

**FACTORS AFFECTING TANZANIA GOVERNMENT IN COMBATING  
HUMAN TRAFFICKING AMONG THE YOUTH: A CASE STUDY OF  
JULIUS NYERERE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
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**2025**

**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that he has read the entire work and hereby recommends for acceptance by The Open University of Tanzania, a dissertation titled: ***“Factors Affecting Tanzania Government in Combating Human Trafficking Among the Youth: A Case Study of Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA).”*** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Humanitarian Action Cooperation Development (MHACD) of the Open University of Tanzania.

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.....

Date

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I, **Stanslaus S. Kanjobe**, declare that, the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has never been presented to any other University or Institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as originally mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Humanitarian Action, Cooperation and Development (MHACD) of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

**DEDICATION**

This entire work is dedicated to my family with specific attention to my late mother Augustina Kibinga, my wife Beritha J. Mwalibe, my kids Sebastian Stanslaus, Elia Stanslaus, and Elvis Stanslaus, my best friend Fredy Njiku, and my classmates for their kind support and patience while pursuing my studies.

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## ABSTRACT

This study investigated the factors affecting Tanzania government in combating human trafficking among the youth. The study was conducted at JNIA Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The focus of the study was to examine the influence of business opportunity on human trafficking, to examine the influence of poverty on human trafficking and to determine the influence of unemployment on human trafficking among the youth. Structural-functional theory and Conflict Theory were used to guide the study. The study used mixed methods design where both qualitative and quantitative data were collected. Questionnaire was administered to collect numerical data and the interview method was used to gather qualitative data. The qualitative data were analysed using thematic technique and results were presented in narratives, while quantitative data on the other hand were analysed using descriptive statistics through a computer software known as SPSS version 22. The findings revealed that, the problem of human trafficking among the youth for labour exploitation abroad still exists in Tanzania. The reported factors the government of Tanzania is facing in combating the problem include personal characteristics and economic situation, unemployment, business opportunities, as well as characteristics of their family, peer networks and home community. From the findings, it is recommended that the government of Tanzania should implement laws and policies which improve social economic conditions in the country as a top priority. The government is also advised to increase access to credit and increases the employment opportunity to youth so as to boost their employability and minimize human trafficking among the youth.

**Keywords:** *Business opportunity, poverty, human trafficking, youth, unemployment, JNIA*

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**LIST OF ABBREATIONS**

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JNIA	Julius Nyerere International Airport
MHACD	Master of Humanitarian Action, Cooperation and Development
NACP	National AIDS Control Program
OUT	Open University of Tanzania
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNMA	United Nations Migration Agency
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

Trafficking in human beings, especially youth is not new; it has taken many forms, but in the context of globalization, has acquired shocking new dimensions and it is a complex, multi-faceted phenomenon involving multiple stakeholders at the institutional and commercial level (Motseki, 2022). According to Zimmerman *et al.*, (2017) divides the factors contributing to trafficking into primary causes (such as poverty, family breakdown, gender discrimination, culture, HIV/AIDS, war, natural disasters, political instability and a demand by the sex industry) and secondary causes (such as weak laws, corruption and immigration).

Motseki, (2022) argued that, youths are forced or pressured into the sex and domestic service industries by poverty and lack of alternative employment and income earning opportunities. This study investigated the factors affecting Tanzania government in combating human trafficking among the youth. This chapter introduces the study on the subject matter. The chapter is organised into the background to the study, statement of the problem, research objectives (general objective of the study and specific objectives), and research questions, significance of the study and delimitation of the study.

#### **1.2 Background to the Study**

Type of Human trafficking business varies in terms of its goals; it varies from human trafficking for prostitution to that of labour exploitation. In this latter form of

human trafficking, that targets the youth who are taken abroad to work in industries, domestic environment or various projects. ILO (2020) reports that youth from Tanzania have been taken to work all over the world including Oman, UAE, India, Italy and United States of America to mention but a few.

Unlike youth who are taken within Tanzania and work within the country boundaries, those targeted for abroad market work outside Tanzania. Forced labour trafficking is less common than sexual exploitation trafficking in terms of detection and reporting. These victims frequently work in covert places like factories, mining camps, rural farm fields, and, in the case of domestic servitude, private homes.

Forced labour trafficking victims are frequently enticed with the prospect of employment, typically through personal connections as well as job postings on websites, billboards, television, newspapers, and the Internet. While some victims enter the country illegally, others arrive legally on work visas. These victims frequently deal with reputable businesses, recruiters, and recruitment agencies under what they believed to be legally binding agreements.

Human trafficking is a global issue that affects all nations; it is an increasingly common national and transnational crime as a result of societal globalisation. (Beth, *et al.*, 2018). At least 20.9 million people worldwide are victims of human trafficking, which constitutes modern slavery. (U.S. Department of State, 2012). Some estimates have raised the figure to 27 million (ILO, 2017).



According to Koerner *et al.*, (2010), the world's fastest-growing organised criminal sector is human trafficking. Unfortunately, it is exceedingly difficult to collect precise statistics on human trafficking due to its illegal nature and the lack of reporting from victims; as a result, the numbers are only estimations (Todres, 2011). It is acknowledged as one of the most serious violations of human rights that occurs today and involves the exploitation of people, particularly vulnerable communities. Human trafficking is both a cause and an effect of human rights violations (Richelson, 2012).

Human trafficking is an issue throughout all of Europe; reports of cases have been made (Beth *et al.*, 2018). It is not limited to other nations. According to data from the United Nations, Europe is the main destination country for victims of human trafficking (Hodge *et al.*, 2007). In the EU, there were 7 155 registered victims of human trafficking in 2021, increasing 10% from 6 534 in 2020 (EU, 2023).

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2020), 68% of the trafficked victims in Africa between 2007 and 2010 were youth, who were trafficked more frequently than children. In North African and sub-Saharan, around 80% of convicted traffickers are men. In Latin America at 1.8 million victims (9%) (ILO, 2011). However, public awareness has been raised around the world on the evils of human trafficking, but most studies have focused their investigation on evaluating the number of victims

without acknowledging that a vast majority of human trafficking goes on undetected and unreported (Bhagni, 2006).

UNICEF (2002) noted that, there is a special challenge in analysing and recording the various trafficking flows. Among of challenges are poverty, unemployment and Business Opportunity. Nearly one third of the 799 households in Abuja, Nigeria reported at least one member in their families was a victim of human trafficking (Kiss, *et al.*, 2022). Individuals such as house girls, barmaids, female sex workers, and young men working in petty businesses make the majority of victims (Kiss, *et al.*, 2022).

Human trafficking is often associated with organized crime. Drug gangs' members are products of human trafficking (Alvarez, *et al.*, 2012). Areas with lack of economic opportunities are vulnerable to human trafficking activities (Cohen, 2003). In Tanzania, the published report of National AIDS Control Program (NACP) in 2020 estimated that 8 in every 1000 people in Tanzania were victims of trafficking. According to Trafficking in Persons Report in Tanzania (2021), with human trafficking, Tanzania is now classified as a Tier 2 Watch List country.

But Tanzania's recent attempts have been ineffective; many traffickers escape conviction, and those who do are often punished with fines and short prison sentences (Kamala *et al.*, 2001). Since the country lacks victim identification or protection programmes, victims are left vulnerable to additional abuse (Kamala *et al.*, 2001).

### 1.3 Statement of the Problem

In addition to being immoral and illegal, human trafficking also violates fundamental human rights and humanity principles (Horning, *et al.*, 2014). Human trafficking is condemned by municipal laws of Tanzania and international law (Deane, 2010). However, the enactment of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2008 in Tanzania has not been able to eliminate the problem (Mbalamwezi, 2016). The National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Plan (2018) suggests more empirical information is needed to end the problem.

The number of people worldwide becoming a victim of human trafficking is still rising. In 2020 and 2021 the number of human trafficking victims identified worldwide rose from 30,961 to 105,787 respectively (UNODC, 2020). According to Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2020), noted that, in Tanzania reported cases of human trafficking rose from 161 in 2018 to 185 in 2020. This suggests that if the problem is not solved, more resources will be used to combat human trafficking and delay economic development in other sectors of the economy.

Commenting on the rising rate of human trafficking, factors such as poverty, unemployment and lack of business opportunities are responsible for the problem (ILO, 2018). However, most of previous studies focussed their attention on human trafficking in general but still these problems increasing (Browder, 2018; Girling, 2017; Tomsy, 2014; Cockbain, 2019; Girling, 2017). To bridge the information gap, this study was done to investigate the current factors facing the government of Tanzania in combating human trafficking among the youth.

## **1.4 Research Objectives**

### **1.4.1 General Objective**

The general objective of the study was to investigate the factors affecting Tanzania government in combating human trafficking among the youth.

