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**FACULTY OF ARTS**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK**

**THE EFFECTS OF ORGANIZED CRIMINAL GANGS ON THE  
LIVELIHOODS OF THE URBAN RESIDENTS: A CASE STUDY  
OF GAZA GANG IN KAYOLE ESTATE, NAIROBI**

**By**

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Master of Arts Degree in Sociology (Criminology and Social Order)**

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## DECLARATION

I declare that this research project report is my own original work and that it has not been presented to any other University for any award.

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This research project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

**AU-** Africa Union

**CID-**Criminal Investigation Department

**FATF-**Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundry

**FBI-**Federal Bureau of Investigation

**FGD-**Focus Group Discussion

**KHRC-**Kenya Human Right Commission.

**KNYISS-**Kenya National Youth Alliance, Institute of Security Studies

**PSC-** Peace and Security Council

**UN-** United Nation

**UNODC-** United Nation on Drug and Crime

## ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of organized criminal gangs on everyday lives of residents of Kayole estate. The specific objective of this study were; to establish the motivating factors that compel youth to join the criminal gang, to determine the effects of the organized criminal gang on the everyday lives the residents of Kayole estate, to find out how the gang recruits and maintain its membership and to establish the avenues through which the gang generate money to finance its activities. The research design used in this study was descriptive survey method, This design involved triangulation where by the qualitative and quantitative data collected was checked for validity by observing the shortcomings and success of each method. The target population was adult family members (both male and female). They consisted of victims both affected directly and indirectly. Other respondents were business people, government officers and civil society. The quantitative and qualitative techniques were used to analyse the data. The study findings showed that there were fear of criminal gangs by Kayole residents, residents and business people. Business people closed their businesses earlier than usual and there were some places where residents avoid security officers were also overwhelmed to deal with the gangs due to few number of police officers in the area. The study also revealed that many people know the gang members and that most of them are young educated secondary school leavers. Collusion between police and gang members exists in Kayole. In addition, many other gangs exist besides Gaza. The study concluded that there were inadequate police officers to deal with the threat caused by criminal gangs in the area, parents and residents were not willing to give the detailed of members of criminal gangs even if they were aware of them and no one was ready to be a witness in court in a case where any member of criminal gang had been arrested, for fear of victimization. The study recommend that: The county government and police used to regulate and monitor places/venues where youth meet; there is need for government to develop programs for youth to gain skills; need for more police officers in Kayole and families need to play their role over guidance of children.



## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

Chapter one takes into account the background of the study, the problem statement, the objectives, research questions, the scope and significance of the study. This study covers a wide range of research from local to worldwide.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Many studies undertaken in the United States of America shows that gangs have been the main focus. Many research groups Gangs into two distinguished groups which include: gather of individuals with a definite negative set of personal traits or a cluster of individuals whose actions are criminal and deviant. (Bear, 1996).

A study by Robert (1981) asserts that the number of youths involved in crime in the contemporary world has drastically increased. Various factors have been attributed to the menace. In the recent past, researchers began to search answers to this menace which has become a bother even to superpower states like US. During the last decade a number of heartrending schools gunfire have been witnessed. The incident created attention to public. However, currently one can be able to research and give reason for the increased crime rates thereby giving solutions to the menace on their own opinions.

The background of gangs in the US dates back in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the people of different ethnicity and diverse religion entered the US. For the security purposes, some of the refugees opted to join gangs in order to acquire identity; shield themselves from other groups and create a fused existence. For example in M-18, Mara Salvatrucha or MS 13, Barrio 18 and Aryan brothers among others are the American gangs who commit terror attacks and crimes (McCleam and Johnson, 1998).

In the US, there are a majority of criminal gangs which still dominate among them are; Barrio Azteca which is affiliated to brutal 'Juarez Drug Cartel' in Mexico is leading in crime attacks followed by the Italian-American Mafi and American Cosa Nostra. This two gangs have maintained control of New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Providence and Boston crimes and in many cites in the North East in countries such as New Orleans and Las Vegas.

According to Gardiner, Seen (2012), this Gangs have been associated with terror attacks and murders; trafficking cocaine and prison breaks. The gangs operate as a cartel under La Linea which is a militant arm and often hires thugs from Azteca.

There exist barriers to fighting of gangs in Africa and the main barrier is lack of information on criminal gangs. However, countries like Tanzania Namibia and South Africa have started to collect information in order to curb upcoming trends. (Chepesiuk & Ron, 1999). Ogidefa (2008) argues that victimization surveys in some countries and qualitative observations, delinquency among people (12-25) is growing tremendously than it is in the North which is characterized by violence, drug addicts and gang activities.

In the recent years, insecurity and crime rates have increased among youths in Douala Cameroon which is an informal settlement accompanied by hardships lifestyle. The increased crimes can be attribute to these white collar criminals who get away with offence without being prosecuted and has created a major concern among the youth due to 'Feyman.' (Nwankwo, 2006).

Youth gangs have persistently used violence, theft, intimidation and threat in Dakar Senegal since the last decade. Urban areas have become a hub to insecurity which is attributed to the increasing number of people being attacked by robbers in streets forcing people to resort to private protection (Nwankwo, 2006).

In Nairobi Kenya, a survey on effects of violence on the youth by (UNICEF 2005), found that young people are left to take care of themselves in violence-torn communities that do not provide services. To cope with the devastating circumstances in the urban set-ups youth often exhibit risky behavior including substance abuse, gang membership, aggressive and violent actions against others, stealing and other criminal activities or early pregnancy. (Sifuna 1980) found that many of Nairobi's youth from poor families and even from middle and upper class are being drawn into these lifestyles. In the urban set-ups the rate of unemployment is high. This inevitably results in the formation of youth groups which may develop into gangs as a means of economic survival.

A gazette was published on prevention of crimes in 2010 by the minister in charge of internal security. The gazette outline the laws and focuses on investigating, preventing and punishing the organizers of criminal activities in Kenya. The law itself provides tight rules to any gangs operating in the country and ensures that the culprits are sentenced to a jail term not less than 14years or a lifetime for the guilty. Fundraisers of criminal gangs are not left out either. The law stipulates a harsh penalty to organizers and gangs as well who commit serious offence including a lifetime conviction for the on taking oath administration. According to permanent secretary in charge of Internal Security, '*Mungiki*' a sect is the most brutal gang which has been feared in Kenya. Organized criminal Act (2010) in conjunction with the Persons Act 2010, it states the ways to stop gangs by counter Trafficking. The Bill was assented by president and the government produced a list in appendix 1 which highlights the most active gangs and who commit crimes like kidnappings, taking oath, extortion robbery and terror attacks. The government in collaboration with elders and leaders are on the forefront to help combat this criminal activities warning the organized criminal gangs that their days are numbered and that it can't go on with their criminal activities.

Gaza gang has been associated with the terror attacks witnessed mostly in slums like Kayole and urban areas in big cities in Kenya. According to Kenya gazette notice issued in 2016 No.10427 as shown in appendix 2, Gaza is among the 90 violent organized criminal gangs operating in big towns and cities in Kenya.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Fear of youth joining criminal gangs is a constant concern for millions of people all over the world. Youth seem to take up crimes that are usually committed by adults over the age of 18 years. Statistics confirm that more horrendous crimes are being committed by increasingly younger children (Levine, 2007). Some of the increases in youth crime have resulted from changes in the way violent youth behaviours have been responded to (Levine, 2007). An organized criminal gang is a recent phenomenon in Kenya. Increasing numbers of youth are joining or forming organized criminal gangs which is of concern to Kenyans. There have been significant increase in violent criminal gangs in developed countries. Kenya has been no exception to rising youth violence because of the increasing economic hardship experienced in many parts of the cities. Levels of youth joining criminal gangs appear to continue to increase everywhere in the world

(Levine, 2007). In Kenya, it is even more apparent particularly in Nairobi's informal settlements especially in the eastern sector of the city. However, the extent of the effects of organized crime on society in the areas they operate is not yet clear. This study was designed to provide information on how organized criminal gangs (Gaza) has affected the people's everyday life in Kayole.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

- 1) What are the motivating factors that compelled youth to join the criminal gang?
- 2) What are the effects of the Gaza gang on the everyday lives of Kayole residents in Nairobi County?
- 3) How do organized criminal gang recruits and maintain their membership?
- 4) How do organized criminal gang generate money to finance their activities?

### **1.4 General Objective**

The general objective of this study was to investigate the effect of organized criminal gangs in Nairobi.

#### **1.4.1 Objectives of the study**

The study focused on the following research objectives:-

- 1) To establish the motivating factors that compel youth to join the criminal gang.
- 2) To determine the effects of the organized criminal gang on the everyday lives the residents of Kayole estate.
- 3) To find out how Gaza gang recruits and maintains its membership.  
To establish the avenues through which the gang generate money to finance its activities

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

The study was limited to the factors that influence the young people to join 'organized criminal gangs; how the gangs have influenced the people average ways of life; how the gangs are recruited to be members of the gang as well as how gang is funded.

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

Perpetrated Criminal gangs have been on the rise in majority of urban areas and big cities in Kenya. Most of the gangs are known while the upcoming gangs are yet to be identified. However, the internal security has raised an alarm concerning the organized criminal gangs operating in most parts including slums in Kenya. According to permanent secretary in charge of Internal Security, 'Mungiki' a sect is the most brutal gang which has been feared in Kenya. Organized criminal Act (2010) in conjunction with the Persons Act 2010, states the ways to stop gangs by Counter Trafficking. The Bill was assented by president and the government produced a list in appendix 1 which highlights the most active gangs and who commit crimes like kidnappings, taking oath, extortion robbery and terror attacks. Among the identified group of gang is Gaza gang which has been associated with the terror attacks witnessed mostly in slums like Kayole and urban areas in big cities in Kenya. According to Kenya gazette notice issued in 2016 No.10427 as shown in appendix 2, Gaza is among the 90 violent organized criminal gangs operating in big towns and cities in Kenya. The tremendous number of violent criminal gangs is approaching 300%. Therefore, this study sought to establish the causes, problems and solutions to the menace.

## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The chapter provides the summarized information comparing studies undertaken by different researchers in the similar field. Some of the areas to be discussed include the review of literature, the major factors causing youths to join the criminal gangs, possible concepts including effects and also theoretical framework.

