ROLE OF VIGILANTE GROUPS IN CRIME MANAGEMENT IN KARIOBANGI NORTH, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA

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DECLARATION

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

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my family for their massive support that made this dream a reality and mainly my children Angel and Ella, who made me stronger and more fulfilled.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would chiefly like to thank the Almighty God, who gave me the strength and the ability to be able to work on this research. My appreciation goes to supervisors Dr. Anthony Odek and Dr. Daniel Otieno, who provided skilled guidance and assistance in the completion of this research. Their comments and appropriate feedback were highly valuable to the content of this work.

ABSTRACT

The idea of crime management has been everywhere as long as there have been crime, safety and security concerns. Owing to a myriad of factors, many states have failed to offer adequate security and protection, resulting in self-help vigilante groups. This study aimed to investigate the role of vigilante groups in the management of crime in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County. The objectives of the research study were; to determine the reasons for the emergence of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County; to discover the activities vigilante groups engage in to manage crime in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County; to examine the success of vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County and to establish strategies that can be adapted to support vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County. The broken window theory and the social disorganization theory were applied in this study. The research targeted the residents of Kariobangi North, Nairobi County. Descriptive survey design was employed in the study where both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. Questionnaires and interview schedules were utilized to gather necessary information from the respondents. Sampling was done using stratified sampling and purposive sampling techniques. Police officers, the local chief, and his assistant and members of Nyumba Kumi community policing were involved as key informants. A sample size of 120 respondents was used in the study. Qualitative data were analysed using content analysis method and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The findings of the study revealed that vigilante groups exist in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County. These groups engage in a wide array of activities that help in managing crime in the area. It was established that their activities in Kariobangi North had impacted positively on crime management. The findings may inform policymakers to come up with appropriate policies and legislation to deal with crime in the country. The findings of the study may also provide additional insights into the role of vigilante groups in crime management. The study concludes that insecurity is the main reason for the emergence of vigilante groups. Vigilante groups engage in a number of activities, both positive and negative. Vigilantism in the area has resulted in better management of security by complementing formal security management agencies. Several strategies can be put in place to support vigilante groups in crime management. The study recommends that the government and other stakeholders should come up with youth empowerment programs to reduce the high rate of unemployment and idleness, which leads to crime. Vigilante group activities should be regulated by the government to ensure that vigilantes only engage in positive activities, sensitization on the role of vigilante groups to be done at the community level and strategies be put in place to support vigilante groups' role in crime management.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following terms are defined as follows in the context of this study.

Crime: Refers any act or omission violating the stipulated criminal law of the state and punishable by the state (Owen, 2012)

Crime management: Refers to all activities and steps taken to prevent the spread and commission of crime (Marx, 1998)

Police: Refers to criminal justice system branch that is concerned with fighting crime as well as maintenance of order and law. (Wilson, 2012)

Vigilante groups: This refers to groups that are formed and funded by community members to fight against crime and protect lives and property of individuals (Abrahams & Levi, 2013)

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

BWT: Broken Window Theory

CBCP: Community-Based Crime Prevention

IEBC: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission

KHRC: Kenya Human Rights Commission

KIM: Kenya Institute of Management

KNBS: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

NPS: National Police Service

PAGAD: People against Gangsterism and Drugs

SPSS: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

SSG: Security Sector Governance

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the study context, identifies the problem statement, study purpose, outlines the research objectives, scope of the study as well as the significance; additionally, it elaborates delimitations of the study, expounds on the limitations of the study as well as assumptions of the study. Both theoretical and conceptual frameworks are also covered in the chapter.

1.2 Background of the Study

Vigilantism is a phenomenon that has evolved. According to Culbertson (1990), American vigilantism was a frontline response to reality and the threat of crime. This is because those who settled in the areas of Deep South and Old West were unprotected from any threat by the justice system. Law enforcers were not in existence, nor were there regular court sessions or even jails or prisons to apprehend lawbreakers. Therefore, with the lack, a legal structure, correctional facilities or official means for reparation of complaints, victims as well as their allies felt they had an obligation to periodically track down and capture perceived offenders and take the law and justice into their own hands (Bakker, 2016)

It is worth noting that during that time, committees of vigilantes existed as associations of men working voluntarily to fight overstated or even made-up dangers to their families, societies, belongings, power, and privileges. The establishments were short-term, typically had formal orders, a chain of commands that are strictly defined, paramilitary rituals, and written bylaws. Their leadership included local business people, owners of plantations, ranch owners, professionals as well as

merchants drawn from the elite of frontline society. Conscripted from the middle strata, the members' wrath aims were singled out largely from the marginalized groups and lower classes. Victims were blacklisted, harassed, expatriated, whipped, tarred and feathered, contrived, maimed and even killed by the vigilantes (Bakker, 2016)

Mexico has a long history of vigilantism (Grayson, 2011). Legal defence history in native populations, which at times exercised self-governance, also existed in Mexico. Communal police institutions established in Guerrero in the 1990s show significant differences from the vigilantes of 2013 and vigilantes in general because of their legality (Salgado, 2013). Other groups of security that are legal consist of neighbourhood watch associations, which, instead of using force against criminals, generally report them to the police (Vilalta, 2013). Like other countries, Mexico has also seen lynching and comparable forms of vigilantism. In 2013, five violent street justice acts were reported in Mexico City with several more in the year 2014 (Fuentes, 2014).

In order to have justice availed to perceived lawbreakers, citizens have, over time, taken the law into their own hands throughout Mexico. Grillo (2009) contends that acts of vigilantism have been on the rise in Mexico since the year 2000. During these years, vigilantism in Mexico has frequently been uncategorized – crowd violence or conceded out by families and friends of a victim. Nevertheless, a few vigilantes started appearing in various corners of the country in 2006 with the beginning of Mexico's militarized "war" on illegal drugs (Phillips, 2016)

In Slovakia, at a time when there were mass immigrations of people passing through their land. Germanova, Dzhambazova & Bienvenu (2016) states that after a period of rousing up fears about Muslim migrants and foreigners, the People's Party of Slovakia decided to take action. The leader of the assemblage stood conceitedly at the facade of the main railway station in Zvolen, Slovakia, announcing that a new group of volunteers would kick-start passenger patrols in trains to have the "decent citizens" of Slovakia safe from minorities and criminals. This means that vigilantes are a phenomenon that has dominated countries far and wide.

Vigilantism in South Africa was present even in the era before 1994 as a means for communal association and for averting persons from working together with the apartheid system and from fighting back and guard when the public was penetrated by security agents (Minaar, 2001). Those mistrusted as working together with security agents were marched as examples to show the deadly penalties of being a traitor. Over time, the vigilante predispositions turned towards resolving political differences between the oppressed. To this day, this practice remains predominant. The political fanaticism evolved to daring assaults of blacks-on-blacks that resulted to family and relatives and relatives at times being forced to execute even their siblings (Minaar, 2001).

In Kenya, vigilantism has been in existence since the pre-colonial era (Gross, 2016). According to Human Right Watch and Centre for Law enforcement and education (2002), vigilante and other self – defence groups that operate in Kenya have origins that go deep into the history of the country. Some local communities maintained their own armies for the purpose of guarding their territories against the danger of attacks

from bordering societies. Some equivalents can be drawn among these clusters generated by local groups for their own protection, and the more lately made self-defence groups despite the fact that there was no equal present-day organization at that time.

According to (Schuberth, 2018) vigilante patrols in slums and around Kenyan metropolises are frequently viewed as an appropriate and legitimate response to security challenges and lack of access to institutions of justice. Besides taking the role of police vigilantes ensures provision also provision of water, electricity, and lighting. There is also a complex hate-love association between public and vigilantes. While vigilantes safeguard localities, they are also viewed as gangs that extort resources and money from businesses premises and residents in the area of their operations.

However, whereas the failure of the criminal justice system and formal crime management is hardly arguable, controversy ensues in the effectiveness of community-based crime prevention (CBCP) practices in spite of the widespread commonness of the practices. Vigilante groups increase in present-day Kenya, including Kariobangi North, Nairobi County is a reaction to criminality and crimes that have increased in degree, range, and volume. Evidently, styles, techniques of action and complexity has changed between 1998 and 1999 (wake of the fourth republic) and the seeming inability of the National Police Service (NPS) to rise up to the occurrences.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Vigilante groups could have a positive role in crime management given that despite their ban in Kenya, they continue to operate with the support of the community who

see them as a solution to the rising wave of crime particularly in urban areas where the response towards crime by the authorities has occasioned severe worries regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of the state's security authorities. The security agencies' ineffectiveness may be owing to the fact that they are not sufficiently staffed and equipped. Additionally, corruption, as well as lack of public cooperation, is a challenge (National Crime Research Centre, 2012).

Kariobangi North in Nairobi County, Kenya, is coupled by different issues of insecurity, including pickpocketing, muggings, mobile phone snatching, housebreakings, and robbery with violence. According to Saferworld UK (2008), the periods preceding elections repeatedly lead to crime increase with criminals taking advantage of the highly charged political atmosphere to steal from residents. In addition, crime level in the village is exacerbated by the social and physical situations that include high poverty levels, high rate of unemployment, and activities such as selling drugs such as bhang, shallow and unlit streets (National Police Service Act, 2011).

Accordingly, the experience of slum dwellers blatantly illustrates that people living in slums are threatened with violence and insecurity (Amnesty International, 2007). Eke (2002) states that ordinary men and women in order to make sure their safety and that of their families have made several sacrifices from time immemorial. Consequently, vigilante groups appear to be acquiring more importance as agents of crime control.

Research has focused on the adverse effects of vigilantism among them perpetration of civil rights violations. On the other hand, there exists a knowledge gap in terms of

how these vigilante groups are contributing to the management of crime. Omboto (2013) argues that vigilante groups' members have taken the law into their hands by punishing suspects of crime even by way of killing. A study conducted as a follow up on the initial findings on '*sungunsungu'* activities in Kisii County by Kenya Human Rights Commission (2011) reports numerous human rights violations by the vigilante groups.

Okeke (2013) in his study about "Community Policing, vigilante security apparatus and security challenges in Nigeria: a lesson from Britain and Igbo traditional society of Nigeria" indicated issues such as poor community policing, failed state machinery, declined security, poverty and unemployment among others to be behind the formation and proliferation of vigilante groups.

This study sought to establish the role of vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County, Kenya.

1.4 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County.

1.5 Objectives of the study

i. To determine the reasons for the emergence of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County.
ii. To investigate the activities vigilante groups engage in to manage crime in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County.
iii. To examine the effectiveness of vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County.

iv. To establish strategies that can be put in place to support vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County.

1.6 Research questions

The study endeavoured to answer the following set of specific questions:

i. What are the reasons for the emergence of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County?
ii. What activities do vigilante groups engage in to manage crime in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County?
iii. Have vigilante groups been effective in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County?
iv. What strategies can be put in place to support vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County?

1.7 Significance of the study

The significance of the research is the importance of the study to relevant stakeholders (Mogeni, 2011). It has both practical and theoretical implications. Viewing from the practical point of view, the findings of this study may be of value to the Kenyan government especially in relation to the extent to which vigilante groups are of help in the reduction of security challenges and could help the government in formulating the necessary policies and legislation in relation to crime management. The study is similarly of countless benefits to agencies of law enforcement such as the National Police Service, in their quest for police reforms as a way of enhancing security sector governance (SSG). It highlights areas in which vigilante groups could help in improving security.

To the general public and citizens of Kenya, this study helps them understand more about vigilante groups and their role in regard to crime management and will, therefore, empower them in making decisions regarding security issues and the greatest way out to crime.

From a theoretical perspective, the study adds to the present literature on vigilantism. The study may also form the foundation for further study by researchers into the area of vigilante groups and their role in crime management in Kenya.

1.8 Scope of the Study

Scope refers to all that was covered in the research undertaking (Kothari, 2014). It outlines the extent of content addressed by the study so as to bring a clear picture and, at the same time, provide acceptable answers to the research process (Obwatho, 2014).

The study focused on explaining the role of Vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County. Thus, Kariobangi North constituted the geographic scope of the study. Crime is a global problem that calls for concerted efforts both at the international and local fronts, and the study seeks to establish these facts. Data were mainly collected from the residents of Kariobangi North who were targeted using questionnaires and Key Respondents: Police officers, Local administrators (Chiefs and Assistants) and 'Nyumba Kumi' community policing members using interview schedules

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

Delimitations in a research project refer to the act of identifying the limits or boundaries of territorial coverage during the research process (Simon, 2011). It

defines the boundaries set for the study. This study was delimited to the scrutiny of the role played by vigilante groups in the management of crime. At the same time, the study delimited itself to Kariobangi North, Nairobi County alone. It is, however, thought that the findings will be replicated in other areas that experience insecurity.

1.10 Limitations of the study

Limitation refers to the influence that cannot be controlled by the researcher. They entail the challenges that the researcher cannot control that places restrictions on research work (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The first limitation relates to the provision of security information. Many people were reluctant to provide such information because of the sensitivity of the subject owing to fear of persecution. Nonetheless, the scholar ensured the respondents understood that the research was merely academic and confidential, and therefore, they were required to participate freely and voluntarily. Lack of time for participants to fill the opinion poll questionnaires and make responses to interview likewise limited the study. The researcher gave the respondents sufficient time to fill the questionnaires and also tried to work within their schedules to ensure maximum participation in research interviews. At the same time, Kariobangi North is a densely populated area that made it hard logistically to narrow the sample size; the researcher, however, obtained a representative sample size using stratified sampling and purposive sampling techniques to get the requisite sample for the study.

1.11 Assumptions

The word assumption is defined as an expectation assumed as correct and cannot be controlled by the researcher. Assumptions are normally seen to guide the study arguments and aid evidence generation and guide conclusions (Leedy & Ormrod, 2010). In this study, the researcher’s assumption was that the respondents would give

accurate and truthful information in their responses and that they would cooperate during the study and provide the required information without any reservations. The researcher also assumed that were vigilante groups existing in Kariobangi North and that they informally contribute to crime management. However, the nature of what they do in the management of crime is not explicit.

1.12 Theoretical framework

The theory is a systematic and articulate ordering of models, ideas, and concepts with the purpose of constructing meaning to elucidate, deduce, and shape a drill (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). A theoretical framework provides a background that describes and introduces the theory relevant to the study. The framework can be used in explaining the existence of the research problem under the study (Obwatho, 2014). This research will be steered by two theories, the Broken Window Theory (BWT) and the Social Disorganization Theory. The two theories are used because of their complementary roles in explaining the variables of the study.