### **1.4.2 Specific Objectives**

The study was guided by the following specific objectives:

- i) To examine the influence of business opportunity on human trafficking among the youth.
- ii) To examine the influence of poverty on human trafficking among the youth
- iii) To determine the influence of unemployment on human trafficking among the youth.

## **1.5 Research Questions**

### **1.5.1 General Research Question**

What factors face the government of Tanzania in combating human trafficking among the youth?

### **1.5.2 Specific Research Questions**

- i) What is the influence of business opportunity on human trafficking among the youth?
- ii) How does poverty influence human trafficking among the youth?
- iii) To what extent does unemployment influence human trafficking among the youth?

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

The significance of any study lies in its ability to solve or address a certain problem or generate further knowledge. The research findings may help to influence the development of programmes that may be used to deal with the problem of human trafficking through airports. Moreover, the research findings are likely to contribute to the available literature by adding new knowledge on human trafficking. Lastly, the research findings may be used to suggest further research on human trafficking.

## **1.7 Delimitation of the Study**

The study was conducted at Julius Nyerere International Airport in Dar es Salaam to find out the factors affecting Tanzania government in combating human trafficking among the youth.

## **1.8 Organization of the Dissertation**

Five chapters are included in this dissertation. The first chapter presents introduction, background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions and significance of the study, delimitation of the study and organization of the dissertation. The second chapter focuses on the literature review with bearing to the research title. This chapter includes an introduction, core concept definitions, a review of the theoretical and empirical literature, study concepts, a research gap analysis, and a conceptual framework. Chapter Three concentrates on research methodology; the chapter presented the introduction, research design, area of the study, the study population and the sample, sources of data, data collection instruments, validity and reliability of data, data processing and analysis, ethical

considerations, expected time of commencing the study and expected time of completing the study. The discussions and the findings are presented in chapter Four. Chapter Five provides recommendations, a summary of the study, and a conclusion.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides information on the topic being studied, including definitions of important terms, a theoretical literature review, empirical analysis of relevant studies, a thorough explanation of particular goals, a research gap, and a conceptual framework.

#### **2.2 Definition of Key Concepts**

##### **2.2.1 Human Trafficking**

Zimmerman *et al.*, (2017) argues that, human trafficking is the act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring, or receiving individuals through force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of exploitation. This exploitation may include forced labor, sexual slavery, or other forms of commercial sexual exploitation (Zimmerman *et al.*, 2017). In the context of this study, human trafficking is the unlawful act of transporting or coercing people in order to benefit from their work or service, typically in the form of forced labour or sexual exploitation.

##### **2.2.2 Youth**

There is no agreed definition of youth. The United Nations defines youth as young men and women between the age of 15 and 24 (UNODC, 2022). There is a continuous debate on the definition of who is a youth in Africa. In the context of this study the term youth will apply to both men and women between the age of 15 and 35 years old.

### **2.2.3 Labour Exploitation**

It involves the persons to work as bonded labours or slaves by the way of forcing them or punishments for not working and force them to work for little remuneration or payment in order to reduce their debts. For that purpose, they may enter into the contracts against their consent. The victims will work within the employer environment for long periods with certain restrictions for limited pay.

## **2.3 Types of Human Trafficking**

Traditionally human trafficking involved sexual trafficking and bonded labours or slavery. The various types of human trafficking include sexual exploitation, forced marriage, criminal activities, and labour exploitation. The focus of this study is on forced labour exploitation abroad.

## **2.4 Theoretical Literature Review**

### **2.4.1 Structural-Functional Theory**

Structural-functional theory or functional theory states that every part of a society serves a function in maintaining the solidarity and stability of the whole (Macionis, 2012). Ideally, all the parts of a society maintain equilibrium and a state of balance under perfect conditions. However, when problems arise, it is because a part of the social system has become dysfunctional; usually caused by some type of rapid change, which the other parts of the system are not able to adjust to and compensate for quickly enough (Parillo, 2012). At this point, the society must decide if it will adjust by returning to its pre-conflict state or work to find a new equilibrium (Kingsbury *et al.*, 2009). Functional theory operates on the premise that humans are



inherently cooperative and caring, each playing their role in maintaining the harmony of the society (Offer, 2019). Functionalists believe that all problems regarding minority groups can be solved by small adjustments in the social system to return to equilibrium neediness, joblessness, poor economies, political hazards, and absence of chances make women and children to be helpless against human trafficking (Barner, *et al.*, 2014).

The theory offers reasons for the practice of human trafficking and suggests areas of solution. According to the theory, the problem of human trafficking occurs due to problems in a social system. The main variable of this study that is poverty, unemployment and business opportunity are party of the social system. Hence by correcting problems in the social system increases the chance of ending the problem. In this study, this theory directed the researcher to root cause of human trafficking.

#### **2.4.2 Conflict Theory**

Conflict theory is based on the sociological fundamental idea that crime is caused by economic and social drives within society. Conflict theory is useful in explaining the thoughts and reasons behind human trafficking. Conflict perspective of society stresses the existence of different value systems and norms that influence the efforts of people to establish rules and to regulate behaviours.

Karl Marx's concept surrounding social conflict theory states that there is a constant conflict between two groups. We cannot think of more conflict than that of a victim at the hands of perpetrator. Conflict theory explains that the powerful and the

haves are able to take things from the have-nots with economic ways or with force. In almost all trafficking scenarios the traffickers are the rich people and the victims are poor. The fundamental ideas behind human trafficking are also the foundation of social conflict theory. As the more powerful group, the traffickers take advantage of weaker groups by using their strength.

In light of the ongoing rift between the classes, society has only served to further divide the classes against the victims of human trafficking. The concept can be extended to the idea that civilization cannot end until disparities in wealth and other classes are eliminated. There is no way for the impoverished to escape; the traffickers have the money, the victims' passports, and other documents.

Though the theory identifies the perpetrators of human trafficking being rich people and use their wealth to exploit the vulnerable (youth) but the project of ending classes is a long-term issue with no one way solution. However, the theory exposes were able to explain the causes. This means the theory will be used to interpret the collected data.

## **2.5 Empirical Analysis of Relevant Studies**

This section presents the relevant work done by other researchers in the area of human trafficking. These studies offer explanation to the factors affecting Tanzania government in combating human trafficking among the youth. They shed light to the appropriate interventions that can effectively deal with problem being investigated in this study.

### **2.5.1 Poverty**

Poverty forms part of one of the three objectives of this study. Along with it there are some measures being investigated that link with human trafficking such as asset ownership, income inequality and size of household. Palmer *et al.*, (2016) state that, one of the main causes of human trafficking is poverty. It has the power to turn people become traffickers and parents into slave dealers by making them sell their kids or other family members. Traffickers prey on those living in poverty, offering them a method to make money when, in reality, they will receive no compensation at all and be treated like slaves (Berger, 2012).

According to Richelson (2008), poverty also plays a large role as a cause of human trafficking. Alvarez, *et al.* (2012), argues that Potential victims of human trafficking move from areas with extreme poverty to areas with less extreme poverty. In these instances, it is the desire of youth to escape poverty by searching job opportunities abroad.

#### **2.5.1.1 Asset Ownership**

In a study by Adetayo (2021), on human trafficking in Nigeria, it was reported that many young people engage in domestics' slavery-like conditions in the hope of finding something better. It is extremely difficult for the poor to get credit on fair terms, and microcredits are still inaccessible. He further reported that in most young people have ambitions of owning their own assets. This creates pressure of being trafficked in exchange for better life and economic prosperity.

### **2.5.1.2 Income Inequality**

It is stated that inequality in income, particularly between the richest and weakest members of society, are a major motivator for people to migrate at risk (Castelli, 2018). In a study by Dasgupta (2003) on causes of human trafficking in Bangladesh, human trafficking is a result of income inequality. Income inequality occurs because of uneven distribution of income among people coupled with discrimination and lack of access to resources that support income generating activities.

### **2.5.1.3 Size of Household**

In a study by Vidushy (2016) on the causes of human trafficking in India, it was discovered that households that have more than five family members and are living in poor conditions exert pressure on the children and the youth to seek better life by going abroad through employment recruitment agencies. According to ILO (2020), most of the employment recruitment agencies give false promises to better paying jobs to traffic people outside the country.

According to ILO (2020), governments and other development and humanitarian partners should intensify their counter-trafficking efforts targeting children by assisting heads of households in creating long-term plans for their families, assisting children in recognising potentially hazardous or exploitative situations and knowing where to turn for assistance, and making sure that all children, regardless of immigration status, have access to protection and systems.

## **2.5.2 Unemployment**

### **2.5.2.1 Skills**

Traffickers attack on individuals who are jobless and frequently use deceit to get them to leave their homes and accept employment in another country or location (Klabbers *et al.*, 2023). At first, the employment could seem promising, but when the person gets there, it's frequently very different from what was promised (UNODC, 2020). Traffickers may seize the identity cards or passports of their victims in order to prevent them from fleeing. Additionally, they may cover the cost of clothing, food, shelter, or transportation to make their victims feel dependent on them and forced to labour promised (UNODC, 2020).