### **2.2 Motivating Factors that Compel Youth in Joining Gangs**

Many studies have been undertaken to look for answers to why youths resort to join criminal gangs to no avail. Mathews (1999) urged that there exist two factors "push and pull factors" that drive youths to join criminal activities. The push are individual reasons like desire to get identified by engaging in criminal activities while the pull are factors brought about by the surrounding environment and can involve joining gang to acquire more money or private protection.

#### **2.2.1 Social factors**

Criminal gangs originate as a result of youth unemployment and poverty (Rizzo, 2003), presence of gangs operating in neighboring (Spergel, 1995); and crimes committed by youths (Hawkins, 2001). There are other factors like poor upbringing (Sharp et al., 2006), ancestral (Sharp et al., 2006), and relatives who are criminals (Spergel, 1995) supporting the young people in the family to engage in gang activities (Thornberry et al., 2003). Peer pressure has also been associated with harmful traits (Cauffman, 2009) and affiliation (Thornberry et al., 2003). Nonetheless, history of persistent crimes (Steinberg, 2006), it is not possible to establish a specific factor associated with gang affiliation. Developing countries have continued to face inflation and decline in economy. Therefore, emergent of religious and political thought has worsen the conditions forcing the people to resort to criminal activities (World Bank, 2006). A research undertaken by IPOA (2014) reveals that unequal distribution of resources, high population growth and increased rate of poverty due to youth unemployment has contributed to rising number of criminal gang activities in Kenya.

### **2.2.2 Psychological factors**

Caspi (2005) argues that character traits of gang membership is associated with lack of self-esteem, crimes, selfish acts and hostility. Other researchers assert that lack of self-confidence and antisocial behaviour has led to the increase in gang membership (Martine & Stein, 1997).

Self-esteem dictates choices made by the youths. Low self-esteem would lead an individual to either join gangs or seek their approval in order to acquire a sense of belonging. In contrast, a high self-esteem individual has a sense of identity and direction and thus would not be yearning for such approval. In the event someone is involved in criminal gangs and opts to leave, a high self-esteem would be a prerequisite so as to withstand the pressure from the gang (Dukes et al., 1997).

Emotional factors that have been associated with youths joining gang membership in relation to violence and crime include peer pressure and impulsivity (Esbensen & Weerman, 2005). In addition, the gangsters manage their behavior by defusing the undesirable outcomes of their acts (Taylor & Freng, 2009), and most distressingly, they care less about their violent acts. (Esbensen et al., 2001; Esbensen et al., 2009). According to Thornberry et al., (2003) discusses the psychological developments that motivates gang membership. In their study, they feature the criminal beliefs (defined as the belief that it is acceptable to be delinquent) which include its causes, factors motivating the criminals, gang affiliation and consequences of violent behaviours. The beliefs discussed are the same compared to self-esteem and act a major role in criminal gang. These beliefs are ought to stimulate delinquent peers and their behaviours. (Franworth & Jang, 1994). Browne & Palmer, (2002) argue that more research need to be done on these beliefs.

Some studies have revealed that the enthusiasm and acceptance given to the youths have been a driving force to join the criminal gang, (Anderson, 1999; Klein, 2006). Knox, (1994) refer to gang as applying two kinds of social control which entice youths: According to Klein (2006), the coercive power is a form of bullying, violence or force which is used by gangs to make them maintain a company and state of identity.

When youths desire to be members of the gang, they become more eager to learn their deeds and copy their form of characters (Hughes & Short, 2005) from films where characters are rewarded when they act as gangsters (Przemieniecki, 2005). Therefore, it becomes so easy for the youths to gain gang membership. The criminals are characterised to be coercive (South & Wood, 2006) which associates them with gang membership (Wood, Moir & James, 2009)

It is therefore tempting for a youth to easily join a gang. The offenders are known to be more bully, (South & Wood, 2006) and this much inclined and associated with gang membership (Wood, Moir, & James, 2009). The gang members will adhere to the status of being bully as they consider it crucial other than non-gang members. A research conducted in Kenya by Musumba Denzil (2014), indicate that the Muslim youth in Kenya like in other parts of the world have been made to believe that the wars in Iraq, Afghanistan and the Palestinian- Israel are part of the broad global campaigns against Islam. In Kenya, the youth viewed the situations in Somalia and Palestine as problem affecting all the Muslims worldwide hence worthy their involvement.

### **2.2.3 Influence from other gang groups**

Some gang members alias 'reluctant gangsters' where neighbourhoods peppered with gangs and crime make youth fearful of victimization leading to perceptions that their world is a dangerous place (Pitts, 2007). In such cases, threats can be witnessed taking place majorly on the roles played, within and between gangs. These threats from neighbourhood gangs can force certain youth groups into joining a gang, which can also reinforce the collective identity and group cohesion. Again, it can further lead to increased further gang violence (Van Winkle, 1996).

Therefore, it is understood that different gang members experience threats from other groups of youths, and thus see gang membership as offering them protection. In 1995, Klein made the following observations;

- In the gang there is protection from attack
- A gang provides what he has not obtained from his family, in school, or elsewhere in his community.



It is therefore considered that the youth who become involved in gangs may be those who experience most threat from others.

### **2.3 How Organized Criminal Gangs Fund their Activities**

Organized crime groups generate large amounts of money by activities such as drug trafficking, arms smuggling and financial crime, Salter, F (2002). This is of little use to them unless they can disguise it and convert it into funds that are available for investment into legitimate enterprise. The methods they use for converting its 'dirty' money into 'clean' assets encourages corruption. Organized crime groups need to hide the money's illegal origin, Salter, F (2002). It allows for the expansion of organized criminal groups, as the 'laundry' or 'wash cycle' operates to cover the money trail and convert proceeds of crime into usable assets. Money laundering is bad for international and domestic trade, banking reputations and for effective governments and rule of law. Accurate figures for the amounts of criminal proceeds laundered are almost impossible to calculate, and the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), an intergovernmental body set up to combat money laundering, has stated that "overall it is absolutely impossible to produce a reliable estimate of the amount of money laundered and therefore the FATF does not publish any figures in this regard" FSA.gov.uk (2013) However, in the US estimated figures of money laundering have been put at between \$200 – \$600 billion per year throughout the 1990s (US Congress Office 1995; Robinson 1996), and in 2002 this was estimated between \$500 billion to \$1 trillion per year (UN 2002). This would make organized crime the third largest business in world after foreign exchange and oil Robinson (1996).

Human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is a major cause of contemporary sexual slavery and is primarily for prostituting women and children into sex industries by criminal gangs to fund their activities Siegel & Nelen (2008). In 2001 International Organization for Migration estimated 400,000, the Federal Bureau of Investigation estimated 700,000 and UNICEF estimated 1.75 million (UNODC, 2006). The most common destinations for victims of human trafficking are; Japan, Israel, Italy, Thailand, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Turkey and the United States, according to a report by UNODC. In Nigeria for example The Black Axe a Nigerian criminal network that rules by fear - is involved in drug dealing, prostitution and the fraudulent transfer of money between Europe and Nigeria

to fund their activities. And now working alongside the Sicilian mafia - the notorious and powerful Cosa Nostra - after striking a deal with underworld bosses in the island's capital Palermo and buying the rights to operate in designated areas.

Just like any other country in the world Kenya case is not such unique and most criminal gangs in Kenya gets their funds from different dimension research done by professor Maupeu (2013) noted that most of organized criminals gangs in Kenya are mostly active during election period since that is the period they get fund and protection from influential politicians who used them to caused havoc and intimidation of their opponent and also the report released government of Kenya (2009) revealed that criminal organized gang exhost money from public vehicles, operating major routes in Nairobi as well as operating illegal activities like robbery, in fact the government of Kenya (2009) through ministry of internal security gave warning to those behind funding and protecting organized criminal gangs. In Kenya, challenges posed by organized criminal gangs include terrorism, maritime piracy, humans/arms/drugs trafficking and cybercrime. The crime situation in Kenya is not unique within itself – many of the problems that face Kenya on criminal and development level are for the most part identical to those facing the surrounding countries in East Africa (UNODC, 2002) In Kenya, the organised criminal gang has been associated with the native communities, thus gaining protection and making them complicated.

Today, a relatively new and threatening trend in East Africa is the attacks by pirates' in the coast of Kenya. Young adults, who are generally poor and uneducated, are recruited by crime lords in Somalia and Kenya in an attempt to extort money from commercial and private ships in the Indian Ocean. The immense coastline and porous borders of Kenya makes it a prime location in trafficking in humans, weapons and drugs. It is however not clear whether there are pirates in Kenya or their activities are purely coordinated from Somalia, United Nation on Drug and Crime (2002).

#### **2.4 Roots and Effects of Organized Criminal Gang in Society**

Organized criminal gangs usually involve in activities which are prohibited. This incite activities are mainly planned, designed and funded by large organizations who are seeking to maximize their profitability. The models use both offender-availability

features which are suggested to forecast the prevalence of organized criminal activities.

UN Habitat (2007) stipulates the factors leading to crime among them being poverty, administrative democratization, rising gap between the poor and the rich, radical urbanization and poor planning and design of urban areas. Impelling cause of prearranged crime is categorized as follows:-

Societal factors and crime: these involves family setups and relationships, peer-group relation, and work status related to social factors of crime. There exist institutional arrangements that expedite the increase of the likelihood or even root of crime. According to Cloward and Ohlin's social structures as they presently exist, chunk the opportunity of many persons to reach success. People who are distinguishable by their socio-economic traits find it so hard to reach their success by acceptable means; if they are blocked from legal success they will try to achieve success by breaking the laws. Institutional arrangements affects wide range of people within a group. Political structure in society splits people into groups which are competitive and therefore crime is a product of this accomplishment. The struggle between people who are not in power and those in power is as a result of crime.

Physical factors and crime: most crimes are tend to happen most in cities than in the rural areas for a wide-range of reasons. Residential crime rates tend to be higher than rural crime rate however still considerable lower than urban crime rates. Main cause of increasing crime rate in urban area is the existence of slum dwelling (ghetto) characterized by overcrowded and poor living standards due to unemployment which result in crime , Gordon (1967).

Economic factors and crime: unbearable living costs and financial crisis has also been categorized as a cause of crime. This is justifiable by Karl Marx's theory of economic determination which leads to conflict. Karl Marx's argued that ownership of private property leads to poverty that distinguishes the ones who own means of production from their laborers. Poverty makes the latter to engage in criminal acts.

