EMERGENCE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES AMONG RURAL-URBAN MIGRANTS
IN KIBRA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IN KENYA

A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN
PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN THE SCHOOL OF SECURITY,
DIPLOMACY AND PEACE STUDIES OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

JANUARY, 2021
DECLARATION

This research project is my effort and I have duly referenced works by other authors including internet accordance with anti-plagiarism regulations.

Signature-------------------------------------------- Date------------------------------------

VITALIS LUMBASI MUKE (S202/OL/CTY/32455/2016)

SUPERVISOR

I give the node for the research project undertaken by the candidate as supervisor.

Signature-------------------------------------------- Date------------------------------------

Dr. Linnet Hamasi, PhD
Department of International Relations, Conflict and Strategic Studies
DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my loving wife and children who have been supportive during my studies and their moral contributions for the success of this work.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank my supervisor Dr Linnet Hamasi for her invaluable advice and for playing a key role in motivating me throughout the process on this project. I thank the Head of Department for giving me appropriate guidance and approval for conducting this research. Many thanks also go to my lecturers and staff at Kenyatta University who were supportive during my project writing. I extend my gratitude to my classmates at Kenyatta University for enabling a conducive learning environment that encouraged me to work harder. I also wish to accord special gratitude to my family members especially wife and sons for their tremendous moral and financial support and encouragement without which I would never have completed this thesis. Finally, I give glory to the Lord Jesus Christ through which all things are possible and from whom I drew internal strength when the situation got tough.
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**Abbreviations and Acronyms**

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<td>FGD</td>
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<td>Key Informant Interview</td>
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<td>NCRC</td>
<td>National Crime Research Centre</td>
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<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package Social Science</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
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Operational Definition of Terms

Migrants: Is a person who moves from one region to another for search of better living conditions.

Criminal Activities: These are unlawful actions committed with intention and sometimes unintentionally

Emergence: An occurrence or a situation that poses an immediate risk to health, life, property or to the environment

Informal settlement: An inhibition with deprived setting usually crowded with poor individuals and with unplanned informal shelters erected everywhere.

Rural: Is a geographic area that is located outside towns and cities

Rural-Urban Immigrant: These are people who have moved from geographical areas characterized by few opportunities to cities or town

Urban: It is a geographical area perceived as a city or a town with social amenities and employment.
Abstract

Rural-urban migration is the movement of individual changes from his/her domicile to urban centres. While migration can be viewed as development to some individuals it means change of lifestyle and a push factor to joining gangs due to financial obligations. This study was informed by the crime pattern theory and routine activities theory, which explore factors for emergence of criminal activities in informal settlement. While numerous studies have explored causes of gangs’ growth and crime in informal settlements, few studies have tried to explain the influence of rural-migration on the rise of criminal activities in informal settlements. Thus, this study sought to explore the link between rural-urban migration and the emergence of criminal activities in informal settlements of Kibra from the perspective of the civilian residents, leaders, recent migrants, and the community policing administration from Kibra informal settlements. The study employed the routine activity theory by Chen and Felson 1979 and crime pattern theory by Bratingham 2008. Descriptive research design was used, and the researcher employed both qualitative and quantitative methods for data collection. The study sampled 100 residents from Kibra using simple random sampling, businessmen, women, administration police and local leaders were the key informants for this study. Questionnaire was the primary tool for data collection; key informant interview and focused group discussion were utilized in data collection. SPSS version 23.0 was used to analyze quantitative data while qualitative data were summarized and triangulated within major findings. Data was presented using tables, graphs, and quotes. The study found that poverty, level of education, source of income and type of family setup influenced criminal activities among the rural urban immigrants in Kibra. The main source of income for rural urban immigrants in Kibra was casual/wage employment and informal businesses. The study found that there was a significance relationship between criminal activities and rural urban migration. However, the influence of rural-urban migration on emergence of criminal activities was not to a great extent as indicated by 48.2% respondents. Other factors such as the environment, poor parenting, support from security organizations, religious beliefs and unemployment played a key role in emergence of criminal activities among the rural urban immigrants in Kibra. Influx of rural urban immigrants into Kibra and other informal settlements continue to pose a threat to the national security. Thus the study recommends need for job creation, development of rural areas to prevent overcrowding in urban cities and sensitization of parents in the informal settlement to reduce criminal activities among their children.
CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

This section presents an introduction to the influence of rural urban migration to criminal activities emergence in informal settlement of Kibra in Kenya. The first section covers the background to the study followed by problem statement, study objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope and the limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Rural-urban migration is a phenomenon that occurs at varying rates in most countries and regions. The migration can be viewed as an inevitable component of a country’s development process. Rural-urban migration can be defined broadly as the movement of persons from rural dwellings to towns, often in search of higher paying employment and other economic incentives (Owuor, 2012; Oucho, 2007). Whereas it may generate an urban-poor population because of failed opportunities, it nevertheless, does not always result in adverse impacts.

Many individuals have migrated to the urban centres and found success. It can therefore, be argued that with the right policies, rural-urban migration can occur at a socially acceptable level (Owuor, 2012). However, given the prevailing unemployment, a good number of immigrants with little education often find that the only employment that is available is manual labour with extremely poor pay. These individuals end up seeking housing within the informal settlements. The rural-urban immigrants who do not secure employment also seek accommodation in the informal settlements. Out of the pressure from poverty and frustration, the immigrants may be forced to turn to crime.

In South Africa (Cohn & Breetzke, 2016) noted that certain neighbourhoods had high insecurity during the day and night where residents suffered burglary. Additionally, neighbourhoods presenting high insecurity have several characteristics in common.

In Kenya, the rural-urban migration phenomenon has seen the increase of population in towns and urban areas. The immigrants are often driven by the search for better living standards. Employment is a significant factor in the contribution to the movement from countryside to towns (Oucho, 2007). However, migrants often discover that the employment that they seek
may not always be available; joblessness, then, becomes a state with which to contend. Additionally, natural disasters, insecurity, and food shortages are other factors that drive people to move to the urban areas.

According to Mutisya and Yarime (2011) rural areas lack formal opportunities as compared to urban towns. Similarly, the government drives more development in the urban economy at the expense of rural regions. This situation causes developmental imbalance between rural and urban areas thus causing an influx of rural–urban migration. Wages and salaries are also significantly higher in the towns mainly because of the organization of labour and the workers’ representation by the trade unions through collective bargaining agreements (Oucho, 2007). Overtime, these benefits have become strong motivating factors pertaining migration for better-paying jobs. The situation has remained the same over the last few decades due to the development gap that has been maintained between the rural and the urban centres. Oucho (2007) further opines that while the migration is motivated by expectations for a better livelihood through securing better employment; such expectations are not always realized.

Notably, some immigrants may choose to return to the rural areas while others opt to remain in the urban regions. Due to limited incomes, those who choose to remain in the cities often seek accommodation in the informal centres where housing is relatively cheap (Oucho et al., 2014). Living in the informal settlements, however, presents its own challenges including insecurity, poor sanitation, and other health hazards. It can, therefore, be noted that most informal settlement dwellers are not in those places by choice but due to lack of alternatives, be it affordability or availability of land spaces.

As the society is becoming more industrialized, most young people are in favour of migrating from the rural agricultural way of living to urban living, with the motivator being the search for ‘better’ industrial jobs (Owuor, 2012). With increased demand for housing and social amenities, their prices in urban centres have gone up, making them unaffordable to a sizeable number of migrants who are then forced into the informal settlement dwelling.

The risk of urbanization and globalization is an important way of linking trends in crime prevention to wider social transformations (UN-Habitat, 2009). Crime prevention and control
are important aspects of national security. Many factors underlie crime in which neighbourhood or social environment are important for the current case.

Crime occurs at locations where attractive opportunities overlap, as postulated in the crime pattern theory (Brantingham & Brantingham, 2013). Consequently, the informal settlement areas present a great opportunity and a breeding zone for insecurity due to the presence of several enabling factors. Such factors include the high population, which brings about congested neighbourhoods, a concentrated majority of the urban poor, exclusion from most social amenities, and the inaccessibility of the available security systems among others (Brantingham & Brantingham, 2013).

Cultural diversity, a high number of idle youth, informality in the housing and the economic activities and inadequate resources to deter crime make it difficult to monitor and manage crime in these areas (Brantingham & Brantingham, 2013). As such, informal settlement areas, where most rural-urban immigrants reside, pose a danger to the population in most of the African cities and to the national security in general. Active criminal gangs can easily blend in as residents in such areas. Consequently, informal settlements are an important consideration in matters of internal security.

According to a study by Ngunyi and Katumanga (2012) on the growth of criminal gangs in Kenya, criminal gangs can grow out of re-organized spaces such as the informal settlements. These settlements provide opportunities that attract crime often due to the decay of governance, which creates a security vacuum. The security vacuum is filled by the gangs and who attempt to assume the role of the state. Ngunyi and Katumanga (2012) further observe that the gangs often act as an alternative quasi-state that leads to a symbolic but predatory relationship with the residents, as well as complicity with state and political agents. The result has been the oligopoly of violence (the violence is both private and public) and the state failure in its monopoly of the legitimate use of violence (Macaluso & Briscoe, 2014). Due to lack of economic activities, most youth residing in the informal settlements, including the large pool of recent rural-urban migrants, may be absorbed into the criminal gangs’ activities as a way of seeking means of survival. Such being the case, this paper seeks to find out if, and how, the rural-urban migrants residing in Kibra informal settlement are a threat to the national security.
Since independence, Kenya has taken several positive strides in the social, political and economic fronts. Nevertheless, it cannot be disputed that the country has witnessed, particularly in the recent past, an elevated level of political and economic instability, for instance, the 2007-2008 post-election violence. It can be observed that alongside the political and economic instability comes an increase in crime, insecurity, and disorder in the society. Consequently, some local and international sources including the U.S Department of State as well as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) have often observed that East Africa in general and Kenya, in particular, is a region of high and increasing crime rate (UNODC, 2007). It has also been observed that crime trends in Kenya are evolving at unprecedented rates and measures. Initiatives by the law enforcement agencies and criminal justice agencies have so far not been able to contain the escalating criminal gang emergence.

In Kenya, there are various well-known organized criminal groups. In October 2010, the Minister of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security, following the legislation of the Prevention of Organized Crimes Act in August 2010, gave a Gazette Notice that prescribed 33 organized criminal groups (National Crime Research Centre, 2012). Most of these criminal gangs were indicated to be existing in informal settlements in major cities and towns in Kenya. Among those identified were Angola, Mumbiji, Amachuma, Mungiki, Banyamulenge, CharoShutu, Baghdad Boys, Chinkororo, Wakali Wao, Vijana wa labour, Gaza, Dallas Muslim Youth, Congo By Force, Forty Brothers, Forty Two Brothers, Jeshi La Mzee, Jeshi La King’ole, Jeshi La Embakasi, Japo Group, Kamjesh, Kaya Bombo Youth, Kamukunji Youth Group, Kenya Youth Alliance, Kuzacha, Kosovo Boys, Makande Army, Mombasa Republican Council, Republican Revolutionary Council, Sabout Land Defence Force (SLDF), Sakina Youth, Sungu Sungu Siafu, and the Taliban (National Crime Research Centre, 2012). A 2010 study commissioned by the Panel of Eminent Persons and conducted in Nairobi, Nyanza, and Central provinces identified over 32 illegal and criminal groups, of which 27 were not listed in the 33 banned criminal groups. The illegal groups were found to be spread across the country; however, most of the groups were to be found in urban environments and especially in Nairobi’s large informal settlement areas such as Kibra, Kayole, Dandora, and Githurai. Known criminal gangs that operate in Kibra include Siafu, Kamukunji Pressure
Group, Yes We Can, and J-10 among others that are not known (National Crime Research Centre, 2012 (UNODC, 2007).