### **2.5.2.2 Corruption**

As a result of corruption, the most productive economic sectors are shifted towards those that are typically less efficient and where self-motivated officials have greater discretionary ability to choose applicants who are less suitable for the position. Examining how bribed bureaucrats prioritise their own interests over the good of the country when responding favourably to the biggest bribers is the difficult part of the research. In a study by Oueghlissi (2021), it was indicated that, the unemployment rate among young and educated job searchers tends to rise as a result of corruption activities. This is because corruption tend to favour the few with financial resources to bribe public officials mandated with job opportunities.

### **2.5.2.3 Work Opportunities**

According to United Nations Joint Programme on Youth Employment,

Tanzania (2016), many youths in Tanzania lack formal schooling or work experience, making it difficult for them to obtain stable employment with liveable wages. As a result, they are unable to provide references for previous employers. Long-term unemployed people are more likely to struggle to find employment and get a high pay (ILO, 2016). Finding safe, long-term employment that pays a living wage is made more difficult for many people due to their lack of education, work experience, or inability to offer references. People who experience extended periods of unemployment are more likely to find it difficult to obtain employment and make a high income (ILO 2020).

### **2.5.3 Business Opportunities**

Businesses opportunities can provide programs that address the human trafficking risks, particularly in places where the prevalence is high (Klabbers *et al.*, 2023). According to The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (2020), Tanzanian Government can offer support to empowerment the youth by providing business opportunities, this can help to prevent individuals and their dependents from being exploited. Businesses can enhance the socioeconomic development of the communities in which they operate by providing youths with business opportunities, which benefits the community as a whole.

#### **2.5.3.1 Access to Credit**

Most of the time, youths lack access to opportunities for saving money and building up the margin required for business (ILO, 2017). They frequently have to enlist the help of friends and family to help them raise the initial funds. In these

situations, the available cash would be insufficient to get things started and would be small. The youth would frequently be in debt servicing mode due to having to return the college loan they took out to complete their studies, which would eliminate any chance for savings. The bankers see these young people as potential risks and do not think they are safe (Kingu, 2019). Financing the firm becomes a significant obstacle, even if the youth have a great business concept, the necessary technical expertise, and other abilities to make it successful (ILO, 2011). Lack of credit among the youth is a big obstacle to youth employment that makes most youth experience economic hardship, economic hardship increases a pressure of looking for job outside the country of which most of them are based on human labour exploitation (ILO, 2011).

#### **2.5.3.2 Youth Entrepreneurship**

Promoting youth entrepreneurship and employment with grants, training, and mentoring is an important tool of fighting all forms of human trafficking such as slavery, violence and labour exploitation. In a study by Aigbedion (2021) in Nigeria, he noted that youth are at risk of human trafficking due to lack of entrepreneurial skills so he recommended support in form of grants to youth to create new employment. This may eliminate the risk of migration and trafficking.

#### **2.5.3.3 Business Regulations**

An entrepreneur needs to be certain that there is a good probability their risk will pay off. This isn't the case, for instance, when there are several regime changes occurring quickly, each of which could have a significant impact on the business climate. On establishing a business in Tanzania regulations such as paying tax before

starting a business is a big hindrance to business development in a country (Isaga *et al.*, 2017).

## **2.6 Research Gap**

The literature makes it clear that studies on human trafficking with focus on airport are few (Adetayo, 2021; Aigbedion, 2021). The choice of Julius Nyerere International Airport as a case study helps to search and find some hidden issues which other studies missed out as studies on human trafficking in Tanzania. In the face of rising problem of human trafficking, this study exposes some current factors like personal characteristics and economic situation, unemployment, business opportunities, as well as characteristics of their family, peer networks and home community and comes up with practical solutions to the problem. The subject of human trafficking is dynamic in nature, meaning that methods and techniques of committing crime change rapidly than literature on the ground. To close the gap this study provides currently empirical evidence-based information to help policy makers and academicians in the concerned area.

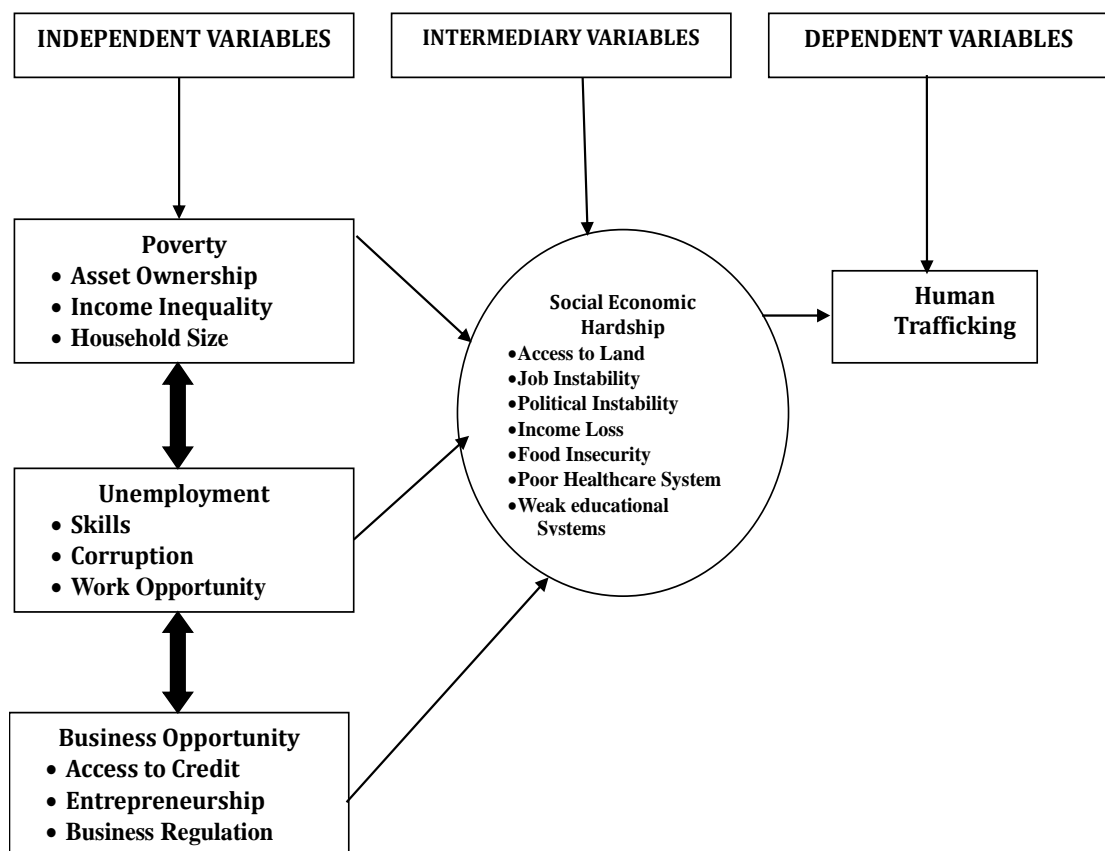
## **2.7 Conceptual Framework**

A conceptual framework is a representation of the key ideas or variables and their assumed links to one another, either graphically or narratively (Imenda, 2014). In this study the conceptual framework was derived from literature review. In the context of this study there are three variables which are directly related. The independent variables being causes of human trafficking that consist of poverty, unemployment and business opportunity.



The dependent concept consists of human trafficking. The intermediate variable is the economic hardship. It means that measures or indicators in independent concept cause economic hardship which creates vulnerability for the youth to get involved in human trafficking. For example, in the independent concept of poverty, a measure such as size of household suggests that youth who are coming from household with more family members and weak economic resources chances are high that they plunge into poverty. In this way the youth would experience social and economic hardship that influences them to get involved in human trafficking. This relationship is shown in Figure 2.1 below:

**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework**



**Source:** Researcher (2023)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter outlines the study's methodology. Furthermore, it presents research design, area of the study, population of the study area, the study population and the sample, sources of data, data collection instruments and sources of data, population, sample and sample techniques, data collection instruments, data analysis, validity and reliability of data, data processing and analysis as well as ethical considerations

#### **3.2 Research Philosophy**

A research philosophy is a framework that guides how research should be conducted based on ideas about reality and the nature of knowledge (Collis and Hussey, 2014).

The Pragmatism research philosophy was applied in this study. The Pragmatism research philosophy assumes that there are many different ways of interpreting the world and conducting research to investigate reality. It involves a combination of different approaches of data collection that provide a broader understanding of the phenomena being investigated. It involves a combination of both qualitative and quantitative data. This strategy of combining the above data types fits in with mixed methods design in this study that allows collection and analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data.

### **3.3 Research Approach**

Casley *et al.*, (2018) noted that, research approaches are plans and the procedures for research that span the steps from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. In this study mixed methods with both quantitative and qualitative data approach was applied.

