

**GOVERNMENT INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND THEIR
IMPACTS ON MANAGEMENT OF URBAN SECURITY: A CASE OF NAIROBI
CITY COUNTY, KENYA**

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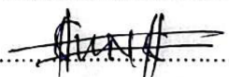
**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF
SCIENCE IN GOVERNANCE, PEACE, AND SECURITY, IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES, AND
THE SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES OF AFRICA
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MARCH 2025

DECLARATION

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

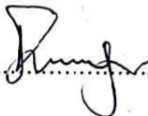
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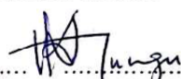
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my family. To my children Jason and Laishah, who have been a great source of inspiration and support in different ways this far. I also dedicate this work to everyone in my community, country and beyond who strive, each day, to make this world a better place for present and future generations. I also extend this dedication to my lecturers and supervisors who have worked with me tirelessly. The unwavering support from these people I believe continue to steer me into making a positive impact.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to my supervisors Dr. Violet N. Simiyu and Dr. Nancy Kungu for the support and guidance so far. Their criticisms on this thesis have not only better refined the document but further enlightened me on various research techniques and perspectives. I further acknowledge the university, for availing significant learning resources, both physical and online that enabled this research to be conducted.

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ABSTRACT

The architecture and implementation process of government integrated social programmes is often overlooked which in turn affects their effectiveness. Among the key roles of such programmes is promotion of urban security which in turn is affected. This study endeavored to assess the effectiveness of social integrated programmes in a bid to enhance urban security with Nairobi City County used as a case of study. Social integrated programmes within the urban environment are influenced by many stakeholders such as the government, community, and developmental partners. The study was guided by the following objectives; to identify key components and mechanisms of government integrated social programmes in Nairobi City County in enhancing urban security; to establish the impact/effectiveness of government integrated social programmes on urban security in Nairobi County; to assess the challenges affecting the realization of government integrated social programmes objectives in promotion of urban security, and to assess the policy, legal, and institutional frameworks of government integrated social programmes in the promotion of urban security in Nairobi City County. The study was guided by concentric zone and crisis theories. The study used descriptive research design. The study sample size was 400 from the target population of 4,397,073. Stratified sampling technique was applied to select respondents. Data collection was conducted using structured questionnaires that were administered by the researcher on hand and pick basis to the primary respondents. Data from key informants was gathered using the interview schedule. Data collected was cleaned, coded, and tabulated in Ms. Excel and analyzed with the aid of SPSS version 25 software. Qualitative data was themed according to the objectives and subjected to content analysis. The findings have revealed that three main programmes have formed the fundamental components of ISP as follows; Kazi Mtaani at 53.80%, Youth Fund Program at (18.24%) and Cash Transfer Programmes at (27.96%). The findings have also established the significant implications of ISPs on urban security as well as the challenges and legal framework for their implementations. However 76.9% of the respondents were unaware of existing policy frameworks on ISP against 23.1% who were aware. The study concludes that ISPs are essential in promoting urban security particularly within neighborhoods that are economically disproportionate. The study recommends that ISPs should be properly funded; there is need to expedite the legislative processes pertaining the Social Protection Bill of 2024; and awareness campaigns should be carried out especially on the scope of various ISPs that are being implemented across the Nairobi City County. Further, there is need to conduct a similar study in other parts of the country that have implemented ISPs to expand the scope of the recommendations for purposes of developing policy and law.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Crime: Activities that affects the normal life of city or urban dwellers mostly due to competition for limited resources with the potential to destroy property and loss of lives.

Integrated Social Programmes (ISP): These include programmes/activities orchestrated by government and other players in a bid to improve the general livelihood of a given population. They entail activities that do not require any expertise thus easily embraced by communities.

Global urban insecurities: Socio-economic challenges that are affecting the global population in terms of security, economy and social life.

Informal settlement: Are informal groups of housing units mostly constructed around city urban areas where there are no legal claims of the spaces.

Social programmes: These are programmes within urban areas meant to support and protect the socio-economic wellbeing of inhabitants facing economic challenges.

Social protection programmes: These are programmes either supported by the government or developmental partners to protect citizens from socio-economic challenges like health.

Transnational threats: These are cross border threats for example human trafficking, terrorism that highly concerns international community and domestic security actors.

Urban security: Availability of calm and active participation of local inhabitants without hindrance and fear from any source.

Vision 2030: This is a blueprint for socio-economic development document guiding every sector of the economy in Kenya until 2030.

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AMISOM:	African Union Mission to Somalia
AS:	Arab Spring
CCTs:	Conditional Cash Transfers.
DADP:	Department of Architecture and Design of the Polytechnic of Turin
DFID:	Department for International Development
EU:	European Union
GS:	Global South
ICRC:	International Committee of the Red Cross
IEP:	Institute for Economics & Peace.
ISP:	Integrated Social Programme.
ISDP:	Integrated Social Protection Development Program.
LMICs:	Low-to-Middle Income Countries.
HCP:	Hungry Cities Partnership
PWDs:	People with Disability
SDF:	Slum Dwellers Federation
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programmes
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development

KII: Key Informant Interview

NACOSTI: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This study focuses on determining effectiveness of government integrated social programmes in promotion of urban security in Nairobi County. In chapter one, the study discusses the background, states the problem and the research objectives. Also outlined and discussed is the study purpose, the questions for the research, study significance, the scope and limitations, assumptions, and the conceptual framework.

1.2 Background of the Study

According to Sammon and Carraro (2020), Integrated Social Programmes (ISP) entail all activities and programmes hinged on policies that are geared towards addressing poverty in all its forms while improving livelihoods for the vulnerable in society. They articulate the critical aspect of vulnerability of various age groups thus the need for programmes specifically formulated with the said groups in mind. There exists a clear and strong nexus between urban violence/insecurity and lack of employment especially among the youths, Kibichii and Mwaeke (2024). According to the latter, unemployed youths often resort to crime as a mode of fending for themselves and their dependents.

This serves to emphasize the critical role ISP's have towards addressing unemployment; a key driver for urban insecurity and violence. Effective urban crime prevention requires a number of strategies that according to Shaw (2017) include, "capacity and capability in leadership at both national, regional, and local levels of governance. These encompass the participation of community members, partnerships with policy makers, service providers

as well as a strong and proactive civil society. An integrated social programme should contain within its comprehensive strategies various services and institutional frameworks to impact on the livelihoods of individuals.”

Moreover, governments are mandated to uphold the rights of their citizens to security and to work towards the inclusion of vulnerable groups such as the urban poor, women, minorities, children and young. Several African countries such as Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, and Senegal have adopted the Passport to Success Programme and other integrated urban programmes that work to support urban youth, women, the disabled and girls in continuing their education and enhancing sources of income to help them gain life and work competencies.

According to Eisner (2018), Integrated Social Programmes (ISPs) tasks are designed to ameliorate the vulnerable individuals-usually the youth- who are at risk of various social and economic conditions and who hail from disorganized urban neighborhoods. The activities involved include but not limited to skill training, work related activities that allow them to positively enhance the conditions of their neighborhoods. Recipients of such integrated social programmes have often received assistance in developing their career plan. The social programs have been largely successful in reducing poverty and criminality in countries such as Tunisia where it/they have been implemented such as Morocco.

In Brazil and Mexico there exists Integrated Social Programmes like Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) covering millions of households within urban environments as part of social integrated programmes targeting low-income members of their societies. The integrated programmes are crafted to allow locals to constantly contribute to socio-

economic activities within their locations have them receive cash from the government thereby they are able to meet their daily needs and challenges. CCTs are fundamental in addressing the inequality more so in developing and the less developed countries. They enable household to ensure sustainability of livelihoods even as they strain to break free of the vicious cycle of poverty. By aiming at addressing urban social challenges, potential security threats within urban areas are also curtailed.

In Mexico, the youths are a critical aspect of both urban and rural insecurity driven by high levels of unemployment among the youth, high presence of gangs that serve as 'role models,' weak family and community ties, exposure to crime and violence at a tender age, among other drivers, (Jameel, 2018). For instance, Mexico reported a record high of slightly below thirty thousand (30,000) murders which gravely points to the intensity of crime and violence. The Mexican government in collaboration with other stakeholders has, under this context, moved to develop and implement various interventions to curtail the high levels of community violence.

Among such interventions include cash transfer programmes, vocational learning and employment, focused deterrence measures and hot spot policing initiatives among others, (Jameel, 2018). The level of effectiveness of such programmes varies with more research needed on how to improve the same as well as combine these programmes into one effective and cost-friendly programme.

In Cape Town, the Guardian (2020) has demonstrated how crime and violence that were largely attributed to several socio-economic and political factors as a result of the apartheid separation laws which had produced massive inequalities between different social groups

in the city were dealt with. The apartheid policies have persisted clearly shown by the continued emergence and existence of gated communities in the rich urban neighborhoods leaving the vulnerable poor to the mercies of criminals. A number of strategies have been adopted to address the problems of crime and violence in South Africa.

Consequently, since most crimes are committed by unemployed youths, it is necessary to approach crime from this perspective. In response, the Cape Town Department of Social Development has partnered with NGOs and implemented a number of crime prevention programs aimed at preventing youth from committing crimes by keeping them away from gangs and drugs. Integrated Social Programmes (ISPs) range from various activities like gentrification processes, public infrastructure development and urban redevelopment, beautification and urban greening projects.

Among such programmes in Kenya include the National Hygiene Programme (NHP) better known as the 'Kazi Mtaani' programme. The programme was founded in a bid to make use of skills possessed by youths in such projects like solid waste management, construction and repair of roads using a daily-work-wages strategy, Government of Kenya (2020). The programme was a government integrated social programme meant to cushion urban residents across the country mostly targeting the young generation against the adverse effects of inflation as well the Covid-19 pandemic, Nancy (2020). She describes the integrated social programme as geared towards controlling young people from engaging in criminal activities so as to earn a living due to the harsh economic conditions in the country exacerbated by unplanned emergencies like the Covid-19 pandemic."

In Kenya, Iviar (2018) states, "educational services, security, and health services are in disarray. There is deteriorated infrastructure within most urban areas, improper service delivery infrastructure like water supplies, and lack of adequate supplies of basic food commodities are the norm rather than the exception in schools and health centers. The greatest challenge remains the processes of improving quality of already available services (Gikonyo, 2015). The government has often attempted to address the problems by offering financial aid through direct cash transfers but a lot remains undone. Reforms to increase access to integrated social services have largely been undertaken in corresponding with or as a part of CCT programmes.

In many cases, Iviar (2018) points out, "CCTs in the country are focused on reducing poverty maps and upgrading households' purchasing power thereby improving the local economies resulting to active engagement of young population in daily economic programmes." In context, the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) (2019) indicated that "Nairobi informal settlement residents or the city dwellers were highly dependent on the market as the major source of all their household food (typically 90% for very poor households) and non-food needs. 80% of households reported purchasing food on credit from local vendors." Through a livelihood mapping exercise, a range of activities have surfaced that can enable households to participate in more successful income-generating endeavors.

Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) International through effective influence, the government has been prompted to uphold their commitment towards the continuation of this programme, and have vowed to persist in advocating for its full incorporation into government policy, Oxfam (2019). Oxfam notes that the most insecure urban residents in

different countries are the slum dwellers whereby incidents of forced eviction and poverty are common. Thus, the need for custom-made integrated social programmes geared towards curtailing this vulnerability for most slum dwellers.

The 'Kazi Mtaani' programme, for instance, was meant to guarantee and ensure a basic form of social protection for youths whose normal activities for sustenance such as casual work had been disrupted or limited following the government directive of the dusk to dawn curfew as well as limited movement between and across counties- put in place to limiting the spread of COVID-19. Urban residents who are not currently involved in any productive income-generating activities were specifically chosen to participate in projects focused on improving the environment, service delivery, and creating income opportunities in and around informal settlements.

Additionally, to build the requisite capacity of the counties across the country to effectively apply the relevant legislations on socio-economic issues, the UNDP, working closely with the Ministry of Devolution and Planning (MoDP) developed the Integrated Support Programme to the Devolution Process (ISPDP) in Kenya, GOK (2019). The primary objective of the design was to optimize the devolution process, ensuring both effectiveness and efficiency, while empowering grassroots stakeholders to have a say in the delivery of services by the devolved governments." The integrated social program aimed at achieving the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) which was/is to the implementing partner and responsible partners from the national and county governments executing the project at grassroots levels thereby enhancing the resilience of locals and promoting both physical and social security.

Lacking other options for employment or sources in income, many citizens migrate into Nairobi city from the different regions moving into unplanned settlements, (Oxfam, 2019). In Nairobi, according to Oxfam (2019) for instance, unplanned settlements, which are clustered in approximately 5% of the city's residential area, accommodate around 70% of the total population. The report further estimates that in Nairobi alone approximately 50% to 60% of the city's population is densely concentrated within a mere 5% to 6% of the city's overall land area, lacking access to essential necessities.

Essentially, the increased rates of chronic malnutrition observed in Nairobi's informal settlements can be attributed to factors such as household food insecurity, physical insecurity, deficient social care, and a deteriorating public health environment. According to Pauline (2018) the majority of this urban group live in unplanned informal settlements, which lack basic services and are not included in mainstream urban planning. This heightens insecurity within their neighborhoods and in the city. This study investigates the role of governments' ISPs, which are often implemented in Nairobi inner city estates, in promoting urban security.

Global insecurity, according to UN Habitat (2017), has been on an exponential rise exacerbated by inequality, poverty and rapid urbanization processes. More than 60% of those who live in urban areas have been victims of urban insecurity at least once in the last half a decade, (UN-Habitat, 2017). According to Moser (2014) urban insecurity and violence has become a routine characterized by violence and gang culture in major urban set ups. For instance, Moser (2014) asserts that during a research study, Jamaicans mentioned nineteen (19), Guatemalans, forty-one (41), and Colombians twenty-five (25) different types of urban violence. These cases of urban violence catapult into urban

insecurity thus the need to assess the level of effectiveness of government bid to implement social integrated programmes to address the same.

Additionally, a critical aspect of the increasing levels of urban insecurity is the role youths have which has recorded an upward trend. According to the World Bank (2018), the youth globally, as compared to other age groups, engage in conflict/violence more and are both agents and victims of insecurity. Categorically, this is to a large extent, the reason behind governments' attention to the youth population. To draw the youths away from violence there is need for social integrated programmes that are attractive to them and which offer incentives to enhancing their way of life, UN-Habitat (2012). Government integrated social programmes have the potential to transform urban environments from slum set-ups characterized by violence and insecurity to safer and more secure set ups.

Global urban insecurities are majorly driven by crime and violence brought about by various socio-economic, and political difficulties. Amisom (2019) describes, "Urban insecurity as the development of unsafe human settlements, causing distress among urban populations." Hinds (2015) shows how, "Urban insecurities have long existed from the evolution of urban settlements within the context of world growth and development." From the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain. Fester (2015) shows how, "it greatly modernized the major urban places as economic engines for the catapult of cities. However, the history of human settlement has been tainted by violence as a result of economic struggle by those seeking opportunities for economic survival.