Opportunity factors and crime: crime is also related to other factors among them socio demographic and socio- economic factors. Criminal acts usually involve an individual and an opportunity. Where there exist loopholes the individual will take advantage to commit crime.

Demographic factors and crime: due to increasing population people are bound to change. The demographic factor is mainly affected by fertility of the population, the mortality rates, migration of people from one place to another and ethnicity. In the current generation crimes rate can also be determined in relation to populations of male to female determined by age, sex and race.

Ecology and crime: Ecological is concerned with system. Human ecology is concerned with the effect of position in the ecosystem, time, institutions and behavior. The ecosystem comprise of environment, people, mental factors, social factors and technological factors.

Organized crimes have caused so many losses to people and economy in general. Some of the causes of loss of lives and traumatization is associated with gambling and drug trafficking. Poor use of land and illegal trading has given rise to increased food prices, declining business, rising monopolistic companies, youth unemployment, and misuse of public funds and high tariffs and taxes. Unethical business dealings like scams, counterfeit products and blackmailing is also as an organized crimes.

Law enforcers in East African region. Have a faced challenges in curbing the increasing crime rates due to advanced technology used by criminals. This can be evident here in Kenya where there exist terror attacks in malls and designated places where people are busy, maritime piracy, drug trafficking and cyber-crimes. Native communities have been associated with organized crimes in Kenya. (UNODC, 2002).

Mungiki sect has been one of the violent and widely talked about organized criminal gang in Kenya. Mungiki is a politico-religious group that was outlawed by the government of Kenya following atrocities committed against its victims. The members of Mungiki claim it is a 'home-grown 'religious organized committed to upholding the traditional 'African way of worship, culture and lifestyle.' It began as a local militia to

protect kikuyu farmers in disputes over land with the Kalenjin and draws inspiration from the bloody Mau Mau rebellion of the 1950s against the British colonial rule. In recent years, it has been associated with a political group known as the Kenya National Youth Alliance, Institute of Security Studies (2006).

In addition, the successive encounters with the police and assassinations committed by the sect, Mungiki is identified to have been likeable in other anti-social events such as undressing women public for wearing miniskirts and trouser; forcing women to undergo female genital mutilation and invading police stations set free their fellow supporters who were under arrest. The sect has also been assuming a contemporary face using AK-47 assault rifles instead of clubs, machete and swords. Other organised criminal gangs in Kenya such as sungu sungu, chinkororo and Taliban have followed in the footsteps of Mungiki in unleashing their terror.

## **2.5 Recruitment of Membership**

The Recruitment category describes how youth are brought into a gang or how adolescents gain access to gangs. The recruitment process varies dramatically depending on the type of gang one joins. Recruitment practices range from friends coming together because of shared interests to formal recruitment through the sponsorship of youth by existing gang members or recruitment in correctional institutions Esbensen & Carsen, (2009).

In many cases youth have indicated that there was no formal recruitment, pressure, or coercion for them to join a gang by existing members. Instead, joining a gang is seen as a natural process whereby new members gradually increase their level of involvement as they are integrated into the gang by family members or friends who are already members. Mathews (1993: 23) refers to this process as “drifting,” rather than a planned progression. “Drifting” can occur for a number of reasons: because of challenges from other groups of youth who see the assemblage as a gang; the perception of gang membership as a natural phenomenon where gang involvement is part of a neighbourhood’s culture; labelling by outsiders (e.g., police, media, etc.); or escalating levels of collective criminal behaviour and violence when the group/gang gets into altercations with other groups of youth. “Drifting” into gangs may also be more

prevalent among youth who have no access to, or are not encouraged to join, prosocial, legitimate-type gangs such as sports teams or community groups (Gordon, 2000:43).

In other instances, organized crime syndicates require youth recruits to perform specific tasks in order to carry out their criminal activity. In such cases, active recruitment takes place. Youth are required to prove themselves as worthy of being taken into the gang by committing criminal or sexual acts as directed by gang leaders.

The recruitment tests can range from thefts, assaults, armed robberies, murders, drug dealing, and prostitution (Criminal Intelligence Service Saskatchewan, 2005: 4). Sometimes the recruit require to “Presenting Papers” involves showing police record with multiple offences. In many cases there is an established protocol for being recruited and inducted into these types of gangs.

## **2.6 Categories of Organized Criminal Gangs**

Categories of youth groups/gangs is developed from reviewing and synthesizing relevant literature, this categories supports and builds on previous exploratory models of youth gangs/groups Mathews, (1990); Hébert, Hamel & Savoie, 1997; Gordon, 2000). Based on the unique situational factors of distinct regions, communities and individuals (Mathews, 1993: 72), the typographic categories are intended to provide a general description that highlights what appear to be the most prominent features of the various types of gangs. The typographic categories provide a five-part multidimensional model that highlights the different types of gangs that seem to exist in world. Although there can be progressions and movements between groups, this framework does not assume a gang model where youths progress from petty crime gangs to criminal organization-type gangs, since there is little evidence to support this. However, we do recognize that youth become more entrenched and committed within their individual gang types if their criminal activities go unchallenged (Mathews, 1999: 10). The five categories of criminal gangs according to Mathews (1999) include;

Type A: Group of Friends: These peer groups consist of collections of youth who spend time together on a regular and on-going basis. They engage in little to no criminal activity as they build healthy and positive social relationships.

Type B: Spontaneous Group/Gang Activity: This group of youths is largely social in nature as they congregate to spend time together and “hang out.” The purpose of spending time together is generally not crime focused, although criminal activity sometimes occurs spontaneously and is situation motivated (Gordon, 2000: 48).

Type C: Purposive Group/Gang Activity: These groups are often smaller in size than Type B gangs/groups, and the size is contingent on the type of activity that is being conducted or the purpose of the gang.

Type D: Youth Street Gang: This is the category of gang that Gaza gang fit into, it is usually made up of groups of young adults that come together as a semi-structured organization to engage in profit-driven criminal activity or organized violence against other gangs (Gordon, 2000: 48). Street gangs identify themselves as such through the adoption of a gang name; common brands, styles, colours of clothing, and/or jewellery; and tattoos to openly display gang membership to other gangs. These gangs are not part of a larger criminal organization and often have a definite territory or “turf” that they claim and defend as their own (Hébert et al., 1997). Graffiti is often used as a form of marking a gang’s territory and as a means of communication. Known examples of Type D Gangs include the Jane-Finch Posse, the Asian Assassins, and the Black Dragons, all of Toronto, Ontario. There exists multiple levels of involvement (Winnipeg Police Service, 2005; Public Safety Branch of Manitoba Justice, 2001):

Affiliate/associate members: These are people who hang out with the gang but are not fully initiated or considered as main or central members. They do not know about all gang activities, but receive some gang benefits, i.e., protection and access to drugs and weapons.

Hardcore/made members: These individuals have full membership in the gang and offer their complete loyalty and devotion. Their daily activities involve furthering the interests of the gang. They have significant influence within the gang and are privy to all information and benefits of the gang.

### **2.6.1 Type E: Structured Criminal Organization**

Organized crime gangs are criminal business organizations that are highly structured and sophisticated. These groups tend to be led by criminally experienced adults for the purpose of economic or financial gain.

## **2.7 Theoretical Framework**

### **2.7.1 Learning Theory**

According to Bower and Hilgard (1981) contend that learning occurs with the adaptation skills and competencies acquired over time in line with the environment. It corresponds to Aristotle's 384-322BC (1983) observation of learning as an instinctive thing guided by four laws of association. The learning process is multifaceted, with social learning theory positing that through reward or punishment of behaviour that is pro expectation or against yields certain conformity by adaptation. Learning can also be passive (Classical conditioning) or active (operant conditioning). Passive conditioning means that the creature is inactive and learns what to expect from the surroundings while in operant conditioning, the creature is active and learns how to get what it wants from the environs. Reinforce and behaviour result in reward and punishment. Therefore, operant conditioning is a way of learning through suggestion. Social learning theory stresses the fact that behaviour may be reinforced not only through actual rewards and punishment but also through expectation that are learned by watching what transpires to other people.

Crime according to Vine (1972) citing the works of Tarde (1843-1904) contend that crime is a learned behaviour. It is context specific and one adapts to behaviour in an environment according to proximity. Most of the crimes cascade from imitation of royal families.

The proliferation of criminal activities in Kenya can be attributed to learning theory. The distribution of punishment on errand groups is not commensurate with their deeds and these discriminative tendencies vis a vis the total blindness of the law enforcement groups on errand groups has whittled the fight against crime. In fact, as a reaction, crime has risen.



### **Sutherlands Differential Association Theory**

Sutherland (1924) postulated that criminal behaviour is learned. Through social interaction, individuals and groups learn new behaviours through imitation of new techniques, that are varied and at times simple but channelled through attitudes and other intrinsic values like motive and drive. The principle of differential association contends that the attributes of duration, frequency and priorities dictate the behaviour direction. Equally, meaning is attached on the basis of need and specificity of context. However, the general needs and values expressed through the criminal activities, hardly explain the general needs and values.

Sutherland's magnitudes are fairly related in elucidating the evolution in affiliation of the criminal gang in Kenya. It is predominantly pertinent and advantageous in explaining the recruitment of these new-fangled gangs. New members are usually introduced to the sect by often interacting with the older member, there by replicating their criminal behaviours and adapt them. The norm is that the freshly recruited criminals keep on interacting with the criminal gangs closely in order to learn and accomplish their mission.

### **2.7.2 Strain Theory**

Strain Theory basically states that crime is the result of the strain placed on individuals who are not able to achieve middle class norms through legitimate means. Because they cannot meet those expectations through legitimate means they instead turn to illegitimate means (Akers & Sellers, 2013). The first sociologist to apply Strain Theory to criminal actions in the United States was Robert Merton. Merton's theory basically states that strain occurs when there is a separation between the cultural goals and the means of obtaining them (Akers & Sellers, 2013). In addition, the cultural goals and means are tailored to middle class norms which the lower classes cannot legitimately achieve. In his 1938 article Merton identified five adaptations of individuals who are not able to achieve the societal goals by legitimate means: conformity, innovation, rebellion, retreatism, and ritualism. In conformity the individual accepts that they are unable to achieve the societal goals and continues to endeavor in the limited opportunities available to them. Innovation sees the individual uses illegitimate means to achieve the societal goals. Those in rebellion reject both the approved means and the societal goals, simply striving for a new system to take its place. Those in retreatism

reject the goals and means. The final adaptation is ritualism. Those in ritualism simply have given up on the goals, but continue with the legitimate means Merton (1938).

