa Abdu Auyo, Stephen Kioko David, Eucharistus Osuagwu, Marcella Nsenga, Elizeus Rutebemberwa, Joseph Hokororo Ismail, Daniel Mbonea Mngarah, David Peter Lawrence and Eddah Mbula Mutua, Thandeka Khoza, Janet Nasambu Kassilly Barasa, Robert Doya Nanima, Sunday Ayuba Abubakar, Okioma M. Moraa, Deogratius Kyanda Kannamwangi and Umuakpo Oviemuno Fredrick.

I appreciate Selly (USIU-A), Betty (Kenya School of Law), Noel (Kenya School of Law), Samuel (Catholic University of Eastern Africa) and Barbara (Greenvale Academy) for being obedient and excellent children. I would like to appreciate the AISA, CEDRED and AIDAL teams for good work throughout the year. I would like to thank team leader Dr. Linnet Hamasi, Dr. Pamela Akinyi Wadende, Dr. Magdalene Ndeto Bore, Dr. Joe Mwinzi, Sr Lucy Achieng', Jane Nambiri, Selly Sikanga Amutabi, Dominic Chungo, Betty Nambala Amutabi, Tony Jonanga, Noel Okoto Amutabi, Alex Nyamanga, Samuel Baraka Amutabi, Beth Khayeli Nyamanga, Eliud Opwoche, Alma Sikanga, Abigael Asiko Kutwa, Mercy Bore, Mercy Olimba, Henry Okoch, Donald Amugune, for working hard.

The Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA) has always remained dear to us and I would like to acknowledge support of Vice Chancellor and my friend and colleague Prof. Justus Mbae and his entire team. I also recognize the friendship and support of Vice Chancellor of Pioneer International University Nairobi Dr. Gideon Maina, and the Vice Chancellor of Maasai Mara University Prof. Mary Khakoni Walingo. I recognize Prof. Edmond Maloba Were with whom I wrote my first book. I also thank colleagues who have supported my academic career in the past that include Prof. Elinami Swai, Prof. (Eng) Abel Mayaka, Prof. Kenneth Inyani Simala, Prof. Henrik Nordvall, Prof. P. G Okoth, Prof. Frank Matanga, Prof. Kennedy Onkware, Prof. Samuel Nyanchoga, Prof. Jean Allman, Prof. Eunice Kamaara, Prof. Ruth Otunga, Prof. Winston Akala Jumba, Prof. Henry Mutoro, Prof. Peter Tirop Simatei, Prof. Joshua Kwonyike, Prof. Peter Amuka, Prof. Christopher Odhiambo, Prof. Peter Odhiambo Ndege, Prof. John Mwaruvie, Prof. Judtih Achoka, Prof. Frederick Nafukho, Prof. Mary Ciambaka Muiandi. May God bless you all and the readers of this book!

Prof. Maurice N. Amutabi, PhD
Kiserian, Kajiado County, Kenya
May 30, 2019.

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Chapter 4

Human Trafficking and Implications for Development in Africa

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Abstract

The aim of this article is to explore the phenomenon of human trafficking with the goal of illuminating how and why it takes place in African states, take cognizance of the effects that it has on communities as well as the affected individuals and how this eventually impacts societal development. Victims are at times trafficked out of their homes as seen through media reports where they become victims of exploitation. The article is an exploratory overview that uses the strategy of document analysis for its description and explanations regarding this subject matter. Human trafficking as defined by international law subsumes activities that involve recruitment, transportation and transfer of human beings for the purpose of exploitation. It is a global problem that has attracted the attention of many, with a view of working out strategies on how to eradicate it. Therefore, the article's views and focus will contribute to further insights on the human trafficking practice which takes place within our societies yet without many people believing or accepting its prevalence or even existence. These insights should also contribute to the enacting of policies and strategies aimed at complete eradication of this vice in our communities given the fact that it has been identified as a major problem especially in Africa nations where economic factors have been identified as contributors to the increased prevalence.