In 2004 the government implemented a resettlement project in Kibra that sought to decongest the area and reduce criminal activities emergence. The project was rejected by most of the residents who refused to relocate. Since then criminal activities emergence has been high as witnessed in 2007-2008 post-election violence and increased reported cases of burglary, extortion and other crimes in the area. It is on this background that the study investigated the influence of rural-urban migration on criminal activities emergency in Kibra informal settlement of Kenya.

1.2 Problem Statement

Informal settlement is a common phenomenon in most developing countries. This serves as the power house for manual workers for most of the city suburbs. Informal settlement provides affordable housing for more than half of the rural immigrant’s population who move to cities in search of jobs and better living conditions. Despite the important role of informal settlements, these areas have been characterized by high poverty level, overcrowding, insecurity and emergence of criminal activities. While the criminal activities exist in informal settlements, most of the time their effect are felt in the developed suburbs and their activities affect the country at large by increasing security menace.

The cause of emergence of criminal activities in informal settlement is complex, with most studies citing poverty, drugs, greed and lack of social amenities as the major causes. Few studies have interrogated the role of rural immigrants in emergence of criminal activities in informal settlements. This study thus sought to establish the connection between rural-urban migration and emergence of criminal activities in Kibra informal settlement.

1.3 Study Objectives

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of the study was to determine the influence of rural-urban migration on emergence of criminal activities in informal settlement of Kibra in Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

Specifically, the study sought to:

i. Identify the effects of socio economic status on emergence of criminal activities among the rural –urban immigrants in the informal settlement of Kibra Kenya.
ii. Establish the type and trends of criminal activities committed by rural-urban immigrants in the informal settlement of Kibra, Kenya.

iii. Establish causes of emergence of criminal activities among the rural–urban immigrants in the informal settlement of Kibra, Kenya.

iv. Investigate strategies used by locals on how to counter emergence of criminal activities among rural immigrants in the informal settlement of Kibra, Kenya.

1.3.3 Research Questions

i. What is the effect of socio-economic status on emergence of criminal activities in informal settlement of Kibra in Kenya?

ii. What are the types and trends of criminal activities among rural urban immigrants in the informal settlement of Kibra, Kenya?

iii. What are causes the emergency of criminal activities among the rural-urban immigrants in the informal settlement of Kibra, Kenya?

iv. What strategies are used by locals to reduce emergence of criminal activities among the rural urban immigrants in the informal settlement of Kibra in Kenya?

1.4 Justification of the study

The increase of the population in towns has strained the service delivery of basic services from the available amenities. Emergency of criminal activities has put pressure on the security in Nairobi in the few decades and contributed loss of precious lives and increased morbidity among victims of insecurity. Additionally, property loss due to criminal activities contributes to the lack of confidence among investors, a reduction in production and a reallocation of investment are indirect costs of insecurity with whose economic impact the country can well reckon. The activities the individuals engage for income generating are contributing to insecurity among city residents according to the UN Habitat report (2007). A standing witness to the inequality regarding incomes and standards of living is the thriving of huge informal settlements within the city such as Kibra (Oucho, 2007). The low-income populations that are the majority have had generations after generations grow in poorly designed and under-resourced environment, also characterized by high unemployment. The environment easily leads the youth and many of the informal settlements’ dwellers into substance abuse and criminal activities in order to make ends meet. The study, therefore, sought to find the contribution of rural-urban migration to emergence of criminal activities in Kibra informal settlement.
1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is helpful to policing community by providing an understanding the effect of rural urban immigrants on the emergence of criminal activities in informal settlements in Kenya. In addition to this, the study is useful in informing various government and non-governmental organizations in striving to improve lives of households in informal settlement on the other hand interplaying factors that fuel emergence of criminal activities.

This study will further inform conflict resolution agencies on conflict matters surrounding crimes in the informal settlement. Lastly, this study is beneficial to fellow academicians and researchers with findings and suggestions for future research that will enhance their work. The study finding is helpful to residents of Kibra and leaders in mitigation measures against gang emergence and escalation of criminal activities in Kibra informal settlement.

1.6 Study Scope

This study was conducted in Kibra informal settlement in Nairobi between July to September 2018. The study focused on emergence of criminal activities among rural –urban immigrants living in informal settlement of Kibra in Nairobi Kenya. The effect of rural-urban immigrants on emergence of criminal activities in informal settlement. Household members, local leaders, business community and police officers from Kibra locality participated in the study.

1.7 Limitation and Delimitation of the study

The study was majorly descriptive and employed quantitative and qualitative approach to solicitate data from the respondents. The study focused on criminal activities by rural –urban immigrants in the informal settlement of Kibra. Questionnaires were used as the main tool for data collection. Other tools used were interview schedules and focus group discussion guide. The study was limited to residents of Kibra informal settlement.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction
This chapter presented literature from various sources on the emergency of criminal activities in informal settlement across the globe. Theories that guided this study have also been discussed in this section. Literature has been discussed as per the objectives of the study stated in chapter one with an aim of establishing gaps from previous similar studies. A summary of the literature and gaps concludes this chapter.

2.2 Theoretical Framework and Conceptual framework
The theoretical framework presented the theories that explained the study while conceptual framework presented diagrammatic representation of variables relationships for the study.

2.2.1 Theoretical Framework
This study was guided by the routine activities’ theory by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson (1979) and the crime pattern theory by Bratingham (2008). These theories were put forward to help understand crime in the context of rural-urban migration and informal settlement in Kenya.

Routine activities theory postulates that crime events are more likely to occur when there is a spatial and temporal confluence of motivated offenders and suitable targets, along with the absence of capable guardians (Felson & Boba, 2010). Informal settlement presents this setting because it is overcrowded providing suitable targets and motivated offender through high level of unemployment and poverty. According to the theorists, it is a requirement for time and space to converge for crime to occur; the offender, the victim and absence of appropriate guardianship should occur at the same time and space (1979). The type of crime depends on the characteristics of the offender. Further, movement and interactions between people as they change locations allows for the diffusion of crime (Gorman et al., 2013). While the theory concerns itself with the movement necessitated in the bid to execute daily activities, the space transmutation of the crime pattern theory as people go about routine activities is what sets it apart (Gorman et al., 2013). Notably, social disorder and inadequate security surveillance fit into the routine activities theory as one explains emergence of criminal activities in the informal settlements.
Crime pattern theory by Brantingham & Brantingham, (2008) complements the routine activities theory by asserting that exposures to crime opportunities are governed by the spatial layout of the city and individual travel patterns. This is experienced in informal settlement where the physical settings allow crime to occur, due to overcrowding caused by influx of rural migrants. According to the theory, crime has a pattern in terms of the characteristics of the offenders, decisions to engage in crime and the criminal processes. Further, the patterns derive from lifestyle and routine activities where a small number of people often execute most of the prominent crimes. Brantingham and Brantingham (2013), present a view that brings into consideration social order and concentration of people, by implying networks, rather than individualized conception and execution of crime.

2.3 The Concept and Development of Informal Settlement in Kenya

The concept of the informal settlement was first introduced in the city of London at the turn of the 1800s when the workers began migrating in masses to the city and set up their board on makeshift houses within the factories where they worked (Macaluso & Briscoe, 2014). The growth of the phenomenon did not accelerate rapidly until the 20th century, when the urbanization of many developing nations, particularly in South-East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa occurred (Amnesty International, 2009).

According to the UN, it is estimated that the number of informal settlement dwellers are over one billion as at 2007, a figure expected to rise to 1.39 billion by the year 2020. However, huge regional variations do exist. For instance, in the Pacific and continental Asia, for every five urban dwellers two reside in informal settlement. For every five people, three are informal settlement dwellers in continental Africa (UN-Habitat, 2009).

In Bangladesh Rural-urban migration has bulged to the extent of creating villages in the city. Each year the urban areas receive 300,000-400,000 rural immigrants in the town making Bangladesh the 9th most populated urban areas in the globe. In sub-Saharan Africa 72% of the city population reside in informal settlement. Enu (2017) identified Kampala, Kinshasa, Luanda, Abuja, Bamako, and Lagos among the urban centres in Africa with large informal settlement. These informal settlements are expected to grow between 50 and 57% in the next decade (Enu, 2017).
Kenya, over time, has experienced an explosion in urban informal settlements and, associatively, dwellers in these areas. With rapid urbanization takes, there has been a corresponding growth and development of informal settlements. It is estimated that over 34% of the country's population dwell in urban centres. More than 71% of the urban dwellers are to be found in informal settlements, a figure that is projected to continue increasing (UN-Habitat, 2009).

The emergency of informal settlements in Nairobi is elaborated from the colonial period, where most Africans were prohibited from the city designated residential areas, which were the preserve of Europeans and Asians. The Africans who came to Nairobi in pursuit of employment had to build the informal residential settlements outside the central business district and the designated and planned residential areas. The informal settlements were largely ignored by the colonial government (Amnesty International, 2009). Nairobi’s population has grown from 11,500 inhabitants in 1906 to 3.1 million people in 2009 according to KNBS (2010). It is estimated that more than half the city’s population live in informal settlements. These informal settlements occupy less than 1% of Nairobi’s area and less than 5% in residential areas (KNBS, 2010).

The city’s first development plans did not include the early informal settlements. This meant that the essential and basic services and amenities to the settlements and the necessary infrastructures linking the informal settlements to other areas were not provided by the local authorities. As a consequence, Nairobi development was along segregated lines. The city’s 1948 Master Plan and other major urban development plans continued to neglect informal settlements (Pamoja Trust, 2009).

The largest informal settlement in Sub-Saharan Africa is Kibra. It is estimated that one out of every five people in Nairobi live in Kibra, and the estimated population density is 750,000 people per square mile. According to the World Bank report (2011), urbanization continues to grow in Kenya and it is estimated that within the next few years, those dwelling in urban areas will account for over 50% of the total country population. Depending on the urban centres, 60-80 per cent of Kenya’s urban populations are informal settlement residents (World Bank, 2011). The informal settlement dwellings are faced clean water shortages, sanitation problems, inadequate housing, insecure tenure, non-conducive environmental conditions, and high rates
of crime. In the city of Mombasa, approximately 40% of the urban population is to be located in informal settlement that is squeezed within a land area that accounts for five-per cent of total county land (Mutisya, 2010). The growth of Mombasa’s informal settlement is unprecedented with the informal settlement population expected to double within the next 15 years.

Out of a combination of economic, political, and demographic realities, many Kenyan urban centres are facing critical challenges. The situation is brought about by the fact that in most developing countries, there exist a large disconnect between the rate of rural-urban migration and the availability of decent housing. The scenario has produced a big part of the urban population that is characterized by gross poverty among the informal settlement dwellers in the developing countries. Indeed, rapid urbanization has outstripped the government and local authorities the capacity to guide the physical planning and growth of urban areas as well as the provision of essential services to the residents (Mutisya & Yarime, 2011). The result, for instance in Kenya, has been the rapid growth of informal settlement in most cities and towns. The phenomenon has largely developed due to a combination of rural-urban migration, growth in urban inequality and poverty, a high living cost, non-transparent land allocation, and inadequate investment in low-income urban housing (UN Habitat, 2008).

According to a UN-Habitat (2005) report, an informal settlement is often described as a run-down zone of a city whose housing and squalor exhibit sub-standard qualities. Despite the variance in characteristics depending on the geographical location, the residents of informal settlements are generally the poor and those of disadvantaged backgrounds. The building structures found in informal settlement range from well-furnished and permanent facilities to simple shacks. Regardless, informal settlements often fall short of clean water, adequate lighting, good sanitation and other basic necessities. The World Bank (2009) observes that the informal settlements are exhibits for urban decadence, illiteracy, poverty, unemployment and insecurity. The settlements are viewed as fertile grounds for the growth of such social problems as crime, abuse of substances and alcoholism, as well as high rates of psychological problems such as suicidal ideations. In most countries, the informal settlement report high rates of a plethora of infectious diseases that arise from the unsanitary environment.
The experience in these informal settlements strongly demonstrates that people living in poverty are trapped in their present situation because they are often excluded from the rest of the society (UN-Habitat, 2009). Unfortunately, they are not empowered to allow them to make any significant contribution to community building (Mutisya, 2010). The informal settlement scenario has the capacity to push Nairobi city to the verge of sinking into an abyss as the weight of mushrooming informal settlements takes its toll.

