

**EFFECT OF GREEN CUSTOMS INITIATIVES ON GAME TROPHY TRADE-
IN KENYA**

JULIUS OKUMU MANYALA

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMICS, ACCOUNT, AND FINANCE IN THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION, JOMO
KENYATTA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY**

2019

DECLARATION

I declare that this project to be my original work and has never been presented in any course or learning institution for an award.

Signed _____ Date _____

Julius Okumu Manyala

HDB335/C016/4553/2016

This proposal has been submitted for examination with my approval as University Supervisor.

Signed _____ Date _____

Mr. Owuor Ominde

Supervisor

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this project foremost to my parents for enabling and facilitating me to take part in this entire course and lastly to siblings for their encouragement and support through my studies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Almighty God for seeing me through this journey. Secondly, I give gratitude to my supervisor, Mr. Ominde for his time, patience, encouragement, and guidance all through the period when I was doing my research. His comments and suggestions and advice were of much help to the undertaking without which the study would not have been a success. Thirdly I give special thanks to my close family, for their continuous encouragement and emotional support, without which, this journey would not have been possible. Finally, a thank you to my colleagues, whose insights and inspirations assisted in this study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	xi
DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS	xii
ABSTRACT	xiv
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.1.1 Global Perspective on Green Customs Initiative.....	1
1.1.2 Regional Perspective on Green Customs Initiative	3
1.1.3 Local Perspective on Green Customs Initiative	5
1.2 Statement of the Problem	7
1.3 Objectives of the Study	9
1.3.1 General Objective	9
1.3.2 Specific Objective	9
1.4 Research Questions	9
1.5 Significance of the studies	9
1.5.1 Customs and Border officers	9
1.5.2 Kenya Wildlife Service	10
1.5.4 Researchers	10
1.5.5 Government	11
1.6 Scope of the Study	11

1.7 Limitations of the study	11
CHAPTER TWO.....	12
LITERATURE REVIEW	12
2.1 Introduction	12
2.2 Theoretical Review.....	12
2.2.1 Systems Theory	12
2.2.2 Governance Theory	14
2.3 Conceptual Framework	15
2.4 Empirical Review	20
2.4.1 Customs Documentation	21
2.4.2 Scanning systems.....	21
2.4.3 Training and Development.....	22
2.4.4 Game Trophy Trade	23
2.5 Critique of the Existing Literature.....	24
2.6 Summary of Literature Review	25
2.7 Research Gaps	26
CHAPTER THREE.....	27
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	27
3.1 Introduction	27
3.2 Research Design	27
3.3 Target Population	28
3.4 Sampling Technique and Sample Size	28
3.5 Research Instruments.....	29
3.6 Data Collection Procedures	30
3.7 Pilot Testing.....	31
3.7.1 Validity Test	31

3.7.2 Reliability Test	31
3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation	32
CHAPTER FOUR	34
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	34
4.1 Introduction	34
4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate	34
4.3 Reliability of Research Instrument	34
4.4 Demographic Information	35
4.4.1 Gender	35
4.4.2 Age of Respondents.....	36
4.4.3 Educational Qualification	37
4.4.4 Respondents Work Experience.....	37
4.5 Customs documentation in implementing the Green Customs Initiative	38
4.6 Scanning systems used to implement Green Custom Initiatives.....	40
4.7 Training and Development in Implementing the Green Customs Initiative	43
4.8 Game Trophy Trade in Kenya	45
4.9 Correlation Analysis	46
4.10 Regression Analysis	48
CHAPTER FIVE	52
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	52
5.1 Introduction	52
5.2 Summary.....	52
5.2.1 Customs Documentation	52
5.2.2 Scanning Systems	53
5.2.3 Training and Development	53
5.2.4 Game Trophy Trade in Kenya.....	53

5.3 Conclusion	54
5.3.1 Customs Documentation	54
5.3.2 Scanning Systems	54
5.3.3 Training and Development	55
5.4.4 Game trophy trade	55
5.4 Recommendations	56
5.5 Areas for Further Research	57
REFERENCES	58
APPENDICES.....	61
Appendix I: Introduction Letter.....	61
Appendix II: Questionnaire for Custom & Border Patrol officers	62

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 1 Target Population	28
Table 3. 1 Sample Size	29
Table 4. 1 Response Rate	34
Table 4. 2 Reliability	35
Table 4. 3 Gender of Respondents	35
Table 4. 4 Educational Qualification	37
Table 4.5 Work experience in KRA	38
Table 4.6 Customs Documentation enforcing Green Customs Initiatives	39
Table 4.7 Scanning systems used to implement Green Custom Initiatives	41
Table 4.8 Customs and Border Patrol officers Training and Development	43
Table 4.9 Game Trophy Trade in Kenya	45
Table 4.10 Correlation Analysis	47
Table 4.11 Model Summary	48
Table 4.12 ANOVA	49
Table 4.13 Regression Coefficients	50

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework	15
Figure 4.1 Age of Respondents	36

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna
GCI	Green Customs Initiative
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
JKIA	Jomo Kenyatta International Airport
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGOs	Non- governmental Organizations
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USD	United States Dollar
WCO	World Customs Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), establishes the legal framework and procedural mechanism for preventing international trade in endangered species and regulating the trade in other species. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild, and it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 35,000 species of animals and plants. (KWS, 2015).

Customs Verification – Verification is the evaluation of whether or not a product, service, or system conforms to regulation, requirement, specification, or imposed condition. This involves scanning of cargo to ensure that the contents are in tandem with what was declared. (CITES, 2007)

Game Trophy Trade – Game animals are birds and mammals commonly hunted for sport and food. It includes the big game such as the elephant, rhino, antelope, lion, bears and many more. Some of the birds facing extinction and listed in CITES appendix are African Grey Parrot, owls, White-necked Rockfowl, Java sparrow and many more. Game trophy trade originates from trophy hunting. Trophy hunting is broadly defined as the killing of carefully selected animals, frequently big game such as rhinos, elephants, lions, pumas and bears. But most countries have banned trophy hunting leaving interested parties to indulge in poaching. When it comes to trading game trophies, there is a lot of restrictions in both importation and exportation making lots of interested parties to participate in wildlife trafficking (Jordi Casamitjana, 2016).

Green Customs Initiative – is a partnership of international organizations cooperating to prevent the illegal trade in environmentally-sensitive commodities and substances and to facilitate the legal trade. Its objective is to enhance the capacity of customs and other relevant border control officers to monitor and facilitate the legal trade and to detect and prevent illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities covered by relevant trade-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and international conventions (UNEP, 2008).

Multilateral Environmental Agreements - are agreements between several parties to pursue specific measures aimed at protecting the environment and conserving natural resources. (Rinkesh, 2018).

Scanning systems - Ever since 9/11, governments around the world have worked to improve air travel security. Visual inspections may be enough when checking small items. Large items though, like luggage and shipping crates, need more thorough searches. X-ray imaging security is ideal for searching items without opening and manually inspecting each one. The tools are quick and reliable and produce detailed images showing what's inside each scanned object. (Astrophysics, 2017).

Training and Development - Training refers to a systematic setup where employees are instructed and taught matters of technical knowledge related to their jobs. It focuses on teaching employees how to use particular machines or how to do specific tasks to increase efficiency. Whereas, Development refers to the overall holistic and educational growth and maturity of people in managerial positions (Toppr, 2018).

World Customs Organization - is an international intergovernmental organization that specializes in Customs matters. The WCO improves the efficiency and effectiveness of member Customs administrations, thereby supporting them to contribute successfully to national development goals, particularly in the areas of trade facilitation, revenue collection, community protection, and national security. (WCO, 2018).

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study examined the Green Customs Initiative effect on game trophy trade. The specific objectives of this study were to investigate the effect of Customs documentation on Game Trophy Trade, to examine the effect of scanning systems on Game Trophy Trade and to determine the effect of training and development on Game Trophy Trade. This study was anchored on the relevant theories such as System theory, governance theory and human capital theory. The descriptive research design was used to conduct this study. The target population comprised of 205 participants. The unit of observation was composed of the Customs & Border Control Department based at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. Stratified and simple random sampling was used to obtain a representative sample size the target population. Research instrument of both structured and semi-structured was used to collect the primary data. A pilot test of 10% of the respondents was conducted using Cronbach's alpha to measure the reliability of the research instrument. The collected primary data was edited, coded, classified and tabulated then entered into a spreadsheet and analysed using frequencies and percentages. Data was analysed with the help of statistical packages for the social science version 24 and presented in tables, pie, charts and graphs. Multiple liner Regression model $Yt = \beta_0 + \beta_1X1 + \beta_2X2 + \beta_3X3$ was used to show hypothesized relationships between variables. This study concluded that certificate of origin has enabled Customs and border patrol officers to know the country of origin of those game trophies transiting or moving in and out of the country. It does help in tracing back wildlife traffickers during the investigation. Also it concluded that scanning systems as one of the factors affecting Green Customs procedures indicated that X-ray has facilitated the protection of legitimate game trophy trade through screening of baggage and containers. The correlation results showed that; a positively strong Pearson correlation exists between customs documentation and training and development ($r = 0.791$, $P\text{-value} = 0.03$). This study found that customs documentation regulates game trophy trade by enforcing permits and certificate of origin on game trophy traders. This study also found that the Customs and border control scanners assist in taming smuggling of the game trophies during transit, export and import. It was found that training and development on Customs and border patrol officers have facilitated the protection of game trophy trade by them able to enforce Green customs initiative at the borders. This study established that game trophy trade still exists in Kenya despite the effort of the government of Kenya. Several game trophy seizure have been made in Kenya. This study recommended that the government should align the verification process with up to date technology advancement and as well improve the enactment of prosecution procedures that cut off cartels in-game trophies. More training of officers is also an issue as fewer Customs and border patrol officers have participated in the WCO INAMA workshop. There is a need to provide proper training on how to deal with criminals destroying our wildlife-rich resources. Therefore, further research should be undertaken to identify other channels being used to transport wildlife products acquired illegally.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

This study examines the factors influencing the implementation of green customs initiatives in Kenya. This chapter entails the background of the study, statement of the problem, the significance of the study, objectives of the study and the conceptual framework.

1.1.1 Global Perspective on Green Customs Initiative

Green customs initiative, launched in 2004, is a partnership of international organizations cooperating to enhance the capacity of customs and other relevant border enforcement personnel to deal with trade in environmentally sensitive items. It offers an integrated approach for providing information, training and awareness-raising to facilitate legal trade in such commodities and prevent their illegal trade.

Environmental crime is a significant and increasingly lucrative business. National and international crime syndicates worldwide earn an estimated US\$ 20-30 billion dollars annually from hazardous waste dumping, smuggling proscribed hazardous materials, and exploiting and trafficking protected natural resources. Illegal international trade in environmentally-sensitive commodities such as ozone-depleting substances, toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes, endangered species and living modified organisms is an international problem with serious consequences. It can directly threaten human health and the environment; contribute to species loss; result in revenue loss for governments; and undermine the success of international environmental agreements by circumventing

agreed rules and procedures (Dr. Ezra Clark, 2019).

Customs and border protection officers constitute the front line of every country's defence against trans-boundary illegal trade. When it comes to environmental protection, in relation to Customs, most countries abide by the multilateral environmental agreement. MEAs treaty is related to environment applying to more than two states. MEAs objective includes protecting public health and the environment, to ensure global sustainability, confining environmental problems, financial assistance and solidarity. Amongst the global environmental issues that MEAs addresses include depletion of the ozone layer, hazardous waste, biological diversity, organic pollutants, trade in endangered species and many more. (Community,2019).

Customs administration plays a vital role in environmental protection at borders. They ensure compliance with the provisions of MEAs and national legislation, are tasked with monitoring the trade in certain environmentally sensitive goods and endangered species, with identifying and detecting smuggling and other offences, and with helping to raise users' awareness of this illicit trade. Environmental crime affects all of our society, for example, poaching of endangered species affects the income of rural populations and has driven some species to the brink of extinction. Environmental crime by its nature is trans-boundary and, in many cases, involves cross border criminal syndicates. Globalization at the same time facilitates the movement of environmentally harmful commodities unpunished (Kunio Mikuriya, 2009).

Environmental crime is a serious global problem that has wide implications on national and international security, social and economic development and habitation. Illegal trade in wildlife is one of the environmental crimes simply because it can lead to an extinction of wildlife species. To fight this vice, the international community came

together and formed several MEAs with International trade-related provisions, such as the CITES. Customs plays a major role in the implementation of these MEAs and the fight against environmental crime. The WCO has partnered and took part in GCI since 2001. This is because one of the World Customs Organization strategic goals is to protect society, public health, and safety (WCO, 2018). WCO aids in regulating trade in these items through border points has been found to be one of the most effective methods of saving these species. Trade-in endangered wildlife species have been harmonized by MEAs in Species CITES with the aim to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild (Trophy Solutions Africa, 2017). Most of the MEAs are implemented by customs administrations at national borders.