1.12.1 The Broken Window Theory

The main proponent of this theory is Philip Zimbardo (1969). It deals with crime control and prevention within the community. The Broken Window Theory (BWT) explains the extent to which informal policing structures may be efficient and effective in crime management in some communal aspects, as compared to formal policing structures consisting of "strangers" (Zimbardo, 1969). The Broken Windows Theory tends to suggest that minor forms of public disorder popularly known as broken windows may lead to serious crime and a descending spiral of decay within cities or urban centres. Wilson and Kelling (1982) state that untended behaviour leads to community control breakdown. A key part of this theory is the perception of untended disorder (Weisburd, Hinkle, Famega, & Ready, 2011).

Broken Window Theory holds that it is only members of the community that can be able to safeguard themselves from crimes. This is grounded on the point that community members live within the community and therefore know the potential criminals and how best to control them. The main standard of casual policing structures is constantly maintaining law and order by various members of communities. Thus, in agreement with the main opinion of broken windows theory, which emphasizes that relentless police availability makes a community less encouraging to criminals and crime. An increased presence of police and employments of casual rules and ways as well as laws can make a community seem less confused and safer, thereby growing the presence and the participation of inhabitants in their community and dropping rates of crime (Palmiotto, 2000).

The other assumption of BWT is that offenders who reside near victims tend to commit most neighbourhood crimes. In other words, most crimes are generally a local problem that needs local solutions. The theory also submits that a flaw somewhere in the community with no one present or vigilant enough to take care of it makes it become worse and may bring about a serious breach in security to members of the community. The contribution of this theory to the study is that there is a possibility vigilante groups can be effective in dealing with crime because they consist of community members who are privy to the community issues.

However, critics allege that the theory side-lines the need for formal security provision by the state actors like the police. As much as community policing is key, it

cannot supersede the role of police and the government who have a constitutional mandate to provide security.

1.12.2 Social Disorganization Theory

The other theory that guided this study is social disorganization theory. This theory has been useful in understanding neighbourhood effects on crime and continues to be used in different ways today (Sampson, 2012). Researchers Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay from the University of Chicago began a series of studies in 1929 using records showing that rates of delinquency, criminality along with commitment to correctional facilities in the City of Chicago varied by area. Mostly, slums near the city centre had the highest rates with reductions as the distance increased from the city centre except in commercial and industrial areas outside the central district, which had some of the highest rates (Shaw and McKay, 1942). This perspective has been challenged by recent emergent theories.

According to Kornhauser (1978), social disorganization exists once a community's structure and culture are unable to implement and express its resident's values. According to this theory, a crime-free community is a common value among neighbourhood residents. In principle, neighbourhoods that are disorganized socially are unsuccessful in fighting crime. At this point, other mechanisms are employed by the affected communities to counter the absence of social control, and in the case of Kenya, the vigilante moved in to fill the gap. From this perspective, this study employs this theory in arguing that since the gap of security provision was widened, communities living together collectively decided to bridge this gap by the formation of these groups in order to provide security to them.

Over the years, a lot of criticisms have been levelled against social disorganization theory, mostly, which is echoed in contemporary versions of the theory. For instance, Bursik (1988) posits that the social disorganization theory is defective as its argument is that social networks of people living in any community are restricted to other same community members and that by studying communities using cross-sectional data adopts that the physical and social structure of the community will remain stable over time. Furthermore, Kubrin and Weitzer (2003) contend that the theory acts as if each community subsists in a fizz and proposes that future research drawing upon this theory includes in one way or another larger cultural background measures and the urban political economy which both obviously influence the community structure.

Social disorganization theory is relevant to the study as it seeks to explain the existence of social problems such as unemployment and crime in Kariobangi North, which leads to the appearance of vigilante groups.

1.13 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is an edifice which the researcher has confidence in greatly explains the advancement of the phenomenon that is to be researched (Camp, 2001), Arranged in a logical organization; a conceptual framework provides a visual display or picture of how the ideas in a study related to each other (Grant & Osanloo, 2014). In this case, this refers to the relationship between the dependent and the independent variable. The conceptual framework in the study was formulated by speculating on the existing relationships and interconnectivity between the specific objectives. Figure 1.1 shows the conceptual framework used in this study

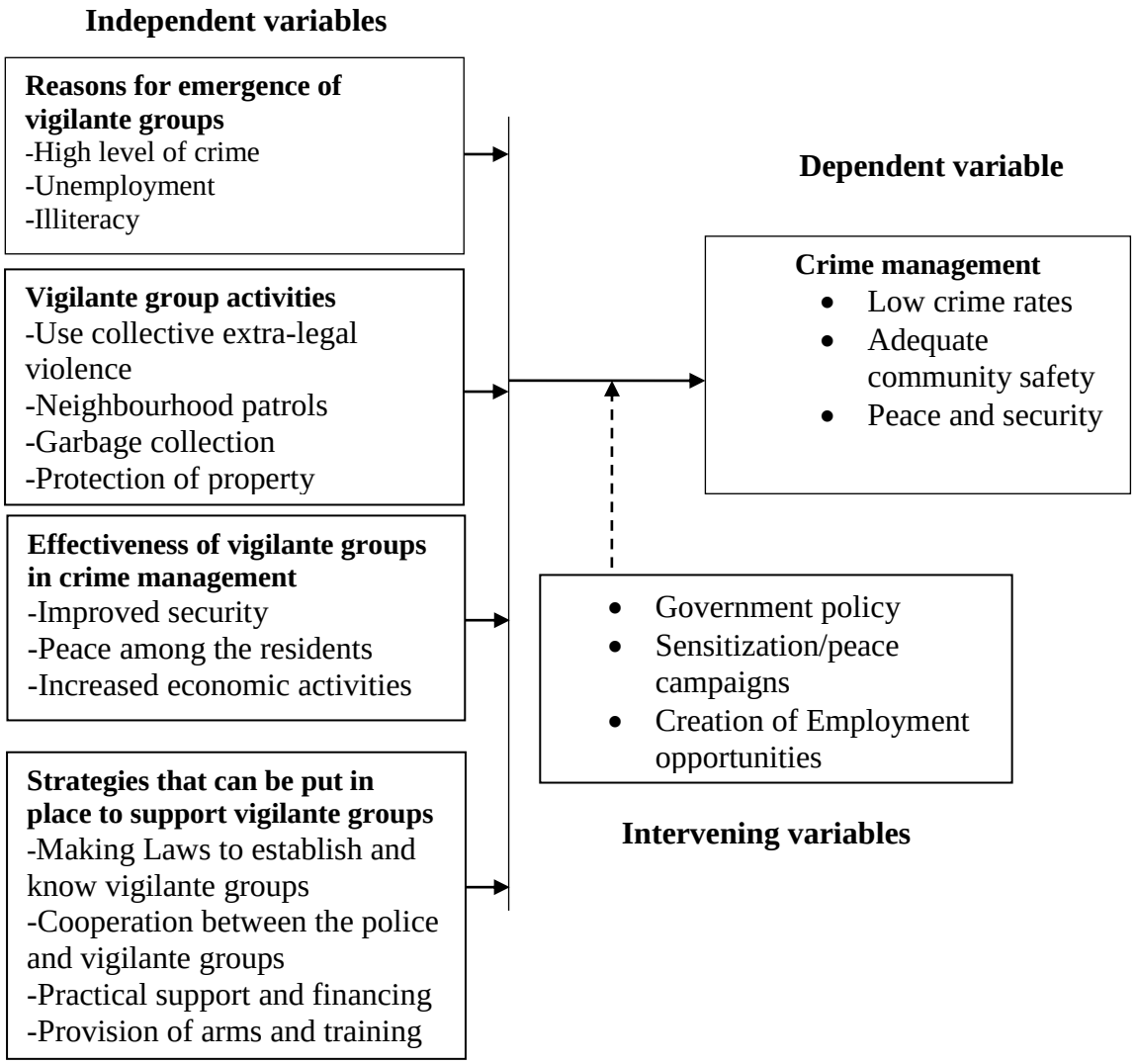


Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework

This study conceptualizes that vigilante groups may have an effect on crime management. The relationship between the independent and dependent variables in the study are revealed by the directional arrows in the theoretical framework. The conceptual framework in this study was established by speculating on the interactions and interconnectivity between variables of the study. In this research, the independent variable is vigilante groups, which include reasons for emergence of vigilante groups, vigilante group activities, effectiveness of vigilante groups in crime management and strategies that can be created in support of vigilante groups. The dependent variable is the management of crime whose indicators are adequate community safety, low rates

of crime, peace and security in Kariobangi North as vigilante groups manages crimes. The intervening variables include actions such as employment, government policy for instance, ban of vigilante groups, sensitisation on the advantages and disadvantages of vigilantism and peace campaigns. These actors could eventually have an effect on vigilante groups' involvement in crime management

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The chapter aims at swotting related literature about vigilante groups and crime management. Literature here becomes an imperative phase in the process of research, and this makes the research problem clear. This also helps the researcher to get conversant with pertinent theories to tie the research. The chapter also aims at widening the theoretical understanding of the role of vigilante groups in crime management. It also finds main knowledge gaps related to vigilante groups and their role in in crime management. This chapter is structured as follows; theoretical review, empirical review, a summary of review of literature and research gaps.

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review

Kothari (2014) suggests that theoretical literature is an asset of traditions that guides any research work. The theoretical literature elucidates the path of research thereby firmly grounding it in theoretical paradigms. Generally, the purpose of the theoretical literature is making the findings of research more significant, satisfactory to the theoretical ideas in the field of research and therefore ensuring generalizability. They help in research stimulation whereas ensuring the extension of knowledge by giving both course and stimulus to the research inquiry. They also enrich the practicality and rigour of research. Therefore, it is not an overstatement for Imenda (2014) to state that the theoretical literature gives life to a research. Without theoretical literature, any research is problematic for readers in establishing the academic position and the fundamental factors to the researcher's claims. This makes the research messy and not applicable as contributing considerably to the expansion of the limits of knowledge.

Several scholars view the concept of vigilantism differently. According to (Gross, 2016) vigilantism is the act of taking the law in one's hands; a kind of do-it-yourself justice when turning to all other recognized means fails. Originally, to be 'vigil' means to be in a continuous state of alert, and vigilantism therefore implies an occurrence where groups are organized with the aim of detecting dangers. The main purpose of vigilante groups is to enforce order where legal authorities are overwhelmed or lack adequate capacity. However, many such groups evolve into gangs that become a law unto themselves.

According to White (1983), the notion of taking 'the law' in one's hands as one of the conceptions of vigilantism comes with its challenges; firstly, it infers an engagement with government machinery. Ostensibly, taking charge of the law can be equated to challenging the capacity of the government and state to contrivance law, justice and order. Since this ability is eventually based strong-arming, vigilantism can be considered the domination of the state on authentic violence which is one of the vital features of modern state sovereignty. Vigilantism in this case appears to break the domination and seem as a competitor to agencies of the state in their quest of public lawfulness. However, vigilantism, in this case is perceived as efforts by civilians to complement state security at the communal level.

For this reason, the study pursued to establish the role of the vigilante groups in performing these functions.

Vigilante groups can be viewed as part of a larger form of casual security sensations usually termed as popular justice, community policing or collective justice (Lar, 2015). In most cases, these terms are applied indiscriminately since they have common features, but more specifically, the term vigilante groups are related to the contemporary Spanish adjective often used to mean ‘watchful’ or ‘guard’ especially when used as a noun. The term also has Latin origin which takes the adjective *vigilantem* (nominative vigilans) to mean being careful, watchful or anxious (Eswaran & Cerulli, 2014).

During the 19th Century through Thomas Dinsdale’s popular vocabulary and his study about Montana vigilantes, a group of people who organized themselves to fight against local Sherriff considered corrupt and any group of people or individual who crossed their path the word “vigilante” was integrate into North America English (Cited in Nel, 2016). This is also the period the term vigilant society attracted a lot of interest (Lar, 2015). In the contemporary English, vigilante is used along other words like being vigil and vigilance to mean watch, wake or watchful. These words are basically Germanic in nature, though they have common ancient Indo-European origin together with their Latin root (Nel, 2016). The concept has been associated with a plethora of non-state security actors who were common in the United States. This ranged from the Cowboys in western epics, to self-help security groups that were found along the streets of New York City and San Francisco (Eswaran, & Cerulli, 2014).

Vigilante groups take many forms, though this depends on how they are categorised. According to (Gross, 2016) typology of classic and neo-vigilantes, vigilante groups

can either be crime control vigilantes or social control vigilantes. These two forms of vigilante groups are mutually exclusive. According Brown's categorisation, the crime control vigilante groups include groups of people who tend to discipline people they believe are criminals including thieves, outlaws, and fugitives from justice (Gross, 2016). Given this understanding, these groups be 'bounty hunters' in the sense that they seek to benefit from enforcing discipline on those that are considered outlaws. In Kenya, vigilante groups have been reported for seeking financial rewards fin order to protect the members of the community. Some vigilante groups seek social control by providing regulations which seek to control those that may deviate from moral structures of the community. For example, some groups protect the locals from external migrants who may seek to take over their jobs. This may include illegal immigrants taking away jobs from the locals, males who are engaged in seducing other people's wives (Bakker, 2016). The third type according to the (Gross, 2016) typology of classic and neo-vigilantes is the mixed type which include those who go after criminals like drug dealers since they are perhaps equally worried about the drug dealings rime as they are about their children getting into drug addiction.

In his study about the place of informal security in Nigeria, Ogbozor (2016) identifies four major forms of vigilantism, they include: neighbourhood or community vigilante; those formed along tribal lines in order to protect the interest of the tribe; those established along religion and those sponsored by the states. The study provides useful insights on how to distinguish the various types of vigilante groups. The study was also conducted in Nigeria which brings about regional differences. The other weakness of the study relates to lack of clarity about the various forms because one group may have one or more features of other group. For example, a group organized

along tribal line may also be state sponsored. Therefore, it is problematic to distinguish between and among the various types of vigilante groups. The current study seeks to clarify on the various types of vigilante groups found in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County.

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

Empirical review refers to techniques involved in acquisition of information through direct and indirect observations. The method of information acquisition here demands evidence where a person's observation is quantitatively or qualitatively analysed. This analysis is normally supported by responses to the questions of research displayed by the researcher.