### **3.4 Research Design**

A research design is a strategy for gathering and applying data in order to answer research questions and gain the necessary information with a high degree of precision (Saunders *et al.*, 2009). In the context of this study, mixed methods design was used, where both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were used through cross-sectional study.

### **3.5 Area of the Study**

The study was carried out at Tanzania's largest commercial centre, Dar es Salaam, at Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA), which is situated on the country's eastern coast. This is one of the areas which have been affected by human trafficking (TAA, 2020). According to Tanzania Airport Authority (TAA), JNIA is a hub of airline industry in Tanzania whereby many passengers use it as a destination or transit from/to different parts of the world compared to other airports in the country and that is one of the reason the researcher adopted to choose this area. In addition, researcher prefer to Julius Nyerere International Airport as the area of study, because researcher is the one of stakeholder in aviation industry with

experience of working at airport for more than 10years with different carriers like ticketing office, reservations (booking), flight operations and aviation security.

### **3.6 Study Population**

A population is a large group of individuals who share one or more traits that are the subject of a research study (Casteel & Bridier, 2021). The youths from JNIA made up the study population. Primary and secondary data were collected from this study population. However, Immigration staffs and Interpol officer were added purposively so that to add information.

### **3.7 Sampling Techniques, Sample Size and Sampling frame**

#### **3.7.1 Sampling Technique**

Sampling technique is the process of studying the population by gathering information and analyzing that data (Rahman *et al.*, 2022). This means the number of elements to be included in the sample was determined by the sampling technique.

Convenience sampling involves using respondents who are “convenient” to the researcher (Nikolopoulou, 2022). Nikolopoulou, (2022) argues that, there is no pattern whatsoever in acquiring these respondents they may be recruited merely asking people who are present in the street, in a public building, or in a workplace. In convenience sampling, the researcher selects participants because they are ready and available to be studied (McCombes, 2023). In this study convenience sampling was used. This involved only youth passing at Julius Nyerere International Airport at the time of the study.

### 3.7.2 Sample Size

The number of objects that must be chosen from the population to make up a sample is referred to as the sample size (Ahmed, 2024). The sample size needs to be optimal (Ahmed, 2024). The ideal sample is one that satisfies the standards for representativeness, efficiency, adaptability, and dependability (Ahmed, 2024). The sample sizes for the study were 106 youths who were obtained through data saturations. The rule suggested by Aguboshim (2021) is that 30 observable cases is enough sample size for analysis in a study. Therefore, a study sample of this study which is 106 is beyond a recommended number by Aguboshim, 2021.

### 3.7.3 Sampling Frame

Sampling frame is a list of the items or people forming a population from which a sample is taken (Ravinder, 2020). Based in our study, sampling frame was a list of all elements within the population from which a sample is selected. This research study, sampling frame included youths, Immigration staffs and Interpol officers from Julius Nyerere International Airport as shown in Table 3.1 below.

**Table 3.1: Sampling Frame**

S/N	Category of respondents	Population	Sample size	Sampling Technique(s)
	Youth	-	106	Convenience sampling
	Immigration staffs	5	5	Purposive Sampling
	Interpol officer	3	3	Purposive Sampling

**Source:** Researcher, 2022.

### **3.8 Sources of Data**

#### **3.8.1 Primary Data Sources**

Primary data are ones that are newly gathered and unique since they are not previously obtained (Taherdoost, 2021). Using a questionnaire and interview guide method, primary data about human trafficking were gathered. The data that is initially generated (unprocessed and collected) by the researcher through direct efforts is known as primary data in our study. This is done specifically to address a research problem in order to make the discovery of additional data and information during collection and to ensure the quality of data.

##### **3.8.1.1 Questionnaire**

A questionnaire is a research tool used to collect data from respondents that consists of a list of questions and additional prompts (Taherdoost, 2021). In order to collect data from respondents and boost the validity of the study, a series of questions (or other forms of prompts) was included in the questionnaire used in this investigation. The questionnaire was also pre-tested. The youth were asked to complete questionnaires since they are simple to administer and, undoubtedly, may yield a wealth of data from a sizable sample size. Questionnaires are also an affordable way to reach a broad audience.

##### **3.8.1.2 Semi Structured Interview Guide Method**

One technique for gathering data is the semi-structured interview, which involves asking questions within a pre-established theme framework (Hussar, 2020). Semi-structured interviews are frequently qualitative in character when used in

research (Hennink, 2022). Semi-structured interviewing, which is the basis of this study, is a qualitative research approach in which the interviewer is given the freedom to go deeper into specific themes or responses, along with a pre-planned list of open-ended questions (i.e., questions that spark debate). In order to gather qualitative open-ended data, explore key informant thoughts, feelings, and beliefs about a specific topic, and enable a discussion with the interviewee instead of a simple question and answer format, the study employed a semi-structured interview guide method with key informants.

### **3.8.2 Secondary Data**

Data that have previously been gathered by another party is referred to as secondary (Peloquin *et al.*, 2020). To get secondary data for this study, a variety of materials from libraries and the Internet that were relevant to the study's topic were examined. Books and journals were included in these documents. Secondary data were utilised to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the research, as well as a range of insights into the topic and previous studies conducted in that area.

## **3.9 Validity and Reliability of Data**

### **3.9.1 Validity of the Data**

The capacity of the research study to measure the things it purports to examine is known as validity (Mohajan, 2017). Therefore, a measure of any kind that measures everything that it is intended to measure is considered valid (Lin *et al.*, 2021). The research study should measure what it is intended to assess; otherwise, it is considered invalid. If the study's conclusions fail to precisely measure the

objectives, they should be rejected. The questionnaires were pre-tested to guarantee that the questions were clear and comprehensible, so addressing any potential misunderstandings that might arise during the study and ensuring the validity of the data gathered.

### **3.9.2 Reliability of the Data**

The capacity to measure an object, trait, or construct with an impartial but equivalent measurer and come up with results that are equal is known as reliability (Wagemaker *et al.*, 2020). From this juncture, this study increased the level of reliability by incorporating different sources of information to the study. Primary and secondary data were both used. However, different data collection methods such as questionnaire and interview guide method were used.

### **3.10 Data Analysis**

Analysing data is the process of looking over information gathered from surveys or experiments and drawing conclusions and deductions (Taherdoost, 2020). Extracting valuable information from data and making decisions based on that information is the aim of data analysis (Taherdoost, 2020). In this study, quantitative data were gathered via questionnaires, coded, summarised, classed, tabulated, and then descriptive statistics were used to evaluate the data using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 22 computer programme. While the qualitative data were examined using a theme approach and the results were given in narrative style, the findings were displayed as frequencies, percentages, tables, and pie charts.



### **3.11 Ethical Considerations**

A collection of ideals and guidelines that tackle the questions of what is right and wrong in human affairs is known as ethical consideration (Daverio, 2021). According to Bhandari (2023), there are six general ethical considerations that should be made when conducting research: informed permission, voluntary involvement, secrecy and anonymity, risk of damage, sharing the results, and more focused ethical concerns. Prior to beginning the research, a number of important ethical concerns were addressed in this study. These included requesting permission from the relevant municipality or district council to use the study area and getting a research clearance letter from the Open University of Tanzania (OUT). Finally, the subject matter was introduced in the introductory note attached to the questionnaire to ensure that the respondents were aware of what is going on. Consent forms were given to the respondents who might wish to participate in the study voluntarily, and their confidentiality was guaranteed.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS OF THE FINDINGS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the research findings and their subsequent discussion based on the data collected during the study which aimed at investigating factors affecting Tanzania government in combating human trafficking among the youth. The chapter is organized in the order matching that of the research objectives presented in chapter one. Other findings were also presented and thoroughly discussed in this chapter.

#### **4.2 Analysis and Discussion**

For the purpose of analysis, the findings were presented in descriptive and tabular Forms for presentation and interpretations. The specific objectives used for discussion in the entire research study were mentioned as the influence of business opportunity in human trafficking for labour exploitation among the youth in Tanzania, the influence of poverty in human trafficking for labour exploitation among the youth in Tanzania and the influence of employment in human trafficking for labour exploitation among the youth in Tanzania.