These unprecedented rates of urban growth can be linked to massive rural-urban migratory movements and to natural growth. It challenges urban planning and thereby causing environmental and security problems with far-reaching consequences. While low quality of housing, lack of basic infrastructure including sanitation, drainage, clean water, and access to energy result in poor social conditions, the high levels of unemployment and poor income often give rise to conflicts (Pamoja Trust, 2009). Additionally, the situation is not helped by the failure of the authority to avail supporting policies for effective urban planning and development.

2.3 Socio-Economic Factors and emergence of Criminal Activities in Informal Settlement

A study by (Ley and Smith, 2000) examined the association between crime and social deprivation in Toronto and Vancouver. They secured disaggregated crime data for 207 patrol areas from the Metro Toronto Police and found high crime areas in and around the central city that when mapped corresponded closely with the most deprived neighbourhoods. A similar situation existed in Vancouver with areas of high deprivation intersecting with high levels of reported crime. This study was not conducted in informal settlement but rather areas with similar characteristics. Canada also presents different criminal activities behaviours due to its socialization which does not have rural migrants.

A study by World Bank (2016) reported that per capita of informal settlement dweller was low $49 as compared to the nation’s average per capita of $80. This clearly indicate that individuals living in the informal settlement live below the poverty line and in most cases they would engage in criminal activities to meet their basic needs.

Chege (2015) asserts that low educational levels in the slums contribute to the engagement of residents into crime. Obeng-Oboom (2011) observe that majority of the rural urban immigrants
settling in the informal settlement have low level or no education. This being the case the group engages in manual labour and some cases remain unemployed and have to engage in criminal activities to sustain their needs and the family.

Khanan (2016) studying the threat of rural urban migration on security in the urban areas, pointed out that rural –urban migration exceeded the capacity of urban areas providing jobs to the rural immigrants. Lack of employment influenced the immigrants to engage in criminal activities. Khanam asserts that rural-urban migration is a sign of inequality for opportunities and lifestyles that creates pressure on the liveable places due to limitation of physical barriers of the township and increases the quantity of informal settlements in the city. According to Khanam(2016) rural immigrants cause social disorganization, social crime that spill over to national security.

Informal settlements have existed in Nairobi since the city’s inception. However, the government has been unable to respond to the plight of informal settlement populations as claimed by observers, even after the informal settlements being classified as illegal. The residents in the informal settlement areas live under inhospitable and deplorable conditions often defined by the lack of the most basic social amenities. The informal settlements’ dwellers also face multi-dimensional challenges that require multi-dimensional interventions such as clean water supply and improved sanitation, energy, solid waste management, housing, schools, and hospitals, as well as security (United Nations, 2006). Although the informal settlements were declared illegal by the government and the dwellers forcefully evicted, often leading to conflicts, the government, nevertheless, has recently drafted strategic plans and policies that recognize the existence of informal settlement and informal settlements as well as the need to improve the settlements (United Nations Habitat, 2010).

Consequently, some local and international sources including the U.S Department of State as well as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) have often observed that East Africa in general and Kenya, in particular, is a region of high and increasing crime rate. The situation is attributed to factors such as increasing poverty levels and inadequate economic opportunities available especially to the youth. It has also been observed that crime trends in Kenya are evolving at unprecedented rates and measures. The development has given the law enforcement agencies the difficult task of remaining vigilant and containing the situation. One of the most serious challenges facing the country in general and the criminal justice agencies, in particular, is that of insecurity occasioned by the emergence and rise of a number of dangerous
organized criminal gangs. However, like other nations in the world, Kenya recognizes that a crime and offender-free society is important in the whole process of its national social welfare and economic development. While taking cognizance of the assertion that crime is an ‘industry’, it is well understood that crime negatively affects society in many ways. It is in this light that the investigation of the criminal activities among rural–urban immigrants and the insecurity that they pose is necessary. It offers policy makers and other stakeholder’s well-documented data that can enable them to develop structured and informed strategies to combat the menace.

The study also indicated that the illegal groups were taking a low public profile and speculated that the leaders of the criminal groups were trying to shed their negative image and present themselves as candidates for elective office (National Crime Research Centre, 2012). Cultural diversity, a high number of idle youths, informality in the housing and the economic activities and inadequate resources to deter crime make it difficult to monitor and manage crime in these areas (Brantingham & Brantingham, 2013). As such, informal settlement areas, where most rural-urban migrants reside, pose a danger to the population in most of the African cities and to the national security in general. Consequently, informal settlements are an important consideration in matters of internal security.

The residents in the informal settlements and marginalized settlement areas live in inhumane and deplorable conditions with severe lack sanitation, clean water supply, housing, and health services. Additionally, the informal settlements’ dwellers are faced with inadequate schooling facilities, unemployment, and escalating insecurity. The consequence is life-threatening outcomes that lead to gross poverty, contagious diseases, and conflicts.

Rural-urban movement is practiced by individuals who deem life in the countryside is unbearable and the only option to make the ends meet is to shift to town. The society perceive young and energetic individual as the potential remittance of income the moment they migrate to urban centres (Enu, 2017). Both high and low educated populations tend to think that the only place to secure employment is the urban centre. Low-educated population belief strongly that city has plenty of manual jobs which just require an individual to travel to urban centre than in the rural areas (Macaluso& Briscoe, 2014).
First concern for the rural-urban migrants’ instability is to secure employment. However, this expectation sometimes can be beyond the migrants’ contemplation due to lack of the right information of the available job opportunities (Lall, Selod & Shalizi, 2006). Finding work is facilitated when networking process at the countryside is incorporated and brought on board at the urban centre and to be part of the decision-making process. Such an approach will be in position to check against possible adverse effects of congestion as the individual migrants are often in a competition for the available jobs (Lall, Selod, & Shalizi, 2006). Regardless, the difficulties encountered by the internal migrants are numerous; they may be discriminated and face difficulties obtaining credit and local public goods on multiple occasions (Lall, Selod, & Shalizi, 2006). This study therefore wants to establish the socio-economic factors contributing to emergence of criminal activities among rural urban immigrants in the informal settlements.

2.4 Types and Trends of criminal activities among rural-urban immigrants in Informal Settlement

Migration is the movement of physically active individuals from one area to another. The migration is often from rural to urban centres or urban to urban. Ravenstein’s Law of migration major principle is that most migrants often move from rural to urban centres. The principle seems to apply very well in developing countries including Kenya; the migration movements that take place within Kenya are mostly across countryside to towns (Owuor, 2012). Empirical investigation conducted elsewhere on why people or individuals migrate from rural areas to urban centres found that people in the rural areas of developing economies migrate in search of employment opportunities.

Rural - urban immigrants have poor economic conditions, less income sources, ethnic conflicts, and poor access to basic public services including education, energy and water supplies in the rural areas. Lall, Selod and Shalizi’s findings also indicated that the rural-urban migration phenomenon leads to loss of skilled labour in rural areas, a significant distortion of age and gender balances in rural areas and the decline of productivity in the traditional rural economy (Lall, Selod and Shalizi, 2006). While the rural areas are drained off its agricultural manpower the urban areas benefit by receiving cheap labour, which in turn creates opportunities to expand the urban economic activities such as those within the industrial and service sectors. Nevertheless, the urban centres are threatened by overpopulation, congestion, poor delivery of basic services, and high crime rates (Ajero and Onukala, 2016).
A study “Trends in crime and violence in Kingston Jamaica” by Gray (2007) focused on examining criminal activities in Jamaica. This study identified destabilized family structure as one cause of crime. Another study by Carvalho and Soares (2011) concluded that family backdrop and type of parental upbringing is central in likelihood of individuals engaging in criminal activities.

According to NCRC report (2012) highlighted high poverty and unemployment levels causes increase in crime in the informal settlements. According to the report criminal gangs recruit from poor communities and new rural immigrants to offer them a sense of purpose, cultural and political identify and income. Rural – urban immigrants are likely to fall in this category once they are unable to find themselves a job.

2.5 Causes of emergence of criminals activities inKibra informal settlement

The rapid growth of urban centres, particularly in the developing world, is one of the impetuses of fast-growing economies and has become emblematic of the globalization process. Nevertheless, there is ample evidence to demonstrate that it is also the cause of major human insecurity and social tensions (Mutisya & Yarime, 2011). Changes in the particular structure and incidence of armed violence often suggest that this is less anchored in traditional forms of conflict, but more integrated with criminal violence, forms of civil unrest, and terrorism (World Bank, 2011). As a consequence, the ability of large urban centres to act as magnets for employment and other economic activity is often mirrored by the manner they may bring together threats to national peace and security.

Niva, Varis and Taka (2018) studied rural-urban migration and formation of informal settlements. This study focused on uncontrolled migration to urban areas as a main factor and its policy limitation. Other factors identified were socio ecological system approach and, adaptive capacity. This study whereas explaining factors causing rural –urban migration failed to link the factors to rural urban immigrants to criminal activities.

Urbanization, rural-urban migration and city density, coupled with massive unemployment and inequality are some of the factors that are often cited as the main causes of urban violence; however, not all of these suppositions are supported by empirical evidence. Many researchers have explored the correlation that exists between poverty and crime (Macaluso & Briscoe, 2014). It is commonly assumed that urban poor are the main culprits and victims of violence. Scholars have also observed that the concentrations of urban insecurity and crime are also visible across generations (Macaluso & Briscoe, 2014). The assumption is that poor or
marginalized economic status and its related psychological effect tend to reproduce the same conditions over time. Beyond poverty, however, some authors argue that violence is often linked to inequality coupled with impunity from the law. Violence generates cumulative cascading effects, which in turn restricts and constrains the upward and outward socio-spatial and socio-economic mobility of the poor (Macaluso & Briscoe, 2014). The Social and income inequalities, especially those that affect specific ethnic groups, are often related to higher rates of violence, as well as repressive policing in post-conflict settings. According to some observers, the escalation of violence is largely due to the speed at which urban areas have grown in the last two decades. The insecurity of the urban centres is because of disorderly and unplanned economic growth. The phenomenon happens because of a rapid influx of people, especially the rural-urban migrants, which overwhelms the capacity for state and municipal response and the ability to manage public services (Mutisya & Yarime, 2011). It can also be argued that because of rapid urbanization, an increasing number of people fight over scarcer resources in crowded, under-serviced, and under-governed urban areas. A case can therefore, be made for Kibra being a source of national insecurity in the country.

Another perspective views some non-traditional stakeholders such as criminals, armed resistance groups, tribe and clans, as capable of exerting various degrees of control and power in the informal settlement. They find a free space to design and develop sophisticated and complex networks (Macaluso & Briscoe, 2014). A more pessimistic perspective would refer to the phenomenon as failed cities, which indicate that civil order has completely succumbed to powerful criminal gangs who often operate through the manipulation and exploitation of violence and disorder. In such instances, ordinary forms of state influence and control are often very weak (Macaluso & Briscoe, 2014). The police forces are often unable or reluctant to intervene and restore order. Such state’s inability to exert its influence and power often leads to the proliferation of insecurity not only at the informal settlement level but also nationally. Khanam (2016) observed that rural immigrants in Bangladesh constitute of more than 80% of the urban population. This study linkages rural immigrants to criminal activities such as illegal sexual activities and drug trafficking. Engagement of drug trafficking by rural immigrants is used to supplement the manager income they earn from the causal labour they offer. According to Ozden and Schiff (2005), many factors are responsible for rural-urban migration. In Kenya, for instance, the factors include, but not limited to the unbalanced development of
the country that favours certain regions including the major urban centres such as Nairobi and Mombasa, as well as certain rural regions. According to UN – Habitat, while migration is a normal element of population growth in many societies, the scale of rural-urban migration in developing countries is such that the increase in urban population often has undesirable consequences for the overall population, including a negative impact on national security (2007).