1.1.2 Regional Perspective on Green Customs Initiative

The Regional Green Customs Workshop in East-Africa: Enhancing the Capacity of Customs on the International Trade in “Environmentally-sensitive” Commodities was held on 11-13 October 2017 in Kigali, Rwanda. Environmental crime has become a lucrative business mainly because it involves but not limited to hazardous waste dumping, smuggling proscribed hazardous materials, exploiting and trafficking protected natural resources. Illegal international trade in environmentally- sensitive commodities such as ozone-depleting substances (ODS)toxic chemical, hazardous wastes, endangered species and living modified organisms has seriously undermined the effectiveness of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) by circumventing rules and procedures agreed in international treaties. MEAs are legally-binding global accords that address global environmental issues. (WCO, 2018).

China has long been one of the world's biggest markets for ivory, but as of 2018, all trade in ivory and ivory products in the country is illegal. However, Hong Kong is not covered by the new laws. It is a major ivory trading hub, with most customers believed to be mainland Chinese. (BBC News, 2018). While a fall 2018 survey seemed to suggest that demand for ivory was easing up, more recent research suggests that the illegal ivory trade is still going strong in trafficking hotspots, like at the China-Vietnam border. Recently Vietnamese customs seized over nine tones of ivory found in a container shipment from the Republic of Congo, thought to be the largest ivory seizure in recorded history (Congthuong, 2019).

Most environmental problems encountered in the world today have a transboundary nature and a global impact, and they can only be addressed effectively through the kind of international co-operation and shared responsibility made possible through MEAs. Several MEAs regulate the cross-border movement of items, substances and products, mainly in the form of imports, exports and re-exports. This gives the front-line Customs and border-protection officers responsible for controlling trade across borders a very important role in protecting the national and global environment (Koech, 2017). Customs and border protection officers are considered the first link in the “compliance and enforcement chain” against trans-boundary illegal trade. Green Customs is designed to complement and enhance existing customs training efforts under the respective agreements.

The Secretariats of MEAs that include trade provisions, such as the Basel Convention on the Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete

the Ozone Layer, have already instituted capacity building programs for customs officials, in cooperation with the WCO, at both the national and regional levels. (Lyorah,2016).

1.1.3 Local Perspective on Green Customs Initiative

Kenya is a world attraction mainly because of its rich abundance of wildlife, most of which can be found in its national park and reserves. However, Kenya happens to be a popular transit point for illegal wildlife products, which originates from Africa's heads to Asia through Vietnam (AFP, 2017). There has been a growing demand for game trophies especially the elephant ivory and rhino horn which has prompted an astounding rise in poaching (Scanlon, 2013). Southeast Asia and China are the biggest destinations of these illegal trophies. Growing uses of game trophies in Asia include the giving of ivory as a high-value gift, and rhino horn as, a cure for cancer, and hangovers. (Brooks, 2013).

Kenya is among the countries that have adopted GCI. Since Kenya is a member of UNEP, WCO, and WTO, it has embraced safeguarding measures aimed at protecting endangered species of flora and fauna by taking part in Green Customs Initiatives and by becoming a member of CITES. Kenya became a signatory State to the CITES Convention when its voluntary y joined on 13th March 1979. CITES is among the multilateral environmental agreements. CITES aims to ensure that International trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild, and it accords varying degrees of protection to more than 35,000species of animals and plants (KWS, 2015). Kenya is a Key player in illegal wildlife trafficking owing partly to the strategic location of the Indian Ocean coast making it a suitable transit country for wildlife trophies and products.

Nationally, the Government of Kenya has made strides by creating national legislation to safeguard wildlife animals in the country. For instance, the Government of Kenya has prohibited Sports hunting as well as legislation to protect Kenyan's Wildlife from being exterminated. Customs administrations play a big role in implementing CITES at borders. Some of the game animals found in Kenya, that are listed in CITES appendix include the cheetah, leopard, rhinoceros, elephants, crocodiles, tortoises and many others. Customs and border officers are the first line in defence in fighting against trans-border environmental crime at national boundaries. Customs and border officers at the border help prevent smuggled goods from reaching the domestic market.

JKIA is Kenyan's largest airport and it's the busiest airport in Eastern and Central Africa serving as a major hub in East Africa for cargo and tourist passengers (Lyorah, 2016). JKIA provides direct flight connections to Europe, the Middle East, and the African Continent. With Kenya being an important transit route for ivory and other wildlife products, JKIA becomes vulnerable to wildlife crime. JKIA is one of the points of exit and entry where game trophies move out and through heading to Asian countries where major markets for Ivory and rhino horns are mainly found.

KRA's Customs and Border Control Department's role involves collecting revenue on behalf of the government and facilitating legitimate trade and protecting its society from illegal entry and exit of prohibited goods. These places Customs officers assigned to verify export and import entries of merchandise, clear passengers, collect duties, and enforce various provisions of Customs and related laws in the frontline to fight wildlife crime. Customs officers with the help of adopting GCI, they have measures in place to prevent illegal international trade and travel of game trophies (Rasath,2017).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Kenya is a world attraction for its rich wildlife, most of which can be found in its national parks and reserves. Kenya faces poaching challenges which have forced wildlife numbers to dwindle at dangerous levels due to the illegal trade of game trophies for a long time despite preservative measures done by the Government of Kenya such as the banning of trophy hunting. Kenya banned trophy hunting in 1977. Prohibited wildlife trade is now the fourth most lucrative transnational crime after drugs, arms, and human trafficking. Illegal wildlife trade has been taking place in the country and the country has become a suitable transit country for wildlife trophies and products due to its strategic location of the Indian Ocean coast thereby making it a key player in the prohibited wildlife trafficking.

The prohibited wildlife trade is being promoted by the Global demand of game trophies with the high monetary reward which puts endangered species under threat of extinction. The implication of Illegal wildlife trafficking is disastrous for Kenya as wildlife is critical in serving vital ecological functions that are life-supporting in nature such as protecting major water towers that are found in protected areas which are home to the wildlife. Similarly, those endangered species are wildlife that is a major tourist attraction that plays a major role in promoting the Kenyans' economy (Udoto, 2012). The risk arising from the illegal trade and poaching of endangered species caused Kenya to protect its endangered species.

Kenya joined other countries to protect endangered species by adopting the Green Customs Initiative approach and fighting environmental crimes. Kenya has made several seizures pertaining to the illegal trade of game trophies, for instance in 2016, twenty-one illegal game trophies were seized between January and April 4TH 2016

(Wanjala, 2016). The seized miscellaneous trophies include ivory, pangolin scales, wildlife skins, and teeth among others. This proves there is illegal game trophy trade taking place in Kenya. Despite joining GCI by the government of Kenya the problem illegal trade is not likely to abate as trading in-game trophies is a lucrative business worth USD\$91 - USD\$258 billion annually and is rising five to seven per cent annually, which is two to three times the rate of the global economy (Clark,2017).

Concurring with this view is Bending (2015) who observes that poaching is mostly driven by poverty, corruption, poor public education, and weak regulation and implementation of policies. Statistics show that, in the months of January to March 2014, Kenya lost 51 elephants to poaching, the total population of which was at 38,000 by that time (Kaberia, 2014). The two animals are the most important among the big five in terms of attracting tourism. Recently a total of twenty-one seizures have been made at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) from January to April 4th, 2016 (Murimi, 2016).

Customs officers through the Green Customs Initiative should be able to enforce national environmental commitments and environmental protection. Customs officers can achieve this by seizing illegally traded commodities, capture smuggler and facilitate legal trade in and out of the country. Failing in this noble responsibility will be catastrophic to the nation. Green Customs Initiative if implemented well by customs officers it will curb or reduce illegal game trophy trade in the country.

No studies on effect of green customs initiatives on game trophy trade-in Kenya: but studies carried out in the poaching in Kenya by Murimi (2016) and Kaberia (2014). It was therefore deemed necessary to carry out the above statistics that the researcher

opted to carry out a study to analyze factors influencing the effect of Green Customs Initiative on game trophy in Kenya.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The overall objective of this study was to examine the effect of Green Customs initiatives on game trophy trade in Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objective

- i. To examine the effect of Customs documentation on Game Trophy Trade in Kenya.
- ii. To determine the effect of scanning systems on Game Trophy Trade in Kenya.
- iii. To investigate the effect of training and development on Game Trophy Trade in Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What is the effect of Customs documentation on Game Trophy Trade in Kenya?
- ii. What is the effect of the scanning systems on Game Trophy Trade in Kenya?
- iii. What is the effect of training and development on Game Trophy Trade in Kenya?

1.5 Significance of the studies

The findings of this study will redound to better measures of green customs initiatives on game trophies trade in Kenya. It will benefit many stakeholders as follows:

1.5.1 Customs and Border officers

The study will assist Customs and border officers in improving their ways of

implementing green customs initiatives especially based on CITES. The findings of this study will also help other government in different countries to understand issues facing trade in-game trophies and therefore help them come up with policies and strategies to streamline this trade.

1.5.2 Kenya Wildlife Service

The study will acquire Kenya wildlife service knowledge on the effect of green customs initiatives on game trophy trade in Kenya. This will lead to the formulation and implementation of policies geared towards enhancing green customs initiatives on game trophies.

1.5.3 Community

The study will assist the community in safeguarding their endangered species by them knowing the importance of collaborating with government agencies in fighting wildlife trafficking. Also, the study will enlighten them in knowing the importance of safeguarding endangered species from wildlife traffickers.

1.5.4 Researchers

The findings of this study will add knowledge to the academic world and also help them to identify areas that require further research. It will give them insight into the effect of green customs initiatives on game trophy trade. A good number of the general public do not have insight into what the Authority does in terms of protecting endangered species from being extinct. In Kenya, the public is aware that poaching of wildlife animals was banned but poaching and wildlife trafficking activities still exist. Despite the public knowing that poaching and wildlife trafficking still exist, they do not

know the magnitude of trade taking place in these endangered species as most wildlife trafficking cases are not dealt with the seriousness which is required. This will enhance their knowledge on the same and also help them to identify areas that require further research.

1.5.5 Government

The research is useful to the government for the formulation of the relevant policies and financial support for technological advancement, for Customs operations. It will enable the government to come up with policies and financial aid in curbing illegal international trade of endangered species.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study will investigate the effect of green customs initiatives on game trophy trade in Kenya. It targets the Customs Officers and Kenya wildlife service officers based at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, as they are believed to have first-hand information about the effect of the Green Customs Initiative that is being sought by the researcher. Data collection is expected to commence in February 2019.

1.7 Limitations of the study

This study encountered a number of limitations. To start with, there was difficulty in gaining access to the sampled respondent. The limitation was mitigated by seeking consent from the customs and border control management who helped to reach out to them.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the discussion of the research content that will be used. This chapter will comprise of the introduction, theoretical review, the conceptual framework, the empirical review, and the research gap. The contents of this chapter will give an assessment of the current state of this research including previous studies on the topic, the key findings, and the methodologies used.

2.2 Theoretical Review

A theoretical framework is a collection of interrelated concepts. It guides research to determine what things to measure, and what statistical relationships to look for (Defee et al., 2010). A good research should be grounded in theory (Mentzer et al., 2008). This study was guided by the institutional theory, trade firm theory and queuing theory. These theories clearly explain the research in line with the topic.

2.2.1 Systems Theory

Systems theory was devised by Ludwig von Bertalanffy in the 1940s. Ross Ashby later advanced it in 1956. The proponents of systems theory are of the opinion that real systems are open to, and interact with, their environments, and that they can acquire qualitatively new properties through emergence, resulting in continual evolution (Heylighen, 1992).

Systems Theory views the world in terms of the interrelationships of objects with one another (Barrett, 2014). Similarly, wildlife is part of this system in its own right. The

economy of our country is dependent on this wildlife as they attract tourists who in turn bring in the much-needed revenue to develop the countries. Tourism also creates employment for the local people and stimulates the need to improve the infrastructure in the affected areas. Equally, the wildlife habitats where these animals reside are protected areas, which also act as water catchments areas. These water towers provide much-needed water for the countries. Water is one of the most essential resources for any ecosystem to thrive. Every living organism including human beings depends on it for survival.

Wildlife lives in protected forests that according to Sodhi and Ehrlich (2010) provide human beings with essential services, limitless and helpful goods and other services such as food, medicines, pollination, pest control, and flood protection. Therefore, human beings who are the dominant species on earth have a moral obligation to ensure long term persistence of forests coral reefs as well as the wildlife and birds.

To show the interrelationship between wildlife and other species, Bending (2015) opines that wildlife trafficking undermines biodiversity by risking or wiping out trafficked species, causes ecosystem balance when some predators are eliminated from the food chain, and sometimes the introduction of dangerous diseases and infections which threatens native species. Destroying natural resources that are sources government tax revenue, profits in areas such as agricultural industries, fisheries, and forestry require environmental security to bloom and attract additional investment.

