

**INFLUENCE OF ILLEGAL SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS  
PROLIFERATION ON INTERNAL SECURITY IN KAYOLE SUB COUNTY,  
NAIROBI CITY COUNTY**

**MAASE DISMAS**

**THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR  
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**JULY 2020**

**DECLARATION**

I declare that this document and the research it describes are my original work and that they have not been presented in any other university.

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This research was conducted under our supervision and is submitted with our approval as the university supervisors.

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to my wife Joan Ichomo and our beloved children.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The success and final outcome of this research required a lot of guidance and assistance from many people. Whatever I have done is only due to such guidance and assistance and I would not forget to thank them. Am grateful to the almighty God for this far He has brought us. I heartily thank my two supervisors Dr. Okuto and Dr. Muchemi, for their encouragement, guidance, and suggestions. I owe my profound gratitude to my lecturers from the department of Governance, Peace and Security and my fellow colleagues at Africa Nazarene University. I wish to put across my appreciation towards the librarians Chris Tinega and Mary Oriedo not forgetting Violet Rugut for their support in accessing E-Resources and finally to my loving family for the unconditional support.

## ABSTRACT

Africa has suffered insecurity for an extensive period mainly because of the proliferation of SALW. Internal factors along with external environment have contributed to these firearms allied problems experienced by many countries today. The research sought to examine the influence of SALW proliferation on internal security in Kayole Sub County, Nairobi County, Kenya. The study specifically sought to identify the factors facilitating the proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub County; to examine insecurities experienced by residents of Kayole based on the usage of SALW; to assess the effectiveness of government adopted strategies to control proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub County. The study was guided by Frustration-Aggression theory and the securitization theory. The study adopted a descriptive survey design to assist the researcher to produce statistical information on the research objectives. Target population was 374 which comprised of National Police Service, judiciary, department of public prosecution, citizen representatives, and civil society groups operating in the area. The study adopted stratified random sampling, Simple random sampling and Purposive sampling methods were used to obtain sample size and identify different groups of respondents for the study. A sample size of 193 respondents was utilized in data gathering process. Data collected was analyzed quantitatively with the help of the statistical package for social sciences version 25. Quantitative data collected in the study was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Correlation examination and regression examination was as well be applied to reveal the relationship between dependent and independent variables analyzed. The research findings indicated that there was a positive relationship ( $R= 0.752$ ) between the variables. The study also revealed that 75.2% of insecurity in Kayole Sub-County could be explained by illegal small arms and light weapon proliferation. The study concludes that the factors facilitating proliferation of illegal SALW, nature of insecurities experienced and effectiveness of government adopted strategies have a positive and significant effect on internal security. The study recommends that security systems should endeavor in establishing ways of mitigating the factors facilitating the proliferation of illegal SALW, and develop policies which can offer long term solutions such as effective job creation policies, poverty eradication policies, increased cost and controlled licensing for SALW handlers and strong judicial regulations on the offenders found guilty of the possession and use of SALW by eradicating corruption loopholes which hinders effective administration of justice. Since insecurities experienced in Kayole-Sub-County were linked to the proliferation of SALW, all the security stakeholders need to be tasked with the responsibility of controlling the proliferation of SALW through reporting of the neglected crimes to the authorities and lastly policing unit should be created to conduct a securer SALW stockpile management, Creating SALW awareness programs, and Creating SALW destruction programs among other controlling practices. This can be achieved through creating job opportunities for the massive unemployed youths, effectively prosecute corrupt individuals and establish a conducive political environment which will facilitate effective control of SALW.

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## OPERATIONALIZATION OF TERMS

<b>Ammunition:</b>	Objects such as bullets and bombs that can be shot from weapon.
<b>Armed:</b>	Being in possession of weapons.
<b>Arms Traffickers:</b>	people involved in illegal buying and selling of weapons
<b>Assorted Ammunition:</b>	Bullets and bombs of different sizes and colour
<b>Bandits:</b>	Outlawed gang operating in an isolated place
<b>Crime:</b>	An offence against the public law
<b>Illegal Firearms:</b>	Owning of firearms without any licence of authority
<b>Internal Security:</b>	Ensuring peace within borders of sovereign country and state
<b>Light weapons:</b>	Weapons operated by more than one person
<b>Magazines:</b>	A container that holds ammunitions for the firearm
<b>Mau Mau:</b>	African militant movement that originated among the Kikuyu people in Kenya in 1950s.
<b>Physical Security:</b>	Protection of individual from bodily harm and protection of property from destruction.
<b>Porous Borders:</b>	A situation where the geographical border is not protected
<b>Proliferation:</b>	An increase in number of SALW
<b>Small arms:</b>	Weapons operated by a single person

**ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>AK 47</b>	Automatic Kalashnikov
<b>ATM</b>	Automated Teller Machine
<b>ATPU</b>	Anti-Terrorist Police Unit
<b>CSG</b>	Civil Society Group
<b>DPP</b>	Directorate of Public prosecution
<b>EAR</b>	East Africa Region
<b>HoA</b>	Horn of Africa
<b>IRA</b>	Irish Republic Army
<b>ITI</b>	International Tracing Instruments
<b>KNBS</b>	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
<b>KNCHR</b>	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
<b>NACOSTI</b>	National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation
<b>NCRC</b>	National Crime Research Centre
<b>RESCA</b>	Regional Centre on Small Arms
<b>RMDS/G</b>	Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards/Guidelines
<b>SALW</b>	Small Arm and Light Weapons
<b>SMG</b>	Sub Machine Gun
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for Social Science
<b>SRIC</b>	Security Research and Information Centre
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNPoA</b>	United Nation Program of Action
<b>US</b>	United States

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

Chapter one gives a brief history of the study with a focus on investigating the influence of proliferation of illegal SALW on internal security in Kayole Sub County, Nairobi City County. This chapter outlines problem statement, outlines the study objectives, research questions, additionally; it elaborates the study hypothesis, significance, limitations and delimitations assumptions theoretical foundation and show the relationships among the variables in a conceptual framework.

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

The devastation brought by the worldwide trafficking, proliferation and circulation of illicit SALW has overtaken landmines as the major problem facing governments and other interested groups in the non-governmental world and academia and is among serious insecurity concerns being experienced by the countries in the world currently (Musoi, 2015). Despite progress in tackling the proliferation of illicit SALW, since the adoption of the Programme of Action (POA) by UN, there are still many remaining challenges when it comes to SALW (Krause, 2002).

United Nation Programme of Action (2017) observes that SALW are striking apparatus of aggression for a number of reasons. They are broadly accessible, cheap, very fatal and simple to operate, long lasting, easily to carry and to concealed, and can be used by anyone including children. Most SALW would not function without ammunition. Bullets and explosives therefore becomes vital part in SALW used in violence. They

comprise of cartridges used in small arms and shells and missiles used in light weapons (Jenzen-Jones, 2017).

The UN estimates that at least 875 million SALW are in the wrong hands today. They are easily accessible and their misuse has overwhelmingly affected the lives and livelihoods of many communities (UN, 2017). The danger of SALW affects human and economic development in several countries, bloodshed and uncertainty are key in many nations (Krause, 2002)

The organization of European countries known as North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) argues that the proliferation of SALW adversely affects the internal security of many governments while anti-personnel mines along with explosive leftovers, either from war or training kills both people and their livestock time after the exercise or aggression (Garcia, 2006). Therefore all can contain destabilizing results on social-economic growth and be capable of presenting a major challenge to a country's national security. In addition, free flow of SALW, legal and illegal firearms have destabilized security of many countries, which has contributed to transnational crimes and prolonged violent conflicts in many parts of the world (Garcia, 2006).

In the larger Latin America, SALW diverted from officially legalized markets emerged to be a major challenge and they are used in bank robberies and street killings; eighty percent of these arms originate from the US, more than fifty percent of illegal arms in Canada originate from US black market (Mogire, 2003). The illegal SALW used by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) also originate from US, which has been used by rebel group to fight the government. Likewise illegal SALW in Japan are shipped from US, China and South Africa which have halted the business in Japan (Cukier, 2002).

In Asia and other parts of Europe, state provisions from the former Soviet Union emerge to be the cause ethnic conflict and street crime; however, there are anecdotes in regard to seizure of firearms brokers from Canada, Finland, US and other parts of the world (Browin, 2003). The Arms Act in India and other laws strictly regulate all types of firearms, but illegal guns proliferate into the country through porous borders and lack of control from neighboring countries that has allowed the free flow of these weapons thus causing insecurity in Indian and her neighbours. Globalization and new technology has reduced the world into global village and has facilitated trade of both illegal and legal goods. This therefore means there is need for international attention strategies to counter illicit trafficking of SALW and hard drugs in particular and this can be achieved through information sharing (Chen, 2014). The connections are international, SALW being transferred from one conflict to another through numerous actors and points in the distribution circles (Cukier, 2002).

Regardless of the preoccupations with small arms transfers among states, there are a lot of SALW in the possession of unauthorized persons worldwide today compared with the possession of legitimate governments and other authorized personnel. Despite the priorities given to armed forces assault weapons in countries such as Brazil, South Africa, and Columbia, SALW are still a major problem. Lack of enthusiasm in the US government and many American scholars and researchers to tackle this predicament does not alter the reality that civilian owned weapons mainly in the US fuel black markets for SALW and contributes high rate of gun related deaths and injuries worldwide (Cukier, 2002).

African countries have witnessed a good number of violent conflicts at the end of the 1980s and early 1990s. Beginning with the genocide in Rwanda, and other ethnic and



religious conflicts in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and long crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), plus the conflict in Mali which as shown the lever of SALW wreaking havoc on the continent (Usang, Ugwumba, & Abang, 2014). Nigeria is among the victims of the protracted internal conflict occasioned by SALW proliferation (Usang, 2014).

South Africa is the worst hit country in terms of illegal small arm circulation, there is no exactly the figure of illegal weapons that are in wrong hand but it is estimated that they range between 400,000 to seven million (Ayissi, 2005). The police reports indicate that between 2004 and 2006 reported the highest incidences of firearm loss, over 16,000 registered small arms were reported lost each year, which contributes to illegal arms and insecurity in mining fields where government gold and copper is robbed off. The South African government reported the loss of nearly 5,000 SALWs and approximately 5% of these small arms were recovered between the year 2006 and 2007. The South African firearms industry contributes to the presence of weapons and militarization of youths in the Southern Africa making a ready market for the commodity, these illegal arms have been used in civil wars in Angola and Namibia (Chelule, 2014)

The overthrow of the Idi Dada Amin government in 1979 led to break in of military armories in Northern Uganda, which contributes to the increase of proliferation of SALW in North Rift of Kenya affecting internal security of both Kenya and Uganda. In the same way, the collapse of Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam government contributed to the free flows of SALW to Northern Kenya and South Sudan (Wepundi, 2012). Somalia's instability since the 1991 after the collapse of President Siad Barre Federal government contributed to the Kenya's problem of the small arms. The irredentist struggle of Somali

community the shifta or bandit war of 1963–67 exacerbated the security situation in Kenya's North frontier districts (Murunga, 2005).

The shifta problem only reduced with time in the 1990s, while unauthorized small arms remained a major problem in this area (Murunga, 2005). But the global magnitude of firearms frequency in Kenya cannot be ignored. Kenya has been open to illicit trafficking of small arms and hard drugs through which the same route shipping of legal goods and arms are channeled from the port of Mombasa. Arms predestined for other states are reported to have find way to other destinations (Gikonyo & Sabala, 2015). Border town are well known as the entry points of weapons from the neighboring troubled countries to capital city Nairobi these border towns include, Busia, Luwkhakha Mandera, Namanga, Moyale, Marsabit, El Wak and Lokichoggio (Sabala, 2002).

Gikonyo, (2015) argues that movement of SALW across East Africa Region (EAR) and Kenya in particular is becoming extremely complex to map out and has had protracted negative effects on human safety. Wepundi (2012) states that the existing problems concerning metropolitan insecurity and firearms proliferation in the country can be traced back to the period of Kenya's struggle for independence during the Mau Mau uprising 1950s. Mau Mau fighters are assumed to have introduced illicit SALW to the Nairobi and other parts of the country that were friendly to the central region.

According to Musoi (2015), the proliferation of SALW is a major security impediment currently facing the government and the security agents in Kenya. The circulation and the accessibility of these firearms does not only fuel insecurity but also threatens sustainable development. Prevalent proliferation of firearms is contributing to high levels of armed crime mainly in major towns. Unending insecurity challenges the

provision of public goods and services to the people in the slum areas in Kenya's main city Nairobi. A great number of these insecurities are linked to the increased and easy accessibility of these small arms. The availability of these arms in the streets and in black market has made it cheaper for any person to own one, an illegal Ceska or Brown pistol s in Nairobi periphery sells at around for Ksh 8,000 or less and larger weapons, such as AK-47s trade at Ksh 14,000 (UN, 2017). It was for this reasons that the study sought to assess the influence of illegal SALW proliferation on internal security with a focus on Kayole Sub County Nairobi city, Kenya

### **1.3 Problem statement**

The proliferation of SALW is worldwide problem, whose disastrous effects are most visible and experienced in Africa in the awful loss of blameless lives (Ayissi, 2005). Small arms are central to many of the security challenges Kenya faces. They are frequently the tools of violence in carjacking, robberies, burglaries, terrorism, cattle rustling and inter-ethnic violence are some of Kenya's major security challenges. While they are not a root cause of conflict, terrorism or crime, small arms are frequently used in the commission of such acts. The presence of small arms in particular environments and scenarios can also transform the nature of these situations, both hampering efforts to address other causes or contributing factors, and escalating the risk of injury or death and the sense of fear and insecurity (KNFP, 2006).

Kayole Sub County is a one of the sub counties in Nairobi City that has acutely experienced the problem of proliferation of illegal SALW which propel criminal activities. The area has high incidents of all sorts of criminal activities recorded, ranging from robbery with violence, carjacking killings, forced disappearance, rape and street mugging. Kayole

has also become a major hub of criminal gangs which have led to deterioration of security and safety in many suburbs of Nairobi city (Usang, 2014). Previous studies both local and international have looked at the influence of proliferation of illegal SALW on internal security. Most of these studies have focused their research studies on the the influence of proliferation of illegal firearms on internal security in other locations and none focused their studies in Kayole Sub County, Nairobi City, Kenya.

#### **1.4 Purpose of the study**

The rationale of the study was to assess the influence of illegal SALW proliferation on internal security with a focus on Kayole Sub County Nairobi City Kenya and examine the linkage between small arms proliferation and increased insecurity.

#### **1.5 Objectives of the study**

The precise objectives for the research were to:

- i. Explore factors facilitating proliferation of illegal SALW in relation to internal security of Kayole sub county, Nairobi city Kenya
- ii. Examine the nature of insecurities experienced by resident linked to the usage of illegal SALW in Kayole Sub County, Nairobi city, Kenya.
- iii. Assess the effectiveness of government adopted strategies to control the proliferation of SALW in Kayole sub county, Nairobi city, Kenya

#### **1.6 Research Questions**

- i. What are the factors facilitating SALW proliferation in Kayole sub-county, Nairobi city, Kenya?

- ii. What is the nature of insecurities arising from the proliferation of SALW experienced by resident in Kayole Sub County, Nairobi city, Kenya?
- iii. How effectiveness are the strategies adopted by government to control the proliferation of SALW in Kayole sub county, Nairobi city, Kenya?

### **1.7 Hypotheses**

H<sub>0</sub> proliferation of illegal SALW in Kayole Sub County has no statistically significant effect on internal security

### **1.8 Significance of the Study**

Abugah (2009), states that the significance of the study is the reason why research is of carried out. This research is important to the community living in Kayole and to the government, the police, other security agents and researchers. A study carried out by small arms survey (2008) states that there are few empirical studies exist in arms control initiative that carry out verification and estimation on the number of illicit small arms in the country. There exists limited literature on the contribution of proliferation of SALW to the security of Nairobi city and specifically Kayole Sub-County, in Kenya. Although there exists general knowledge that there are large numbers of SALWs in circulation but limited resources are available for study. The study was of great importance as it helps shed light on the subject and as well provide a basis for policy makers as well as administrators to act where need be. The study benefits the community by revealing the factors that are pushing them to acquire illegal firearms and in turn desist from them. This then ensures them of their safety and hence enhanced security. To the field of academy, this study is of the

importance because it provides with tools for further research, on the influence of illegal SALW proliferation on internal security in other areas.

### **1.9 Scope of the Study**

Marylin and Goes (2013) terms the scope as the parameters under which the research was conducted. This study was conducted within the borders of Kayole Sub-county of Nairobi City. It is so because the area has majorly been a hub for SALW and has overtime hit the headlines as having been rendered insecure by gangs using SALWs and therefore making it the most appropriate site to carry out this study. The study covered the nature of insecurities experienced by the resident of Kayole with a focus on security threats brought about by criminals with guns; these included breaking into houses, robberies, street mugging, and carjacking. The research was carried out within a time frame of sixty days presumed to be enough for researcher to collect sufficient data for analysis.

### **1.10 Delimitations**

According to Kamau (2014) delimitation is an aspect controllable by the researcher, but can affect the outcome of the research. The study did not cover the whole Nairobi City due to economies of scale. It did not also address the sources of the SALWs in detail as it poses a danger to the researcher and might as well scare away responders. The study did not also cover acts of terrorism Nairobi City has experienced in the recent past.

### **1.11 Limitation**

Kamau (2014) defines limitation as features of investigation that an investigator is aware off and may interfere with the results negatively but which the researcher did not have control over. Many areas affected by illicit arms proliferation in Nairobi City was not studied due to time, financial capacity. The subject of research was regarded as sensitive

as it touched on illegal business. This constrained the choice of the target population to only the law enforcement agents and civil society groups.

### **1.12 Assumptions**

According to Kothari (2014), assumptions are ideologies that the researcher trusts to be true but are difficult to attest to them. Putting into consideration the sensitivity of the issue under study, it was assumed that the respondents truthfully volunteered information. The research was also conducted with the assumption that there was SALW proliferation, in Kayole Sub County, Nairobi city, Kenya

### **1.13 Theoretical framework**

Eisenhart describes theoretical framework as a structure that guides research by relying on a formal theory constructed by using an established, coherent explanation of certain phenomena and relationships (Grant & Osanloo, 2014). Frustration- Aggression theory and the securitization theory were the two theories that guided the study.

#### **1.13.1 Frustration - Aggression theory**

Frustration-Aggression theory was first formulated by Dollard, Doob, Miller, Mowrer, and Sears (1939) they argued that aggression behaviour is occasioned by the presences of frustration and existence of frustration all the time lead to some kind of anger (Breuer & Elson, 2017). Violent behaviour is one of the numerous consequences of dissatisfaction that results from frustration. Frustration is one the cited character that can negatively affect the development of an individual as well as of that of the (Kamenju, Singo & Wairagu, 2003).

Dollard (1939) further said that the intensive aggression is always directed to source of that frustration and this type of aggression is well known as retaliation type of frustration.

Retaliation behaviour only happens when there is relationship between the perceived source of frustration and the frustrated individuals and they share geographical area or they are neighbours. The other type of aggression is a type of aggression that is directed to objects or persons that are not directly involved in the obstruction of one's goal or objective attainment (Kamenju, Singo & Wairagu, 2003).

Response to frustration is not always detrimental to the realization of the desired goals. The importance or the value attached to these goals to be achieved acts as the determinant factor on the level of intensity of aggressive reaction to be applied by the frustrated individuals. The higher the value attached to it the higher the level of aggression applied to it and vice versa. In connection to these there are some incidences when aggression behaviours are not as result of frustration but as an act of self-defense (Breuer & Elson, 2017). In connection with this study on the influence of illegal SALW proliferation on the internal security in Kayole sub County Nairobi City some individuals and groups in the area take up small as act of self-defense to protect themselves from dangerous groups operating in the area.

Frustration – Aggression theory also gives us the insight about the gender of the aggressor. It's believed and approved by the social study scholars that different sexes responds differently to any type frustrations. They agree that male tend act more aggressive than females. Likewise the sex of the target of the aggressor determines the intensity of the aggression to be applied (Breuer & Elson, 2017).

The existence of barriers between people/individuals and their preferred goals or basic desires generate certain type of energy and when is not satisfied leads to disappointment and in the long run flows out as destructive behavior (Kamenju & Wairagu,



2003). The central argument of Frustration – Aggression theory is that aggression is the outcome frustration and in situation where individual's legitimate desires are blocked such persons become disappointment and express such disappointment or dissatisfaction in violent way (Grant & Osanloo, 2014).

Proliferation of illicit SALW in Kayole Sub County is presumed to be as a result of frustration exhibited by lack of public service which includes poor infrastructure, inadequate security, inadequate health services compound with large number of an employed youths. Majority of the people get frustrated and engage in illegal activities to earn a living. There are various gang groups operating in the area using small arms to extort money from public and contributing to security laps (Kenya, 2013).

Weakness of Frustration- Aggression theory in relation to the influence of illegal SALW proliferation on internal security First Frustration- aggression theory dwells much on the outcome and neglects the cause or the source of frustration that leads to aggression, second Frustration- aggression theory does not explain the level frustration that makes an aggressor to take up SALW, third Frustration – aggression theory doesn't explain why frustration occurs when illegitimate desires of individuals are denied, and fourth Frustration – aggression theory does not explain the environmental factors that contribute to frustration and later to aggression thus contributing to the proliferation of SALW in Kayole sub county.

### **1.13.2 Securitization theory**

Securitization theory was original formulated by the school of Copenhagen in 1990 (Oelsner, 2005). This was the time when the school was coming up from the scripts of conflict and peace research. It defines Securitization as a process by which collectivities

nations and states collectively counter issues they perceive to be a threat to their normal operations (Walter, 2014).

The theory developed and met with active debate on cold war where security debate was at top gear with fears of a third world war erupting between the Westerner and the Easterners. Those supporting the customary and long established approaches to security wanted the status quo maintained where the security issues should remain to military and geopolitical actors only. On the other hand those opposite to the narrower definition of security are advocating for expansion and broadening of security issues to include more actors other than military and state (Taureck, 2006).

Securitization is described as a socially and a political instigated practice where a threat or a danger to certain item is recognized and becomes vital protecting it. Wæver (1995), hold the same view that constructed threat in country is worth protected by the military. Securitization involves inter-subjective creation of risks that require an urgent response followed by an elaborate action to prevent the menace (Buzan, 1998). Therefore securitization theory aimed at understanding the nature of the security, to who and who is causing insecurity and why (Oelsner, 2005).

Embracing securitization agendas entails overcoming the widely world odds that have already taken security structures and are operating for granted and view security as an interest driven and not neutral act to protect the world from detrimental destruction. The theory advocates for states to include more actors to security issues these may include non-military actors, non-state actors this can include non-government organization and civil societies and to limit the circulation of SALW from one to another in the name of collective

responsibility or action to counter threats that are affecting them or their friends (Jenzen-Jones, 2017).

Securitization theory in this study shows that Nation- States are concentrating with international security and leaving their internal security whole, paving way for the penetration of both nation and international criminal elements that engage in arms trafficking and drug trafficking, without knowing their action has the negative effects to their internal security (Taureck, 2006). Kenya send her troops to Somali in the name of protecting her territory without putting proper measure to protect her internal security. The circulation of illicit SALW and the deterioration of internal security in the country and especially Kayole is due to lack of government internal policy to counter the circulation of the weapons (Kenya, 2013).

In this study securitization theory will help prevent everything from becoming a security issue. For securitization theory to be successful the following aspects must be observed, the identification of existential threats which is the availability of SALW in Kayole sub county, attending to emerging issues which include street mugging and increased violence in the sub county and having an effective inter-unit relations for example sharing of security information between the national police service and the national intelligence service (Musoi, 2015). In practice, securitization is thus far from being open to all units; illegal groups operating in Kayole Sub County should not be granted the mandate to use the fire arms on their respective subject of threat and the government should take control of all areas and sections of Kayole sub county so as to eliminate the circulation of SALW in the area (Taureck, 2006).

### **1.14 Conceptual framework**

A conceptual framework is a concise description of phenomenon under study accompanied by a diagrammatical illustration showing the connection between the two variables, the independent and dependent variables (Young 2008). In this study, the independent variables included; factors facilitating the proliferation of SALW, nature of insecurities experienced by residents and the effectiveness of government adopted strategies to control proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub-County. The dependent variable was the internal security in Kayole Sub-County.

The conceptual framework figure (1.1) elaborates the connection between the independent variables comprising of factors facilitating the proliferation of SALW with Intractable conflict in the region, porous borders, ease of use and affordability of these weapons as indicators; nature of insecurities experienced by residents with house breaking, murder, carjacking, street mugging and rape as indicators and the effectiveness and efficiency of strategies adopted by the government and security agents to control proliferation of SALW with UN Action Plan, International Tracing Instrument and The Nairobi Protocol as indicators. All the independent variables relate to the dependent variable internal security which has increased safety & security, decreased armed and organized crime and decreased violence. All these independent variables affect the dependent variable either positively or negatively; for example, if internal security is effective then the issue of porous borders will be minimized; if there is improved internal security, then nature of insecurities experienced by residents will be minimized. In the presence of adoption of effective strategies for the control of proliferation of SALW then

there is increased safety and security decreased armed and organized crime and decreased violence and vice versa

### Independent Variable

#### Proliferation of SALW

**Factors Facilitating the Proliferation of SALW**

- Intractable conflict in the region
- Porous borders
- Ease of use
- Affordability

**Nature of Insecurities Experienced by Residents**

- House breaking
- Murder →
- Carjacking
- Street mugging
- Rape

**Effectiveness of government adopted strategies to control proliferation of SALW**

- SALW awareness
- SALW destruction
- SALW surveys
- SALW collection operations

### Dependent Variable

#### Internal security

**Internal Security**

- Increased safety& security
- Decreased Armed and organized crime
- Decreased Violence

**Figure 1-1: Conceptual Framework**

**Source: Author (2019)**

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

The chapter reviews bring in a synthesis of literature relating to the influence of SALW proliferation on internal security in Kayole Sub County, Nairobi city, Kenya. The chapter also provides a theoretical literature review, empirical review of literature on themes derived from the study objectives and finally gives a summary and identifies the research gaps.

#### **2.2 Theoretical Review of Literature**

Theoretical literature review is formulated to explain, predict and bring an understanding of the phenomenon, and in many cases to challenge and extend existing historical understanding that exists within critical confines assumptions (Lind, 2015). Various theories have been used to support security in many occasions. According to walter, (2011) theories such world system approach theory, which explains social life as functional body parts operating collectively or jointly for a common purpose and at the same upholds the mortal together as one, when linked with conflicts. Walter (2011) believes that dominance is an element of a bigger community, and how structures of production oppress labour. According to Atta-Asamoah (2015), the gap between the haves and the have not keeps widening due to high levels of unemployment and remuneration policies in the country; this has led to high levels of desperation among the youth ultimately increasing crime incidents which can only translate to civilians arming themselves.

Conflict theory also supports Lind's views by agreeing that the conflicting behaviour of individuals and communities categorized by their societal and financial status, make use abuse or exploitation by authority (Lind, 2015). The theory, in general, holds

several assumptions to be true, it asserts that competition for resources, that is, wealth and power drives all human interactions; that competition begets inequality in all societies; and that change within a society is not the result of a slow, natural evolution, but rather an abrupt conflict, such as a revolution or a war.

According to classical conflict theory, the single defining factor within a society that causes discord, disputes or disagreements, is the unequal distribution of material wealth and this imposes order on society; people with power and wealth will protect their status, while those without will try and gain power and wealth (Oelsner, 2005). This can be deduced to mean that, a society in which a group of citizens feel aggrieved by the rich and mighty within their settings can result into doing anything which gives them an edge over their rich peers and this might involve ownership of illicit guns ultimately perpetrating crimes (Att-Asamoah, 2015).

There has been a change in the discourse of security. In the midst of late 1990s, numerous opportunities opened with significant shifts within international politics have been realized. Globalization theorists posit that the powerful global social forces have weakened a states' internal security (Davis, 2007). These forces are for example, a decline in military spending, proliferation of modern security challenges such as transnational terrorist and absence of inter-state wars. Today, terrorism is a global phenomenon that has become a dominant threat to international security. Consequently, states must develop strategies to counter terrorism. Africa therefore must adjust from dealing with Post-Cold War insecurities to dealing with issues such as international terrorism which cannot be ignored (Davis, 2007).

The relationship between SALW and internal security has remained a contentious debate amongst researchers. Majority argued that small arms are the main cause of insecurity while a few have maintained that SALW are just the main triggers to the acts in the country (Daniel, 2014). The proliferation of firearms poses grave problem to internal security in a country because of the accessibility of these weapons by wrong people has direct link on increased cases of insecurity. The proliferation of SALW is not merely a safety issue, but as well as constitutes to a threat to human right and nation's growth (Jenzen-Jones, 2017).

### **2.3 Empirical Literature Review**

Internal security of sovereign country can be ensured through the act of keeping peace within her borders, this is done through maintenance of state law, by laws and other statutory regulations and protecting it alongside preventing internal pressure and threats. The duties in internal security are covered by the police and other paramilitary forces, and in exceptional circumstances, the military. Internal to some extent face some challenges and this becomes a country's biggest issue (Chelule, 2014). There has been a problem of governance in the governments contributed by factors such as managerial incompetence, corruption, favoritism and discrimination. The danger of multi practices has doubled the challenges experienced in governance further. The ever increasing gap between the rich and the poor would have a serious negative effect on internal safety of a country. The scope of crimes in the world today is predominant and this has brought new forms crimes ranging from counterfeit or fake currency, and cyber-crime white-collar crimes have contributed to new perception on the notion of internal security, this necessitates the call for new strategies to be put up in place to deal with emerging internal threats (Kenya, 2013).



The proliferation of SALW prolongs and increases the effect of armed conflicts. It halts the smooth flow of activities being conducted by peace keepers and workers. It erodes the value for international humanitarian laws. It undermines democratically elected governments and favour transnational terrorists plus perpetrators of national and transnational crime thus weaken internal security of a given nation (Beasley, 2013). The near permanent state of insecurity in Nigeria has created a mental view among the citizenry for arms acquisition as only few Nigerians believe in the capability of the state authority agents to offer safety to them along with their properties. In the same way scholars and analysts strongly believe that the circulation of SALW poses severe problems to peaceful co-existence in the society. The situation in the country is exacerbated by economic hardship and partisan politics (Beasley, 2013).

This therefore helps manage the internal security of the country in reducing the circulation of illicit small arms. Thus, creating the need to re-examine the state of internal security in Kenya cannot be over emphasized. The easy availability of weapons has not created it a question of choice as illicit arms movement is not a single country's challenge, nor does the transfer of lethal firearms end at a particular national border (Njogu, 2010). In the same vein, guns are not any more conserve for military and government agents only however have find ways to the hands of criminal gangs, death squads, terrorists, ethnic militias and other criminally minded individuals around the globe.

### **2.3.1 Factors Facilitating the Proliferation of SALW**

SALW are lethal when introduced in both conflict and no-conflict situations. Estimates generated by Small Arms Working Group shows that SALW have direct connection with deaths which is estimated to be above 65 per cent of all deaths during

armed violence. The report further says that one person cum to dead after every one minute from small arms usage, and the injuries are higher (Botha, 2014).

Rachel (2007) supports this argument and notes that children are the most affected; they are killed, injured and psychologically traumatized especially during violent conflicts. The committee provides statistics to the effect that millions children are displaced, killed, orphaned seriously injured or disabled and many have become homeless because of wars that have being experienced in many countries for the last twenty years. This therefore means small arms proliferation is high within the trade and consumption of any locality (Rachel, 2007).

The rapid increase is attributed to weak domestic laws, inadequate or absence of stockpiles security and management, States' intentional transfer to sympathetic governments and non-states actors, rogue brokers and porous borders (Small arms Survey, 2008). Rachel (2007) observes that weak domestic laws do not adequately manage and secure the government stockpiles or arsenals thereby leading to diversion of Small arms to black markets. Rachel (2007) noted that inadequate or absence of stockpiles security and management means that Small arms will flow from the government arsenals and insurgent groups. In 2002, media reports indicated that some of the weapons that were collected after the war in Albania were not adequately stored and managed. As a result, these weapons were transferred to Rwanda, from where they were allegedly passed on to the DRC and Central Republic of Africa.

In EAR other parts of the world, shipping of SALW are occasionally concealed as non-lethal goods meant for humanitarian aid and are only revealed when trafficker fails to bribe police and customs officers or when an accident occurs like a plane crashes and

exposes the concealed materials of the cargo. Sometimes they are hidden in clothing, vehicles or kitchen utensils (Mahler, 2010). Illicit Small arms in Kenya for example flow from Sudan, Uganda, Somali and Ethiopia through the porous borders. Its believed that the main road that connect Kenya and Sudan and Lokichogio airport serve as the leading routes for arms flows from Sudan, South Sudan to Kenya.

A weak and sometimes corrupt security architecture characterized by inadequate border control mechanisms and minimal police presence in vast parts of northern Kenya creates a favourable environment for illicit small arms trafficking, possession, and use. Kenya is ranked 154<sup>th</sup> worldwide and 35<sup>th</sup> in Africa in Transparency International's 2010 Corruption Perceptions Index and only beats Burundi in the East African Community. While Kenya recorded an improvement in the 2011 East African Bribery Index as the fourth least corrupt country in East Africa, the Kenya Police was ranked as the most corrupt institution in the country and the fourth most corrupt in East Africa (Botha, 2014).

Poor policing in vast parts of Kenya has catalyzed the permeation of a gun culture, especially among pastoral communities. The implication is that the Kalashnikov assault rifle has ceased to be just a gun and has become a potent symbol of conflict and violence, as well as power. In northern Kenya, the gun culture or the value of Small arms as a necessary possession among groups has entrenched many people's view that Small arms possession is an essential right. This has resulted in inter-ethnic arms races (Atta-Asamoah, 2015).

Communities' marginal existence in underdeveloped parts of the country creates a demand for small arms as groups compete for scarce resources and protect their livelihoods. This, coupled with inter-ethnic rivalries that turn violent, for instance, through

cattle-rustling raids, pushes communities to self-arm for security. Worse still, the government's failure to impose its presence through service provision and enhancing law and order in northern Kenya has cumulatively fed communities essential need for Small arms. These Small arms find their way into the major cities and towns through transit roads or using any means possible to deceive the law enforcement officers (Opukri, 2012).

Weak governance structures influence insecurity and Small arms proliferation. For instance, in listing the several factors contributing to the demand for small arms among pastoralist communities, Mkutu (2008) argues that the primary cause is poor governance, while among the secondary causes are weakening customary governance institutions, diminishing numbers of cattle, the need to pay bride price, and unemployment. However, there are other independent triggers, like cattle rustling, which are treated as a cultural problem among most pastoralist communities in Kenya.

The effects of small arms supply and misuse have long been felt throughout Kenyan society. Communities with relatively little police presence and numerous challenges such as conflict over resources are greatly affected. This is especially so for communities in Nairobi City especially Eastland areas, which are believed to suffer excessively from high levels of illicit Small arms and insecurity (Muchai, 2003). These arms find their way to other parts of the country especially the urban centers within Nairobi City, which have also suffered from the illicit trade in small arms. This study is therefore important as it explores the factors facilitating the proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub County, Nairobi city Kenya.

### **2.3.2 Nature of Insecurities Experienced by Residents**

The security of lives and property of the citizens has continued to attract mixed reactions among individuals, groups and states in the contemporary world. The responsibility of achieving adequate security in a given social formation rests squarely on government which is undoubtedly regarded as the agent of the society (Abubakar, 2005). As a complex concept, security means different thing to different people. Its complexity notwithstanding, security connotes the elimination of anxiety, fear and anything capable of threatening the core values and survival of the state as well as her people. Security is conceived as freedom from threat, acts of violence and loss of property. It means protection from threats to life and means of livelihood, safety from bodily harm, and freedom from fear of diseases, unemployment, violent conflicts and human right violation; minus all of the above mention then people can talk of insecurity in a given geographical location (Akinterinwa, 2011).

Globally, resource sharing is a critical state responsibility. This therefore means that different countries have to approach this issue based on varying factors to ensure citizens enjoy services and opportunities that enable them to thrive economically. Proper management of basic social services such as education, infrastructure and wealth distribution are vital resources for the growth and development of any country (Dafinger, 2013). Developed countries for example have shown some success when resources are shared equitably. Education in Finland is celebrated as one of the best in the world currently due to specific features such as the limiting of private schools and equity in learning opportunities. This means that citizens are highly encouraged and supported to access state sponsored education. This reveals that education is largely accessible to most of the

population and this creates a community that is socio economically empowered which in turn reduces insecurity (Dafinger, 2013).

Small but their effects have being experienced by the whole world, SALW have been used to kill and injure people across the world on massive scale. In Asia has whole, large number of civilians have died from small arms violence. Sri Lanka is heavily affected by the proliferation of SALW, which threatens community safety and security, undermines development and are an obstacle to peace in the country (Aisha, 2017).

The proliferation of illicit SALW in Sri Lanka has reached an alarming level. The flow of these small arms into the country is closely linked to the long running conflict between the Sri Lankan State and the Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam (LTTLE). The LTTE have developed a sophisticated international network for the procurement of arms. However, the use of SALW is not confined to the conflict. There is a thriving market for illicit SALW in relation to armed crime like robbery with violence rape, kidnapping and election violence with its roots in a violent political culture (Ayissi, 2005)

Insecurity is a challenge that has affected most African countries, this is because, most of these countries shortly after independence between 1960s-1990s witnessed plethora of insecurities that have continued to cascade development in the continent (Bassey, 2011). In Nigeria for example, such insecurities range from Niger Delta Crises, Jos Crises, Kidnapping, Boko Haram Crises, armed robbery, rape, murder, ritual killing, cyber-crime, drug trafficking, human trafficking to non-violent security challenges like HIV/AIDS, Cholera, Ebola disease, Bird flu, among others. The above insecurities in Nigeria are regarded as internal security problems. Specifically, the Nigeria's internal security problems affect both the country's economy through; rape, murder, cyber-crime,

armed robbery, drug trafficking, and the statehood through; Niger Delta crises, Jos crises, kidnapping, terrorism/Boko Haram crises. The inability of the government to address the above internal security problems in Nigeria appear to be responsible for perennial crises confronting the Nigeria's socio-political and economic development (Bassey, 2011).

The illicit SALW in the hands of civilians in South Africa are used to instill fear and in security to non-South African citizen living and working in South Africa. The indigenous South Africans have been arming themselves with small arms against non-South African citizens in the name of xenophobia, people have killed, property has being destroyed and many people have being displaced in South Africa (Ayissi, 2005).

The insecurity in Rwanda that resulted into genocide in 1994 which claimed the lives of approximately a million people was because of influx of SALW into the country. The Tutsi community was the most affected community with high number of deaths and property destroyed compare other communities like Hutus and Thwa. SALW played a key role in instill fear and in the execution of these killing across the whole country (Ugwumba & Abang, 2014).

South Sudan has experienced various violent conflict since the attainment of its independence in the year 2011. The proliferation of illicit SALW is at the heart of this insecurity in the country where people are slaughtered like chicken and property is destroyed in day light (KNCHR, 2014).

Kenya is the seventh most violent country in the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project dataset, with over 3,500 recorded politically violent events between 1997 and September 2013 (Dowd & Raleigh, 2013). Parts of the country experience low-levels of persistent violence that has become unremarkable to many citizens. Many

Kenyans now treat rampant theft and robbery as a normal burden of citizenship as the levels of violence between 1997 and September 2013 peaked during January to March 2008 with 341-recorded incidences of violence (Scott-Villers, 2014).

Kenya has continued to experience violent insecurity that has destabilized part of the country's periphery and resulted in terrorist attacks in the capital, Nairobi (Lind, 2015). The increase in the incidence, gravity and intensity of violence since 2010 includes persistent terror attacks, intercommunity conflicts and violence targeting law enforcement officers as well as a big number of extra-judicial executions (KNCHR, 2014). The increasing and spreading insecurity has stimulated fear and stoked ethnic and regional divisions, precipitating security crackdowns and roiling the country's infamously tumultuous politics (Ombaka, 2015). Across Kenya, thousands of people have been killed, hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced, and the provision of education and health services has been disrupted in number of counties including Baringo, Turkana, Wajir, Mandera, and Isiolo (KNCHR, 2014).

Kenya experiences multiple, overlapping conflicts, which sometimes coincide with electoral cycles that act as triggers for politically motivated violence (Halakhe, 2013). These conflicts include militia activity in urban areas; communal violence in the Rift Valley and elsewhere; spill over conflict from neighboring Somalia with implications for unrest in the north-east; and the confluence of separatism and Islamist mobilization in the Coast province (Dowd & Raleigh, 2013). Cases of conflict include the 2007-2008 severe post-election violence, where identity based clashes caused over 1,100 fatalities and widespread population displacement, especially in the Rift Valley and part of Nairobi City (Cox, 2014).



There are dramatic regional variations in the types, tactics and perpetrators of violence within Kenya (Dowd & Raleigh, 2013). The Rift Valley experienced the highest levels of violence between 1997 and September 2013, followed by Nairobi. Nairobi also experienced the highest levels of violent events involving state forces where nearly one-third of all violent events involving state forces took place in the capital (Dowd & Raleigh, 2013). The periphery areas of Nairobi such as Kayole Sub County has also experienced high levels of violence, and it one area with a high level of poverty and underdevelopment. Internal Security, governance and development vacuums that are experienced in these peripheral areas have enabled armed groups, weapons and jihadist ideology to gain ground and cause a threat to Kenya as a whole (Gibbons, 2011). The study was therefore important as it examined the nature of insecurities experienced by proliferation of illegal SALW in Kayole Sub County, Nairobi City, Kenya.

### **2.3.3 Strategies adopted by the States to control proliferation of SALW and their effectiveness**

The most relevant normative frameworks adopted over the last decades to curb the illicit proliferation of SALW do contain several references to marking, record-keeping and tracing of SALW (Bertozi, 2006). However some international instruments establish specific and detailed provisions which States are compelled to implement in that regard, i.e. the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, illicit SALW (Bertozi, 2006).

Concerned about the proliferation of SALW and its consequences, UN Member States have agreed on a number of international and regional instruments to enhance control over and combat their illicit manufacturing, trafficking and circulation of these arms. These international instruments include specific provisions and recommendations for States to consider when regulating arms brokering (UN, 2017). These included

### **2.3.3.1 The UN Firearms Protocol**

The UN Firearms Protocol supplemented the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It was adopted in 2001 with a view to preventing and combating illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, their parts, components and ammunition. It stipulates that States Parties to the Protocol shall consider establishing a system for regulating the activities of those who engage in brokering by requiring, for example: registration of brokers operating within their territory; licensing or authorization of brokering; and disclosure on import and export licenses or authorizations, or accompanying documents, of the names and locations of brokers involved in the transaction (UN, 2017)

It is equally worth noting that the Protocol's scope includes, in addition to firearms, their components and their ammunition, as well as a set of provisions to enhance information sharing, capacity building, investigation and prosecution of firearms-related offences, and this is in addition to regional and international cooperation. Among other things, parties to the Protocol are committed to adopting strict legislation to prevent, investigate and prosecute offences related to the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms; to establish and maintain national firearms records for at least ten years; to establish licensing systems for the export and import of firearms, their components and

ammunition and to apply marking of firearms to ensure the identification of the manufacturer, the year of manufacture and the country of origin (Aisha, 2017).

### **2.3.3.2 International Tracing Instrument**

Endorsed as a politically binding instrument and thus not legally binding, the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) is the result of several years of negotiations. This political instrument was finally adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2005 and sets unprecedented commonly accepted standards in terms of SALW marking. Despite the fact that this instrument represents an important step in the international strategy against illicit SALW, the ITI's scope which reflects the arduousness of the negotiation process and the relatively weak level of consensus among negotiating States is rather limited by the fact that it simply defines marking and record-keeping as national prerogatives (Hellen, 2011).

The endorsement contains no specific provision on how tracing should be conducted in practice; it formally excludes ammunition from its scope of application; and it fails to establish any specific implementation mechanism. As outlined in a number of relevant publications, the implementation of the ITI remains limited because of a number of technical and institutional reasons, many of which were discussed by States in the framework of the open-ended working group that was established in 2011 to prepare the second UN PoA Review Conference (UN, 2017). It is also worth mentioning that, even though the ITI does not explicitly set any obligation for States to deal with tracing requests from non-State entities, it does not formally exclude this possibility either. Thus, States are allowed to fulfill tracing requests from actors which do not belong to State institutions or do not operate under a governmental mandate (Hellen, 2011).

### **2.3.3.3 The Nairobi Protocol**

On March 15<sup>th</sup> 2000, Foreign Affairs Ministers from countries from the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa (HoA) regions signed what is known as the Nairobi Declaration. This is basically a policy document outlining how governments should cooperate to fight the illegal proliferation of small arms. In April 2004, 11 countries from the Great Lakes and HoA region adopted the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of SALW. The Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) secretariat is based in Nairobi. The Nairobi Protocol requires the registering of brokers operating within the territories of the States Parties. Furthermore, it requires all registered brokers to seek and obtain authorization for each individual transaction. The Nairobi Protocol also establishes that all brokering transactions shall provide full disclosure on import and export licenses or authorization and accompanying documents of the names and locations of all brokers involved in the transaction. Moreover, the Nairobi Protocol includes a provision for checking regularly and randomly on brokers (Kenya, 2013).

In this protocol, States Parties agree to control and regulate the transfer, possession, storage, disposal and destruction of SALW. They also agree to adopt legislative measures, facilitate information exchange and improve operational capacity to counter the proliferation of SALW (Katumanga & Lionel, 2005). The objectives of the protocol are to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacture, trafficking, possession, use and excessive and destabilizing accumulation of SALW in the sub-region; to promote information-sharing and cooperation between governments in the sub-region in matters relating to the illicit trafficking and proliferation of SALW; to promote cooperation at the

sub-regional level to combat effectively the SALW problem, in collaboration with relevant partners; to encourage accountability, law enforcement and efficient control and management of SALW held by states parties and civilians (Kenya, 2013).

Kenya's foreign policy orientation is geared towards improving and enhancing mutually beneficial bilateral networks and improving multilateral relations with other states in the world to secure Kenya's socio-economic priorities (Njogu, 2010). The country's foreign policy orientation was set by its long struggle for national liberation from colonialism. In 1963, Kenya assumed its place as a sovereign state and since then, Kenya's foreign policy has been guided by a strong belief that her own future is inseparable from the security and stability of her environment as the main source of prosperity and national survival. The challenges surrounding territorial integrity face most states that operate with structured systems of governance and therefore this is not unique to Kenya.

With the enactment of the New Constitution in 2010, internal security issues were propelled to the top of the agenda of the implementation process. Many challenges were envisioned during the constitution making process and they later came to light with the promulgation of the new Constitution. Kenya has sought to advance its interests not only by defining the regional political agenda, but also by taking the regional system and making pragmatic, yet cautious efforts to ensure its internal security interests are protected (Njogu, 2010).

Cross border control measures are efforts that should include, but not be limited to, training; the exchange of information to support common action to contain and reduce illicit SALW trafficking across borders; and the conclusion of necessary agreements in this regard (Kenya, 2013). They address operational capacity and law enforcement, and involve strengthening regional and continental co-operation among police, customs and border control services to address the illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of SALW. These also include legislative and regulatory measures that address some of the legal considerations that underpin the implementation of an effective system of stockpile management, defined as the control and management, in all its aspects, of SALW in state and non-state possession (Katumanga & Lionel, 2005).

SALW surveys highlight critical areas where engagement is necessary to address the challenges posed by the presence of SALW. Surveys are useful for developing an accurate picture of the situation on which to build accurate responses for national and international policy makers. Such surveys could examine various dimensions of the SALW issue. For example, surveys could be done to assess the distribution of SALW in the country; the social impact of the presence of SALW; society's perceptions of the issue; and government capacities pertaining to SALW control (Paes, Risser & Pietz, 2004).

SALW awareness and communications strategies are aimed at enhancing the involvement of the public and communities. They support efforts to tackle the proliferation and illicit trafficking of SALW, and encourage responsible ownership and management of SALW (UNDP, 2008). These strategies also facilitate free and fast flow of information among the law enforcement agencies in the sub-region. SALW collection operations remains the most effective way that SALW can be kept in check is by programmes for

small arms collection. The Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards/ Guidelines (RMDS/G) establish best-practice technical guidelines and requirements for small arms collection programmes, from conception to execution, to ensure maximum effectiveness and safety (Kenya, 2013).

SALW destruction operations for recovered weapons need to be immediately and systematically destroyed in order to prevent further proliferation and reduce the risk of collected arms leaking out of state possession again (Katumanga & Lionel, 2005). The continued presence of weapons inevitably acts as a destabilizing influence in the area, and the potential for illicit trade remains. If the public perceives that the weapons that they had handed in are just being transferred elsewhere, either legally or illegally, then essential public confidence in the programme will collapse (Paes, Risser & Pietz, 2004).

Management of information management entails collecting, analyzing, exchanging and disseminating information related to SALW control work. This information-sharing role should encompass informing, shaping and changing individual knowledge, perceptions, attitudes and behavior, as well as institutional policy and practice. It should also include co-coordinating with public education and awareness-raising initiatives by civil society organizations (UNDP, 2008). SALW stockpile management is also strategies that ensure security of national stockpiles of weapons and ammunition is upheld by relevant law enforcement agents.

## **2.4 Summary of literature Review**

The study provided an understanding of theoretical literature review and concepts that were significant to the elements of proliferation of illegal SALW on internal security. It gave empirical literature of both dependent and independent variables. Literature

provided had been empirically studied and proven. This was to assist knowledge expansion and understanding the world better in terms of proliferation of SALW in relation to internal security.

## **2.5 Knowledge gap**

Proliferation of SALW is undoubtedly a global challenge which demands urgent solution; the severe effects are mainly felt in Africa in an awful loss of blameless people and all this is because of their easy availability. Weapons themselves does not cause the conflicts or illegal act activities in which they are used but the easy availability and circulation of this weapons openly contributes to the increase of conflict and prolongs violence, an increase in the crime rate, collapse in of peaceful coexistence and interferes with economic and social growth. Most of the existing studies have focused on the influence of proliferation of illegal SALW on internal security; few if any have focused their studies on the influence of illegal SALW proliferation in Kayole Sub County. The research sought to explore the influence of proliferation of illegal SALW on internal security in Kayole Sub County, Nairobi City Kenya

## **CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Introduction**

Chapter three discusses the main methodology of the research. This section start with a description of research design followed by the locality, population that was utilized, the sample size used and sampling measures. Finally, it describes data collection methods, research tools used are also discussed here, data analysis, interpretation and presentation and ethical consideration are also given priority within the section.



### **3.2 Research Design**

Research design is an organization that allows all measurements of a research. It entails how data is analyzed, and aims to include relevance to the research objective (Kothari, 2010). According to Cooper and Schindler (2013) descriptive survey is practice of gathering information in order to test its assumptions or answers questions of the current subject status. The study adopted descriptive survey design. The design determines and reports the ways things are, and attempts to describe things in their possible behaviors, attitudes, values and characteristics. The design provided an in-depth information that was easily understood from the occurrence under investigation.

The method was suitable for the research because it assisted the investigator to generate data on the factors facilitating proliferation of illegal SALW, the nature of insecurities experienced by the residents linked the use of illegal SALW, the adequacy of the existing legal and policy framework in managing and controlling acquisition of SALW and explore the challenges faced by the government security actors in controlling the proliferation of illegal SALW. The study also took the form of a correlation study to show the extent of the relationship between the four independent variables and their influence on internal security.

### **3.3 Research Site**

A large number of areas in Nairobi city suburbs are considered to be risky due to high number of street mugging, kidnapping, theft carjacking and ambush that have occurred in these areas even during day hours. Members of the public are cautioned by the Security Research and information Center to trade with precaution while walking in these areas as they are considered as crime hotspots (SRIC, 2018).

Kayole Sub County is among the densely populated and popular suburb in Nairobi County. Its population is estimated to be over half a million. The Sub County located in Nairobi's Eastlands area is, however, famous for all the wrong or criminal activities ranging from street mugging robbery with violence and renting and selling of SALW (KNBS, 2015). In the past, several incidents of crime, notably kidnapping, have been linked to the estate thus catapulting it to the limelight. In addition, different outlawed gangs operating in the area have muddied its name and clouded its many economic activities (NCRC, 2012).

Despite this, Kayole's dense population is engaged in small scale business. This has made it a business hub as exemplified by various banks and micro-finance organizations that have opened their branches in the estate. Among them are Cooperative, Family and Equity banks all located along the main road. Kenya Commercial Bank also seems to be keen to tap the market in their Sales Centre and ATM machine installed recently are anything to go by (KNBS, 2015).