A study conducted by Enu (2017) on the analysis of the gains and problems associated with migration from countryside to town in Sierra Leone, the researcher found that migration across rural to urban in Sierra Leone was driven by civil wars, inability of amenities such as electricity, telecommunication facilities, are most significantly and lack of employment in the rural areas. Macaluso and Briscoe (2014) opine that these factors lead to the immigration of rural folks to the urban centres where they can access better job opportunities, educational facilities, and better health facilities. Nevertheless, the study found that the rural-urban migration poses more challenges than the perceived opportunities for the migrants and their families (Enu, 2017). Some of the challenges are overcrowding in heavily polluted environments, hunger, sexual abuse, malnutrition, and poor housing.

2.6 Summary of Literature Gaps

Rural–urban migration has been considered as a factor for various social issues in urban areas in Kenya. However, there is no clear link on how rural urban migration influence emergence of criminal activities in informal settlement in major towns in Kenya.

Enu (2017) conducted an analysis of the gains and problems associated with migration from countryside to town in Sierra Leone. Civil war, lack of social amenities in rural areas and high unemployment rates emerged as key contributors to rural urban migration. While this study was relevant to the present study, the area of study was different and faced with different socio-political realities such as civil wars. Equally Sierra Leone shared a different historical background to the formation of informal settlements.

Desgropes & Taupin, (2011) conducted a study that sought to investigate factors for conflict in Kibra. This study was limited to ethnic dynamics for the insecurity issues in Kibra. While ethnic
conflict plays an important role in criminal activities formation, this study did not investigate the influence of migrants in criminal activities emergence.
CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The chapter describes the research methods and the techniques applied in the collection of data in order to answer the research questions. The first part dealt with the research methods, which include, mixed methods and critical discourse analysis while the second part involved a discussion on the relevant research techniques that were used including interviews, questionnaire and non-participant observation.

3.1 Research Design
The descriptive research design was used in understanding the link between rural urban migrants and criminal activities in the informal settlement of Kibra. The design was useful in describing views and opinions of Kibra residents in rural urban immigrants and criminal activities in the informal settlement of Kibra. The study also employed qualitative and quantitative methods to adequately understand the phenomena.

3.2 Study Location
The study area was in Kibra informal settlement the largest informal settlement in Nairobi and second large in sub-Saharan Africa. Kibra is located to the southwest of the City of Nairobi situated in 12.1Km². The settlement has an approximate of 241,693 inhabitants spread in several villages namely; Makina, Soweto, Kisumu Ndogo, Laini Saba, Mashimoni, Gatwekera, Kianda, Lindi, and Sirango. According to Police service commission report (2015) Kibra is among the top five hot spot regions for criminal activities in Nairobi County. The area climate is significant in addressing the issue of crime activities, particularly when considering the rain patterns and the general topography, which has an impact on the problems under investigation and is in line with the crime pattern theory. The rains often make the streets deserted as people run to seek shelter from the rains and floods thus creating a broken window concept that activates the perpetrators of crime (Mitullah, n. d.). The rains also make the roads impassable and, therefore, hinder the law enforcement agencies access to informal settlement areas.
3.3 Target Population

The study targeted residents of Kibra households in informal settlements, police officers stationed in Kibra, local leaders and business community in the area. The total study population comprised of 105,352 residential households in Kibra as provided by KNBS (2017). The area being wide and overpopulated the researcher sampled a third of the villages. This is as recommended by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003). The targeted villages were as shown in Table 3.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Gatwekera</td>
<td>11345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mashimoni</td>
<td>10022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Makina</td>
<td>17635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Soweto West</td>
<td>8338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Olympics</td>
<td>8900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kianda</td>
<td>6900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Karanja</td>
<td>7806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Population</strong></td>
<td><strong>70946</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Sample and Sampling Techniques

Simple random sampling was used to select the villages to be researched. The ideal sample size was a third of the total population that yielded 5 administrative areas from the 14 villages that
yielded a target population of 70,946 households. The study then employed Kothari (2006)sampling formulae as an appropriate sample size for descriptive study.

\[ n = \frac{Z^2pq}{e^2} \]

where \( Z = 1.96 \) \( P = 0.070 \) \( q = 1 - p \) \( e = 0.05 \)

\[ n = 1.96^2 \times 0.070 \times (1 - 0.070) / 0.05^2 \]

\[ n = 100.06 \]

Thus the sample size for the study was 100 households.

The household were selected randomly in each sampled village strata.

3.6 Instruments of Data Collection

This study utilized primary data from interviews where respondents were asked questions using questionnaires. The study also carried out key informant interviews with the police officials and community leaders. Focus group discussion was used to collect information from business people and local residents.

The questionnaire was semi structures containing open and closed ended questions. The questionnaire comprised of questions that answered the research questions of the study. This tool was useful in ensuring the researcher collected a lot of information within the available time and in the sampled households which were many.

Interview guide was used to collect data from local community leaders, police officers and business people in Kibra. This instrument was important in providing in depth information on the observation and experiences of rural migrants engagement in criminal activities in the area. The Police officials and community leaders were informative group for crime records and were likely aware of the demographics of perpetrators of criminal activities.

Focused group discussions (FGD) was also used in collecting perception and more information from residents. This tool was appropriate for the variant information it provided in a group of residents. The researcher used this tool to gain data on locals’ experience of rural migrants and criminal activities in the area.

3.7 Pilot study

A pilot study was conducted among 20 members of households from Mathare slums which has similar characteristics as Kibra. The pilot was conducted to ensure that the instruments were suitable for data collection and determine the clarity of the questions.
3.8 Validity and reliability
The study employed content validity to ensure that the content to be collected were representing the main idea under the study. The tools for data collection were reviewed by security experts from the university department and with support from the supervisor. The changes suggested by experts were input in the main tool used in data collection. The instrument was also tested for reliability that was the extent to which the instrument will yield desirable response. This was established from the piloting and review from experts in the peace and security department.

3.9 Data collection techniques and procedures
The study administered questionnaire to residents by use of three research assistants. The questionnaire was administered to one occupant of a household within Kibra. Interview was held among key informants that included; the local leaders, business people and police officers who had more information on cases of criminal activities emergence in the area. Interviews have been found to be effective research techniques that most qualitative researchers rely on because they allow face-to-face contact with the participants.

Three Focus group discussions conducted in three (3) villages of Kibra informal settlement. Each of the groups comprised of at least 5 women and 5 men. There were three types of interviews; the conversational and informal interview, the general interview guide approach as well as the standardized open interview approach (Groves et al., 2011). This technique was used in the research process to obtain the relevant data on crime based on the residents’ perceptions on insecurity.

3.6 Data Analysis
The major aim of the data analysis phase of the study was to describe and analyse the raw information. The data analysis was done through the application of the SPSS software version 23.0. The process involved five steps that include data familiarization, focus of the analysis, categorization of the information, identification of patterns, and interpretation of the data. The familiarization step was achieved through transcribing the interviews and going over the observation data. The data was filtered and cleaned as the irrelevant data was discarded. The second step relates to the focus of the analysis, which was achieved by using the research questions. The questions gave the appropriate guidance for what was analysed. The categorization of the data was part of the analysis of the interview data, observation, and
secondary research data. While carrying out the data analysis patterns were identified and used in the interpretation of the research findings.

### 3.7 Ethical Consideration

Before data collection, the researcher sought authorization from the organization to carry out research. The researcher also assured the respondents of confidentiality of the information obtained and further that the information was solely to be used for the purpose of the study. Individuals were encouraged to voluntarily participate in the study. Research data from this study was confidential and all participants remained anonymous. Due credit has been given to various parties contributing to the research.
CHAPTER 4
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction
In this chapter data collected is analysed and results of the influence of rural- urban migration on emergence of criminal activities in informal settlement of Kibra are presented. This section was subdivided into six major sections where section one and two presents response rate and demographic information of different participants of the study.

The third section presented results on the influence of socio-economic factors on emergency of criminal activities in Kibra. Section four presents result for the influence of immigration on emergence of criminal activities in Kibra. The fifth section analyses and presents results on types and factors causing emergence and growth of criminal activities in informal settlement in Kenya. Lastly results for strategies and recommendation for reduction of emergence and growth of criminal activities in informal settlements in Kenya are presented. Results from analysed data are using percentages and frequencies in table figure and narrations for qualitative data.

4.2 Respondents Response Rate
Out of the 100 household residents sampled, 98 responded to the questionnaire which translated to 98% of the study sample size thus sufficient for discussion and presentation. Data collected from the interview of 8 police officials from stations in Kibra, 5 local leaders and 4 Business people. Three FGD were contacted in Olympic, Gatekwerwa and Karanja.

4.2.1 Demographic information
Demographic information of respondents was important to this study to ascertain the distribution of the respondents by gender, age, marital status and education level. Study participants were asked to indicate their gender, age, marital status and education.
Data obtained was analysed and presented in Table 4.1 as follows.

### Table 4.1: Distribution of gender, age and marital status of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Gender of the responded</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male 48% (47)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>20-25 Years</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26-30 Years</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31-35 Years</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Above 36 Years</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Widowed/Widower</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis from table 4.1 shows that majority 52% of the respondents were female while 48% were male. According to the Kenya Bureau of Statistics, Kibra constituency has more male than female. This result could be due to availability of women who are left in the household during the day as men go to work. More 35.7% were aged between 31-35 years, 29.5% were 36-40 years 23.5% were between 26-39 years, while 11.2% were 20-35 years. Majority 58.2% of the respondents were married, 30.6% were separated, 9.2% were single never married while a minority and 2% were single and never married before. Figure 1b shows below shows the education qualifications of respondents.
b) Education level of the respondents

Figure 1: Response on highest education attainment

Figure 1 above show that more 23% of male respondents had secondary school education as their highest qualification, 21% primary, 2% college whole 1% were illiterate. Majority 24% of female had attained primary education, 11% secondary, 5% college while 11% had no education qualification.

Most of the participants in the study were primary school graduates, a majority of which were female. Male residents were mostly secondary school graduates with very few male having no education as compared to female residents. Few 7% college graduates participated in the study. Moreover, results show that there were more female illiterates with no form of education as compared to male residents. Finding by Musoi et al., (2014) noted that most slum population were semi-illiterate with majority of them having primary and secondary level of education.

4.3 Effect Socio-economic Factors on Emergence of Criminal Activities among Rural – Urban Immigrants

The study was interested in information of socio-economic status of the respondents and its effect on emergency of criminal activities in Kibra. Respondents were asked to indicate the head of the household, sources of income, type of jobs and businesses they engaged in as well as amount they spend in the household. Data was collected analysed and presented as follows;
4.3.1 Composition of household heads by gender

Respondents were asked to indicate the head of their household. Gender of the household head was an important social aspect in the investigation on emergence of criminal activities among rural urban immigrants in Kibra. Data obtained was analysed and presented in figure below;

![Percentage of gender of the head of the household](image)

**Figure 2: Response of gender of the head of the household**

According to figure above majority 72% of the households were male headed while 28% were female headed. This indicates that majority of households in the study area were headed by male, while few were headed by female. During the interviews a discussion with local leader revealed that male headed more than one household. An interview with the women leaders and business women revealed that men were assumed head of household but played minimal role in supporting the families economically and socially. During the interview business women observed that;

“In Kibra men are considered head of the family but most of them are not responsible for providing for the families. Women do so much to feed and take care of their families than men”.