Key words: Human Trafficking and Implications for Development in Africa

systems and structures thus making it very difficult to trace and prosecute. Internationally accepted definition of human trafficking is found in the UN protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children ratified by 177 states. This definition is used in the council of Europe convention on Action against Trafficking in human beings, which was ratified by 25 member states and signed by 16-member state (Yuko, 2009). The definition states that the process of human trafficking can be divided into three related components; movement of people, the means of controlling people and the purpose of exploitation.

Objective of the article

1. Describe what human trafficking is and its prevalence in Africa.

Statement of the problem

Estimates from intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations and governments show that globally, by the year 2012, about 27 million individuals were being enslaved in different parts of the world and different platforms have advocated for the need to combat the practice.

Methodology

The approach adopted in this article is desktop research where data was collected from the documents available from organizations that deal with human trafficking. The article explores human trafficking through the use of document analysis where information gathered was described and analyzed. The information was obtained through exploring these organizations' websites and physical documents

Human Trafficking

Koettl (2009) observes that in international law, human trafficking subsumes all forms of nonconsensual exploitation. That is, luring someone into exploitation whether movement of victim is involved or not. This is even where economic vulnerabilities have forced victims to accept exploitative work arrangements. In this study, the investigation will focus on both some consensual and nonconsensual elements. Nonconsensual forms of exploitation include coercion, fraud or deception while consensual exploitation emanates from a lack of economic opportunities thus leading to unfair treatment of the exploited victims (Koettl, 2009).

The prevalence of human trafficking especially in African states is a real issue even though local and international media often overstates its prevalence. United Nations protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially for women and children (UN General Assembly Resolution 55/25) defines human trafficking as "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation" (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2004 p. 41). Human trafficking usually relates to movement of people against their will for the sole purpose of exploitation that is often sexual in nature but does not necessarily have to be.

Types of Human Trafficking

The two major types of human trafficking are internal and external human trafficking. That is, trafficking of persons outside and within a vicinity. According to a 2015 report by HAART (Awareness Against Human Trafficking), while those trafficked within Kenya are both male and female, 90% of victims trafficked abroad are usually women. This shows that the most vulnerable group of people falling as victims are mostly women since as the same report counters, the number of males trafficked abroad are less willing and are less recognized as victims of this particular crime (HAART-Kenya, 2015).

i) External Human Trafficking

According to a survey done by HAART-Kenya, the countries in the middle East specifically Saudi Arabia, Dubai, Oman, Qatar, Lebanon and Jordan comprise 60.4% of the total number of destination place. The second popular destination abroad according to the same report is Libya with 14.9% of the victims, all female, being exploited there. A small number of victims was trafficked within East Africa in countries like Tanzania and Uganda. This is not to say that only females are the victims of trafficking. According to a case study done by HAART, there are two cases of male victims trafficked to countries located in the horn of Africa. That is, Somalia and Ethiopia. These case studies show that young Kenyan boys are being recruited by Al Shabaab to Somalia thus being strongly interlinked with matters of national security.

ii) Internal Human Trafficking

Victims of internal human trafficking that have been reported are fewer than those usually trafficked abroad. This may mostly be as a result of the lack of self-awareness among victims of internal trafficking and the common misconception about human trafficking as a phenomenon that only entails travelling through international borders. Most of the victims of internal trafficking do not even know they have been trafficked. According to the 2015 report done by HAART, Nairobi appears as the destination where internal human trafficking is most prevalent. It is notorious for various forms of human trafficking like forced labour, sexual exploitation and organ removal. Victims especially from rural and other semi-urban locations are mostly attracted by job or education offers in Nairobi (HAART, 2015). The second location that is a hot spot for human trafficking is Western then followed by Coast.

This study identifies lack of awareness as the major gap in the selected sub counties thus the reason why so many Kenyans end up being victims of internal human trafficking. Most of them do not even know that they have been trafficked and that their human rights are actually being violated.