#### **4.3 Business Opportunity and Human Trafficking for Labour Exploitation**

In the first specific objective, the study examined how the availability or the non-availability of business opportunity influence the youth to engage in human

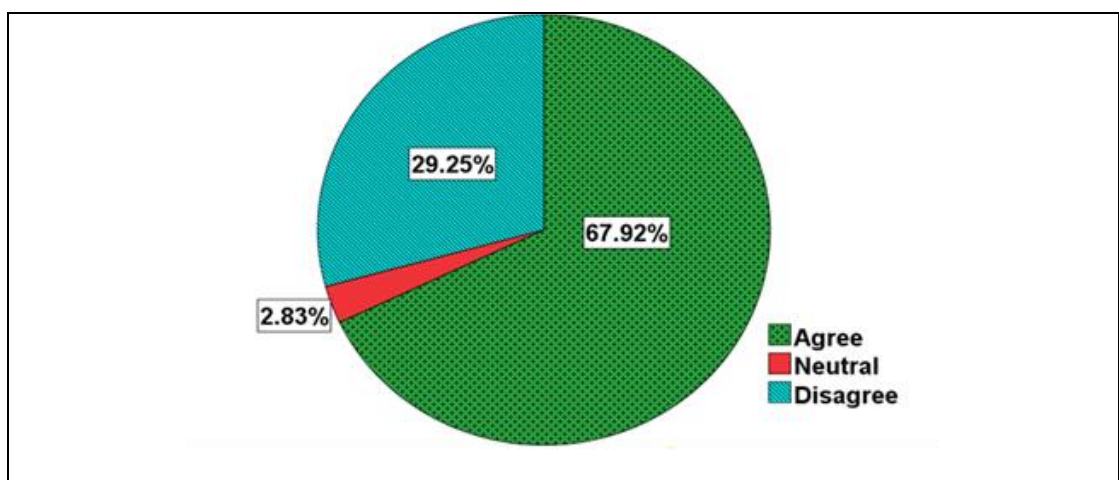
trafficking. This was achieved by looking at issues such as access to credit, entrepreneurship and business regulation.

#### 4.3.1 Access to Credit

Access to credit was an important factor for the youth to engage in business activities and reduce the desire among the youth to engage in human trafficking (Klabbers *et al.*, 2023). The question to the study participants was whether lack of business opportunity caused by lack of credit influence human trafficking among the youth for labour exploitation abroad.

Figure 4.1 shows the summary results from the study that reported about 68% respondents agreed that lack of business credit for youth remains a push factor for the youth to engage in human trafficking for labour exploitation, 03% remained neutral, and 29% disagreed with the given view as shown below.

**Figure 4.1: Access to Credit**



**Source:** Field data, 2022.

It can be observed from study findings that most respondents 68% agree that access to credit among the youth may be an important factor to combating human trafficking for labour exploitation abroad. In addition, one of the key informants gave the following views in response to a question which asked “It argued that lack of business opportunity influence the youth to engage in human trafficking for labour exploitation abroad”.

The finding from the semi structured interview guide supports the above results; Immigration Staffs recommended on the access to credit and he had this to say:

*You know nowadays money is very important in business. I think the youth do not have the seed money to start business. So, if they do not have money, they start thinking going abroad. However, many people promise those good jobs abroad and without knowing the condition is not good where they go these youth finally enter into problem.*

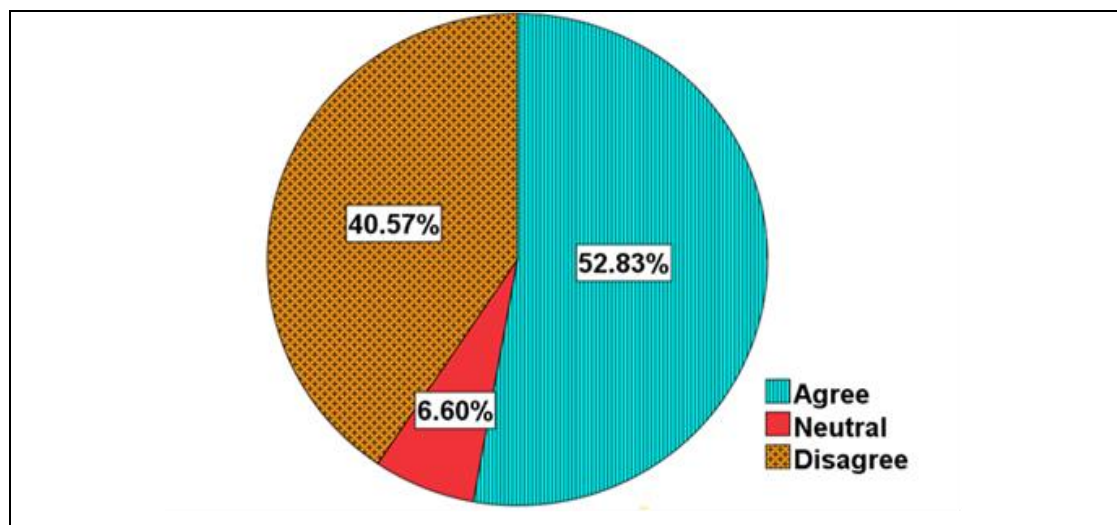
It is the researcher’s opinion following the responses that in order to overcome human trafficking for labour exploitation abroad, there must be good financial environment where youth can get credit from financial institutions.

The above argument is supported by Mlola *et al.*, (2019) who claims that accessibility of credit was a great challenge for youth in Tanzania, especially for those from poor households since they lack collaterals. Siakwah (2010), in his study of microcredit as a strategy for poverty reduction, youth and women empowerment in Ghana, observed that the impact of credit to the youth can have either positive or negative outcomes depending on the youth commitment in business.

### 4.3.2 Entrepreneurial Skills

Entrepreneurial skills were considered as a vehicle for social change and innovations in combating human trafficking (Bain, 2017). It has the power to reduce the desire among the youth to engage in human trafficking (Lavoie, 2019). In order to understand entrepreneurial skills, a question was posed to respondents on whether lack of business opportunity caused by inadequate entrepreneurial skills influence human trafficking among the youth for labour exploitation abroad. The summary results from this question are shown in the figure 4.2 below.

**Figure 4.2: Entrepreneurial Skills**



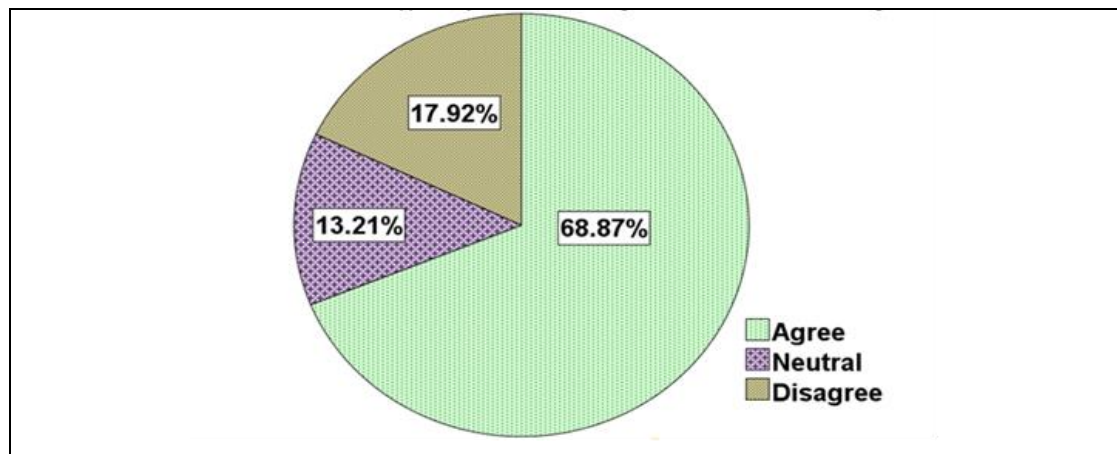
**Source:** Field data, 2022

The findings reveal about 52% of the respondents agreed that lack of entrepreneurial skills among the youth remains a push factor for the youth to engage in human trafficking for labour exploitation, while 07% remained neutral, and 41% disagreed with the view. This means most respondents believe that lack of entrepreneurial skills is a case of human trafficking among the youth.

### 4.3.3 Business Opportunity

Availability of business opportunity was considered as a vehicle for fighting against human trafficking for labour exploitation and essential tool to rid the world of this modern scourge. The question posed to the respondent was whether lack of business opportunity caused by business regulation influence human trafficking among the youth for labour exploitation abroad, and the results are shown in the figure 4.3 below.

**Figure 4.3: Business Opportunity**



**Source:** Field data, 2022

According to the summary results in figure 4.3 above, about 69% of the respondents agreed that lack of business opportunity remains a push factor for the youth to engage in human trafficking for labour exploitation, while 13% of them remained neutral, and 28% disagreed with the view. However, most of respondents reported that lack of business opportunity is an influence to the youth to engage in human trafficking. This supports the findings of Bushe (2019) who claims that, lack of business opportunity among the youth is s a driver to social evils in East Africa.