2.3.1 Reasons for the emergence of vigilante groups

High crime level is the main motivation behind people to taking the law into their own hands (Attafuah, 2008). The ever increasing crime rate has most often been attributed to low police to citizen ratio, inadequate resources for crime detection and prevention and poor public to police relationship (Masese and Mwenzwa, 2012). Accordingly, the communities have devised self-protection mechanisms. The self-protection mechanisms mainly involve the formation of vigilante groups within communities affected by crime.

Awuni (2007) provided other explanation when he indicated that 'mob justice' came into existence because of corruption within the police, poor relations between the community and the police, ineffective policing, absence of visible policing, corruption within the judicial system and poor service delivery.

This prerogative presented by Awuni (2007) was buttressed by Yankson (2013) when he opposed that judicial inefficiency is among of the major motives that steered to mob. Nonetheless, Harris (2001) brought a clearer point of view by who posited that after 1994, vigilantism in South Africa re-emerged as a result of expectations regarding democracy, these were discontent and disenchanted anticipations concerning economic and political change. Additionally, the author made assertions that vigilantism is labelled as a demonstration of feelings that is motivated by frustration and disappointment. Therefore, from this viewpoint, vigilantism is not only about depression of seeing individuals who were arrested for serious crimes moving on the streets but also represent a high degree of dissatisfaction with the justice system, and disappointment with democratic government.

The feeling of disenchantment with present-day ascendency as asserted by Harris (2001) is cited in the criminal justice system as a whole and sluggish provision of municipal services which initiates individuals to felonious activities. In conclusion Harris (2001) furthermore made assertions that vigilantism is positioned on hypothetical and definite ineptitude of the criminal justice system as a whole, collected with the emotion that personalities feel feeble, and taking the law into their own hand is a way of empowering themselves.

The expansion of slums and the rapid urbanization has led to slums without basic services for instance lack of police presence. The acuteness of crime challenge has led to organized criminal groups and gangs filling this vacuum extorting, kidnapping and violently robbing the local population. The ineffective African crime response has also resulted into public distrust and fear, bleeding state institutions of their legitimacy

and undermined economic development of the society. This has given birth to a culture of impunity. The violent crime is linked to the weakness of police department. The institution of police is underfunded, understaffed and majorities are not trained. Majority of Africans rarely meet police officers and thus do not view them as a source of protection (Hove, Ngwerume, & Muchemwa, 2013).

According to Andreassen and Barasa (2012), the culture of impunity for violation of human rights as installed and demonstrated after the 2007 election is a serious problem in Kenya. They address the vigilante groups' situation and the state's way of dealing with the pandemic, resulting to enormous extrajudicial and indiscriminate executions. They therefore note that in many local communities, notably in central province, local vigilante ("self-defence") groups were operating in large scale in response state institutions failure in upholding law and order.

Van Der Spuy and Rontsch (2008) found that inadequate state ability to offer protection as well as security has resulted into self-help reactions on the side of people including the formation of vigilantes. In most occasions the public invites politicians' decisions to institutionalize the position of vigilante assemblage as the case of famed "Bakasi Boys" in eastern Nigeria

Politicians in Kenya have become opportunistic by banking on the joblessness and idleness of youths to employ them as private armies. Some of these groups are identified Kosovo Boys, Taliban, Jeshi la Mzee, Mungiki and Sungusungu among others whose members are recruited as personal bodyguards to some politicians (National Crime Research Centre, 2012)

2.3.2 Activities vigilante groups engage in to manage crime

In his article about conceptual discord, meaning and strategies of vigilantism, Moncada (2017), brings out collective use of extra-legal violence while responding to alleged crime as one of vigilantism structures. Moncada's work is important to this study because the author comes out with one dimension and attributes that distinguishes the concept of vigilantism. The main short-come of the study is that it is not grounded on experimental evidence or any theoretical framework.

Actions by vigilante groups varied substantially in Mexico. Vigilante groups in many cases held protests at government buildings (Cabrera, 2013), or in a show of force conducted patrols in their neighbourhood (Martinez and Ocampo, 2013). Vigilantes also set up roadblocks in a bid to catch members of criminal organizations (Gil, 2013). Vigilante groups detained suspects of crime and carried out their own trials in some occurrences (Covarrubias & Cervantyes, 2013). They at times engaged in fire fights with organized crime groups over control of certain towns in the state of Michoacán (Carrion, 2014). Vigilante groups in rear circumstances captured local city halls arresting members of the police forces they considered corrupt (Garcia, 2014)

Schuberth (2013) in his article about challenging the weak states hypothesis using the case of vigilantism in South Africa and Brazil associates vigilante groups with "organized extra-legal movements whose members tend to take the law into their own hands" mainly for purposes of protecting themselves and the community. The author however, notes that the vigilante groups cannot be successful on their own but have to get social approval from the community. The author also highlights on the fact that the groups tend to take the "law into their hands". Although the study provides useful

background information about features of vigilante groups, it is neither based on theoretical foundation nor empirical facts.

In yet another attempt to identify key structures of Vigilante groups, Lar (2015) employed historical base approach with qualitative methods in order to give specific explanations for the roots and changing nature of vigilante groups in the society. The author established that most of the vigilante groups were largely informal. The other observation is that it involved ‘a voluntary activity involving active citizens, including voluntary agents, lacking state legitimacy. The author makes one strong point that is relevant for understanding features of vigilante groups. First, the study submits that vigilantism is a relational occurrence by virtue of the fact that they are usually informal as opposed to the normal security organs of the state. However, this description may not apply in totality especially in cases where the groups are state sponsored.

According to Umeobika (2012), Vigilante groups are better placed to smoke out criminal establishments in their communities more effectively in comparison to police and other law implementation agencies because they exist in the same society and are familiar to the people and the environs. This is therefore a good influence for them to achieve their roles. The groups provide quick and prompt rejoinder to calls of emergency and then afterward notifies to the police

2.3.3 Effectiveness of vigilante groups in crime management

Vigilantism is a universally extensive but exact circumstance occurrence. In a historic viewpoint, there are various instances of vigilante groups. Some recent examples include the Bakassi Boys of Nigeria, the Pink Gang in India, and PAGAD in South

Africa. Notably, Vigilantism is not an occurrence limited to delicate states in the global but can also ensue in prosperous parts countries and regions. For instance, in North America, vigilantism is celebrated and often observed in a positive light, as residents ensuring control their own safety and security, thereby establishing independence (Malone, 2012).

In Nigeria, vigilante groups have been involved in fighting Boko Haram militants who are described to have killed more than 20,000 people since the year 1999. Report by Okoli (2017) indicates that largely, the participation of vigilante groups in counter-insurgency operations despite being a subject of contentious debate has helped in improving security for some communities while on the other hand concerns are also being raised that they could pose a threat in the long run because of their heavy-handed approach including violations of human rights, extra-judicial killings, criminal impunity, and extortion. The report also indicates that there are three models of vigilante groups. Communal neighbourhood guard is the first consisting of village-based vigilantes devoted to defending the community, the second the village hunters' guild that consists of traditional pursuers, hunters, and community warriors that intervene to reinforce the operations and the third are the government recognized Civilian Joint Task Force. According to the Relief Web report by Okoli (2017), the emergence of vigilantes has greatly contributed to fighting the Boko Haram insurgency and also supported and supplemented Nigeria's armed forces mostly in the areas of proletarian recce and intelligence.

Oyagi (2016) carried out a study about the part played by vigilante groups in crime controlling in municipal centres, using the case of Suneka Township in Kisii County.

The author established that although the groups were regarded as illegal, they significantly reduced criminal activities not only within the study area but the whole region at large. Specific crimes that had reduced significantly following the presence of Sungusungu included rape, thefts, assaults, among others. The study is important to the current study because it is based on empirical evidence. The author, though, does not clearly bring out the causal relationship between the presence of the vigilante group and reduced crime incidents. There may be other factors which had led to the decline in crime levels in the area.

Chikwendu, Nwankwo & Oli (2016) in assessing the impacts of casual policing arrangements in relation to delinquency management for sustainable development using a case of Anambra State, Nigeria, utilized cross-sectional survey design with a total of 600 respondents with 18 and above years. After analysis, the authors observed that the informal policing structures were significantly recognized as crime management agents within the area of study. Some of the roles played by these groups included partnering with the police, maintenance of a constant presence with the community in order to prevent any potential criminal activity while also acting as rapid response to insecurity in order to prevent crimes. The authors call for the need to effectively control crime through a synergistic association between the police and vigilante groups within the community.

Muchira (2016) investigated the use of community policing as a stratagem for criminality management in Kirinyaga County of Central Kenya. An aggregate of 200 respondents partook part in the study that utilized survey design using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The results revealed that community-based

policing contributed to some degree of reduced crime rates. Muchira's study is relevant because it helps in the understanding of the extent to which community policing can assist in the reduction of the crime rate. However, it focuses on community policing in general. Vigilantism is just but a sub-set of community policing.

Kimberly and Vaughn (2015) explore the effects of the level of community policing implementation within smaller agencies and cities on crime. The author individually studied variables such as partnerships, security assignment, type problem –solving, the use of information, and training but found no significant contributions to the changes in the rates of criminal activities. The authors also insist that community policing does not flow in one direction but instead works best when there is a flow between the community policing and police. The study is relevant to the current study. The only weakness is that it is too general since it focuses on community policing, which is a broad concept. Besides, the study is not based on any theoretical review of concepts.

Mireanu (2014) establishes studies of the link between the state and vigilante groups in two conditions from Italy and Hungary. The study employs participatory approaches and compares the activities of vigilante groups between Hungary and Italy. The author observes that in both countries, vigilante groups tend to legitimate and justify their activities through security demands they get from the community. The author also observes that the vigilante groups offer security through a spectacular and far-right strategy both in Italy and Hungary. The study, having been carried out in Europe, brings about regional differences. Besides, the countries, Italy and Hungary,

are relatively more developed, and this probably explains the effectiveness of the vigilante groups in crime management. Nevertheless, the study provides new insight into the interplay between the group's daily routines and their roles on the other hand.

A contradictory observation about Vigilante groups and their role in crime management is demonstrated by Omboto (2013) who contends that members of vigilante groups have taken the law into their own hands by punishing crime suspects even through killings basing his argument on the report which underlined that the dreaded Sungusungu vigilante squad which killed four people in Kisii county and dumped their bodies five kilometres away from their homes. The study by Omboto is important because it brings out the dark side of Vigilante groups. However, the author lacks empirical backing.

KHRC (2011) conducted a follow-up study on the preliminary findings on Sungusungu activities in Kisii County. The study reports numerous human rights violations by the vigilante groups. The report indicates that there was blurred role difference amid Sungusungu vigilante group activities and government-sponsored community policing. The same report spells out some of the activities undertaken by Sungusungu, ranging from arresting and detention of suspects in unlawful holding cells and giving judgments in “kangaroo” courts, enforcement of disappearances, and killing of crime suspects and sometimes denying rights of burial in their homes. There was also an exchange of sex in lieu of payment for protection costs and assault, causing severe physical injuries to alleged members of community policing, among other abuses. Perhaps, this study is more reliable because it is based on empirical evidence. However, its findings may have been influenced by some bias owing to the

fact that the organization is human rights-based hence could have easily figured out issues of human rights violations.

The above studies clearly indicate that there are existing mixed opinions about the success of vigilante groups in crime management. Others feel that indeed, the groups play some positive role in crime management while on the other hand, another scholar seems to be reserved because the groups seem to cause more harm than good.

2.3.4 Strategies that can be put in place to support vigilante groups in crime management

Vigilantism act is perceived as causing an injustice gap, exciting a call for punishing the vigilante for the purpose of restoring justice for some (Darley & Pittman, 2003). Others may possibly recognize vigilante as, in fact restoring justice as a rejoinder to injustice triggered by occasioning criminality and may perhaps therefore not be annoyed by vigilantism act, feel sympathy with the lawbreaker uncalled for.

As per assertions of Owumi and Ajayi (2013), vicinity – watch establishments, and vigilante individuals are still operating excellently with community consulting them on safety and security related issues perhaps for the reason that they perceived incompetence and lack of efficiency in formal law putting into practice organizations. Onwuegbusi (2017) in his study about community acuity of the services of vigilante groups in Nigeria found that despite the fact that residents of the state are not consistently in agreement with the repeated usage of vigilante groups to control criminality in the municipals, a considerable number of citizens are for Vigilante services. This was deemed to be a consequence of the ineffectiveness and brutality of the police.

Other scholars conversely have conflicting opinions about vigilante groups' commitment. These scholars think that in some occasions, vigilante abandons their legal roles and line up with political loyalists and as a result commit a variety of mayhems including torment and injustices may prevail lets down the perceived verify about their obligation to responsibility (Alemika & Chukwuma, 2003; Ololade, 2012). Nevertheless, the commendation people give the vigilante groups; mixed reactions are still expressed when people experience the arbitrariness, unpredictability, and ruthlessness in some of the vigilante groups. Human Rights Watch and Centre for Law Enforcement Education in Nigeria (2002) recorded the reaction of individuals in relation to vigilante groups in the following words: "People's tolerance of vigilante groups is very high. It is frightening, even among reasonable people. They complain about extrajudicial executions, yet they support the retention of the organization".

According to Adejoh (2013), the rise and proliferation of vigilante groups at local and state levels across Nigeria is as a result of the general feeling of insecurity and low performance of conservative police. Consequently, these constructions emerged to fill an unmet need. Enhancing these groups' services, making them more effective, would only serve to improve safety and security for the community and its residents.

Baker (2002) acknowledged that vigilante groups and parallel organizations have in many regions of Nigeria attested to being more effective in fighting crime. He, therefore, submitted that the police need to show greater appreciation and understanding of the usefulness and helpful role that could be played by these groups in the maintenance of law and order in order to improve the services of these groups.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (1994) noted this when it indicated that problem-solving that is cooperative helps in reinforcing trust, facilitation of information exchange and also leads to the identification of other areas thought to be beneficial to society in the fight against crime.

Ajedoh (2013) observed that the charms and voodoo were heavily relied on by vigilante group members in most places, whereas few of them had machetes, bows and arrows, homemade guns, and double-barrel guns. He stated that there is a need to provide vigilantes with better arms and give members required training if proper security is to be ensured by these groups. To improve the services of vigilante groups, appropriate equipment, as well as logistics, should be provided to vigilante groups. The groups also need adequate and strict supervision for the purpose of checking their excesses. Public awareness and the provision of information concerning the duties of the vigilante group to the members of the public is also recommended (Umeobika, 2012).