Global dimension of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a global crisis that is directly linked to the current move of globalization especially in the sex industries involving women and children (Hogue, 2010). According to Hogue (2010), what has specifically emerged in Bangladesh for instance, and across the borders of India, Pakistan, Malaysia and other Middle East countries, is the culture and tradition of child trafficking both internally and across the borders. As Ali (2001) puts it, human trafficking is a vice that has been practiced and still continues to be practiced, for centuries now. The United Nation in the year 2000 promulgated a protocol to end human trafficking in the world. The protocol came into force in December 2003 with an aim to suppress, punish and prevent the trafficking of women and children worldwide (Rahman, 2011).

Cameron & Newman (2008) argues that in most cases, the structural factors of human trafficking like the economic and social context are basically similar to one another but when considering larger contexts; its patterns are varied depending on the geographical and regional locations. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) (2005), globally, an estimated 12.3 million people are already enslaved. Out of this figure, an estimated 2.5 million people are in forced labour. That is, coerced prostitution and exploitations. Out of this 2.5 million, 1.4 million people constituting an approximate of 56% of the victims in forced labour, come from Asia and the Pacific. 10% come from Latin America and the Caribbean, 9.2% come from the middle east and North Africa, 5.2% come from Sub-Saharan Africa, 10.8% are from the industrial countries like the US and the Western Europe and 8% come from countries that are in transition or those states weakened by continuous conflicts.

According to UNICEF Child trafficking information sheet in the year 2003, an estimated figure of about 1.2 million children are trafficked each year, majority of them being between ages 18 and 24. An estimated 95% of these victims have experienced physical or sexual violence while being trafficked. Out of this percentage, 43% of the victims are used for forced commercial sexual exploitation majority of who are women and children. US Department of state 2006, reports that the most common form of modern day slavery is prostitution especially in advanced countries, with about 46% of them, 27% in domestic servitude, 10% in agricultural farms and about 5% in sweat shops.

Trafficking as a Business

As Koettl (2009) notes, the total annual profit of transnational human trafficking is estimated to be US\$ 32 billion. Globally speaking, half of this profit is realized mostly in industrialized countries and about a third is realized in Asia and the Pacific. In the United States for instance, traffickers make an average of US\$ 67,200 annually per victim of nonconsensual sexual exploitation. Koettl (2009) notes that the lack of a verified employment background information and use of middlemen are the driving force behind transnational human trafficking. According to a survey done among 644 returned migrants from Albania, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine showed that 35% of the victims trafficked were recruited through middlemen while 19% of successful migrants found employment through family members as compared to only 5% of the trafficking victims (Koettl, 2009).

According to reports by ILO (International Labour Organization), an estimated \$31.6 billion in profits was accumulated through exploitation either sexually or coerced labour. As Besler (2005) summarizes it, out of this number, about 15.5 billion (49%) were generated in Asia Pacific and 1.3 billion (4.1%) was to Latin America and the Caribbean. 1.6 billion (5%) were generated in Sub-Saharan Africa while 1.5 billion (4.7%) were generated in the Middle East.

When it comes to development, exploitation matters a lot because of its adverse effects on efficiency and equity. Economic theory defines exploitation of labour, be it consensual or nonconsensual, as situations where wages are below the marginal value product of labour due to a monopolistic power of employers. The ultimate result for this is an economic inefficiency. That is, an inefficient resource allocation in production of goods and services and underutilization of labour when compared to the social optimum (Koettl, 2009). What this means is that wages and employment levels for unskilled labour are inefficiently low thus resulting to high levels of poverty which is ultimately the main reason for human trafficking.

exploitation or for the sacrifice in black magic rituals each year. Most of these children also work under very poor conditions in cocoa industry which is basically the largest and fastest income generating activity in West Africa (Koettl, 2009). Allais (2006) notes that Nigeria is also the center of regional trafficking market, being the major source and destination for trafficked women and children.