With urbanization on the rise, crime and violence (urban insecurity) has become endemic needing the effort of urban planners, policy makers, and law enforcement. UN Habitat

(2019) reports, "This increase in criminality has been attributed to the rapid growth of cities against little cushion strategies to cope with growing urban populations, rising unemployment, overrun infrastructural development, and a deteriorating social service."

Urban insecurity across the globe according to Attoh (2020), goes beyond the crime and violence problem to include even acts of terrorism that have serious socio-economic and political consequences for states. In North and Central Africa, militant and terror groups continue to operate unabated. These groups feed themselves from the youth who are desperate to achieve economic success through any means. Gartenstein-Ross et al., (2015) shows, "The Arab Spring in the Northern region of Africa has produced in insecurity in the region leading to violent conflict and political chaos. In the end, criminal activities such as drug trafficking and human smuggling carried out by criminal gangs, militants, and terror groups have become the norm.

Chang (2019) further connotes the value of recognition of the human rights and respect to secure sustained peace and security. He adds that local movements within the neighborhoods of urban places such as Slum Dwellers Federations that started in India have demonstrated how the citizenry can play a critical role in ensuring security within the urban cities. The experiences of countries such as South Africa and the Philippines during disasters that have affected greatly their urban population demonstrate the value of disaster preparedness knowledge and education in helping avert a catastrophe.

Integration of social programmes in this endeavor is equally fundamental. Chua (2020) describes lessons gathered and learned by the Netherlands since the flooding of 1953 indicates that by constructing dikes and funding institutional and social education about

response systems, flooding can be predicted. In many African countries, violence, robbery, killings, abductions and other vices within the cities correlates with the least developed sections of the city.

This pattern of urban fragility according to Institute for Economics & Peace (2015) have always threatened the national political equilibrium, peace and security of the different urban set ups in the continent. According to their survey, high crime areas were found to be within the inner-city estates. As Sampson and Wilson (2013) have pointed out, the inner-city estate is characterized by socio-economic inequality. Criminality thus is perceived by many as the only feasible alternative for them out of poverty. Social programmes would go a long way in re-engineering the conditions of such urban environments. As Atttoh (2020) asserts, the processes of managing the urbanization and addressing the socio-economic and political needs of the people through Integrated Social Programmes (ISP's) should be a priority of any government.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Urban insecurity greatly hinders development and growth of urban settings and often exacerbates levels of crime and violence, UN Habitat (2019). The latter reports of about 60% of urban households in Kenya live in informal settlements. Informal settlements, referred to as slums top the list of recipients of the adverse impacts of urban insecurity. Further, the UN Habitat (2019) predicts further growth of informal settlements due to inconsistent implementation and integration of urban plans meant to enhance service delivery and growth for local urban residents. Lwasa & Kinuthia (2019) have argued that, "...most developmental social programmes in urban areas are never or mostly only partially implemented and as a result the insecurity cycle continues within the urban areas

constantly affecting the security of all through inadequate housing, poor sanitation, and destruction of property”.

To address the challenge of urban insecurity and the adverse effects that come with it, governments often device ways in an attempt to enhance urban security, Fiedrich and Fekete, (2017). Among the strategies tapped on by governments is integrated social programmes in which the Kenyan government increased its expenditure from 7.9 billion in 2015 to 18.9 billion by close of financial year 2018/2019, according to Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (2017). However, according to this institution assessment of government social integrated programmes, are marred by challenges that hinder their effectiveness among them, lack of proper targeting of groups for specific programmes, absence of proper coordination among relevant stakeholders, inability to implement sustainable programmes that continue seamlessly over time, lack of sustainable financing mechanisms that often lead to failure of such programmes.

In light of this, the study seeks to examine the effectiveness of government social integrated programmes in promotion of urban security with the aim of enhancing the social integrated programmes’ capacity in urban security. Additionally, Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (2017) asserts that little has been done in Kenya to ascertain and establish effective methodologies of implementing integrated social programmes backed by adequate policy. Additionally, enough research has not been undertaken to clearly depict a relationship between integrated social programmes and their role in promoting urban security. This in turn affects the extent to which these programmes are effectively operationalized, Transform (2017).

In 2017, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection conducted the ‘Kenya Social Protection Sector Review’ that established a wanting gap in provision of social protection for the youths terming them the ‘missing middle.’ This target group is however pivotal in enhancing efforts geared towards poverty reduction and enhanced urban security whom if given viable opportunities have the potential to not only spearhead economic growth but also sustain healthy milestones in any countries growth chart, International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG), 2021.

1.4. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this descriptive study was to determine the impact of government Integrated Social Programmes in promotion of urban security in Nairobi City County.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by both general and specific objectives;

1.5.1 General Objective

This study's main objective was to determine the impact of government Integrated Social Programmes in the promotion of urban security in Nairobi City County.

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

The following specific objectives guided the study.

- i. To identify key components of government Integrated Social Programmes in Nairobi City County that influence urban security.
- ii. To establish the impact of government Integrated Social Programmes on urban security in Nairobi County.
- iii. To assess the challenges affecting the realization of government integrated social programmes objectives in the promotion of urban security within Nairobi City County.
- iv. To determine the policy framework for government Integrated Social Programmes in the promotion of urban security in Nairobi City County.

1.6 Research Questions

The study sought to respond to the following research questions:

- i. What are the key components of government Integrated Social Programmes in Nairobi City County that influence urban security?
- ii. What implication/impact does government Integrated Social Programmes have on urban security in Nairobi County?
- iii. What challenges affect the realization of government Integrated Social Programmes objectives in the promotion of urban security within Nairobi City County?
- iv. Are there policy frameworks for government integrated Social Programmes in the promotion of urban security in Nairobi City County?

1.7 Significance of the Study

Significance of the study refers to the description of the contribution(s) research makes to the broad literature and set of broad educational problems upon completion (Maillard, 2013). The research findings of this study should assist and guide national and local governments in reorganizing the process of preparing for and implementing urban integrated social programmes, making them more responsive and efficient in reducing urban insecurity. The identification of obstacles and challenges in the implementation of integrated urban programmes will enhance the implementation of county governments' urban social programmes with the aim of fostering more livable and secure cities while ensuring a high-quality of life for city dwellers, as envisioned in Vision 2030 for Kenya.

The study will enrich available policy framework on integration of services with new ideas while addressing subsequent contemporary challenges. The study may further guide the development of better policies around government integrated social programmes that are geared toward enhancing urban security. Its application may further serve to improve collaboration across sectors, research, client pathways to service, or coordination and resource sharing across different levels of government in urban environments.

Nairobi City County, according to Lwasi and Kinuthia (2012), is Kenya's 'metropole' flanked by other urban areas dubbed cities too. Nairobi, the Central Business District (CBD), has a representation of all activities and challenges encompassed in other urban settings throughout the country. This provides a further impetus to undertake the study within Nairobi City County as findings and recommendations of may be reflective of other urban areas and relevant to them as well.

1.8 Scope of the Study

Creswell (2012) notes that scope is the boundary in which the study is confined to. The study focused on determining the role/effectiveness of government integrated social programmes in promotion of urban security in Nairobi City County. As the capital city, Nairobi hosts global and local businesses, institutions, and a huge population with different socio-economic needs, capacities and capabilities. This huge population has strained the available limited resources further leading to overcrowding in urban settlements. Integrated Social Programmes (ISPs) are thus critical in helping avert the distress caused by social and economic deteriorations. The study focused on the following objectives; To determine the types/components of integrated social programmes being undertaken by the various stakeholders in Nairobi City County; to assess the effectiveness of the identified social integrated programmes within Nairobi City County for maintenance of urban security, to

find out existing challenges affecting the realization of the set objectives for the integrated social programmes in different urban locations within Nairobi County and to establish whether there exists a robust policy framework for government integrated social programmes geared toward promotion of urban security in Nairobi City County.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

As Creswell (2012) points out, delimitation aimed at narrowing the scope of the study by clearly pointing out the scope of the investigation. The study was delimited to Nairobi City County government social integrated programmes meant to respond towards urban security matters and improving social welfare. Due to the pressure created on available resources for the city inhabitants, terror activities targeting the vulnerable people, congestion in the city, limited job opportunities and other emerging economic and health challenges, insecurity issues have risen.

1.10 Limitations of the Study

Creswell (2012) defines limitations as the potential weaknesses of a study that may be encountered in the process similar to this. The researcher faced several challenges in the course of conducting the study. First, there was limitation of financial resources. The researcher had limited finances thus constraining field work. However, by properly sampling the respondents, as well as relying on two research assistants, this limitation was adequately managed. Secondly, there was the limitation of time. The study was conducted amid strict timelines. However, by seeking the assistance of two research assistant, this challenge was overcome.

1.11 Assumptions of the Study

The researcher assumes that the hard economic conditions and high cost of living within the urban environment would not negatively affect the attitude and participation of the

study respondents. The study also assumed that there are critical service provision issues affecting the normal lifestyles of the residents and peaceful co-existence. It was further assumed that the respondents were honest, cooperative, and trustworthy in their answering of the research questions contained in the research instruments. Moreover, that the respondents were to be available to respond to the research instruments in time. Also, the researcher further assumed that Nairobi County is actively involved in the adoption and implementation of various integrated social service activities and that they are working closely with different government agencies on Integrated Social Programmes (ISPs).

1.12 Theoretical Review

The Concentric Zone and Crisis Theories were used to further elaborate on the objectives of this study relating to factors influencing growth and development of urban areas including its security measures. The theoretical framework was essential in anchoring the study to a theoretical underpinning and in data analysis and interpretation of findings.

1.12.1 Concentric Zone Theory

The Concentric zone (ring) also known as the Burgess Model Theory is one of the earliest theories explaining urban social structures (Nickerson, 2023). The theory was proposed by Ernest Burgess in 1925. As Nickerson (2023) argues, Burgess's theory explains the socio-economic variabilities that are exhibited by different zones within the urban setup. Brown (2011) has pointed out that urban socio-economic conditions deteriorate as one transitions further away from the Central Business District (CBD).

Siegel (2015) has added that as urban conditions deteriorate, neighborhoods become disorganized; such disorganized areas have institutions of social control such as the family, schools, churches, and businesses no longer performing their primary functions of social control (Triplett and Turner 2023). Urban crime, insecurity, and other forms of uncivil

conduct thrive (Akers, 2017; Matsueda, 2017). A response such as Integrated Social Programmes (ISPs) are thus critical in ensuring sustainability and thus ensure urban security.

Proponents of the theory explain how social forces influence the growth and development of urban areas and how; as an outcome of the growth; there is need for deliberate steps to improve the conditions of individuals (Reiffenstein, 2017). The theory hypothesis demonstrates how urban areas or cities grow and develop outwardly in concentric zones and the challenges that comes with such growth. In other words, the proponent of the theory shows the essence of the model as a city grows, it expands radically from its center to different concentric circles or zones.

This theory offers a descriptive framework in which planning of urban land use have a direct impact on human relationships thereby determining the security of all the residents within a particular urban zone. As urban areas/cities expand outwards due to huge population and the need to acquire mores services, there is increased interaction among the residents, diversified economic activities, new social and political programmes that brings together the different developmental partners.

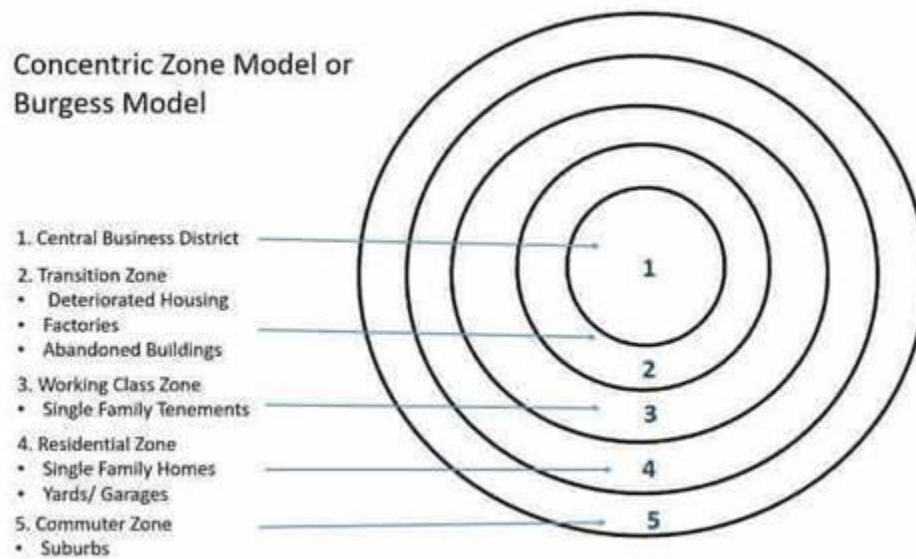
According to James and Gilliland (2020), "The concentric theory model is supported by processes of invasion and succession whereby there is continual expansion of urban/city zones and all these are as a result of natural aggression nature of human dwellers in various unique environments. The theory further points out that the existing competition amongst the city dwellers for limited space is pushing both the inhabitants and other developmental partners to seek for alternative spaces and solutions in terms of socio-economic survival for themselves. The theory further describes the concentric zones within urban set up for

example commercial centers with better services for businesses, transition zones to aid development, working class residence suitable for their preferences, middle higher-class residence based on their needs and urban commuter zones needs and planning.

The contemporary proponents of concentric zone theory use it as one of the simplest models to understand urban development and methodologies to support security of all city residents. The theory actually accounts for the economic forces and influencers which drive development within urban set ups under different patterns. Critics of the theory also point out that it does not take into account the effect of political forces and the restrictions imposed by the government for the improvement of living conditions Lewinnek, (2010); Meyer, (2000). The overlapping nature of boundaries within towns also makes a clear-cut distinction between zones nearly impossible to establish. Moreover, people preferences change over time depending on the importance they associate for a particular benefit.

As much as concentric zone theory focuses on the impact of expansion of urban centers and as a result there is pressure created on services available and possible lack of it. The theory does not fully address other social factors and their impact on urban security for example political circumstances, economic status of the population therein. Therefore, the researcher has introduced the crisis theory in urban environment to further expound on how services influence security situation.

Figure 1. Concentric Zone Model by Burgess (1925)



Source ;{ [Burgess Model Concentric Zone - Search Images \(bing.com\)](#)}

1.12.2 Crisis Theory

Psychiatrist Erich Lindemann is renowned for developing the Crisis Theory. A psychologist working in among trauma patients, Lindemann described what he called a state of crisis and the coping mechanisms for individual patients and practitioners, and caregivers (Lindemann, 1979) According to the theory, crises can occur at any time and point producing immense distress and diminished capacities to respond using the ordinary or custom mechanisms (Malengret and Dall'Osto, 2023; Puleo and McGlothlin, 2010). Crisis theory's efficacy can be understood through the interventions and multi-theories associated with it. Individuals in crisis, particularly those experiencing trauma, show high levels of success when therapists utilize appropriate intervention mechanisms. This theory can be used in therapy with a variety of issues and from various backgrounds, including persons in the military, persons from different cultures, socioeconomic status, and educational achievement.