This close relationship is, however, likely to be disrupted when illegal trade in wildlife trophies may thrive. It is therefore imperative to balance between people, their environment and the wildlife in order not to disrupt this neat interconnectedness among them. Consequently, human actions on biodiversity will determine how these systems

affect one another.

2.2.2 Governance Theory

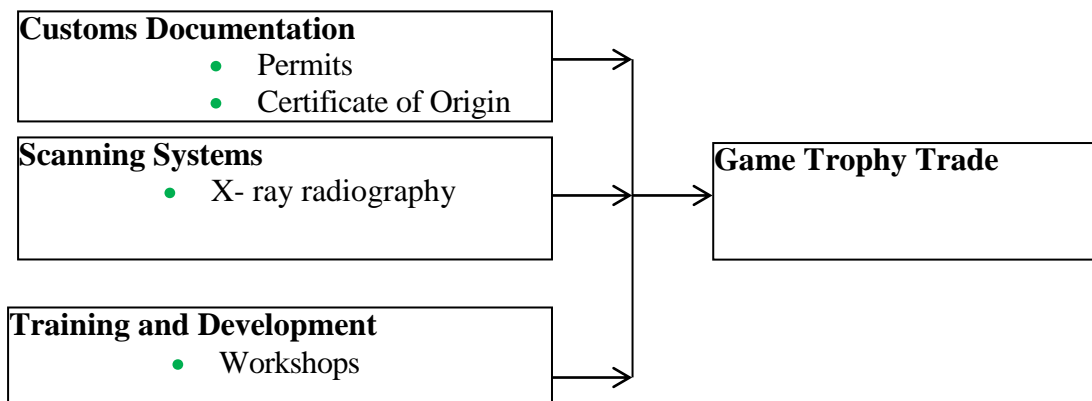
Pollitt (2005) has – somewhat ironically argued that there are certain “hardy perennials” of contemporary public policy and public management. These hardy perennials include conceptual entities such as bureaucracy, network, decentralization, power and governance. The last one of these, governance profoundly anchored in the New Public Management and New Public Governance doctrines have virtually been an unassailable concept in the management and public policy sciences for decades now. Governance definitely has a kind of pivotal place in recent public management and public policy discourses. Governance allows the government to maintain and make things run smoothly through policy making and delegating powers to certain institutions to carry out work on its behalf. Governance identifies the blurring of boundaries and responsibilities for tackling social and economic issues. The concept of governance applies to multiple forms of collective action. The governance concept can be applied in four areas: global space, national space, organizational space, service space governance and community governance.

2.2.3 Human Capital Theory

Human Capital theory was proposed by Theodore Schultz (1961) and developed by Gary Becker (1964) who classified expenditures on human capital as an investment rather than consumption. Human capital can be defined as knowledge, skills, attitudes, aptitudes, and other acquired traits contributing to production. Human capital theory suggests that education or training raises the productivity of workers by imparting useful knowledge and skills, hence raising workers’ future income by increasing their lifetime earnings (Becker,1964).

2.3 Conceptual Framework

A Conceptual Framework is a model of presentation of the relationship between variables in the study (Kamau, Githi, & Njau, 2014). The conceptual framework can, therefore, be described as the road map to be followed by the study in the process of seeking answers to the issues raised in a study. Variable, in this case, refers to a variable as a measurable characteristic that assumes different values among the subjects (Creswell, 2014). The conceptual framework for this study is presented in Figure 2.1:



Independent Variables

Dependent Variable

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

2.3.1 Customs Documentation

Customs officers and border control officers ensure that any goods entering or leaving their country comply with national laws. Member countries of MEAs include those agreements into their national laws and regulations. CITES under the MEAs empowers the Customs officers, or border control officers, in the CITES process is to conduct documentary check in order to verify the documents submitted and ensure that they correspond to the actual goods. In Kenya, traders that wish to import, export and re-export wildlife species have to get an import, export or re-export permit from the

Kenya Wildlife Service. Whether the wildlife species is meant for commercial breeding or trade, KWS solely has that mandate to issue those permits. Game trophy trade is regulated by customs documentation through allowing and restricting the movement of life and dead animals getting in and out of the country.

When importing or exporting goods to other countries, a certificate of origin will be required. Certificate of origin is a document that certifies the country of origin of the goods, that is to say, it proves that the goods have been manufactured in that country. It is only used for exportation and importations with countries which are not part of the customs member state so that the products could benefit from the preferential regimes and of the application of tariffs that corresponds to them. From a customs and economic point of view, the origin of a good, relates to the country in which that product was: wholly obtained or sufficiently processed (Corte, 2011).

Certificate of origin will assist Customs and border patrol officers to extinguish the source of game trophies. This will assist the customs and border officers either to nab or investigate wildlife traffickers' syndicates. The certificate of origin and cites permits are to be presented together if goods are on transit and on both import or export. Although there have been cases of wildlife traffickers providing a fake certificate of origin with the aim of evading Customs and border patrol officers from inspecting their goods. The certificate of origin can help customs and border profile high-risk incoming goods and outgoing goods from the country. In Kenya several game trophies have been seized, whereby the declaration was false or the export permit was fake. Wildlife traffickers have been finding ways of manoeuvring customs and border officers.

2.3.2 Scanning Systems

Customs officers and border control officers are at the frontline of fighting transnational crime and protect the society from illegal trade. These can be done by binding with the national laws. Member countries of MEAs under the CITES have rules and regulation that govern the protection of endangered species. CITES under the MEAs empowers the Customs officers, or border control officers, in the CITES process is to conduct physical inspections, to check the validity of the documents submitted, and ensure that they correspond to the actual goods.

Technical systems such as X-ray or gamma-ray imaging equipment allow the inspection of cargo without needing to open it, which saves time and money. This is especially important given the rising volumes of trade and the static or declining levels of border staff (PWC, 2015). X-ray technology capable of scanning whole shipping containers. X-ray has been used to screen baggage and containers in airports and ports. X-ray screening of baggage has been routine for many years. X-ray of shipping containers is now a well-established technology, although the cycle of improvement remains rapid. Different border administrations have taken different paths, from light mobile systems to large fixed installations. (PETER THOMSON , 2003). With technology advancement, several scanners have been used by different Customs authority across the world: Mobile X-ray, cabinet X-ray, pallet X-ray and container X-ray.

The agency opens and examines containers if the images suggest that the cargo is potentially dangerous or does not match the manifest. Wildlife trafficking can be spotted by customs scanners thereby help regulate game trophy trade. Individuals who are unable to get a CITES permit will opt to smuggle game trophies, but with the help

of scanning system, customs officers will be able to spot those items through screening. Furthermore, with technology advancement, Customs and Border control can now screen the paperwork for nearly every container by using information about the shipper, country of origin and contents to identify containers that present a high risk of posing a terrorist threat or containing other contraband. Customs and border control are expected to profile high risk and inspect those containers with X-ray or gamma-ray image systems. (Congressional budget office, 2016).

2.3.3 Training and Development

Training involves an expert working with learners to transfer to them certain areas of knowledge or skills to improve in their current jobs (McNamara, 2008). Development is a broad, ongoing multi-faceted set of activities to bring someone or an organization up to another threshold of performance, often to perform some job or new role in the future (McNamara, 2008). According to Asare-Bediako (2002) employees must be trained, and where possible developed to meet their own career needs and the need of the organization. Training is a job or task-oriented. It aims at enabling individuals to perform better on the jobs they are currently doing. Development, on the other hand, is career-oriented rather than job-oriented. It aims at preparing people for higher responsibilities in the future (Asare-Bediako, 2002).

Organizations must, therefore, have the responsibility to develop and implement training and development systems and programmes that best help them to achieve their objectives. Noe et al. (2000) viewed training generally as a planned effort by a company to facilitate employees learning of the job-related competencies. These competencies include knowledge, skill, or behaviours that are critical for successful job performance. Customs and border patrol officers have been mandated to implement

green customs initiative, which entails protecting endangered species from going extinct.

Customs and border patrol officers have been subjected to training in order for them to exercise their duty fully and successfully. Several training workshops have been conducted on behalf of the World Customs Organisation and CITES to customs and border control officers. For instance, the WCO came up INAMA project which supports African members in CITES and illegal wildlife trade (WCO, 2018). The purpose of the Workshop was to raise awareness regarding Illegal Wildlife Trade within the participants, to build their technical capacity and knowledge in relation to CITES and to enhance their training skills.

2.3.4 Game trophy Trade

It's the trade of wildlife animals which are either life or dead. These wildlife animals can consist of full or partial body parts. Game trophy trade is driven by demand and supply, especially with the poaching and trophy hunting activities. Trophy hunting generally involves the payment of a fee by a foreign or local hunter for a hunting experience, usually guided, for one or more individuals of a particular species with specific desired characteristics. While Poaching is hunting without the approval of whoever controls or owns the land. Most countries have banned trophy hunting meaning the only option left is poaching. Currently poaching is been led by organized criminals. The growth of transnational organised crime is indisputable and its impacts vary considerably across the globe. Organised crime is characterised by networks operating trans-nationally across the global.

Wildlife trafficking has come behind other known illicit trades in drugs, arms and human beings. Scanlon (2009) reported that the growing demand for ivory and rhino horns had triggered a startling increase in poaching of wild animals, which has led the UN Office on Drugs and Crime to call for member states to increase the enforcement

on the part of exporting countries. Wildlife trafficking operates across national borders thus international collaboration and cooperation is crucial to ensure this trade is sustainable and controlled and does not threaten or endanger wildlife.

Most countries have either banned or limited game trophy trade resulting in animal trafficking. Animal trophy trafficking is driven by a ready market for animal trophies across the globe. However, some countries and regions with the highest demand include the United States, The People's Republic of China, and the European Union (Sheikh, 2008). Customs and border control have implemented a CITES, thereby at every CITES member country the check whether the trader has Customs supportive documents like the CITES permits, certificate of origin and other documents. These are to facilitate legal trade and curb illegal wildlife trafficking at the border. Secondly, wildlife traffickers are limited and threatened by Customs scanners which help identify hidden goods or false declared goods. Thirdly customs and border patrol officers are mandated to take care of the society which also includes taking care of endangered species. This is in accordance with the Green customs initiative. Thereby customs and border patrol officers are meant to have been trained in order to carry out their duties diligently. Customs documentation, Customs scanning systems and customs and border control officer training and development should be able to safeguard game trophy trade.

2.4 Empirical Review

The empirical literature highlights some issues surrounding Green Customs Initiatives. Specifically, the review addresses, Customs documentation, scanning systems and training and development officers used in enforcing the Green Customs Initiative on game trophy trade.

2.4.1 Customs Documentation

Technology advancement has brought some threat in safeguarding endangered species. There are threats of having fake permits being issued to customs and border officers. They have been occasions where false documents that purport to be CITES export permits or re-export certificates have been issued. They are often accompanied by other counterfeit, forged or falsified documents, such as veterinary health certificates, breeder or exporter licenses and animal health inspector qualification certificates(CITES, 2007).

Kamweti, Osiro, and Mwiturubani (2009) observe that Kenya is facing several challenges in the fight against trade in wild trophies. For instance, there are several hindrances in terms of lacking in deterrent sanctions, proper enforcement, policy harmonization, and adequate public participation.

2.4.2 Scanning systems

Customs and Border control need to engage new and emerging technologies as necessary tools in fighting illegal trade in wildlife trophies due to the sophistication of this trade. Weru (2016) notes that it is becoming clearer that despite efforts put forth by agencies such as KWS and Customs and Border patrol, increasingly there has emerged sophisticated poaching networks similar to organized crime have emerged in recent years. This prospect has brought even a greater challenge to the security of both wildlife and the personnel that manage and protect them.

Bending (2015) observes that modern cases of trade in wildlife trophies need to be aided by the use of technologically advanced tools such as GPS tracking of such trophy shipments. For instance, it is essential to catalogue and have a database of the number

of trophies in illegal circulation. Such data should be used to analyze and build profiles of the perpetrators involved in the trade of trophies. This kind of intelligence gathering and profiling would significantly help understanding wildlife crime and provide opportunities to mitigate the problem. It has been claimed that in Kenya it has been that only 40 per cent of the imports into the country are scanned through the modern centralised system. Therefore, not all incoming and outgoing cargo is inspected, thereby wildlife traffickers are capable of evading Customs and border patrol officers.

Although the government has made plans to enhance capacity to scan, carry out surveillance and track goods at the port of entry and those in transit. The plan about 70 per cent of cargo imports to be declared on a centralised electronic tax system in a renewed bid to nab tax cheats at major border entry points. (Munda, 2018). In most countries, the Customs and Border Protection is charged with the dual mission of securing the Nation's borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. Following the tragic events of September 11, 2001, the air transportation industry has been widely impacted. After that event, the highest level of security measures was implemented. Airport developments have been centred on increasing security (Patel, 2018).

