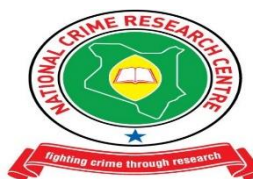


# **CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION TRAINING**

## **Kisumu County**

### **Crime, Violence and Prevention Rapid Assessment Report**

**Munyae Mulinge, Kennedy Mkutu, Obondo Kajumbi, Carol Yogo, Elizabeth Owino, Mark Shiundu, and Phyllis Muriuki**





**Figure 1: Kisumu City, Kisumu County**

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The research report presented here was the outcome of a Rapid Assessment conducted in Kisumu County. The data presented in the report were collected from January 21 to 26 2019 by a team of six (6) researchers drawn from the United States International University-Africa (USIU-Africa), the Kenya School of Government (KSG) and the National Crime Research Centre (NCRC). A consultant from the World Bank, the financier of the Crime and Violence Prevention Training hosted by USIU-A and the KSG - also accompanied the research team and actively participated in the collection of data, bringing the total number of researchers to seven (7).

Kisumu County is one of the 47 counties created through the devolved system of governance by the Constitution of Kenya 2010 (see Map 1). It lies on the western part of Kenya within longitudes 33° 20'E and 35° 20'E and latitudes 0° 20'South and 0° 50'south. The county covers a total land area of 2099.5 km<sup>2</sup> and another 567 km<sup>2</sup> covered by water (County Government of Kisumu, 2013).

Located on the shores of Lake Victoria, the second largest freshwater lake in the World, Kisumu County serves as the main commercial and transport hub for the Western part of Kenya and the East African region. Its headquarters is Kisumu city, the third largest city in Kenya. In lieu of its strategic positioning, Kisumu County serves as an entrance for Kenya into the rest of the African Great Lakes region. It is bordered by Homa Bay County to the South, Nandi County to the North East, Kericho County to the East, Vihiga County to the North West and Siaya County to the West. For administrative purposes, the county is divided into seven (7) sub-counties, namely Seme, Kisumu West, Kisumu East, Muhoroni, Kisumu Central, Nyando, and Nyakach, each following the borders of the constituency which bears a similar name. The sub-counties are further divided into 35 wards.

Based on the 2009 Kenya National Population and Housing Census, the population of Kisumu County then was 968,909 persons with 474,687 (49.0 percent) males and 494,222 (51.0 percent) female (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010). The population is projected to increase to 1,256,787 by the end of 2019, with 615,724 males and 641,063 females (County Government of Kisumu, 2018). The major economic activities of the residents are trade, farming and fishing.

Kisumu county has a diverse background comprising of urban and rural set-ups. The five major

**Map 1: Counties of Kenya**



Source: <https://opendata.go.ke/facet/counties>

urban centers in the county include Ahero, Katito, Muhoroni, Chemilil, and Maseno. Other emerging fast-growing centers include Awasi, Pap-Onditi, Holo, Kombewa and Sondu. The county is also characterized by a rich ethnic, racial and cultural diversity, with the Luo being the dominant ethnic group.

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

This section presents data collection and analysis methods utilized for the study. A qualitative design was adopted for the study utilizing the rapid assessment approach. The specific methods of data collection included Key Informant interviews (KIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and the review of secondary sources. Both the KIs and the focus group discussants were selected utilizing the purposive sampling technique. Also referred to as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling, this is a non-probability sampling technique in which the units that are investigated are selected based on the judgement of the researcher about their level of knowledge given their involvement with the research subject (Gravetter, and Forzano, 2009; Babbie, 2010); in this case crime and violence prevention. Purposively selected samples are normally quite small, especially when compared with probability sampling techniques. The main goal is to focus on particular characteristics of a population that are of interest, which will best enable you to answer your research questions.

The reliance on the non-random sampling method of purpose sampling to collect the bulk of information utilized for the study is not without pitfalls. First, purposively selected samples are often not representative of the total population (Gravetter, and Forzano, 2009; Babbie, 2010). This renders it inappropriate to extrapolate information from the targeted group to generalize to or make generic claims about an entire population. In addition, purposive sampling relies heavily on judgment of the researcher, as well as his/her personal interpretation of the data. This makes the process to be extremely prone to researcher bias, more so in those cases where judgments are either poorly considered or ill conceived. However, this can be minimized through elicitation and/or reliance of accepted selection criteria. Furthermore, the participants in purposive sampling can manipulate the data being collected by changing their behavior (Babbie, 2010). Specifically, some respondents might choose to act in a way that allows researchers to reach the conclusions that they expect to see, or vice versa. Others may choose to lie to create an unwanted outcome because they have a bias of their own that they want to



make public. Such pitfalls though can be overcome where the researcher is skilled to detect such behavior changes.

Despite the above shortcomings of relying on the purposive sampling technique, the method was considered useful for this study in light of the limited time and money available for data collection. This is consistent with the goal of the research; that is to conduct a rapid assessment of the crime and violence situation in Kisumu County. Most important, purposively selected respondents were considered capable of providing not just quality but also adequate data on the crime and violence situation in Kisumu County for anchoring the Crime and Violence Prevention Training (CVPT) for stakeholders drawn from the county.

In all, 12 key informant interviews were conducted. As evident from Table 1, these were drawn from among key stakeholders involved, either directly or indirectly, in crime and violence prevention initiatives in Kisumu County. On the other hand, focus group discussions (FGDs) were held with eight (8) groups. Specifically, FGDs were conducted with the following: Six (6) members of the executive committee of the Obunga Golden Youth Group; 23 Administrators of Kisumu East, West, Central and Seme Sub-counties; 14 administrators of Nyando and Muhoroni Sub-counties; 15 administrators of Nyakach Sub-county; nine (9) Members of Executive Council (MECs); 8 (eight) members of Kisumu County Hippo Point Recreational Park; 11 members of Jako Menda Stars Youth Group (in Obunga Slum); and 13 youth at Migosi Junction.

**Table 1: The Distribution of Key Informants Interviewed in Kisumu County**

<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Position Held</b>
1. National Council of Churches in Kenya (NCCK)	Regional Coordinator, Nyanza Region
2. Nyanza Regional Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Network	Chairman
3. Kisumu County Peace Commission	Vice-Chairman
4. Kisumu Bus Pack Society (Matatu SACCO)	Chairman
5. KISEREVO	Chairman
6. Magnun Environment	Chairman
7. Catholic Justice and Peace Commission	Priest
8. Kisumu Maximum Security Prison	Assistant Commissioner
9. Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology	Dean of Students



10. Transparency International, Kisumu	Representative
11. Huduma Centre, Kisumu	Service Provider
12. Immigration Department	Assistant Director



**Plate 1: FGD with the Chiefs from Nyando District, Nyakach Sub-county**



**Plate 2: FGD with the various organizational leaders in Kisumu Town**

To supplement data realized from KI interviews and FGDs, secondary data were collected mainly from the Judiciary records. These spanned the different categories of crime and violence processed through the courts regardless of the outcome (see Appendix III).

The analysis of qualitative data realized from both key informant interviews and focus group discussions involved organizing, transcribing, and developing significant patterns (or themes) that revealed the their (data) essence (Patton, 1990). Overall, the process led to the identification of four (4) thematic areas from the data collected; that is, the nature and extent of crime and violence, the causes of crime and violence, intervention strategies and way forward. Responses and notes taken during key informant interviews and focus group discussions were edited for flow before being transcribed and presented in the respective themes. Using the identified themes, the researchers came up with one document containing all relevant responses in a transcribed form. During the process of doing so, the researchers were keen to identify and document voices from the study subjects that could be presented verbatim to enrich the patterns emanating from the statistical analysis of quantitative data.

### **3.0 FINDINGS**

The presentation of the results of the rapid assessment is organized into four (4) sub-sections as follows. Whereas sub-section one presents the descriptive profiling of the nature and prevalence of crime and violence in Kisumu County, the second sub-section documents the perceived causes of crime and violence in the county. The third sub-section, on the other hand, zeroes-in-on existing strategies for the alleviation of crime and violence. The final (fourth) sub-section presents the way forward/ other steps that the respondents considered necessary for the county to stem down crime and violence.

#### **3.1 Nature and Prevalence of Crime and Violence in Kisumu County**

Results from the rapid assessment revealed that Kisumu County was facing a wide variety of crimes and violence. The crime and violence rates in Kisumu County though tends to fluctuate from time to time. The tendency is for the rates to be highest during elections and cultural festivities such as *Disco-Matanga*'. Based on the results of the assessment the following emerged as the leading forms of crime and violence in the county:

##### **3.1.1 Gender Based Violence**

Gender based violence (GBV) takes varied forms including physical, emotional, and sexual abuse of females. The data collected in the county of Kisumu pointed to the existence of all these forms of GBV. This form of crime and violence was reported to be especially rampant in Seme and Kisumu East sub-counties. At the more specific level, it was observed that child abuse and neglect, sexual abuse (rape and defilement) of especially females, physical abuse commercial sex workers by clients and the abuse of widows through denial of property rights and forced evictions from matrimonial homes were prevalent. The assessment revealed that both the male and female genders were perpetrators and victims of GBV. Males though hardly report when victimized due to cultural barriers. Those interviewed emphasized that incidences of GBV, especially cases affecting males as victims, are grossly underreported. One of the key informants best captured the situation when s/he said:

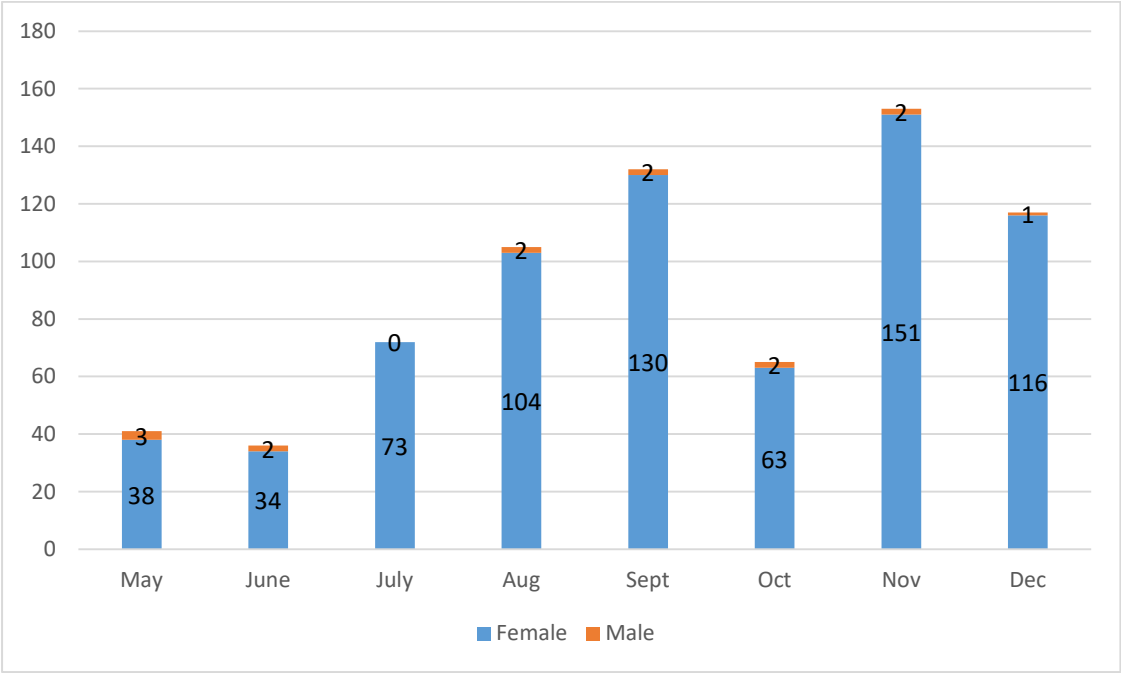
The majority of GBV cases are never reported. Some are settled at home. In other instances, perpetrators bribe the police to escape being booked on police occurrence book, thereby rendering following up on the cases a major challenge.

### **3.1.2 Sex Related Offenses**

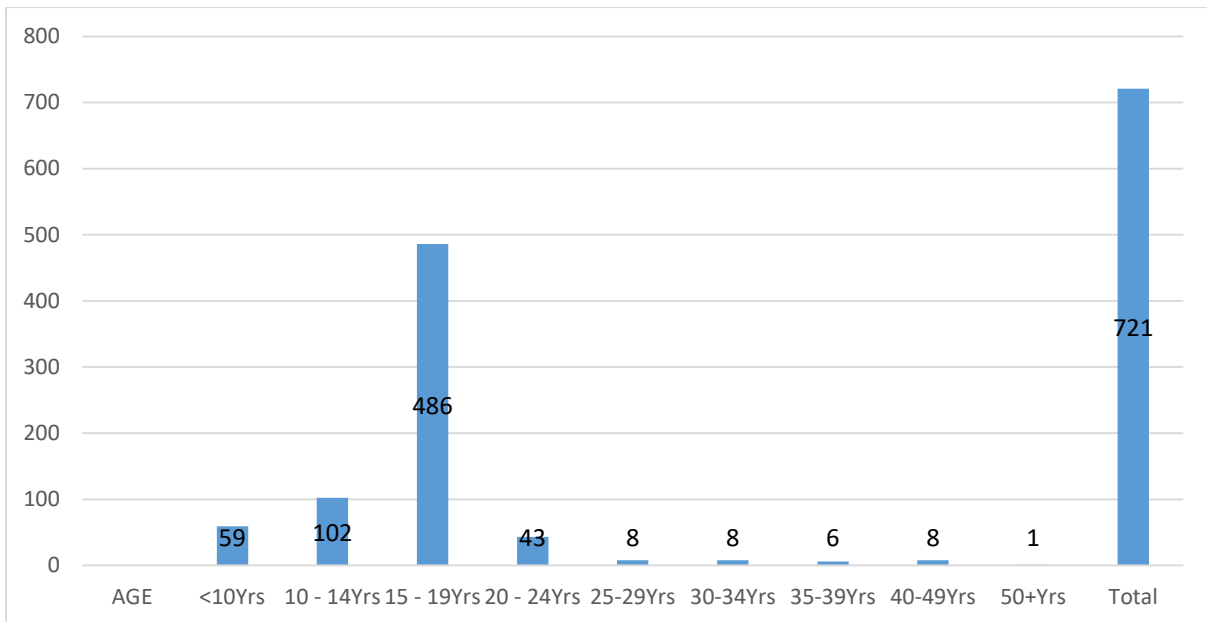
Closely related to gender based violence are sex related offenses, including rape, defilement and indecent Act with a Child. In this regard, Seme sub-county was singled out as being very notorious. The rampancy of sex related offenses in Kisumu County was evident from a number of sources. First, data from the Kisumu Maximum Security Prison (previously Kodiaga Prison) revealed that at the time of the assessment out of the total 347 inmates who originated from Kisumu County, 179 (51.58 percent) were serving time for sex related offences. Second, data obtained from the Gender-Based Violence Centre at the Russia Referral Hospital for May to December 2018 revealed that at total of 721 sex-related cases were reported to the centre (see Figure 1), out of which 12 (1.66 percent) were males and the remainder 709 (98.34 percent) were females. However, in light of the established facts that many cases of sex related offences go unreported and that the propensity for male victims to report sexual abuse remains very low, these figures could be a gross misrepresentation of the reality. Furthermore, the Gender-Based Violence Centre at the Russia Referral Hospital is likely to capture only cases occurring within Kisumu city and its immediate environments, leaving out the many cases taking place in most of rural sub-counties.

Further analysis of the data from the Gender-Based Violence Centre at the Russia Referral Hospital by age (see Figure 2) revealed that of the documented 721 cases, 8.18 percent (59)

were aged below 10 years compared to 14.15 percent (102) and 67.41 percent (486) who were aged 10 to 14 years and 15-19 years, respectively. The remainder included 7.08 percent (53) who were aged 20-29 years, 1.95 percent (14) aged 30 to 39 years 1.23 percent (9) aged 40 and above years. The age distribution of the cases suggests that sexual violence in Kisumu County mainly affects young persons, with those aged 19 years and below constituting the bulk of the victims; these comprised 89.74 percent of the cases recorded during a period of eight (8) months in 2018.



**Figure1: Gender Distribution of Sexual Violence Cases Handled by the Gender-Based Violence Centre at Russia Referral Hospital, May - December 2018.**



**Figure 2: Age Distribution of Sexual Violence Cases Handled by the Gender-Based Violence Centre at Russia Referral Hospital, May - December 2018**

Concerning the factors accounting for the rampancy of sex offences within Kisumu County, it was pointed out that alcohol consumption and socio-cultural and religious practices such as ‘Disco Matanga’ and *Kesha* played a major role. The two events provided opportunities for sex-related offences to thrive by congregating persons, both young and old, in one space at night. It was also pointed out that during Disco Matanga, alcohol and drug consumption tended to be rampant, providing further catalyst for the commission of sex-related offences. The two events were also blamed for emptying women (wives) from their homes thus creating opportunities for males (husbands) to prey on their own children; a situation that was especially common among blended families. Other factors associated with the rampancy of sex offences in Kisumu County were laxity among administrators (not taking action against offenders) and poverty, which made young girls to be particularly vulnerable. Finally, the framing of innocent persons by relatives because of land related differences was said to also play a role in the high rates of sexual offences in Kisumu County. In this regard, a key informant interviewed at the Kisumu Maximum Security prison had the following to say:

A considerable number of those serving time for sexual offences in Kisumu Maximum Security prison, drawn from both Kisumu County and from other counties in the country, are innocent persons. Relatives who wish to exclude them from the sharing of dwindling family land resources have framed them. The aim is to isolate them for a lengthy period of time during which other family members share the little land available. All it takes is for the family to file a complaint about the individual and bribe a doctor to confirm that a sexual act involving the individual indeed took place then

bribe a police officer to force a confession from the person. Once all this is in place, a conviction is guaranteed and the mission easily accomplished.

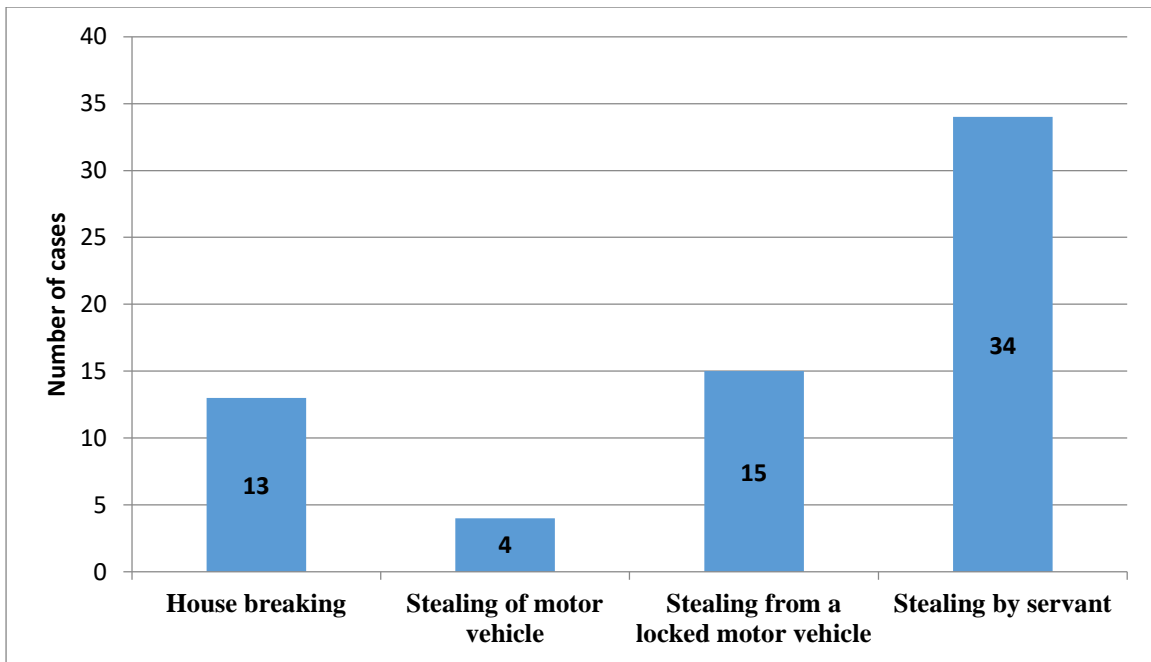
### **3.1.3 Fraud**

The assessment revealed that fraud was an emerging crime in Kisumu County whose victims are mostly business people, land buyers and car buyers. These are often hoodwinked to believe that they are buying genuine property only for the sellers to vanish after payment is done. The type of crime is commonly referred to as ‘*wash wash*’ in the county. Bank attendants are also believed to conspire with fraudsters in committing the crime.

### **3.1.4 Theft, e.g. Muggings and House Breaking**

In Kisumu County, incidences of theft were reported to happen mostly around the Central Business District (CBD) of Kisumu City. The most common form of theft was pick pocketing. Theft was also reported to occur when passenger vehicles (PSV) are hijacked. Normally, the passengers are harassed and forced to surrender all valuables in their possession to the hijackers. Such incidences seem to be prevalent at night, between 8:00 pm and 10:00 pm. Other forms of theft included the stealing of motor vehicles from parking lots and house breakages by organized gangs especially during demonstrations.

Figure 3 presents the distribution of theft offences recorded by the Kisumu Judiciary Registry during 2018. The figure shows that in all 66 cases were documented. The leading form of theft was stealing by servant and constituted 51.52 percent (34) of all recorded cases. This was followed by stealing from a locked motor vehicle (22.73 percent), house breaking (19.70 percent) and stealing of motor vehicle (6.06 percent).



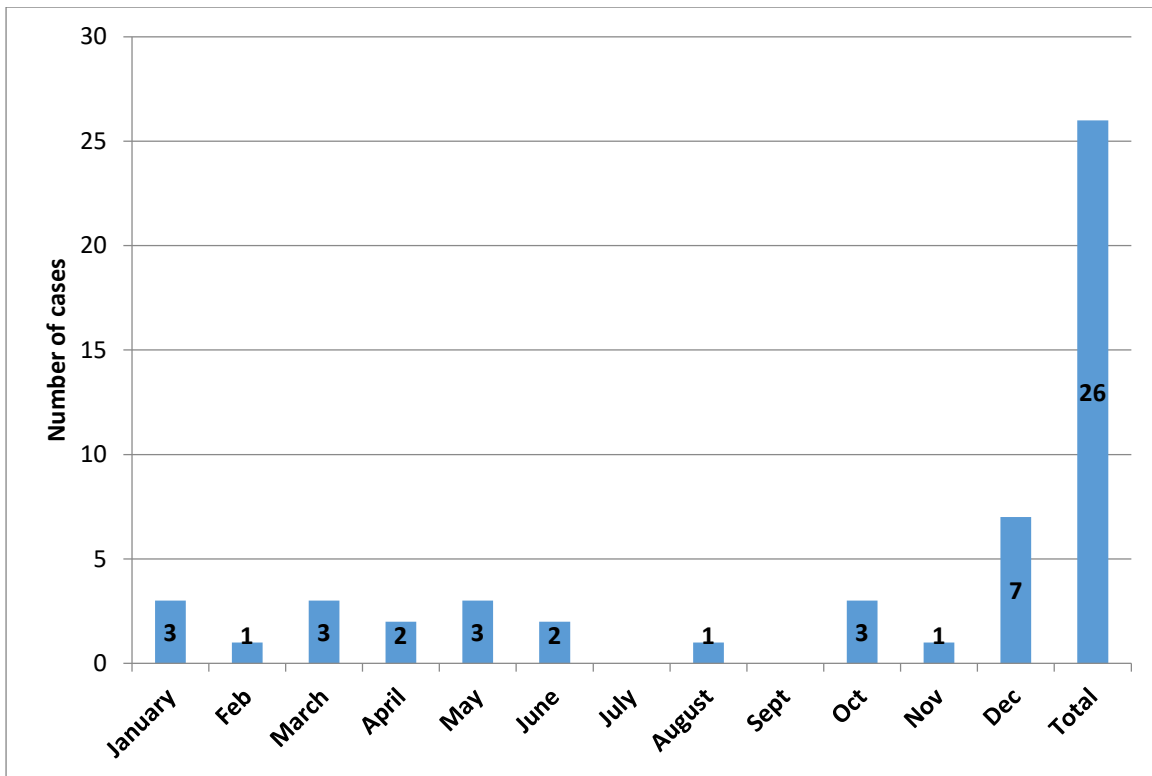
**Figure 3: Number of Theft and House Breaking Related Cases Recorded by the Kisumu Judiciary Registry, 2018**

### 3.1.5 Robbery with Violence

Those interviewed considered robbery to be a serious case within especially within Kisumu City itself, with youth who formerly worked for politicians as their security during campaigns being the major perpetrators. It was reported that robbers in Kisumu City tended to be very violent. For instance, if they were identified on the spot when committing the crime, they would kill those who identified them. The interviewees also stated that some of the robbers were well armed.

Figure 4 summarizes the incidences of robbery recorded by the Kisumu Judiciary Registry during 2018. As evident from the figure, 26 cases were documented with the prevalence (7 cases) being highest in December, which is a festive month in the year. The months of January, March, May and October tied for second place with three (3) documented cases each. For the year under review, only July and September did not record any robbery case(s).





**Figure 4: Number of Robbery with Violence Cases Recorded by the Kisumu Judiciary Registry, 2018**

### 3.1.6 Drug Related Offenses

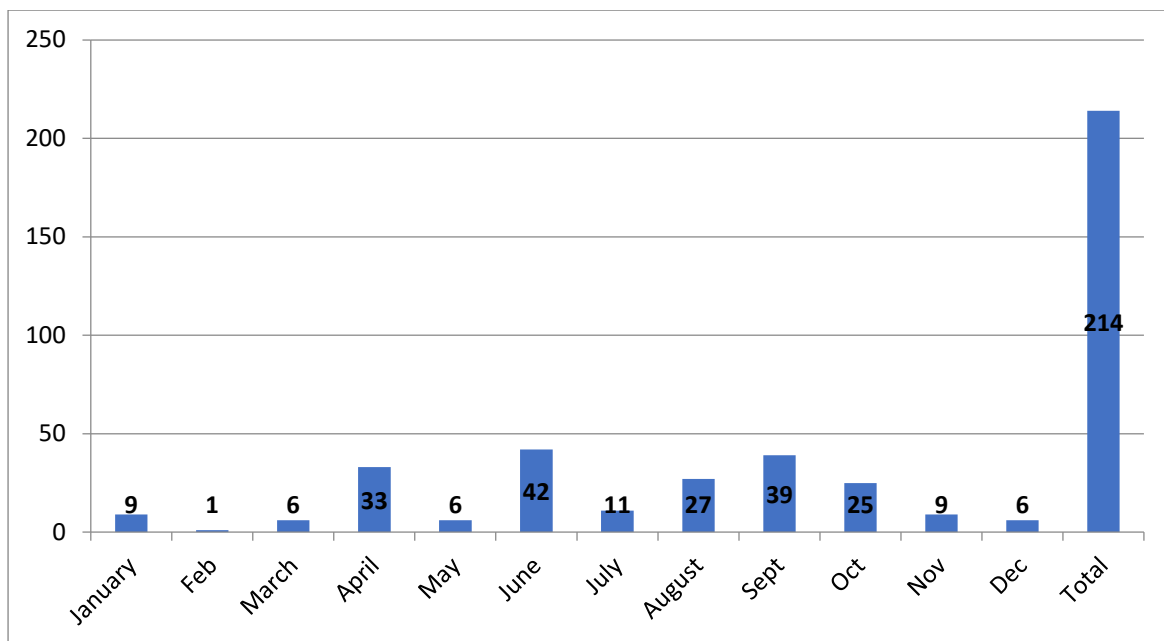
The study revealed that alcoholism and the trafficking and use of drugs such as opium and other hard substances were prevalent in Kisumu County. Both key informant interviewees and focus group discussants concurred that illicit brews were prevalent in Kisumu County villages. Brewers used molasses from sugar factories within the region, such as Chemelil, Muhoroni, Miwani and Kibos sugar companies. In addition, the illicit brews, *Simba Waregi* and *Empire*, which were illegally transported from Uganda, were reported to be a menace in the county. The prevalence of illicit brews in the county was compounded by the lack of proper reporting to the relevant government officers - more so chiefs because they feared reprisal from villagers who were involved in the illicit brew business - coupled with the leniency of sentences meted on offenders. A security officer who served as a key informant summed up the illicit brew situation in the county as follows:

Illicit brew is the most challenging crime in this county as there is no proper punishment by the courts. More often than not, the court fines are very cheap for those

caught with illicit brew. As such, many are no longer afraid of courts and any other legal authority.

Figure 5 presents drunkenness and disorderly cases captured by the Kisumu Judiciary registry during 2018. As evident from the Figure a total of 214 cases were recorded between January and December, with monthly numbers ranging from one (1) case recorded in February to 42 cases (19.63 percent) recorded during the month of June. Other months recording relatively high rates of drunkenness and disorderly were April – 33 cases (14.42 percent), August – 27 cases (12.62 percent), September - 39 cases (18.22 percent) and October - 25 cases (11.68 percent).

With reference to drug abuse, those interviewed opined that bhang was the most frequently abused drug in Kisumu County. It was reported that although bhang was transported mostly from Migori County, the police officers did not easily catch it since motorcyclists (boda boda riders) who used the shortcuts in the bush instead of major roads and highways transported it.

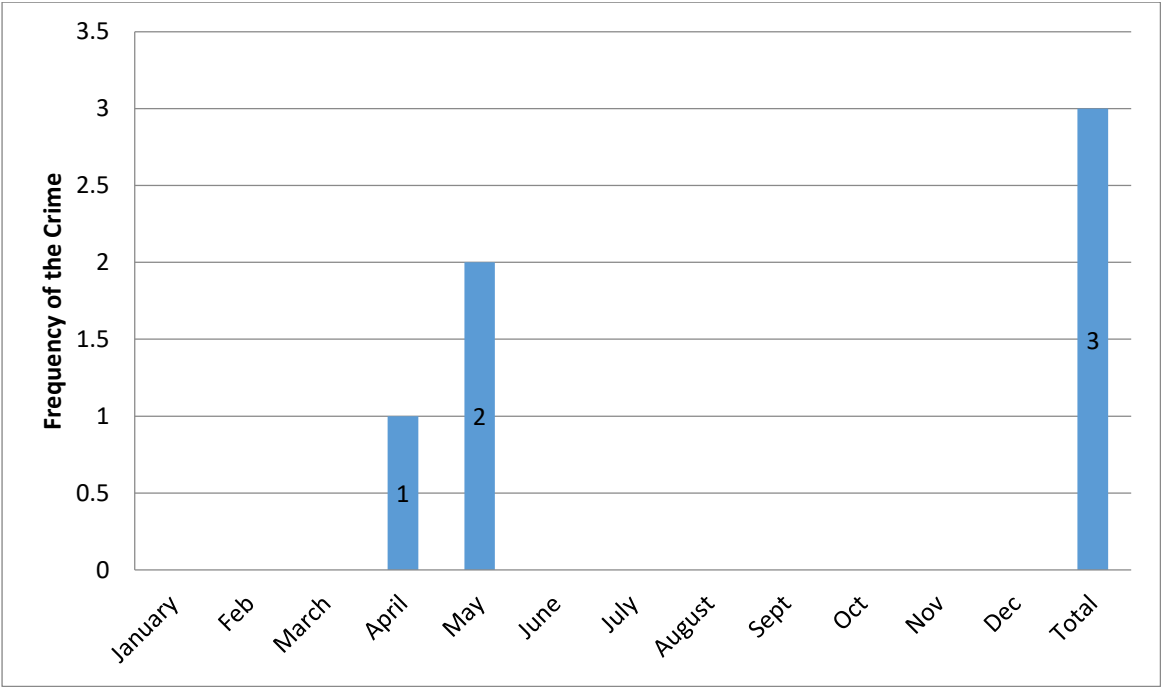


**Figure 5: Drunkenness and Disorderly Cases Reported at the Kisumu Judiciary, 2018**

### **3.1.7 Murder/ Manslaughter**

Murder/ manslaughter was unearthed as another form of crime affecting Kisumu County. This fact was supported by data obtained from the Kisumu Maximum Security prison that showed that murder was the third ranking explanation of why intimates drawn from Kisumu County were serving time in the prison; out of the total 347 convicts from the county, 65 (18.73

percent) were murder convicts. Data extracted from the Kisumu Judiciary registry for 2018 also revealed the existence of incidences on murder in the county. As evident from Figure 6, during that year three (3) murder cases were recorded in the county; one (1) in April and two (2) in the month of May.



**Figure 6: Cases of Manslaughter/ Murder Reported at the Kisumu Judiciary, 2018**

Data from Key informants and focus group discussants suggested that night guards drawn from ethnic groups other than Maasai were the most affected by murder. According to one key informant, these were often found dead in their areas/ places of work. Another key informant summed up the situation as follows: “Most of the guards from different non-Maasai communities are found dead early in the morning in the areas where majority of the guards are from Maasai community”. Another cause of murder robbery with violence. As reported earlier, robbers tended to kill anyone who identified them on the spot as well as those who tried to physically protect their property during robbery.

The interviewees opined that the challenge with murder cases was that they were taking too long in the courts because it was not easy to come up with proper evidence. The delay resulted in victims feeling that they had been denied justice. This, in turn, demoralized most of victims

from taking murder cases to the courts. Hence, the low numbers of reported cases as evident from the 2018 Kisumu Judiciary registry.

### **3.1.8 Traffic Offences**

Traffic offences are prevalent in Kisumu County. This are mainly caused by unqualified drivers who use the driving licenses of their friends as long as they have mastered the identity (ID) card numbers of their qualified friends. This happens because the police use the national ID numbers to check if the driver is registered by the National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) or not; NTSA's records do not capture pictures of the drivers and this makes it difficult to confirm the true owner of the national ID number. The traffic police, also being corrupt, do not ask for the original ID cards as long as they have been given money. The data also showed that most of the *boda boda* drivers who engage in drug trafficking do not have national ID cards and driving licenses.

### **3.1.9 Organized Gangs**

The assessment unearthed that organized gangs in Kisumu County were prevalent in especially informal settlements, such as Obunga slums and Kondele, located with Kisumu City. The membership of most of such gangs are youths who were used by politicians during campaigns, only to be damped/ left idle once the electioneering period was over. According to key informants and focus group discussants interviewed during the assessment, a year before elections all the youth head to the gym to build muscle to convince politicians that they can protect them. However, the politicians do not pay them well and, as a result, whenever there are demonstrations the gang's raid shops within the city. In addition, after the campaigns are over, most of the politicians do not care about the social and economic welfare of their former protectors.

The gangs were reported to be in two groups known as China squad and American squad. The china squad was reportedly allied to the Jubilee party and operated mainly within the Kisumu City Central Business District (CBD), controlling all the businesses located here. The American squad, on the other hand, was said to be allied to Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) party and drew its membership from touts controlling most of the *matatu* stages in the city. In this regard, one member of the China gang had the following to say:

The American squad was the first one to exist and it was the one commanding everything. So after the gym you would go to the *matatu* stage to get a job where we made a lot of money (about 40,000 - 100,000 shillings) but by the end of the day you got very little as American squad was demanding a lot. We then decided to start our China team to control the business within the CBD and other *matatu* stages outside the CBD, which has changed my life.

### **3.1.10 Cattle Theft/ Rustling:**

The interviewees reported that cattle theft/ rustling was very common in Nyakach sub-county. It was committed mainly by the youth from upper and west Nyakach who steal the cattle and secretly hand them over at Koguta forest to their counterparts (youth) in Kericho County in exchange for money. The interviewees reported that the youth in Kericho County often paid the youth from Nyakach in advance so that the stolen cattle are handed over in Koguta forest without much delay. In the words of some of the administrators from Nyakach sub-county, “The youth in Nyakach travel to as far as Homabay County to violently steal the cattle and settle the debt given in advanced by their counterparts in Kericho County”. According to focus group discussants, one of the factors sustaining the cattle theft/ rustling crime was that the elderly men in Kericho County abetted the crime. These tended not open up when questioned about cattle they could not account for in their homes; suggesting that they were supporting activity of cattle rustling among the youth.

### **3.1.11 Land/ Boundary Based Violence**

Results of the assessment revealed that land/ boundary based violence was mainly occasioned by double allocation and illegal occupation of this scarce and continuously dwindling resource. Locally, land based violence mostly happens whenever neighbors fight (compete) for grazing spaces as well as among families due to lack of proper documentation showing the ownership of the land occasioned by the lack of proper subdivision of family land. In addition, land disputes are caused by lack of proper succession evidence as land subdivision and succession procedures appear to be very rigorous and corruption in the land sector discourages the common man in the village from going proper succession and subdivision. In some cases, such as at the Kanyakwara area, it was revealed that land based conflict was caused by land grabbing.

At a times locals in Kisumu County fight over the boundaries of their ancestral land. This was evident among those living along the Nyando River where individual fight over riparian land which has not been demarcated. Another cause of conflict is the control of resources. With the discovery of oil in Central and West Nyakach by Tullow Oil, for example, 11 clans in Nyakach are fighting each other as they scramble to settle within the boundaries of oil area; the conflict has even infiltrated families.

Boundary conflicts with neighboring counties also affect Kisumu County. It was reported that the neighboring community, the Kalenjins, claim that their pre-colonial boundary with Kisumu County was past Chemelil. As a result, they declared war on the Luo peoples living in that area, leading to armed conflict between the two communities. In addition, the chief from upper Nyakach intimated that the lack of a clear boundary between Kisumu and Kericho County has caused a serious boundary dispute in Sondu town. The absence of such a boundary makes it difficult to collect revenue in the market. At times, this has led to conflict among those collecting revenues and those selling commodities in that market. One should also mention the boundary dispute between Sigowet sub-county in Kericho County and Sigoti location in Nyakach Sub-County of Kisumu County, which has been the source of cross-border skirmishes. In particular, when the occupants of the contenting sub-counties do not belong in the same political party, hostilities are heightened.

### **3.1.12 Corruption**

The assessment revealed that Kisumu County is no exception to corrupt practices. That the practice has a unique name in the county - that is 'negotiated crime' - suggests that it is quite prevalent. Those interviewed during the assessment singled out police officers as the major perpetrators of corruption in the county. They accused them of collecting (extorting) money openly from public service vehicles (PSV) during the morning hours. To elaborate on the situation, a member of the one of the *matatu* owner association reported that:

The *matatu* drivers in Kisumu must give traffic police 100 shillings at around Kisumu girls' secondary school in order to operate within Kisumu town or else they look for mistakes for those who are not corrupt and fix them in court.

PSV operators who refuse to pay are harassed and at times their vehicle number plates removed from their vehicles. The police were also associated with the disappearance of

suspects from police stations. In addition, they were accused of using *boda boda* riders to arrest and harass people motorists thus making the operators feel superior to law.

### **3.1.13 Human-Wild Life Conflict**

Human-wildlife conflict was evident in Nyakach and Nyando sub-counties. In Nyakach sub-county monkeys living in the Koguta Forest were said to be destroying crops in farms. On the other hand, it was reported that hippopotamus living in Lake Victoria were attacking people in Nyando sub-county. This was especially the case in areas such as Kakola, Ombaka, Ogenya and Nduru in Nyando sub-county, where there is flooding during rainy season. Those interviewed expressed their disappointment with the fact the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) office does not always help the affected locals.

## **3.2 The Perceived Causes of Crime and Violence**

Both key informants and focus groups discussants identified a wide variety of factors that are responsible for crime and violence in Kisumu County. A detailed exposition of each one of these is presented below, commencing with poverty.

### **3.2.1 Poverty**

Poverty, or the lack of adequate resources to meet basic needs, was singled out as one of the major factors occasioning crime and violence in Kisumu County. It was identified by virtually all categories of respondents interviewed during the rapid assessment process. The Member of Executive Council (MEC) for Education, for example, was very emphatic that while poverty might not necessary guarantee that one engages in criminal and/ or violent activities, that it predisposes the affected to criminality cannot be underrated. In particular, the poor in urban environments may lack some of the options for eking a living available to their rural counterparts (e.g., subsistence farming) and might have a higher propensity to engage in criminal activities by way of meeting daily needs. The opportunity to exist anonymously in the urban areas, unlike in rural areas where everyone knows everyone, can also act as a catalyst in this regard.

### **3.2.2 Rampant Unemployment**

Unemployment was fronted as another important factor responsible for crime and violence in Kisumu County. Those interviewed reported that, sometimes failure to get employment forces



especially the youth to seek alternative ways of eking a livelihood, with criminal activity being one of such options. The NCKK Regional Coordinator, Nyanza Region, summed up the situation as follows:

Frustration among educated youth who cannot get jobs pushes them to engage in criminal and violent behaviors. Many of them start with engaging in petty crime before graduating into crimes that are more serious. Many youth gangs for example, have emerged due to unemployment, as youth fight for economic space.

### **3.2.3 Idleness among the Youth**

Closely related to the unemployment factor is youth idleness. Those interviewed blamed the high numbers of idle youth in both urban and rural areas, who in many cases are sufficiently educated and knowledgeable, for rising crime and violence within Kisumu County. The MEC for trade, for example, emphasized that youth idleness was a major factor in many of the crimes affecting the business sector; most of these were perpetrated by the youth.

Youth idleness was especially singled out as being mainly responsible for political violence. Idle youth were also considered vulnerable to abuse/ susceptible to misuse by politicians. To elaborate, it was pointed out that during the electioneering period politicians recruited idle youth to protect while others utilized youth gangs to threaten their opponents and to disenfranchise voters who do not support their candidature. Unfortunately, these are dumped them once the politicians win or lose the elections, leaving them unengaged and without any source of livelihood, a fact that increases their propensity to turn to criminal and violent activities to meet their basic needs. The situation was best captured by a focus group discussant who remarked as follows:

Politicians fuel crime in Kisumu County especially around the electioneering period. They tend to encourage youth to work for them for hire. This explains why violence always erupts in Kisumu City and its environments during the electioneering period.

Similar sentiments were echoed by a key informant who intimated that:

One of the major concerns within Kisumu County is traumatized youth due to political outcomes. The handshake may have calmed the situation down but it has also inflated expectations among the youth to unsustainable or unachievable levels. This could easily lead to more disappointments and increased trauma, thereby elevating the propensity for criminal activities even higher.

Idle youth are also susceptible to joining gangs. It was pointed out that gangs are a major problem in Kisumu County. One key informant gave the example of gangs that survive by levying fees in *matatu* and bus parks and/or stages and by renting kiosks as a product of the electioneering process. Some prominent gangs in the county include Baghdad, Somali Based, Car Wash Base and Kosovo Base. These are well-organized groups with well-known membership and a clear authority structure. Their membership ranges in age from 12 to 24 years, with some being constituted by exclusively juveniles. Gangs operate by attaching people, using stones, machetes and blunt objectives. They commit organized crime mainly economic in nature like burglary. Those allied to politicians are said to be bolder and can even operate with impunity and openly, courtesy of the political patronage they enjoy.

The different categories of respondents also pointed out that idle youth took advantage of chaos/ violence especially within Kisumu City to loot and get merchandize and other goods to sell. They pointed out that such youth, who are imbued with the energy of despair, are normally prepared for any eventuality, including death. More often than not, they will provoke the police to fight and/ or teargas them.

#### **3.2.4 Marginalization**

The factor of marginalization was proffered repeatedly as one of the umbrella causes of crime and violence in Kisumu County. According to one of the key informants, the marginalization of the Nyanza region in terms of development by the national government is responsible for the inequity in the distribution of resources that characterizes the region. The death of economic enterprises such as Kisumu Cotton Mills (KICOMI) Fish Net and sugar Industries were offered as cases in mind. The situation has been compounded by discrimination evident in the application of the law. To illustrate, a key informant pointed out that only 3 700 of 18 000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Nyanza region have been compensated/ paid.

Allied to the marginalization of the Nyanza region are historical injustices (e.g., assassination, alienation and detention without trial of Luo politicians) that remain unresolved and whose negative impacts linger up to today. Summing up the propensity for the marginalization factor to occasion crime and violence one key informant had the following to say:

In Kisumu County, youth get involved in crime and violence to demand for justice. The feeling of marginalization is deeply rooted among citizens and elicits bitter reactions among people that is fodder for violence. Unfortunately, government efforts to diffuse the situation is often undermined by the people's reluctance to embrace government sponsored economic programs and development projects. If mobilized by particular politicians, they can even bring down such projects. Hopefully, the handshake will chart a new path forward.

### **3.2.5 Poor/ Ineffective Parenting or Declining Family Control**

Those interviewed for the study opined that poor (or ineffective) parenting contributed to the escalating levels of crime and violence in Kisumu County. This has been occasioned by the eroding status of the family, one of the important pillars of any society. The declining influence of the family unit in shaping the lives of the young is manifested through rising numbers of single parent families, increased cases of separation and divorce, lack of communication, social disorganization within the family and mushrooming numbers of street families. Increasingly, the family is finding itself unable to play its master function of socializing the young and inculcating in them societal value. Where the socializing power of the family has been eroded, its ability to exact social control and to sanction violators is undermined considerably, leading to ballooning deviance, transgressions and offending. The situation has been aggravated by the declining extended family structure, which has resulted in diminishing community involvement in the socialization and social control of children.

### **3.2.6 Alcohol and other Drugs Abuse**

Some interviewees associated the escalating crime and violence in Kisumu County with alcohol and other drugs abuse. They pointed out that the county was characterized by high rates of drug consumption, especially opium. With specific reference to alcohol abuse, many expressed that illegal smuggling of '*Simba Waragi*' alcohol sachets from Uganda, sometimes with collusion of the police, was a major problem in the area. The sachets have high alcohol content (up to 90%) and are destroying a lot of young people in the county. The interviewees were categorical that alcoholism leads to loss of senses resulting in disorderly behavior and other transgressions like physical violence, defilement and incest. They emphasized that enforcement was a major challenge because police sometimes facilitate the transportation of alcohol and other drugs.

### **3.2.7 Land Issues**

Land was identified as a factor in the understanding of crime and violence in Kisumu County. The respondents particularly singled out land grabbing, double allocation and illegal occupation of land as import violence triggers both within Kisumu City and in border sub-counties such as Nyando and Muhoroni. Those interviewed opined that declining family land was associated with land based conflicts at the family level that resulted in conflict and hence violence, including murders. In Kisumu County the practice of polygamy has aggravated the problem of diminishing land resources; it has been associated with irreconcilable differences in the sharing of family land. Matters are not made any easier by the 2010 Constitution, which allows females to inherit parents' land.

### **3.2.8 Rising Decadence in Society/ Collapse of Moral Fiber of Society**

Those interviewed isolated erosion/collapse of cultural values as another factor that accounts for rising crime and violence in Kisumu County. They argued that the erosion of values in society enhances the propensity for criminal and violence activities by relaxing the capacity for society to exact social control and impose sanctions on its members.

### **3.2.9 Poor Access and inadequate Lighting in Informal Settlements**

The CEC in charge of Physical planning was categorical that lack of access especially in informal settlements coupled with poor lighting were partly responsible for high rates of crime and violence experienced in those settlements. In particular, lack of access rendered it impossible for police and other security agents to effectively patrol the settlements and hold criminals at bay. In some cases, the situation is so bad that police officers not would dare to venture into such areas for fear of finding themselves trapped within the settlement/ being unable to escape should the situation demand them to do so. Even in situations where organized community based groups for crime and violence prevention exist, poor access hinders their capacity to patrol the settlements. With respect to lighting, it acts as a deterrence against residents' involvement in criminal activities. According to the MEC for trade, for example, poorly lit markets accounted for some of the crime affecting the business sector.

### **3.2.10 Proliferations of Social Media**

The proliferation of social media was viewed as causing crime and violence in varied ways. First, those interviewed expressed that the social media transmitted information that

encouraged young people to engage in criminal activities. More specifically, social media was responsible for the radicalization of the youth and hence for criminal and violent activities associated with radicalized groups. Second, the social media was associated with rising indoctrination as well as criminal victimization of some members of the society.

### **3.2.11 Declining Religious Influence**

Some of the interviewees moaned the lapse in the role of religion as a tool of social control and instilling discipline to young people, arguing that it contributed to the rising crime and violence in the county. According to them, more than ever before, religion institutions are failing in the performance of their function as the custodian of morality in society. Religious organizations no longer preach, practice and enforce adherence to moral codes of conduct, leaving many of the youth who were members of such congregations disillusioned. The situation was best captured by the words of key-informant who averred as follows:

Overall, preaching today does not target young people. In many cases, there are no clear programs for the youth; where these exist, their suitability is wanting. In addition, priests and/or pastors do not offer support to young congregants instead electing to blame them when they go wrong. In sum, the way religious business is conducted these days suggests that religious institutions have collapsed.

In light of the above, some informants pointed out that people felt that religious leaders have let them down. Nevertheless, people still have faith that religion will deliver them from the quagmire communities find themselves mired in.

### **3.2.12 The Proliferation of/ Ease of Civilian Access to Firearms**

Those interviewed during the rapid assessment of the crime and violence situation in Kisumu County pointed out that today firearms were available in abundance as well as easy to acquire. As a result, many unlicensed firearms have found their way into the hands of civilians and many of these have been used during the commission of crime and violence. The situation is compounded by the fact that the police and other law enforcers do not have correct records of those who own firearms legally.

### **3.2.13 Unstructured Communication**

Another factor responsible for especially politically motivated violence is unstructured communication. According to the MEC for Tourism, culture and Information, such communication fosters panic and alarm and, hence, violent reaction. The effect of unstructured

communication has been aggravated by the proliferation of communication technology that has enhanced the ability to communicate with and mobilize young people very fast. Not to forget that often times the communication is laden with misinformation.

#### **3.2.14 Peer Pressure**

Some youth engage in crime and violence not because of lack of unemployment but because of peer pressure. For such youth engaging in crime is the “macho” thing to do because it makes one a hero. The cases of 42 brothers and TesaTesa in Obunga slum in which very young boys engaged on crime due to peer influence were advanced as illustrations.

#### **3.2.15 The Education System**

Some interviewees saw the education system as playing a role in the rising crime and violence in society. According to them, the education system is disempowering. Instead of liberating the youth, it makes them dependent on employment. Because of the scanty of formal employment opportunities today, most educated and knowledgeable youth are rendered idle. The education system was also blamed for enslaving young people and robbing them of their childhood. Those who viewed it this way argued that today’s schooling is so demanding that the youth only have time to attend to school work and must sacrifice important childhood activities such as play if they are to cope with this. This is detrimental to their upbringing and could easily engineer a rebellious attitude among some youth that could be the source of non-conformist (delinquent and deviant) behaviors such as crime and violence.

#### **3.2.16 Community Attitudes toward Gender**

The interviewees indicated that despite the changes taking place among Kenyan societies, in Kisumu county, patriarchy remains entrenched and, hence, the treatment of females as inferior to males. Consistent with this view, the MEC for education opined that girl children are often undervalued and viewed as wives from a very early age and hence the rampant cases of defilement and rape in the county. Conversely, the interviewees also saw the neglect of the boy child that has occurred concurrently with the attempts to protect the girl child as another contributory factor to the increasing crime and violence affecting Kisumu County. They argued that the process has resulted in a discouraged boy child who has retreated from (or dropped out) of society and looks at crime and violence as exit paths for gaining recognition.

### **3.2.17 BodaBodaTransportation**

The residents also blamed *bodaboda* transportation for playing a role in aggravating criminal and violent activities in the county. According to them, the sector is intertwined with insecurity and appears to have been infiltrated by gangs. The competition for customers (clients) characteristic of the sector itself was a recipe for violence; this could be aggravated by encroachment to others' territory or operating zones. *Bodaboda* transportation was also said to aid crime and violence by facilitating quick movement of persons within the county, meaning that these constituted a means for easy get way after the commission of crime and/ or violence.

### **3.2.18 The Law Enforcement Process**

One focus group blamed crime and violence in Kisumu County on the enforcement of the law. According to the participants, enforcing the law tends to disadvantage some while advantaging others. This could lead to conflict and hence violence. In some situations, the law enforcement process is characterized by corruption, with some criminals buying their way out of the grip of law enforcement institutions. This encourages them to repeat their offenses. The lack of professional ethics among law enforcers was considered to increase likelihood for criminals to bribe law enforcement officers to set them free. The factor of law enforcement is compounded by weak penalties that are meted on offenders. The interviewees argued that the penalties for many criminal activities were not stiff enough to deter those affected from progressing to repeat offenders. In some cases, they added, the situation was compounded by activities of Human Rights campaign groups.

One should also mention the reactive, as opposed to the proactive, approach to law enforcement as a law enforcement weakness in crime and violence prevention. We are referring here to the tendency for police and other agents of law enforcement to get involved when matters have run out of control even where the symptoms have been evident all along. A final feature of law enforcement that increases the propensity for commission of crime and violence is the lack of trust between the public and the police, which appears to be endemic especially within Kisumu City. This has been occasioned by two factors: The manner in which junior officers conduct themselves and the ethnic composition of the force; officers are mainly drawn from the Kikuyu and Kalenjin ethnic groups as a result of which they are viewed as protagonists who have been posted to Kisumu for political purpose. This adds fodder to the anger among youth.



### **3.2.19 Proliferation of Private Security Systems**

Some of the interviewees pointed out that the system of private security guards could also be responsible for criminal and violent activities in the county. In particular, it was pointed out that security guards acted as a conduit for the acquisition of drugs. They called for the proper vetting of individuals who wished to serve in that capacity.

## **3.3 Intervention Strategies for Prevention of Crime and Violence**

Both the key informants and the focus group discussants interviewed during the rapid assessment process identified a wide variety of strategies that Kisumu County was utilizing to fight crime and violence. These included the following:

### **3.3.1 Initiation of Youth Economic Programs by National Government**

To especially address the factors of poverty, unemployment and idle youth, the national government has initiated economic programs targeted at disadvantaged groups particularly youth and women. These have included the Youth Fund, Uwezo Fund, and the expansion of intake into the National Youth Service. Unfortunately, those who initially procured funding from programs such as the Youth and Uwezo Funds have failed to pay back for others to be able to benefit. Similarly, corruption and other negative vibes such as nepotism have crippled the Youth Service Program, thereby diminishing its benefits to the youth of Kenya.

### **3.3.2 Initiation of Commissions by National Government**

Another strategy that has been utilized to fight crime and violence in Kisumu County, though albeit indirectly, is the various commissions that have been formed by the national government, such as the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (which was expected to bring about reparation against historical injustices) and the Ndung'u Land Commission, among others. Those interviewed felt that such commissions could have had far-reaching effects but the lack of implementation has rendered most of them impotent. To illustrate, the interviewees opined that the failure to implement the findings of the Ndung'u Land Commission could be associated with recurring border clashes (e.g., Muhoroni-Nandi clashes) that punctuate some parts of the country.

### **3.3.3 Initiation of Socio-Economic Programs by Religious Organizations**

Religious organizations such as the NCKK and the Catholic Church have initiated socio-economic programs that engage young persons and keep them away from the kind of idleness that has been associated with their involvement in crime and violence. For example, in collaboration with the Catholic Church, the NCKK has been involved in a program for the transformation of members of the Baghdad Boys' gang. This has entailed visiting communities to hold conversations with young people with the view to identifying their grievances. Once the issues are identified, the religious organizations then engage with the government to find solutions. Religious organizations have also initiated livelihood programs such as revolving funds and resource training targeted at the youth.

The rapid assessment results suggested that the Catholic Church was one of the most active religious organizations in Kisumu County when it comes to matters of the youth. Through the Catholic Justice and Peace Committee (CJPC), the church was running four (4) programs tailored toward the youth, namely Democracy and Governance, Transformative Civic Education, Peace Building and Reconciliation and Lenten Campaign. The Democracy and Governance program is designed to enlighten young people about elections so as to enable them to engage constructively in the process and to make them responsible citizens. On the other hand, the Transformative Civic Education program dwelt on the choice of leaders by interrogating the choices that the electorate makes. It was anchored on the view that we get the leaders that we elect.

The Peace Building and Reconciliation program emphasized peace with justice by taking participants through the wheel of justice, which turns very slowly. Anchored on the 2007 post-election violence, the program stressed Community Social Peace and recovery. Its guiding question is 'How do you recover when someone robs/ violates you?' The initiative is anchored on the spirit of some of the self-help groups formed by the victims of the 2007 post-election violence (such as "*Siri yaJikoni*") by way of community recovery to assist one another materially and socially. Finally, the Lenten Campaign program is operational during the season of lent. Anchored on a "See, Judge and Act" approach, it takes advantage of the Lenten mood to find ways of co-existing with neighbors. The program, which engages interfaith networks existing in Kisumu County, is organized along small Christian communities ("*Jumuia*") and entails the holding of thematic discussions each week. The general theme for the program is prepared a year in advance and is anchored on the projection of the political environment. To

illustrate, in 2018 the theme was “Justice for All” and for 2019 it is “Uniting, Healing, and Renewal of Our Nation: God’s Gift”.

The Catholic Church also has a strong development wing - International CALITAS Organization - that is addressing the factor of marginalization. Through it, the church is engaged in the drilling of boreholes in and investing in other development oriented activities such as the relocation of IDPs, responding to crises/ emergencies and the provision of seeds during the planting season to boost food security.

### **3.3.4 Community Policing**

Those interviewed during the rapid assessment exercise acknowledged that community policing, including the *NyumbaKumi* initiative, was a step in the right direction in the fight against crime and violence in Kisumu County. They commented the integration of youth into such initiatives but also cautioned that this can create enmity between the youth and other members of the community. The interviewees, however, were quick to point out that, despite being a good structure, community policing, including the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative, was poorly supported by the county government.

### **3.3.5 Opening up Informal Settlements and Enforcement of Development Control**

To address the rampant problem of crime and violence in informal settlement in Kisumu City, The Physical Planning department has embarked on an aggressive program to increase access, open up and to improve lighting in informal settlements. It is hoped that such steps will deter criminal and violent activities by increasing police and neighborhood watch patrols and improving visibility during the night/ darkness. In addition, the county government is strengthening the enforcement of urban development and planning by-laws to ensure that development in informal settlements is properly controlled. Action this way has included moving back developments that have encroached on road reserves, public parks and on other public lands, among others. However, the process faces major challenges especially that of shortage of human resources. The county government is also involved in the cleanup of informal settlements as a means for curtailing criminal activities.

### **3.3.5 Harnessing the Potential in the Agricultural Sector**

The MECs who served as respondents identified the agricultural sector as one of the avenues that the county government had turned to in its fight against crime and violence. This entailed a

dual pronged approach. First, the government is using agronomic practices (that is, the establishment of model farms in each region in the county) to promote agricultural activities among community members. Second, the government is encouraging zero grazing with improved animal breeds. Through the two approaches, the government hopes to reduce the number of the unemployed and, consequently the number of idle youth throughout the county. It is hoped that the practice of zero grazing will also reduce violent conflict over grazing land that has rocked some parts of the county, such as Muhoroni, in the past.

### **3.3.6 Rehabilitation Programs**

The Kisumu Maximum security prison, formerly Kodiaga prison, runs a number of rehabilitative programs for inmates, with the objective to curtail repeat offending and, consequently, to stem down crime and violence rates. These include:

- a) Vocational Training: Carpentry, masonry, metalwork, cobra work and upholstery, among others.
- b) Formal Education: The prison provides inmates with the opportunity for formal education from class one to form four.
- c) Spiritual and Mental Welfare.
- d) Games and sports.
- e) Social welfare/ counseling programs.
- f) Psychiatric clinic.

### **3.4 The Way Forward**

For a more effective approach to violence and crime prevention, those interviewed for the study advanced additional strategies that Kisumu County should employ. These featured the following:

- i) ***Peace Building Initiatives:*** Peace advocacy was considered a good strategy for dealing especially with election related violence. Those interviewed for the study expressed the need for government officials, chiefs, civil society organizations etc. to engage the youth through different fora, especially before the next elections in 2022, with the view to preaching the peace gospel to them. They emphasized that the advocacy for peace must start sooner than later, bringing young people onboard.

- ii) ***Devolved Development:*** Some interviewees argued that devolved development presented an opportunity to address the grievances emanating from the marginalization factor. However, they lamented that the county leadership was not harnessing the opportunities it presented very effectively.
- iii) ***Embracing and harnessing the full potential of technology:*** The County should take full advantage of crime fighting technology such as CCTV cameras.
- iv) ***Strengthen Training of Law Enforcement Officers:*** This will ensure that law enforces and community members are knowledgeable and current. The strengthening of training should occur hand in hand with the strengthening of the partnership in crime prevention and control between the institutions of law enforcement themselves and between them and the communities.
- v) ***Revision of the Law:*** Some interviewees felt that, in its current state, the law was very lenient and, hence, an ineffective tool for dealing with crime and violence not just in Kisumu County but also in Kenya as a whole. As such, they called for its revision with the view to making it more current and a more effective tool for combating crime.
- vi) ***Better Remuneration of Law Enforcement Officers:*** This will improve their levels of motivation and hence their job performance.
- vii) ***Improved Surveillance:*** The interviewees expressed the need to improve surveillance so as to deter criminal and violent activities. To do so there was a need to move beyond neighborhood watches to bring on board hotlines in public domains to facilitate community members to request for police support.

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# APPENDICES



## **APPENDIX I: CHARACTERISTICS OF KEY INFORMANTS**

1. **Regional Coordinator NCKK, Nyanza Region**

A male key informant interviewed on the 21<sup>st</sup> of January 2019.

2. **Chairman, Nyanza Region IDP Network**

A male key informant interviewed on the 21<sup>st</sup> of January 2019. Previously he has run a business in Limuru town, Kiambu County for a period of 40 years only to be evicted during the 2007 post-election violence. He was forced to leave for his home region of Nyanza empty handed.

3. **Vice-Chairman, Kisumu County Peace Commission**

A male key informant interviewed on January 21, 2019.

4. **Chairman, Kisumu Bus Pack Society (KIBUTCO) SACCO**

A male key informant interviewed on January 21, 2019. The SACCO had a membership of 1500 matatu owners

5. **Chairman, KISEREVO**

A male key informant interviewed on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2019. KISEREVO is a group advocating for human rights.

6. **Chairman, Magnum Environment Network**

A male key informant interviewed on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2019. Magnum Environment Network is a group dealing with environmental issues in Kisumu.

7. **Dean of Students, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology.**

A male key informant interviewed on January 21, 2019.

8. **Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC)**

Interviewed as a key informant on January 23, 2019. Was serving as a Parish priest in Kibuye Catholic Church and coordinated the activities of the CJPC in the Parish.

9. **Assistant Commissioner, Kisumu Maximum Security Prison**

Interviewed as a key informant on January 23, 2019 inside the Kisumu Maximum Security Prison, formerly Kodiaga Prison.

10. **Transparency International, Kisumu County**

A male key informant interviewed on January 21, 2019. He was in-charge of the Kisumu office of Transparency International

11. **Huduma Centre Service provider**

12. **Assistant Director of Immigration-Kisumu County**

## **APPENDIX II: PROFILING OF FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS**

### **1. Obunga Golden Youth Group**

Members of the Obunga Golden Youth Group were interviewed in a FGD setting on January 22, 2019. Although the group, which began its operations in 2005, has a total of 24 members, the FGD was held with six (6) members of the executive committee. The group engages in a number of economic activities. These include, bodaboda (pikipiki) transportation, table banking and the renting out of business sheds/ stalls. To join the group, one pays a registration fee of Kshs 2 000.00. The Focus Group Discussants pointed out that, in their operations the group faced a number of challenges. These included dangers associated with transporting people at night (e.g., cases of hijacking, muggings, assault and theft); conflict as riders compete for customers; lack of motorcycle driving licenses (costs about Kshs 7,000.00 to acquire) and traffic violations by riders as they compete for customers. The members also expressed that the empowerment of women by bodies such as FIDA was also posing a major challenge to them because many males were being arrested and detained on flimsy charges.

### **2. Administrators, Kisumu East, West, Central and Seme Sub-counties**

A total of 23 administrators – 17 males and 6 females - were interviewed in a group setting. These were considered to be knowledgeable on account of the important roles they played in law enforcement in their respective sub-counties.

### **3. Administrators, Nyando and Muhoroni Sub-counties**

A total of 14 administrators – 12 males and 2 females - were interviewed in a group setting at the Deputy County Commissioner's office at Awasi.

### **4. Administrators, Nyakach Sub-county**

A total of 15 administrators – 13 males and 2 females - were interviewed in a group setting at the Deputy County Commissioner's office at Pap Onditi.

### **5. County Government MECs:** This was a group interview session held on January 24, 2019. It was attended by MECs drawn from varied departments, including Education; Physical Planning; Trade; and Tourism, Culture and Information/ Communication.

6. **Kisumu County Hippo Point Recreational Park.**
7. **JakoMenda Stars Youth Group – Obunga Slum**
8. **Youth at Migosi Junction.**

**APPENDIX 1: CRIME AND VIOLENCE STATISTICS, KISUMU COUNTY**

**Table 2: Frequency of Crimes in Kisumu as per the judiciary Registry Records for 2018**

Crime	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Cases
Being Drunk and disorderly	9	1	6	33	6	42	11	27	39	25	9	6	214
Stealing	7	9	5	7	9	15	14	11	7	15	8	5	112
Assault causing bodily harm	8	3	4	5	5	7	5	14	8	5	18	6	88
Packaging alcoholic drink in prescribed container	4	1	3	13	2	11	9	3	17	3	17	3	86
Being in possession of unaccustomed goods	7	4	8	9	6	7	9	6	9				65
Being in possession / trafficking of Narcotics	2		2	9		3	4	8	12	4	4	2	50
Being unlawful present in Kenya contrary to section 53(1)	1	3	1	14	1		4	1	10	3		1	39
Stealing by servant		3	4	6	2	3	5	2	1	3	5		34
Obtaining money by false presence	5	2	4	2	1	4	1	1	3	1	7		31
Being in possession of prohibited goods					2			2	9	9	5	2	29
Robbery with violence	3	1	3	2	3	2		1		3	1	7	26
Failing to comply with conditions of Visa contrary to section 53(1)	1		18		3	2							24
Operating a liquor/ <i>busaa</i> outlet without a license	1		2	2	6			2	1	2	4		20
Malicious injury to property	1	1		1	1	5	8					2	19
Handling stolen goods	4			1		8		3	2	1			19

Forgery	1		1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	4		19
Selling alcoholic drinks before/after hour	1		1				2	9				4	17
Stealing from a locked motor vehicle	1	1	1		1		3	1		1		6	15
Breaking into a building and committing a felony	2		3		1			1	5	2			14
Engaging in business without being authorized by work permit			1	11		1					1		14
House breaking	3			3	3	2						2	13
Unlawful installation of electric apparatus		1		2		1		2	1	1		3	11
Grievous harm	1		2		1	2		2	1				9
Burglary			1	1		1		2	1	1		1	8
Creating disturbance	1		1				1	1	1	1		1	7
Preparation to commit a felony	1					2		1	1			1	6
Offensive conduct	1			1			1					3	6
Being in possession of Public stores				1	2					2		1	6
Conspiracy to commit a felony				1	1	2						2	6
Disobedience of lawful orders				1	1				3		1		6
Operating hotel without license						5	1						6
Neglect to furnish information/ produce records				3		2							5
Failing to pay statutory contribution and penalties within time				1		2					2		5
Obtaining by false pretense					1	3							4

Selling/ storing unlicensed product						2					2		4
Stealing of motor vehicle							1	1			1	1	4
Possession of papers for forgery	1					1				1			3
Neglect to prevent a felony.	1						2						3
Impersonating public officer	1					1				1			3
Moving charcoal produce illegally / importing into Kenya charcoal products without import permit			2	1									3
Robbery			1	1	1								3
conspiracy to defraud			1		1				1				3
Man- Slaughter				1	2								3
Trespass						3							3
Conspiracy to defraud							1				1	1	3
Being in possession of alcoholic drinks								3					3
Stealing of motor cycle	1					1							2
Forgery of document of title to land	1									1			2
Obtaining registration of land by false pretense	1		1										2
Stealing motor vehicle parts			1					1					2
Offering for sale sub-standard goods			2										2
Issuing a bad check			1	1									2
Defilement			1					1					2

Forcible detainer			1		1								2
Betting and Gambling without license						1	1						2
Attempted arson							2						2
Child Neglect							1		1				2
Giving false information								1				1	2
Threatening to kill									1		1		2
Illegal trading of electrical apparatus			1										1
Obtaining goods by false pretense			1										1
Obtaining execution of a security by false pretense					1								1
Perjury					1								1
Unlawful use of firearm					1								1
Forcible entry					1								1
Affray						1							1
Being a member of terrorist group								1					1
Incest								1					1
Attempt to abduct									1				1
Attempted Robbery									1				1
Contravening a measure									1				1
Threatening Violence									1				1



Illegal water connection								1					1
Subjecting a child to cruel punishment								1					1
Failing to protect a child from sexual exploitation								1					1
Escape from lawful custody								1					1
Obstructing police officer										1			1