The Justice for All Group (2012) illustrated constant technical support and funding must be provided to vigilante groups to increase their overall performance and enhance the knowledge of its members on crime prevention. Justice for All Group also stressed that pertinent information concerning increasing trends in crime sophistication including but not limited to the general direction of policing and crime prevention; observance of human rights guidelines and policing need to be given to vigilante groups during their training.

Umeobika (2012) suggested that governments of different Nigeria states ought to imitate the government of Anambra state and come up with laws establishing and recognizing vigilante groups operating locally in their communities and employment of more security personnel if there is a necessity of partnering with the police to assist in curbing crime in the society.

Alemika and Chukwuma (2003) indicated one of the factors limiting vigilante groups' effectiveness in their security services is the meagre remuneration. They maintained that this might offer a stimulus of engaging in criminal activities, which may be more rewarding as well as discourage good men from joining the service. They maintained that the meagre remuneration might offer an inducement of engaging in (more rewarding) criminal activities as well as discourage good men from joining the service. Knowland (2014), observed that certain vigilante groups that started by helping out in countering kidnappings and drug dealings in Mexico sometimes deviated into drug dealing and exportation themselves as a result of lack of adequate remuneration. Justice for All Group (2012) upheld that even though vigilante services should be voluntary, some measure of reward and welfare to the members should be in place to serve as incentive and motivation to improve their services.

Although vigilante groups have not been able to bring enduring solutions to criminality in their various areas and communities, (Gross, 2016) avers that this has been due to the fact that they do not get support from the government and the community and also because of their own shortcomings of not being completely committed to their duty, the people they serve still patronized them. Adejoh (2013) upheld this view when he articulated that despite the weakness in the commitment and

effectiveness of the vigilante groups, they still have the support and mandate of the people for maintaining their safety and security through crime prevention and detection and also dealing with petty criminals.

2.4 Summary of Review of Literature

The section provides some understanding of relevant concepts about vigilante groups. There is sufficient literature on vigilantism and, more specifically, on the origin and operations of vigilante groups in Kenyan slums. Many of the researchers have deeply explained the reasons behind the emergence of the vigilante groups. The literature reveals that vigilante groups play different roles in their communities, depending on the socio-economic contexts of the regions. The review focused on the causes of vigilante, features of vigilante groups, Public support of vigilante groups, and the effects of vigilante groups' activities. There are limited studies that have been done to investigate vigilante groups' role in the management of crime. This study seeks out to bridge this gap. This proposed study is grounded on broken windows theory, social disorganization theory, and conceptual framework guided by research objectives.

2.5 Research Gap

On the face of available literature, limited studies have been conducted in relation to the role played by vigilante groups regarding crime management in the society, with most of the literature reviewed examining the issue of vigilantism from a general perspective.

Omboto (2013) argues that vigilante groups' members have taken the law into their hands by punishing crime suspects even through killing founding their argument on highlighting the dreaded Sungusungu vigilante squad, which killed four people in Kisii County and dumped their bodies five kilometres away from their homes. The

study by Omboto brings out the dark side of Vigilante groups. The author lacks empirical backing.

Muchira (2016) studied the use of community policing as a strategy for crime management in Kirinyaga County of Central Kenya. The study used descriptive survey design using both qualitative and quantitative method, with a total of 200 respondents participating in the study. The results revealed that community-based policing contributed to some degree of reduced crime rates. Although Muchira's study is relevant in understanding the extent to which community policing can assist in the reduction of crime rate, it focuses on community policing in general with vigilante groups being just a sub-set of community policing.

KHRC (2011) conducted a follow up study on the preliminary findings on Sungusungu activities in Kisii County. The study reports numerous human rights violations by the vigilante groups. Even though this study reliable because it is based on empirical evidence, its findings may have been influenced by some bias owing to the fact that the organization is human rights-based hence could have easily figured out issues of human rights violations.

There is, therefore, a gap related to vigilante groups and their role in crime management, especially in residential areas. This study, therefore, purposes at filling this academic gap by studying the role of vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County, Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology of the research that was used in the study. The chapter provides a description of the research design and the target population. The research instruments that were utilized in data collection and methods of data analysis are as well described.

3.2 Research Design

The research design refers to the organization of the research study. It involves how data will be analysed and purposes to include relevance to the research objective (Kothari, 2014). In this study, a descriptive survey design was adopted. This design usually involves defining an event or a subject forming a structure of a group of persons, events, problems through gathering statistics and tabularizing the occurrences on the study variable of their contact (Cooper and Schindler, 2003). The design allows the researcher to collect detailed information about a phenomenon (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). The study employed both qualitative and quantitative methodologies through questionnaires as well as interview schedules.

3.3 Study Area

According to Kothari (2014), a study area relates to the specific place where the researcher gathers information related to an area of study. In this case, Kariobangi North, Nairobi County, was the study area. Located in Embakasi North sub-county, North Eastern part of Nairobi Kenya, Kariobangi North is estimated to be 14.0 kilometres from the Nairobi Central Business District via Jogoo Road and 11.1 kilometres via Muranga Road and consists mostly of low-income residential estates with both apartments and slum-type dwellings. Kariobangi North, Nairobi County,

was purposively selected primarily because of its cosmopolitan nature and the presence of vigilante groups operating in the area that thrives because of the presence of crime and public support from the community. The area has also been recently appearing in the local news in relation to crime occurrence.

3.4 Target Population

The target population denotes a group of objects, individuals, or items from which samples to be used for measurements are obtained (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) indicate that the target population should have some visible characteristics to which the researcher proposes to generalize the study results. The study targeted residents of Kariobangi North, Nairobi County, with an estimated population of about 39,342 (KNBS, 2017). A visit to the office of the Assistant County Commissioner was done to determine the number of officers from the National Police Service (NPS) attached to the area of study and found that there are about 60 police officers both from Kenya Police based in Kariobangi Police Station and Administration Police based in Kariobangi North Administration Police Camp. Residents of Kariobangi North aged 18 years and above, men and women (Adults) comprised the target population as they are the most affected by the activities of vigilante groups. In doing this, the local administration (Chief and Assistant Chief), Officers from the National Police Service (Kenya Police and Administration Police), and members of ‘Nyumba Kumi’ community policing were utilized as key informants.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Groups	Target Population
Residents	39,342
Police Officers from the NPS	60

Source: KNBS, (2017)

3.5 Determination of Study Sample

3.5.1 Sampling Procedure

Stratified sampling and purposive sampling are the two types of sampling that were utilized in this study. For stratified sampling, since the people of Kariobangi do not constitute a homogenous population, it was divided into four strata. Strata one covers areas along with Outer Ring Road (Kariobangi Market, City Council, and Light Industries), Strata two covers the second row after Outer Ring Road (Sewage area, Majengo, and Marura) Strata three covered the third row after Outer Ring Road (Starting from Riverside, Kanyama and Mwisho) and the fourth strata will cover the fourth and last row after Outer Ring (Downtown, Darfur and Githembe). Sekeran & Bougie, (2013) posit that Stratified sampling is preferred as it offers data to analyse subclasses, simplifies the use of different approaches in strata, thereby facilitating the researcher to easily and comfortably control sample size in the strata (Kithae, 2012). In each of the four subgroups, an equivalent number of people was selected, which added up to 100.

On the other hand, purposive sampling was used in the selection of the key informants who included; ten (10) Police officers from the National Police Service (5 regular Police officers and 5 administration Police officers); one (1) police commander in

each, two (2) local administrative officials (Chief and Assistant Chief) and members of ‘Nyumba Kumi’ community policing.

Purposive sampling, according to Kothari (2014), allows the researcher freewill to choose the respondents that are fit for the study. The criteria for selection are usually maximum variation or extreme cases. In the former, age is considered while selecting respondents, while in the latter, expert knowledge is considered. The study thus employed maximum variation in selecting the respondents because they possess expert knowledge on security matters.

3.5.2 Study Sample Size

Sample size refers to the actual quantity of subsets or sub-sections chosen as a sample to represent the characteristics of the vast population (Sekaran & Bougie, 2013). For this particular study, the sample size was Kariobangi North residents, officers from the National Police Service (Kenya Police and Administration Police), local administration (Chief and Assistant Chief), and members of Nyumba Kumi community policing. To sample for the study population, the study utilized Nassiuma (2000)’s sample size determination formulae:

$$n = \frac{NCV^2}{CV^2 + (N-1)\,e^2}$$

n = Sample size

N = Population

CV = Coefficient of variation (take 0.5)

e = Tolerance at desired level of confidence, take 0.05 at 95% confidence level

Filling in these values in the equation, the probable sample size (n) is:

$$n = \frac{39{,}342\ (0.5*0.5)}{0.5*0.5+\ (39{,}342-1)0.05*0.05}$$

$$= \frac{9835.5}{98.6025}$$

n = 100 respondents

Table 3.2: Sample Size

Categories	Target Population	Sample Size	Percentage (%)
Residents of Kariobangi North	39,342	100	83
Police Officers	60	10	8
Local administrative leaders	2	2	2
'Nyumba Kumi' Members	40	8	7
Total	**39,444**	**120**	**100**

Source: KNBS, 2017

3.6 Data Collection Measures

3.6.1 Development of Instruments

Questionnaires consisting of close-ended as well as open-ended questions were utilized in the study. Close-ended questions permit the yes and no answers while open-ended questions, on the other hand, allow respondents to show their opinions and feelings. The questionnaires were effectively distributed by hand to the chosen sample where they were completed and given back to the researcher to ensure high response rate. The questionnaires contained similar items for all respondents to ensure consistency.

With regards to the qualitative approach, interview schedules were used to solicit for information about Vigilante groups and their role in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County with key informants including police officers from the

National Police Service (NPS), local administrative officials (Chief and Assistant Chief) and members of Nyumba Kumi community policing. Individual interviews were conducted at the suitability of the respondents and responses recorded during the time of the interview.

3.6.2 Pilot Testing of the Research Instruments

According to Cooper and Schindler (2013), piloting or pre-testing is a small-scale trial of a particular component. The researcher subjected the draft data collection tools (questionnaires and interview schedules) to a pilot test on the residents of Kariobangi North. The questionnaires were administered to 12 participants. However, the pilot study was carried out in other areas, namely Mathare and Babadogo estates, which border Kariobangi North, Nairobi County.

A pilot study is often essential since it opens room for integrating unexpected alterations by the time of releasing questionnaire to the respondents or the actual study. In addition, the pilot study ensures that the precise organizing, phrasing, typo errors, and the wording of the questions are checked prior to the final study. It ensures that the questionnaire is logically organized and all necessary questions included. Later, the researcher utilized collected data from the pilot exercise to fine tune the data collection tools (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999).

3.6.3 Instruments Reliability

Reliability of research instrument refers to its degree of consistency (Kothari, 2014). To test for reliability, the study employed the use of Cronbach Alpha (Sekeran & Bougie, 2013), whereby coefficient tests were done to show how varied the responses are. The instrument's reliability test was checked. The coefficient range between 0-1 and any coefficient more than 0.7 shows that it is reliable. In order for reliability to be

ensured, the instruments were pretested (piloted) in slight samples to control the accuracy, soundness, suitability, and clarity of the instruments of research prior to the conduct of final field survey. Necessary adjustments were made for the final survey process to further ensure reliability of data. Respondents from Kariobangi North, Nairobi County, who are not part of the sample size was only issued with questionnaires. The same questionnaire was directed again to the same persons to test their consistency with expectations that reliability will be brought out. The time lapse between the two was after one week.

3.6.4 Instrument Validity

Instrument validity refers to the degree to which a research instrument measures what it is designed to measure. Validity is the accuracy of the of the research instrument based on the outcome of the research. Validity refers to the extent to which the outcome of the research is arrived at from examining existing data (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2013). The study relied on content validation which ensures that the content that the instrument contained is sufficient and the instrument check format is appropriate to capture the study objectives. The researcher ensured validity use generally accepted sampling methodology emphasizing on proper sampling for unprejudiced illustration and suitable techniques of data management.

A security expert and two research supervisors contributed in determining validity and based on their comments, the researcher made improvement on the instruments. Furthermore, the questionnaire was derived from the objectives to ensure that the findings are in tandem with the objectives. The researcher also used sample and interview respondents from Kariobangi North, Nairobi County who are among the target population but not sampled.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

Collected data was scrutinized and checked for comprehensiveness and unambiguity before responses are processed. Completed questionnaires were abridged to ensure their wholeness and dependability. Coding of data was carried out to facilitate grouping of responses into different groupings. Data collected was both quantitative and qualitative. Descriptive content analysis was utilized in data analysis. Descriptive statistics which includes frequencies, percentages, cross tabulation and chi-square with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyse quantitative data. Qualitative data produced from open ended questions was classified and categorized into themes according to the objectives of research and reported in descriptive form along with quantitative presentation.

3.8 Legal and Ethical Consideration

Research was conducted with strict honour to ethical considerations. A research permit from NACOSTI (National Council for Science Technology and Innovation) and a letter of transmittal from Africa Nazarene University were obtained for permission and authority to conduct the study. A cover letter was additionally used to introduce the research, the research purpose and the researcher. For the police officers, an acceptance letter to conduct the research was pursued from the Sub-County commissioner.

Highest confidentiality and privacy of the respondents was maintained in the study. Under this study, the respondents had lack of restrictions to take part and share willingly throughout the study process. They were not being required to write their names on the questionnaire in a bid to conceal their identities.

The researcher also ensured that consent and thorough explanations were given to the respondents prior to the actual research. In addition, the researcher endeavoured to follow the study's ethical rules such as taking specific written and verbal consent as the basis for the respondent to contribute in the research. Respondents were not forced to provide information they felt was not relevant to be disclosed in terms of either their own safety or personal reasons.

Information gathered was confidential and was utilised for the aim of this study and no disclosures were made to any other party. Also to avoid plagiarism, all research sources used in the study were acknowledged. Additionally, every person who contributed to the achievement of the study was recognized.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The results that were collected in the field are presented in this chapter. The first part begins with the presentation of respondents' demographic data. Data is presented in the second part and the third part analyses the results. The chapter begins with the presentation of demographic data and then proceeds to present data as per the objectives set namely: to determine the reasons for the emergence of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County; to discover the activities vigilante groups engage in to manage crime in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County; to examine the success of vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County and to establish strategies that can be put in place to support vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County

4.2 Response Rate

A total of 100 respondents were administered with questionnaires touching on the issue of vigilantes and their role in crime management. The rate of response was 100% as all the questionnaires were returned duly filled.