Similarly, urban setups experience various forms of strain and distress that can be likened to crises. From financial strain, unemployment to social, economic, political, psychological strains, urban dwellers are in pursuit of actions and programmes (intervention) that would allow them cope (Aytaç and Rankin, 2009). Integrated Social Programmes (ISPs) thus aid in reducing the strain and stress that would produce crime and other deviant behavior that would jeopardize security.

According to James and Gilliland (2020) “crisis” is a broad and subjective term used to describe a situation which affects an individual in an excruciating way due to various life, environmental, and psychological stressors. Unexpected and uncontrolled life events that can be so egregious, they lack comprehension, greatly affect human behavior. The field of social work emerged from the realization that people require specific interventions when life's challenges arise or worsen over time, leading to crippling ailments, such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Social workers were the first to recognize that interventions for extreme distress require a different approach than those for other conditions or diagnoses. Managing the consequences of a breach is a key component of the crisis theory. The majority of security flaws lead to a reference object being in trouble, and it's crucial to fix it.

Buzan (2021) describes the three most significant events that shaped crisis intervention were the emergence of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), the National Organization for Women, (NOW) and the Vietnam Veteran's Movements of the 1970s. People wanted help and intervention for specific critical situations, but they didn't get it. Even though their objectives weren't specifically focused on tackling crises, they nonetheless helped to bring issues, like post-traumatic stress disorder, to the attention of medical professionals.

Consequently, mobile crisis units, suicide prevention hotlines, and critical incident stress management teams were created.

1.13 Conceptual Framework

The Conceptual framework relates to the connections between the independent and dependent variables in determining the role of government integrated social programmes and promotion of urban security in Nairobi County.

Independent Variable

INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROGRAMMES (ISPs)

Kazi Mtaani
Youth Fund
programs
Cash for work

IMPLICATIONS OF ISPs

Employment
opportunities
Clean environment
Provision of
services
Dialogue and

CHALLENGES OF ISPs

Corruption
Favoritism
Poverty amongst
majority
Lack of enough
funding by government
Lack of expertise

Dependent Variable

URBAN SECURITY

Peaceful co-
existence
Improved living
conditions
Decriminalization of
Urbanization
Integration of
diverse cultures
Sustainable

MODERATING VARIABLES

Legal framework
Policies
Institutional Framework
Gaps in Legal and
institutional frameworks

Figure 2. Conceptual Framework

1.14 Chapter Summary

This chapter focused on the background of this research. Also reviewed in this chapter have been the statement of the problem, the study objectives, the significance, the scope and limitations of the study. The chapter has also reviewed assumptions, theoretical and conceptual framework. In the next chapter, the study presents the literature that have been reviewed according to the objectives as well as revealing the gaps in the literature that the study intended to fulfill.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The study seeks to examine the impact of government Integrated Social Programmes (ISPs) in promotion of urban security in Nairobi City County. This chapter therefore covers empirical review, summary of review of literature and research gap.

2.2 Examining the Nexus between ISPs and Urban Security

Urban security is a concept under public safety that contains within it, multiplicity of approaches and players (Edwards et al., 2013). According to Milliken (2016), urban security addresses crime and violence within urban setups by focusing on a holistic approach to addressing the unique insecurity challenges of a city. Tripathi (2017) has pointed out that a safe city must produce conditions that sustain its growth reduce crime through Integrated Social Programmes (ISP's), develop safe and secure infrastructure. A poorly planned urban area can only produce disorder, violence and insecurity.

Consequently, Integrated Social Programmes (ISP's) are critical to a sustainable urban area. As Milliken (2016) adds, urban population are faced with several risks and chronic vulnerabilities that endanger their social, economic, and psychological well-being. The UN-Habitat (2012), has pointed out some of the challenges to urban security and safety. They include among others; social and cultural variabilities, poverty and inequality, bulging youth population coupled with youth unemployment, street children, gangs, and Run-away Street and organized crime. These challenges require a great input by both government and non-government agencies in combating them.

Lim et al., (2020) have further pointed out that crime and other uncivil conduct within the urban environment point to a deeper social, economic and political challenges that cannot be addressed through law enforcement alone. In developing countries such as Kenya, urbanization has produced both positive outcomes such as improved ways of operations. However, it has also produced (arguably) a huge number of poor individuals (Lim et al., (2020). Sampaio (2020), on the other hand argues that rapid urbanization process coupled with above-average population growth in urban set ups predisposes the latter to political violence.

According to Sampaio, this is however an aspect mostly notable in developing countries that are sandwiched by two major challenges. These include declining state authority and an upsurge of non-state actors who are organized and armed. Sampaio (2020) further asserts that these actors take advantage of weak governance structures often presented by fragmented and therefore ineffective governments. This argument is further elaborated by Emma and Kristine (2019) who argue on the premise of handling urban insecurity not as a general phenomenon but based on particular driving factors for each context. Thus the role ISP's play in one framework may be different in another.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC, 2016) prescribes for cities that are growing, as is the case with most African urban areas, there is a steady rise in inequality of life conditions. Insecurity as a result of street crime is rife (Milliken 2016). In the inner-city estates, it is social disorganization leading to school dropouts, low-income levels, and large numbers of single-parent households. Residents in these areas experience conflict and despair, and, as a result, antisocial behavior flourishes (Charis and Ronald, 2017; Malik,

2016). Without Integrated Social Programmes (ISPs) such as youth fund programme and “Kazi Mtaani” in Kenya, the levels of insecurity would probably be worse.

In a study conducted by Life and Peace Institute (LPI) (2023) within slum areas in Nairobi county, findings established that urban violence, crime and insecurity are mainly driven by structural dynamics that tend to predispose slum dwellers to being both victims and perpetrators of urban violence. The study recommends the rectification/addressing of these structural gaps in a bid to curtail violence in slum dwellings. ISPs have been recommended as one of the attempts taken up by government as a means to addressing insecurity. This study makes attempt to establish the impact these programmes have on urban security.

Tulumello (2017) has pointed out that with increasing populations in majority of developing countries’ urban cities, in addition to proper planning, there has to be a concerted effort to focus on the software of lasting urban security. The software for urban security, Tripathi (2017) argues, is not found in hard policing, rather, service provision that focusses on socio-economic empowerment of locals. Urban security must thus focus on prevention strategies and interventions that start from the riskiest of parts of the urban area and work its way to the peripheral areas (Milliken 2016).

Porter, (2015) has confirmed that addressing urban insecurity-which is a consequence of crime, drug abuse, disorganized families, and other social ills- must entail deliberate effort beyond the provision of public goods. This means that government must capitalize on the strengths of the people by giving and supporting initiatives geared towards empowering the people. Such initiatives include those that had been adopted by the government of Kenya such as “Kazi Mtaani” and Youth Fund Programmes.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has undertaken multiple studies in armed violence and how to address and eradicate the vice especially in non-violent countries like Kenya. OECD (2011) asserts that armed violence is a major challenge when it comes to the achievement of good governance, peace and development. Among the organization's three-pronged perspective on armed violence is the aspect of an upsurge in armed violence in urban areas. This is mainly attributed to unregulated rural to urban areas migration where majority of rural populations become the urban poor. This often pushes them to engaging in crime and armed violence.

According to OECD, armed violence is a serious security threat that demands for multi-faceted approaches to address it. Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) approaches are recommended and often have people as a key aspect in their effectiveness. Since ISP's are people-driven programmes, it would be prudent to look at their effectiveness and how well they can be implemented as an AVR tactic. OECD terms such approaches as indirect AVR programmes that serve to curtail risk factors that escalate to armed violence and insecurity. Such factors include unemployment, lack of proper infrastructure and basic services, poor governance as well as lack of equitable opportunities.

2.2.1 Components of ISPs Undertaken to Promote Urban Security.

The evaluation study by Bamberger (2020) of Mexico's Progresa programme used excessive data on means-testing and program costs to understand the benefit of the social programmes towards supporting livelihoods in urban set ups in Mexico. Beyond the local program advantages of such like social programmes, they can also make a significant contribution to the general understanding of how effective social programmes are at addressing urban security concerns. The research further reveals that a thorough

comprehension of the likely outcomes and suitability of various public interventions is possible only after accumulating and integrating rigorous evaluation outcomes.

The World Bank's 2021 report on South Africa's welfare system marks a significant government effort in addressing the plight of the country's inhabitants. The study's findings indicate that the system exhibits a high degree of intensity, both in terms of the number of beneficiaries who benefit directly and indirectly, as well as the number of scarce resources it draws from the communities (World Bank, 2021). The study's findings indicate that a review of social urban programmes is crucial in gaining an understanding of the social assistance system, the types of benefits it delivers through its key programmes in urban areas, and the tools and administrative frameworks that facilitate its operation.

The study also examines the extent to which social programmes are aligned with and equipped to tackle the so-called "triple challenge" of poverty, inequality, and unemployment, as revealed by data, and examines some shortcomings in the design, delivery methods, and institutional coordination at various administrative levels. While addressing urban poverty is a functional aspect of the Nairobi development project with a focus on job creation, provision of basic infrastructure (such as roads and clean drinking water), Elizabeth (2021) addresses the challenges derived from rapid urbanization and the transformation of urban food systems and other aspects of urbanization.

The research paper findings indicate that lack of integration of food security within urban settlements into development planning is that emergency food preparedness planning has not been viewed as a priority by most urban development planners to address human protection needs. The findings of the discussion paper on household food security boost

the case for the focus of the draft policy on urban food response mechanisms. It further suggests and recommends that Nairobi City needs to develop an integrated food security emergency plan for responding to major economic and other shocks that are constantly experienced.

Global Widow's report (2020) sought to understand the various challenges widows and single mothers face in urban slum environments. The study focused on the social challenges like the security issues they encounter within the slums and measures in place to assist them overcome the challenges. The authors examined the contribution of self-help groups targeting women and how majority are integrating financial activities (savings, loans) within the self-help groups for their support and growth. The researcher found out that through the self-help groups, women and single mothers in the urban environment are improving their self-esteem, visiting each other, engaging in social activities like tree planting bringing together men therefore peace is enhanced and criminal activities controlled. The government agencies also offer training and financial support to well organized groups through the relevant ministries thereby improving social cohesion and limiting aggressive and criminal acts within the urban areas.

Evidence in the strengthening of welfare state through provision of social integrated services in Kenya is the recent introduction and legislation of social protection programmes (Republic of Kenya, 2016) in the form of cash transfer programmes to society vulnerable segments of the population among them the old, orphans and people living with disabilities. This is a clear indication of the clear intent by the state acknowledging the socio-economic challenges experienced amongst the vulnerable urban and rural folks living below poverty line thereby being prone to societal negative vices. Bliss (2014) reports the cash transfer

programme objective within the society is to protect senior citizens, orphans and those with disability from abject poverty and enable them access basic amenities for a modest life. The cash transfer is meant to empower the underprivileged segment of the society in both rural and urban sector have the capacity to respond to immediate economic needs.

2.2.2 The Impact of ISPs in Nairobi City County in Promotion of Urban Security

UNDP (2016) study of effectiveness of services at sector level through provision of services offered by the state and other stakeholders in Pakistan reports positive results at different levels based on continuous welfare service to the local slums population. Such programmes indeed, are meant to fight disease within the congested urban areas, ignorance and poverty that the government of Pakistan had promised to crash and still persist more than half a century in the country and mostly highly populated urban areas. Nevertheless, the study report indicates the government commitment to providing universal free healthcare within the urban towns as a means to greater economic development. The report UNDP (2016) further describes the government abolition of user fees charged in public health institutions to enhance effectiveness of social health services. To further support cohesion and stability in the urban areas, Keriga and Burja (2019) have argued for the centralization of urban services to enable governments to run concurrently related activities.

Bonoli (2017) study on new social risks different least developed countries are facing illustrates how growing number of developing countries are investing and pumping significant proportions of their national income in social integrated protection programmes, recognizing the benefits it brings to their societies and economies. The study findings show the level of financial investment in some developing countries towards integrated activities

– such as South Africa, Mauritius, Brazil and Georgia – is at more than 3 per cent of their respective GDP. GOK (2017) describes how Kenya has been developing its tax-financed integrated social protection system for the past 10 years and has reached a level of investment of 0.38 per cent of GDP, which places it as one of the leading countries in Africa and ahead of many wealthier Asian nations utilizing the benefits of innovation and technology to respond to social needs.

Ansah et al., (2020) study on urban integration programmes provide a useful conceptual model for visualizing the relationship between Integrated Social Programmes and urban security measures. By addressing urban social problems of garbage, housing, infrastructure, water, hygiene and food security, governments are able to eliminate nearly 80% of risk factors that drive insecurity in the urban sectors. Moreover, low to middle income countries struggle with most of these risk factors. The outcome is street crime, robbery and violence which makes the situation worse both for residents and the government overall (Haysom & Fuseini, 2018).

Pauline (2021) describes the '*Kazi Mtaani*' program as featuring a more robust corroborative framework at the county level. The study's report reveals that the county government, through '*Kazi Mtaani*,' covers labor expenses, while local governments provide resources for the project's development, including materials and technical designs, in various urban areas where the majority are unemployed and struggling to meet their daily necessities. The project enables the urban residents to acquire financial capability thereby evading criminal acts like robbery daily to meet their daily needs. Pauline (2020) adds that national initiative is also intended to shield the most vulnerable but able-bodied

citizens living in informal settlements from the consequences and response strategies of the COVID-19 health crisis.

According to Briggs (2018) review, evidence from impact evaluations indicates that social integrated protection programmes are effectively increasing and enhancing the capacity of the Kenyan labor force at all levels and have stimulated investment in assets and local economic growth reducing economic insecurities. The expansion of social integrated protection programmes has been impressive and there has been continuing progress in strengthening programme delivery based on improved security measures. Political commitment to social protection has also increased significantly. Even though it only began in 2004, Kenya is now investing more in social protection than many richer middle-income countries and is the leading investor in the region. This has led to the diversification of the economy for the majority youth population, thereby enabling them to avoid risky behaviors. This review further noted that Kenya has made significant progress in building a larger, more effective and nationally-owned social integrated protection system in urban set up to further diverse the economic base.

According to Mulumba (2018) about 55% of the unemployed in Kenya are young knowledgeable persons, implying that unemployment is a predominantly youth issue in urban areas. Changes in economic guidelines have contributed to the rapid rise in youth unemployment. The subsequent decade has witnessed a steady transition from formal to informal employment, popularly referred to as 'Jua Kali.' Secondary negative effects, such as the systematic erosion of the social value of education, crime, prostitution, and drug abuse, have increased as a direct result.

The absence of opportunities in the regulated labour market within urban areas has led to the proliferation of informal employment, with the potential to influence criminal activity that is largely unregulated and is characterized by risky working conditions and lengthy working hours, without any formal contract.

2.2.3 The Challenges Affecting the Realization of the ISPs in Promotion of Urban Security within Nairobi City County

According to Sonja (2018), the first comprehensive analyses of the challenges all European welfare systems have encountered since 2007, combining in-depth country-based studies and comparative chapters; illustrates and show that European welfare systems are as well facing the same challenges that are still hindering developing countries growth and development in different ways and that also their responses to those challenges differ considerably. Although the EU amongst the member states plays a part in shaping national welfare systems, it is very evident that European welfare systems are by no means converging: in terms of social policy, national diversity within Europe and offers a major factor that has shaped future developments in European welfare systems. Similar challenges have been documented across developing countries of Africa.