Merton (1938) would address the problem of criminal juvenile gangs by looking at what they are formed for. For those juveniles who joined a gang to achieve the goal of monetary success, Merton would say they have adapted to strain by innovation. They bond together to commit drug crimes, burglaries, and robberies. If they joined together for the use of drugs or alcohol, Merton would say they have adapted to strain by retreatism. Groups of juveniles who reject the means and goals of society group together under the common bond of substance abuse.

After Merton, Albert Cohen (1954) took strain theory and explicitly applied it to juvenile gangs. Cohen's theory splits from Merton's in that it the strain is not on the ability to achieve material success, but rather it is the strain in the ability to gain status and acceptance Akers & Sellers 2013. Cohen examined how the standards of the middle class were imposed on those who are in the lower socio-economic class and how this leads to status deprivation in lower class male youths. He theorized that the formation of delinquent gangs was the result of this status deprivation. The boys who became part of the gangs tended to aspire toward standards that were opposite to those of the middle class (Akers & Sellers, 2013). The delinquent subculture produced by gang involvement as proposed by Cohen explained the crimes committed by gangs that were not done to achieve monetary success. It explained that the individuals in the gang commit crimes such as graffiti to gain respect and status among their delinquent peers.

Cloward and Ohlin further modified strain theory by incorporating aspects of social disorganization and differential association. They basically theorized that even when legitimate means are not available it does not mean that illegitimate means are available (Akers & Sellers, 2013). Crime is dependent on the availability of illegitimate means, which means it all comes down to location. Cloward and Ohlin agreed with Cohen's delinquent subculture hypothesis, but they realized that there were more than one delinquent subculture that juveniles will fall into. The first type of delinquent subculture that they examined was the criminal subculture. The youth gangs that fall into this category are organized to bring in income. They commit offenses which are in line with Merton's innovation adaptation (Akers & Sellers, 2013). The second type of subculture

is the conflict subculture. These gangs act as fight clubs. The youths who fall into this category not only lack legitimate means of success, but also the illegitimate means. They do not have the role models that the criminal subculture has and thus see adults as being weak. They achieve status through violence and bravado. The third subculture identified by Cloward and Ohlin is the retreatist subculture. Those that fall into this category have given up on both the legitimate and illegitimate goals and means and instead retreat into the world of drugs and alcohol. These youths are not good at committing crimes and are also not very good fighters. They gain status by the strength of their drug addiction (Akers & Sellers, 2013).

Strain Theory was once again modified following the research of Cloward and Ohlin by Walter Miller. Miller hypothesized that juvenile delinquency was an adaptation to lower class culture. He found that the delinquent youths simply exaggerated the central values of the lower class adults: trouble, toughness, smartness, excitement, fatalism, and autonomy (Akers & Sellers, 2013). By demonstrating the central values of the lower class adults, in an exaggerated way, lower class youths are able to gain status in delinquent gangs.

Strain Theory saw resurgence in popularity in the 1980's. This renewed interest resulted in two major versions of Strain Theory: Institutional Anomie Theory and General Strain Theory. Messner and Rosenfeld broke down Merton's culture assumption into four value orientations: achievement, individualism, universalism, and the fetishism of money (Akers & Sellers, 2013). The achievement orientation of American society places a person's worth on what they have monetarily and what they have achieved. The value of individualism puts people in competition with each other to reach the achievement orientation. The value of universalism dictates that everyone in the society strives for the same goals, even though those at the lower end of the socio-economic ladder cannot achieve them. The fetishism of money refers to the value of money in and of itself rather than what can be purchased with the money. These values and the institutional imbalance that the economy has, result in criminal activity as the byproduct of American society. They theorized that crime can be reduced by instituting safeguards against the impact of the economy.

Agnew's General Strain Theory looks at individual level crime rather than the macro-level that Messner and Rosenfeld studied. Agnew looked at deviance as an adaptation to the stress and identified three types of strain that produce deviance (Agnew, 1985). The first strain is the failure to achieve positively valued goals. Here the gap between the aspirations of the individual and the expectations results from unobtainable opportunities and inadequacies of the individual. Furthermore there is a gap between the expectations of the individual and what they achieve that leads to disappointment and resentment. Finally there is a disconnect between what the individual thinks is fair, based on the effort they put in and what they get (Akers & Sellers, 2013). The second type of strain is the removal of positively valued stimuli. This includes all stress inducing events in a juvenile's life such as the loss of a friend or changing schools. The final type of strain identified by Agnew is the confrontation with negative stimuli (Akers & Sellers, 2013). This includes all the stress inducing life events that involve the juvenile's conflict with the negative actions of others. This can include the juvenile's experience with abuse or legal confrontations. As a result of these three types of strain a juvenile will react to them by illegitimate means because they do not have the legitimate means to avoid them (Agnew, 2012). This theory is more relevant in our case, Gaza gang and most of the criminal gangs in Kenya since it explained most of the factors that strained youth to join gang so that they can achieve their goals in life, with the high unemployment rate in the country, youth feel that the only chance to obtain the things that they desire is to join gangs. They see other gang members in the community with money from things such as drug sales and feel that joining the gang will benefit them in the same way.

### **2.7.3 Cultural Deviance Theory**

Cultural deviance theory combines parts of the disorganization and strain theories. They believe that criminal behavior is the result of the strain people feel and the social isolation that the urban environments put them under. These two things form subcultures within the lower class that adopt values that are much different from the rest of the population (Siegel, 2010). A cultural deviance theorist would say a combination of growing up in deteriorated neighborhoods as well as the strain of seeing no other way out is the reason that people participate in gangs. They believe that it would take both factors to push a person to the point at which they felt they needed to take part in this kind of potentially violent behavior.

Sociologists Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay first penned the cultural deviance theory when studying inner city Chicago between 1900 and 1933. Shaw and McKay discovered that crime rates remained the same in specific neighborhoods, even when the ethnic population changed.

The cultural deviance theory follows a concentric zone model, where crime is most prolific at the center and decreases as the population fans out. The zones, listed from center to outward circle, are the business district, the transitional zone, the working class zone, the residential zone and the commuter zone. The cultural deviance theory influenced future sociological and criminological analysis of delinquency and crime. Robert Sampson and Byron Groves (1989) analyzed 238 British neighborhoods. They discovered that poverty, ethnic diversity and family disruption in certain locations influenced social disorganization, correlating the cultural deviance theory. Sampson and newcomer Lydia Bean (2006) found poverty and single-parent homes correlated to juvenile violence.

According to the Institute of Security Studies (2003), transitional zone is one of the places with rapid increase in crimes rate. This area is normally situated away from neighbouring leafy suburbs away from the city. Researchers have realized that crimes rates have been on high rate in this zones. The area is characterized with various ethnic communities, poverty, low income earners and unemployed youths. This also accompanied with residents who are illiterate and can easily engage into petty theft or committing violent crimes.

## **2.8. Conceptual Frame Work**

According to Vuahghan (2008) a conceptual framework illustrates the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. As displayed in figure 1 below, the independent variables consist of ‘violence, robbery, money laundry, smuggling, drug trafficking and terrorism’ while dependents variable is the effects of criminal gangs on livelihoods of the residents (create fear among the residents, loss of lives and forced closure of some business due to monopoly of those business by criminal gangs hence lead to low quality of product at higher prices), the figure also conceptualize the factors motivating youth to join criminal gang which include; individual factors, social factors, psychological factors and physiological factors. Also capture is intervening variables

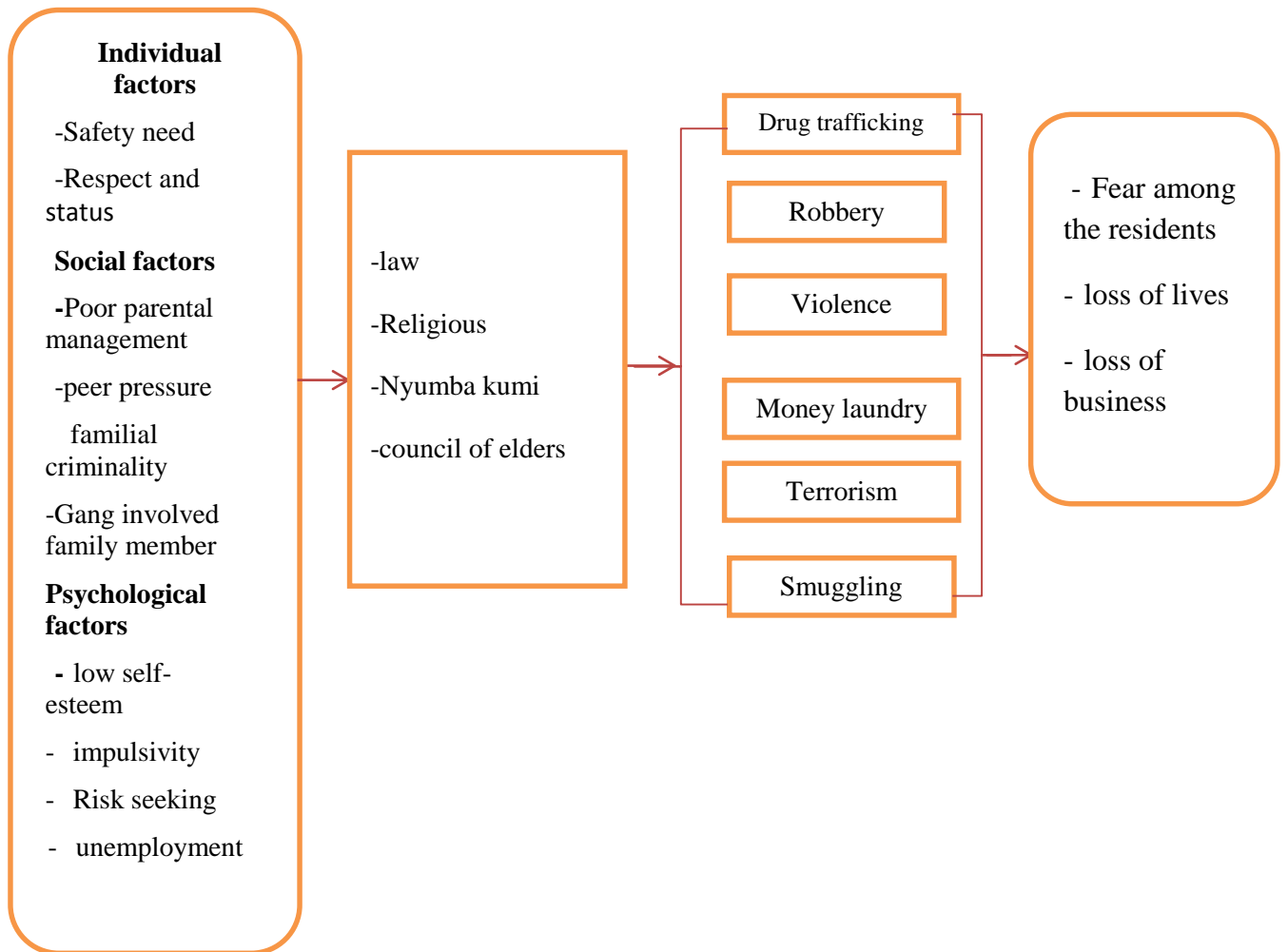
which includes; 'social turmoil, lack of strong established institution and rule of law, political instability and unstable economy.' If the number of youths joining organized criminal gang keeps on increasing, it becomes a threat the government. Therefore, the problem of insecurity in some various parts of the country is associated with the rate at which youths join the criminal gang.