4.2.1 Demography of the Respondents

4.2.1.1 Respondents Gender

The respondents were asked to state their gender; this was aimed at ensuring that there is balance of gender among the respondents. The results are presented in figure 4.1 below:

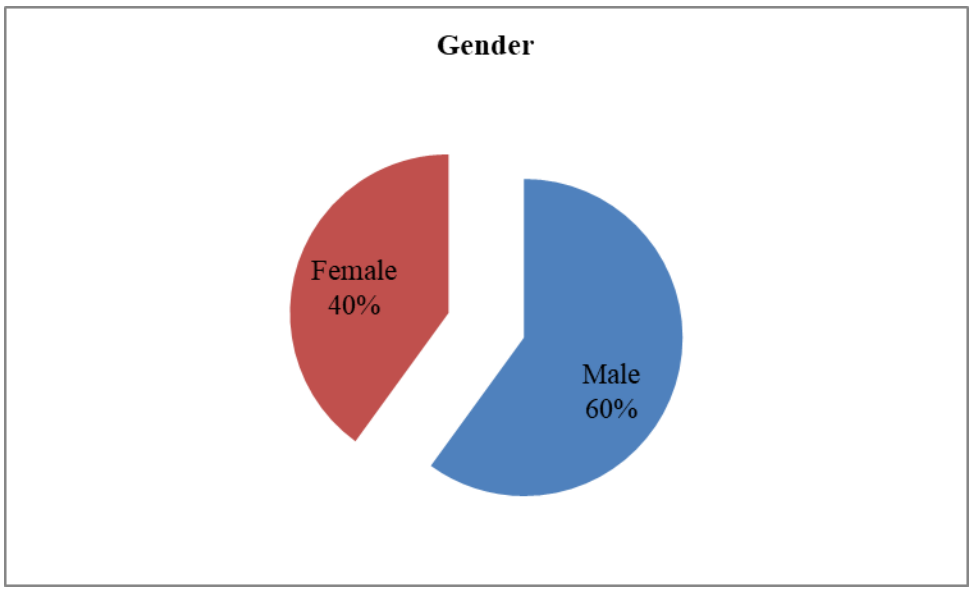


Figure 4.1: Gender of Respondents

From the above figure, it was found by the study that most respondents were males representing 60% whereas 40% were females. This is a signal that both males and females participated in the study and therefore the findings of the study did not suffer from inequality of gender.

4.2.1.2 Respondents Age Bracket

The respondents were requested to specify their age bracket in order to establish their experience on security matters. The results are presented in figure 4.2 below

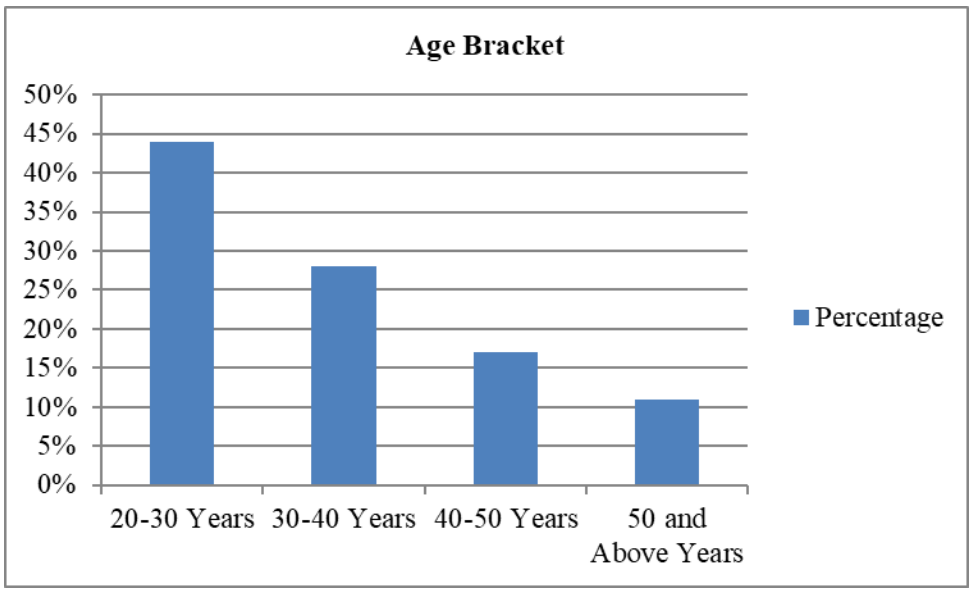


Figure 4.2: Age Bracket of Respondents

From the figure above, most of the respondents, 44% were in the bracket of 20 to 30 years of age, 28% were in the bracket of 30 to 40 years, 17% of respondents were between 40 to 50 years of age, while 11% of respondents were above 50 years. This was an indication that the majority was aware of the issue under investigation.

4.2.1.3 Highest Education Level of Respondents

In a bid to gauge the literacy of the participants, the respondents were asked about their highest education level. The findings were presented in figure 4.3 below

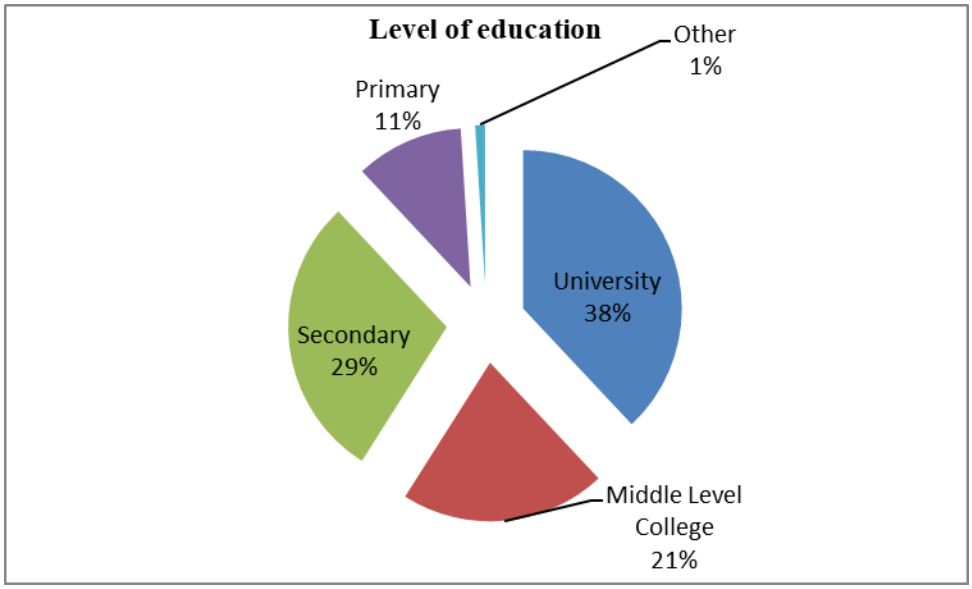


Figure 4.3: Education Level of Respondents

From the figure above, it is apparent that a majority of the respondents were educated; 38% of them had University education and another 21% had Middle Level College education. Those who had Secondary education were 29% with 11% having Primary Education. A paltry 1% of the respondents had other level education. This was an indication that the respondents were literate and capable of responding to the issues asked.

4.2.2 Findings on the Reasons for the emergence of Vigilante groups

The research first objective was to determine the reasons for the emergence of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County. The study found out that insecurity, unemployment or idleness, police corruption, illiteracy, poor police-community relations and ineffectiveness of policing has in one way or another led to appearance of vigilante groups.

The study determined insecurity as the main reason for the presence of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North followed by unemployment. This means that vigilante

groups are goaled towards addressing insecurity concerns.

4.2.3 Findings on the Activities engaged by Vigilante groups

The study second objective was to discover the activities engaged in by vigilante groups to manage crime in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County. It was established that vigilante groups engage in wide array of activities both constructive and destructive. The positive activities include fishing out suspected criminals, neighbourhood patrols to prevent and detect crime, and protection of property. Other positive activities include emergency response and waste management as part of the group's strategy in improving security in the sense that they engage the youth in garbage collection and this gives them an opportunity to earn from the work.

Vigilante groups also engage in negative activities such as robbery, extortion and not following the rule of law in their operations.

4.2.4 Findings on the effectiveness of vigilante groups in crime management

The research third objective was to examine the effectiveness of vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County. The study established from responses that vigilante groups have been effective in crime management with 64% of the respondents indicating in the affirmative while the remaining 36% in the negative. Those who indicated in the positive stated that these groups have helped in managing criminal activities because the police often were slow in responding to criminal activities hence encouraged the occurrence of crime. They stated robberies, assaults, house breakings, theft, destruction of property and land grabbing as numerous crimes that have been addressed by vigilante groups.

Those who stated in the negative stated that vigilantes misuse their positions at times targeting wrong people and other times even extorting people. They also stated that some of the vigilante groups which masquerade as security providers end up being the source of insecurity themselves.

As to whether security has been improved as a result of vigilante groups, a majority of them strongly agreed that vigilantes have contributed to improved security and peace. They also indicated that economic activities have been encouraged as a result of vigilante groups' actions that promote peace and security and further that the presence of vigilante groups has resulted to improved cohesion in Kariobangi North enabling them to fight crime together.

4.2.5 Findings on strategies that can be put in place to support vigilantism

The fourth study objective was to establish strategies that can be created to support vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County. It was also established that indeed there are strategies that can be put in place to support vigilantism in Kariobangi. Those who answered in the positive attested that some of the support mechanisms that can be put in place include having vigilante groups register and be recognized formally; empowering them; recognizing them as a vital component in community policing and security provision; cooperating with them and constant technical support and funding.

These recommendations corroborated with what was gathered through interviews with the key respondents who stated that the groups are capable of improving security further if given support by not only the residents, but also the stakeholders in the

security sector

4.3 Presentation of Research Analysis and Findings

4.3.1 Reasons for the Emergence of Vigilante groups

The respondents were asked to indicate the reasons for vigilante groups' emergence in Kariobangi North. From the answers, 40% of the respondents indicated insecurity, 30% of the respondents stated unemployment, 15% indicated Police corruption, and 10% stated poverty while 5% of the respondents indicated illiteracy. This illustrates that most of the respondents suggested insecurity as the main reason for vigilante groups' presence in Kariobangi North.

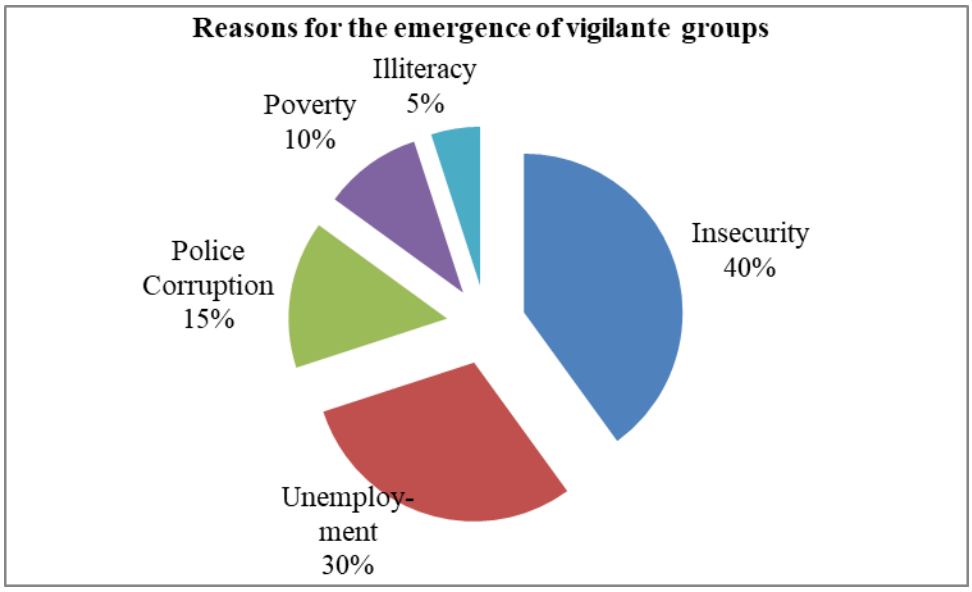


Figure 4.4: Reasons for the emergence of vigilante groups

The respondents were additionally requested to indicate the level to which they agreed to the accounts about the causes of vigilantism. According to the findings, high level of crime has caused people to resort to vigilantism with 68.8% rate. Unemployment and idleness is rated at 65.5%, 62.2% of the respondents agreed that low education levels have also resulted to the emergence of vigilante groups, 60% indicated that vigilante groups have emerged because of corruption within the Police Service and

56.6% agreed that poor police-community relations and ineffectiveness of policing has led to the emergence of vigilante groups. However, 61% of the respondents disagreed that corruption within the judicial system is amongst the explanations for appearance of vigilante groups.

Table 4.1: Responses on the causes of vigilantism

Statement	Response
Corruption within the judicial system is amongst the explanations for appearance of vigilante groups	39% (disagreed)
High level of crime has caused people to take the law into their own hands	68.8% (agreed)
Unemployment and idleness has also resulted to emergence of vigilante groups	65.5% (agreed)
Vigilante groups have emerged because of corruption within the Police Service	60.0% (agreed)
Poor police-community relations and ineffectiveness of policing has led to the emergence of vigilante groups	56.6% (agreed)
Low education levels has also resulted to the emergence of vigilante groups	62.2% (agreed)

The respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement with the factors that cause vigilante groups emergence in Kariobangi North. From the results, respondents approved insecurity as the foremost reason that lead to vigilante groups' emergence at 67.9%, Unemployment or idleness was rated as a factor at 65.4%, and illiteracy was rated at 63.2%, whereas weak justice system was rated important at 59.9%. This illustrates that insecurity was considered the most important factor that caused the emergence of vigilante groups.