2.4.3 Training and Development

The capacity of the staff manning Customs at the airports and across borders need to be enhanced in order to augment their ability to fight illegal trade in wildlife trophies. Weru (2016) suggest that there is a need to strengthen the capacity of wildlife crime investigative and enforcement officers upon assessment and identification of their training needs. Weru suggests training of the scenes-of-crime officers by educating them about the changes in the law and evidential requirements for prosecution. The Customs and border patrol officers are the front-line defence of a country against trans-

boundary illegal trade. Their training is therefore vital but should be integrated self-sustaining and coordinated with other agents such as KWS in order to offer a complementary approach to combating the trade in wildlife trophies. Customs and border patrol officers need to be able to distinguish game trophies and class them in accordance with CITES appendix in order to enforce the Green Customs Initiative and safeguard game trophy trade.

Lack of knowledge about the changes in the law pertaining to international trade has always hampered operations at the Customs. For instance, Ligami (2018) posits that most of the customs officers do not understand what Common Market Protocol entails. Ligami notes that cross-border traders are often harassed, asked to pay high taxes and have their products inspected by the customs officials. Further, Customs officials from common border posts are blamed for carrying out double checks instead of one cross-border check, which is meaningless and a waste of time. Customs officials have been blamed for the failure to familiarize themselves with new rules, regulations, and agreements that are regularly passed. This implies that implementation of such external tariffs has been a challenge.

2.4.4 Game Trophy Trade

Scholars argue that over-reliance on CITES on regulation to control trade, without giving consideration to other causal factors creates a policy lacuna. This is reflected in trade-driven population declines of many listed species and is particularly apparent where high-value species are concerned (Challender, 2015). Relying on regulation places the cost of conservation on developing countries, which are home to most CITES-listed species and this is unsustainable in the long-term due to political and economic reasons. A major challenge for the system is that it is not self-executing and

relies on member states to implement through national legislation. Implementation of CITES depends on human participation and enforcement, therefore Customs and border patrol officers are to be trained in order to make them efficient and effective in carrying out their duties. Customs and border patrol officers need to be able to extinguish game trophy goods and class them in accordance with CITES permits, therefore training is essential in enforcing CITES.

Nevertheless, the ineffectiveness of CITES as a global mechanism to regulate wildlife trade is handicapped by fundamental facilities among the international community in terms of governance, rule of law, culture and enforcement capacity (Ibid, 2000). Likewise, under-resourcing of wildlife agencies, the low priority is given to wildlife trade by enforcement agencies generally and the failure to treat illegal wildlife trade as a serious crime all work in synergy to create a weak deterrent effect nationally and international.

2.5 Critique of the Existing Literature

In the literature above, several measures have been highlighted which prove to be useful and important in the study. With issues pertaining to staffing, technology and green customs coordination each being highlighted. Kamweti cited that there is a need to create an organization that deals with enforcement of the punishments issued to poachers. This has to be taken into consideration as criminals could easily get away with such serious offences through corruption, thus there is a need to monitor such culprits. Investigation methods should equally be improved and collaborations between KWS and Green Customs Department enhanced even.

The staff in charge of wildlife should undergo rigorous training. They need to be educated on how important it is to keep wildlife alive. More people should be employed to improve inspection and help in enforcing laid up laws. Proper staffing also

improves on investigations. There is also a need to improve technology as cited above. Scanning machines need to be improved, maintained and even more bought. It has been noted that there are few laboratories in the country. The government needs to invest in this area and build more laboratories to aid in wildlife research. Countries that encourage poaching should be punished with hefty fines and thoroughly monitored. From the above literature, there is no doubt that it is honest and has highlighted what needs to be done to stop poaching and improve living conditions of wildlife.

2.6 Summary of Literature Review

The study concludes that trade in wild trophies is a real threat to Kenya as its economy is based on those natural resources. Unregulated trade in these trophies must, therefore, be curtailed in order for the country's economy to thrive.

In terms of cooperation between the various agencies enforcing green customs initiative especially in safeguarding game trophy trade, there seems to be a lack of enough wildlife forensic laboratory and formal linkages with other international forensic institutions. There are also inadequate deterrent sanctions, enforcement, and policy harmonization in managing trans-boundary ecosystems such as parks and waters.

In Kenya selected government institution appointed to fight environmental crime lack enough resources and capability to keep the earth green and also protect endangered species. The concerned institutions need to have an intelligence network and law enforcers to apprehend the perpetrators. It is, therefore, noted that there are inadequate coordination and systems to collect, store and share data across these institutions. Although these findings are important in informing the situation, there are scanty studies that have been carried out to establish the impact of the Green Customs Initiative on trade in wildlife trophies. This implies that there is a huge literature gap

this need to be filled by the current study.

The reviewed literature has shown that the capacity of the staff manning Customs at the airports and cross borders need to be enhanced to augment their ability to fight illegal trade in wildlife trophies. There is a need to strengthen the capacity of wildlife crime investigative and enforcement officers. Scenes-of-crime officers and community rangers have been identified as needing training in the law and evidential requirements for prosecution and in wildlife policy enforcement. This training needs to be integrated with other agents such as KWS and Customs officials to offer complementary roles in combating illegal trade in wildlife trophies. The reviewed literature was able to illuminate on some areas of training that need attention. The literature review has established that Customs and KWS need new and emerging technologies to effectively fight illegal trade in wildlife trophies as the trade has become very sophisticated and dangerous. Further, the reviewed literature has shown that there is a need for advanced technology tools for investigation.

2.7 Research Gaps

Although there is not much research done on CITES based on the inter-agency dependency between Customs officers and Kenya wildlife service officers to enforce CITES initiatives in the country. Also, there has not been a study to explore the technological requirements for KWS and Customs officials in the fight against trade in wildlife trophies based on the Green Customs Initiative. This, therefore, calls for a study of this nature to delve deeper into this subject. Therefore, the literature gaps highlighted will be addressed by the current study which focuses on the effect of the Green Customs Initiative on game trophies trade in Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The purpose of the research design was to provide a clear plan that was used to generate the answers required for the research (Mvumbi & Ngumbi, 2015). This chapter addresses the various methods that will carry out this study. It covers important areas of the study such as research design, target population, sample size, sampling procedure, and description of the instruments for data collection, data analysis, validation, reliability, and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

The research design will be conducted using descriptive research design. The descriptive survey is a method of collecting information by interviewing or administering a questionnaire to a sample of individuals. In this research design, primary data will be collected by the use of questionnaires. The questionnaire survey design was used with the aim of providing a comprehensive analysis of the research problem and in this case, the study drew a large sample from officials implementing the Green Customs Initiative. According to Oso and Onen (2009), the survey design involves seeking information using questionnaires to sample individuals and information regarding people's attitudes, opinions, and habits.

Also, in this study, the researchers used a quantitative research method to examine the relationship between game trophy trade with customs documentation, scanning systems and training and development. Also, the qualitative method will be useful in obtaining in-depth data using questionnaires. One primary advantage of qualitative research is

that it is more open to the adjusting and refining of research ideas as an inquiry proceeds. Hence, this study administered questionnaires to the Custom and border patrol officers in order to collect relevant data. These officials are considered for this study based on the fact that they have an insider's information about the implementation of the Green Customs Initiative and how it is impacting the prevention of trade in wildlife trophies.

3.3 Target Population

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), the population includes all the elements that meet the criteria for inclusion in a study. In other words, the population is the entire group of individuals, events or objects having a common observable characteristic. According to the Sixth Corporate Plan 2015/16-2017/18, KRA's Customs & Border Control Department workforce comprises of 1,457 estimated employees. The study will, however, focus on employees stationed at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. The research targeted 205 Customs and Border Control officers' staff at JKIA enforcement sections, control room and the DPC sections.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Categories of population units	JKIA
Enforcement sections	88
Control room	48
Document Processing Centre	69
TOTAL	205

3.4 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

A sample is a proportion of the population to be researched or the selected respondent representing the population (Kothari, 2004). This study used both stratified sampling and simple random sampling. The employees were stratified into three strata which

represent the three major Customs and Border Control section of KRA. They include enforcement sections, control room document processing centre. Within each stratum, simple random sampling was used to identify individual employee respondents. The target sample size for this study is 205 employees representing 10% of the target population. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) point out that in the case of a descriptive study, 10% of the target/accessible population is an adequate sample.

Table 3.2: Sample size

Strata	Selected Population	Multiplier Effect (10%)	Proportionate (10% of each)	Sampling	Percentage (%)
Enforcement sections	88	10	8.8		42.9
Control room Document Processing Centre	48	10	4.8		23.4
	69	10	6.9		33.7
Total	205		20.5		100

3.5 Research Instruments

Research instruments are data collection tools that a researcher uses to collect data in a scientific manner (Mvumbi & Ngumbi, 2015). The current study used questionnaires and secondary data such as journal, KRA website and books. According to Gandebo (2015), questionnaires are searched instrument consisting of a series of questions for the purpose of eliciting information from respondents. The questionnaires, therefore, enabled the researcher to get information from the respondents that were ultimately used in data analysis and summarization.

The questionnaire for the staff was subdivided into four sections: Section A of the questionnaire sought general information; Section B sought information on the Customs documentation in implementing the GCI, Section C sought information on the scanning systems being used to implement GCI while Section D enquired about the

capacity and competencies of officers enforcing Green Custom Initiative.

To ensure content validity, the researcher submitted the questionnaires for scrutiny and review to the research supervisors at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology. Upon ascertaining the validity of the questionnaires from the supervisors, the researcher made copies and carried out piloting with one agency that was not part of the main study. This helped the researcher to identify any ambiguity and unclear items in the questionnaires and rephrase them accordingly for clarity before commencing the data collection exercise.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher systematically strived to follow the recommended data collection procedures. To begin with, the research authorization letter was sought from JKUAT. This letter was obtained two weeks preceding the commencement of the data collection exercise. The letter was presented to the officials concerned at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. The researcher visited the KWS and Customs officials at JKIA in person, met the respondents and make the introductions and sought their consent to participate in the study and assure them of the confidentiality of any information they would provide and even requested them not to write their names on the questionnaire forms. Upon the respondents granting permission to carry out data collection, the researcher prepared to start data collection exercise in the next two days. After two days, the researcher administered the questionnaires and collected them immediately to minimize cases of unanswered questionnaires. Nevertheless, some questionnaires were collected afterwards. The collected questionnaires were then sorted out ready for data analysis.

3.7 Pilot Testing

According to Cooper *et al.*, (2002) a pre-test is a small-scale kind of research projects that collects data from respondents similar to those that will be used in the future survey. The aim of a pre-test is to act as a guide to examine specific aspects of research to see if the selected procedures will work as intended. A pre-test is meant to test for clarity and understanding of questions to test if the questions yield as expected. Cooper and Schindler (2008) concur that the purpose of the pilot test is to detect weaknesses in design and implementation and to provide a proxy for data collection of a probability sample. Sekaran (2008) reinforces that the pilot test is necessary for testing the reliability of instruments and the validity of a study. In this study, the questionnaire was tested on 10% of the sample to ensure that it is relevant and effective.

3.7.1 Validity Test

This is the degree to which study evidence and theory support the meaningfulness or interpretation of the study scores. It refers to the extent to which a research instrument measures what it is aimed to measure. Evarretta (2014) describes Validity as the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences in a test based on the results from research, the extent to which the instrument measures what it was designed to measure. Three ways to approach validity include content validity, construct validity Research instruments are out of content and face validity (extent of a procedure appearing effective in terms of its underlying aims). The content-related technique measures the extent to which the questions in the questionnaire reflect the area covered.

3.7.2 Reliability Test

Reliability refers to the ability of the instruments of research to consistently and continuously measure characteristics of interest over time. A measure is said to have

high reliability if it produces' similar results under consistent conditions (Trochim, Rubio & Thomas, 2013). That is if the testing process were repeated with a group of test-takers, then essentially the same results would be obtained. It can be described as the degree of a research instrument producing consistent results repeatedly. Mugenda (2009) denotes that, researchers repeat a given experiment and find related or the same findings as to the first ones, then there is the reliability of instruments. Reliability is centred in consistency, stability, and dependability of a test. In this case study, the researcher administered questionnaires to the remaining officers at the border post to find out if their feedback was a match to those of the study sample.

Testing reliability is influenced by two sorts of factors, those that contribute to consistency and those that contribute to inconsistency (Davidshofer,2016). The goal of estimating reliability is to determine how much of the variability in test scores is due to errors in measurement and how much is due to variability in true scores. A true score is the part of the observed score that could repeatedly occur across different measurement occasions whereby there is no influence of error. Errors of measurement are composed of both random error and systematic error. It represents the discrepancies between scores obtained on tests and the corresponding true scores.

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

The study used the quantitative and quantitative method of data analysis. This involves organizing the raw data from questionnaires and coding the data for easy analysis. The researcher analyzed the data and made inferences based on frequencies, percentage, and use of tables, pie charts and bar graphs. The quantitative analysis is applied using descriptive statistics. According to Kothari (2012), descriptive statistics involves a process of transforming a mass of raw data into statistical tools.