**Independents variables**

**intervening factors**

**Effects**

**Dependent variables**



## CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Introduction

The chapter covers the description of the area under study, data collection techniques, sampling procedures, data analysis and finally the ethical consideration.

### 3.2 Site Description

The research was undertaken in Kayole Central and Kayole South situated in Embakasi constituency, Nairobi County. The neighbouring environs are Dandora, Umoja and Kariobangi. According to Kenya Bureau of Statistics 2009, the area is considered to have high population density with huge numbers of youths being unemployed.

**Table 1: Population of Kayole**

	Population (National census 2009)	Sq Km
Kayole South	37580	4.6
Kayole Central	37580	1.2
Kayole North	37580	1.2
Komarock	35628	1.6
Matopeni	37580	5.7

**Source:** GoK(2009)

### 3.3 Research design

The study adopted descriptive research design which primarily shows the state of affairs as it exists at the present (Kothari, 2004). Descriptive design is a scientific method which involves the description of behaviour of a subject without influencing it in any way. This design involved triangulation where by the qualitative and quantitative data collected was checked for validity by observing the shortcomings and success of each method.

Social survey method was used in determining the attitudes and perceptions of elder persons (over the age of 18 years) on their encounter or experiences of stage managed criminal gangs and resultant effect on their lives.



In order to obtain quantitative information under survey research, family members over age of 18 years was selected randomly to participate in the study.

The key informant interview comprised of CID, senior government officers from Kenya police, administration and entrepreneurs or business persons. Focused group discussion (FGD) comprised of ordinary citizens. Passive and active organised criminal groups together with the victims and relatives were among the respondents.

Records of arrests and conviction of criminal gangs was provided by the police and judicial service respectively which will represent the second hand data.

### **3.3.1 Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis of this study was the effect of organised crime on the lives or activities of Kayole residents.

### **3.3.2 Unit of Observation**

The unit of observation is the entities of the effects. These were the adult male and female residents and key informants in the area of study.

### **3.4 Target Population**

The target population was adult family members (both male and female). They consisted of victims both affected directly and indirectly and also members of criminal groups. Other secondary sources was business people, government officers and civil society.

### **3.5 Sample size and Sampling technique**

Two sampling procedures was applied. First was purposive sampling which was used in identifying key informants and members of focus group discussion. Two location (Kayole South and Kayole Central) were purposively selected for the study. Also systematic sampling procedure was used to identify survey respondents, the first respondents was selected at random and the every fourth respondent was interviewed until the entire sample was exhausted. The sample size of this study was 204 as indicated in the table 2.

**Table 2: Sample size.**

	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>
Police officer	10	10
Religious leaders	10	10
Chiefs	10	10
Kayole central and south residents	75168 KBS(2009)	204

### **3.6. Methods of Data Collection**

The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methodologies in data gathering and analysis. The study used survey as one of the quantitative method and also used both key informant interviews and focused group discussion as the qualitative approach.

#### **3.6.1 Survey**

Adult members of the public both men and women were interviewed on various aspects of organised crime. They were interviewed at their households and other places they were found. They were interviewed using a questionnaire.

#### **3.6.2 Focus Group Discussions (FGD)**

FGD was used in the study and it involved six groups, consisting of 10 members each. The FGD was further divided into two groups for youths, two groups for men and the remaining two groups for women. FGD lasted for 45minutes and the researcher carried out discussions with the help of Assistants who recorded down what was being discussed.

#### **3.6.3 Key Informant Interview**

The Key Informant were those people who had expert or detailed knowledge about organized crime in Kayole. They included police officers, chiefs, youth leaders, religious leaders and business people. They were interviewed on diverse topics of organized crime in Kayole.

### **3.6.4 Document Review**

Records from police were among the documents which were reviewed by the researcher in addition to the already existing organized crimes documentary.

### **3.6.5 Observation**

The researcher used observation as one of the instrument to gather data. There were some indicators of insecurity observed which include: reinforced walls, barbed wire, street lighting, steel gates, and electric fence used especially by nearby institutions.

### **3.6.6 Data Collection tools**

- i. Questionnaire. This was the main quantitative tool. It was administered face to face to adult members of the public. The questionnaire was divided into subsections touching on different aspects of the study."
- ii. FGD guide. This was a list of discussion topics that was used to guide the discussion. The researcher facilitated the discussion and an assistant recorded the minutes."
- iii. Key Informant Guide. This was a list of discussion topics for in-depth interview and discussion with the key informants on various aspects of organised crime in Kayole.

### **3.7 Ethical Consideration**

Ethical issues are standards or rule the researcher's sets to guide those carrying out research activities to respect the human dignity and the rights of all stakeholders. According to Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003), ethical considerations are vital for any research work. It is the responsibility of the researcher to safeguard the story of the respondents by maintaining the purpose of the study (Creswell, 2002). He also points out that the relationship should be based on trust and respect for the research site, reciprocity, using ethical interview practices, maintaining privacy and cooperating with the participants. Therefore, at the initial contact with the respondents, the researcher explained in details the relevance of the study and why the questionnaires were to be administered. An introductory letter to the respondents was obtained from the University of Nairobi. The respondents were assured of confidentiality of information obtained for academic purpose only. They were encouraged to participate freely and

assist with relevant information needed. The researcher seek permission and consent from the respondents before administering the questionnaires.

### **3.8 Data Analysis Techniques**

Quantitative data were coded in SPSS software for descriptive, the result was presented in tables and figure, frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation were used in the analysis. Qualitative data were grouped according to themes and use to support quantitative values.

### **3.9 Challenges to the Study**

The most prominent challenge to the study was the inability to interview any member of Gaza gang. None of them was willing to confirm that he/she was a member. Therefore the voice of the gang members is missing in the report.

The high refusal rate by women also meant that few women were interviewed. Therefore, the voice of the women is not fully represented in this study.

The other challenge was suspicion of the respondents that the research team were under cover policemen. It took some time to convince the respondents that we were genuine students of the University of Nairobi.

## CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the study findings. It present the demographic characteristics of the respondents, membership of organized criminal gangs, factors motivating Kayole youth to joining criminal gangs, effects of organized criminal gangs on residents and ways organized criminal gangs in Kayole generate revenue.

### 4.2 Response Rate

From the data collected, out of the 230 questionnaires administered, 216 of them were successfully filled in hence a 93.9% response rate. This response rate was considered very good to make conclusions for the study. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) observed that a 50% response rate is adequate, 60% good while above 70% rated very good. The response rate demonstrated a willingness of the respondents to participate in the study.

### 4.3 Demographic Characteristics

The respondents demographic characteristics are presented in terms of: gender, age, level of education, economic status, residential and time of being a resident. This information aimed at testing the appropriateness of the respondent in answering the questions regarding the effects of organized criminal gangs in Kayole area.

#### 4.3.1 Gender

Of the respondents 139 (68.1%) were male and 65 (31.9%) were female. Male were more because they were more willing to answer the questions while many female declined mainly on the account that they know nothing about organized crime.

#### 4.3.2 Age distribution of respondents

**Table 3: Age categories**

Age group	frequency	percentage (%)
18-25yrs	38	18.6
26-35yrs	93	45.6
36-45yrs	45	22.1
46-55yrs	15	7.4
Over 55yrs	13	6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The analysis shows that 38 (18.6%) of the respondents were aged between 18-25 years, 93 (45.6%) were age between 26-35 years, 45 (22.1%) were age between 36-45yrs, and 15 (7.4%) were age between 46-55yrs while 13 (6.4%) were over 55yrs. These findings indicate that the majority of Kayole residents were within the age bracket of 26-45years (67.7% of the respondents). This suggests that they were experienced enough to articulate the issues that the study sought to establish.

#### 4.3.3 Level of Education

**Table 4: Educational attainment**

<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
No school	16	7.8
primary level	30	14.7
secondary level	71	34.8
diploma level	48	23.5
bachelor degree	33	16.2
Master degree	6	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In terms of level of education majority 71 (34.8%) of the respondents had secondary level of education, (48) 23.5% had diploma level of education, 33 (16.2%) had bachelor degree, 30 (14.7%) had primary level of education while 16 (7.8%) of the respondents never gone to school and only 6 (2.9%) had master degree.

#### 4.3.4 Respondents Source of livelihood

**Table 5: Source of livelihood**

<b>Source</b>	<b>frequency</b>	<b>percentage (%)</b>
Employed	57	27.9
Unemployed	65	31.9
Self-employed	82	40.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As clearly shown in table 4.3.4, only 57 (27.9%) of the respondents were employed, while higher number of the respondents 65 (31.9%) were unemployed while 82 (40.2%)

were self-employed. This shows that a considerable number of respondents had a formal education but not in employment.