Table 4.2: Factors that cause the emergence of vigilante groups

Causes of vigilantism	Rating
Insecurity	67.9%
Illiteracy	65.4%
Weak justice system	63.2%
Idleness/Unemployment	59.9%

4.3.2 Vigilante groups activities in Kariobangi North

The research also wanted to discover the activities vigilante groups engage in to manage crime in Kariobangi North. The respondents were asked to specify the extent of agreement to given statements about vigilante group activities in Kariobangi North. From the responses, 68.8% approved that the groups are involved in fishing out suspected criminals, 66.6% agreed that vigilante groups patrol neighbourhoods to prevent and detect crime, 63.3% agreed that vigilante groups respond to emergencies, 62.2% agreed that vigilante groups protect property and 58.8% agreed that vigilantes use collective extra-legal violence on suspects when responding to alleged criminal activity. However, 70% of the respondents disagreed about vigilante groups arresting and detaining suspected criminals

Table 4.3: Statements about activities of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North

Activities of vigilante groups	Response
Use extra-legal violence on suspects in response to alleged criminal activity	58.8%
Patrol neighbourhoods to prevent and detect crime	66.6%
Arrest and detain suspected criminals	30.0%
Involved in fishing out suspected criminals	68.8%
Protect property	62.2%
Respond to emergencies	63.3%

The respondents were further asked to state or identify other vigilante groups' activities in Kariobangi North. According to the outcome, 43% of the total respondents indicated garbage collection among other activities that vigilante groups engage in, 27% identified touting, 15% indicated extortion, and 10% stated protecting politicians whereas 5% failed to identify any activity

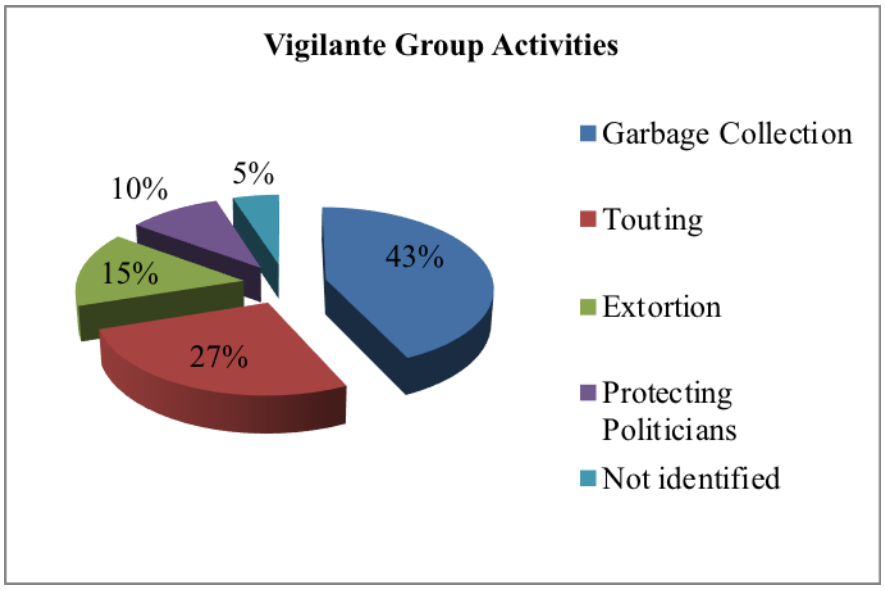


Figure 4.5: Vigilante Group Activities

4.3.3 The Success of Vigilantism on Crime management

The research also sought to establish the success of vigilante groups in crime management. It was apparent from the responses that these groups have been successful in the management of crime. This was seen in the responses where 64% of

the respondents affirmed this position while 36% were of the opposing opinion

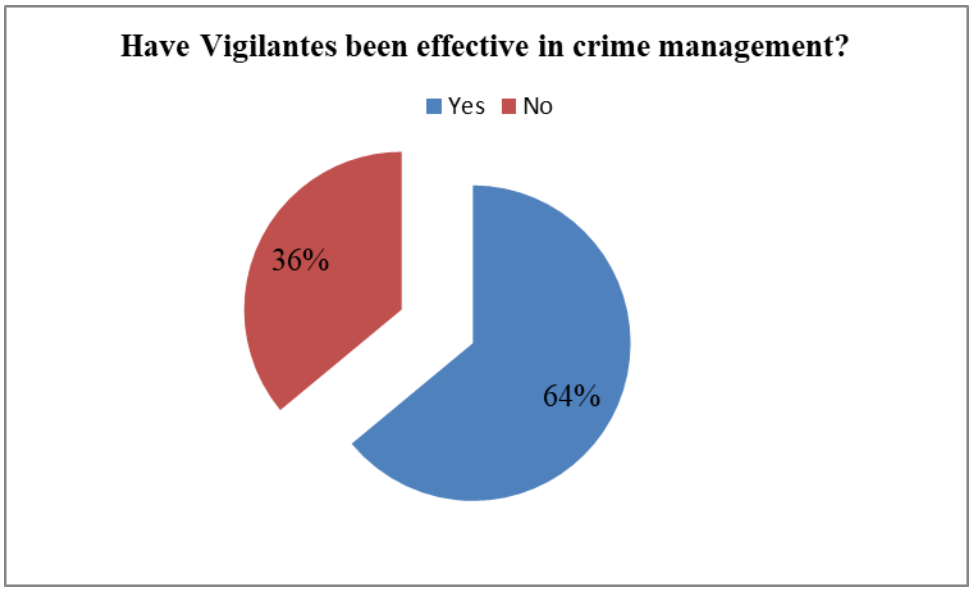


Figure 4.6: Have vigilantes been effective in crime management?

The respondents were requested indicate some of the crimes that have been addressed by these groups. From the responses, 30% of the respondents indicated theft, 25% of the respondents stated robberies, 15% indicated assault with another 15% indicating house breaking. 10% of the respondents stated destruction of property while 5% indicated land grabbing. This indicates that most respondents had a feeling that theft was the main crime addressed by vigilante groups.

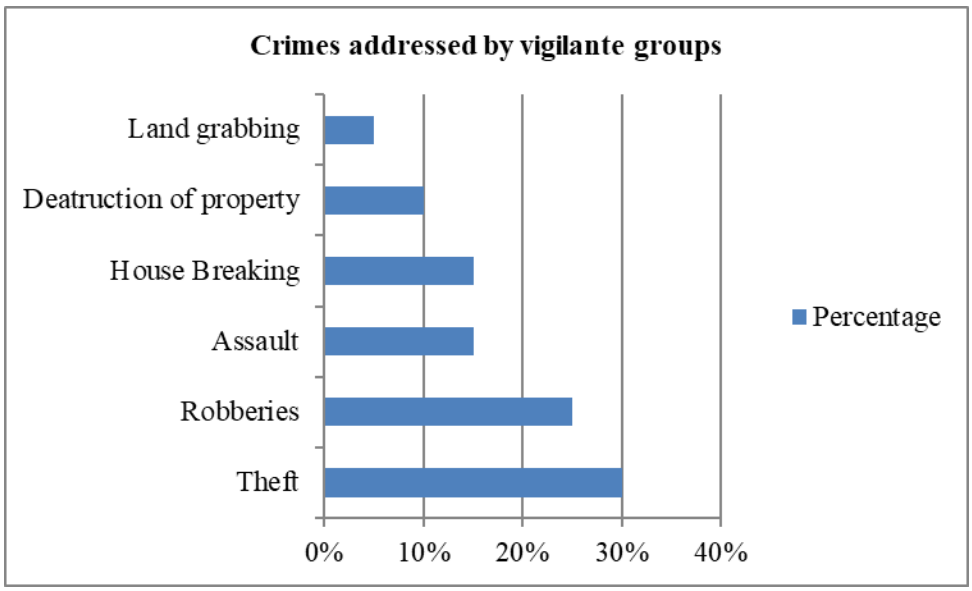


Figure 4.7: Crimes that have been addressed by vigilante groups

Further, the respondents were asked to specify the extent of agreement to given accounts related to the success of vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North. According to the verdicts, the respondents stated that they strongly agreed that vigilante groups have contributed to improved security and peace with 75.5% rate. They also indicated that economic activities have been encouraged as a result of vigilante groups' actions that promote peace and security with 66.6% rate, the respondents agreed further that the presence of vigilante groups have resulted to improved cohesion in Kariobangi North enabling them to fight crime together with 58.3rate. The respondents however disagreed that Vigilante groups are more relevant in crime management than the Kenya Police since they understand the community better with 61.2% rate. The findings were in collaboration with those of Chineku (2016) which studied the informal policing structure role in crime control with specific reference to Vigilante service groups in Anambra State, South East Nigeria. The study established that formal policing cannot effectively and efficiently discharge their crime control role independently despite their efforts.

Table 4.4 Effectiveness of Vigilante groups in crime management

Statement	Response Rate
Vigilante groups are more relevant in crime management than the Kenya Police since they understand the community better	38.8% (disagreed)
Vigilante groups have contributed to improved security and peace	75.5% (agreed)
Economic activities have been encouraged as a result of vigilante groups actions that promote peace and security and youth empowerment as an alternative to crime	66.6% (agreed)
The presence of vigilante groups have also resulted to improved cohesion in Kariobangi North	58.3% (agreed)

4.3.4 Strategies that can be put in place to support vigilante groups in crime management

The study fourth objective was to establish strategies that can be put in place to support vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North. Respondents were enquired if strategies should be put in place to support vigilante groups. This question was aimed at establishing whether the respondents have backing for establishment of strategies to support vigilantism in Kariobangi North. From the responses, 87% agreed that strategies should be put in place to support vigilante groups whereas 8% were of the contrary opinion. 5% of the respondents were uncertain. The figure below shows the responses:

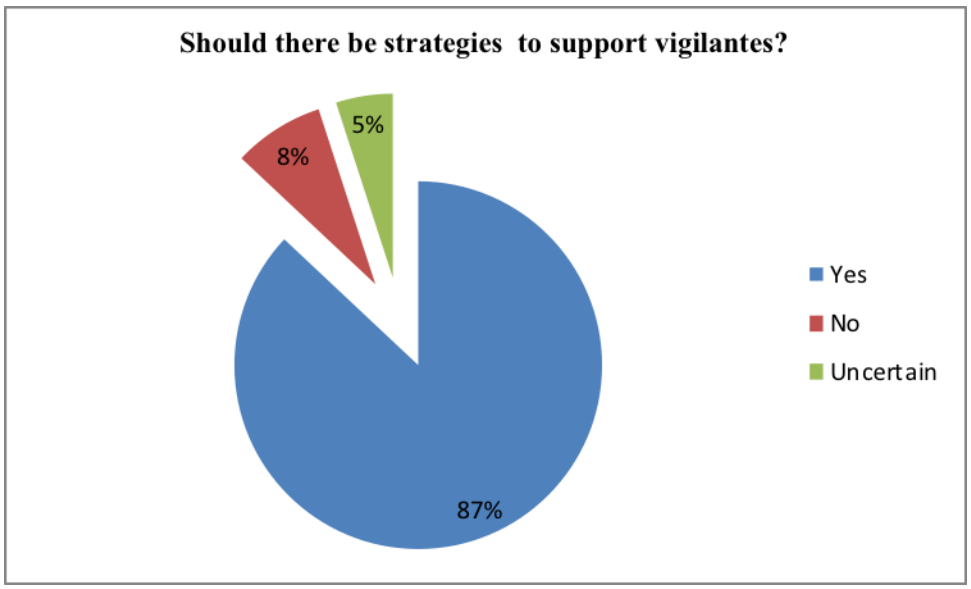


Figure 4.8: Should Strategies be put in place to support vigilante groups?

The respondents were additionally asked to specify their extent of agreement to given statements about Strategies that can be put in place to support vigilante groups. According to the findings, 85.5% agreed that some measure of welfare and reward should be in place to serve as inducement and encourage vigilante groups to improve their services, 83.3 % of the respondents agreed about awareness creation and providing information to members of the public in regard to the responsibilities of vigilante groups, 81.1% agreed that continuous practical support and financing need to be provided to the groups to increase members knowledge on prevention of crime, 77.7% Laws should be created to establish and be familiar with vigilante groups existing in the communities and 68.8% of respondents agreed that vigilantes should cooperate with the National Police Service so as to facilitate due process of law to suspected criminals. The respondents however disagreed on the statement about providing arms and required trainings to members of vigilante groups with 60% rate.

The responses are shown in the Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Statement on strategies to support vigilante groups

Statement	Rate
Vigilantes should cooperate with the National Police Service so as to facilitate due process of law to suspected criminals	68.8% (agreed)
Laws should be created to establish and be familiar with vigilante groups existing in the communities	77.7% (agreed)
Awareness creation and providing information to members of the public in regard to the responsibilities of vigilante groups	83.3% (agreed)
Provide arms and required trainings to members of vigilante groups.	40.0% (disagreed)
Continuous practical support and financing need to be provided to the groups to increase members' knowledge on prevention of crime.	81.1% (agreed)
Some measure of welfare and reward should be in place to serve as inducement and encourage vigilante groups to improve their services	85.5% (agreed)

4.3.5 Analysis of Key informants' responses

In the selection of key informants who included ten (10) Police officers from the National Police Service, (2) local administrative officials (Chief and Assistant Chief) and eight (8) members of "Nyumba Kumi" community Policing, purposive sampling was used. The response rate was 100% as all participated in the study

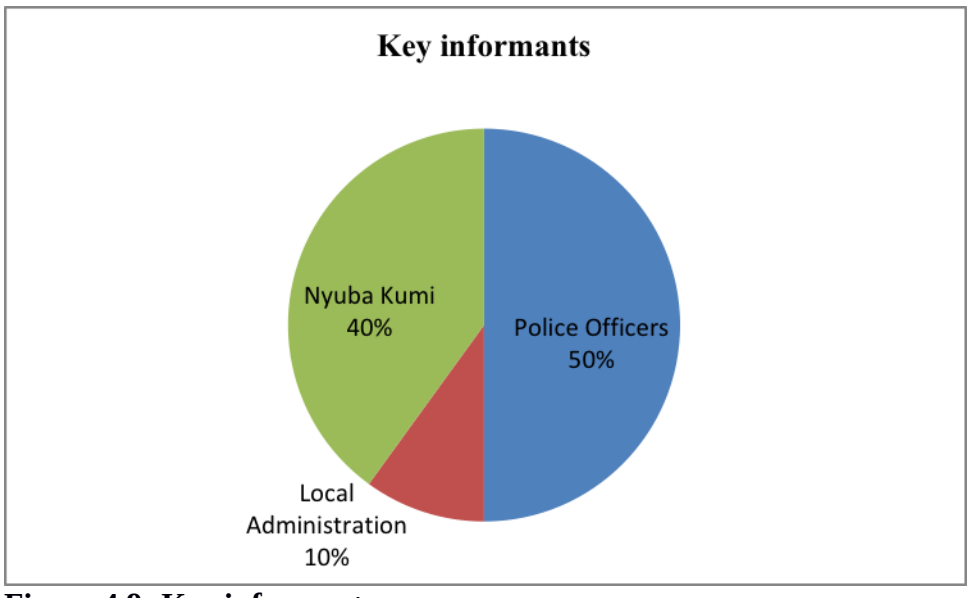


Figure 4.9: Key informants

When asked about the major reasons for the emergence of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North, 55 % of the respondents noted that unemployment has resulted to the appearance of vigilante groups, 40% indicated illiteracy whereas a paltry 5% mentioned insecurity. This indicates that majority of key respondents stated unemployment and illiteracy as the foremost reasons for the rise of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County.