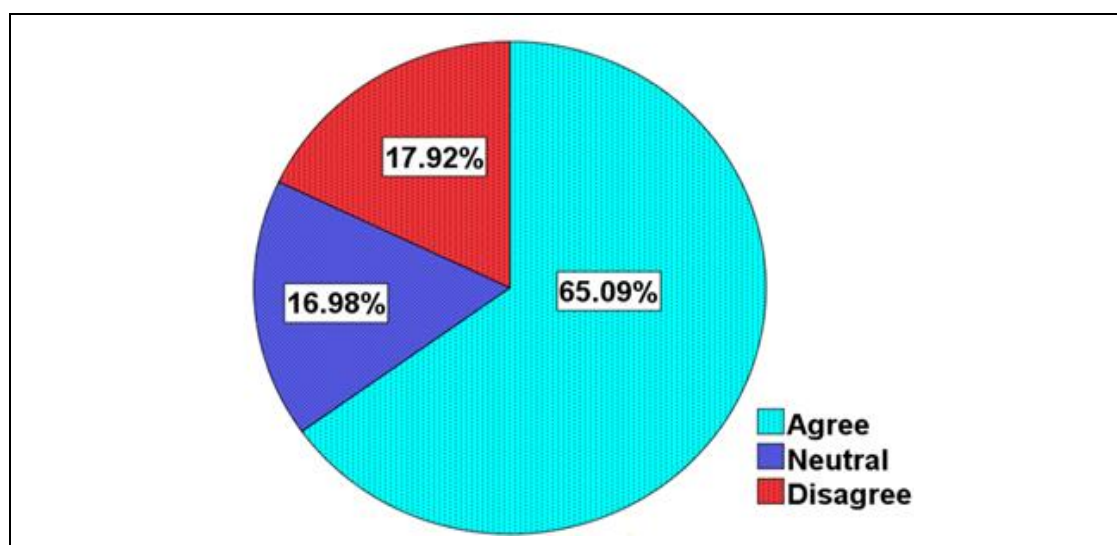
#### 4.4 Poverty and Human Trafficking in Tanzania

This objective assessed the influence of poverty in human trafficking for labour exploitation among the youth in Tanzania. To meet the information requirement of this objective, key issues assessed were asset ownership, income inequality and size of the household.

##### 4.4.1 Asset Ownership

The question posed to the study respondents was whether youth who own either movable or immovable assets can hardly be involved in human trafficking for labour exploitation abroad. The findings of the study reported that 65% of the respondents agreed that the youth who own assets, be they movable or immovable, can hardly be involved in human trafficking, 17% of them remained neutral, and 18% disagreed with the view as shown in figure 4.4 below.

**Figure 4.4: Asset Ownership**

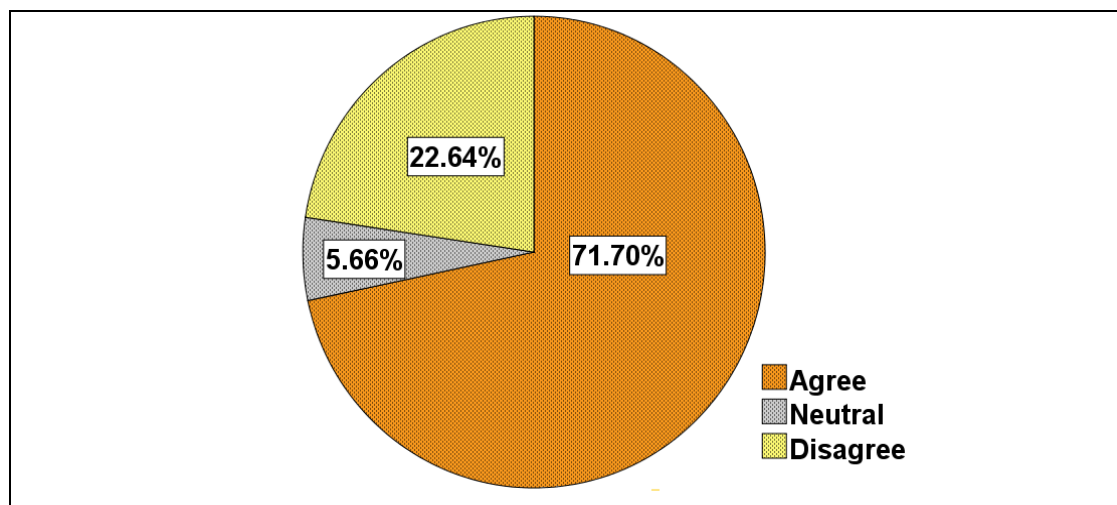


**Source:** Field data, 2022

#### 4.4.2 Income Inequality

According to Konrad (2014), the causes of trafficking are complex, and there are numerous contributing factors such as unequal economic development of different countries; mass unemployment in many countries and income inequality among the people (youth). The findings of the study revealed that about 72% of the respondents agreed that income inequality among people influence human trafficking for labour exploitation in Tanzania, while 05% of them remained neutral, and 23% disagreed with the view as shown in figure 4.8 below.

**Figure 4.5: Income Inequality**



Source: Field data, 2022

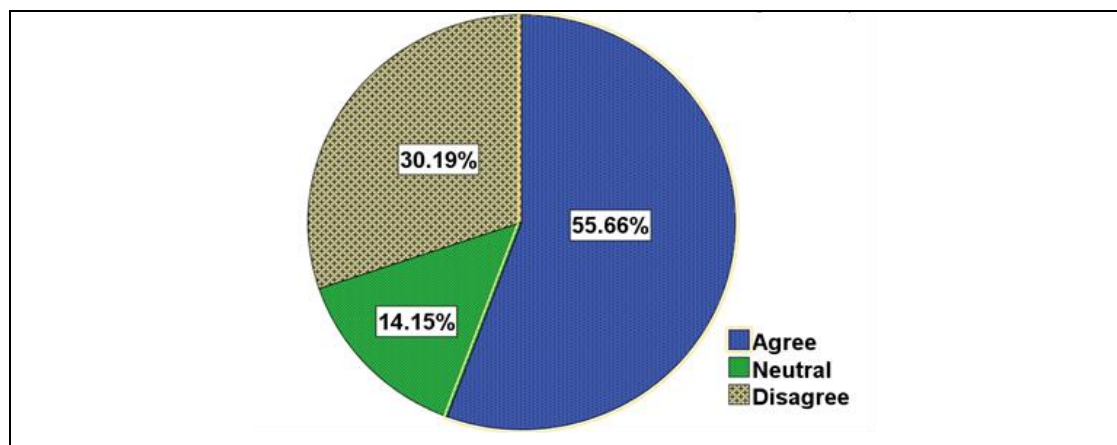
#### 4.4.3 Size of the Household

According to Zimmerman (2017), the size of the household (number of family members) influences the youth who experience social economic difficulty in the family to engage in human trafficking for labour exploitation abroad. The findings of the study revealed that about 56% of the respondents agreed, 14% of them remained neutral, and 30% of them disagreed with the view that size of the household (number



of family members) influence the Tanzanian youth who experience social economic difficulty in the family to engage in human trafficking for labour exploitation abroad as show in figure 4.6 below.

**Figure 4.6: Size of the Household**



**Source:** Field data, 2022

One of the key informants gave the following views in response to a question which asked “People have different views on the poverty as a factor that drive the youth to be engaged in human trafficking for labour exploitation abroad. The finding from the semi-structured interview guide supports the above results; one Interpol officer commented on the size of the household and he had this to say:

*Poverty is a problem for the youth who come from families of poor economic background. Again, youth would want to live like those of upper scale. In the presence of great desire to succeed with little efforts, most youth would do whatever it takes including being trafficked in order to get rich. Poverty always drive youth to some sort of crime in order to rescue them from economic hardship.*

#### 4.5 Unemployment

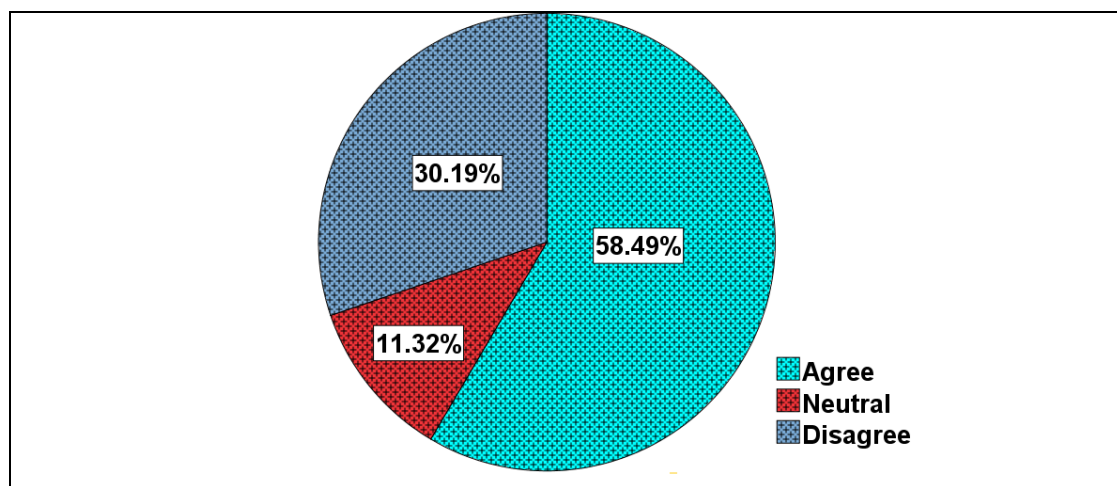
The study intended to find out the influence of unemployment among the youth and its influence on human trafficking for labour expiation abroad. This objective

was supported by various questions covering issues such as job skills, corruption and work opportunity.