Another interviewee observed that,

“Most male have more than one house to cater for (Mpango wakando) with the little income from construction they are not able to care for both families adequately”.
Findings by Africa population and health research centre (APHRC, 2002) reported that there were more male-headed households in Nairobi slum environments approximated at 56%. This implies that men were the majority head of households.

4.3.2 Respondents sources of income

Source of income in this study formed an important unit of analysis as it would help determine the involvement of rural urban immigrants in criminal activities to earn a living as well as households income needs. Respondents were asked to indicate their source of income. Data obtained was analysed and presented below.

![Distribution of respondent’s source of Income](image)

**Figure 3: Distribution of respondent’s source of Income**

Majority 87% of the respondents indicated to earn income from businesses, 12% were employed while 1% did not have any source of income. Interviews with local leaders and business owners revealed that small businesses and casual labour were the main sources of income for majority of the residents in Kibra. During focused group discussion, alcohol brewing, selling of food, household laundry, grocery, touting, casual labourers at construction site, entertainment and boda boda riding were mentioned as main sources of income for Kibra residents. It also came out during an interview with police officer and local leaders that majority of the residents were unemployed. One of the local leaders mentioned that,

> “Since the demolition of ‘Vibanda’ (stalls) along the railways many youths and women have been left jobless. This has made youths resort into gangs activities”.

Similar sentiment was shared by the police officers when explaining the cause for upsurge of criminal activities in the area for the past 3 months.
This clearly indicated that business and casual jobs were the main source of income for most of the residents in Kibra.

Respondents were further asked to mention type of business or employment they did data obtained is as shown below.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by type of job /business**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Business or Employment</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beauty salon</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BodaBoda Riding</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe shining and Repair</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casual laborer</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Support</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling second hand Clothes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics/Mpesa and printing</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technician</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food vending</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>57.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posho mill</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopkeeper</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailoring</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2 shows that majority 57.1% of the respondents are involved in food vending businesses in hotel (vibanda) or selling at construction. Households in Kibra engaged in other range of small business while some depended on the support from their children.

During the interviews business women and men revealed that most residents engage in small business such as selling, boda boda and other worked as casual labourers in nearby rich suburbs estates. During an interview discussion, one of the business women pointed out that

“Kibra residence like purchasing cooked food as they do not have enough time to cook so food vending business is doing well here.”

The researcher and the assistants observed that there were many stalls with cooked cereals, fish and others preparing a variety of food.
Results from focused group discussion indicated that residents in this area had various sources of income. During the focused group discussion, a participant pointed out that “people here ‘hustle’ (struggle to make a living from informal jobs) to meet their daily needs. The discussion identified food vending, washing clothes and working in constructions as the main source of income for residents. An interview with local leaders and police officers however revealed that some of the residents earn their living from stealing (kupigangeta). Musoi et al. (2014) found that 32.6% of slum dwellers were casual labourers, 46.4% were involved in business while 21% were unemployed. This finding also concurs with Kubende (2016) who observed that rural –Urban migrants settled for casual labour in suburbs neighbouring Kibra like Karen and Langata.

These results imply that informal sector in business and casual labour are the main source of income for the residents in Kibra. The struggle to meet their daily needs with minimal employment opportunities could be a push factor for rural –urban immigrants whose hope of getting jobs in Nairobi end up joining gangs to meet their daily needs.

4.3.2 Amount of income earned

The study asked respondents to indicate the amount of monthly income they made from their businesses. Data obtained was analysed and presented as follows.

Figure 4: Income per month of residents
Figure 4 above shows that majority 43% of the respondents were earning between 5001-10000 shillings from their jobs or businesses, 23% earn between10001-15000, 18% earn below 5000 while 15% earn above 1500 per month. This is shows that most of the households’ members in the study were low-income earners. Respondents mentioned food-vending, vehicle touting, renting motorbike and doing casual work such as washing clothes in estates to supplement their income. The spending per month in household’s studies was Kshs. 5000 with a minimum of 3000 and minimum of 8000 per household. Household expenditure varied by size of household, location of residence and number of dependents such as school going children. Families with large number of members and school going children had higher expenditures compared to those with few members and having no school going children.

Results from the study implies that majority of the respondents in the study were in the lower income bracket which ranged from 5001-10000. Findings reveal that the income was not enough in meeting family’s basic needs as a family spends a minimum of 5000 on rent, food and transport. This implies that the income was not enough to meet the basic needs of the family driving members to look for other means in ensuring they meet their needs, thus an influence of migrants to joining gangs to get income through illegal ways.

4.4 Rural –Urban Immigrants and criminal activities in Informal settlement of Kibra

The study sought to establish trends and type of criminal activities engaged by rural-Urban immigrants in Kibra informal settlement. Respondents were asked to mention where they were migrating from, reasons for immigration and agree on some aspects that were leading to engage in criminal activities.

4.4.1 Migration Trends

Respondents were requested to indicate where they had original residents before migrating to Kibra. Most of the residents indicated various regions across the country; some had migrated from western, Nyanza, Eastern, Central, and Northern parts of the country. There was also a diverse ethnic representation from all tribes within Kenya with Luo, Kikuyu and Luhya dominating the slum. Other tribes represented in Kibra were the Kamba, Turkana, Kisiis Kalenjins and the Nubians who were considered as the natives of Kibra. A report by Police Service Commission (2011) indicated that Kibra had large population of Kikuyu tribe, Luo, Luhya, Kisiis and Kambas. The report maintained the Natives of Kibra are Nubians.
Thus, the studies found that Kibra comprised of migrants from different rural parts of the country including vicinities of Nairobi such as Thika. An interview with the police officer revealed that although Kibra comprised of all tribes there existed tribal lines in terms where a particular tribe lives and this was also an aspect that fuelled engagement in criminal activities. This finding concurs with the zoning theory by Isaac (1979) which postulates that crime in informal settlement is zoned based on tribe and topography.

4.4.2 Reasons for Migrating

The study sought information on the reasons for respondents’ migration to the current location. Data obtained was analysed and presented as follows;

![Figure 5: Reasons for Migration](image)

Most 41% of the respondents mentioned marriage as their main reason for migrating to Kibra, 40% migrated to look for jobs, while 5% migrated to visit a friend/relative, 5% family instability, 3% political instability, and 2% lack of social amenities. A total of 4% respondents sampled had not migrated to the place but rather they were born in Kibra.

An interview with area leaders revealed that Kibra is surrounded by migrants from upcountry and natives who were born in the settlement. During a discussion a local leader mentioned that, “This place (Kibra) has migrants from various rural places and natives who were born here after their parents settled here in the 1980s.”

Another leader indicated that;
“The Nubians are the most native group who settled here when it was still a forest. We also have other earlier settlers who bought land and are now land lords in the area”.

A discussion in the focus groups revealed that looking for jobs, accessing cheap life and marriage were the main reasons for people migrating to Kibra. A security officer however noted that criminals also migrate and hide in Kibra where they are accepted by gangs and protected. He reverted that, “Kibra forms a good hide out for criminal gangs due to its location and structuring. Many gangs come to hide here”.

Results thus highlight looking for a job, marriage, low cost of life, and social protection by other gangs as main reasons for people migrating to Kibra. Findings by Oucho, (2007) and Mutisya and Yarime (2011) reported that seeking for employment as the main factor for rural urban migration. Ozden and Schiff (2005) identified countries unbalanced development that favoured certain areas like Nairobi and Mombasa. While Enu, (2017)retorted that civil war and seeking for social amenities such as telecommunication, electricity were the main factors for rural urban migration in informal settlements.

4.5 Factors Causing Emergence of Criminal activities among Rural- Urban Immigrants in Kenya

The study sought to identify factors causing emergence of criminal activities among rural urban immigrants in Kibra. The respondents were asked to mention type of crime they had encountered, occurring in Kibra and what causes such crimes.
4.5.1 Type of crimes activities residents in Kibra
Respondents were asked to indicate whether they have ever been encountered by criminals. Data obtained was analysed and presented as follows;

![Bar chart showing percentage of male and female respondents who encountered crime](chart)

**Figure 6: Response of residents who have encountered criminal gangs in Kibra**

Figure 6 shows 96% of female respondents and 79% of male indicated that they had encountered criminal gangs while few 21% male and 4% female had not. This shows that slightly more women encountered criminal gangs than male.

Respondents were also asked to indicate the type of crime they encountered in the hands of the gangs. Results obtained were analysed and presented in table below;

**Table 4.3: Distribution of crime encountered by residents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Crime</th>
<th>Frequency (n=98)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>59.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Abuse</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extortion</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimidation in the public</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House burglary</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3 show that a majority 61.2% (60) had encountered sexual abuse and house burglary, 59.2 % (58) robbery, 58.2% (57) extortion, 45.9% (45) assault, 40.8 % (40) intimidation in the public and 35.7% (35) sexual abuse. Interviews discussion with the police officers reported house burglary, robbery, assault, sexual abuse, illegal connection of water and electricity,
extortion in public places like the market and pathways as the main crimes activities by the gangs that had been reported in the stations. Findings by Musoi, et al., (2014) found robbery, burglary/ break-ins and mugging were common types of crimes by the gangs in urban informal settlement in Kenya.

A discussion during an interview with local youth leader women and local leader (mzee wa mttaa) revealed that some residents had not experienced any form of attacks from the gangs. One youth leader mentioned that;

“Some people especially those born from here or whose parents are land lords have never been attacked by the gangs. Others are familiar with the gang members thus they are spared”.

These results imply that not everyone living in the slum encountered the criminal gangs.

4.5.2 Criminal profile and partners

Most of the respondents in the questionnaire were sensitive about mentioning profile and pattern of crime. However, an interview with the police officers described criminal gangs as young people of aged 16- 25 years both in school and out of school. They also mentioned that girls are recently involved into criminal gangs as baits for criminal gangs’ targets. Common crimes reported at the Kibra police station were robbery, assault, drug abuse and sexual abuse. The police officers although noted that they could not be having very clear picture of the type of crime as most are unreported and other happen outside Kibra such as car-jacking along highways.

“It is not possible to know all forms of crimes in Kibra most go unreported and sometimes gang commit crime such as carjacking outside Kibra” KII Police officer Kibra.

During an interview with local business community, business woman and man revealed that there is less crime during Ramadan and high crime after Muslims Ramadan and when school close. Most gangs did their activities in the evening as from 5:00 pm to late at night. Similar response was shared during a focused group discussion where participants mentioned.

“In this area you cannot move with peace from 5:00pm_ 5:00am. Because this the time for the criminal gangs to operate.”

Another participant retorted that;
“In some areas like Soweto and Gatwekera robbery is conducted during the day by young boys”.

The discussion from the FGDs revealed that criminal gangs have designated times of operations and most evenings and early morning hours were not safe for anyone in Kibra. The discussion also revealed that some times of the year criminal gang crimes are low while other times the rates are high.

![Bar chart showing response on members contemplating joining the gangs](image)

**Figure 7: Response on members contemplating joining the gangs**

Figure 7 above shows, 77.3% agreed while 22.7% disagreed that they had contemplated joining gangs. A majority 79.4% agreed while 20.6% disagreed that they knew of friends and relatives who had joined gangs in the study area.

An interview with women leader KII 2 revealed that most of the youngsters born in Kibra or whose parents are landlords have joined criminal gangs. More interviews with local leaders revealed that many youths contemplate and actually join the gangs due to life hardships. In a discussion a participant noted that;

“What can youths do if they do not have any form of employment, they join the ‘boys’. This way they are sure they will get something to eat from robbing or forcefully snatching bags.”

A follow-up question on what were the reasons for them contemplating or for their relatives to engaging in criminal activities.
Data obtained was analysed and presented in table below.