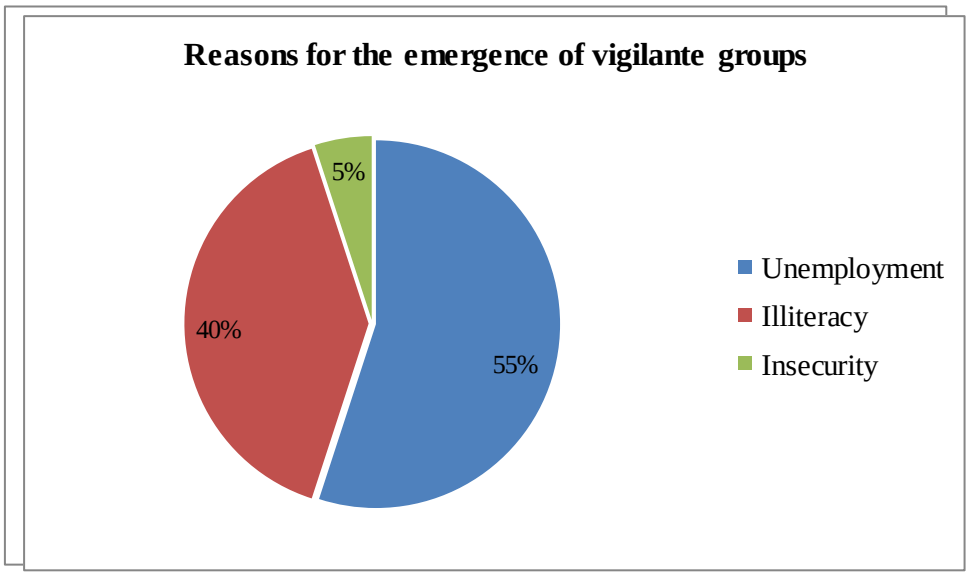


Figure 4.10: Key Informants Reasons for emergence of vigilante groups

The respondents were further asked about their opinion on whether vigilante groups have been active in crime management in Kariobangi North. 90% of the respondents agreed that vigilante groups have been active in crime management whereas 10% of the respondents disagreed. The key informants identified theft, robberies, and land related crimes as some of the crimes considered to be solved by vigilante groups.

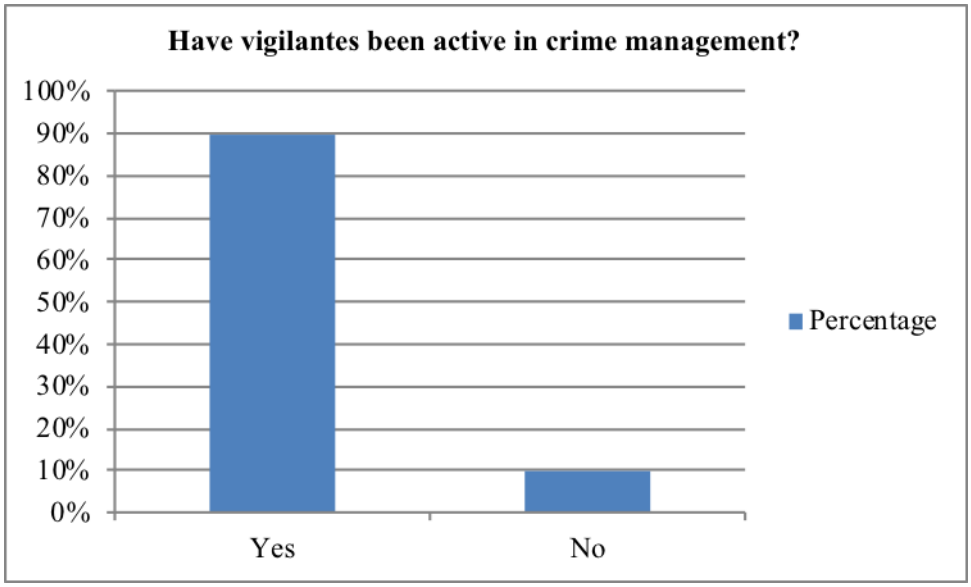


Figure 4.11: Key informants on whether vigilantes have been active in crime management

The key informants were asked whether vigilante groups been successful in crime management in Kariobangi North. From the responses, 60% of the respondents stated that vigilante groups have been successful in crime management while 40% of the respondents disagreed. This show that majority of the key informants held the view that vigilante groups have been successful in crime management in Kariobangi North.

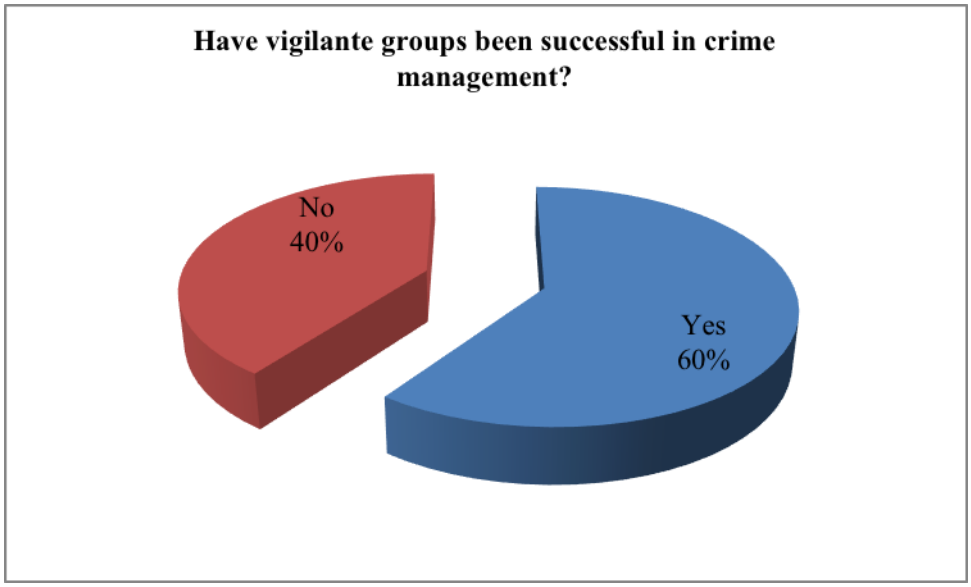


Figure 4.12: Key informants on whether vigilantes have been successful in crime management

The key Informants were asked about major activities that vigilante groups in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County engage in to manage crime. From the responses 25% of the respondents indicated garbage collection, 20% indicated patrols with another 20% stating touting. 15% of the respondents indicated lynching of suspects; another 15% stated protection of property whereas 5% stated other activities. From the responses, vigilante groups engage in a number of activities some positive while others negative. Positive activities include garbage collection, protection of property, patrols among others while negative activities include lynching and extortion.

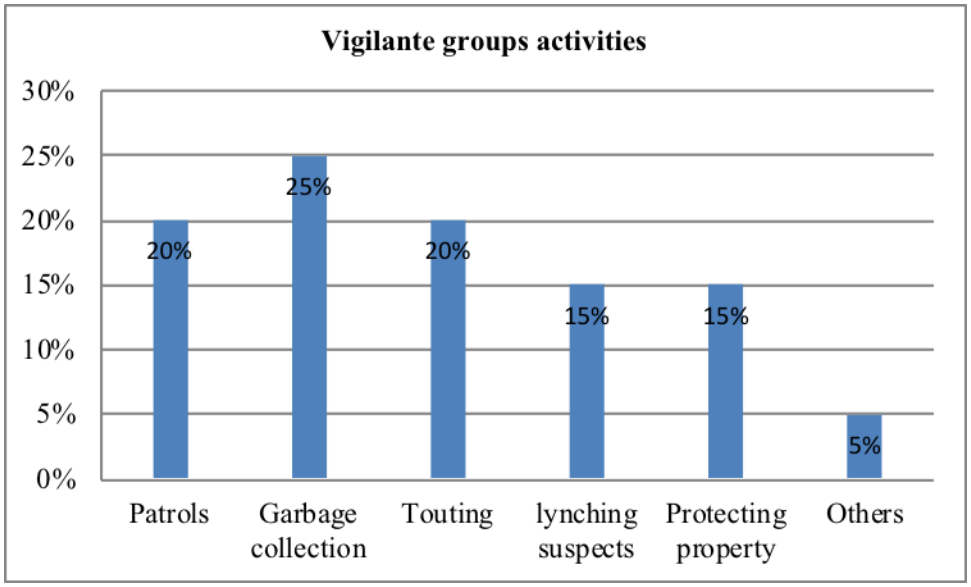


Figure 4.13: Key informants on activities vigilante groups engage in

The key respondents were further asked about strategies that can be put in place to support vigilante groups in crime management. 40% of the respondents indicated training vigilantes, 25% indicated financial support, and 10% stated formally recognizing vigilantes to help in crime management, 20% stated that vigilantes should work together with the police while 15% indicated creating awareness on the roles of vigilantes in crime management. From the responses, majority of key informants think that vigilantes should be trained to support their role in crime management.

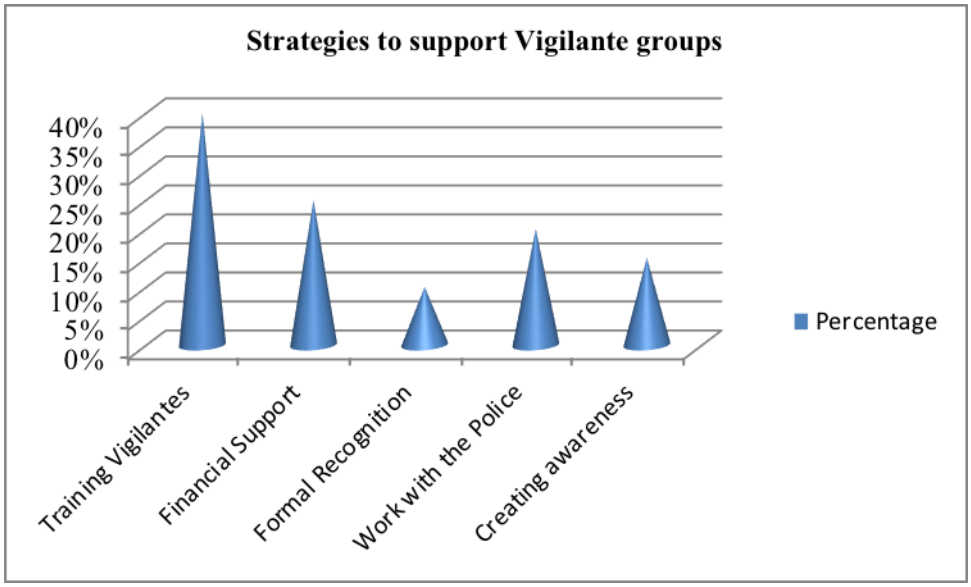


Figure 4.14: Key informants on strategies to support vigilante groups

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

A discussion of the findings of research was done in this section according to the research questions. The chapter further elaborates the research results as per the research questions, gives findings summary and recommendations based on the findings of the research and lastly suggests areas for further study

5.2 Discussions

5.2.1 Reasons for the emergence of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North

This study has established that several reasons are advanced for the rise of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North. These reasons range from insecurity, unemployment and idleness, corruption within the police service, waste management, youth empowerment to political reasons. Insecurity is the main reason for the conception of Vigilantism in Kariobangi North; when there is delayed response from the formal security agencies in security situations, people decide on their own volition to conglomerate and form groups that will collectively be of assistance to them whenever they are faced with insecurity situations. Being in Eastland area of Nairobi, Kariobangi North faces a raft of insecurity situations and these formed the genesis of vigilantism. The findings agree with those of Chukwuma (2001) which established police incapability to protect lives and property of members of the society has given rise to effort by the community at ensuring their own security. According to Okoro (2007), corruption, brutality, high level of extortion, oppressive and repressive postures, high cost of assessment to services of police, non-personal relationships, poverty as some of the reasons that made people lose faith in the police and their consequent preference for informal policing structures. At the same time, there may not be a cordial and mutual relationship between Anambra vigilante service group and

the formal policing structure. Feeling by the police that the informal policing structure are not legally recognized and that they are assuming their constitutional powers to themselves may include the reasons for this. Another reason may be that the police are benefiting from the high unabated crime rate in the country (Amuka, 2008)

According to Shaw (2002), there is crime rise because of the apparent inadequacies of the police in the society to provide safety and security to citizens. Crime is on the rise and the police are not coping very well with the citizen demand for protection in countries undergoing dramatic economic and political transformation

Adegbusi (2009) conducted a study on vigilante groups and the task of policing in Ondo state of Nigeria with 500 respondents and found that vigilante groups are important in crime prevention and control as majority of respondents specified that vigilantes can partner with the police to prevent and control crime in the state.

5.2.2 What activities do vigilante groups engage in to manage crime in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County?

It was found out that the vigilante groups engage in a wide array of activities; some are positive activities while some are negative. The positive activities of vigilantism ranged from provision of security through patrols, deterring criminals, fishing out criminals and apprehending the criminals, protection of property, responding to emergencies among others to garbage management and youth empowerment as a substitute to crime. On the other hand, the negative ones include extortion, colluding with criminals and not following the rule of law in their activities which lead to wrong victimization and mob justice. Therefore, based on this finding, it was also established that vigilante groups ought to be regulated in order to ensure that their activities do not clash with the formal security apparatus and the rights of individuals.

5.2.3 What is the effectiveness of vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County?

The study was also aimed at finding out the effectiveness of vigilantism in crime management. Positively; it was established that security has been improved in Kariobangi North since the vigilantes came into operation. Many criminals have either been handed over to security establishment, some have been disbanded and others warned. All these measures have been instrumental in crime management in the area. Secondly, it was also noted that the groups have come up with empowerment programs that ensure that they offer alternatives to criminal behaviour; some of them include garbage collection. A good number of youths collect garbage in the estate at a fee and this enables them to meet their daily needs. Furthermore, the improvement in security in Kariobangi area has guaranteed the thriving of businesses, especially small scale businesses such as shops, restaurants, Mobile money outlets among other businesses. This conducive environment created by the existence of vigilantism has ensured that many people engage in income generating activities without any fear. On the negative side, vigilantism has inculcated a culture of exploitation and extortion. From this perspective, vigilantism has accrued mostly positive effects on the management of security.