As Tarek (2019) found out, social challenges within urban areas require a multiplicity of players and professionals such as social work networks, government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders to advance and promote modernization and integration of social work to curb insecurity practices similar to those in the United States and advanced countries. The intent is to provide training and educational programmes within the urban environments that can shape the future of social work practices in Egypt in general.

Growing poverty and inequality presents enormous challenges to social integration programmes, attempting to produce community service providers to be able to respond to harsh social conditions thereby promoting stability and effectiveness (Ferrier and Ludwig, 2011). High levels of crime and violence in urban locations appear to be much higher in large cities in developing countries due to the speed of urbanization and the inability of cities to provide sufficient infrastructure to support productive activities. The Ushaidi (2018) concept paper presents the outcomes of a research project conducted by the authors at the Department of Architecture and Design of the Polytechnic of Turin. Two different tools, namely Participatory Mapping and Space Syntax, are used to investigate urban security in the context of Kibera slum (Nairobi).

The research analysis focused on relationships between criminal acts and sources of livelihood network and highlighting environmental providing opportunities for misconduct. The study identifies and examines key concepts from the literature review in determining pathways for criminal advantages: integration, illumination, vitality and variety, visibility, active facades, territoriality and upkeep. The results show that city planning and design have a significant impact on crime. The distribution of crime hotspots in Kibera is dependent on the simultaneous interaction of multiple elements in the area, facilitating violence and wrongdoing.

According to Omiti and Nyanamba (2007), social programmes in general have been instrumental in steering development and growth in developing countries. They are fundamental in fighting poverty and other vulnerabilities that have been associated with common urban insecurity challenges. The Kenyan social programme initiatives have been entrenched in the cash transfer programs, social security protection, and other subsidy work

programmes. Okoth (2021) has pointed out that in as much as the social programmes' agenda is to alleviate poverty and other social and economic vulnerabilities, the secondary outcome of this is improved urban security.

While their aims may be documented, the Integrated Social Programmes (ISPs) have faced and continue to face myriad challenges. Omiti and Nyanamba (2007) have pointed to weak coordination, the lack of supervision of the implementation processes, poor monitoring of tasks, corruption in the selection of participants in the programs, among others. With the ever-growing urban demands, there is a need to address these emerging issues. Holmes and Lwanga-Ntale (2012) have further pointed to the lacuna in legal framework to anchor the programmes. Despite their important role in offering safeguards, the haphazard policy and legal frameworks continue to hurt social programmes not only in Kenya but also in many developing countries. These and other bottlenecks have made accountability for majority of the Integrated Social Programmes difficult.

The study by Clarke (2017) on security challenges faced by Kenya in the wake of globalization trends and the transnational threats, focusses on the nature and dynamics of these transnational threats. Clarke established that the lack of opportunity for the youth is a major driving force behind the joining of militant groups, terror groups and other criminal gangs both within the country and border countries.

The study looked at the impact these threats have had in Urban Kenya and what the government has been able to do in order to minimize the impacts of these transnational threats. The study found that Kenya's most common transnational threat of terrorism has greatly affected the way in which Kenya's government responds to a threat to its national

security. The study also found that the trends of globalization around the world are increasing the incidences of transnational threats within the Kenyan urban settlements. In dealing with transnational threats, Kenya should take into consideration a number of opportunities, including security sector reforms, fighting corruption, and ensuring consistency between security agencies when it comes to dealing with security in Kenya.

Further, Ushaidi (2018) points out an important challenge to social welfare policy implementation is the wobbly institutionalization of welfare services in Kenya in addition to political commitment. Other challenges include waning transparency and accountability, corruption and under-funding amid increasing demand and emerging social welfare needs. To counterbalance the preceding and enhance social assistance delivery, it is recommended that stakeholders develop a strategic strategy in order to not only enhance their capacity to render social assistance but also establish a sustainable mechanism that ensures continuous funding without relying on outside assistance. However, while such a social welfare provision may work well in the developed world, in the developing economies this is difficult.

2.2.4 The Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework of Government ISPs in Nairobi City County

Social protection programmes and interventions target various population groups (formal workers, the elderly and disabled, vulnerable families with children, etc.). The programmes provide them with various types of benefits (cash, goods, services, or a combination of these). They also have a wide range of policy objectives, from poverty alleviation to promotion of employment in a bid to enhance the purchasing power and livelihoods of people, International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth, IPC-IG (2021).

According to the UN-Habitat (2012), in order to enhance urban safety and security in the developing countries, the major focus should be threefold. First, the problem of rising crime and violence must be addressed sustainably. Second, the problems of land tenure and forced evictions must be addressed. Third, disasters, both natural and man-made must be addressed. These critical aspects of urban security require comprehensive approach anchored on law, policies, and regulations of any such state and government interested in dealing with the challenges.

George and Wilding (2023) have pointed the importance of policy and law in social and economic growth. They say that policies give a sense of direction of action, the aims and goals of particular programmes. It is these aims and goals that are assessed to determine whether or not the consequences of the policy action are desirable or not. Hermanto (2023) has added that the place of law and legislation anchors a programme into the sanction place. Law ensures compliance with a particular cause of action failure of which legal consequences may ensue.

Kenya has/had initiated several Integrated Social Programmes (ISPs) with different aims and goals but which merge at improving the well-being of her urban population. As Ogone, (2014) has argued, prior to the introduction of several Integrated Social Programmes such as ‘Kazi Mtaani’ Initiatives, the Kenyan urban hustler experienced despair and hopelessness. Urban poverty colonized majority of the youth residing in heavily populated slum areas. Insecurity was rife.

Hinga (2020) has pointed the immense value of the ‘Kazi Mtaani’ program in terms of creation of jobs to hundreds of thousands of youth in urban areas. While its value towards

social protection is fundamental, the lack of policy implementation frameworks for the ‘Kazi Mtaani’ programme has led to poor implementation approach (Doyle and Ikutwa 2021). Kabira et al., (2023) have further pointed out the value of the social protection programmes on the most vulnerable members of the Kenyan society. What is unclear is a legal framework for the operationalization of the programmes. This lack of clear legal anchorage makes it difficult if not impossible to determine whether the programmes have realized their aims.

Unlike Covid-19 that attracted a clear policy and legal direction including parliamentary approval at both the national assembly, the senate, national government and county government, other social programs have often been spearheaded within counties alone, or within certain urban places Mwatu et al., (2022); Atela et al., (2022). For Covid-19 response, it was clear how to measure and determine the levels of success or deviations from policy points of action.

Policy instruments, legal frameworks and institutional safeguards are critical to every government and non-government action. According to Bemelmans-Videc et al., (2017), the implementation of government programmes requires a robust policy approach that is people focused. That way, the programmes are not only supported, but also easily measurable, and achievable. The aims of such programs are clear to all and the mechanisms for interventions are supported by all.

2.4 Summary of Literature Review

The government integration of social programmes has become one of the strategies being applied to address recurrent social problems within urban centers. The overall goal by the government is to ensure potential criminal acts are prevented in advance through provision

of basic needs and services. Generally, crime prevention has changed from repressive measures to preventive, reducing the crime rate in different urban environments in different countries globally. Based on case studies undertaken by the different governmental departments, integration of services through various programmes has greatly received support from the stakeholders across the globe. Insecurity is highly related to the socio-economic conditions of the people living in the city based on the locations certain groups occupy.

The elimination of social exclusion hindering peaceful co-existence in urban locations through programmes and actions that integrate vulnerable persons in slums into mainstream society is a required condition for the creation of economic opportunities for these populations. Security challenges are addressed by closing the socio-economic and political structural gaps thereby local inhabitants get alternative sources of income for better living conditions. The literature review studies show that in many countries failure to reduce marginalization and vulnerability of populations at risk within densely populated locations like town slums can be explained by policies that do not consider economic goals as key determinants and social aspects as secondary elements for stability and development. Integrated social sensitive programmes, however, that have built bridges and developed capabilities to support people in need have been effective in reducing poverty and building stronger communities devoid of conflict.

The aim of the integrated social programmes in Kenya is to enhance the standard of living of those living and working in slums and informal settlements in urban areas of Kenya by ensuring tenure security and establishing social and physical infrastructure, as well as providing opportunities for property enhancement and income generation. The

decentralization of social programmes, their sustainability, democratization and empowerment, transparency and accountability amongst the implementers, resource mobilization, secure tenure, expansion and up-scaling, partnerships and networking influences urban localities peace and security. Provision of physical infrastructure by the government, sewerage system, water supply and sanitation, access roads, storm water drainage, electricity and street lighting have positively influenced urban dwellers through diversification of livelihood sources for majority poor.

2.5 Research Gap

Security is emerging as a defining feature of politics, economic, social, religion, national cohesion and stability. This has propelled governments among them the Kenya government to propose and enact legislation to support them. There are few evidence-based recommendations on how to best implement multiple interventions, but researchers have suggested that integrating multiple interventions could improve the efficiency of social protection programmes. Social protection programmes aim to use public funds to reduce poverty and vulnerability among different age groups, especially youths, children, and the elderly. This study focuses on the youths, whereby Onyeneke and Haram (2022) among other researchers have identified a correlation between youth activities among them their socio-economic status and urban insecurity.

Furthermore, the latest integrated social programmes have not been studied into finality especially during the Covid-9 pandemic to relay how useful they have been to the general urban population of Nairobi City County.

2.6 Chapter Summary

This chapter focused on the review of relevant scholarly literature pertinent to the study.

The literature review was ordered in terms of the study objectives. The chapter has also revealed the gaps in the literature that it intends to fulfill. In the next chapter, the study explores the research design, the study location, the target and sample populations, data collection tools and methods, and the data analysis procedures. It further provides the validity and reliability tests methods, and the ethical considerations for the study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter discussed the methodology that was used in the study. The research strategy, the target population, sampling strategy, sample size, data collection tools, and analysis strategies are also discussed. Validity and dependability of research tools is also addressed.

3.2 Research Design

According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), a research design is a structured arrangement of conditions to data collection and analysis in line with the relevance of the study's purpose. This research was a mixed methods study and involved the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data. An integration of both qualitative and quantitative techniques ensured a more comprehensive introspection of the phenomenon being investigated (Levy, 2023; Creswell and Creswell 2017).

This study adopted the cross-sectional design with a mixed method approach. According to Levy (2023), cross sectional design cuts between qualitative and quantitative methods and involved the simultaneous collection of both quantitative and qualitative data from the respondents at a given point in time. Creswell and Creswell (2023) added that cross sectional design, in addition to the collection of both quantitative and qualitative data at nearly the same period, were descriptive in nature allowing for the description of the situation without influencing the phenomenon under investigation. This way, a comprehensive reflection of the phenomenon has been done. Unlike other designs that are resource hungry and time consuming, the cross-sectional design allowed the researcher to collect required data with limited financial resources.

3.3 Research Site

The study was undertaken within Nairobi City County through targeting residents of Nairobi and the various relevant entities, slums, government agencies and service providers. Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya. It is a commercial and administrative center of Kenya with regional and international attraction. Its population is 4,397,073 residents according to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS, 2019). Located between longitudes 36° 45' East and latitudes 1° 18' South, the city's huge population continue to put great strain in its capacity to be a sustainable city (County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027, 2023).

This made it suitable for this study which aimed to determine effectiveness of government integrated social programmes on its security. Moreover, the County hosts various levels of human settlements from slums to well 'controlled' gated communities. These and several other dynamics led to the initiation of the integrated social programmes within the county with the goal of supporting livelihoods, creation of employment opportunities and reducing urban insecurity.

3.4 Target Population

A target population gave a firm foundation and first step upon which to build population validity of the study. The researcher targeted residents of the eleven (11) Sub-Counties within Nairobi County. The sub-counties are; Dagoretti, Embakasi, Kamukunji, Kasarani, Kibra, Lang'ata, Makadara, Mathare, Njiru, Starehe, and Westlands. Residents of these sub-counties formed the primary respondents. Residents were directly or indirectly involved in the integrated social programmes. Some were employed within the projects while most have seen the projects initiated within their areas. Moreover, residents were able to relate and assess the security situation in their neighborhoods prior to the integrated

social programmes, during the implementation of the programmes, and upon programme's completion.

According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics census report of 2019 (KNBS, 2019), Nairobi population was 4,397,073 people distributed across the sub-counties. The target population thus was 4,397,073 people.

Table 3.1 below shows the distribution of the population across the eleven (11) Sub-Counties.

Table 3.1

Target Population

Sub-County	Male	Female	Intersex	Total
Dagoretti	217,651	216,526	31	434,208
Embakasi	492,476	496,270	62	988,808
Kamukunji	136,670	131,599	7	268,276
Kasarani	381,234	399,385	37	780,656
Kibra	94,199	91,569	9	185,777
Langata	96,698	100,774	17	197,489
Makadara	96,369	93,157	10	189,536
Mathare	106,522	100,028	14	206,564
Njiru	307,642	318,809	31	626,482
Starehe	109,173	101,238	12	210,423
Westlands	153,818	155,021	15	308,854
Total	2,192,452	2,204,376	245	4,397,073

Source: KNBS, 2019

3.5 Study Sample

The study sample was drawn from the study population/universe of 4,397,073 based on the derived percentages.

3.5.1 Sampling Procedure

Mugenda & Mugenda (2013) states that, "A sample is a small group obtained from the accessible population." For the purposes of this study research, proportionate sampling technique was adopted to select the primary respondents. According to Singh and Masuku

(2013), proportionate sampling is used whenever the population exists in different strata. It helps the researcher achieve the desired representation of various sub-groups in the population despite their diversity. Where the population embraces a number of distinct categories, such as Sub-County in the case of this study, the frame can be organized by using Sub-County as separate strata (Creswell and Creswell, 2023). Respondents were then selected in such a way that existing strata in the population were uniformly and fairly but randomly distributed throughout the sample.

The technique also ensured that strata which constituted the majority and minority in the population was also represented proportionately. From each stratum (Sub-County), a proportionate random sampling was used to determine the respondent in each category. This technique ensured inclusion, in the sample, of sub-groups, which otherwise would be omitted entirely by other sampling methods.

3.5.2 Study Sample Size

Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) asserts that sample size counts individual samples or observations in any statistical setting, such as a scientific experiment or a public opinion survey (Kothari, 2008). As Levy (2008) puts it, sampling defines the study subjects and participants in terms of what is contained in the study. The sample size is the number of units or cases required to answer satisfactorily, in a manner that allows for generalizability of the findings to the population (Creswell and Creswell, 2023; 2017).

In this study, the size of the representative sample for the selected respondents was determined by using Yamane's (1967) sampling formula. At 95% confidence level, a margin of error of 5%, and P-value of 0.05. This formula is appropriate whenever the target population exceeds 10,000. The sample size (n) was calculated using this formula, given the population size (N) and a margin of error (e). The chosen formula was selected because

it employed a random sampling technique to estimate the sample size. Taking into consideration the size of the population makes the formula suitable. The study had a target population of 4,397 073.

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

Whereby: n = sample size

N = total population

e = error margin / margin of error (0.05)

$$n = \frac{4,397,073}{1 + (4,397,073 * 0.05^2)}$$

$$n = 399.96$$

The sample size for this study was therefore 400 respondents. This sample size has been distributed as shown in table 3.2 below:

Table 3.2

Sample Population Distribution

Sub-County	Population	Sample (target pop/N)*n(n=400)	Percentage (%)
Dagoretti	434,208	40	10
Embakasi	988,808	90	22.5
Kamukunji	268,276	24	6
Kasarani	780,656	71	17.7
Kibra	185,777	17	4.2
Langata	197,489	18	4.5
Makadara	189,536	17	4.3
Mathare	206,564	19	4.8
Njiru	626,482	57	14.2
Starehe	210,423	19	4.8
Westlands	308,854	28	7
Total	(N) 4,397,073	400	100.0

Source; Author, 2024

In addition to the primary respondents, the study used purposive sampling to select key respondents to answer the research interview guides. According to Levy (2023) purposive sampling works on the premise that the best cases for the study produced the best outcomes in terms of findings. The key respondents were selected because of their experience, and thus they were able to provide richer data about the phenomenon under investigation.

For this study, Sub-County Administrators, Members of Business community, State Department for Economic Planning, Security agencies in Nairobi, Non-Governmental Organizations, various developmental and humanitarian partners, and various county service providers were selected to be key respondents. The selection of key informants was purposely based on individuals who had either directly or indirectly participated in the development agenda of the county.

Table 3.3

Key Informants for the Study

Key Informant (KI)	Sample
Sub-County Administrators	11 (one per Sub-County in the sample)
County Security Members	2
Informal Sector Agencies	1
Business Community	11 (one per Sub-County in the sample)
State Department for Economic Planning	1
Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)	1
Lead Development Partners in the County	4

Source; Author, 2024

3.6 Data Collection

The data collection instruments for this study were Questionnaires and Interview guides.

3.6.1 Questionnaires

Data was collected using structured, semi-structured and open-ended questionnaires and the interview guide. Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) indicate that structured questionnaires refer to questions accompanied by a list of all possible alternatives from which the respondents select the answer that best describes their situation. The questionnaire had both closed and open-ended questions. This allowed the researcher to collect both precise and illuminating data when necessary. The questionnaires generated both qualitative and quantitative data. The questionnaires had been structured in accordance with the objectives of the study. Some of the closed ended questions were based on a Likert scale.

3.6.2 Interview Schedule

The interview guide provided detailed information from key respondents. The data from the interview guide provided additional data about the inquiry for corroboration purposes, provided in-depth information and allowed for probing. The interview guide was administered on a face-to-face basis. (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2013).

3.6.3 Pilot Testing

For this research study, pilot testing was undertaken within Nairobi City County. A purposive reconnaissance study was undertaken in selected areas that are not within the study population. Specifically, the pilot test was conducted within Ruaraka sub-county. The pilot population should mirror as much as possible the sample population in all material aspects (Levy, 2023). The pilot study gave the researcher a better understanding of the area of study as well as the target population. The accuracy of the available tools for the study was assessed by distributing questionnaires to 5% of the study sample size. The

rule of the thumb suggests that at 5% of the study sample size should consist of a pilot test Cooper and Schinder, (2015).

3.6.4 Instrument Reliability

A test-run was undertaken to test the validity of the methods for gathering information. The reliability evaluation was carried out using Cronbach's alpha, which measured internal consistency by determining if a certain item within a scale exhibited the same characteristics. The reliability coefficient suggested by Gliem and Gliem (2003) was acceptable, but lower thresholds were sometimes employed in the literature, thus serving as the study's benchmark. Every goal had a Cronbach alpha established. The dependability of all the variables reached the specified threshold of 0.7.

3.6.5 Instrument Validity

Cooper & Schinder (2015) define validity as the degree to which the representative sample of test items reflects the intended content of the test. The degree to which data was collected using an instrument representing a specific domain or concept was measured by the content validity of this study. Thus, content validity refers to the extent to which the instrument thoroughly evaluates or evaluates the relevant construct. Mugenda & Mugenda (2013) argue that the most common method for assessing a measure's substance is to consult a specialist or expert in a particular field. A content valid instrument's development is typically achieved by a rational analysis of the instrument by raters comprising professionals and experts (academic supervisors) familiar with the interest construct.

3.6.6 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher engaged two research assistant who towards collection and preparing the respondents appropriately after fully being equipped with research objectives and expectations. The researcher and research assistants administered the data collection processes and other related activities to the study.

The researcher with the assistance of research assistants undertook planned/structured interviews asking the set predefined questions planned in advance to the targeted study respondents in order of the closed questions. The respondents were asked either prompted or closed predefined questions in the same order.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics using SPSS Software Version 25 and were presented through percentages, means, frequencies, and standard deviations. Descriptive analysis was used to analyze the collected data. According to Cooper & Schinder (2015) descriptive analysis uses a set of categorizations for making valid and replicable inferences from data to their context. The presentation of data was done in the form of quantitative and qualitative reports, which were presented in the form of tables and essays. For the quantitative reports, the tables consisted of mean and standard deviation values. Percentage, mean, and standard deviation were used to show the frequency of responses. Tables were used to display the rate of responses and to facilitate comparison. Qualitative reports were presented in narrative essay that were discussed as per the study objectives aligned with the theories and empirical study.

3.8 Legal and Ethical Considerations

The researcher adhered to all the rules regarding conducting research. The study's main objective was to determine the role of government integrated social programmes and promotion of urban security in Nairobi City County. The researcher sought to comprehensively understand how integrated social programmes in Kenya promoted urban security. The study was undertaken by the use of questionnaires and interviews appropriately. With respect to personnel, the researcher and the assistant adhered to ethical standards, students' code of ethics as per the University research policy guidelines.

Therefore, this research exercise was conducted freely and voluntarily. Respect confidentiality and privacy, holding individuals' rights to confidentiality and privacy was a central tenet that the researcher adhered to. The express consent was sought by ensuring that every respondent signs voluntarily the consent form. Moreover, the researcher adhered with the NACOSTI research permit which was acquired before proceeding for data collection.

3.9 Chapter Summary

Chapter three of the study has focused on the research methods for this research. In particular, the research design, the location of the study, and the study population have been determined. Also determined have been the data collection tools, data collection procedures, reliability and validity tests as well as ethical considerations. In the next chapter, the study delves into the presentation, analysis and discussion of the study findings. These findings have been presented, analyzed and discussed according to the study objectives.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the study presents the findings of the research. It begins by determining the response rate and the describing the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Finally, the chapter presents the findings, analyses, and discusses them according to the objectives of the study.

4.1 Response Rate

A total of 400 questionnaires were issued out across the sub-counties of Nairobi. Out of 400 questionnaires, 329 were filled and returned to the researcher. This represented a response rate of 82.25%. As Kothari and Garg (2019) have argued, a response rate of more than 70% enhances reliability and serves as an excellent sign of study outreach. For key informant, out of 31 anticipated interviews, 23 interviews were conducted and thus 23 KIs participated. This represented a response rate of 74.19%. The researcher was unable to reach the sub-county administrators of Njiru and Westlands.

Similarly, the researcher could not reach the leadership of Mathare, Embakasi, Westlands and Kasarani business communities. However, primary data was collected across all the sub-counties within Nairobi City County. This response rate was still above the minimum response rate as recommended by Kothari and Garg (2019). Table 4.1 illustrates the response rate of the primary respondents while table 4.2 illustrates the response rate for the key informants.

Table 4.1***Questionnaire Response Rate; Primary Respondents***

Sub-County	Sample (Target pop/N)*n(n=400)	Number of Respondent	Percentage (%)
Dagoretti	40	35	87.5
Embakasi	90	78	86.7
Kamukunji	24	16	66.7
Kasarani	71	62	87.3
Kibra	17	13	76.5
Lang'ata	18	13	72.2
Makadara	17	15	88.2
Mathare	19	14	73.7
Njiru	57	46	80.7
Starehe	19	15	78.9
Westlands	28	22	78.6
Total	400	329	82.25

Source; Data, 2024

Table 4.2***Interview Guide Response Rate; Key Informants***

Key Informant (KI)	Sample	Number interviewed	Percentage (%)
Sub-County Administrators	11 (one per sub- county in the sample)	9	81.8
County Security Members	2	1	50
Informal Sector Agencies	1	1	100
Business Community	11(one per sub- county in the sample)	7	63.6
State department for economic planning	1	1	100
Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)	1	1	100

Lead development partners in the county	4	3	75
Total	31	23	74.2

Source; Research Data, 2024

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Primary Respondents

Respondents were drawn from all the Sub-Counties of Nairobi. The study analyzed demographic characteristics of respondents in terms of age, sex, and education level. These elements are critical in demonstrating the category of individuals involved (directly/indirectly) with the government social programmes. Table 4.3 below summarises the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Table 4.3.

Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Variable	f (%)
Sex	
Male	181(55.01)
Female	148(44.98)
Total	329(99.99)
Age	
≤30 years	103(31.31)
31-40 years	141(42.86)
41-50 years	50(15.20)
≥51 years	35(10.64)
Total	329(100.01)
Education level	
Primary	42(12.77)
Secondary	121(36.78)
College	95(28.88)
University	71(21.58)
Total	329(100.01)

Source; Research Data, 2024

As shown in Table 6 above, a majority (55.01%) of the respondents were male while the remaining (44.98%) were female. In terms of age, the study established that 31.31% of the respondents were below the age of 30 years while 42.86% were between 31 and 40 years.

Only 15.2% of the respondents were between the age of 41 and 50 years while those above 51 years constituted 10.64%. With reference to education level, 12.77% had completed primary education and 36.78% had secondary education as their highest qualification. 28.88% had college education while 21.58% had acquired university education as their highest qualification.

4.2.1 Beneficiaries of the Integrated Social Programmes

The study sought to establish whether the participants were direct beneficiaries of the integrated social programmes within the county of Nairobi. The findings indicate that 184(55.9%) had directly participated and were direct beneficiaries of the integrated social programmes while 145(44.1%) had not directly participated in the integrated social programmes. Direct participation and being a direct beneficiary of the programmes offered the best in terms of experiences within the programmes. However, even those who had not directly benefitted from the programme in terms of employment derived indirect benefits such as improved sanitation within their locale among other benefits. Figure 3 below summarizes this finding.

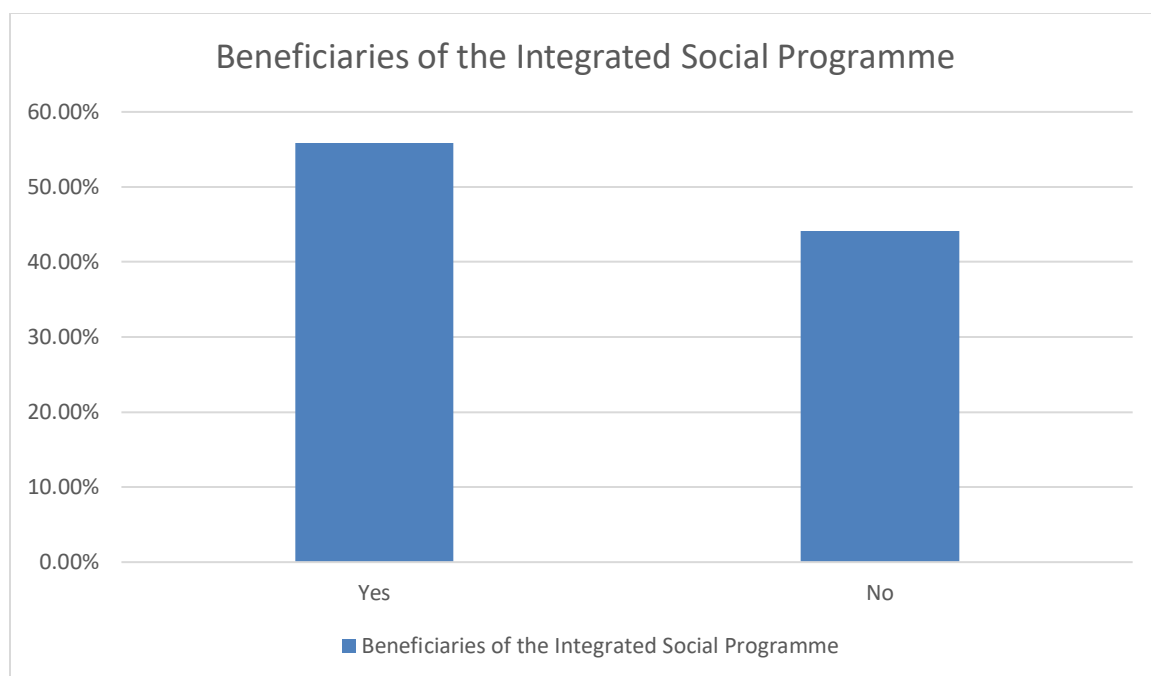


Figure 3. Beneficiaries of the Integrated Social Programmes; Source; Research Data, 2024

4.3 Key Components of Government ISPs in Nairobi City County that Influence Urban Security

The first objective of the study sought to determine the components of government integrated social programmes that influence urban security. First, respondents were asked to identify the ISPs that are or have been implemented within Nairobi City County. The findings indicate that the most common form of the ISP was *Kazi Mtaani* at 53.80%. The others that were identified included youth fund program (18.24%), and Cash Transfer Program (27.96%). Table 4.4 below illustrates this finding:

Table 4.4.

Integrated Social Programmes within Nairobi City County

	Integrated Social Programmes			
Sub-county	Kazi Mtaani	Youth Fund	Cash Transfer	Total
Dagoretti	13 (7.34%)	9 (15%)	13 (14.13%)	35
Embakasi	52 (29.38%)	12 (20%)	14 (15.22%)	78
Kamukunji	8 (4.52%)	3 (5%)	5 (5.43%)	16
Kasarani	27 (15.25%)	13 (21.67%)	22 (23.91%)	62
Kibra	7 (3.95%)	3 (5%)	3 (3.26%)	13
Langata	8 (4.52%)	2 (3.33%)	3 (3.26%)	13
Makadara	8 (4.52%)	2 (3.33%)	5 (5.43%)	15
Mathare	11 (6.21%)	1 (1.67%)	2 (2.17%)	14
Njiru	23 (12.99%)	10 (16.67%)	13 (14.13%)	46
Starehe	9 (5.08%)	2 (3.33%)	4 (4.35%)	15
Westlands	11 (6.21%)	3 (5%)	8 (8.70%)	22
Total	177 (53.80%)	60 (18.24%)	92 (27.96%)	329 (100%)

Source; Research Data, 2024

While explaining the forms of ISPs being implemented within the county of Nairobi, a key informant at Kasarani pointed out that:

“...Kazi Mtaani is really so ubiquitous to many people. Both active participant in the programme and others can clearly see what kazi mtaani people are doing. However, there are other social protection programmes such as youth fund programs and the social protection programmes like the cash transfers that often target vulnerable individuals in informal settlements.” (Key Informant Interview, 25th May 2024).

This view confirms the overall findings that Kazi Mtaani is the most common integrated social programme in Nairobi City. Despite this, other programmes are equally being implemented that may be targeting specific areas within the urban settlement. Another Key Informant while addressing the criteria for selection of direct beneficiaries into the programmes adds that:

“...the programmes especially the social protection ones such as the cash transfer does not benefit everybody. So, it’s possible that many people may not be aware of it. The cash transfer program targets financially vulnerable households in informal settlements. Such people may be the elderly or households that are led by children, people with disability, and people with terminal illnesses and so on. I will thus understand why Kazi Mtaani is so popular, but it is not the only programme that has been rolled out as part of the integrated social programmes.” (Key Informant Interview, 27th May 2024).

From this view, it is clear that other integrated social programmes exist. These programmes may be targeting particular individuals with unique social characteristics such as age,

financial capacity, physical attributes, such as People Living With Disabilities (PLWDs), and even individuals whose capabilities are limited by disease or any other conditions.

4.3.1: Activities Encompassed within the ISPs

The study also sought to find out the nature of activities that beneficiaries are engaged in within the particular ISP programmes. The respondents while giving their views identified several activities that were encompassed within the ISPs. Within Kazi Mtaani, the findings show that several activities were identified including, garbage collection, road maintenance, clearing sewer lines, and removal or blockades on water ways, and cleaning of rivers. Figure 5 below summarizes the findings on Kazi Mtaani.

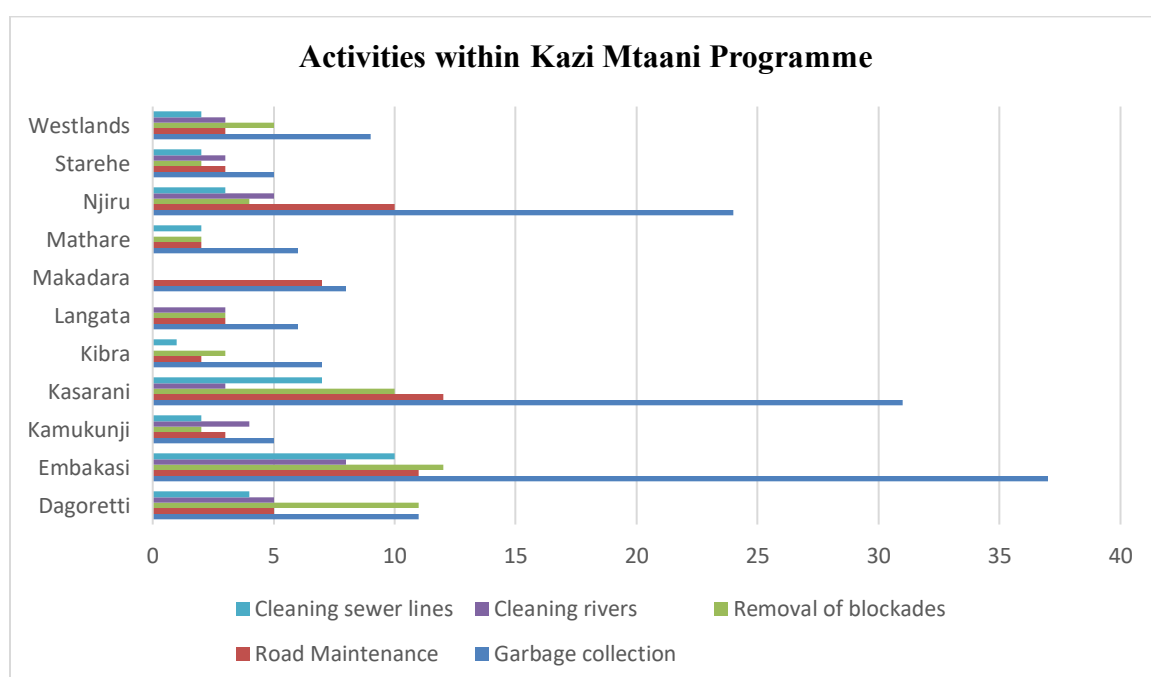


Figure 4. Activities within Kazi Mtaani Programme; Source; Research data, 2024

Across all the sub-counties that were/had implemented the Kazi Mtaani programme, garbage collection was the most common activity. Other activities that were performed

included the removal of blockages, road maintenance, cleaning sewer lines and cleaning rivers. One of the Key Informants pointed out:

“...during kazi mtaani, we usually engage the youth in sanitation programmes within the estates. Such activities include removal of garbage, clearing road reserves, general cleaning and other sanitation work.” (Key Informant Interview, 27th May, 2024).

Another program within the ISP was the cash transfer program. The findings of the study show that the cash transfer entailed provision of cash which was sent to the beneficiary through their mobile number. According to a Key respondent:

“...the cash transfer program is unique in the sense that its focus is exclusively on vulnerable individuals who meet certain criteria. The money is sent to the beneficiary through their registered mobile numbers. The amounts usually vary from Kshs. 2500 up to Kshs. 15,000 depending on the assessment on the level of need.” (Key Informant Interview, 24th May, 2024).

The cash transfer was preferred given the diverse needs of the people. As another Key informant points out:

“...the people have different needs and the cash allows them to be flexible. Some would want to buy medicine, food, pay for utilities, rent, fees, e.t.c.” (Key Informant 27th May 2024).

This indicates that the cash transfer programme was to cushion particularly those in the informal settlements from harsh economic conditions. According to Kisurulia et al., (2015), the cash transfer programs are significant in supporting livelihoods of the very poor

populations even within the urban setups. Chen et al., (2020) add that there are other benefits such as reduced dependencies that have contributed to reduced cases of HIV infections as a result of not soliciting for cash from others.

The other ISP that was identified was the youth fund program. The findings of the study show that the youth fund program generally targets to empower the youth by funding particular projects initiated by them. According to a key informant:

“ ... the youth fund programme is exclusively for the youth. The youth can be funded as an individual or as a group. The goal is to empower their small-scale ventures and encourage entrepreneurship. Sometimes women groups are also beneficiaries here as well. The consumption of the youth fund however is not very good as most of their businesses and ventures eventually, fail, they split up, or for other myriad reasons. This fund is given mostly in terms of loans.” (Key Informant, 25th May 2024).

This view shows that the youth fund programme targets the youth and sometimes women groups as well. The fund is given in terms of loans for their ventures and projects. The utilization of this fund however is low because of several challenges such as split-ups, business failure among others. As Issa and Kiruthu (2019) also established, youth funds have a great potential for growth. However, the perception that clouds it and the history of failure of most youth ventures must be overcome if this particular programme is to have meaningful contribution to the welfare of the youth.

4.3.2: Targeted Beneficiaries of the Integrated Social Programmes

The study further sought to determine the specific categories of individuals who are targeted by the integrated social programs. The findings have been summarized in the table below:

Table 4.5.

Targeted Beneficiaries of Integrated Social Programmes

Programme	Target f (%)
Kazi Mtaani	Youth and women -314 (95.44%)
	Elderly -2 (0.61%)
	PWDs -13 (3.95%)
Sub-total	329 (100%)
Youth Fund	Youth and women -316 (96.05%)
	Elderly -0
	PWDs -13 (3.95%)
Sub-total	329 (100%)
Cash Transfer	Youth -1 (0.30%)
	Elderly -256 (77.81%)
	PWDs -72 (21.88%)
Sub-total	329 (100%)

Source; Research data, 2024

The findings show that each of the integrated social programme focus on different targets. Kazi Mtaani largely focused on the youth and women (95.44%), while Youth fund focused on the youth and women (96.05%). The cash transfer programme targeted mostly the

elderly (77.81%) even though people living with disability equally benefitted from this programme (21.88%). According to a key informant:

“...each of the integrated social programmes had their key areas of focus. The Kazi mtaani programme generally targeted the youth and young women. The youth fund also focused on the youth while the cash transfer targeted the elderly and the persons who were disabled.” (Key Informant Interview 27th May 2024).

This finding concurs with the views of Ouma and Adésinà (2019) that social protection programmes are often biased towards certain sectors of the population. The programmes are designed to address the unique characteristics that ideally would be disadvantaged by the mainstream initiatives or that are missed by the mainstream government programmes.

4.4 The Implications of government Integrated Social Programmes on Urban Security in Nairobi County.

The second objective of this study was to find out the implication of the ISPs on urban security in Nairobi County. The study asked the respondents to identify the major causes of insecurity in Nairobi. The responses have been themed, collated and presented in the Figure 5 below:

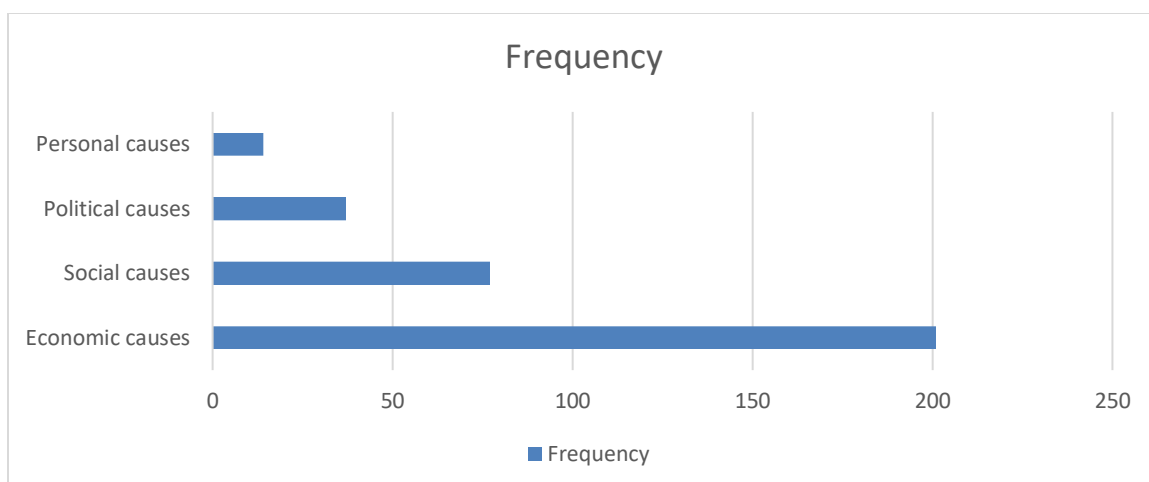


Figure 5. Causes of Insecurity in Nairobi County; Source; Research Data, 2024

According to the findings, the respondents identified several factors that caused insecurity within Nairobi City County. These were; unemployment, poverty, lack of adequate work skills, lack of education, broken and dysfunctional families, drugs use and abuse, influence from criminal peers, corruption, inequality, favoritism, psychological and other internal stressors. These factors have been themed as social causes of crime, economic causes of crime, political related causes of crime, and personal causes of crime.

As illustrated in Figure 4.3 above, respondents rated economic causes of crime as the leading causes of insecurity in Nairobi County 61.1% f (201). Social causes of crime constituted 23.4% f (77), and political related causes constituted 11.2% f (37). Those who associated crime to personal factors only constituted 4.3% f (14). These causes of insecurity identified by the respondents concur with the findings of Peter et al., (2018) who averred that the major cause of insecurity and crime in Nairobi city is the unemployment puzzle that Nairobi city is grappling with. Moreover, Mohamed (2022) has added that it is because of the economic and unemployment hardships that vigilante groups emerge in residential estates such as Kayole, Kibera and others.

According to a key informant;

“... the insecurity in the city has been caused mostly by the lack of employment. There are so many young people who are not engaged in any gainful activities yet they too have needs.” Key Informant Interview 15th June, 2024.

Another key informant pointed out further;

“...the youth have the energy to work but there are limited opportunities. The strain on their livelihoods and their families can actually drive them to crime.” Key Informant Interview 14th June, 2024.

The findings show that economic causes of insecurity and crime in the Nairobi City are the most widespread. These views confirm the primary respondents view on economic causes of crime. As such, programmes needs to focus more in addressing and ameliorating the economic causes of crime such as unemployment, poverty, mismatch of skills, as well as education.

4.4.1 State of Security Before, During, and After the Implementation of ISPs

The study further sought to establish the state of (in) security before the establishment and implementation of the Integrated Social Programmes (ISPs). Respondents across all the eleven sub-counties gave varied responses as summarized in the Table 9 below:

Table 4.6**State of Security prior, during and after Implementation of ISPs**

Sub-county	Before ISP Process						During ISP Process						After ISP Process					
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5	
Dagoretti	7	17	10	1	-	35	1	2	2	21	9	35	8	11	10	3	3	35
Embakasi	16	15	36	8	3	78	2	7	6	45	18	78	11	13	35	16	3	78
Kamukunji	1	3	8	1	3	16	1	1	2	8	4	16	1	1	7	3	4	16
Kasarani	5	7	39	6	5	62	2	5	6	44	5	62	8	10	32	6	6	62
Kibra	3	5	4	1	-	13	-	-	1	9	3	13	1	1	8	2	1	13
Langata	2	5	4	2	-	13	-	1	1	10	1	13	2	5	5	1	-	13
Makadara	1	4	8	1	1	15	-	-	2	8	5	15	-	2	9	2	2	15
Mathare	1	2	10	1	-	14	-	1	2	7	4	14	-	2	6	4	2	14
Njiru	4	5	33	2	2	46	-	1	3	32	10	46	1	4	31	6	4	46
Starehe	-	3	9	2	1	15	-	-	2	10	3	15	-	2	6	4	3	15
Westlands	-	-	13	7	2	22	-	-	2	17	3	22	-	-	13	8	1	22
Total	40	66	174	32	17	329	6	18	29	211	65	329	32	51	162	55	29	329

Source; Research Data, 2024

Table 9 above has illustrated the findings on the state of security across the sub-counties under study before the implementation of the ISPs, during the implementation of the ISPs and after the implementation of the ISPs. There is a general consensus across all the sub-counties on the poor state of security before the implementation of the ISPs. This feeling of insecurity was replicated in nearly all of the Sub-Counties with the exception of

Westlands. During the implementation of ISPs across the sub-counties, there is a general improved state of security across all the sub-counties. However, the improved security was not sustained since upon concluding the ISPs, the data showed a slow return of the incidences of insecurity. These findings are further illustrated by Figure 6 below:

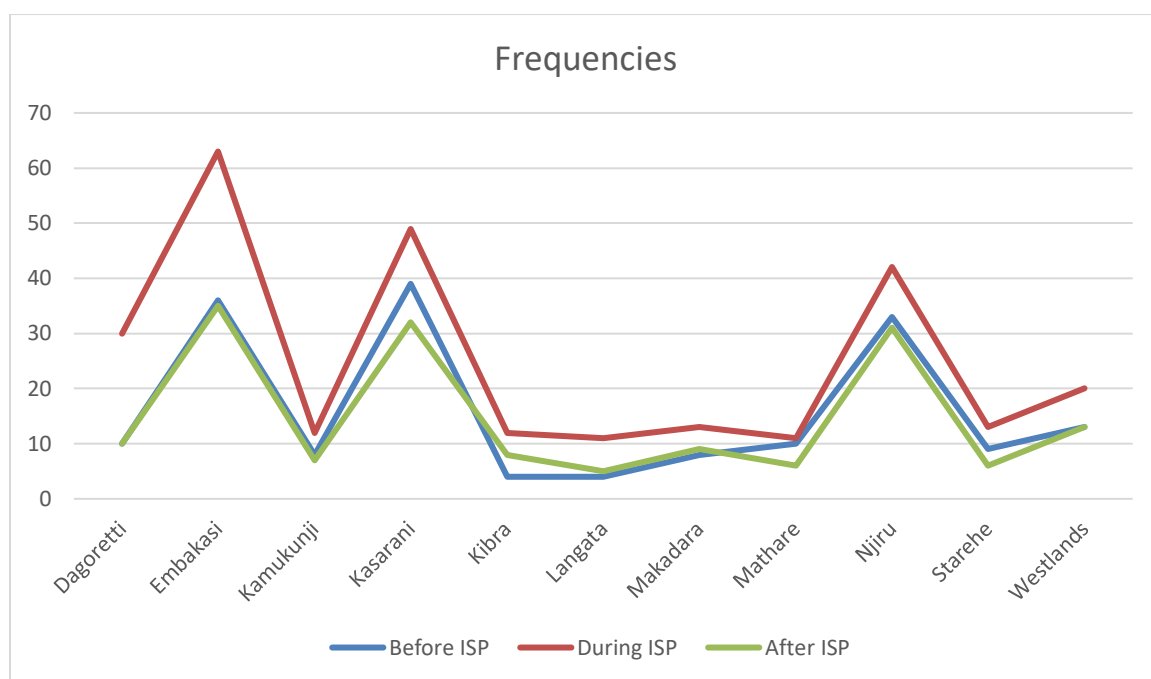


Figure 6. State of Security Before, During, and After the Implementation of ISPs; Source; Research Data, 2024

As illustrated in figure 4.4 above, there was improved security across all the sub-counties during the implementation of ISPs. On the contrary, after the implementation of the programmes, the insecurity slowly cropped back to the areas. As one key informant pointed out;

“...the programmes are essential in providing income and work engagements for the young people across the sub-counties. This way they have subsistence that can sustain them. The only challenge is durability of the programmes as most of them are supported by

government and other development partners who may be limited in terms of financial resources.” Key Informant Interview 14th June, 2024.