Regression analysis is suitable for this study. Regression analysis refers to the statistical processes used to estimate relationships among dependent and independent variables in a study (Scott (2013)). Regression analysis aids in understanding how the value of the dependent variable shifts when any of the independent variables is varied, while the rest of the independent variables remain fixed. This fully outlined the relationship between the three independent variables with the lone dependent variable. Statistics from the findings were quantified and their effects on dependent variable figured. The results were coded and multiple regression applied to identify the relationship between variables. Tables, charts, with frequency distribution and percentages, which are a vital part of making sense of the data, was used. Data was presented by the use of tables and pie charts to give a clear picture of the research findings at a glance.

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3$$

Y_t Is the dependent variable (*game trophies Trade*), β_0 is the y intercept (*Constant*), β_1 - β_2 and coefficients of determination, X_1 is Customs documentation, while X_2 is Scanning systems and X_3 is Training and development.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter comprises of research findings and discussion. It presents the results and discussions of the collected data. The chapter encompasses the response rate, demographic characteristics, descriptive statistics, and inferential statistics. Results are presented in tables and diagrams. The data is in line with the research objectives.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Response	Frequency	Per cent
Returned	18	86%
Unreturned	3	14%
Total	21	100%

The study administered 21 questionnaires. Only 18 questionnaires were dully filled and returned which discloses an overall successful response rate of 86% as shown above. According to Babbie (2004), return rates of 50% are acceptable to analyze and publish, 60% is good and 70% is very good. Based on these 70% response rate is adequate for the study.

4.3 Reliability of Research Instrument

Reliability of the research instrument in this study was evaluated through Cronbach Alpha which measures the internal consistency. This was done by subjecting the questionnaire to 10 employees working for clearing and forwarding companies. All the

variables were reliable since their Cronbach alpha was above 0.7 which was used as a cut-off of reliability for the study. Table 4.2 shows the reliability results.

Table 4.2: Reliability

Variable	No of Items	α =Alpha	Comment
Customs documentation	9	0.701	Reliable
Scanning systems	8	0.731	Reliable
Training and Development	5	0.767	Reliable
Game trophy trade	6	0.717	Reliable

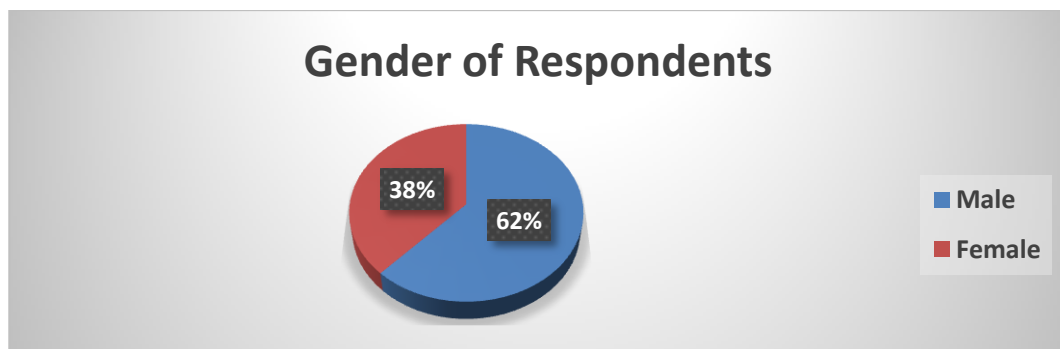
4.4 Demographic Information

This section captures information that posits the basic characteristics of the respondents such as gender, age, educational level and employment agencies.

4.4.1 Gender

The researcher sought to find out the gender of the respondents. The findings from the table 4.2 clearly indicate that the majority of the respondents were male at 62% whereas the female respondents were 38%. This indicates that most employees of Kenya Revenue Authority working in Customs department are male. This can be contributed to the fact that most stations of the customs department are located in the borders of the country under most extreme conditions, for most female.

Table 4. 3: Gender of Respondents



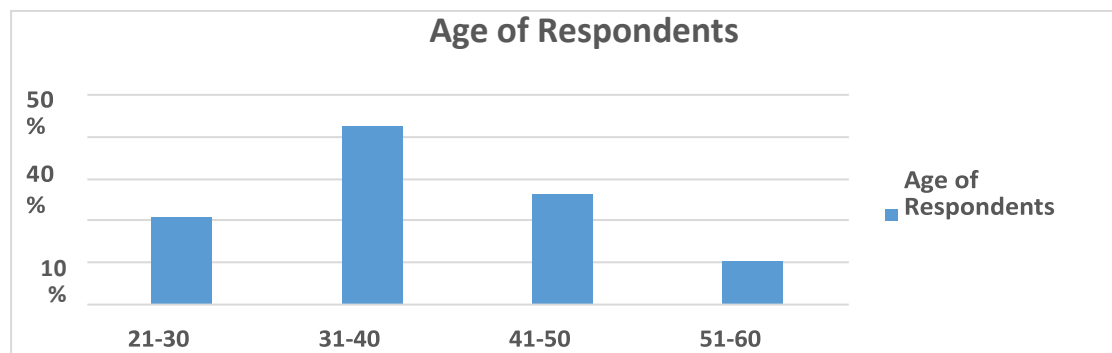
Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	54	62%
Female	33	38%
Total	87	100%

Table 4.2 shows that the most (62%) of the employee’s respondents were actual y males while 38% were females. Even though the study could not achieve a 50/50 per cent gender representation, the views of both genders were well represented in this study.

4.4.2 Age of Respondents

Figure 4.1 below shows the age of the respondents. This was captured in the first section of the questionnaire which was designed to show respondents ages in different age brackets.

Figure 4.1: Age of Respondents

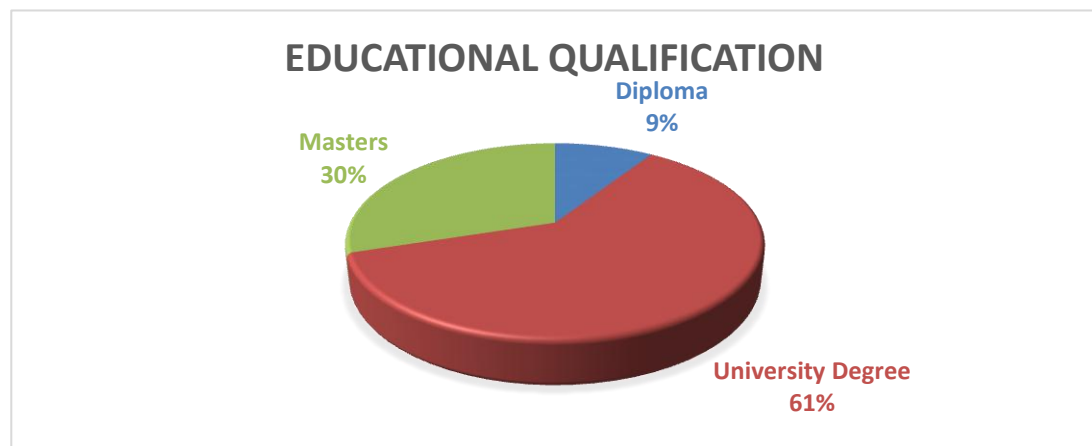


The study shows that 43% of the respondents were between the ages of 31-40 years while 26% were between 41-50 years of age. Most of the respondents fell in these two age brackets; this shows that the employees are experienced in carrying out Green Customs Initiatives. Only 10% of the respondents were between 51-60 years of age while 21% were between 21-30 years of age.

4.4.3 Educational Qualification

The level of education for the respondents is important since the objective of the research was to find out the effect of Green Customs Initiatives on game trophy trade-in Kenya. Level of education directly affects the use of technology (Mburugu& Gekara, 2016). The researcher was interested to find out the level of highest academic qualification for the respondents. Results in Table 4.4 indicated that 61% of respondents have university degrees while those with master's degrees constituted 30% of the respondents. Results further revealed that 9% have attained college-level certification. The findings imply that there is a high number of professionals in KRA given the high qualification of the majority of the respondents.

Table 4. 4: Educational Qualification

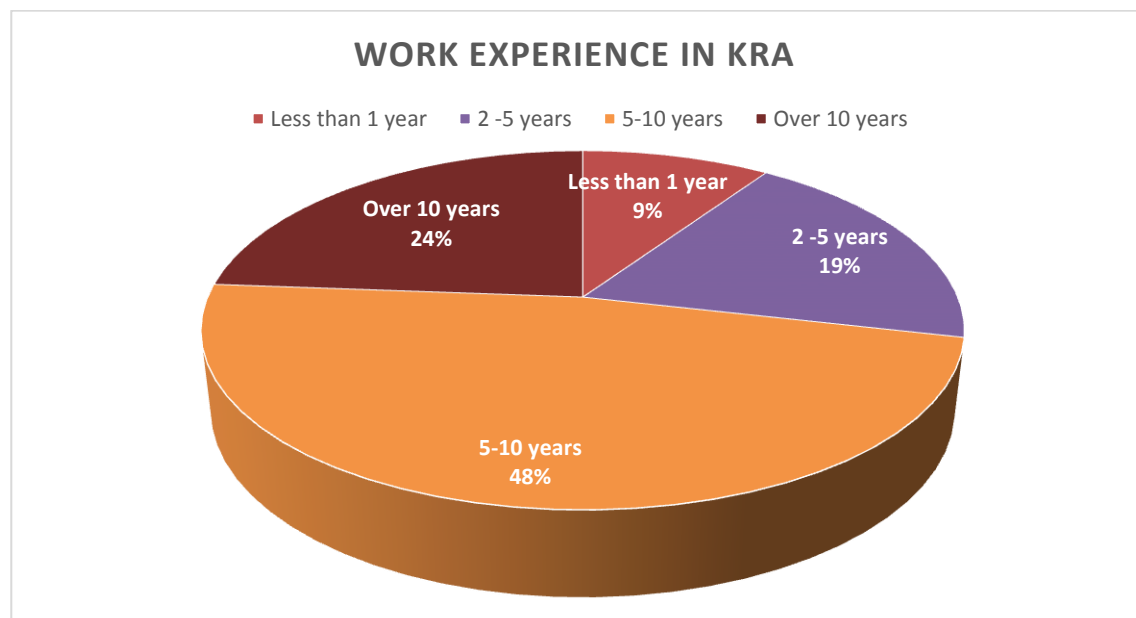


4.4.4 Respondents Work Experience

The research sought to find out the work experience of the respondents. This is very important in the study because the adoption of technology is an individual's choice to become a user of a product or a service. (Gitau& Nzuki, 2014). Work experience to an organization establishes the respondents' degree of familiarity with their organization's operations in terms of their work procedures (Kamande, 2014). The findings imply that the majority of respondents had more than 5 years, meaning most of the officers have

participated in implementing the Green Customs Initiative. Results in table 4.5 indicate that 9% of respondents had worked in KRA for less than 1 year. 19% had worked for between 2 to 5 years. Results further revealed that 48% had worked in KRA for between 5-10 years. Twenty-four per cent (24%) of respondents had worked in KRA for over 10 years. These results are very important since it further explains the target has one way or the other have participated in implementing the Green Customs Initiative.

Table 4.5: Work experience in KRA

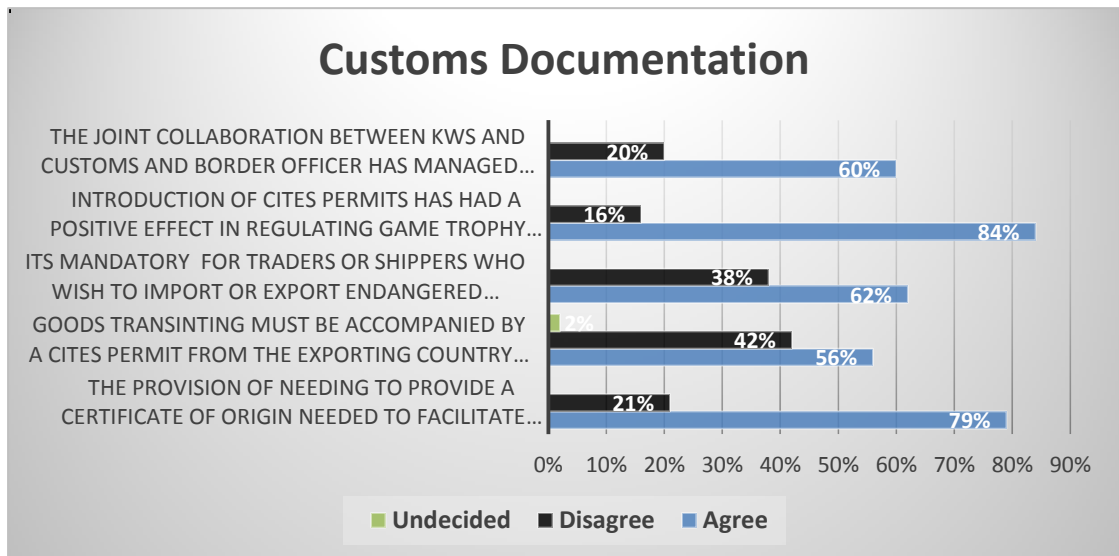


4.5 Customs documentation in implementing the Green Customs Initiative

In order to establish the effect of Green customs initiative on game trophy trade in Kenya, the competence of the customs officers is deemed critical. On this variable, several assertions regarding training and development on customs officers were presented to the respondents. Five - Point Likert scale was used to gauge the responses. The statistics were as shown in table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: Customs Documentation in enforcing Green Customs Initiatives

A proportion of 60% concurred with the assertion that collaboration between Customs and KWS in enforcing Green Customs Initiative has assisted in nabbing game trophy



smugglers. This was inferred from those who rated the assertion to have agreed. Respondents tallying to 40% disagreed that the Customs and KWS joint collaboration has not assisted much in nabbing game trophy smugglers. Majority of the respondents were equivalent to 84% held that the introduction of CITES permits has had a positive effect in regulating game trophy trade, while the rest disagreed with the assertion. A proportion of 62% agreed that the requirement of the export or import permits to be produced by traders or shippers dealing with endangered species listed in the CITES appendix list has brought certainty in the game trophy trade.

A proportion of 56% concurred with the assertion that the requirement for goods transiting must be accompanied by a CITES permit has enabled a reduction in the number of game trophies transiting through Kenya heading to the final destination, while the other 42% disagreed on the assertion and 2% were undecided. Game trophies originating from West and Central Africa normally finds its way to Kenya, as a point of transit mainly because of Kenya’s geographical position suits goods moving to and

from Asian continents. The CITES permits will be helpful in nabbing smuggled game trophies on transit.

A proportion of 79% concurred that the requirement of a certificate of origin is needed to facilitate the export and importation of specimen has regulated game trophy trade globally. While the rest of 21% disagreed on the assertion. The certificate of origin can assist customs and border officers and other government agencies to trace and nab the organized criminal syndicates who poach and smuggle game trophies.

Cooperation and linkages with agencies fighting illegal trade in wildlife trophies can go a long way in controlling this trade. The statistics presented in this paper indicates that there is a solid collaboration between KWS and Customs that is playing a major role in fighting illegal trade in wildlife trophies. The literature denotes that, not only Customs and KWS but a number of agencies have come together to fight the illness. These agencies include; the Kenya Police, and Non-Governmental Organizations, the United Nations and many others.

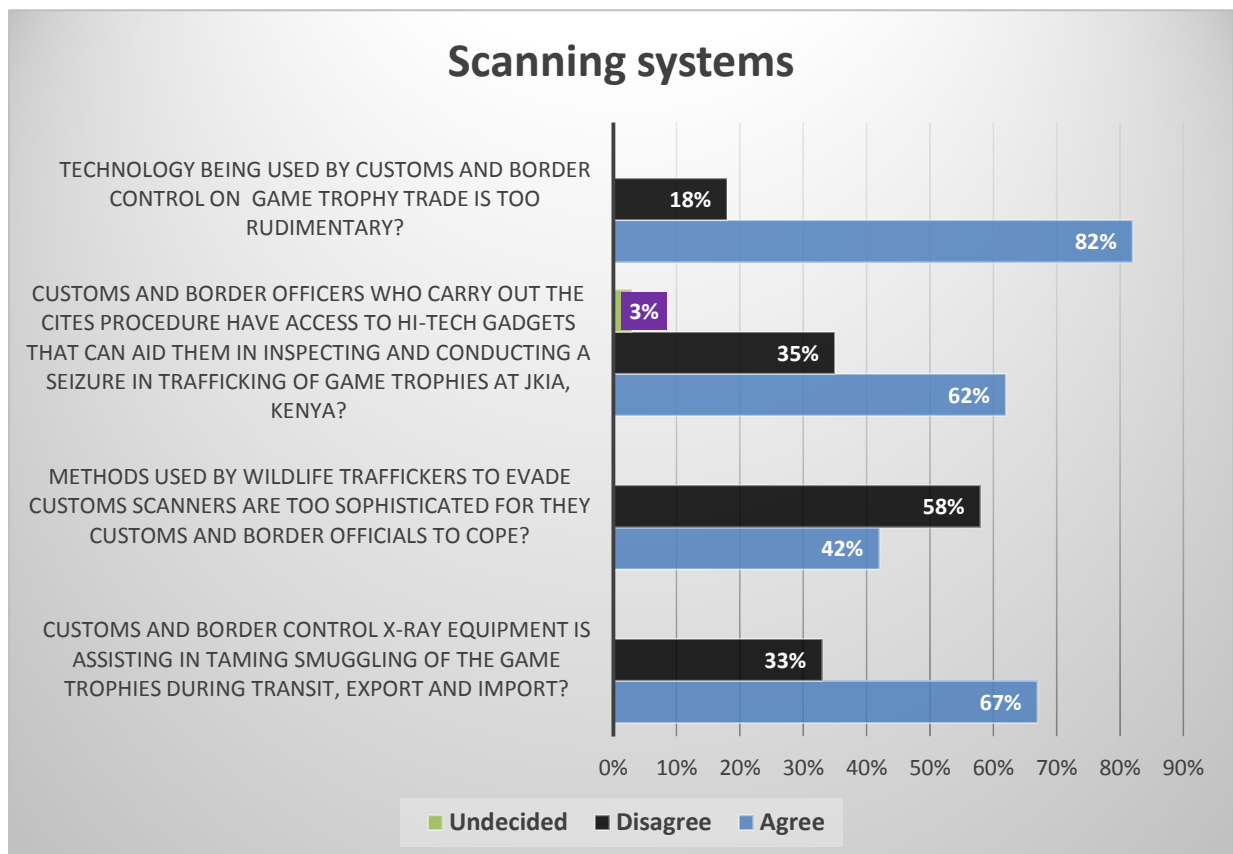
However, inadequate resources seem to hamper the fight against the illegal trade. These findings agree with Kamweti, Osiro, and Mwiturubani (2009) who observed that Kenya is facing a number of challenges in the fight against trade in wildlife trophies. For instance, there are a number of hindrances in terms of lacking in deterrent sanctions, proper enforcement, policy harmonization, and adequate public participation. Similarly, there is no clear environmental communication strategy on applicable legislation and harmonization in managing trans-boundary ecosystems such as parks and waters.

4.6 Scanning systems used to implement Green Custom Initiatives

To establish the level of technology used by customs officers implementing green

custom initiatives, respondents were required to state their level of agreeing with providing assertions. The level of agreeing included; strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. The findings are presented in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Scanning systems being used to implement Green Custom Initiatives



Majority of 82% of the respondents concurred with the assertion that the technology being used by customs and border control on game trophies is too rudimentary. A proportion of 62% finds Customs and border officers who carry out the CITES procedure have access to high gadgets that can aid them in inspecting and conducting a seizure in the trafficking of game trophies at JKIA, while only 35% disagree with this motion. This implies Customs and border patrol officers are equipped with the needed tools to facilitate legal game trophy trade.

With regard to technology in safeguarding game trophy trade, 58% disagreed that the methods used by wildlife traffickers to evade Customs and border scanners are not that

sophisticated for them to get hold of them. Only 36.8% agreed with the assertion. This implies that there is a thin line between game trophy smugglers and the authorities. Majority of the respondent 67% agreed that X-ray equipment used by Customs and border patrol is assisting in taming game trophy trafficking while few 33% disagreed.

Based on the findings on the technology used to implement Green Custom Initiatives, it can be deduced that the customs officers and KWS might not have enough hi-tech technology but their technology cannot be termed as rudimentary. This is because the findings underline efforts undertaken to combat illegal trade in wildlife trophies using technology. These technologies that have emerged in safeguarding game trophy trade are the CITES database and forensic laboratory. However, the technology used in inspecting wildlife products smuggled for sale is not enough in fighting against this trade.

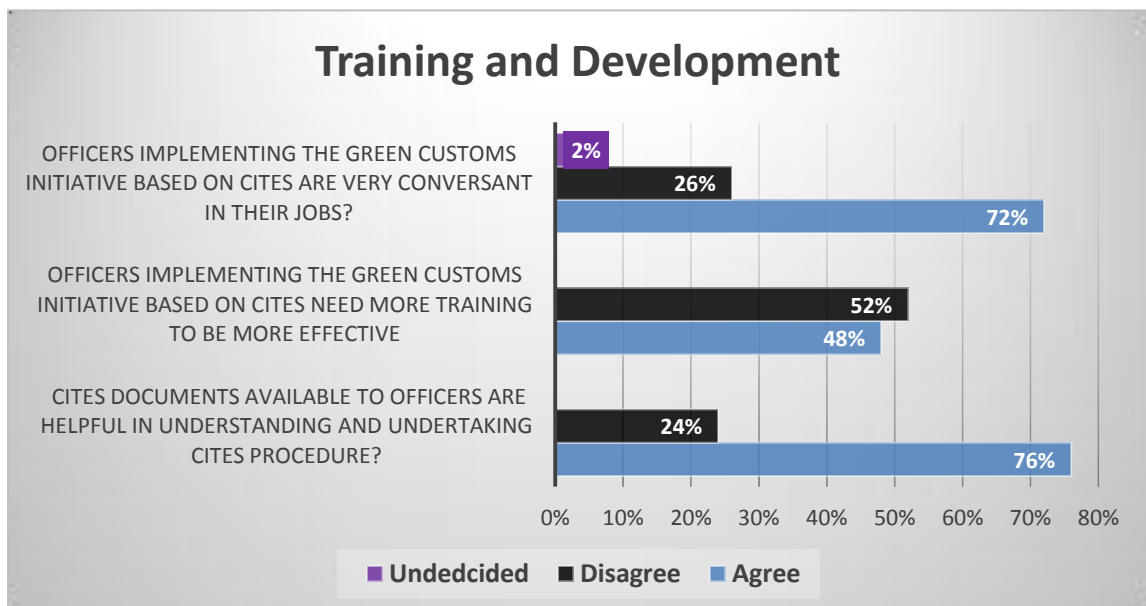
The findings indicated that the methods used by illegal traders are not too sophisticated for customs and KWS officials to cope. However, Weru (2016) notes that, amid efforts put forth by agencies such as KWS and Customs, there has emerged advanced poaching networks similar to organized crime which have developed in recent years, posing even greater challenges to the security of both wildlife and the personnel that manage and protect them.

Therefore, according to Bending (2015), there is a need for hi-tech tools of investigation including DNA profiling and GPS tracking of such trophy shipments to aid in fighting the illegal trade of wildlife trophies. Technology is useful in tracking the supply chain of illegally traded trophies to uncover the factors that increase its demand as well as the operations of the criminal organizations involved.

4.7 Training and Development in Implementing the Green Customs Initiative

Creating awareness to the Customs officers implementing Green Custom initiatives is an empowerment to fight against illegal trade in wildlife trophies. Customs officers implementing green customs initiatives need to know the tactics used by the illegal poachers and smugglers, their network and routes utilized by these criminals who find a loophole to continue with their business. To gauge the effect of awareness of Customs Officers Implementing Green Customs Initiative, respondents were asked to express their level of agreeing with several statements regarding the awareness. This was measured against 5-Point Likert scale ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The findings were as shown in table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Customs and Border Patrol officers Training and Development



On the assertion that the officers implementing the Green Customs Initiative based on CITES are very conversant in their job was agreed by 72% disagreed by 26 and 2% undecided. A majority amounting to 52% received on the assertion that the staff implementing the Green Customs Initiative do not need more training to be effective while the rest 48% suggested that the needed more training. This implies that more

training is required to allow the officers to work effectively. Majority equivalent to 76% agreed with the assertion that CITES documents available to the officers are helpful in understanding and undertaking CITES procedures. This implies that CITES documents such as the CITES guideline is a helpful tool to customs and border officers in safeguarding endangered species.

The findings on the awareness factors provide a mixed reaction where the majority indicate to understand clearly whether the customs staff is highly skilled and conversant with their job. Further, the findings concur with Weru (2016) that the capacity of the staff manning customs at the airports and cross borders need to be enhanced in order to augment their ability to fight illegal trade in wildlife trophies. In this regard, Weru went ahead to suggest training of the scenes-of-crime officers by educating them about the new law and evidential requirements needed for prosecution.

On the other hand, Ligami (2018) states that a lack of knowledge about the changes in the law pertaining to international trade has always hampered operations at the customs. According to Ligami, most of the customs officers do not understand what Common Market Protocol entails. Hotte (2018) holds that investigation skills have been blamed for an increase in poaching. For instance, it has been observed that often, the interception of an ivory consignment and capture of low-level poachers mark the end of an investigation. Customs officials and law enforcers need to know poachers as an organized criminal network and therefore proceed to establish the existence of the entire system.

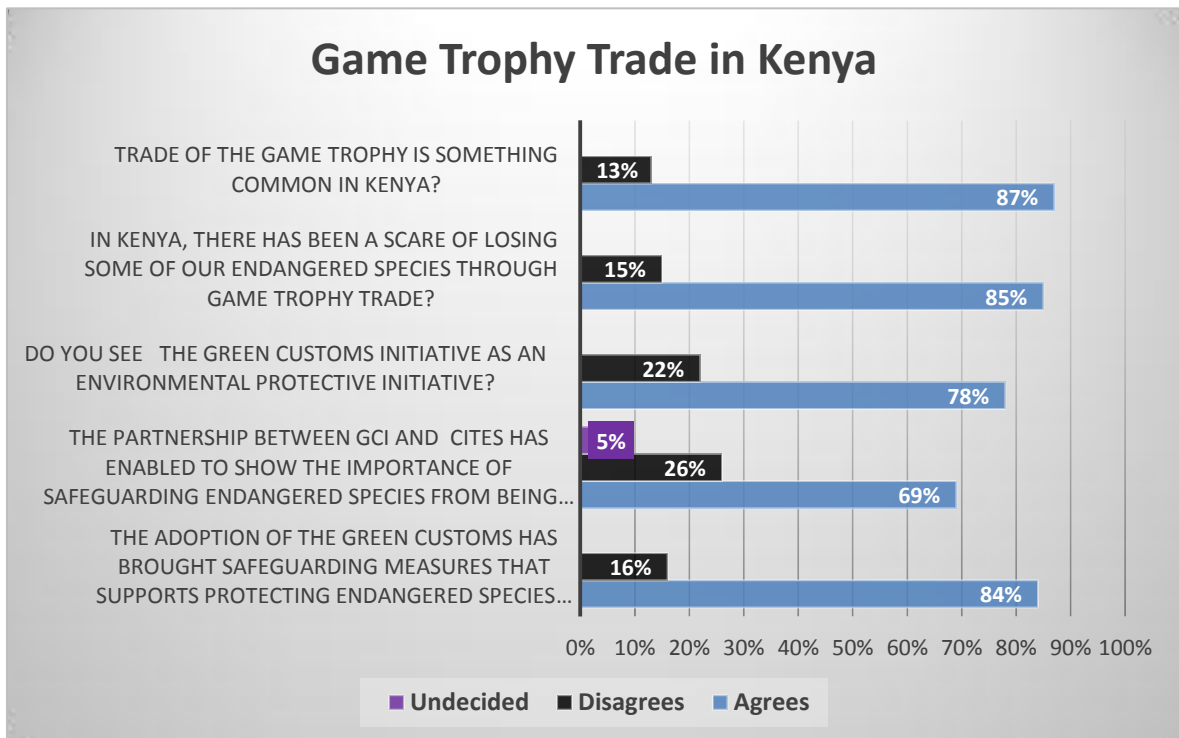
Majority of the respondent claimed they have not attended WCO INAMA Project or workshop while 35% claimed they attended. The findings on attending WCOINAMA Projector workshop simply shows few Customs and KWS officials have attended

workshops relating to INAMA or CITES. Therefore, more workshops relating to CITES should be provided.

4.8 Game Trophy Trade in Kenya

Customs documentation, system awareness, and training and development are factors deemed to determine successful implementation of Green Customs initiatives. To establish the effect of green customs initiative on game trophy trade, respondents were required to express the level to which they agree with implementation statements. The findings were presented in table 4.9.

Table 4. 9: Game Trophy Trade in Kenya



Majority of the respondents agreed to trade of game trophies is common in Kenya. This was based on 18% and 87% of those who disagreed and agreed respectively. On the assertion that Kenya has faced the scare of losing some endangered species through game trophy trade, 85% agreed to this assertion while the rest disagreed. This implies that some wild animals are still in danger of being extinct like for example the white

rhino and many more.

Finding the initiative as an environmental protective initiative, 22% and 78% confirmed that the Green Customs Initiative help protect endangered species by disagreeing and agreeing with the assertion. The partnership between green customs initiative and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna has enabled to show the importance of safeguarding endangered species from being extinct to customs and border officers. This is inferred from 26% who disagreed and 69% who agreed with the assertion. Only 5% were undecided over the assertion. On the assertion that Green Customs Initiative has brought safeguarding measures that support protecting endangered species from being extinct by regulating game trophy trade, 84% agreed with the statement while 16% disagreed.

These findings show that the green customs initiative has played a critical role in fighting illegal trade. Therefore, having empowered customs officers in terms of awareness and technology, with clearly outlined prosecution procedures for the criminals, the initiative is likely to protect the endangered species against illegal wildlife trophies.

4.9 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis strives to establish the factors influencing the Implementation of Green Customs initiatives in Kenya. The dependent variable was the Game Trophy Trade while the independent variables were Training and development, Customs scanning systems, and scanning systems. Pearson correlation coefficient which shows how variables co-move was used. In the correlation, a negative coefficient implied inverse relationship and vice versa. The correlation coefficient was used to determine

the strength of the relationship between the correlated variables at 95% confidence level.

Table 4.10: Correlation Analysis

Customs Documentation		Training and Development	Scanning systems	Game trophy trade
Customs Documentation	Pearson Correlation	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)			
	N	87		
Training and Development	Pearson Correlation	.791**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.003		
	N	87	87	
Scanning systems	Pearson Correlation	.562**	.429**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	
	N	87	87	87
Game trophy trade	Pearson Correlation	.868**	.464**	.519**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0
	N	87	87	87

The correlation results showed that; a positively strong Pearson correlation exists between customs documentation and training and development ($r = 0.791$, $P\text{-value} = 0.03$). The correlation between customs documentation and training and development was found significant at 95% confidence level implying that increased staff training and development is linked with improvements in customs documentation.

The findings also indicated that, scanning systems has a positively moderate Pearson

correlation with customs verification procedures ($r = 0.562$, $P\text{-value} = 0.00 < 0.05$). Similarly, there was a positive, moderate Pearson correlation between training and development and scanning systems ($r = 0.429$). This association was found significant at 95% confidence level ($P\text{-value} = 0.00 < 0.05$). Therefore, increased staff training and development is linked to an increase in the technology used as scanning systems and vice versa.

A positively moderate Pearson correlation was also established between the Game trophy trade; training and development and scanning systems ($r = 0.464$ and 0.519 respectively). A positively strong association was established between the Game Trophy Trade and custom documentation ($r = 0.868$). All these Pearson correlations were found significant at 95% confidence level ($P\text{-value} = 0.00 < 0.05$). Therefore, the provision of scanning systems, training and development, and proper checks of required customs documentation will impact positively on the Game Trophy Trade.

4.10 Regression Analysis

Regression analysis sought to establish the relationship between the Game trophy trade as the dependent variable and the independent variables which included; Customs documentation, scanning systems, training and development.

Table 4.11: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. The error of the Estimate
1	.874a	0.764	0.74		0.0057601

a. Predictors: (Constant), Customs documentation Scanning systems and training and development.

On Model summary, the coefficient of determination represented by R squared indicates the variation in the dependent variable due to changes in the independent

variable. This value was 0.764 indicating that 76.4% of Green customs initiative effect on game trophy trade is explained by the independent variables and 23.6% is explained by other factors. Thus, there is a relatively significant effect between dependent and independent variables. R represents the correlation coefficient which indicates the relationship between the independent and dependent variables in the model. Thus, there is a positive and strong correlation between dependent and independent variables.

Table 4. 12: ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares		df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.992	4	0.997	11.959	.000b
	Residual	6.922	83	0.083		
	Total	9.914	87			

a. Dependent Variable: Game trophy trade

b. Predictors: (Constant), Customs documentation, scanning systems and training and development.

From the ANOVA results, the independent variables have a combined effect on the Game trophy trade. This is inferred from the significance interval of 0.000 significant at 95% confidence level. The F statistic was 11.959. Therefore, the independent variables being good joint predictors, the overall regression model can be used to predict Game trophy trade given the independent variables.

Table 4. 13: Regression Coefficients

Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients				
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	0.466	0.405		1.149	0.043
	Customs documentation	0.128	0.065	0.2	1.971	0.032
	Scanning systems	0.503	0.114	0.44	4.405	0
	Training and development	0.033	0.1	0.031	0.334	0.009

a. Dependent Variable: Game trophy trade

b. Predictors: (Constant), Customs documentation, scanning systems and training and development

Regression coefficients indicate that the regression model had a significant constant of 0.466 with *P-value* 0.043 significant at 95% confidence level. Therefore, holding the independent variables constant at zero, the Game trophy trade equals the constant.

Customs documentation had a positive relationship with game trophy trade ($r = 0.128$ and *P-value* = 0.032). This relationship was significant at 95% confidence level. Training and development also had a positive and significant relationship with the Game trophy trade as shown by the coefficient of 0.033 and *P-value* of 0.009 < 0.05. Therefore, increased efforts on training and development are likely to make prevention of the Game trophy trade a success. Scanning systems has a positive relationship with the prevention of game trophy trade. This was inferred from the coefficient of 0.503 and *P-value* of 0.00 < 0.05. Therefore, an increase in the use of scanning systems will contribute to the successful prevention of Game Trophy Trade.

From the regression model obtained above, holding all the other factors constant, game trophy trade would be 0.466 units. A unit change in the advertising holding the other factors constant would lead to change in Game trophy trade by 0.128 units; a unit

change in scanning systems holding the other factors constant would change Game trophy trade by 0.503 units. A unit change in training and development the other factors constant would change the Game trophy by 0.033 units. Based on the stipulated criteria for testing for significance, the study found out that at 5% level of significance all the predictor variables were significant since their corresponding probability values were less than significance level ($\alpha=0.05$).

Fitting the Regression Model

The regression model was

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Where,

Y (*dependent variable*) = **Game Trophy Trade**

β_0 = *Constant*

$\beta_1 - \beta_3$ = Regression coefficients

X_1 = Customs documentation

X_2 = Scanning systems

X_3 = Training and development

ε = Error term

The fitted model therefore became; $Y = 0.466 + 0.128X_1 + 0.503 X_2 + 0.033X_3 + \varepsilon$

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter addresses the summary of the findings, the conclusions and the recommendations. The study had three major objectives. These were; To investigate the effect of Customs documentation on Game Trophy Trade in Kenya, to examine the effect of customs scanning systems on Game Trophy Trade in Kenya and to determine the effect of training and development on Game Trophy Trade in Kenya.

5.2 Summary

The study sought to establish the effect of Green Customs Initiatives on Game Trophy Trade in Kenya. This study used both stratified and simple random sampling to select 21 respondents. Out of 21 respondents, 18 responded to the research instrument. The respondent rate was adequate to analyze and draw conclusions on the study phenomenon.

5.2.1 Customs Documentation

The study sought to understand the current customs documentation needed by customs officials in relation to the Green Customs initiative. Customs documentation regulates game trophy trade by enforcing permits and certificate of origin on game trophy traders. Although this strategy is not fully dependable as corruption and counterfeit practices has impeded this process of legitimising legal game trophy trade. Certificate of origin aids officials in knowing where the game trophy originates and facilitates investigation and capture of wildlife traffickers. Customs documentation has

forced some wildlife traffickers to find other means of transporting the game trophy by avoiding major country boundary entries due to the requirements needed to be attained.

5.2.2 Scanning Systems

It was also established that the Customs and border control scanners assist in taming smuggling of the game trophies during transit, export and import. Scanning systems has enabled control of game trophy trade by screening baggage and cargo in a quick manner and reducing the manpower needed to inspect goods coming in and out of the country. Screening has contributed to seizure in wildlife trafficking at JKIA and also in overseas countries especially when goods are being entered into a country.

5.2.3 Training and Development

Training and development on Customs and border patrol officers have facilitated the protection of game trophy trade by them able to enforce Green customs initiative at the borders. Customs and border patrol officers have been able to perform seizure on wildlife trafficking this supported by the knowledge and skill the entail. They know-how to profile passengers and cargo coming in and out of the country.

5.2.4 Game Trophy Trade in Kenya

Game trophy trade still exists in Kenya despite the effort of the government of Kenya. Several game trophy seizure have been made in Kenya. Customs and border patrol officers have managed to minimize game trophy trade especially the illegal ones. They have managed to do so with the help of using the required customs documents, available scanning systems and training and development of customs and border patrol officers.

5.3 Conclusion

The outcome of the study has unearthed the importance of Green Customs initiative and the following was concluded as per the objectives.

5.3.1 Customs Documentation

Based on customs documentation this study concludes that the requirement of CITES permit has brought certainty in regulating game trophy trade especially of animals and plants listed in the CITES appendix. KWS being the only source provider of CITES permit in Kenya allows easier control of CITES permits being handed out thereby safe guards game trophy trade from being commercialized.

This study also concludes that the certificate of origin has enabled Customs and border patrol officers to know the country of origin of those game trophies transiting or moving in and out of the country. It does help in tracing back wildlife traffickers during the investigation. Illegal game trophies cannot be serviced with a genuine certificate of origin unless is gotten through corrupt ways. Therefore, CITES permits and Certificate of origin aids Customs and border patrol officers to safeguard legitimate game trophy trade globally.