**Table 4.4: Distribution of reasons for engaging in criminal activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons for engaging in criminal activities</th>
<th>Frequency n=98</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bad company and peer Influence</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor parenting</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs abuse</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleness and laziness</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To protect their businesses</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their own will</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.4 shows reasons for contemplating engaging in criminal activities. A majority 69% indicated unemployment, 60% bad company and peer influence, 44% poor parenting and 41% own will. Other reasons mentioned were idleness and laziness 26% and drug abuse 36%. An interview with business community revealed that some of the business people joined gangs to protect their business from being robbed or vandalized.

According to an interviewee;

> “Sometime we the business people are left with no options but to participate in criminal activities as a way of protecting our businesses. The gangs will never attack a business of a fellow gang member.”

A local leader mentioned that;

> “Young people engage in criminal activities because they know their parents will protect them and bail them out when they are arrested. You will find parents are aware that their children ways are not good but they hide them they take money or items stolen by their children and keep for them. Once arrested the parents come very fast and bail them out”.

More findings reveal that parents were supporting their children in engaging in criminal activities by bribing police and covering up for the crimes committed by their children.

Results from the focused group discussion indicated that bad peer influence, survival and protection of business as reasons for practicing criminal activities. During FGD discussion, a participant said that;

> “Youths join gangs to survive as life is expensive.” (FGD participant 1)
“There are no jobs so youths join gangs to get food” (FGD participant 2)

Findings thus reveal that peer pressure, poor parenting, high cost of life, and unemployment were major reasons for engaging in criminal activities in Kibra. Findings by Sana and Okombo (2012), revealed that unemployment, availability of small arms, inadequate control by the police and community and divisive politics as the main causes of crime emergence in Kibra.

4.5.3 Perception of rural-urban immigrants engagement in criminal activities in Kibra

The study was interested in getting locals perception of rural urban immigrants participating in criminal activities in Kibra. Respondents were asked to rate their agreement with specific statements where, 1-Strongly agree, 2= Agree 3=neutral 4=Disagree 5=strongly disagree. Data obtained was analysed and presented as follows;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statements</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal gangs in Kibra serve interest of security organs on the ground</td>
<td>41(41.3%)</td>
<td>31(31%)</td>
<td>13(13.4%)</td>
<td>12(12.2%)</td>
<td>0(0%)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal gangs target individuals from the same ethnic backgrounds</td>
<td>8(8.2%)</td>
<td>30(30.6%)</td>
<td>12(12.4%)</td>
<td>39(40.2%)</td>
<td>8(8.2%)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of social amenities facilities results to migrants engaging in criminal activities</td>
<td>17(17.3%)</td>
<td>57(58.2%)</td>
<td>7(7.1%)</td>
<td>15(15.3%)</td>
<td>0(0%)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most unemployed youths from rural areas are suspect able to being recruited to criminal gangs</td>
<td>53(54.1)</td>
<td>29(29.6%)</td>
<td>7(7.1%)</td>
<td>7(7.1%)</td>
<td>0(0%)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most migrants are facilitated by politicians to settle in Kibra for their own gain</td>
<td>16.5%(16)</td>
<td>19.6%(19)</td>
<td>20.6%(20)</td>
<td>39.8%(39)</td>
<td>3.1%(3)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to table 4.5 majority 31% of the respondants at a mean of 2.0 agreed that criminal gangs in Kibra serve the interest of security organs on the ground. This was also discussed during the FGD where the participants mentioned that the police benefit from gangs who pay them for cover and even rent their guns to criminals.

Most, 48.2% of the respondents disagreed (40.2%) and strongly disagreed (8.2%) that criminal gangs target individuals from some ethnic backgrounds. Some were neutral at a mean of 3 who mentioned they were not aware of criminal gangs targeting individuals from some ethnic groups. However, during the interview response from business man and some local elders
revealed that sometimes especially during election period some ethnic groups are targeted based on the political climate. A participant in FGD retorted that;

“Sometimes the gangs target specific groups. This happens during election period like in 2007 and in 2017 around election time we had cases of Kikuyu and Luo being attacked by gangs in different areas.”

Another participant also revealed that;

“The Nubians are rarely attacked by criminal gangs compared to other tribes.”

More than half 58.2% of the respondents at a mean of 2.2 agreed that lack of social amenities facilities resulted to residents engaging in criminal activities. During FGD it was revealed that residents of Kibra are forced to illegally connect water and electricity which was done by specific gang members at a considerable fee. An interview discussion with one of the police officers said that;

“We have had cases where criminal gangs attack women in pathways without lights. Some women are attacked and raped while going to fetch water early in the morning or late in the evening”.

An overwhelming majority 54.1% of respondents at a mean of 1.1 strongly agreed that most unemployed youths from rural areas are likely to being recruited to criminal gangs due to the lack of employment and rising living cost. This concurs with earlier findings that indicated unemployment amongst youths as a major cause for joining criminal gangs. The same was shared during an FGD when one participant said;

“When you do not have a job and life is hard you have no choice but to do anything even joining gangs to eat,” FGD participant.

Others disagreed with this statement noting that youths joining gangs were lazy and did not want to work but earn illegal money from stealing and killing people.

Most of the respondents representing 39.8% disagreed that most migrants are facilitated by politicians to settle in Kibra for their own gain, 19.4% agreed, 16.5% strongly agreed, and
20.9% remained neutral on the same statement. An interview with some local leaders revealed that criminal gangs in Kibra were politically driven. In an interview discussion a leader pointed out that:

“Some of these criminal gangs are protection weapon for popular politicians who want to have control on the ground. They pay them during campaigns but once the campaigns are over, they neglect them until another election.”

This implies that it was not common for migrants to be facilitated by politicians to settle and form gangs in Kibra. Similar sentiments were shared during interviews with police officers. During an interview a police officer noted that:

“Sometime you get hold of a criminal and once in custody you receive a phone call instructing you to release the person. These calls come from very influential people that you cannot disobey you have to release the criminal”.

Another officer indicated that;

“We have reports that some of the gangs are funded by local elders but we have never found evidence thus I am not sure of politicians facilitating criminal gangs in this area.”

Although the reaction on migrants being facilitated by politicians is mixed there was a strong perception among the residents that migrants coming from the rural areas were settled by politicians and formed criminal gangs.

4.5.4 Relationship between rural-urban migration and emergences criminal activities in Kibra

The study further analysed the relation between urban migration on emergence of criminal activities’ data obtained is as shown below;
According to figure 8, most, 45.4% of the respondents indicated that rural-urban migration influenced emergence of criminal activities. Some 22.4% mentioned some extent 14.2% Notwhile a minority 8.0% indicated to a large extent. An interview with leaders revealed that most some of the rural urban immigrants engage in criminal activities due to minimal employment opportunities and income levels. An interview with a local leader revealed that;

“Some of the rural-urban immigrants convert into Muslims to fit within the society and behaviours of residents in Kibra. Some of the rural immigrants relatives are criminals thus engage new entrants in achieving their criminal activities.”KII3

From this statement it is clear that, rural urban immigrants engage in criminal activities to fit in the environment and to earn some income. It is also observed that the Islamic religion is commonly used in recruitment and integration of rural urban immigrants into criminal activities.

Thus, results show that, rural –urban migration contribute to overcrowding and thus constrained resources that contributes the emergence of criminal activities among rural –urban immigrants.

4.6 Strategies for Reduction of Emergence of Criminal activities among Rural-Urban Criminals

The fourth objectives sought information on strategies employed to reduce criminal activities among rural –urban immigrants in Kibra. The study also examined the adequacy of efforts by police have been enough in containing growth of gangs in the area. Lastly the respondents were
asked to mention some of the general recommendation what would ensure reduction of gangs’ emergence in Kibra.

### 4.6.1 Safety strategies used to prevent counter criminal activities

Respondents were asked to indicate strategies they use to be safe from criminal attacks. Data collected was analysed and presented as in table below:

**Table 4.6: Distribution of strategies employed to avoid Gangs attack**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy Used</th>
<th>Frequency N=98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoid bad company</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coming home early</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am secretive</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I befriend them</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I fight back and protect myself</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I negotiate</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining a security group</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living in a safe area</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis from table 4.6 shows that most of the respondents returned home early and befriended the criminal gangs to be safe from their gang attacks. Other strategies employed to ensure security were; fighting back, avoiding bad company, negotiation with gangs, joining a security group, and living in safe areas. Some of the respondents (17) indicated none that is they did not have any strategy of avoiding gangs.

During an FGD participants shared that negotiating and time management were key security measures used by locals to avoid attacks from criminals. One participant said that;

> “These are people we know and cannot avoid them. When I meet with them, I give them something like Kshs200 to avoid any bad blood.”

This implies that criminals were paid by locals out of fear or just to please them to avoid attacks.

Another FGD participant noted that,
“In Kibra one cannot really avoid criminals. Like for me they come to my business and I give them alcohol free so that they do not turn against me. They are actually better than police men because if you are good to them, they will protect your business from police and other robbers.”

These statements imply that cooperation were common methods used by locals to avoid attacks from criminals in Kibra. These results indicate that attacks from criminals were common in Kibra and residents have adopted various ways of dealing with the attacks. Finding by Karuga (2014), reveal that most of slum dwellers did not report any criminal activities to police but rather opted for own social solutions when offended.

4.6.2 Strategies Used in Reduction of Emergence and Growth of Criminal Gangs

Respondents were asked to indicate if the security organs in the area were doing enough to contain gang growth. Data was analysed and presented as follows;

![Pie Chart](image)

**Figure 9: Response on efforts by security organs to contain gang activities**

Analysis from figure 9 shows that majority 61.2% of the respondents disagree while 38.8% agree that security measures by police and other security organs were enough. During the FGD participants offered mixed reaction as other noted that measures by police were not effective while other indicated that the police measured had really improved by reducing criminal gang activities in the area.
“There is nothing the police are doing to reduce growth and activities of the gang. They are too corrupt to contain the criminal gangs.” FGD participant

Another participant in focus group discussion pointed out that;

“The situation has really improved compared to five years ago. With the many criminal gangs in this area, police are really trying because the gangs are also tough and some are unknown.”

An interview with local leaders revealed that most of the residents were not happy on efforts made by police as one leader said;

“The police efforts are not enough as they are the ones renting out guns to criminals and get paid by criminals because they are corrupt”.

Another leader mentioned that police had neglected most of their work because they are corrupt and do not make enough patrols in very insecure areas. However, during an interview, police officers indicated that they were doing their best considering the available resources and nature of the area. One of the officers pointed out that;

“Kibra is a tricky place for even a police officer to reduce criminal gangs’ activities to zero. These boys have machines (guns) and they can even kill a police officer. Looking at the path where the criminal gangs hide, they are impassable and thus no police can enter some territories where the gangs hide.

These results imply that more need to be done by the security organs to contain emergence of criminal gangs in Kibra.

4.6.3 Strategies used to contain criminals by security organs

Finally, the study sought to identify strategies used to contain gangs by security organs. Respondents were asked to mention which strategies could be used to contain gangs’ activities in Kibra. The data obtained was analysed and presented as follows;
Table 4.7: Strategies for Improving Police Services in Kibra

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy for police</th>
<th>Frequency n=98</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improve patrol services</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve police housing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's is safe nothing should be added</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merge police with community policing</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop corruption among police</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.7 shows that most 29.6% suggested that police should stop taking bribe as a way of improving their services. Other strategies mentioned were; improve patrol service 24.5%, increase number of police officers 20.4%, improve police housing 6.1% and merging police with community policing 10.2%.

During an interview with police officers they pointed out that for them to provide good services and reduce criminal gangs’ activities in the area they needed the cooperation from the locals who will come forth and report the gang members they are aware of. The officers also indicated that better housing and terms for officers working in the area would help them improve the services they offer. Lastly the officer pointed out the need for good road network with the informal settlement to increase their accessibility to criminal gangs’ hideouts.