The research therefore was carried out within the borders of Kayole Sub County of Nairobi County, Kenya. This Sub County was selected by the researcher because it had the highest rate of criminal activities as compared to other areas within Nairobi County. According to the Kenya National Focal Point on SALW report of 2006, Kayole Sub County had been a safe haven for criminals and a market area for buying selling and hiring of illicit arms. The study therefore targeted all internal security stakeholders in the area (appendix vi)

### **3.4 Target Population**

This is the entire number of individuals on which the researcher would like to generalize the study findings (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2008). In the study, the researcher

targeted all stakeholders who included Kenya police, judiciary, department of public prosecution, representatives of Kayole residents. According to records from Kayole Sub County offices (2018), there are 230 police officers who handles criminal matters in the area who were targeted by the study, the study also targeted 32 judiciary members who directly handle records that involve cases from Kayole Sub County, another 26 members from the department of public prosecution who work with the Kenya police in handling prosecution matters in the area were also targeted. Reports from the sub county indicate that there are 46 members of civil society organizations who operate in the area; the Sub County has 7 wards with a total of 39 representatives. A total of 374 respondents were used as target population

### **3.5 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size**

#### **3.5.1 Sampling Procedure**

According to Martins (2008) sampling technique means the method of taking part of the unit as representative number from the entire population for the purposes of any given study. A researcher should take as big a sample as possible. The study applied stratified random sampling method to identify respondent groups from which data was collected; this was because the population responsible for the study was scattered. Then simple random and purposive sampling method were used to achieve the best desired result from the target population of the study. Simple random sampling was used on the various stratas to obtain the sample size because it reduces costs and time in interviewing the whole population. Purposive sampling method was also applied to identify the key informants for interviews. This was important so as to achieve the quality research by use of appropriate methodology and sampling techniques see table 3.1

**Table 3.1 Sampling procedure**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Sampling procedure</b>
<b>National police service</b>	230	117	Simple Random
<b>Judiciary</b>	32	16	Simple Random
<b>DPP</b>	26	13	Purposive
<b>Civil society org</b>	46	24	Simple random
<b>Resident Representatives</b>	39	19	Simple Random

Source: Researcher (2019)

### 3.5.2 Study Sample Size

The study sample in this study was a representation of the entire stakeholders of internal security who were selected from the target population within Kayole Sub County. The accuracy of the results dictated the level of generalization applied so as to demonstrate as the whole target population (Kothari, 2014). For this particular study the sample size was mainly based on National Police Service department, judiciary staff, Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP), civil society groups and resident representatives since they were the best suited population. The sample size was then arrived at using Yamane, (1967) formula as shown

$$n = \frac{N}{(1+Ne^2)}$$

Where:

n = minimum sample size

$N = \text{Population}$

$E = \text{precision set at } 95\% \text{ (} 5\% = 0.05 \text{)}$

Hence;  $n = 374/1 + (374 \times 0.0025)$

$n = 193$

**Table 3.2 Target Population and Sample Size**

Category	Population	Sample Size	Percent (%)
National police service	230	120	62.2
Judiciary	32	16	8.3
DPP	26	13	6.7
Civil Society Organizations	46	25	13.0
Resident Representative	39	19	9.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field research (2019)

### **3.6 Data Collection Instruments and Procedure**

#### **3.6.1 Development of instruments**

These are tools of data collection that the researcher used during the data collection process

##### **1. Questionnaires**

Questionnaires comprising of unrestricted open-ended questionnaires and restricted closed-ended questionnaires were effectively utilized. The questionnaires were distributed effectively by hand to the selected sample by the researcher who were junior staff across all the departments. Respondents were required to go through the instructions for them to

know how to carry out the process. The researcher personally administered the questionnaires to the respondents, and was ready to answer any question that arose from the respondents.

## **2. Interviews**

Interview guide was prepared to enhance data collection. Purposive sampling was used to identify two senior officers from each department the police, judiciary staff, Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP) while simple random sampling was considered in identifying the three resident representatives from Kayole Sub County. The discussions were held for important information to be gathered through the interview (appendix iii).

### **3.6.2 Pilot Testing of Research Instruments**

The research questionnaire was structured as per the research questions, which were tested for refining the questions before it is administered to the respondents. A pilot test was carried out to identify the weaknesses in design. A small number of respondents from neighboring Dandora Sub County were pilot tested to determine the accuracy of the questionnaire. The study assumed that the rule of thumb at 5% of the sample size consisted of pilot test (Schindler, 2010). The outcome of the pilot test was not be applicable in this study but helped in correcting any anomalies such as ambiguity of the questions, time of response.

### **3.6.3 Reliability of Study Instruments**

Mugenda and Mugenda (2008) delineate reliability as gauge in which research instruments are achieving steady outcome after several trials. To ensure consistence, data collection instrument was pretested (piloted) in mock up exercise to find out accuracy and suitability of study instruments prior to the final field investigation. Necessary adjustments

were then done the final document to guarantee reliability of the data. Respondents from Dandora Sub County were only issued with questionnaires. The same questionnaire was administered again after 1 week to the same staff to test their consistency.

To achieve reliability in a study the researcher ensured interview questions for the study were accurately coded. The study sought for a peer review to ensure the questionnaire developed are sound in content and structured after which the supervisors were requested to review as well and gave their input. In ensuring reliability, the researcher divided the research tool into equal halves responses that were obtained from the interview schedule and questionnaire to check the correlation.

#### **3.6.4 Validity of the study Findings**

Validity is the precision of study instrument based on the research outcome (Kothari, 2014). Kothari (2014) defines validity as the extent to which research outcome is arrived at from examining existing data. To ensure validity, the researcher used appropriate sampling methods that ensured equal representation and suitable data execution techniques for validity to increase, necessary adjustments were made to the research instrument. This was aimed at making sure that research instrument contains accurate questions and that they are in a logical format; it also ensured that only right responses are adapted.

The appropriateness of interpretation and action were based on the test scores, it is denoted as the extent to which actual interpretations of results of the test warranties, which depended on the particular method use the test that is intended to serve (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2008). As process validation involves collecting and analyzing data to access the validity of the quantitative instruments which generally involves pilot testing. The supervisors were also given tools for validity check before embarking on real study.

Validity therefore depended on the accuracy of the data being collected, representing the study variables.

### **3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation**

Data analysis is the process of collecting, modelling and transformation data with the goal to highlighting useful information, suggesting conditions and supporting decision making, hence, preparing crude data into interpretable designs (Chen, 2014). Raw data was summarized in a report that provided a descriptive analysis of variables. Descriptive data was put into meaningful analytical segments and then analysis was done. Quantitative data was prepared following the order of research questions, through the use of (SPSS Version 25) to help quantify the strength of relationships between the variables in the study. Discussions of the field outcome were done so as to arrive at logical conclusions and provide comprehensive recommendations. Data analysis was done progressively to enable the research capture detailed data from the questionnaires. Qualitative data was analyzed through content analysis. Reporting was done using tables and pie charts. Regression and correlation analysis were also done.

### **3.8 Legal and Ethical Considerations**

Research involves collecting data which at times may intrude into respondents' personal lives, private institutional affairs and risk to the life or health of the researcher. Consequently, care was exercised to ensure parties involved are given due respect and care. In order to adhere with the demands of the legal and ethical requirements the researcher sought permission and authority from National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) and the county commissioner in order to carry out research. The researcher also sought authorization from the National Police Service to conduct interviews



and administer questionnaires. To the other stakeholders of internal security organs, the researcher also wrote a letter requesting for permission to carry out research because these departments deals with issues of national security. Before administering the questionnaire to the respondents, the researcher gave out introductory letter to affirm their informed consent. The researcher ensured respondents' identity was concealed and data collected treated confidentially with access being limited to the study team using passwords and data encryption techniques (Kothari, 2014).

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This research aimed at assessing the influence of illegal small arms and light weapons proliferation on internal security in Kayole Sub-County, Nairobi City Kenya. The study captured two main sections namely the background information of the respondents and the perception of the respondents on the influence of illegal small arms and light weapons proliferation on the internal security in Kayole Sub-County. Research items in the second section are further grouped into four thematic groups to aid in meeting the research's objectives. The first group is based on factors facilitating proliferation of illegal SALW, second group is on Nature of insecurity experienced by residents linked to the usage of illegal SALW while the third group is on the effectiveness and efficiency of

government adopted strategies to control the profanation of SALW in Kayole-Sub-County Nairobi city Kenya. The Likert scale of 1-5 has been used (1 -strongly agreed, 2- Agree, 3-Neutral, 4- Disagree and 5- Strongly Disagree).

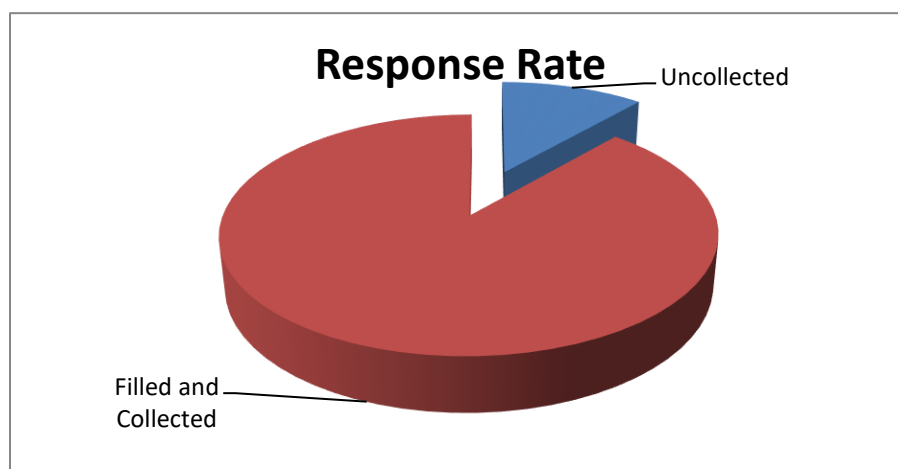
#### 4.2 Response rate

The sample size of the study was 193 and thus 193 questionnaires were distributed among the target population in Kayole Sub-County. Out of the 193 questionnaires administered, 171 questionnaires were collected translating to 88.6% response rate. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a response rate of 70% is very good for the study. Thus a response rate of 88.6% was considered adequate enough for this study.

**Table 4.1 Response Rate**

<b>Questionnaires</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Uncollected	22	11.4
Filled and Collected	171	88.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Research Data (2019)



### Figure 4.1 Response Rate

Source: Research Data (2019)

## 4.3 Demographic Information of Respondents

### 4.3.1 Gender of Respondents

The study sought to find out the gender of the respondents with the presumption that variation in gender could influence opinions on internal security and at the same time bring political stability this was important for the study as it helped establish the level of representation by gender, the responses were tabulated and presented as shown in table 4.2.

**Table 4.2 Gender Rate**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Male	111	65
Female	60	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100</b>

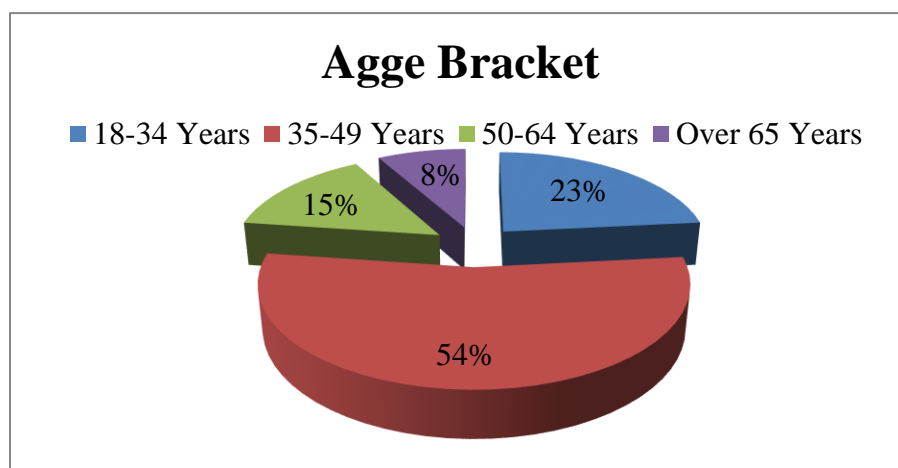
Source: Research Data (2019)

As shown in Table 4.2, out of the 171 respondents who participated in the study, indicates that 65% of the respondents were males, 35% female. In terms of gender representation, the response clearly indicated that gender equality was achieved in this

particular study with two third gender rule being observed in the internal security systems across all the stakeholders in Kayole Sub-County, Nairobi City Kenya.

#### 4.3.2 Age Bracket

The study sought to determine distribution among the study respondents, Age bracket ideally describes the experience of the interviewed officer handling crimes as well as the experience of the residential representatives' experience with insecurity in Kayole Sub-County. This significantly distinguishes the level of skills and knowledge garnered by an individual through field experience which enables him/her to effectively deliver on their job prescription with ease and expertise for all stakeholders (Nielson, 2015). The responses were presented as shown in figure 4.2



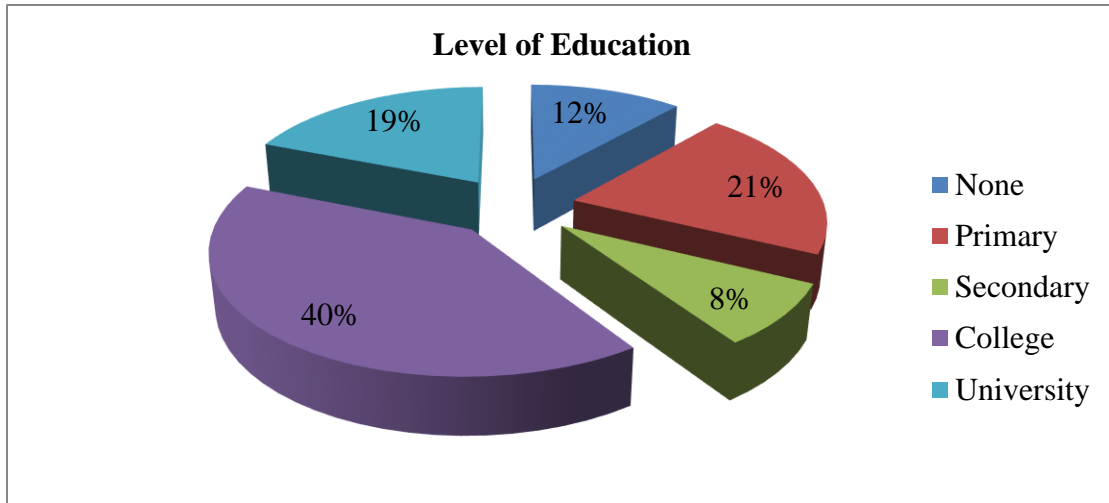
**Figure 4.2 Age Bracket**

Source: Research Data (2019)

From the findings of the study in figure 4.2, majority of the respondents were aged between 35-49 Years at (53.8%). This category of respondents was followed by those who aged between 18-34 at (23.4%), 50-64 Years at (14.6%) and over 65 Years at (8.2%) respectively. The results of this study are in agreement with other scholars such as Nelson (2015) who observed that predictable wisdom of the supremacy of education in stimulating participation in internal security issues which has been a challenge in many occasions especially in some parts of Nairobi County Such As Kayole Sub County

#### **4.3.3 Level of Education**

In the recent past, Education has become a critical aspect of human life. With the highly educated being considered the drivers of both social, economic and politics of the world. The highly educated have been tasked to give direction in the society and on the same regard, it is imperative to note that most of internal security stakeholders specifically the National Police, Judiciary, DPP and the Civil Society Organizations are expected to meet a certain minimum qualification in order for them to be permitted to operate in their area of jurisdiction. Some of these groups are expected to have knowledge and skills which will enable them access classified information and hence the need to assess the level of their education for the purpose of this study and the result is tabulated in figure 4.3.