While it is clear from the findings that ISPs are critical to addressing the insecurity in the city by tackling the unemployment problem, the state of insecurity crops back as soon as the programmes are exhausted. As De Filippi et al., (2020) also pointed out, there is more to urban security than merely relying wholly on social programmes that risks the creation of dependency syndrome. To this end, the authors suggested robust urban planning mechanisms to address crime hotspots in particular problem locations. They add that policy makers need not to be quick in arriving at a cause-and-effect relationship or even falling close to concluding that participants in the ISPs are synonymous to criminals when the ISPs are not available. Similarly, another key respondent pointed out;

“...while the crime may be rising when the ISPs are not being implemented should not be taken to mean that participants and beneficiaries of ISP engineer conditions of insecurity.”

Key Informant Interview, 13th June, 2024.

The respondents gave several reasons on how the ISPs influence security. Across the sub-counties, the respondents pointed out that; the programmes provide livelihood to beneficiaries, they reduce idle time, exhaust the energy of the beneficiaries in essential activities and are a form of social control. One respondent pointed out;

“...these programmes are good. These people who are directly involved in them would be just roaming the estate here with nothing substantive to do.” Respondent, 11th June, 2024.

Another added:

“...for the young men and women, drugs and substance abuse are really reduced when they are engaged in the kind of maintenance works within the estate.” Respondent, 10th June, 2024.

The ISPs are also critical in enhancing community values and collective responsibility. As one respondent pointed out:

“...during the engagements and performance of activities, the beneficiaries are able to integrate with one another and with the members of the estate. This is essential if we need to have lasting peace, security and support for everyone.” Respondent, 10th June, 2024.

A key respondent pointed out:

“...the ISPs often engage the most vulnerable individuals within the estates. These people thus see that that they can be of value to the neighborhoods and thus improves their self-esteem.” Key Informant 12th June, 2024.

Makario, (2023) has underscored the critical role of empowerment programs in addressing social ills within urban suburbs. ISPs are thus fundamental in addressing the insecurity and other social problems that have almost colonized certain parts of Nairobi city.

4.4.2 Implications of Social Integrated Programmes in Nairobi City County

Further, the study sought to establish the level of agreement on the implications of ISPs within Nairobi City County. Table 4.7 below summarizes the findings.

Table 4.7**Implications of ISPs on Urban Security**

Implications of the social integrated programmes in Nairobi City County on maintenance of urban security.	Mean	Standard Deviation
Integrated activities have improved active community policing by the community members through registers and accountability	3.389058	3.031746916
Empowerment opportunities through income generation thereby security of majority in the urban set up.	3.598784	3.224149001
Community engagement through dialogues and consensus with developmental partners leading to integration and peace.	3.844985	3.427938138

Source; Research Data, 2024

The results show that majority of the respondents agreed with the first statement that ISP activities improved and enhanced community policing efforts and also encouraged accountability. This is illustrated by a mean of 3.389 which was above the average mean of 2.5. Similarly, this was confirmed by a positive standard deviation of 3.032. Similar findings were also replicated in the second statement in which majority of the respondents agreed that empowerment opportunities that lead to income helped enhance urban security. This was illustrated with a mean score of 3.598 and a standard deviation of 3.224. The third statement also showed respondents agree that community engagements with developmental partners led to peace. This was confirmed by a positive mean score of 3.844 and a standard deviation of 3.428.

These findings concur with the assertions of Mutahi and Kimari (2023) that urban social programmes that encompass the youth are fundamental to building sustainable security frameworks and peaceful neighborhoods. Teresia, (2023) adds that within slums and inner-city estates, the programmes ameliorate the poverty levels that could be a precursor to crime, violence and insecurity.

4.5 The Challenges Affecting the Realization of Government ISPs within Nairobi City County

The study further sought to establish the challenges facing its successful implementation across Nairobi City County. While social protection programmes are instrumental in the enhancing urban security as has been established by this study, several factors exist that undermine their effective implementation.

4.5.1 Scope of the ISPs

The first challenge that was identified was with regards to the scope of the programmes. Generally, the respondents pointed to the limited scope in terms of the areas of coverage of the programmes. As one respondent pointed out;

“...these programmes are selected only to certain parts of the city. Even when conducted in the estates, not all estates are covered.”

Coverage and scope of the ISPs are fundamental to addressing the needs of the locales as well as ensuring participation of all who are eligible. As Okoth (2021) argued, scope involves the aspects of inclusion of all parties. It is geared towards ensuring that all are involved in the activities of the programmes and benefit from them in the same manner.

To address the scope concern, one key respondent averred:

“...these programmes are resource hungry. It is not possible to address all the issues or cover all the areas. The selected areas are those that need the social programmes the most and the selected participants are the most in need of these programmes.” Key Informant Interview, 12th June, 2024.

This assertion was confirmed by Salifu and Kufoalor (2024) when they pointed out that unsustainable funding, and irregular payment cycles are among the factors that determine the benefactors of ISPs. However, the authors point out that while funding may be a major challenge with many ISPs, some of the programmes often target areas and individuals that are ideally “well-off”. To this end, the scholars point to instances of corruption, cronyism, favoritism, tribalism and other factors.

One respondent agreed with Salifu and Kufoalor (2024) assertions. He argued;

“...those who select participants in these programmes are very corrupt. They want some money upfront and almost half of your salary when they engage you. The pay standards are so irregular that you can’t tell the basis at all. Take for instance, we all collect garbage and open up sewer lines, I earn Kshs. 600 per day while my other partner earns Kshs. 850. There are others who even earn less than me. When you raise the issue, you go home and no more work for you.”

This sentiment is fundamental in getting a glimpse at the real challenges of the ISPs in Nairobi. Mulugeta Woldegiorgis, (2022) adds that social programmes are marred with so much inequality because of a lack of clear policy framework on aspects such as gender, work hours, remuneration, working conditions, labour practices among others. These grey

areas within ISPs could be, and is often exploited to the detriment of the beneficiaries. Okello (2020) has pointed to the effectiveness of ISPs in poverty reduction and by extension addressing the insecurity in urban set-up. However, if poverty and insecurity need to be reduced, the allegations of corruption, favoritism, tribalism, cronyism, disproportionate remuneration, limited scope, and funding needs to be comprehensively addressed.

4.5.2 Length of the ISPs

Another challenge that was uncovered by the study was the duration and length of the ISPs. There was a lack of sustainability with the programmes and thus the beneficiaries often found themselves without work and without notice. As one respondent pointed out;

“...initially we were told the exercise would run for three months. It has only lasted for three weeks. We have only been paid for two weeks. No one seems to know what has happened and whether we will be paid for the week that is now pending.”

The unpredictability of the length of implementation of ISPs had made the beneficiaries worry about the longer-term impacts and sustainability of the programmes. A key respondent however pointed out that:

“...these programmes are initiated upon availability of funds. The people we engage need the money. We cannot allow them to commit their labour and at the end of the day, we cannot pay them. The outcome would be far much worse.” Key Informant Interview 12th June, 2024.

While funding remains at the core of success for any ISPs, Devereux and Kapingidza (2020) have argued that much of the funding has been by external actors. Such actors, they

argue, come in the name of development partners, transnational actors, the international development community, and bilateral donors such as Department for International Development (DFID), Irish Aid, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), European Union (EU) among others. Overreliance on such external actors may render a country susceptible to external control and a lack of sustainability of ISPs should external funders withdraw.

4.6 Policy Framework for Government ISPs in the Promotion of Urban Security within Nairobi City County.

Policies anchor programmes to the political, economic, social and legal ends. Policies are used to bridge gaps of social, economic, and political inequalities that a section of the people may be facing. According to the Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA, 2020), policies are important instruments to addressing inequalities and promoting affirmative steps towards an equitable, just, and equal society. Within social programmes, policies cement the programmes and ensure there are sustainable in the long-run. As such, policies within ISPs are instrumental in addressing several challenges that the implementation processes face.

4.6.1 Level of Awareness of ISP policies

The study sought to establish whether there was awareness of the existence of government policies in the area of social programmes. The findings are summarized in Figure 8 below.

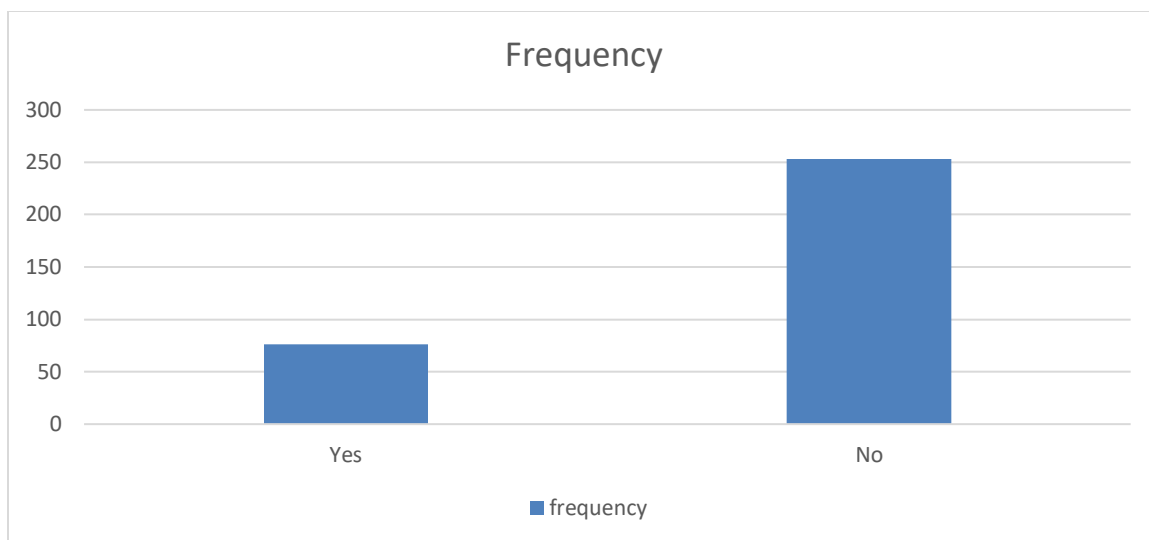


Figure 7. Level of Awareness of ISP Policies; Source; Research Data, 2024

The findings show that 76 respondents indicated that they were aware of existing government policy on social programmes. This was 23.1% of the respondents. On the other hand, majority of the respondents indicated that they were not aware of existing government policy on social programmes. This constituted 76.9% of the respondents.

The Cash Transfer programme was the most common programme among the 76 respondents. This confirmed the averment of Sigu (2024) that “*Inua Jami*” programme was the single most common social programme in Kenya. The lack of awareness of existence of policies by the majority of the respondents suggests a lack of awareness campaigns in this area. Ouma (2020) has argued that while social programmes are crucial in tackling social ills and improving the welfare of individuals, very few people are in fact concerned about whether the programmes have a policy framework.

A respondent argued;

“...I don’t know whether a policy exists but I think there isn’t any. Why would we be paid disproportionately if there was a policy?”

A key informant however pointed out that there were programmes that were run under the state department for gender and affirmative action, and the Ministry of Public Service. He argued:

“...the policy framework exists under the line ministry. For instance, the Cash transfer programme, the Kazi Mtaani programme and the hunger safety net programme are all anchored on the Kenya National Social Protection Policy and the Constitution of Kenya.”

Key informant Interview, 12th June, 2024.

Another Key informant added:

“...the policies and law exist. Maybe awareness is the problem.” Key informant Interview 11th June, 2024.

There exists policy that anchor the social programmes such as the Kenya National Social Protection Policy of 2011. Also existing are several social protection programmes such as the Cash Transfers and the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP). There is a bill, the Social Protection Bill of 2024 that once passed will anchor future ISPs.

4.6.2 Steps in Anchoring ISPs in Nairobi City County

The study has to establish the kind of steps and initiatives that need to be taken to solidify social programmes in Kenya. The respondents pointed out that there is need to involve more stakeholders in the running and management of social programmes. Other steps that were identified included, the need to have an independent legislation on the integrated social programmes, and the need to involve county government in developing and implementing the programmes. Figure 9 summarizes the findings.

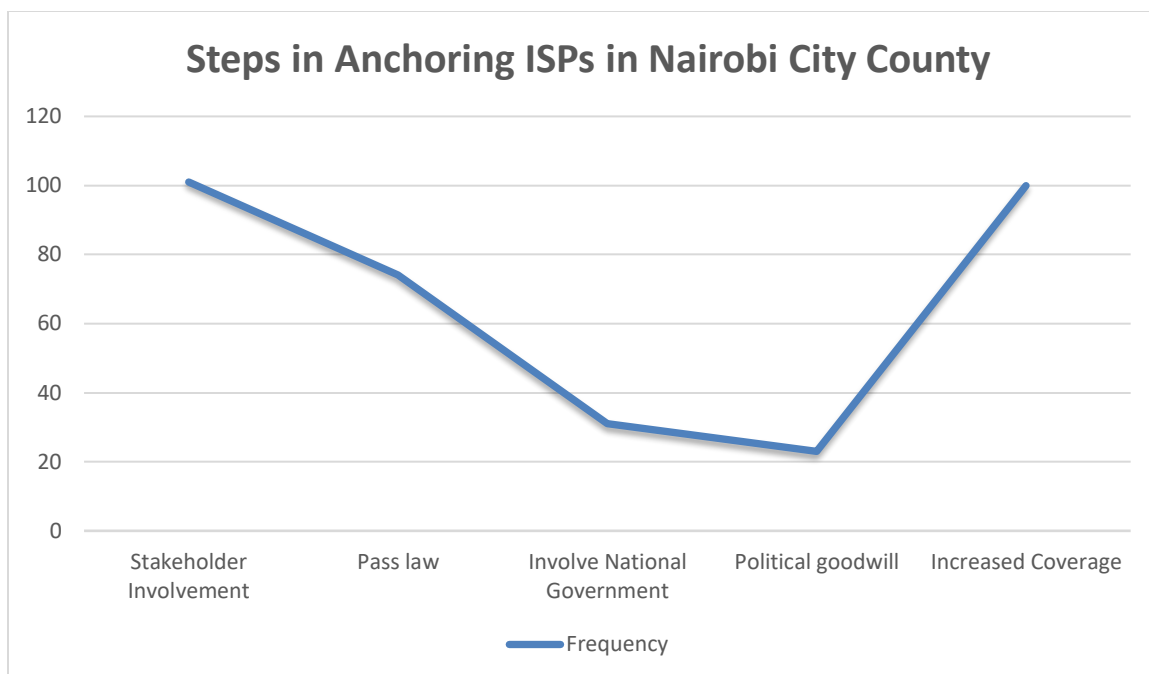


Figure 8. Steps in Anchoring ISPs in Nairobi City County; Source; Research Data, 2024

The findings have shown that there is need to enhance stakeholder involvement f (101, 30.9%). Other steps that are essential include increasing the ISP coverage f (100, 30.4%), pass laws f (74, 22.5%), involve the national government, f (31, 9.4%), and seek political will f (23, 7.0%).

4.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter focused on the presentation, the analysis, and the discussion of the study findings. The presentation, analysis, and discussion have been provided according to the objectives of the study. In the next chapter, the study provides the summary, conclusion, and recommendations that are derived from the study findings. The summary, and recommendations has been provided based on the findings of each study objectives.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the study presents a summary of the study findings highlights the significant features under the four objectives. The summary, conclusions and recommendations are based on the thematic discussion of results as per the objectives of the study.

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 Key Components and Mechanisms of Government Integrated Social Programmes in Nairobi City County that influence Urban Security

The government Integrated Social Programmes (ISPs) as implemented in Nairobi City County are constituted of the Kazi Mtaani at 53.80%. The others that were identified included youth fund program (18.24%), and Cash Transfer Program (27.96%). The study has also established that the Kazi Mtaani programme in Nairobi City comes in many forms. It contains within it several activities such as garbage collection, road maintenance, clearing sewer lines, and removal or blockades on water ways, and cleaning of rivers.

The youth fund programme generally targets to empower the youth by funding particular projects initiated by them. The study has found that the programme is a critical component of the government agenda to create and support youth initiatives and to enhance job creation. While this programme uptake and infiltration in Nairobi City County was minimal compared to the Kazi kwa Mtaani programme and the Cash Transfer Programme, it had a great potential to transform the lives of the youth by empowering their ideas, inventions and innovations.

The study also established that Cash Transfer programme was also contained within the ISPs. The cash transfer programme targeted the elderly and people with disabilities (PWDs) and who are incapable of financial independence. The study has established that most beneficiaries of the ISPs emanate from the slums and other economically weak neighborhoods. These programmes reduce their dependency and also reduce their chances of getting involved in crime or risky lifestyles. In summary, the ISPs have generally benefitted the elderly, and those whose financial capabilities have generally been considered low.

5.1.2 The Implications of Government Integrated Social Programmes on Urban Security in Nairobi County

The ISPs have had several implications for urban security in Nairobi. The study sought to establish the state of security prior to the implementation of the ISPs, during the implementation, and after the implementation of the ISPs. The findings have shown that across all the sub-counties where the study was conducted, there was poor state of security before the implementation of the ISPs.

During the implementation of ISPs across the sub-counties, the study established a general improved state of security across all the sub-counties. However, the findings of the study have revealed that the improved security was not sustained since upon concluding the ISPs, the data showed a slow return of the incidences of insecurity.

The findings of the study have also shown that enhanced financial and economic conditions of individuals influence urban security and safety while deteriorating financial and economic conditions of individuals had negative effects on the overall state of security

within the neighborhoods in particular and the city in general. The findings have further shown that ISPs enhance community relations and improve community policing efforts. Moreover, the findings have shown that ISPs are an essential part of peace integration and building.

5.1.3 The Challenges affecting the Realization of Government Integrated Social Programmes Objectives in the Promotion of Urban Security within Nairobi City County

While their implications for urban security are quintessential, ISPs are affected by several challenges. The findings have shown that several challenges undermine the effectiveness of the ISP programmes. First, the ISPs programmes require constant funding. The limited financial resources have limited the scope of the programmes significantly. The findings have shown that often the programmes are suspended because of strain in finances. This means that primary and secondary beneficiaries have to wait until funds become available. The findings have also revealed the operational challenges that undermine the successful execution of the programme agenda. There is a lack of criteria in terms of payment as it appears to be haphazard. Also, the eligibility criteria are not clear and thus a gap exist that could be exploited for corruption.

5.1.4 Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework for Government Integrated Social Programmes in the Promotion of Urban Security in Nairobi City County

The study findings have revealed while there exist policies upon which ISPs are anchored, awareness of the policies is low. Only 23.1% of the respondents confirmed to be aware of the existing policy framework that anchor the ISPs. This is shocking given that ISPs are implemented the most in urban areas such as Nairobi City County. Moreover, there was a variation in terms of awareness of particular programmes. The findings have shown that

both the cash transfer programme and the Kazi Mtaani programme were the most populous of ISPs programmes.

Furthermore, the study findings have shown that there is a bill, the Social Protection Bill of 2024 that once passed will anchor future ISPs and will address other challenges including prosecution of individuals who are involved in the misappropriations of ISP funds. This is one way of anchoring the place of ISPs not only as a social programme but also as a crime mitigation measure.

5.2 Conclusions

In conclusion, the role of ISPs as an urban crime mitigation measure is just evolving. With high levels of fragility among urban populations especially those who dwell in slums, ISPs have become fundamental lifesaving programmes for them. While addressing the levels of poverty may be their main objectives, ISPs have equally achieved improved security and safety within neighborhoods and across the city.

ISPs have various components that make it up. Targeting different categories of individuals, the programmes have been able to benefit directly those employed and supported by them while also indirectly addressing the security needs of the urban population. The implications of ISPs on urban security have been significant. The levels of insecurity during the times of implementation of the programmes have been better than during times when the programmes are suspended.

While ISPs face several challenges which the study has established, there is need to support the programmes because of its potential benefits especially for urban security. The challenges that hinder effective implementation of ISPs thus should be fully addressed.

While the policy and legal frameworks exist, enacting a law in the area of ISPs will anchor the programmes within the law.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings, the study provides the following recommendations:

5.3.1 Recommendations for Policy

ISPs should be properly funded in order to address the shortfall of financial that derail the adequate implementation of the programmes across the Nairobi City County. Financing is pivotal step towards sustainability of the programmes. If the benefits (direct and indirect) on urban security is to continue, the ISP programmes financing should be guaranteed.

There is need to expedite the legislative processes pertaining the Social Protection Bill of 2024. This law will anchor several ISP programmes and ensure their legal sustainability. It will also address minor implementation challenges that the study identified as undermining the effectiveness of the ISPs in general.

5.3.2 Recommendation for Practice

Awareness campaigns should be carried out especially on the scope of various ISPs that are being implemented across the Nairobi City County. As has been revealed by the study, there is little awareness especially on the policy frameworks that anchor the programmes.

5.3.3 Recommendations for Further Research

This study has been conducted within Nairobi City County. While the findings may be reflective of similar studies in other cities in Kenya, the study recommends that a similar study should be conducted in other urban parts of the country. This will reaffirm the findings of this study and equally give unique insights that will help improve urban security.

The study also suggests that there is need to conduct research on the role of various stakeholders within ISPs. Stakeholders are fundamental in determining the effectiveness of programmes. This way, their influence in within the ISPs can be established to enhance urban security.

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Appendices

Appendix I: Letter of Introduction

Dear Respondent,

I am a postgraduate candidate at Africa Nazarene University pursuing Master of Science in Governance and Security. As part of my academic programme, I am carrying out a research survey seeking to determine the role of government integrated social programmes in promotion of urban security in Nairobi County. You are welcome to participate in this survey by responding honestly and objectively to this questionnaire. The information collected will be treated with confidentiality and will only be used for the purpose of this research. Your contribution in facilitating the success of this study will be highly appreciated.

Thank You

Appendix II: Research Questionnaire

This questionnaire seeks to gather data on the “Effectiveness of Government Integrated Social Programmes in Promotion of Urban Security; A Case of Nairobi City County, Kenya.” You have been selected to participate in this study by providing answers to the best of your knowledge on specific questions. Your participation is voluntary and the information you provide will be held in confidence and used for academic purposes only.

SECTION A: Demographic Data

A1. Gender

a) Male ☐

b) Female ☐

A2. Age bracket

a) Below 30 years	☐	c) 41-50 years	☐
b) 31-40 years	☐	d) 51 years and above	☐

A3. Education Level

a) University	☐	c) Secondary	☐
b) College	☐	d) Primary	☐

A4. State your sub-county. Select from the list below.

- | | |
|------------------|-----|
| Westlands | [] |
| Dagoretti North | [] |
| Dagoretti South | [] |
| Langata | [] |
| Kibra | [] |
| Roysambu | [] |
| Kasarani | [] |
| Ruaraka | [] |
| Embakasi South | [] |
| Embakasi North | [] |
| Embakasi Central | [] |
| Embakasi East | [] |
| Embakasi West | [] |
| Makadara | [] |
| Kamukunji | [] |
| Starehe | [] |

A4. Are you a beneficiary of any Integrated Social Program within Nairobi City County?

Yes []

No []

SECTION B: To identify key components of government integrated social programmes in Nairobi City County that influence urban security.

B1. List some of the Integrated Social Programs initiated by government in Nairobi City County.

Kazi Mtaani

Youth Fund Program

Cash Transfer Program

Any other.....

B3. Of the above-mentioned types of social integrated programmes, which of them are your best choices in terms of supporting integrated and cohesion/fighting crime in your area?

B3. At individual level, which of the above social integrated activities/programmes you have mentioned that you have benefited from?

.....

B4. What activities/tasks are included in within Integrated Social Programmes in Nairobi City County?

.....

B5. Do you think the Integrated Social Programmes have been implemented well?

B6. Who are the targets of the Integrated Social Programs in Nairobi City County?

Youth []

PWDs []

Elderly []

Any other.....

SECTION C: To establish the implications of government integrated social programmes on urban security in Nairobi County.

C1. What are the main causes of insecurity in urban setups?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

C2. What was/is the security situation prior to the implementation of Integrated Social Program in your sub-county?

Very good []

Good []

Bad []

Worse []

Worst []

C3. What was/is the security situation during the implementation of Integrated Social Program in your sub-county?

Very good []

Good []

Bad []

Worse []

Worst []

C4. Integrated Social Programmes have a positive effect on urban security.

Yes []

No []

C5. If yes, please elaborate on how the programmes influence urban security

.....

.....

.....

.....

C6. What other achievements (if any) do you think the Integrated Social Programs realize?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

C7. The following statements refer to the implications of the social integrated programmes in Nairobi City County for maintenance of urban security.

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree. 1 = strongly disagree (SD); 2=Disagree (D); 3= Neutral (N); 4=Agree (A); 5= strongly agree (SA) you must guide your respondents accordingly:

Implications of the social integrated programmes in Nairobi City County for maintenance of urban security.	SD (1)	D (2)	N (3)	A (4)	SA (5)
Integrated activities have improved active community policing by the community members through registers and accountability					
Empowerment opportunities through income generation thereby security of majority in the urban set up.					
Community engagement through dialogues and consensus with developmental partners leading to integration and peace.					

SECTION D: To assess the challenges affecting the realization of government integrated social programmes objectives in the promotion of urban security within Nairobi City County.

D1. What challenges (if any) have been associated with the implementation of Integrated Social Programs?

.....

.....

.....

.....

D2. Are the ISPs evenly implemented across all the sub-counties of Nairobi?

Yes []

No []

Please elaborate

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

D3. Are the remuneration levels sufficient/adequate to address/cushion against daily demands?

Yes []

No []

Please elaborate

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

D4. What challenges (if any) have been associated with the implementation of Integrated Social Programs?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

SECTION E: To determine the policy framework for government integrated social programmes in the promotion of urban security in Nairobi City County.

E1. Are you aware of an existing law/policy on Integrated Social Programs?

Yes []

No []

If yes, please state

.....

.....

.....

E2. Which of the following should the government do in terms of anchoring Integrated Social Programs? Select all that apply.

Stakeholder involvement ☐ []

Pass law/regulations ☐ []

Involve the national government ☐ []

Seek political goodwill ☐ []

Increase coverage ☐ []

Any

other.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

E3. What gaps exist in the policy formulation at the county level? Select from the list.

No policy ☐ []

Lack of public participation in the policy ☐ []

Haphazard enforcement

[]

Any other

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Appendix III: In-depth Interview Guide with Key Respondents

This in-depth interview guide seeks to gather data on the “Effectiveness of Government Integrated Social Programmes in Promotion of Urban Security; A Case of Nairobi City County, Kenya.” You have been selected to participate in this study by providing answers to the best of your knowledge on specific interview questions. Your participation is voluntary and the information you provide will be held in confidence and used for academic purposes only.

Part A: Respondent Profile

1. Kindly introduce yourself
2. What criteria is used to select participants into the Integrated Social Programme?
3. Are the programs addressing the insecurity needs of the target areas/sub-county within Nairobi City County?
4. Who are the financiers of the programs?
5. Which government agency/county government department is involved with the in the enforcement of the program?
6. Are there any challenges in so far as Integrated Social Program policies and laws are concerned?
7. What is/has been the state of security before the implementation of Integrated Social Program?
8. How are sustainability options for the programs ensured?

9. Is there form of accountability exercise undertaken by the project implementers to ensure the objectives of such programmes are implemented effectively?
10. What activities/tasks are included in within Integrated Social Programmes in Nairobi City County?
11. Within your current occupation, are either directly or indirectly contributing to your local community security needs?

Appendix III: Introduction Letter By University



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29th April 2024

RE: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Virginiah W. Mwangi (20M01DMGP037) is a bonafide student at Africa Nazarene University. She has finished her course work and has defended her thesis proposal entitled: -

“Effectiveness of Government Integrated Social Programmes in Promotion of Urban Security: A Case of Nairobi City County, Kenya”.

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

Prof. Rodney Reed
Deputy Vice Chancellor, Academic & Student Affairs

Appendix IV: Research License by NACOSTI

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