#### 4.5.1 Job Skills

The study findings show that 59% of the respondents agreed that personal skill mismatch with job requirement influence human trafficking for labour exploitation among the youth in Tanzania, while 11% remained neutral, and 30% disagree with the view as figure 4.7 below indicates.

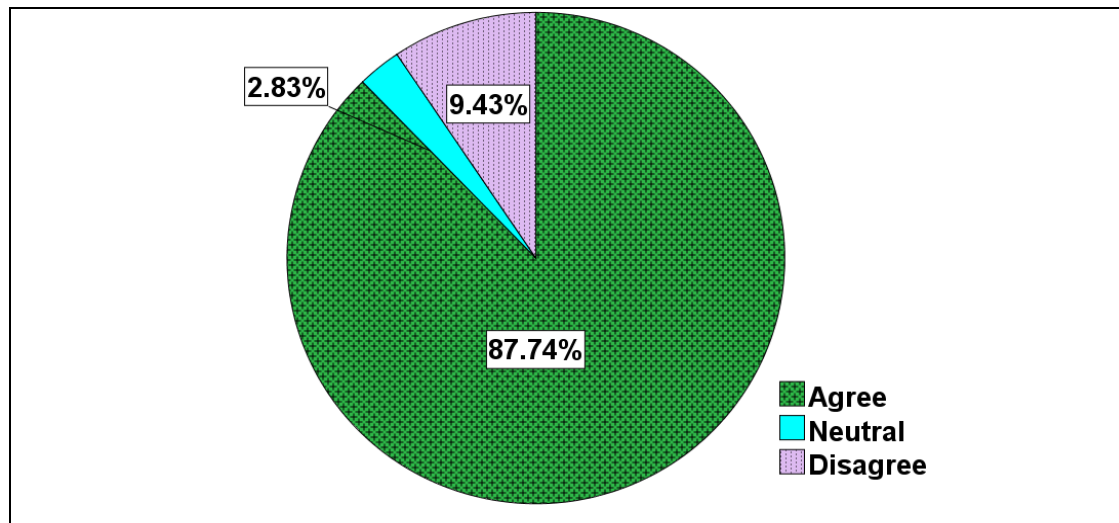
**Figure 4.7: Job Skills**



Source: Field data, 2022

#### 4.5.2 Corruption

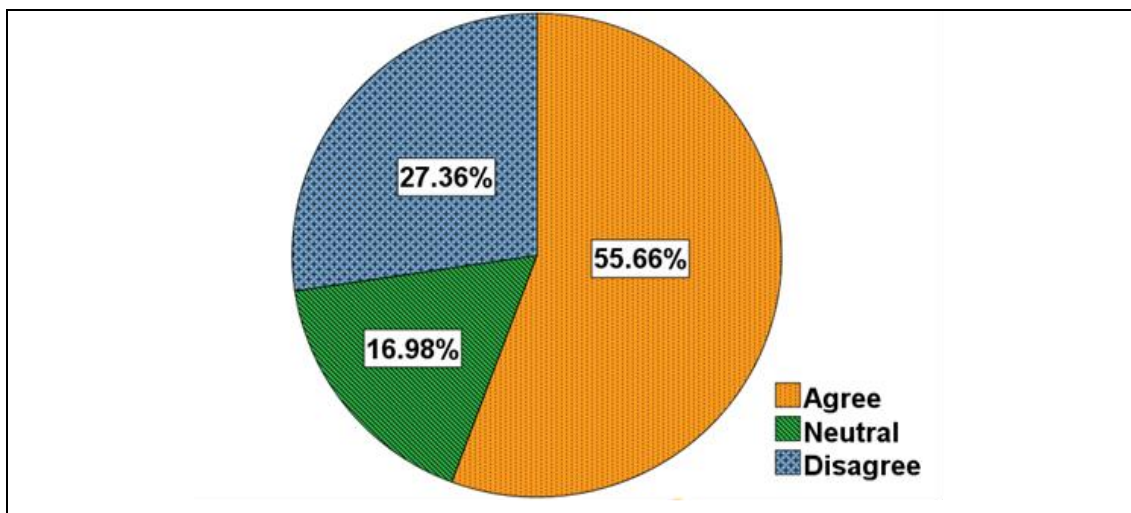
This discouragement influences the youth to look for employment abroad. In light of that, 88% of the respondents agreed that corruption influence human trafficking for labour exploitation among the youth in Tanzania, while 03% of them remained neutral, and 09% disagree with this view as shown in figure 4.8 below.

**Figure 4.8: Corruption**

Source: Field data, 2022

#### 4.5.3 Work Opportunity

The study findings showed that 56% of the respondents agreed that work opportunity among the youth discourage them to engage in human trafficking for labour exploitation abroad, while 17% remained neutral, and 27% disagreed with the view as shown in figure 4.9 below.

**Figure 4.9: Work Opportunity**

Source: Field data, 2022

On answering the question: “Unemployment is a drive for youth to be engaged in human trafficking for labour exploitation abroad. How far is this true?” one key informant from aviation staff had this to say:

*Unemployment is a source of all evils. You know the youth who do not work or cannot find job due to limited education or work history and are unable to provide job references, which limits their ability to find safe and sustainable work that pays a liveable wage they are vulnerable to engage into human trafficking. However, unemployment is a long-time problem. It cannot end today. All the society and government must do something to end human trafficking.*

#### **4.6 Conclusions**

Trafficking in youth is a crime that can destroy a human life and it gravely affects Tanzania as a source, transit and destination country. Traffickers exploit youth thereby violating their basic rights; therefore, the government must expand employment opportunity and lowering barriers access to credit to youth is important to deterring human trafficking. Anti-human trafficking organizations should focus their education efforts on defining human trafficking and explaining its relation to other crimes because it's clear there are a number of youths who do not yet understand this. Once the youth are aware of the issue, they will do what they can to prevent trafficking in everyday life.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendations of the study based on the objectives stated in the chapter one. Moreover, the chapter suggests areas for further research study so as to investigate and shed more light on factors affecting Tanzania government in combating human trafficking among the youth. The presentation has been designed to attempt to address the research questions of the study.

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

This section summarizes the major findings of the study. The summary is based on the research objectives. The main objective of the study was to investigate the factors affecting Tanzania government in combating human trafficking among the youth. Specifically, the study aimed to examine the influence of business opportunity in human trafficking among the youth in Tanzania, to assess the influence of poverty in human trafficking among the youth and to determine the influence of employment in human trafficking among the youth

##### **5.2.1 Influence of Business Opportunity on Human Trafficking Among the Youth**

The study examined the influence of business opportunity on human trafficking among the youth; the findings revealed that, most of the respondents agreed that, lack of business credit for youth remains a push factor for the youth to engage in human

trafficking for labour exploitation. Access to credit was an important factor for the youth to engage in business activities and reduce the desire among the youth to engage in human trafficking (Klabbers *et al.*, 2023). Mlola *et al.*, (2019) who claims that accessibility of credit was a great challenge for youth in Tanzania, especially for those from poor households since they lack collaterals. Therefore, the government must ensure business credit for youth so as to reduce human trafficking.

Also, most of the respondents agreed that, lack of entrepreneurial skills among the youth remains a push factor for the youth to engage in human trafficking for labour exploitation. Entrepreneurial skills include creativity, innovation and risk-taking, as well as the ability to plan and manage projects in order to achieve objectives. Entrepreneurial skills were considered as a vehicle for social change and innovations in combating human trafficking (Bain, 2017). It's the government through their ministries concern and the NGOs to ensure the awareness of entrepreneurial skills.

Again, the respondents agreed that lack of business opportunity remains a push factor for the youth to engage in human trafficking for labour exploitation. Availability of business opportunity was considered as a vehicle for fighting against human trafficking for labour exploitation. Bushe (2019) argues that, lack of business opportunity among the youth is a driver to social evils in East Africa. Therefore, the government must provide the conducive environment for business for the youth so as to start a business for reducing the restrictions for starting a new business for example

to pay a reasonable tax, because the funds these businesses provide will help the youth to create and maintain homes and services for those who find freedom.

### **5.2.2 Influence of Poverty on Human Trafficking Among the Youth**

In examining the influence of poverty on human trafficking among the youth; the findings discovered that, majority of the respondents' agreed that, income inequality among people influences human trafficking for labour exploitation. According to Konrad (2014), the causes of trafficking are complex, and there are numerous contributing factors such as unequal economic development of different countries and income inequality among the people (youth). The government must Increase the income of the poorest individuals through supplemental income, including social security, temporary assistance for needy families and tax credits.