Human Right Watch has also documented four routes of child trafficking into, out of or within Togo. The reports say that Togo's trade especially in children is illustrative of a very large and regional phenomenon that involves at least 13 West African countries. As Koettl (2009) notes, traditions, kinship relations and religion ties (which have a stronghold on most Africans) may prevent many of these victims, especially those of forced labour, from seeking to change their status since they easily accept their exploitation as a cultural norm.

Eastern Africa

Trafficking in persons has been reported very problematic in Eastern Africa for several years but unfortunately the governments of most of these countries have not done much. International Organization for Migration (IOM) has on Ethiopian women and girls who usually travel to the Middle East in search for work or are recruited by 'labour brokers' as often treated like slaves and are abused sexually. According to Pretoria News (2005), Ethiopian women and girls who migrate to Lebanon, Egypt, Yemen and Saudi Arabia usually suffer from emotional, sexual, physical and maltreatment abuses. There are also a number of cases reported in Ethiopia on the rising numbers of women committing suicide and those whose bodies are returned with missing internal organs.

According to IOM reports (2008), people's perception of trafficking in Eastern Africa countries are limited. They see it happening in the areas where they live, but most of them are not sure if such occurrences and activities can be classified as human trafficking. According to the same reports, many respondents reported having been lured to work in other places away from their homes but ended up being exploited either sexually or physically. A majority of the trafficked persons did not receive the salary they were initially promised and among those who did not even get the job they were promised, ended up with domestic work, prostitution, street work and informal or illegal works (IOM, 2008). In Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, a sizable minority were not allowed to keep their earnings. The majority group reported to having their freedom of movement and freedom of choice restricted at some point.

Kenya

In the 2015 trafficking in persons' report, Kenya is currently on the Tier 2 watch list. What this means is that the Kenyan government has not demonstrated increased efforts to curb and combat human trafficking in its totality. According to the United States Department State report (2016), Kenya is a source, transit and destination country for men, women and children subjected to forced labour in domestic service, agriculture, fishing, cattle herding, and street vending and also begging. The same reports show that both girls and boys are exploited in prostitution since sex tourism is a booming business in Kenya. In a country where prostitution is not even legal, this piece of information is very worrying. According to the United States Department State (2016), these sexual exploitations are facilitated by women in prostitution, 'beach boys' and family members. The children are also exploited in sex trafficking by people working in khat cultivation areas, Nyanza's gold mines, fishermen on Lake Victoria and at the coast by truck drivers who usually transport stones from quarries.

HAART-Kenya, a local NGO and the only non- governmental organization that tries to combat human trafficking in Kenya, reported that the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) particularly those living close to major highways or local trading centres are the most vulnerable to trafficking.

According to HAART's reports, gay and bisexual Kenyan men are deceptively recruited from universities with promises of lucrative jobs overseas, but instead end up being forced into prostitution in Qatar and UAE regions. On the other hand, Kenyan women are especially subjected to forced prostitution in Thailand by Ugandan and Nigerian traffickers.

Other manifestations of human trafficking in Kenya have been witnessed in recent times, as reported by Mukinda (2017) in a report on some Kenyan women who had been victims of an allegedly smuggling syndicate that is linked to the terror operations in ISIS strongholds. It is also evident that these women are lured through promissory jobs and the connections are carried out through the social media. On the brighter side however, Muhindi (2017) has observed that the government of Kenya is fighting human trafficking. This is evident from the intended lift on the ban on domestic workers to Saudi Arabia and Qatar that had been imposed in 2012.

Conclusion

As observed in the discussions of this article, human trafficking is a real problem within our societies. While it is observable that certain measures have been put in place to curb the menace, it is the contention of this article that the insights brought out should contribute to the enacting of policies and strategies aimed at complete eradication of this vice in our communities. It is also expected that the article's views and focus will contribute to further insights on the human trafficking practice which takes place within our societies yet without many people believing or accepting its prevalence or even existence.

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