5.2.4 What strategies can be put in place to support Vigilante activities in Kariobangi North?

The study was also intentioned at establishing how vigilante activities can be supported in Kariobangi North. The study found out that there are indeed numerous strategies that can be put in place to enhance the effectiveness of vigilante activities. Some of these strategies are aimed at ensuring that vigilantism does not get prone to misuse. Amuka (2008) stated that the negative perception of vigilantism is usually

tainted by a few who disguise as vigilantes but in actual sense they are extensions of criminals. Therefore, top on the list was the issue of financing their activities; it was established that vigilantism needs to be financed in cooperation with state and non-state actors so that the members do not yield into the temptation of secretly supporting criminal activities. Secondly, it was also established that a lot of sensitization was needed to the residents in order to demystify the misconceptions that they harbour about vigilantism. Furthermore, it was also noted that the vigilante groups need to be incorporated into community policing as part and parcel of the security architecture of Kariobangi North. This holistic approach will ensure that all the security stakeholders complement each other and this in turn will lead to better security in Kariobangi North.

5.3 Summary of main findings

Data was analysed and established that several reasons ranging from insecurity, unemployment and idleness, Police corruption, waste management, youth empowerment to political reasons are advanced for the emergence of vigilante groups with insecurity being the main reason for the rise of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North.

It was found that vigilante groups participate in numerous activities some positive for instance provision of security through patrols, deterring criminals, apprehending criminals, waste management among others while others negative such as extortion, colluding with criminals and not following the rule of law in their operations.

The study found out that that security has been improved in Kariobangi North as a result of vigilante group operations that target criminals and youth empowerment

programs such as garbage collection that have helped in keeping young people out of crime. Security improvement in Kariobangi North has assured thriving of businesses and created an enabling environment ensuring people engage in income generating activities without fear. Vigilantism has added mostly positive effects on the management of security in Kariobangi North.

The study established that there are a number of strategies that can be set up to improve the effectiveness of vigilante groups in crime management. These include Continuous practical support and financing need to be provided to the groups to increase members' knowledge on prevention of crime, awareness creation and providing information to members of the public in regard to the responsibilities of vigilante groups, creating laws to establish and be familiar with vigilante groups existing in the communities and having them register formally and incorporate them into community policing. These strategies will ensure effectiveness of vigilante groups in crime management and that security stakeholders complement each other thereby leading to better security in Kariobangi North.

5.4 Conclusion

In relation to the emergence of vigilante groups, the study established that insecurity is the main reason for the emergence of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County. Other reasons include unemployment and idleness.

In relation to activities vigilante groups engage in to manage crime, it was discovered that vigilante groups engage in a number of activities such as patrols, identifying criminals and lynching them or reporting them to the security agencies; besides engaging in constructive activities such as waste management and youth

empowerment activities. However, it has also been established that some of the groups have also engaged in counter security activities such as collaborating with criminals, extortion and unlawful means of preventing criminal activities.

On the effectiveness of vigilante groups in crime management, it was established that vigilantism in the area has resulted in better management of security since vigilante groups have played the role of complimenting the formal security management agents through their activities.

In relation to strategies that can be put in place support vigilante groups' role in crime management, it was found that financial support and training, incorporating vigilante groups into community policing, awareness creation on vigilante group roles, formal recognition of vigilante groups and provision of incentives can help in improving the vigilantes' role in security management.

5.5 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

- The government and other stakeholders should come up with youth empowerment programs to reduce the high rate of unemployment and idleness which leads to crime.

- Vigilante group activities should be regulated by the government to ensure that vigilantes only engage in positive activities that contribute to crime management and that there is no encroachment of negative activities which run contrary to security provision

- Sensitization on the role of vigilante groups to be done at community level to enable the community better understand and support the role of vigilante groups in crime management.

- Strategies be put in place to support vigilante groups' role in crime management. This includes strengthening community policing by incorporating vigilantes to ensure better management of crime at community level, provision of training and incentives and engagement with vigilante groups on human rights issues to ensure that they observe human rights in their operations

5.6 Areas of further research

This study to this end endorses that more similar research be conducted in other urban areas across the country in order to find out how vigilante groups can be incorporated in the management of crimes in the areas they operate

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Introduction Letter

AFRICA NAZARENE
UNIVERSITY

15th November 2019

RE: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Sidang', Hesbon Omondi (17J03DMGP025) is a bonafide student at Africa Nazarene University. He has finished his course work and has defended his thesis proposal entitled: - ***"The Role of Vigilante Groups in Crime Management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County, Kenya".***

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

Prof. Rodney Reed
DVC Academic Affairs.

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Appendix 2: Research Licence

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Date of Issue: **18/December/2019**

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Mr.. HESBON SIDANG of Africa Nazarene University, has been licensed to conduct research in Nairobi on the topic: THE ROLE OF VIGILANTE GROUPS IN CRIME MANAGEMENT IN KARIOBANGI NORTH, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 18/December/2020.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/19/3106**

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Appendix 3: Questionnaire for Kariobangi North residents

I am a tutee at Africa Nazarene University currently taking my MSc. in Governance, Peace and Security Studies. Currently, I am conducting an exploration study as one of my degree requirements on the "Role of Vigilante Groups in Crime Management within Kariobangi area, Nairobi County". The information given will only be used for educational purpose and utmost confidentiality will ensue throughout the research. Additionally, the information provided will not be made accessible to any unauthorized persons.

Part A. Demographic (Tick appropriately)

1. Specify your Sex (Gender)

   Female { } Male { } Transgender { }

2. Indicate your present age bracket:

   Above 50 years { } 50-40 year { }

   40-30 years { } 30-20 years { }

3. Please indicate your highest education level

   Primary { }

   Secondary { }

   Middle Level College { }

   University { }

   Other (Please specify)……..

4. Length of stay in Kariobangi North?

   More than 5 years { } 5-4 Years { } 4-3 Years { }

   2-1 Years { } Less than 1 Year { }

Part B. Reasons for the emergence vigilante groups in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County

5. In your own understanding, what are the chief reasons for the emergence of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County?

   …….....

   …….....

   …….....

6. Using the given scale below, to what extent do you agree with the subsequent avowals about causes of vigilantism?

   1= strongly agree. 2 = Agree. 3 = Uncertain/undecided. 4 = Disagree.

   5= strongly disagree

Statement	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Corruption within judicial system is amongst the explanations for appearance of vigilante groups					
High level of crime has caused people resort to vigilantism					
Unemployment has also resulted to emergence of vigilante groups					
Vigilante groups have emerged because of corruption within the Police Service					
Poor police-community relations and ineffectiveness of policing has led to the emergence of vigilante groups					
Low education levels has also ensued to the advent of vigilante groups					
Poor Service delivery in the Judiciary has led to the advent of vigilante groups					

7. In a scale of 1-5, rate the following factors that cause the emergence of vigilante groups in Kariobangi North. Where 1most important and 5 least important

Aspects	**Rate**
Insecurity	
Illiteracy	
Weak justice system	
Idleness/Unemployment	

Part C. Vigilante group activities in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County

8. Using the scale provided below, to which extent do you agree with the statements below about activities of vigilante groups operating in Kariobangi, North?

   1 = strongly agree. 2 = Agree. 3 = Uncertain/undecided. 4 = Disagree.

   5 = strongly disagree

Statement	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Vigilantes use collective extra-legal violence on suspects when responding to alleged criminal activity					
Vigilante groups patrol neighbourhoods to prevent and detect crime					
Vigilante groups kill suspected criminals through lynching					
Vigilante groups arrest and detain suspected criminals					
Vigilante groups are involved in fishing out suspected criminals					
Vigilante groups protect property					
Vigilante groups respond to emergencies					

9. In your own understanding what are the other activities of vigilante groups operating in Kariobangi North?

   ……
   ……
   …….....

Part D. Effectiveness of vigilante groups in crime management

10. Do you think vigilante groups have recorded success in crime management in Kariobangi North?

    Yes { }

    No { }

    If yes, what are some of the crimes that have been addressed by these groups?

    ……
    ……
    …….....

11. Using the given scale below, to what degree do you agree/disagree with the statements provides below about success of vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North?

    1 = strongly agree. 2 = Agree. 3 = Uncertain/undecided. 4 = Disagree.

    5 = strongly disagree

Statement	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Vigilante groups are more relevant in crime management than the Kenya Police since they understand the community better					
Vigilante groups have contributed to improved security and peace					
Economic activities have been encouraged as a result of vigilante groups actions that promote peace and security					
The presence of vigilante groups have also resulted to improved social services and cohesion in Kariobangi North					

Part E. Strategies that can be put in place to support vigilante groups in crime management

12. In your opinion should strategies be put in place to support vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North?

    Yes { }

    No { }

    Uncertain { }

13. By ticking in the space provided, indicate the magnitude to which you are in agreement with the following statements about strategies that can be put in place to support vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North.

    1 = strongly agree. 2 = Agree. 3 = Uncertain/undecided. 4 = Disagree.

    5 = strongly disagree

Statement	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Vigilantes should to cooperate with the National Police Service so as to facilitate due process of law to suspected criminals					
Laws should be created to establish and be familiar with vigilante groups existing in the communities					
Awareness creation and providing information to adherents of the public in regard to the responsibilities of vigilante groups					
Provide arms and required trainings to members of vigilante groups.					
Continuous practical support and financing need to be provided to the groups to increase members' knowledge on prevention of					

crime.					
Some measure of welfare and reward should be in place to serve as inducement and encourage vigilante groups to improve their services					

Appendix 4: Interview Schedule for Key Respondents

1. Current station/job

   ……
   ……
   ……

2. Expound on the major reasons for the emergence vigilante groups in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County

   ……
   ……
   ……

3. In your opinion, do you think the vigilante groups have been active in crime management in Kariobangi North?. Explain

   ……
   ……
   ……

4. What are the major activities that vigilante groups in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County engage in to manage crime?

   ……
   ……
   ……

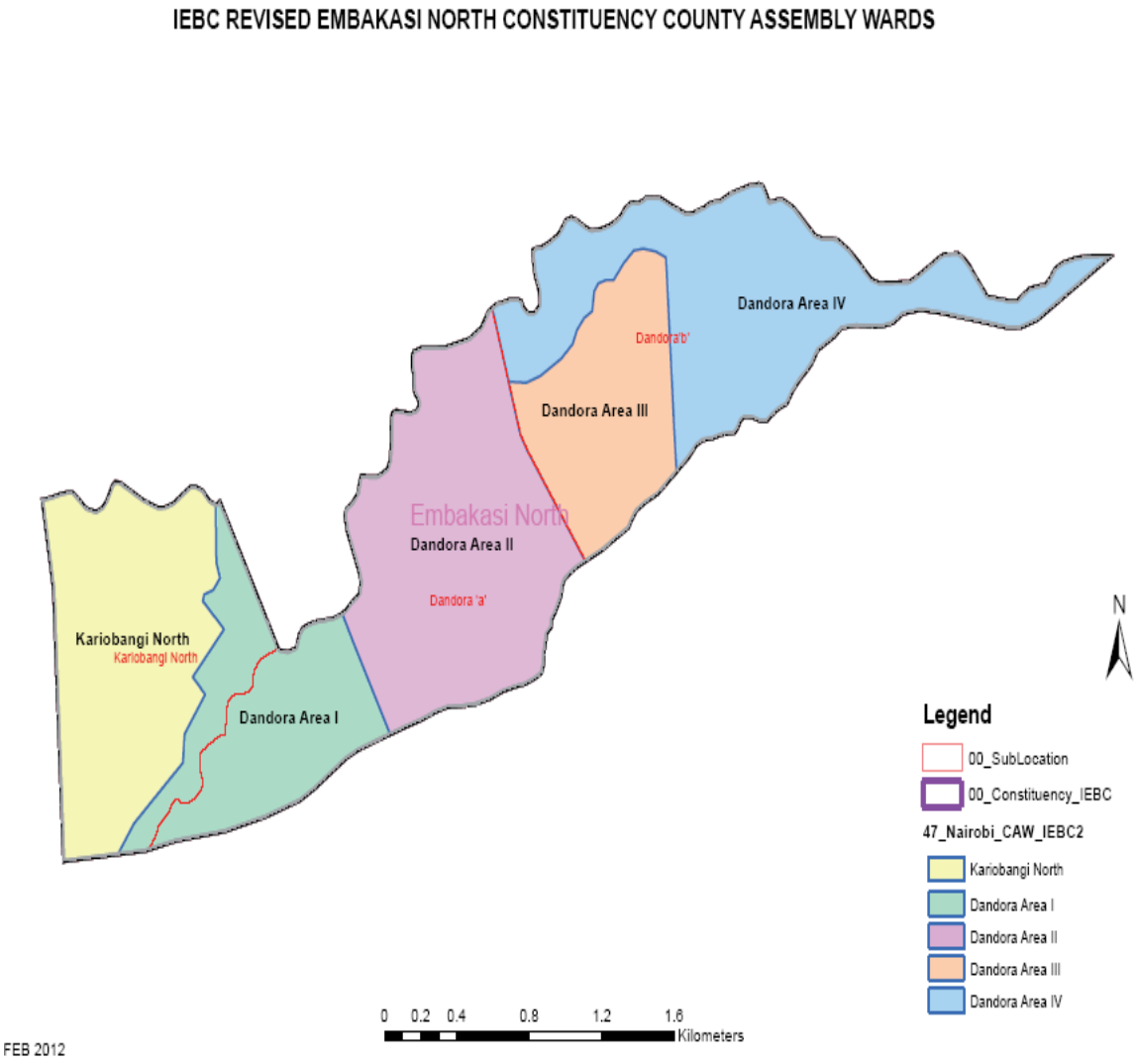
5. Have vigilante groups been successful in crime management in Kariobangi North?

   ……
   ……
   ……

6. In your opinion, what would you recommend in terms of strategies that can be put in place to support vigilante groups in crime management?

   ……
   ……
   ……

Appendix 5: Map of Study Area



Source: IEBC, 2012