### **5.2.3 Influence of Unemployment on Human Trafficking Among the Youth**

In determining the influence of unemployment on human trafficking among the youth; the findings revealed that, majority of the respondents agreed that work opportunity among the youth discourage them to engage in human trafficking for labour exploitation abroad, meaning that unemployment is one of the sources of human trafficking. Human trafficking is a growing and complex problem throughout the world, based on the field findings, the government of Tanzania must ensure to increase the employment opportunity by allowing the investors to invest and to creates good environment for the people to starts their own business (self-employed); the government of Tanzania must ensure the political stability and reasonable tax to

attract investors, through investors it could be easily to increase employment opportunity.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

From the findings obtained from the study, lack of business opportunity among the youth like access to credit, entrepreneurship and business regulation were some of the factors reported affecting Tanzania government in combating human trafficking among the youth; poverty for example income inequality, household size and lack of asset ownership also are the reported factors affecting Tanzania government in combating human trafficking among the youth and unemployment also was the reported factors affecting Tanzania government in combating human trafficking among the youth. The findings of this study emphasised those current factors affecting Tanzania government in combating human trafficking among the youth; thus, comprehensive and coordinated efforts involving government agencies, communities, and other stakeholders are needed to help curb human trafficking and its consequences.

### **5.4 Recommendations**

Based on the research findings and conclusion, the study recommends the following to the Government and the Local Government Authority.

#### **5.4.1 Government**

The Government of Tanzania should continue educating and empowering the communities about human trafficking especially for the youth, to increase access to



credit and creating a conducive environment for the employment opportunities. Also, the government should ensure it has increased awareness and knowledge of human trafficking as a form of violence against humanity in the communities.

Finally, to eradicate this problem, it is without a doubt that the Government of Tanzania should initiate and implement policies and laws which emphasize equality among all citizens. NGOs are supposed to provide a multidisciplinary and joint responsibility approach, such as the greater awareness to the public about the scourge of human trafficking. There should also be concerted effort from all stakeholders to work in collaboration and prioritisations of human trafficking cases brought to their attention.

#### **5.4.2 Local Government (Ward and Village/ Street)**

The local government in Tanzania refers to the ward and village or street leaders. These are the primary person after the family who can protect and prevent trafficking of youth from their localities. Much as they have these responsibilities, the local authorities need to work with other stakeholders and the communities to make sure they prevent and protect trafficking of all vulnerable victims especially the youth and to make sure they protect all the victims reintegrated back in their communities by Putting in place bylaws that will encourage parents to register the movement or transfer of their children. This will involve the identity of the person and place where the children are taken to.

## **5.5 Areas for Further Research**

Training and educational awareness cannot be seen as a panacea to solve all omissions, failures and misunderstandings on human trafficking. Research is needed into what training works and why; how it is best delivered and by whom; where, and in what circumstances. Could the training and education materials be inadequate in raising awareness to curb human trafficking? These and other related areas need further researching to augment the existing studies on human trafficking.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Introduction and Consent

Dear respondent:

My name is **Stanslaus S. Kanjobe**, a student at Open University of Tanzania. I am conducting research on factors affecting Tanzania government in combating human trafficking among the youth: A Case Study of Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA) as part of my Master Degree of Humanitarian Action, Cooperation and Development (MHACD). I would very much appreciate your participation in this research. There may be no direct benefits to you as a participant in the proposed study but the findings from the study may be beneficial to other stakeholders in our country, there will be no any risk from the participating from the proposed study apart from time spent, your participation in the proposed study is entirely voluntary and your free to refuse to take part or withdraw at any time. The interview will take not more than 20 minutes to complete. All of the answers you will provide will remain confidential. I hope you will participate effectively in this study since your views are very important.

At this juncture, do you want to ask me anything about this study?

May we start with the interview now?

Interviewer signature..... Date.....

Respondent agrees to be interviewed .....

Respondent does not agree to be interviewed.....

Investigator signature..... Date.....

## **Appendix II: Questionnaire for the Youth**

### **Personal Information**

*NB: Always tick/mark the Letter Corresponding to the Response except Were Stated Otherwise.*

#### **1. Sex**

- a) Male
- b) Female

#### **2. Age**

- a) 15-19
- b) 20-24
- c) 25-29
- d) 30-35

#### **3. Highest level of Education reached**

- i) Holder of Certificate
- ii) Diploma Holder
- iii) Degree holder
- iv) Master Degree Holder

#### **4. Work Experience**

- i) Below 5 years
- ii) 5 – 10 years
- iii) Above 10 years

### **General Questions on Human Trafficking**

#### **5. Have you heard of youth being taken abroad for labour exploitation?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

Do you know anybody that has been taken abroad for labour exploitation?

- a) Yes
- b) No

6. If yes, how is he/she related to you?

- a) Friend
- b) Cousin
- c) Niece
- d) Any other.....

7. Is the person still there?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If he returned, what is he /she doing?

Planning to go back

Own business

Nothing

Other.....

### 8. Objectives Based Questions

S/N	Question	Response		
		Agree	Neutral	Disagree
<b>Business Opportunity</b>				
1	Lack of business opportunity caused by lack of credit influence human trafficking among the youth			
2	Lack of business opportunity caused by entrepreneurship Skills influence human trafficking among the youth			
3	Lack of business opportunity caused by business regulation influence human trafficking among the youth			
<b>Poverty</b>				
4	Youth who own assets be it movable or immovable can hardly be involved in human trafficking			
5	Income inequality among the youth influence human trafficking among the youth			
6	Size of house hold (family members) influence the human trafficking among the youth			

<b>Unemployment</b>				
7	Unemployment caused by lack of skill mismatch to the available jobs influence human trafficking among the youth			
8	Unemployment caused by corruption influence human trafficking among the youth			
9	Unemployment caused by lack of work opportunity influence human trafficking among the youth			

**Thank you for your cooperation**

### Appendix III: Semi-Structured Interview Guide for Key Informants

***NB: Always tick/mark the Letter Corresponding to the Response except Stated Otherwise.***

#### Personal Information

1. Sex

(i) Male ..... (ii) Female .....

2. Age

a) 20-30

b) 31-40

c) 41-50

d) Above 51

3. Highest level of Education reached

(i) Holder of Certificate ..... (ii) Diploma Holder .....

(iii) Degree holder ..... (iv) Master Degree Holder .....

4. Work Experience

(i) Below 5 years ..... (ii) 5 – 10 years .....

(iii) 11 – 15 years ..... (iv) Above 15 years.....

#### Research Questions Based on Objectives

**Objective: One** to examine the influence of business opportunity in human trafficking among the youth in Tanzania

1. It argued that lack of business opportunity influences the youth to engage in human trafficking. I seek your opinion in this

.....

2. It is argued that human trafficking cannot end because it has been present for long time. How far this claim is valid?

.....

**Objective Two:** to assess the influence of poverty on human trafficking among the youth in Tanzania for labour exploitations abroad

3. People have different views on the poverty as a factor that drive the youth to be engaged in human trafficking. I seek your opinion on this.

.....

**Objective Three:** to determine the influence of unemployment on human trafficking among the youth in Tanzania for labor exploitations abroad

4. Unemployment is a drive for youth to be engaged in human trafficking. How far is this true?

.....

5. What is your suggestion to end the human trafficking business among the youth?

.....

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION**

## Appendix IV: Research Clearance Letters

### THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

P.O. Box 23409  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
<http://www.openuniversity.ac.tz>



Tel: 255-22-2668992/2668445  
ext.2101  
Fax: 255-22-2668759  
E-mail: [dpgs@out.ac.tz](mailto:dpgs@out.ac.tz)

**Our Ref: PG2017997158**

**21<sup>st</sup> September 2021**

Command Officer,

Police Airports,

P. O. Box.02,

**DAR ES SALAAM.**

#### **RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE**

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you **Mr.KANJOBE, Stanslaus Samwel, Reg No: PG2017997158** pursuing **Master of Humanitarian Action Cooperation and Development (MHACD)**. We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled **"The Challenges Facing Government Organs to Combat Human Trafficking in Tanzania: A Case study of Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA)"**. He will collect his data at your office from 22<sup>nd</sup> September to 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2021.

In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours,

**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

Prof. Magreth S. Bushesha

**DIRECTOR OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES.**



# THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

## DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

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E-mail: [dpgs@out.ac.tz](mailto:dpgs@out.ac.tz)

Our Ref: PG2017997158

21<sup>st</sup> September 2021

Director General,  
Tanzania Airports Authority,  
P. O. Box.03,  
**DAR ES SALAAM.**

### RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE

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**Our Ref: PG2017997158**

**21<sup>st</sup> September 2021**

Commissional General of Immigration,

P. O. Box.01,

**DODOMA.**

### **RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE**

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

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