5.3.2 Scanning Systems

Based on the scanning systems as one of the factors affecting Green Customs procedures, it was concluded that X-ray has facilitated the protection of legitimate game trophy trade through screening of baggage and containers. A high number of the Customs and border patrol officers are conversant with scanning systems thereby making them equipped to nab wildlife traffickers. Also, scanning systems has assisted in the seizure of wildlife trafficking. However, as per the majority of the respondents,

there is a feeling that scanning devices should be upgraded as there are threats from technology advancement whereby wildlife traffickers are taking advantage of the enhancement in technology. There cases where traffickers are able to evade customs scanners.

5.3.3 Training and Development

Based on training and development it was concluded that Game trophy trade can be safeguarded through CITES with the aid from Customs and border patrol officers who are properly trained and managed. They solid collaboration between Customs and border patrol officers, KWS and other agencies has enabled better enforcement of CITES. Training and development are attributable to reduced cases of illegal trade of wildlife trophies as well as streamlining activities at the JKIA. Although most of the customs and border patrol officers have under gone training and development but a few others felt that more training to be done on them as only a few have attended the WCO INAMA workshop.

5.4.4 Game trophy trade

Based on Game trophy trade it was concluded can be regulated by the Green Customs Initiative through CITES. Since game trophy trade is restricted by laws it's in the interest of customs and border patrol officers to distinguish whether the trade is legal or not. Game trophy trade has reduced drastically over the years because of the needed documents required like the CITES permits and certificate of origin. Seizure of game trophy trade has been made several times this is with the help from Customs and border patrol officers through taking advantage of scanning systems, customs documentation and training and development.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on customs documentation it was recommended that Customs and border patrol officers should rely on profiling goods coming and out of the country by examining the CITES permit, rules of origin and declaration document submitted by the trader. This is because customs documentation will enable to know whether the trade is legit or not.

Based on scanning systems it was recommended that goods going out of the country is normally minimal. Less scanning of exports and transits goods means that more wildlife traffickers have a huge probability of evading Customs and border patrol officers during the scanning process. Therefore, Customs and border department scan's 82.4% of exports and transit hence they should increase the numbers of scanned export and transit to 100%, in order to minimize the chances of goods being exported and transited not being inspected by Customs and border patrol official thereby encouraging seizure and arrest of wildlife traffickers.

Based on training and development they were more Customs and border patrol officers who had not received training in GCI from the WCO meaning more exposure is needed to uplift their knowledge and skills into the needed standards. Customs and border officers require continuous training and development. The technology advancement, profiling, intelligence gathered and the existence of wildlife traffickers cartels requires Customs and border officers to enhance their skills and knowledge.

Based on game trophy trade it was recommended that since Kenya is a well-known country for transiting and exporting game trophy trade, customs documentation should be properly be checked and scrutinized as most exports and transits goods are not scanned.

5.5 Areas for Further Research

The study was limited to determine the effect of green customs initiatives on game trophy trade-in Kenya. Therefore, further research should be undertaken to identify other channels in game trophy trade in other countries. This will help validate the findings of this study on the effect of green customs initiatives on game trophy trade, especially in the East African region. Other areas that can be researched on is the customs laboratory. The customs laboratory is created to assist customs and border patrol officers to distinguish the genuineness of declared goods which is an important aspect in distinguishing game trophies listed in CITES appendices.

REFERENCES

- AFP (2017). Vietnam seizes rhino horn from Kenya. *Daily Nation*. Retrieved from www.nation.co.ke.
- Banks, D., Davies, C., Gosling, J., Newman, J., Rice, M., Wadley, J., & Walravens, F. (2008). *Environmental crime: A threat to our future*. London: Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA).
- Bending, Z.J. (2015). *An introduction to the illegal trade in wildlife: A snapshot of the illicit trade in rhinoceros horn*. *AJEL*, 2, 123128.
- Brooks, D. (2013). *Ivory and rhino horn demand in Asia*. Retrieved in 2018, from Huffington Post: <https://www.huffingtonpost.com>.
- Challender, D., MacMillan, D. (2015). “*Poaching is More Than an Enforcement Problem*”, *Conservation Letters*, Vol 7, pp 484-494.
- Chege, R. W. (2015). *The illegal trade in wildlife resources and the implication for international security: A case of poaching of ivory in Kenya*. Nairobi: University of Nairobi.
- CITES. (2017). *The CITES species: CITES appendices*. Retrieved from <https://www.cites.org>.
- Clark, E. (2017). *The green customs initiative*. Nairobi: UNEP.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approach*.
- Gandeebo, C.B. (2015). *Rudiments of research methodology in education*. Saarbrücken, Deutschland: LAP Lambert Academic Publishing.
- Heylighen, F. (1992). *What is Systems Theory?* Cambridge University Press.
- Hotte, D. (2018). Anti-laundering options that can tame poachers. Retrieved from *Business Daily*, 2018, p.9.
- Ibid, Martin, R., (2000). “*When CITES Works and When It Does Not*”, in Hutton, J., Dickson, B., (Eds), *Endangered Species: Threatened Convention*.
- Kaberia, J. (2014). *Kenya has reason to worry over poaching*. Nairobi: Capital FM Kenya.

- Kamau, J.N., Githi, S.K., & Njau, M.M. (2014). *Research methods: Design of a research project*.
- Koech, G. (2018). China starts shutdown of ivory and rhino horn market. *The Star*. Retrieved 2018, from [www.the star.co.ke](http://www.the-star.co.ke): [https://www.the star.co.ke/news/2018/01/02/china starts shutdown of ivory rhino hornmarket_c1691678](https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2018/01/02/china-starts-shutdown-of-ivory-rhino-hornmarket_c1691678).
- KWS. (2015). *Kenya Wildlife Service*. Retrieved 2018, from [kws.go.ke](http://www.kws.go.ke): <http://www.kws.go.ke/content/annual-reports>.
- Ligami, C. (2018). Traders blame customs officials for border woes. Retrieved from *The East African* in 2018, p.34. London: Sage Publications.
- Lyorah. F.(2016). The ten largest airports in Africa. Retrieved from <https://www.africanexponent.com>.
- Mikuyu. K. (2010). Conference of the parties to the convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora. Doha, Qatar. Retrieved from <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2010>.
- Mugenda, O. M., & Mugenda, A. G. (2003). *Research methods: Quantitative and qualitative approaches*. Nairobi: Africa Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS).
- Murimi, M. (2016). KWS makes 21 seizures of illegal trophies at JKIA in fourmonths. *Citizen Digital*,1733.
- Mvumbi, F. N., & Ngumbi, E. (2015). *Companion to research methodology: Focus on humanities, education and social sciences*. Nairobi: CUEA Press. Nairobi: Multiface Solution.
- Rasath, R. (2017). WCO Communications. *Customs and the environment*, p. 38.
- Rust, N. (2014). Trophy hunting is not poaching and can help conserve wildlife. *The Conversation*, 2018.
- Sodhi, N. S., & Ehrlich, P. R. (2010). *Conservation biology for all*. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press.
- The George Wright Society (2012). The Kenya wild Life service in the 21st Century: Protective globally significant areas and resources. *The George Wright Forum*.

The GWS Journal of Parks, Protected Areas & Cultural Sites, 29(1), 1178. *The star*. Retrieved on 2018, from www.the-star.co.ke.

Thornton, M. (2014). Richard Cantillon and the Origin of Economic Theory. *Journal des Économistes et des Études Humaines*, 8(1), pp.61-74.

Wanjala, E. (2016). Sh24 million netted in fines from illegal wildlife trophy seizures and arrests.

WCO. (2015). *World Customs Organisation*. Retrieved from www.wcoomd.org in 2018.

Weru, S. (2016). *Wildlife protection and trafficking assessment in Kenya Drivers and trends of transnational wildlife crime in Kenya and its role as a transit point for trafficked species in East Africa*. Cambridge: TRAFFIC.

World Customs Organization (2010). *Meeting of the conference of the parties to the convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora*. Retrieved from <https://www.cites.org/>.

Zijlma, A. (2017). *Africa's big five safari animals*. Retrieved on 2017, from [tripsavvy: https://www.tripsavvy.com](http://tripsavvy.com)

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction Letter

20th January 2019 Dear Respondent,

My name is Julius Okumu, I am a Post Graduate student at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi Campus carrying out a research on “The effect of Green Customs Initiative on Game Trophies Trade.” I would be grateful if you kindly accept to participate in this study by filling in this questionnaire. Please respond by either ticking [√] to your preferred answer or giving a brief explanation in the spaces provided. All the information you will provide will be treated with the utmost confidentiality.

Consent:

By signing this consent form, I confirm that I have read and understood the information and have had the opportunity to ask questions. Accordingly, I voluntarily agree to take part in this study.

Signature _____ Date _____

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Julius Okumu

Appendix II: Questionnaire for Custom & Border Patrol officers

Section A: General Information

1. Gender:

- (a) Male (b) Female

2. What is your level of training?

- a. Certificate b). Diploma c. Degree d). Masters e) PhD
 f). Others

3. How long have you worked with your agency?

- a). Less than 1 years b). 2 – 5 years. c. 5 – 10 years d.
 Over 10 years

Section B: Customs documentation in implementing the Green

Customs Initiative Put a tick in the most appropriate space to indicate your level of agreement using the scale 1-5 given below: Strongly Agree

(1) Agree(2) Undecided(3) Disagree(4) Strongly Disagree(5)

STATEMENTS	1	2	3	4	5
1. The introduction and requirement of CITES permits have had a positive effect in regulating game trophy trade in Kenya?					
2. The mandate for traders or shippers who wish to import or export endangered species listed in the CITES appendix have to produce either Export or Import permits for those animals has limited wildlife trafficking in Kenya over the years?					
3. Shipments transiting a country must be accompanied by a CITES permit from the exporting country to its final destination; has enabled a reduction in the number of game trophies transiting through Kenya heading to the needed destination.					

4. The need to provide Certificate of Origin for Appendix III specimens that originated from a country other than the listing country, a certificate of origin is needed to export the specimen. Such a requirement has had a positive impact on eliminating Kenya being a popular transit point for illegal wildlife products?					
5. KWS is the only body mandated to provide export permits on game animals in Kenya. While Customs has the mandate to demand and verifying supportive documents of goods moving in out of the country at the point of entry and exit. The joint collaboration between these two has managed to regulate trade in Game trophies?					

5. CITES documents such as the Import or export permit, re-export certificate, scientific exchange certificate and certificate of origin has minimized the rise of game trophy trade in Kenya? (Yes) (No)

Section C: Staff Training and Development

Put a tick [✓] in the most appropriate space to indicate your level of agreement using the scale 1-5 given below: Strongly Agree (1) Agree(2) Undecided(3) Disagree(4) Strongly Disagree(5)

STATEMENTS	1	2	3	4	5
1. They officers implementing the Green Customs Initiative based on CITES are very conversant in their jobs?					
2. The officers implementing the Green Customs Initiative based on CITES need more training to be effective?					
3. CITES documents available to officers are helpful in understanding and undertaking CITES procedure?					

4. Have you attended any WCO INAMA Project or workshop? (Yes) (No)

5. Would you recommend another WCO workshop which focuses on the illegal trade in endangered species on to be conducted again in Kenya? (Yes) (No)

Section D: Scanning Systems being used to prevent game trophy trade

Put a tick [✓] in the most appropriate space to indicate your level of agreement using the scale 1-5 given below: Strongly Agree (1) Agree (2) Undecided (3) Disagree (4) Strongly Disagree (5)

STATEMENTS	1	2	3	4	5
1. The technology used in Kenya to fight illegal game trophy trade is too rudimentary?					
2. Customs officers, who carry out the CITES procedure have access to hi-tech gadgets that can aid them in inspecting and conducting a seizure in trafficking game trophies at JKIA, Kenya?					
3. The methods used by wildlife traffickers to evade customs scanners are too sophisticated for their customs and KWS officials to cope?					
4. The Customs and border control X-ray equipment has assisted in taming smuggling of the game trophies during transit?					

Section E: Game Trophy Trade in Kenya

Put a tick [✓] in the most appropriate space to indicate your level of agreement using the scale 1-5 given below: Strongly Agree (1) Agree (2) Undecided (3) Disagree (4) Strongly Disagree (5)

STATEMENTS	1	2	3	4	5
1. Trade of the game trophy is something common in Kenya?					
2. In Kenya, there has been a scare of losing some of our endangered species through game trophy trade?					
3. Do you see the Green Customs Initiative as an environmental protective initiative?					
4. The partnership between Green Customs Initiative and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) has enabled to show the importance of safeguarding endangered species from being extinct as a customs and border officer?					
5. As a Customs officer, do you see safeguarding endangered species listed in the CITES appendix as one of your Customs responsibility?					
6. The adoption of the Green Customs Initiative aided into seizures of illegal game trophy trade in Kenya?					