Results indicate that stopping corruption, improving patrol services, adding police posts as major strategies that can be used in ensuring gangs activities are contained in Kibra informal settlement. Other measures were improving of housing systems and road networks reducing crowding which provides hide outs for gangs.
4.6.4 Recommendations for general improvement of security in Kibra

The study was interested in locals’ response on which strategies could be used to reduce criminal gangs in Kibra. Data obtained was analysed and presented as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation for general security improvement</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job creation</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve security measures</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intervention by religious actors in talking to youths</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing youth forums to encourage youth voice their concerns</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve in good parenting practices</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation of youths in gangs</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depopulation</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve housing conditions around the area</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce illicit brew dens</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy penalties on gangs arraigned and proved guilty</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting and eliminating of gang leaders</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A majority, 90% and 72% recommended job creation for youths and improvement of security strategies as a strategy of reducing emergence and growth of criminal gangs in Kibra. Other strategies mentioned were; intervention by religious leaders in talking to youths (64%), encouraging youth voice in the community (61%) and improving parenting practices (58%). Other strategies mentioned were; depopulation of the area by sending youths abroad, rehabilitation of criminals and heavy penalties on prosecuted gangs.

During an interview with a leader he mentioned that the criminal gangs had reduced when youth were absorbed in the NYS project but now with demolition of small businesses along the road crime by gangs have increased for the past two months. According to the local leader,

“When youths used to sell along the road, gang activities went down. After the government demolished youths’ stalls along the road criminal gangs activities has
Discussion with police officials suggested the creation of jobs through projects such as road constructions and recruitment into national youth service to reduce youth idleness that contributed to joining the criminal gangs. During an interview one of the police officer noted that;

“It is really difficult to eradicate gangs in this area as it is more of a culture in some people like the Nubians. More patrol facilities and community sensitization of negative impact of gangs should be conducted in the community.”

According to this statement it is clear that gang emergence and growth in Kibra is prone and a challenge even to security officers. Community sensitization on the effects of this culture was necessary to ensure safe gangs free Kibra.

Participants from FGD echoed unanimously the need for job creation, good parenting programs, improvement of school programs and community policing as strategies to eradicate criminal gangs emergence in Kibra. One participant echoed the need for cleaning up corrupt police officers. According to him;

“The police contribute to criminal gangs’ emergence as some gangs are friends to police and they even hire their guns. Such police officers need to be transferred or sacked.”

From this statement it is evident that Kibra residents felt that the police were corrupt and fuelled criminal gangs’ emergence. A clean up in the police service delivery in the area was suggested as an important measure towards reducing criminal gang emergence in Kibra informal settlement.

4.7 Summary
Results show that there were more female 52% than male 48% aged between 25-35 years. Majority 58.2% of Kibra residents were married, 30.6% separated and 2% singled. Most of the respondents were semi-illiterate with primary and secondary education level.
Socio-economic factors such as gender composition of household heads, sources of income, amount of income versus basic household expenditure, number of household members and type of job influence rural urban immigrants’ participation criminal activities. Rural Urban immigrants come from various regions of the country. Majority of the ethnic groups are Kikuyu, Luo, Luhya and Kisii. The major cause of rural –urban migration are seeking employment opportunities and marriage.

House burglary, robbery and extortion were main crimes activities in Kibra. Other crimes were sexual abuse and illegal installation. Criminal activities are committed during the day and night. Most of the residents were aware of relatives or friends who engaging in criminal activities.

Results show that rural-urban migration had some significantly influence emergence of criminals activities in Kibra the relationship was however not very strong. Other factors such as unemployment, drug abuse were found to greatly influence emergence of criminal activities among rural urban immigrants in Kibra.

Household members in Kibra returned home early, befriended the criminals groups or engaged in criminal activities to ensure their safety. Police service and prevention strategies for criminal activities in Kibra had were not efficient in reduction of emergence and criminal activities among the rural –urban immigrants. Factors that affected efficient crime prevention strategies include; corruption, high prevalence of criminal gangs and poor infrastructure.

Various suggestions were offered in countering emergence of criminal activities among rural urban immigrants Kibra was contained. Some of the recommendations from study respondents were; increase of job opportunities for youth, religious intervention in youth mentoring, depopulation, improvement of police housing conditions and increasing roadwork network to increase accessibility into criminal gangs’ hideouts.
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION
The study set to find out the influence of rural–urban migration on emergence of criminal activities in informal settlement in Kenya a case study of Kibra. Residents of Kibra were the participants for this study. Findings have been presented per objectives discussed in chapter one.

5.1 Summary of Findings
The following were the summary of findings from the study:

5.1.1 Influence of socioeconomic factors on emergence of criminal activities in Kibra
The first objective sought to identify the effect of socio-economic factors on emergence of criminal activities among rural–Urban Immigrants in Kibra. Findings reveal that majority 72% of the households were comprised of male head whose families lived in the rural village. The study found that respondents had basic education comprising of primary and secondary school graduates with very few advancing to higher learning education. The study also noted that female respondents from the study area had lower educational qualification as compared to men most 23% of female were primary graduates while 11% had no form of education.

Further findings revealed that majority 87% of household in the study made income from business, 12% were in employment while 1% did nothing to earn a livelihood. Results from the interview and FGD revealed that business and casual labouring were the main source of income for most residents. Food selling and working as casual labourers were common businesses and employment that residents engaged in to earn a livelihood in the study area. Most 43% of household earned an income of between 5,001-10,000 with an average of 2,500 expenditure on rent and 6,000 on food and 3,000 on transport.

5.1.2 Trends and types of criminal activities among rural urban migration in Kibra
The second study objective sought to establish the types and trends of criminal activities among rural urban immigrants in Kibra. Findings from the study reveal that; most of the respondents had migrated from various rural parts of Kenya and comprised of almost all tribes in Kenya. However, Luo, Kikuyu and Luhya tribes formed the most dominant tribes in Kibra. The study established that migrants from rural areas had migrated for various reasons. However marriage and looking for jobs were the main reasons for migration to Kibra. Forty one percent
(41%) of the respondents had migrated because of marriage and in search for jobs and some had stayed more than 4 years in Kibra.

Majority 45.4% of the respondents indicated that rural-urban migration caused emergence of criminal activities in Kibra to a small extent. A good proportion 22.4% indicated some extent, 14.2% Not at all while 8% to a large extent. These results clearly show rural –urban had some influence to emergence of criminal activities in Kibra.

5.1.3 Causes of criminal activities among rural-urban immigrants in Kibra

The third objective sought to examine causes and reasons for rural urban immigrants engaging in criminal activities. Findings from the study show that; Majority 59.1% (58) had been robbed, 34.7% (34) who had been extorted from, while 12.1% (12) had been sexually abused by criminals in Kibra. The study also found that crime varied by gender as majority 100% of women mentioned to have been sexually abused and robbed by the criminals. Whereas majority of male 78% had participated in illegal connections for electricity and water in Kibra. Intimidation to vote and paying for security crimes were common criminal activities in Kibra area.

Majority of criminals were youth men between ages 16-24 years who had dropped out of school. Girls /female gangs also existed and were used as baits for the targets by the criminals. More findings revealed less criminal activities during Ramadan and high crime after Muslims Ramadan and when school close. Most criminals did their activities in the evening from 5:00 pm to late at night.

The study found that engaging in criminal activities was rampant in Kibra. A total of 22.7% of the respondents indicated that they had contemplated engaging in criminal activities while a majority 79.4% knew of friends and relatives who engaged in criminal activities. Results show that some rural urban immigrants engaged in criminal activity to get cultural, political identify as well increase their source of income.

Respondents mentioned various reasons for engaging in criminal activities in Kibra such as bad company and peer influence, 28 said unemployment, 13 mentioned poor parenting while others mentioned drug abuse, idleness and laziness, to protect business and their own will as factors leading to people engaging in criminal activities.
5.1.4 Strategies for reduction of emergence criminal activities among rural-urban immigrants in Kibra

Finally, the study sought to identify strategies and suggestions from Kibra residents on how to reduce emergence of criminal activities among rural –urban immigrants in Kibra. Findings reveal that; majority 61.2% of the respondents disagreed while 38.8% agreed that security measures by police and other security organs were enough. The study found that the strategies used by police in containing emergence were not enough due to corruption among police officers and poor parenting.

Findings reveal that Kibra residents returned home early and befriended the criminal to avoid attacks. Other strategies employed to ensure security were; fighting back, avoiding bad company, negotiation with criminals, joining a security group, and living in safe areas. To enhance police services that study found that reduction of corruption among police(29.6%), improving of patrol services (24.4%), increasing police posts (21.1%) improving police housing (6.1%) and collaboration between community and police in surveillance and management of gangs were suggested as strategies for improving security and reducing emergence of criminal gangs in Kibra.

Finally, respondents recommended, job creation for youths, improvement of policing mechanism, reporting of gang members, formation of youth forums, depopulation of Kibra, good parenting and heavy penalties for apprehended gang members to ensure reduction of criminal gang growth in Kibra.

5.2 Conclusions of the study

According to findings the study concluded that; Socio-economic factors such as level of education, source of income, head of the household head and household members influenced emergence of criminal activities among rural urban immigrants in Kibra. Kibra constitute of semi-illiterate residents with primary and secondary education level qualification. Most households were headed by male who were absentee parents. Informal businesses such as food vending and casual labour were the main sources of income for the respondents.

The study found that rural urban immigration contributed to criminal activities emergence. Immigrants from rural areas engaged in criminal activities to survive the slum conditions or to
seek cultural and political identity. Other factors such as environment, lack of employment among youths, poor parenting and laxity among security enforcement agents were considered as main factors for emergence of criminal activities among rural urban immigrants.

Robbery and extortion were found to be common criminal activities in Kibra. Majority of criminals were youth men between age 16-24 years who had dropped out of school and others school going children in primary and secondary schools. Girls /female gangs also existed and were used as baits for the targets by the criminal. Evening, at night and early mornings were identified as common hours for criminal activities along market and roads. Other crimes were assault, rape and selling of drugs.

Residents in Kibra negotiated and cooperated with criminals to avoid attacks. Residents suggested community participation in policing and taking responsibilities, reduction of drug abuse rehabilitation of reformed criminal gangs were strategies that would be used to reduce emergence of criminal activities among rural urban immigrants in informal settlement of Kenya.

5.3 Recommendations of the study

Following the finding this study recommends that; there is the need to improve socio-economic situation in Kibra to counter emergence of criminal activities among rural-urban immigrants. The national and county government should increase the access to education especially for girls in Kibra and rural areas to reduce literacy gaps which would open up opportunities for decent jobs for youths in rural areas and Kibra.

Building of tertiary colleges and vocational centres in rural areas across the country where drop outs can enrol and attain skills necessary for sustaining their lives will also reduce rural urban migration thus ensuring skilled youths are employed. Promotion of informal sector of Kibra through more training on entrepreneurial skills and financing of fast-moving businesses will also change the emergence of criminal activities in Kibra. To counter criminal gangs hide out, more efforts in reducing crowding should be explored by the government.

There is need to control migration from rural to urban areas to ensure the slum is not overcrowded attracting criminal activities hideouts. The national and county governments
should ensure balanced development between rural and urban centres through initiating more developments in rural areas.

Since the study found that youths were the most involved in crime due to unemployment and drug abuse, the government and local government in Kibra should open up rehabilitation centres for youths affected by drugs, there is need to close all drug dens in Kibra and create more employment opportunities for youths. This would help in ensuring that youth’s engagement in criminal activities minimized.