#### 4.3.5 Duration of residence in Kayole

**Table 6: Length of residence**

<b>Duration</b>	<b>frequency</b>	<b>percentage (%)</b>
Less than 10yrs	113	55.4
10-20yrs	66	32.4
21-30yrs	13	6.4
31-40yrs	10	4.9
Over 40yrs	2	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4, clearly summarized how long the respondents had been living in Kayole, where 113 (55.4%) of the respondents had been Kayole residents' for less than 10 years, 66 (32.4%) for between 10-20 years, 13 (6.4%) for between 21-30 years, 10 (4.9%) for between 31-40 years while only 2 (1%) of the respondents had been Kayole residents' for over 40 years. This shows that all the respondents had lived in Kayole for a reasonable length of time therefore knowledgeable about the problem of organized crime in the area. In addition to residency, most of them 169 (82.8%) were tenant while 35 (17.2%) were house owner.

#### 4.3.6 Gaza Gang

Discussions with respondents showed that the name Gaza appealed to the members after reading and watching television on how Palestinian in Gaza strip resist, Israel occupation. They found the name appropriate to their group

### 4.4 Aspects of Gang Membership

In this section the research focused on aspects of gang membership. These are discussed below under the respective subtitles.

#### 4.4.1 Awareness

A total of respondents 102 (50%) indicated that they were aware of some individuals who were members of Gaza gang, 30% appear to know but they were non-committed

while 20% were not aware of any person who was a member of Gaza. Those who were non-committal on being probed further indicated that they feared for their lives if they showed knowledge. Others even said that they feared we could inform police.

On gender and membership, for those who indicated that they were aware of members of criminal gangs in Kayole, majority 74 (72.6%) of them said that the members of criminal gang they are aware of were male and only 28 (27.4%) were female, this clear indication that though male gender dominate the criminal gangs but their female counterpart were not left out of gang membership. This then demonstrates that organized crime in Kayole includes both male and female members. On this topic a police officer from the area and conversant with Gaza said as follows,

“This day’s young beautiful women are active members of Gaza. Their role is to spy carry and hide stolen goods. Others act as prostitutes in the bars to hide their true identity. They also identity targets, carry weapons and some are wives of the active gang members”.

#### **4.4.2 Age of gang members**

When the respondents were asked of the average age of those who join criminal gangs in Kayole estate, 98 (48.1%) of the respondents said that their age range between 13-18 years, 100 (49%) between 19-26 years while only 6 (2.9%) range between 27-32 years. This shows organized crime is mainly a problem of youth. According to a senior police officer from the area

“Most youth joining these criminal gangs are very young youth, mostly primary school drop-out and majority were from single parents who lacks parental guidance and mostly they are being used to spying, drug trafficking and carrying weapon and sometimes to provoke potential victim to react negatively so that adult criminal can intervene and to performed their intended act”.



#### 4.4.3 Level of education of gang members

**Table 7: Education level**

<b>Education level</b>	<b>frequency</b>	<b>percentage (%)</b>
None	37	18.1
Primary level	62	30.4
Secondary level	100	49.0
College level	5	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to estimates by respondents regarding the education level of the members of Gaza gang they said the following, 37 (18.1%) never went to school at any level, 62 (30.4%) primary level, 100 (49%) secondary level while only 5 (2.5%) college level. This clearly indicates that majority of those joining criminal gangs either only have basic level of education or never went to school at any level hence they were unable to secure any serious employment hence joining criminal gangs may be the only option for them to earn a living. Low level of education of criminal gangs also explained the reason why most of the crime committed by these gangs did not require technical technological or software application cyber-crime. According to the chief of the area,

“Most members of Gaza are not well educated, they deal in material things only”

Most respondents confirmed that majority 173 (84.8%) of those joining organized criminal gangs were not employed in any formal sector.

#### 4.4.4 Knowledge of Names of Organized Gangs in Kayole

Majority of the respondents 194 (95.1%) were aware of organized criminal gang called Gaza gang and only 10 (4.9%) were not aware of it. Besides this a total of 140 (69.0%) respondents also said that they knew other criminal gangs operating kayole known by different names. Only 63 (31%) of the respondents were not aware of any other organized criminal gang. Some of the names mentioned are presented in table 6 below.

**Table 8: Other Organized Criminal Gangs Operated in Kayole Estate (multiple responses)**

<b>Gangs</b>	<b>frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Kosovo	37	25.7
Seven Brothers	39	27.1
Starter	15	10.4
42 Brothers	12	8.3
Mayakuza	18	12.5
Smarter	20	13.9
Sparter	3	2.1

As shown in table 6 above Kayole estate has some several organized criminal gangs a part from Gaza gang which is the biggest group of organized criminal gang in that area, most of the residents cited Kosovo 37 (25.7%), Seven Brothers 39 (27.1%) Starter 15 (10.4%), Forty two Brothers 12 (8.3%), Mayakuza 18 (12.5%), Smarter 20 (13.9%) and Sparter 3 (2.1%). A senior officer in the area communicated on them as follows

“Most of those gangs like Kosovo were only active some years back, but due to their sting operation they managed to kill or arrest most of their members paralyzing their operation completely and now days they are not threat to the residents the way they used to be, also he acknowledge that Gaza gang are still threat to the security but they are also try to paralyze their operation for instant just recently they managed to trap and kill one of their lethal leader in his hiding in Ruiru town”.

A prominent business person from Kayole commented as follows,

“These gangs of robbers keep coming up under new names. The original remains and splinter ones emerge. In fact now the whole of Kayole is divided up. Each area is under one dominant group”

#### **4.5 Factors that Motivate Youth to Join Organized Criminal Gangs in Kayole**

This section answer objective number two which was to establish motivating factors that compels youth in joining organized criminal gangs especially in Kayole estate, the researcher uses closed ended questions to measure the reasons for joining according to respondent’s knowledge.

**Table 9: Factors Motivating Youth in Joining Organized Criminal Gangs**

<b>Motivating</b>	<b>Yes (%)</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std-deviation</b>
There is peer pressure	95.1	1.05	0.216
Unemployment	93.6	1.06	0.244
There is little presence of police officer	86.8	1.13	0.339
Many youth are idle	85.8	1.14	0.350
Low parental control	85.3	1.15	0.355
Police collude with them	78.9	1.22	0.424

Several factors motivates youth in joining organized criminal gangs in Kayole estate in different magnitude as clearly shown in table 9 above, with peer pressure was the leading factors that motivates youth in joining criminal gangs here in Kayole at 95.1% and a mean of 1.05. The second was lack of formal employment at 93.6% and a mean of 1.06. The third was with presence of police officers at 86.8% and a mean of 1.13. Idleness among youth at 85.8% and a mean of 1.14. Low parental control at 85.3% and a mean of 1.15, and lastly collusion with police officers at 78.9% and a mean of 1.22. Therefore a multiplicity of factors are responsible. Hence one factor explanation is not sufficient but a combination of them. Similarly no single response will make youth not join but complementary options will be more responsive. On the issue of police colluding with criminal gangs, the security officers denied such a fact. In the words of one of the them

“There is no way police can collude with criminals, police are professional in their work. The main cause is lack of parental control, most parents in Kayole have no control over their children, the children have learnt that the easiest way obtaining money is to join Gaza”

#### **4.6 Effects of Organized Criminal Gangs on Residents**

This section deals with the objective number two which was to determine the effects of the organized criminal gang on the everyday lives the residents of Kayole estate.

**Table 10: Awareness of Any Victim of the Gangs**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	146	71.9
No	57	28.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.0</b>

When the respondents were asked whether they were aware of any gangs victim, majority 146 (71.9%) of the respondents agreed that they were aware of those who had been a victim of the gangs. The high number of the respondents with knowledge of victims demonstrates the widespread nature of the gang activities. Most respondents had chilling accounts of the activities of the gang. In summary they said that the gang spontaneously attacks, little police presence, they easily kill even with little resistance or hesitation.

Most gang activities take place in the night and since more men are outside at right longer than women it is the most likely reason that they were the most victims. One respondent said that

“Men are more likely to resist hence are more likely attacked. But women naturally comply to the gang demands”

Along time resident of Kayole and who had seen Gaza begin and grow was of the following opinion,

“That lack of police presence and visibility had greatly contributed to the growth of Gaza. Kayole has no enough police yet every year the government announces the recruitment of 10,000 police. Where do these police go to if they are not posted to deserving areas like Kayole”.

**Table 11: Effects of Organized Criminal Gangs in Kayole**

<b>Effects</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard deviation</b>
Length of doing business has been shorten	198 (97.1%)	1.02	.169
People no longer go to some areas/ avoid some areas	195 (94.1%)	1.10	.732
Residents are now forming neighborhood association for collective security	189 (89.2%)	1.13	.339
Gates are now being closed earlier than before	182 (86.8%)	1.16	.821
House owners and business people are now employing private security guards	179 (80.4%)	1.20	.398
People no longer visiting their friends in high risk areas	177 (79.9%)	1.20	.402
There has been installation of security lights now than before	174 (77.0%)	1.23	.422
Pupils /students have drop-out of school	169 (73.5%)	1.26	.442
Some schools have closed	89 ( 44.15)	1.56	.497
Hours of day-schooling have shortened	81 (41.2%)	1.61	.555

Presence of organized criminal gangs in Kayole has affected the residents in everyday life several ways. Majority 198 (97.1%) of the residents saying that the length of doing businesses in some part of the area has been shorten with a mean of 1.02, followed by people no longer go to some areas with 195 (94.1%) and a mean of 1.1, residents are now forming neighborhood association for collective security with 189 (89.2%) and a mean of 1.13, gates are now being closed earlier than before with 182 (86.8%) and a mean of 1.16, house owners and business people are now employing private security guards with 179 (80.4%) and a mean of 1.20, people no longer visiting their friends in high risk area with 177 (79.9%) and a mean of 1.20, there has been installation of security lights now than before with 174 (77%) and a mean of 1.23, while the rate at which the students/pupils drop-out of school was high at 169 (73.5%) and a mean of 1.26. However most of the resident never agreed that the presence of the criminal gangs has forced some school to close or stop operating normally at 89 (44.1%) and 81 (41.2%) respectively with both having a mean greater than 1.5 (No). This concur with

the information we got from Kayole junction chief camp, the police officer in charge of criminal investigation, said that

‘‘sometimes this gangs go as far as stealing even student or pupils textbooks and end up selling them in the street’’.

He further said that crime has greatly reduced in some areas due to sting operation by police officer hence life in those areas start resuming to normal however some areas are still hotspot area like Matopeni are dangerous area and sometimes even raping do occur or broad daylight robbery, and he further blamed this situation on un corporative from residents, he said that residents on those area were not willing to provide any information who can lead to the arrest of those gangs due to fear of being targeted by those gangs in any case they realized where the information comes from. Kayole junction OCS said that most of the time police officers on those areas never used police uniform or GK vehicle while on patrol since sometimes they be targeted by those gangs, so it is safe for them to be without uniform while on patrol.

#### **4.7 Recruitment and maintenance of Gang members**

This section presents finding on objective three which sought to find out how the gang recruits and maintain its membership. Also checked was the rate at which youth are being recruited into these organized criminal gangs, closed ended questionnaire was also used in this section.

**Table 12: Rate of Youth Recruitment to Gaza**

<b>Rate</b>	<b>frequency</b>	<b>percentage (%)</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std-deviation</b>
Very low	2	1.0	3.82	0.811
Low	5	2.5		
Moderate	61	29.9		
High	95	46.6		
Very high	41	20.1		

When residents were asked to rate the rate at which youth being recruited into the criminal gangs in Kayole estate, majority 95 (46.6%) of the respondents rated high, 61 (29.9%) rated moderately high, 41 (20.1%) rated very high, 5 (2.5%) rated low while 2 (1%) rated very low. However from the average mean of 3.82 (high) it is clear that the

youth are highly being recruited into the gangs. This concurs with the information obtained from a religious leader who said

“very young primary going children were being recruited into this gangs at very alarming rate. The church has been appealing to the parents to take responsibility for their children. In one of my church congregation we agreed that parents monitor the behavior and association of children in the vicinity. Any suspicious behavior be reported to the village elder who has a direct link with the police. But this has not worked well too”

**Table 13: Ways of Recruiting Youth into Organized Criminal Gangs**

Ways of recruitment	Yes	Mean	Std-Deviation
Do you think playing of pool are ways of recruiting	195 (94.6%)	1.0539	.22642
Pressure from peer	191 (90.2%)	1.0980	.29810
Do you think video shows are ways of recruiting	191 (90.2%)	1.0980	.29810
Do you think sport clubs such as football clubs are venue for recruitment	178 (75.5%)	1.2451	.43120
Do you think being a member of youth club can be a way of recruiting	169 (69.1%)	1.3088	.46314
Is there punishments if one leaves the gang	163 (66.0%)	1.3399	.47485
Are there rewards/incentives for being a gang members	159 (62.3%)	1.3775	.48594

Several ways and venues are used to recruit youth in Kayole area as shown in Table 11. Places where pool sport is played is the venue where criminal gangs recruit youths into Gaza membership with 195 (94.6%) and a mean of 1.05, The second most common way are shops with video shows with 191 (90.2%) and a mean of 1.09. Peer pressure with 191 (90.2%) and a mean of 1.09, football clubs 178 (75.5%) and a mean of 1.25, and youth clubs are the least common way of recruitment. There was consensus among the key informant that the county government and police need to regulate social facilities and venues for sports.

When asked whether there is any punishment if one decides to leave the gangs 66% of the respondents said yes mean of 1.34. The most common type of punishment was

death, but those who defect relocate to far off areas including rural to escape reprisal. It was also reported that some defectors adopt pseudo-names wherever they go to in order to hide their identity. Others even change their travel pattern by avoiding places they were used to. Finally 62.3% agreed that there is a rewards/incentives for being a gang members mostly inform of money to entice young youth into joining gangs. A key informant who lives in Kayole said as follows

“organized criminal gangs in Kayole use the public meeting point such as football clubs, places where pool is played and bars to recruit their friends and other unsuspected youth. And if any member attempts to leave they are often brutally killed. Therefore defectors often seek protection from police officers while others relocate to other towns for their own safety”.

#### 4.7.1 Oathing

**Table 14: Taking of oath**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Yes	137	67.2
No	61	29.9
Not aware	6	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100.0</b>

When asked whether there is any oath which has to be taken before one become a full member of the gang, 67.2% of the respondents said Yes, 29.9% said No while 2.9% were not aware of whether they were taking oath or not. Commenting on this topic a senior security officer said that

“The gang members we have arrested before mostly had tattooed on their left arm and they will never reveal their secrecy no matter how much you interrogate them. They would rather die than revealing their secret to police officer. This a clear indication that they usually take the oath before being indulged into gang membership fully”.

Discussions with other key informants showed that oath taking was a key strategy used by Gaza leaders to retain membership. They also reported that elderly members were



the ones who administer oaths to bind members. The oath included drinking raw goat blood and swearing by the Bible.

#### 4.8 Ways of Generating Revenue by Criminal Gangs

This section deal with the last objective to establish the avenues through which the gang generate money to finance its activities,

##### 4.8.1 Avenue for revenue generation

**Table 15: Way of obtaining money**

Ways of Recruitment	Yes	Average levy in Kshs.
Business protection per month	179 (80.4%)	1000
Matatus per day	177 (79.9%)	600
Motor cycle per day	174 (77.0%)	150
Taxis per day	174 (76.0%)	500
Lorries transporting construction material per trip	172 (74.5%)	400
Controlling construction sites per site	167 (69.1%)	3000
Electricity per month	152 (58.3%)	200
Water per month	102 (51.0%)	200
Providing security per month per plot	97 (47.5%)	300

Organized criminal gangs outsource various ways of generating revenue to finance their activities, table 4.8.1 clearly shows the ways criminal gangs in Kayole estate generate revenue to finance their daily activities, ranging from exploitation of business people 179 (80.4%) and a mean of 1000ksh amount of money paid, followed by controlling matatus at 177 (79.9%) and a mean of 600ksh amount of money paid per day, controlling motor cycle at 174 (77%) and a mean of 150ksh, controlling taxis at 174 (76%) and a mean of 500ksh, controlling lorries 172 (74.5%) and a mean of 400ksh, controlling construction sites at 167 (69.1%) and a mean of 300ksh per day, controlling illegal water point per month at 102 (51.0%) and a mean of 200ksh and finally through selling electronic at 152 (58.3%) and a mean of 200ksh. According to a long time resident of Kayole,

“Most of the gangs operating water business and garbage collection in addition to some car wash, but their main source of income are selling drugs using unsuspected newly recruited young children and ladies and robbery either through gun point or snatching, he further said that the water vender business and garbage collection help them to get access to several houses where they spy the valuable items mostly targeting electronics item, which they later come and rob”.

Another key informant said that,

“Sometimes these gangs get funds from politicians or prominent business people who later used them especially during campaign time to caused havoc or intimidate their opponent during campaign time, and this can be witness whenever they made any arrest to any member of the gangs some politicians will come to their rescue by bailing them out”.

A security officer in charge of the area commented as follows,

“Though they operate some water business but majority of them do not involves in any legitimate business as a source of revenue, they purely rely on robbery and selling drug to fund their activities, he further said that most of those gangs live hand to mouth, and majority of them were even HIV positive and they are people who have lose hope in life hence they have no time to invest in any serious legitimate business”.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Summary**

#### **5.1.1 Aspects of Gang membership**

Majority of Kayole residents were aware of some individuals who were members of Gaza gang, some of the residents appear to know but they were non-committed on being probed further indicated that they feared for their lives if they showed knowledge. Others even said that they feared we could inform police.

On gender and membership, men were the predominant members of the Gaza gang but their female counterpart were not left out of gang membership. This then demonstrates that organized crime in Kayole includes both male and female members. Therefore gang members are people who are known to members of the public.

Most gang members are young of the age of between 13-18 years, most have primary and secondary school education so most likely did not obtain formal employment. This shows organized crime is mainly a problem of youth. Therefore there is a link between being unemployed and becoming a member of a criminal gang. Majority of the respondents were aware of organized criminal gang called Gaza. They were also aware of other gangs in Kayole known by different names, such as Kosovo, Seven Brothers, Starter, Forty two Brothers, Mayakuza, Smarter and Sparter

#### **5.1.2 Motivating Factors**

Many factors motivate youth in joining organized criminal gangs but peer pressure is the most contributing factor. But not one single factors can explain but a combination of factors such as lack of formal employment, presence of police officer, idleness among youth, low parental control and lastly collusion with police officers. Therefore a multiplicity of factors are responsible. Hence one factor explanation is not sufficient but a combination of them. Similarly no single response will make youth not join but complementary options will be more responsive. On the issue of police colluding with criminal gangs, the security officers denied such a fact.

### **5.1.3 Effects of Organized Criminal Gangs on Residents**

There are many effects but most prominent is that businesses closed early and people buy early before sunset while others avoid certain places. Formation of neighborhood associations and gates on plots close earlier than before usually by 10pm latest. Other residents have hired private security and invested in enhanced security measures such as increased lighting. Organized crime had made life expensive for people. In terms of recruitment many avenues are used but pool playing venues, youth associations, football clubs, video showing shops were the most prominent places of recruitment.

Harsh punishments including threats of death ensure low or minimum defection. The use of oath also helped to ensure high compliance. Organized criminal gangs used various ways of generating revenue to finance their activities. For example different entities paid different fees. For example some entities pay monthly e.g. water pays kshs 200, electricity kshs 300, business protection kshs 1000. For entities that pay daily the chargers were: motorcycle (bodaboda) kshs150, Lorries per trip kshs.400 and matatu kshs 600. Charges for construction sites were kshs.3,000 for the entire period.

### **5.2 Conclusion**

The problem of organized crime in Kenya is big. Many areas have organized criminal groups and many others keep emerging. This means that the problem is becoming more and more complex. This will require government, communities, and other stakeholders to work together to address the problem of organized criminal gangs in our society.

So far existing studies show that organized criminal gangs have become costly to society. Communities are forced to spend much more for their safety even where police are present.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

- i. The county government of Nairobi and the police need to regulate spots and venues used in the area as they are the main recruitment centers.
- ii. Since high rate of unemployment was one of the factors cited in the study as one of the major factor motivating youth in joining gangs, the government should put in place better mechanisms to ensure employment are available for youth or government should set up polytechnics in the area where youth can

acquire some skills like woodwork at a subsidize cost which can help them to earn a living in future and to avoid involving in criminal activities.

- iii. Government should ensure there is enough security personnel in the area and to ensure that the police were well equip with enough logistic to deal with the crime at now and may be crime in future since crime keep on involving they comes in different tactics
- iv. Lastly the parent should take full control of their children by monitoring their behaviors and activities, who they associate with and properly guide them accordingly, also the resident should work hand in hand by providing crucial information which may led to arrest of this gang members to police officers.
- v. Religious groups in the area could be useful in spearheading counselling of youth

#### **5.4 Suggestions for further studies**

The following suggestions are made from the study;

- i. A similar study should be done in other estates neighboring Kayole for comparison purposes and to allow for generalization of findings on the effects of organized criminal gang on everyday lives of residents in Nairobi
- ii. Other studies should be conducted on the challenges facing the police officers on their fight against organized criminal gangs in the area.

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## Appendix 1: Gazette Notice 2010;

### List of Organized Criminal Gangs

- Amachuma
- Angola
- Msumbiji,
- Banyamulenge,
- Baghdad Boys,
- Charo Shutu,
- Chinkororo,
- Coast
- Housing Land
- Network,
- Congo by Force,
- Dallas Muslim
- Youth,
- Forty Brothers,
- Fort-two
- Brothers,
- Jeshi la
- Embakasi,
- Jeshi la Mzee
- Jeshi la
- King'ole.
- Japo Group,
- Kamjesh,
- Kamkunji Youth
- Group,
- Kaya Bombo
- Youth,
- Kosovo Boys,
- Kuzacha,
- Makande Army,
- Mombasa
- Republican
- Council,
- Mungiki
- Movement,
- Mungiki
- Organisation,
- Mungiki Sect,
- Republican
- Revolutionary
- Council,
- Sabaot Land
- Defence Force,
- Sakina Youth,
- Siafu,
- Sungu Sungu
- Taliban.

**Appendix 2: Gazette Notice 2016  
List of Organized Criminal Gangs**

- Gaza Boys
- 42 Brothers,
- Acrobatic,
- Akapulo,
- Akili za Usiku,
- American Marine,
- Bad Men,
- Baragoi Boys,
- Beasts,
- Black Latino,
- Bongo Rongo,
- Boston Boys,
- Bulanda Boys,
- Chapa Ilale,
- Chifu Kali,
- Chimoi Highway Gang,
- China Squad,
- Chini ya Mnazi,
- Chuga Chuga,
- Colombo,
- Confirm Group,
- Cool Base,
- Corner Star,
- Cul.
- Magufuli gogo team
- Marachi Republican Council
- Masaa soo
- Masenari
- Matakwei
- Mawaiyo
- Mayakuza
- Memory
- Mbele ya gang
- Mkuki
- Mossad
- Ngundu river boys
- Nzoia Railway Gang
- Quick Response Team
- Rambo kanambo
- Ranges fc
- Rounder seniors
- Sanfit
- Sarogeza
- Seven lions
- Sikujui
- Sixty four
- Smart
- Smarter
- Spanish boys
- Super power
- SWAT
- Taliban boys
- Tek Mateke
- Tiacha group
- Gaza strip,
- Islamic State,
- Jikoni Boys,
- Jimba Lords,
- Kabaridi,
- KaduAsili Networks,
- Kaganalau,
- Karanja Road Usalama Youth Group,
- Kasumburu Cool Base,
- Kawangware Boys,
- Kenda Kenda,
- Kisoda Crew,
- Lipa Kwanza,
- Timboni Mateja,
- Vietnam,
- Vijana wa Labour,
- Vijiweni Boys,

- Wajukuu wa Bibi,
- Wakali Kwanza,
- Wakali Pili,
- Wakali Wao,
- Wasasi,
- Watalia,
- Watoto wa Kambete,
- Ya Moto,
- Young Killers,
- Young Mulas,
- Young Turks.

**Appendix 3: Questionnaire**

**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

**FACULTY OF ARTS**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK**

**Letter of Introduction**

July 2017

Dear Respondent,

**RE: RESEARCH PROJECT**

I am a student at the University of Nairobi pursuing Master degree in Criminology. As part of the requirement of the programme, I am writing a research paper on the effects of organized criminal gangs' activities in Nairobi area; a case study of Gaza gang in Kayole area. You are kindly requested to respond to questionnaire items provided. Your responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality. The findings will be used strictly for accomplishing academic goals. Please note that there is no right or wrong answer. Do not indicate your names or details on questionnaire.

Your honest response will be highly appreciated

Yours sincerely,

.....

**ALEX MUIA MUTUKU**

**Researcher (student)**

## Section A: Demographic Information

### Instructions

Please tick in the relevant brackets and fill in the blank spaces

1. Gender? Please tick one

Male ( 1 )                      Female      ( 2 )

2. Age in years

18-25 ( 1 )              26-35 ( 2 )              36-45 ( 3 )              46-55 ( 4 ) over 55 yrs ( 5 )

3. Highest level of Education?

No School (1)    Primary level ( 2 ) Secondary level ( 3 ) diploma ( 4 ) bachelor degree (5) Master's degree ( 6) Any other (Specify) ( 7 )

4. Main source of livelihood

Employed ( 1 ) Unemployed ( 2 )      Self-employed ( 3 )

5. For how long have you been a resident of the area?

Less than 10 yrs(1)    10-20ys ( 2 )    21-30yrs ( 3 )    31-40yrs ( 4 )    40 and above yrs ( 5 )

6. Nature of Residence

Tenant (1)      House owner (2)

## Section B: Membership in Gangs

7. Do you know any person who is a member of organized criminal gang?

Yes (1)      No (2)

8. If yes is the person male or female?

Female (1)    Male (2)

9. What is the average age of those who join the gangs?

13-18 (1)              19-26 ( 2 )              27-32 ( 3 )              33-38 ( 4 )              Over 39 ( 5 )

10. What is the education level of those who join the gangs?

None (1)              Primary (2)              Secondary (3)              College              (4)  
University (5)

11. Are those who join employed?

Yes (1) No (2)

12. Are you aware of a group called Gaza?

Yes (1) No (2)

13. Are there others you know or have heard of by name here in Kayole?

Yes (1) No (2)

IF Yes please list them

**Section C: Factors Motivating Youth in Joining Organized Criminal Gangs**

14. Are you aware of the existence of organized criminal gangs in Kayole

Yes (1) No (2)

15. Why do you think youth joining criminal gangs in this area?

		YES	NO
1	There is no employment		
2	There is little police presence		
3	Police collude with them		
4	There is peer pressure		
5	Low parental control		
6	Many youth are idle		



**Section D: Effects of organized criminal gangs on People**

16. Do you know person who has been a victim of the gangs

Yes (1) No (2)

If Yes was the person

Male (1) Female (2)

17. What changes have you seen on residence as a result of organized criminal gangs.

		Yes	No
1	People no longer go to some areas/ avoid some areas		
2	Length of doing business has shortened		
3	Residence are now forming neighborhood associations for collective security		
4	Gates are now being closed earlier than usual		
5	There has been installation of security lights now than before		
6	House owners and business people are now employing private security guards		
7	People no longer visiting their friend in high risk areas		
8	Pupils/Students have dropped out of school		
9	Some schools have closed		
10	Hours of day-schooling have shortened		

**Section E: Recruits and Maintaining Gang Membership**

18. Kindly indicate the rate at which youth are being recruited into the gang membership in this area? Very low (1 )    Low (2)    Moderate ( 3 )    High (4)    Very high (5 )

19. What ways do you think organized criminal gangs used to recruit youth into gang membership

		YES	NO
1	Do you think video shows are ways of recruiting		
2	Do you think playing of pool are ways of recruiting		
3	Do you think sport clubs such as football clubs are venue for recruitment		
4	Pressure from peer		
5	Do you think being a member of youth club can be ways of recruiting		
6	Are there rewards/incentives for being a gang member		
7	Is there punishment(s) if one leaves the gang		

20. Youth joining gang take oath?

Yes (1) No ( 2 )

**Section F: Ways of generating revenue**

21. What ways do you think organized criminal gangs used to generate revenue here in kayole.

		YES	NO
1	Controlling Matatu		
2	Controlling lorries transporting goods		
3	Controlling construction site		
4	Controlling taxis		
5	Controlling motorcycle		
6	Through illegal power connection		
7	Through illegal power point		
8	Exploiting business people		

## **Appendix 4: Key Informant Guide**

### **UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

#### **FACULTY OF ARTS**

#### **DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK**

##### **Letter of Introduction**

Hallo! My name is \_\_\_\_\_, a student at the University of Nairobi pursuing a master degree in criminology, as part of the requirement of the programme, I am writing a research paper on the effects of organized criminal gangs' activities in Kayole area, Nairobi. We would like to talk to you about effects of Gaza on the everyday lives of residents and to ask you questions about factors motivating youths to join criminal gangs, effects of criminal gang on the everyday lives of the residents, ways they finance their activities and finally the way they recruit and maintain membership.

Your responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality. The findings will be used strictly for accomplishing academic goals. Please note that there is no right or wrong answer. Your honest response will be highly appreciated

##### **General Information**

- 1) What is your current position?
  
- 2) Kindly describe your working area and responsibility/What size population does your office serve?
  
- 3) For how long have you been working in this area in that capacity?

### **Specific Information**

4) Are you aware of a group called Gaza?

Yes (1) No (2)

Do you know of any other apart from Gaza? Which ones if any?

5) Do you know any person who is a member of organized criminal gang?

Yes (1) No (2)

6) How would you rate the extent at which youth are joining criminal gang in this area?

7) In your opinion, what attracts youths in this area in joining criminal groups?

8) In relation to your previous response, what is the single most important factor that motivates youth in joining organized criminal gangs in this area?

9) Those who join are they educated people?

Yes (1) No (2) other (3)

10) What ways do you think organized criminal gangs use to recruit youth into gang membership?

11) Can you estimate how many cases of gang related violence are reported in your office every week?

12) What changes have you seen on residents' way of life as a result of organized criminal gangs?

a) Changes on how business is conducted

b) Changes on education/schooling

c) Changes on security measures employed by the residents

13) With your wide experience in this area what are the most frequent criminal activities carried out by criminal gangs to generate money.

14) Are gang members involved in any legitimate income generating activities?

Yes (1) No (2)

If any which are the legitimate income generating activities are they operating?

15) Are there any other ways you think organized criminal gangs use to generate revenue here in Kayole?

Yes (1) No(2)

If any, which ways?

16) Do you know if there are incentives/rewards for those that join or are members of gangs here in Kayole?

Yes (1)      No (2)

If yes, which ones are they?

17) Do you know if there are punishments for those who leave/intend to leave the gangs here in Kayole?

Yes (1)      No (2)

If yes, which ones are they?