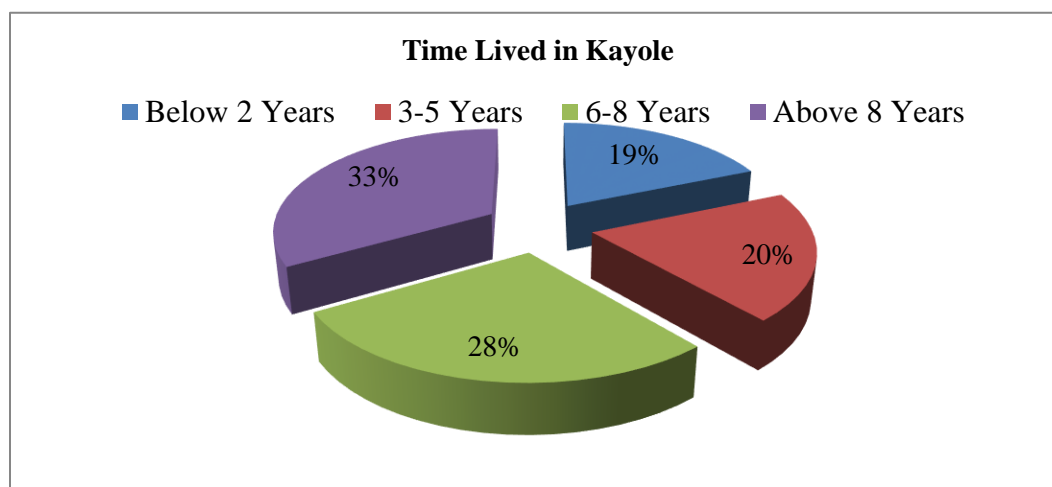
**Figure 4.3 Level of Education**

Source: Research Data (2019)

From the findings in figure 4.3, majority of the respondents (60) had attained Secondary School Education level representing 35.1% while (49) had attained college level education accounting for 28.7% and those with University education accounting for a significant representation level of (23) respondents accounting for 13.6%. Those with low education level were few with those who had primary level being (25) and those who had no education (14) respondents accounting for 14.6% and 8.2% respectively.

#### 4.3.4 Time Lived in Kayole

Duration spent in Kayole depicts the experience of the individuals with insecurity. This study then considered establishing how long the respondents had lived in Kayole and the results were as presented in table 4.4.



**Figure 4.4 Time Lived in Kayole**

Source: Research Data (2019)

The study established that majority of the respondents that is (57) had Lived in Kayole for over 8 Years accounting for 33% followed by those who had lived for a period of 6-8 Years 48 respondents accounting for 28.1%. On the same note, those who had lived for a period of 3-5 and those who had lived below 2 Years accounted for the lowest representation at 19.9% and 18.7% respectively.

#### 4.4 Security Situation in Kayole

The study also sought to assess the security situation in Kayole and the respondents were requested to comment on the security situation in the area. The participants' defined the security situation in different forms as outlined in table 4.3 and the definitions were assorted in accordance to the center of the definition of the respondents in regard to the

security situation Kayole. Their answers were grouped in subthemes which brought out related definitions in in four different and interrelated categories and the result is presented in table 4.3

**Table 4.3 Security Situation in Kayole**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Definition of Security Situation</b>	<b>Subtheme</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
<b>1</b>	Defined security situation as worsening	Insecurity	<b>58</b>
<b>2</b>	Kayole is highly insecure	Insecurity	<b>51</b>
<b>3</b>	Insecurity is high	Insecurity	<b>41</b>
<b>4</b>	Security is deteriorating	Insecurity	<b>21</b>
<b>Emerging theme</b>		<b>Insecurity</b>	<b>171</b>

Source: Research Data (2019)

Category 1, participant's perception of the security situation in Kayole as worsening accounting for 58 respondents, Category 2 defining Kayole as insecure accounting for 51 respondents, while Category 3 and Category 4 considered insecurity to be high and deteriorating with 41 and 21 respondents respectively. From these findings it is clear that the perceptions of the security situation in Kayole Sub-County were marked with high rates of insecurity as brought out with the Sub-theme "Insecurity".

Additional information from Key Informants interviewed who included Civil Society organizations and Resident representatives indicated that;

(The categories of people who possess arms in Kayole Sub-County were youths who are unproductive in the society. Most of the respondents cited



lack of employment to be the major cause of insecurity in the area (KI, Kayole, 2018).

#### **4.5 Illicit Small Arms Proliferation in Kayole Sub-County**

The study also sought to establish Whether Kayole has been affected by illicit firearms proliferation in Kayole Sub-County. The respondents were requested to comment on the existing reports which indicate that Kayole has been affected by illicit small arms proliferation and the result were as indicated in table 4.4.

**Table 4.4 Illicit Small Arms Proliferation in Kayole**

<b>Kayole has been affected by Illicit Small arms Proliferation</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Yes</b>	151	<b>88</b>
<b>No</b>	20	<b>22</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Research Data (2019)

The study established that majority of the respondents that is (151) accounting for 88% perceived that Kayole has been affected by illicit small arms proliferation comparing to 20 respondents accounting for 22% who had a centrally opinion.

In regard to the security measures and the procedures laid down to address the circulation of firearms in Kayole Sub-County, the study established that; The security measures laid down to address the circulation of firearms in Kayole Sub-county were ineffective hence failed to control the illicit access and use of the SALW. In explaining, the KIs asserted that;

(The security procedures were ineffective in addressing the circulation of firearms in Kayole Sub-County (KI, Kayole, 2020).

## **4.5 Inferential statistics**

The study sought to establish the influence of illegal small and light weapons proliferation on the internal security in Kayole Sub-County. Specifically, the study focused on; exploring factors facilitating proliferation of illegal SALW in relation to internal security, examine the nature of insecurities experienced by resident linked to the usage of illegal SALW and to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of government adopted strategies to control the proliferation of SALW in Kayole sub-county, Nairobi city, Kenya

### **4.5.1 Factors Facilitating Proliferation of SALW**

Respondents were required to indicate the extent to which they agreed to the perceived aspects of factors facilitating proliferation of SALW. Items that were measured on a five point Likert-Type scale ranging from 1 being “Strongly Agree” to 5 being “Strongly Disagree”. Means of between 1.710 – 2.040 and standard deviations of between 1.100- 1.324 were registered. Generally, the study findings revealed that majority of the respondents were in agreement to a great extent to various aspects the factors facilitating proliferation of SALW as shown by means of 1.85. Specifically, the findings revealed that social Economic status of Kayole Residents greatly contributed to the proliferation of SALW with a mean (M=1.71), followed by poverty with a Mean of (M=1.73). The findings further established that affordability of SALW, youth Unemployment, and corruption had a significant contribution of the proliferation of SALW with means of (M=1.85), (M=1.88) and (M=1.89) respectively. On the other hand, the ease to use of the SALW also had some significant contribution to the proliferation of SALW with a mean of (M=2.04). The findings are as presented in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5 Factors Facilitating Proliferation of SALW**

<b>Perceived Factors</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev</b>	<b>N</b>
Corruption Promotes Proliferation of SALW in Kayole	1.89	1.311	171
Poverty Enhances proliferation of Proliferation of SALW in Kayole	1.73	1.100	171
Youth unemployment promotes Proliferation of SALW in Kayole	1.88	1.305	171
Social Economic status of Kayole Residents promotes Proliferation of SALW	1.71	1.195	171
Affordability of SALW enhances their Proliferation in Kayole	1.85	1.324	171
The Ease to use of the SALW enhances their Proliferation in Kayole	2.04	1.188	171
<b>Aggregate Score</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.237</b>	<b>171</b>

Source: Research Data (2019)

In regard to the factors that motivated the residents in Kayole Sub-County to own illicit arms, the study established that; the social economic status of the residents was the major cause. In explaining, one of the KIs asserted that;

(Most of the Key informants cited poverty, corruption and unemployment to hence narrowing it down to social economic condition of the residents. KI, Kayole, 2020.)

(The cost of acquiring firearms was also established to be playing a big role in motivating the residents in Kayole Sub-county to own them as the respondents said that they thought the value of a pistol was between Ksh.5000-Ksh.8000).

#### **4.5.2 Nature of Insecurities Experienced by Kayole Residents**

The study also sought to establish the nature of insecurities experienced by Kayole Residents. The respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed to common insecurities in the area. Items that were measured on a five point Likert-Type scale ranging from 1 being “Strongly Agree” to 5 being “Strongly Disagree”. Means of between 1.60 – 3.01 and standard deviations of between 0.946- 1.510 were registered. In this particular objective, the study findings revealed that majority of the respondents were in agreement that the selected items were most common insecurities experienced in Kayole with an aggregate mean of 2.30 and Standard Deviation of 1.007. Specifically the findings revealed that Street Mugging, pick pocketing and Rape accounted for the highest incidences and hence very common with (M=1.60), (M=1.80) and (M=1.85) respectively. The study also established that the respondents were in agreement that murder cases were also common with a mean of (M=2.36). On the other hand, the study established that house breaking, forced disappearances and Carjacking were not popular insecurities experienced in Kayole with majority being neutral with means of (M=2.56), (M=2.77) and (M=3.0) respectively and the findings are presented in table 4.6.

**Table 4.6 Nature of Insecurities Experienced**

<b>Nature of Insecurities Experienced</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev</b>	<b>N</b>
House breaking	2.56	1.242	171
Murder cases	2.36	1.510	171
Car jacking	3.01	1.414	171
Street mugging	1.60	.949	171
Pick pocketing	1.80	1.136	171
Rape	1.85	1.094	171
Forced Disappearances	2.77	.946	171
<b>Aggregate Score</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>1.007</b>	<b>171</b>

Source: Research Data (2019)

#### **4.5.3 Effectiveness of Government adopted strategies in Controlling Proliferation of SALW**

##### **Available policies for managing proliferation of SALW**

The study sought to establish the existing policies for managing the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons by the government. The study established that there existed several policies aimed at curbing the proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub-County with the Key informants citing the existence of community policing. In explaining, one of the KIs asserted that;

(Kenya has developed a National Action Plan (NAP) for SALW. As part of the NAP the Kenya National Focal Point established in 2003 (KNFP) has developed a draft arms management policy, while the Government of Kenya has formally adopted community policing).

The study therefore sought to establish the effectiveness of government adopted strategies in controlling the proliferation of SALW in Kayole. The selected items were also

measured on a five point Likert-Type scale ranging from 1 being “Strongly Agree” to 5 being “Strongly Disagree”. Means of between 1.67 – 3.10 and standard deviations of between 0.987- 1.750 were registered. The study findings revealed that majority of the respondents were in agreement that the selected items were effective in controlling the proliferation of SALW in Kayole with an aggregate mean of (M=2.23) and standard deviation of 1.435. Specifically, the findings revealed that conducting SALW collection operation and conducting SALW survey, accounted for the most recommended strategies to control the proliferation of SALW with a mean of (M=1.67) and (M=1.87). The study also established that the respondents were in agreement that have in place SALW stockpile management, creating SALW awareness program, create SALW destruction program at some level had a significant solution in controlling proliferation of SALW with a mean of (M=2.02), (M=2.19) and (M=2.48). However, the study also established that legislating on controls of SALW was not effective on controlling with the proliferation of SALW with a mean of (M=3.10). The findings are presented in table 4.7.

**Table 4.7 Effectiveness of Government adopted strategies in controlling proliferation of SALW**

<b>Effectiveness of Government adopted strategies in controlling proliferation of SALW</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev</b>	<b>N</b>
Creating SALW awareness program	2.06	1.490	171
Creating SALW destruction program	2.48	1.750	171
Conducting SALW survey	1.87	1.370	171
Legislate on control of SALW	3.10	1.640	171
Conduct SALW Collection operation	1.67	.987	171
Have in place SALW stockpile management	2.19	1.373	171
<b>Aggregate Score</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>1.435</b>	<b>171</b>

Source: Research Data (2019)

The study further assessed the challenges faced by the government security actors in controlling the proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub-County. The study established that densely populated areas were challenging in controlling the proliferation of SALW. In explaining, one of the KIs asserted that;

(Kayole Sub-County was densely populated with new residents moving in every day while others leave to the neighboring Sub-Counties. This makes the Nyumba Kumi even dysfunctional).

The study further sought to establish what needed to be done in order to address the circulation of illicit SALW in Kayole area, the study findings established that upgrading the social economic status of the residents could help in controlling the proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub-County.

#### 4.6 Regression Analysis

The multiple linear regression analysis was used to model the relationship between illegal small arms and light proliferation and the internal security in Kayole. The coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) and correlation coefficient (R) shows the degree of association between SALW and Internal security.

The research findings indicated that there was a positive relationship ( $R= 0.752$ ) between the variables. The study also revealed that 56.5% of insecurity in Kayole Sub-County could be explained by illegal small arms and light weapon proliferation. From this study it is evident that at 95% confidence level, the variables produce statistically significant values and can be relied on to explain insecurity as presented in Table 4.6

**Table 4.8 Regression Analysis**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.752	.565	.905	.21410

Source: Research Data (2019)

#### 4.7 Hypothesis Testing

The research hypothesis that guided this study was stated as:

$H_0$ : Proliferation of SALW has no significant relationship with internal security in Kayole Sub County, Nairobi city, Kenya

The hypothesis was tested using correlation analysis. The study sought to establish a correlation between the dependent variable and each of the independent variable. The dependent variable for the study was the Internal security in Kayole Sub-County while the independent variables were; factors facilitating proliferation of SALW, nature of insecurities experienced in Kayole Sub-County and the effectiveness of Government



strategies on Combating proliferation of SALW IN Kayole sub-county. The correlation test was conducted at the 5% level of significance with a 1-tailed test. Thus, the significance critical value was set at 0.05 above which the association is deemed to be insignificant and vice versa. The strength of the correlation is measured based on the Pearson correlation scale. The correlation coefficient ranges from -1.0 to +1.0 and the closer the coefficient is to +1 or -1, the more closely the two variables are related.

**Table 4.9 Correlation Analysis**

		<b>Internal insecurity</b>	<b>Facilitating Factors</b>	<b>Nature of insecurities experienced</b>	<b>Controlling strategies effectiveness</b>
<b>Internal insecurity</b>	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2- tailed)	1			
<b>Facilitating Factors</b>	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2- tailed)	.605 .000	1		
<b>Nature of insecurities experienced</b>	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2- tailed)	.580 .000	.633** .000	1	
<b>Controlling strategies effectiveness</b>	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2- tailed)	.588 .000	.727 .000	.640** .000	1

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Field Data, 2019

The findings illustrated in Table 4.10 illustrates the relationship between the factors facilitating the proliferation of SALW, nature of insecurities arising from the proliferation of SALW and the effectiveness of government adopted strategies in controlling the proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub-county, Nairobi City Kenya. The study established that; the correlation coefficient for the facilitating factors and internal security is 0.605 with

( $p=0.000$ ), coefficient for the association between nature of insecurities experienced and internal security was 0.580 with a ( $p = 0.000$ ), nature of insecurities experienced and the factors facilitating the proliferation of the SALW was 0.633 with a ( $p=0.000$ ), the correlation coefficient for the association between the effectiveness of the controlling strategies adopted by the government and the internal security was 0.588 with ( $p=0.000$ ), while that of the Controlling strategies effectiveness to facilitating factors was 0.727 and Controlling strategies effectiveness to the Nature of insecurities experienced was 0.640 with correlation the all the variable at ( $p=0.000$ ) which is less than 0.5 depicting a significant correlation between the variables.

Based on the hypothesis of the study, the study, therefore, rejected the null hypothesis and concluded that there is a significant relationship between the proliferation of SALW and internal security in Kayole Sub-County, Nairobi city Kenya.

To determine whether independent variables that is; factors facilitating proliferation of illegal SALW in relation to internal security, nature of insecurities experienced and the effectiveness of Government adopted strategies in controlling the proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub-County, Nairobi City Kenya an ANOVA test was run.

**Table 4.10 ANOVA**

<b>Model</b>	<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>Df</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
Regression	251.260	4	50.252	203.002	.000
Residual	40.845	167	.248		
Total	292.105	171			

a. Dependent Variable: Internal security

b. Predictors: (Constant), Factors facilitating the proliferation of SALW, Nature of insecurities experienced, and the effectiveness of Government adopted strategies in controlling the proliferation of SALW.

According to table 4.11, the F distribution of the data was given as  $F(4, 167) = 203.002$ ,  $p=0.000$ . This shows that there was no significant difference among the three objectives i.e. the factors facilitating proliferation of SALW in relation to internal security of Kayole sub-County, Nairobi Kenya, the nature of insecurities experienced by residents linked to the usage of SALW in Kayole Sub-County and the effectiveness of government adopted strategies to control the proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub-County Nairobi city Kenya.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSION, SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of the findings, summary of findings after the analysis of the research, conclusion after interpreting the results and recommendations for practice and policy implication as well as areas for further research.

#### 5.2 Discussions

This section explains the results regarding influence of illegal small arms and light weapons proliferation on internal security in Kayole sub-county, Nairobi City, Kenya. The presentation of this section is guided by study objectives. Finally, the section presents discussions on how the findings relate to existing studies and findings from empirical studies. As part of the introduction, demographic results are discussed in this section.

The findings on the gender of the respondents indicated most of the participants were male accounting for 65% while female accounted for 35%. This generally implies that the study captured above the minimum expected gender representation in accordance to the two third gender rule in our Kenyan Constitution.

The findings on the age bracket of the respondents established that majority of the participants were between 35-49 Years at (53.8%). This category of respondents was followed by those who aged between 18-34 at (23.4%) while those between 50-64 Years accounted for (14.6%) and those over 65 Years at (8.2%). Based on these finding, it is clear that most of the respondents were grown up who had experience on the existing insecurity in Kayole Sub-county, Nairobi City Kenya.

In regard to the level of education, the study findings established that most of the respondents had attained secondary school education level accounting for 35.1% while those with college level education accounted for 28.5% and those with university education accounted for 13.6%. However, those with low education level were very few with those with primary level education accounting for 14.6% and those with no formal education accounting for 8.2% respectively. This implies that most of the internal security stakeholders in Kayole Sub-County that is, the national police, the judiciary, DPP, the civil society and the residents had attained satisfactory education level to deal with insecurities within Kayole Sub-County, Nairobi city Kenya as shown in table 4.4.

Lastly, on the time lived in Kayole by the respondents, the findings established that, majority for over 8 years accounting for 33% followed by those who had lived for a period of between 6-8 years. In the same regard, those who had lived for a period between 3-5 years and less than 2 years accounted for 19.9% and 18.7% respectively. Based on the findings, this implies that most of the respondents had relevant information on the various factors contributing to the proliferation of SALW, the nature of insecurities directly associated to the proliferation of SALW and the effectiveness of the strategies employed by the government in controlling the proliferation SALW.

### **5.2.1 Factors Facilitating proliferation of illegal SALW in Relation to internal Security of Kayole County.**

On the to the factors facilitating the proliferation of illegal SALW in Kayole County, Nairobi City Kenya, the study established that social Economic status of Kayole Residents greatly contributed to the proliferation of SALW with a mean (M=1.71), followed by poverty with a Mean of (M=1.73). The findings further established that

affordability of SALW, had a significant contribution to their proliferation with a mean (M=1.85). This generally concurs with the (UN, 2017) which indicated that the availability of these arms in the streets and in black market made it cheaper for any person to own one, an illegal Ceska or Brown pistols for instance in Nairobi periphery costs around Ksh 8,000 or less and larger weapons, such as AK-47s trade at Ksh 14,000. Youth Unemployment also had a significant contribution to the proliferation of SALW with a mean (M=1.88) supporting the argument that the primary cause of the proliferation of SALW among the pastoralist is poor governance, while among the secondary causes are weakening customary governance institutions, diminishing numbers of cattle, the need to pay bride price, and unemployment (Mkutu, 2008) while corruption on the other had a significant contribution of the proliferation of SALW with means of (M=1.89) concurring with the arguments by Botha (2014) that; corruption corrupt security architecture characterized by inadequate border control mechanisms and minimal police presence in vast parts of northern Kenya creates a favourable environment for illicit small arms trafficking, possession, and use.

On the other hand, the ease to use of the SALW also had some significant contribution to the proliferation of SALW with a mean of (M=2.04).

### **5.2.2 Nature of Insecurities Experienced by Residents**

According to Bassey (2011), insecurity is a challenge that has affected most African countries, this is because, most of these countries shortly after independence between 1960s-1990s witnessed plethora of insecurities, which have continued to cascade development in the continent. There exist different kinds of insecurities experienced by Africa as continent with most arising in the major cities and towns (Bassey, 2011).

Lindi (2015) for instance argues that Kenya has continued to experience violent insecurity which has destabilized part of the country's periphery and resulted in terrorist attacks in the capital, Nairobi (Lind, 2015). The increase in the incidence, gravity and intensity of violence since 2010 includes persistent terror attacks, intercommunity conflicts and violence targeting law enforcement officers as well as a big number of extra-judicial executions (KNCHR, 2014).

In relation to this study, the findings revealed that Street Mugging, pick pocketing and Rape accounted for the highest incidences and hence very common with (M=1.60), (M=1.80) and (M=1.85) respectively. The study also established that the respondents were in agreement that murder cases were also common with a mean of (M=2.36). On the other hand, the study established that house breaking, forced disappearances and Carjacking were not popular insecurities experienced in Kayole with majority being neutral with means of (M=2.56), (M=2.77) and (M=3.0) respectively.

### **5.2.3 Effectiveness of States adopted strategies in Controlling Proliferation of SALW**

The most relevant normative frameworks adopted over the last decades to curb the illicit proliferation of SALW do contain several references to marking, record keeping and tracing of SALW (Bertozzi, 2006). However, the findings in this study established that conducting SALW collection operation and conducting SALW survey, accounted for the most recommended strategies to control the proliferation of SALW with a mean of (M=1.67) and (M=1.87). The study also established that the respondents were in agreement that have in place SALW stockpile management, creating SALW awareness program, create SALW Sdestruction program at some level had a significant solution in controlling proliferation of SALW with a mean of (M=2.02), (M=2.19) and (M=2.48). However, the

study also established that legislating on controls of SALW was not effective on controlling with the proliferation of SALW with a mean of (M=3.10).

### **5.3 Summary of Main Findings**

This study sought to investigate the influence of illegal small arms and light weapons proliferation on internal security in Kayole Su-County, Nairobi City, Kenya. Specifically, the study sought to explore factors facilitating the proliferation of illegal SALW in relation to internal security of Kayole Sub-County, Nairobi City Kenya, examine the nature of insecurities experienced by resident linked to the usage of illegal SALW in Kayole Sub-County and to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of government adopted strategies to controll the proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub-County, Nairobi City Kenya.

The study established that economic status of Kayole Residents, affordability of SALW, youth unemployment and corruption greatly contributed to the proliferation of SALW. The findings also revealed that the ease to use of the SALW also had a significant contribution to the proliferation of the arms. In the same regard, the study established that street mugging, pick pocketing and Rape accounted for the highest incidences insecurities experienced in Kayole Sub-County. Murder, house breaking forced disappearances and carjacking were not very common and all of these were linked to the proliferation of SALW. Lastly, the study established that the strategies adopted by the government were effective in controlling the proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub-County, Nairobi City Kenya.

The research findings indicated that there was a positive relationship (R= 0.752) between the variables. The study also revealed that 56.5% of insecurity in Kayole Sub-



County could be explained by illegal small arms and light weapon proliferation. Lastly, the study also established that there was no significant difference among the three objectives i.e. the factors facilitating the proliferation of illegal SALW, nature of insecurities experienced by the residents and the effectiveness and efficiency of government adopted strategies in controlling the proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub-County, Nairobi City Kenya.

#### **5.4 Conclusion**

The proliferation of SALW has become a world problem, which needs an urgent intervention and long-term solution. For instance, the disastrous effect of SALW has been experienced in the developing vast land of Africa with loss of innocent lives in the recent past.

Small arms are central to many of the security challenges Kenya faces. They are frequently the tools of violence in carjacking, robberies, burglaries, terrorism, cattle rustling and inter-ethnic violence are some of Kenya's major security challenges. While they are not a root cause of conflict, terrorism or crime, small arms are frequently used in the commission of such acts.

Given the general objective of this study was to assess the influence of illegal SALW proliferation on internal security with a focus on Kayole sub-county Nairobi City Kenya and examine the linkage between small arms proliferation and increase of insecurity and other crimes in Kayole Sub-County, the study established that; affordability of SALW, youth unemployment corruption, poverty, the social economic status and ease to use of contributed to the proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub-County.

The study also established that most of the insecurities experienced in Kayole-Sub-County were interlinked with the proliferation and use of SALW with street mugging, pick pocketing and Rape accounted for the highest incidences. Murder, house-breaking, forced disappearances, and carjacking all were linked with the proliferation of the SALW although they were found to be unpopular in the Kayole Sub-County. Finally the study established that; the SALW stockpile management, creating SALW awareness program, creating SALW destruction program at some level had a significant solution in controlling proliferation of SALW. However, the study also established that legislating on controls of SALW was not effective on controlling with the proliferation of SALW.

### **5.5 Recommendations**

Based on the study findings, the study recommends that the government of Kenya should endeavor to establish ways of limiting the factors facilitating the proliferation of illegal SALW, and develop policies which can offer long term solutions such as effective job creation policies, poverty eradication policies, increased cost and controlled licensing for SALW handlers and strong judicial regulations on the offenders found guilty of the possession and use of SALW by eradicating corruption loopholes which hinders effective administration of justice.

The study also recommends that, since most of the insecurities experienced in Kayole-Sub-County were linked to the proliferation of SALW, all the security stakeholders need to be tasked with the responsibility of controlling the proliferation of SALW through reporting of the neglected crimes to the authorities. With the perpetrators of these crimes assumed to be originating from among being the members of the society, the study

recommend that the society should be tasked in assisting the government in developing effective policies which will curb the proliferation of SALW.

Lastly, the study also recommends for the policing unit to conduct a securer SALW stockpile management, Creating SALW awareness programs, and Creating SALW destruction programs among other controlling practices. This can be achieved through creating job opportunities for the massive unemployed youths, effectively prosecute corrupt individuals and establish a conducive political environment which will facilitate effective control of SALW.

### **5.6 Areas of Further Research**

This study only focused on assessing the influence of illegal SALW proliferation on internal security with a focus on Kayole Sub-County Nairobi County Kenya and examine the linkage between small arms proliferation and increase of insecurity and other crimes in Kayole Sub-County, this limited the study in coverage. The study also measured the existing relationship between the the proliferation of SALW and the nature of insecurities experienced in Kayole Sub-County with the viewpoints copnsidered being those of the National police service, the Judiciary, DPP, the Civil Society Organizations and a few representatives of the residents. This implies that, the views of other parties such as the general public, policy makers and convicted pepetrators of SALW and victims were not factored in the study. The researcher recommends that other studies be conducted on the same subject area with the convicted pepetrators of SALW who are in prisons or the general public or the law and policy makers who were not included in this study in order to compare the results.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTION LETTER

**Dear Respondents,**

Greetings;

**Ref: Data Collection**

I am Maase Dismas a student at Africa Nazarene University currently carrying out a Research study as one of my degree requirements; I am conducting a research on the influence of proliferation of illegal SALW on internal security in Kayole Sub County, Nairobi City County. It would be of great assistance to me, the university and the Sub County if you agree to fill this questionnaire. Please note that the questionnaire seeks your opinion and there is no right or falls respondent. Identifying yourself in the questionnaire is not necessary and the information given will only be utilized in academic purpose, and stored in confined form which will not be made accessible to any unauthorized person.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation, God bless you.

Yours Faithfully



Dismas Maase.

## APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire intends to collect information from selected members of the Judiciary, DPP, Civil Society, and resident representatives in Kayole. This questionnaire aims at exploring the influence of illegal SALW proliferation on internal security of Kayole sub county Nairobi city Kenya. Kindly answer all the questions as truthfully as possible. All information volunteered, including respondent identity, will be kept strictly confidential.

### General Information

**Instructions: Kindly Tick inside the correct box**

1. Gender

Male  Female

2. Age bracket:

18 – 34  35 – 49  50 – 64  65+

3. Level of Education:

None  Primary  Secondary  College  University

4. For how long have lived in Kayole

Below 2 years  3- 5 years  6-8 years  8 years & above

### Factors facilitating the proliferation of SALW

For each of the following statements tick appropriate to your agreement in a scale 1-5, where 1 - Strongly Agree, 2 - Agree, 3- Neutral, 4 - Disagree, 5 - Strongly Disagree

<b>Factors facilitating proliferation of SALW</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
1	Corruption promotes proliferation of SALW in Kayole					
2	Poverty enhances proliferation of SALW in Kayole					
3	Youth unemployment promotes proliferation of SALW in Kayole					
4	Social economic status of Kayole residents promotes proliferation of SALW					
5	Affordability of SALW enhances their proliferation in Kayole					
6	The ease to use of the SALW enhances their existence in Kayole					

7. What is your general comment on factors facilitating proliferation of SALW in Kayole?.....  
 .....

8. What can the government do to control proliferation of SALW due to their availability in Kayole?.....  
 .....

#### **Nature of Insecurities Experienced by Residents**

For each of the following statements tick appropriate to your agreement in a scale 1-5, where 1 - Strongly Agree, 2 - Agree, 3- Neutral, 4 - Disagree, 5 - Strongly Disagree

<b>Most common insecurities experienced by kayole residents</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
1	House breaking					
2	murder cases					
3	Carjacking					
4	Street mugging					

	Pick pocketing					
5	Rape					
6	Forced disappearance					

7. Are these insecurities linked to proliferation of SALW in Kayole.....  
 .....

8. What is your general comment on nature of insecurities experienced by residents?.....  
 .....

#### **Section D: Effectiveness of government adopted strategies in controlling proliferation of SALW**

For each of the following statements tick appropriate to your agreement in a scale 1-5, where 1 - Strongly Agree, 2 - Agree, 3- Neutral, 4 - Disagree, 5 - Strongly Disagree

Effectiveness of government adopted strategies in controlling proliferation of SALW		1	2	3	4	5
		SA	A	N	D	SD
1	Creating SALW awareness program					
2	Creating SALW destruction program					
3	Conduct SALW surveys					
4	legislate on control of SALW					
5	Conduct SALW collection operations					
6	Have in place SALW stockpile management					

7. In your own opinion are the government strategies in controlling proliferation of SALW

Yes.....

No .....

If yes, state why.....  
 .....

If no, state why.....  
 .....

8. What is your general comment on effectiveness of government adopted strategies in controlling proliferation of SALW?.....  
.....  
.....

**Thank you for collaboration**

### **APPENDIX III: KEY INFORMANTS' INTERVIEW GUIDE**

#### **Introduction**

This interview guide is designed to generate information on factors influencing and impact of the proliferation of SALW in Kayole Sub County. Kindly answer all the questions as truthfully as possible. All information volunteered, including respondent identity, will be kept strictly confidential.

1. How long have you been working/ residing in this area?
2. Kindly comment on the security situation in Kayole.
3. Reports have indicated that Kayole has been affected by illicit small arms proliferation. Kindly comment?
4. What are the factors facilitating the proliferation of SALW in Kayole sub-county and Kenya in general?
5. In your opinion, what category of people possesses arms in this area?
6. Are you satisfied with the security measures and procedures laid down to address the circulation of firearm in your area?
7. What do you think motivates people in this area to own illicit small arms?
8. In your estimation, what is the cost of firearm in this area? Kindly explain
9. What policies are available for managing proliferation of salw by the government
10. What are the challenges faced by the government security actors in controlling the proliferation of SALW in Kayole sub county?
11. What do you think should be put in place to address the circulation of illicit SALW in this area? Kindly explain.



**APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER (NACOSTI)**



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,  
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

Telephone: 020 400 7000, 2241349,  
Mobile: 0713 788787, 0735 404245,  
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke  
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke  
When replying please quote

NACOSTI Headquarters,  
Upper Kabete Road,  
Off Waiyaki Way,  
P.O. Box 30623-00100,  
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No.

NACOSTI/ADM/002

Date:

18<sup>th</sup> September, 2019

**County Directors of Education  
County Commissioners**

Dear All,

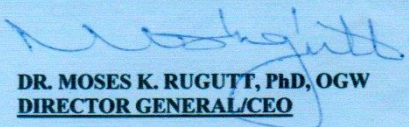
**RE: AUTOMATION OF ISSUANCE OF RESEARCH PERMITS/LICENCES**

The National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) is a State Corporation established by the Science, Technology and Innovation Act No. 28 of 2013. The mandate of NACOSTI is to regulate and assure quality in science, technology and innovation sector and advise the government on related matters.

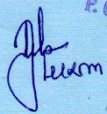
In order to enhance the processing of Research Licenses, we recently implemented an online system. The applicants now download and print the Research License at their convenience. However, the authenticity of the document can be verified by a smartphone with a QR Code Scanner which can be downloaded from the play/app store.

The purpose of this letter is therefore to inform you of the new development and thank you for your continued support in facilitation on research activities in the country.

A sample of the new look Research License is attached.

  
**DR. MOSES K. RUGUTT, PhD, OGW**  
**DIRECTOR GENERAL/CEO**

**COUNTY COMMISSIONER**  
**NAIROBI COUNTY**  
P. O. Box 30124-00100, NBI  
TEL: 341066

  
1/11/2019



### APPENDIX V: RESEARCH PERMIT



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR  
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION**

Ref No: 524616 Date of Issue: 23/September/2019

### RESEARCH LICENSE



**This is to Certify that Mr. DISMAS MAASE of Africa Nazarene University, has been licensed to conduct research in Nairobi on the topic: INFLUENCE OF ILLEGAL SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS PROLIFERATION ON INTERNAL SECURITY IN KAYOLE SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY, KENYA for the period ending : 23/September/2020.**

License No: NACOSTI/P/19/1576

524616

Applicant Identification Number





Director General  
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR  
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &  
INNOVATION

Verification QR Code



NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.

*J. Lew*  
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER  
 NAIROBI COUNTY  
 P.O. Box 30124-00100, NBI  
 TEL: 341666  
 1/11/2019

THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013

The Grant of Research Licenses is Guided by the Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014

CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period
2. The License any rights thereunder are non-transferable
3. The Licensee shall inform the relevant County Director of Education, County Commissioner and County Governor before commencement of the research
4. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies
5. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials
6. NACOSTI may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project
7. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy and upload a soft copy of their final report (thesis) within one of completion of the research
8. NACOSTI reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation  
off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,  
P. O. Box 30623, 00100 Nairobi, KENYA  
Land line: 020 4007000, 020 2241349, 020 3310571, 020 8001077  
Mobile: 0713 788 787 / 0735 404 245  
E-mail: [dg@nacosti.go.ke](mailto:dg@nacosti.go.ke) / [registry@nacosti.go.ke](mailto:registry@nacosti.go.ke)  
Website: [www.nacosti.go.ke](http://www.nacosti.go.ke)

## APPENDIX VI: RESEARCH CLEARANCE LETTER FROM THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



Republic of Kenya  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EARLY LEARNING & BASIC EDUCATION

Telegrams: "SCHOOLING", Nairobi  
Telephone: Nairobi 020 2453699  
Email: [rce@naib.edu.ke](mailto:rce@naib.edu.ke)  
[edc@naib.edu.ke](mailto:edc@naib.edu.ke)

REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION  
NAIROBI REGION  
NYAYO HOUSE  
P.O. Box 74629 - 00200  
NAIROBI

When replying please quote

Ref: RCE/NRB/RESEARCH/1/64 VOL. 1

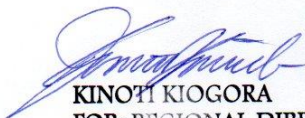
DATE: 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2019

Dismas Maase  
Africa Nazarene University  
P O Box 53067  
NAIROBI

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

We are in receipt of a letter from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation regarding research authorization in Nairobi County on "Influence of illegal small arms and light weapons proliferation on internal security in Kayole Sub-County, Nairobi City, Kenya".

This office has no objection and authority is hereby granted for a period ending 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2020 as indicated in the request letter.

  
KINOTI KIOGORA

FOR: REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION  
NAIROBI



c.c

Director General/CEO  
National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation  
NAIROBI





**APPENDIX VII: UNIVERSITY ANTRODUCTORY LETTER**

**AFRICA NAZARENE**  
UNIVERSITY

9<sup>th</sup> July, 2019

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

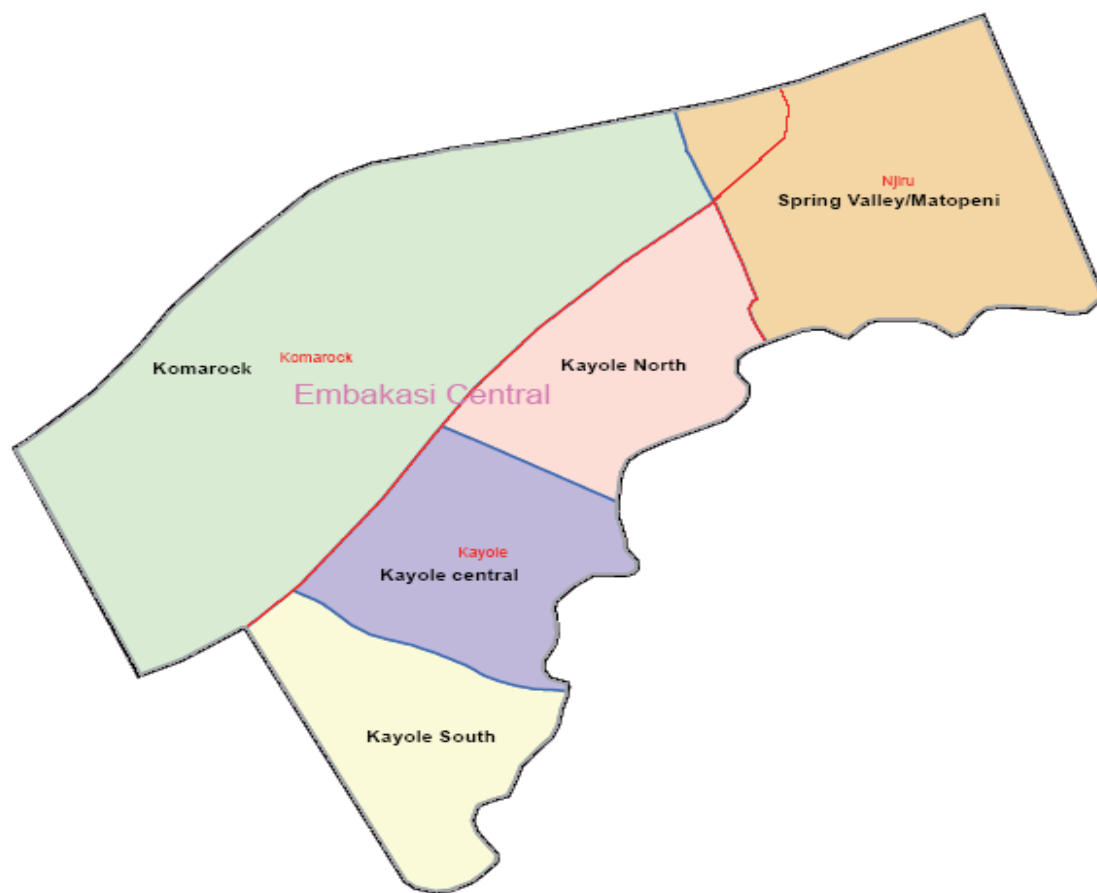
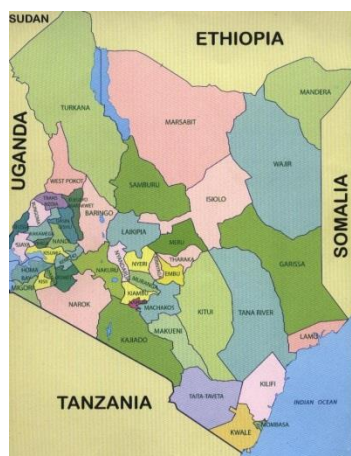
Maase, Dimas 17M03DMGP052 is a bonafide student at Africa Nazarene University. He has finished his course work and has defended his thesis proposal *entitled "Impact of illegal small arms and light weapons proliferation in internal security. A case of Kayole Sub-County, Nairobi county, Kenya."*

Any assistance accorded to him to facilitate data collection and finish his thesis is highly welcomed.

**Prof. Orpha Ongiti**  
**DVC – Academic Affairs**

D. V. C. ACADEMIC  
AFRICA NAZARENE UNIVERSITY  
P. O. Box 53067  
Nairobi, Kenya.  
Africa

### APPENDIX VIII: KAYOLE SUB COUNTY MAP



Source: GIS-map-data?cid=GIS-Google