The government security department to review the operation of police officers stationed to these regions. There is need to improve housing and working conditions for police officers in Kibra for them to improve their services in reducing growth and mushrooming of criminal activities. Heavy penalties should be issued to gangs that are arraigned to discourage the habits of youths engaging in criminal activities. There is need for the religious organizations, NGOs and other agencies to do intervention for rehabilitation of reformist gangs as well as offer programs on parenting to reduce the prevalence of growth of gang groups in the slums.

5.3.1 Suggestions for further studies

The study recommends the following studies:

1. The influence of religious believes and practices in emergence of criminal activities in other informal settlement in different counties eg. Mombasa, Nakuru.
2. Study on the influence of immigration on emergence and growth of criminal activities in slums in other towns.
3. The influence of environmental factors on emergence of criminal activities in major slums in Kenya.
REFERENCES


Macaluso, A. & Briscoe, I. (2014). *Big Cities: Sources of and Approaches to Urban Insecurities in Fragile Contexts*.


APPENDICES

Appendix I: Copy of NACOSTI Permit

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. VITALIS LUMBASI MUKE
of KENYATTA UNIVERSITY, 21527-100
NAIROBI, has been permitted to conduct
research in Nairobi County

on the topic: 'EMERGENCE OF CRIMINAL
GANGS AMONG RURAL-URBAN
MIGRANTS IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS:
A CASE STUDY OF KIBERA

for the period ending:
20th September, 2019

Application's
Signature

Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation
Appendix II: Kibra Residents Questionnaire

I Vitalis Lumbasi am student of Kenyatta University, School of Diplomacy, Security and Peace Studies and currently conducting a research on: The influence of rural urban migration on emergence of criminal gangs among rural – urban migrants in informal settlements: a case study of Kibra. All Information obtained from this study was confidential and only used for academic purpose and no one will be prosecuted for information obtained from this study.

Can I go on?
Yes [ ] No [ ]

Instructions:
Please put a check mark (√) where applicable.

Respondent No:_________ Name of the respondent residence _________________

Respondents Bio data

1) Gender
Male [ ] Female [ ]

2) What is your Age
20-25 Years [ ] 26-30 years [ ] 31-35 years [ ] 36-40 Years [ ]

3) Level of Education (Please tick one)
Primary [ ] Secondary[ ] college [ ] University[ ] Others Specify__________

Single [ ] Married [ ] Separated [ ] Widowed /widower [ ] others specify_________

4) If married where does your family live?__________________________

5) What is your ethnicity (tribe)? ________________________________

6) When did you move to this area? ________________

Socio-economic Status of the Respondents

1) What is the gender of the head of your household?
Male [ ] Female [ ]

2) How many people live in your current residence?

3) What is your source of income
Employed [ ] Business [ ] Nothing[ ]

4) What type of job/business do you do?__________________________

5) How much money do you earn per month Please put a check mark (√)
Below 5000[ ] Between 5001 –10000[ ] Between 10001-15000[ ]Between 15001-20000[ ] Over 20000[ ] Others (Please specify)_______________
6) What other activities do you do to earn a living?

________________________________________________________________________

7) Where did you reside before coming to Kibra?

________________________________________________________________________

8) Why did you migrate to Kibra?

Economic Reasons (In search for a job) [ ]

To visit relatives/friends [ ]

Look for a job [ ]

Lack of social amenities in the village [ ]

Family instability [ ]

Political conflict [ ]

Other (Please specify) __________________________

9) How much do you spend per month on the following?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Clothing</th>
<th>Medication</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

10) Has your living standards improved since you migrated to Kibra?

Yes [ ]

No [ ]

Section c: Types and trends of emergence of criminal activities among rural Immigrants in Kibra

1. Which crime among this have you ever encountered personally since you migrated to this area?

   Extortion [ ]

   Sexual abuse [ ]

   Robbery [ ]

   Paying for security [ ]

   Forced into voting [ ]

   Others Specify ______________

2. What strategies do you employ to ensure you are safe?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

3. In your opinion, to what extend does rural-urban migration contribute to crime in this area?

   Large extent [ ]

   Some Extent [ ]

   Small extend [ ]

   Not at All [ ]

4. What do you think causes criminal activities in your areas?

   Unemployment [ ]
Idling [ ]
Drug abuse [ ]
Poverty [ ]
Politicians [ ]
Others Specify ______________________

5. a) Have you ever contemplated joining a criminal gang?
Yes [ ] No[ ]

   b) If Yes what were your reasons for thinking so? ________________________________

6. a) Do you know of your friend or relatives who have joined the criminal gang in this area?
Yes [ ] No[ ]

   b) If Yes why do you think they joined the gang? ________________________________

7. We would like you to rate how politics have contributed to criminal activities in Kibra. Pick a number from the scale below to show how you agree with each statement where Strongly agree =1, Agree=2, Neutral=3, Disagree=4, Strongly disagree=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most of the criminal activities in Kibra are politically motivated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The criminal activities in Kibra serve the interests of both the security organ on the ground and politicians at the expense of the public</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal attack individuals from the same ethnic backgrounds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of essential social amenities facilities result to migrants to engage in criminal activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most of unemployed youths are</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>susceptible to being used by politicians to further their objectives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most migrants are facilitated by politicians to migrate and settle in Kibra for their own gain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Do you think that the security organs are doing enough to enforce laws in Kibra and ensure security?
   Yes [ ] No [ ]

9. What do you think should be done to contain criminal gangs growth in Kibra?
   ______________________________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________________

10. What do you think should be done to improve the security in general area of Kibra?
    ______________________________________________________________________________________
    ______________________________________________________________________________________

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION
Appendix III: Key Informant Interview for Leaders

I Vitalis Lumbas am student of Kenyatta University, School of Diplomacy, Security and Peace Studies and currently conducting a research on the emergence of criminal activities among rural – urban migrants in informal settlement: A case study of Kibra. The purpose of this study is to source information that I will use in finding out the impact of rural-urban migration on security in Kibra slums.

1. What is your leadership position? __________________________

2. Gender:
   Male [ ]  Female [ ]

3. How long have you served this community as a leader? ______________________

4. What crimes activities have you heard of from this area in the past one year?
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________

5. In your opinion, how do migrants from villages contribute to emergence of criminal activities? Kibra?
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________

6. What would you say causes the emergence of criminal activities in this area?
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________

7. How would you best describe the profile of the criminals in this area? (who are they in terms of gender, age, ethnicity)
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________

8. What factors would you say led to attraction of rural migrants in Kibra?
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________

9. What measures have you taken as a leader to counter emergence of criminal activities in this area?
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
10. What challenges do you encounter in fighting criminal activities in this area?

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

11. What would you suggest needs to be done to improve the security of this area?

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

Thank you for your cooperation
Appendix IV: Key Informant Interview for Police Officers, business men and women

I Vitalis Lumbasi am student of Kenyatta University, School of Diplomacy, Security and Peace Studies and currently conducting a research on the emergence of criminal activities among rural – urban migrants in informal settlement: a case study of Kibra. The purpose of this study is to source information that I will use in finding out the impact of rural-urban migration on security in Kibra slums.

1. What is your Designation?______________________________

2. Gender:
   Male [ ]  Female [ ]

3. How long have you worked in this area?______________________

4. What are the common crimes you encounter or are reported to you in the past one year?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

5. In your opinion how do migrants from villages contribute to emergence of criminal activities Kibra?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

6. How would you best describe criminal patterns in the area? (when do they happen, who are offended, Who are the Culprits )
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

7. Which crimes are you aware of exist in this area?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

8. What role do different genders play in criminal activities in this area?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

9. Sets play in criminal activities in this area?__________________________
________________________________________________________________________

10. What factors would you say led to migrants from rural areas engaging criminal activities in Kibra?
11. In most of the crime you have encountered, how would you profile them in terms of age, gender, ethnicity and religion?

12. What measures has your department taken to ensure reduced emergence criminal in this area?

13. What challenges have you encountered in fighting criminal activities in this area?

14. What would you suggest needs to be done to improve the security of this area?

Thank you for your cooperation
Appendix V: Residents Focused Group Discussion Guide

I Vitalis Lumbasi am student of Kenyatta University, School of Diplomacy, Security and Peace Studies and currently conducting a research on the emergence of criminal activities among rural – urban migrants in informal settlement: a case study of Kibra. The purpose of this study is to source information that I will use in finding out the impact of rural-urban migration on security in Kibra slums.

Number of Participants: Male__________________ female ________________

1. What are the reasons for people to migrate and settle in Kibra from their rural areas? Probe on where do they come from)
2. How do rural migrants contribute to criminal activities in this area?
3. What causes migrants to engage in criminal activities in this area? (how do they join)
4. What are some of the activities by criminals in this area?
5. How would you describe profiles of people in the crime in this area?
6. What strategies are taken by individuals to ensure their security amongst people in this area?
7. What has been done by the government to ensure security and reduction of emergency of criminal activities in this area?

Thank you for your cooperation
## Appendix VI: Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>PRICE PER UNIT</th>
<th>TOTAL (Ksh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>@ 500 per ream</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photocopying</td>
<td>3 Ksh per copy</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typing</td>
<td>40 Ksh per page</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing expenses</td>
<td>10 Ksh per page</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researcher assistants per diem</td>
<td>2,000 per day for 21 days</td>
<td>42,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td></td>
<td>32,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>for 21 days</td>
<td>42,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevant text books and internet services</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>161,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: **Author, 2017**
## Appendix VII: Work Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr - May 17</td>
<td>Proposal writing and editing</td>
<td>Two months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep 17</td>
<td>Proposal presentation</td>
<td>Seven days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep - Oct 17</td>
<td>Proposal editing/corrections/Approval</td>
<td>One month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-Nov 17</td>
<td>Data Collection Clearance/Piloting</td>
<td>One Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 17</td>
<td>Data collection</td>
<td>One month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov-Dec 17</td>
<td>Data entry, analysis and report writing</td>
<td>21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-Jan 17</td>
<td>Presentation of research report</td>
<td>One day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 17 – Feb 18</td>
<td>External Examiner</td>
<td>2 Weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb - Mar 18</td>
<td>Report Corrections</td>
<td>Two Weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 18</td>
<td>Binding</td>
<td>One Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 18</td>
<td>Graduation</td>
<td>One Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: **Author, 2017**
Appendix VIII: Photo of study Location

Sources: Google Earth; Kibra Project 2017
Appendix IX: Letter of Introduction

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke
Website: www.ku.ac.ke

FROM: Dean, Graduate School
TO: Vitalis Lumbasi Muke
C/o Conflict, Peace & Strategic Studies Dept.

DATE: 26th July, 2018
REF: S202/OL/CTY/32455/2016

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

We acknowledge receipt of your revised Research Proposal as per our recommendations raised by the Graduate School Board of 30th May, 2018 entitled “Emergence of Criminal Gangs among Rural-Urban Migrants in Informal Settlements: A Case Study of Kibera”.

You may now proceed with your Data Collection, Subject to Clearance with Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School completed Supervision Tracking Forms per semester. The form has been developed to replace the Progress Report Forms. The Supervision Tracking Forms are available at the University’s Website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Thank you.

ANNBELL MWANIKI
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

C.c. Chairman, Department of Conflict, Peace & Strategic Studies
Supervisors:

1. Dr. Linnet Hamasi
C/o Department of Conflict, Peace & Strategic Studies
Kenyatta University
KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke
Website: www.ku.ac.ke
P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 8710901 Ext. 57530

Our Ref: S202/OL/CTY/32455/2016

DATE: 26th July, 2018

Director General,
National Commission for Science, Technology
and Innovation
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,


I write to introduce Vitalis Lumbasi Muke who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. The student is registered for M.A degree programme in the Department of Conflict, Peace and Strategic Studies.

Vitalis intends to conduct research for a M.A Project Proposal entitled, “Emergence of criminal gangs among rural-urban migrants in informal settlements: a case study of Kibera”.

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

MRS. LUCY N. MBAABU
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL