MIGRATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY: A CASE STUDY OF NAIROBI COUNTY.

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DECLARATION

I, KIBET YEGON BENARD hereby declare that this research project is my original work and has never been presented for examination and award of degree in any other University.

Signed………………………………………… Date……………………………………………

Kibet Yegon Benard

This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor. I confirm that the work in this research project was done under my supervision.

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DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my grandparents, my parents Joseph Korir and Zeddy Korir, my loving wife Eddah C. Koskei, my lovely daughters ; Hadassah, Betrah and Bilhah, my brothers and sisters, in-laws and more so my uncle R. K. Ngeno, among others for their unwavering encouragement, understanding, socio-political and economic support throughout the research period. Their unexplainable and immeasurable support inspired me to realize this dream. On the other hand, I thank the Korir's family for they always reminded me that 'education was the farm of my family and I'. May the Most High Abba Yahweh stretch his hand and shower you all with immense blessings.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

AMISON	-	African Mission in Somalia.
AQIM	-	Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
DG	-	Director General
DIG	-	Deputy Inspector General
DTOs	-	Drug Trafficking Organizations
ECOWAS	-	Economic Organization of West and South Africa
FATF	-	Financial Action Task Force
FBI	-	Federal Bureau of Investigation
GSM	-	Global System for Mobile communications
GSU	-	General Service Unit
ICC	-	International Criminal Court
IG	-	Inspector General
IPCC	-	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRA	-	Irish Republican Army
KDF	-	Kenya Defence Forces
KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPS	-	Kenya Police Service
LRA	-	Lord's Resistance Army
MLATs	-	Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties
NGO	-	Non-Governmental organization
NIA	-	National Intelligence Academy
NIS	-	National Intelligence Service
NPS	-	National Police Service
OC	-	Organize Crime
POTA	-	Prevention of Terrorism Act
ROC	-	Russian organized crime group
SALW	-	Small Arms and Light Weapons
UK	-	United Kingdom
UN	-	United Nation
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	-	United Nation Humanitarian Commission of Refugees
UON	-	University of Nairobi
US & USA	-	United States & United States of America

ABSTRACT

Migration is considered an old phenomenon relevant in the spread of racial, linguistic, societal cultures and transfer of economic facets from one geographical region to another. In the post-colonial era half of the international migrants were from third-world countries to developing and western countries. Migration is significant in terms of numbers and the people involved, the amount of income earned and the possibility of reducing poverty among many poor groups at the place of destination. The study explored that the ballooning population in Nairobi is linked to influx of migrants and contributes to some extent to the recent rise in insecurity due to the involved vices of proliferation of small arms and light weapons, trafficking, terrorism, organize criminal activities and other economic crimes. While it is true from the research that insecurity has in the past decade been rising, the perpetrators of these criminal activities, are perceived to be migrants attributed to rising unemployment of young people, poverty, economic inflation and the lacking security service to cab and control crime. The study has found that there are groups of criminals camouflage amongst refugees in executing their illegal activities. The study further outlined that both the national and county governments should necessarily have cooperation at both national and international level. The international sectors among the East African countries should develop new Legislation curricula enabling security services have different capacities relevant in addressing the national security issue. The international instability will continue to thrive only until adequate infrastructure, capacity, resources, coordination and information sharing develops to help lessen the extent to which migrants related crimes develop. The study also revealed that the hosting states willingness to accept and integrate migrant inflows is a national security issue due to the presence of terrorism, organized crimes and proliferation of SALW linked to migrants.

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Overview

This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of significant terms in the study.

1.1 Background to the Study

Migration is an old phenomenon. Archeologists and anthropologists consider migration relevant in the spread of racial, linguistic, societal cultures and development from one geographical region to another (Goldschmidt, 1986). The peopulation living in Africa urban cities in the past decade grew from one-third of a million to almost eleven million or more representing a ratio of one to twenty persons living in the urban cities. The continuing population growth rate per annum in cities is attributable to rural-urban migrants among other international migrants (Caldwell, 1969).

In the precolonial period, the Kikuyu and the Akamba are traced back to around Mt. Kilimanjaro , the Luo of Nyanza are traced back to eastern Equatorial and part of the Sudan while the Kalenjin and the Maasai are traced to Egypt and Sudan (Ochieng, 1971). All are presumed to have migrated in search for pastures and agricultural land to enhance their activities. In the colonial era, approximately 20 million people were captured from East and Central Africa and taken to the North and Central America as slaves (Aryee, 1975).

On the other hand, a heavy migration of Asian craftsmen, traders and bank clerks worked in the British colonial labour markets such as Mumias and Chemelil Sugar Companies, Kericho tea estates and industrial area in Nairobi (Prothero, 1974). Migration in the colonial period enhanced economic security. He further argues that the economic structures and centres of economic activity created in the post- colonial periods are still significant. Caldwell (1969) estimated that thousands of migrants working in the not only construction and building, small markets and trading centres, informal jobs such as house helps among other areas such carpenters are freelance proletariat labourers over short period of time bur regularly return and develops home with their daily earnings (Caldwell, 1969).

United Nations Report (1983) outlined that approximately 175 million international migrants are tourists, student, migrants visiting friends and relatives, global refugee population, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), asylum seekers or adopted children and business people

who work or intend to work in Europe, Asia, North America and other African countries thus a social security issue (Elspeth Guild and Joanne van Selm, 2005). From Bussan (1981) security views, he perceived migration as an economic security issue involves shifts of human resources from an area with zero marginal social products to another with positive marginal products in order to maximize capital accumulation and technological progress.

The Sub-Saharan region in Africa is considered to be among the fastest urbanizing regions. Moreover, rapid urbanization and population growth level among other colonial linked cities and the number of growing cities (UN, 1983) provide not only a range of opportunities but also national stagnation and insecurity (World Bank, 1996). This ballooning urban population growth further provides a breeding ground for crimes as the idle youths and energetic migrants who fail to secure their wants and needs would end up in unwarranted activities like drug peddling, terrorism, economic crimes, civil and organize crime activities to satisfy their daily needs (UN, 1983).

On the other hand, influx of population in the urban areas is a significant security issue once the migrants fail to secure their dreams; they end up living in slums and informal sectors. These slums and the emerging suburbs settlement in Nairobi are characterized by the rising congestion, makeshift and poorly structured houses, high rates of unemployment, social fragmentations, poor sanitation, insecurity and lack of social services due to disproportionate influx of well-educated and energetic young migrants swelling up the urban labour market in search of jobs and other social opportunities (World Bank, 1996).

However, the individual's and household's economic and social insecurity influences migration trends across developing countries. Households and families promote their social security (reduction of the risks of poverty) and equitable distribution of resources worldwide by investing on family member to migrate domestically or internationally. On the other hand, forced migration as a result of violence is constituted by both monetary and psychological life-threatening costs (Catherine Rodriguez and Edgar Villa, 2016).

Thompson and Clinton (2006) conceptualized a state to be secure so long as its territory or sovereignty is not threatened. From his view, migration can be a state issue only if there is intrusion across the boundary therein and a collateral impact on security, military, human rights, development, or political economy (Kenneth Thompson and David Clinton, 2006). Borrowing Morgenthau's security issue, migration in cities not only poses collateral damage or conflict within or across state boundaries but is a threat or potential threat to elements of

security (economic trade and commerce, territory integrity and militaristic security, human capital, environment and resource technology, international relations and diplomacy) in Kenya. The recent terror attacks in Kenya cities are linked to the Somali among other radicalized youths who collaborate with the same in executing the activities of the former. Somalia Somalis cross the border and sometimes collaborate with Kenyan Somalis for ease of moments across the Kenya regions and executes their intentions without being easily noted (Oucho, 1996).

After the fall of some unions and the Soviet Union, the world conceptualized global crime as a spillover of criminal organizations and criminal activities over state-borders. Williams (1997) outlines that the variety, number and nature of the crimes committed within and across territorial borders include drugs and arms trafficking especially in the Russia and other former Soviet republics, stolen automobiles, trafficking of not only the vulnerable women, children, and the tourisms among other crime related activities such money laundering. This spillover particularly troubles not only the Eastern Europe due to its geographical proximity in Russia and Israel. Therefore, after the collapse, migration has in the past decades has been a security issue in not only the Russian and Soviet Republics but also in Europe (Williams, 1996).

Elspeth and Selm (2005) argue that in UK, the asylum seekers and migrants were regarded as a threat to economic security and welfare system. After 9/11 limited US, tourists among other migrants to UK treated as a threat to the service and tourist industry. These immigrants were accused of the emerging rate of unemployment susceptible among the natives (Buzan Barry and Ole Waever, 2003). Rural-urban migration is significant in the urbanizing economies, larger cities, manufacturing centres and conglomerations of non-farm activity (Caldwell, 1969).

Buzan (1981) outlined that national security linked to migration is not only relevant to state survival and interests in the management of perceived political, ecological and economic risks, the perceived threats, societal & states security and its peoples but rather to the possibility of migrants to freely pursue their interests. As migrants pursue their interests and wants, the hosts on the other hand views them as a source of threat to their needs and wants too, hence the possibility of conflict emerging (Buzzan, 1981).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

About half of the official international migrants in the post-colonial era were from third-world countries to developing and western countries. This migration was determined and relatively important due to the number of people attracted by the same and the amount of income earned with the possibility of reducing poverty and economic instabilities among many poor groups at the place of destination (UNDP, 2009). While most research focuses on international migration, human trafficking and exploitation and the relative push and pull factors (Martin Bell and Salut Muhidin, 2009), little analysis on the respective impact on elements of national security has been done.

Von Lampe (2001) securitized migrants at the US-Mexico border as a security issue due to the trending trafficking of Whiskey and drugs associated with migrants from Mexico. Moreover, Elspeth and Selm (2005) argue that the aftermath of the 9/11 attack introduced a new paradigm in migration and security studies which securitized the former. The national identity in the US perceived international migrants as the major aids to insecurity hence racism and discrimination of immigrants became the breeder of conflict between the later and the natives (Elspeth Guild and Joanne van Selm, 2005).

Ceccorulli (2009) outlined that in the industrial times (1780-1840), the developing economy regarded migrants as surplus and cheap labor force essential in industrialization but in the twentieth century (1901-2000), migrants' influx led to emergence of slums and informal centres in urban areas thus an environmental issue standing on top of a county's policy agenda over the years (Ceccorulli, 2009). Immigrants encounter not only an increasing post-industrial service-oriented security issue but also crime-patterns among ethnic groups despite living in disadvantaged, slum and informal settlements. These ethnic and cultural frustrations associated with poverty and joblessness is more likely to translate into violence, militarization of the border, vigilante activity and commercialization of relations between immigrant merchants and smugglers in black market thus security issue (Aryee, 1975).

The cities and respective neighborhoods in the modern world are viewed as potential threats to contemporary military security, crime- ridden places among the middle-class, mobile source of households' breakups and aid to suburbanization (Gould and O'Regan, 2016). Buzan, *et al* (1997) argues that human security framework, strategies and policies within industrialized urban centres should securitize uncontrolled and massive inflows of migrants presumed to exert pressure on population, environment resources and available land. To

them, immigration is an integral threat to security (environmental, economic and military security) and so can be perceived in Nairobi County.

In the Sub-Saharan regions, the developing world rural-urban migration have been linked to presumed urban job market, among other push- pull factors results in overall instability and need of securitization of migration through the utilization of multi-tribalism in governance and security (Ceccorulli, 2009). In Kenya, the numerous security raids and operations within areas of Eastleigh, Kariobangi, Mathare, Korokocho, Kayole, among other parts across Nairobi County, intended to weed out Somali immigrants. However, these operations were marred with challenges of distinguishing the Kenyan Somalis and the Somalia Somalis and the radicalized Kenyan youths joining insurgent or terror groups (Oucho, 1996).

In most urban areas, increasing rate of crime across centres outlines the inability of a state to satisfy basic wants and needs of its citizens thus a security issue (politicization of cultures, demographic diversities, environmental insecurity, ecological imbalance, unclean air and water), thus leading the population to sort alternatives means to achieve their demands and needs (Berger, 2006).

The perceived source of livelihood and the job creation associated with continuous expansion and growth of industrial cities in the world (Nairobi and other small cities) thrive immigrants to the later. The economic and social inequalities, poverty, unemployment, individual age and level of education, ethnicity, religion, gender or group decisions on the other hand, have a relative impact on the rate of migration into the urban cities. Borrowing the works of Anderson (2002), the trending criminal gangs and insurgent activities witnessed across several parts of the Nairobi city is linked to the emerging rival vigilante groups such as Jeshi la Mzee, Mungiki, Kayole Mafias, the Fifty Fifty group, the Taliban and Al-Shabaab sympathizers, among other criminal activities are linked to ethnocentric division posed. These criminal activities in Nairobi County are not only for material gain but also protection of their political interests.

This study intends to find out the relationship between migration and the current level of insecurity within Nairobi County. These include civil and organized criminal activities (robbery, kidnappings, drug smuggling, hijackings, stealing or civilian conflict), economic crimes (fraud, money laundering, forgery and system hacking) and terrorism and terror activities such as Al-Shabaab recruitment, training, deployment and execution of terror activities.

1.3 Research Questions

a. What is relationship between migration and National Security?
b. What is the nexus between specific immigrants and the rate of terrorist and terror activities?
c. What is the relationship between migration and economic crimes in Kenya?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The major objective of this study was to establish the relationship between migration and National Security.

1.4.1 Specific objectives.

To achieve its' objective, the study intends to:

a. Find out the relationship between migration and civil & organized crime in Kenya.
b. Determine the nexus between specific immigrants and the rate of terrorist and terror activities.
c. Find out the relationship between migration and economic crimes in Kenya.

1.5 Justification of the Study

Migration has in the past been regarded as an old phenomenon often absolutely incompatible with security and development. Due to this misconception, government and relevant systems have not securitized migration as an issue nor respective data collected, analyzed and systematically stored. Due to this, the rate of current immigration and the emerging insecurity witnessed across Nairobi County and Kenyan cities thrive. Therefore, the study intends to benefit the the County Government of Nairobi, the National Government and the security organization from the study findings. It intends to provide a clear overview of the underlying factors that influences migration pattern and the decisions of migrants to engage in organized crimes, criminal activities, terrorism and economic crime respectively.

This study aimed at contributing knowledge towards understanding the possible challenges associated with immigrants by providing strategic results that will facilitate the need of integration of the later into the urban system or otherwise in order to control the emerging threats associated with the ballooning population. It aims at not only providing reference point and literature to students and researchers but also to the government in developing standard policies and strategies aimed at curbing insecurity too.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study was conducted in Nairobi County among the residence, government agencies, and security departments among other non-governmental organizations. It focused on the contemporary population growth rate and emerging security trends witnessed across the county. The main limitation of the study was the unavailability of ready data or difficulty in obtaining precise data. The administration of the questionnaires in parts of the county to selected individuals was influenced by the skewness of migrants, the confidentiality of the crime suspects, the individual security conscience, the attached criminal stigma and the regular security checks on human trafficking and migrations among other security alarms. The researcher further administered some questionnaires to the top management and departmental heads of the security agencies presumed to be owners of more information on security matters than the juniors.

1.7 Definition of Concepts

Migration

Morgenthau (1948), defines migration as the transition of a number of persons in a given time interval from a place of abode or clearly defined geographical unit to another across national boundaries with an intention of establishing a new residence permanently or temporarily for an appreciated duration of time such as six months.

Migration in this study would refer to the movement of an individual or a group of persons from one setting within or outside the Kenyan boundary entering Nairobi County with an intention of establishing a residence for an appreciated duration of time. It will comprise both the internal migrants and international migrants from the Eastern African Countries (both immigrants and emigrants) who are presumed to have an impact on security phenomenon.

National security

Though security is a broad, contested and complex concept with no distinct definition, national security is the capability of both social and political institutions to protect and promote national interest, the rights of citizens, properties and national territory. State is a referent object and element of security to include other facets physical security, social security, environmental, and economic security (Fred Jonyo and Philip Buchere, 2011).

In this study, national security was defined as the capability of both social and political institutions to protect and promote national interest and the rights of citizens without infringing on the same for Nairobi County and State survival. These treats includes civil and

organized criminal activities (robbery, kidnappings, drug smugglers, hijackings, stealing or civilian conflict, among other crimes), economic crimes (fraud, money laundering, cyber-crimes, forgery and system hacking) and potential terrorism and terror activities such as Al-Shabaab recruitments, training, deployments and execution of terror activities among Insurgents and Militia groups.

Crimes

Burton (2007) confined the term as a misdemeanor prescribed by the procedural court proceedings punishable by indictment or by particular. It is a noun act defined, prohibited and punishable by statutes and common law. The study links the term to all the vices that prejudice the community and are punishable by courts of justice (Burton, 2007). These includes consensual acts or violations such as illegal drugs, civil and organized criminal activities, economic crimes, potential terrorism and terror activities, human trafficking, among other felonious and misdemeanor acts.

Economic crimes

Economic crimes are the illegal acts of prejudice on economic developments, wealth and income through stealing, corruptions, and contraband, among others for their own individual economic or financial sustenance. These vices include; tax evasion, stealing and robbery with violence, economic fraud, industrial espionage and product piracy as well as corruption related offenses (Gill, 1995). This study operationalize economic crimes to include criminal acts directly or indirectly linked to sole migrants or organized group and insurgents with an intent to accomplish their needs and earn wealth through illegal means or activities that are in violation of the laws and other statutory provisions governing the economic activities.

Organize crimes

According to Mallory (2011), organize crimes is a facet of organized crime can be defined as world an organization of group of people (organized structure, networks, gangs or "mafias"), activities such as the logistics criminal activities of drug and human trafficking) and set objectives or goals. It is a well planned and executed criminal gang or activities with primary objective of attaining profit, power and political influence on both legal activities to meet the demands of willing customers (Mallory, 2011). This study operationalize organize crime as the ability of a group of immigrants who have special access skills (computer expertise, management skills, smuggling expertise, etc) to utilize the existing opportunities and

available environment (existence of organized black markets, organized crime groups and gangs and favourable environmental for criminal activity).

Terrorism

Hoffman and Howard (2011) viewed terrorism as an holistic concept that includes state/domestic terror, religious terror, oppositional terrorism, political terrorism and even criminal acts coercing the civilian government and the population to unveil their policies of mass destruction of life and property, killing, kidnapping and assassination of innocence across state's jurisdiction. Domestic terrorism refers to any act that endangers and relatively destroys human life and violates the criminal laws of the land but is not limited to kidnapping, assassinations and violence. This study take into accounts the empirical indicators of terrorism, the terrorism trends and the tendency of migrants to execute terror violence against a state, persons or property with the intention of intimidating or coercing the society or a government to act in a manner that favors a certain group.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature on migration and the impact of the same on National Security in order to ascertain and identify the gaps therein in relation to the objectives of this study.

2.1 Migration and National Security

Though little has been done linking migration to security, studies outline the causes and the consequences of migrations but rarely does it link the same to elements of security. Considering the state structures, the regulatory bodies and state's capabilities and performance, the study seeks to outline the implications of migration on security through analysis of both the physical security (economic and demographic configuration) and the populations' status (motivational benefits, state structures, laws, entitlements, rules of entry and exits).

Migrants' demands and needs put pressure on the resources and environment. Migrations hypothetically have potential impact on the dimensions of security jointly or independently. Their motivation to move, inspiration to withstands duration of mobility and the attributes of the later is linked to the need for employment, seasonal mobility, religious pilgrimages, permanent settlements drain, forced migrations, state sponsored migrations, brain drain and reversal, forms of returnees and environmental migration (Afsar, 2003). Whenever the demands and the expectations of the migrants are not met, they are presumed to engage in criminal activities if the maximum utility expected from committing same is higher than the opportunity costs at the intended point of changed destination.

Therefore, in Berger's words,

> A person commits an offense if the expected utility to him exceeds the utility he could get by using his time and other resources at other activities. Some persons become "criminals" not because their basic motivation differs from that of other persons, but their benefits and costs differ (Berger, 2006).

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the emergence of insecurity in the rural area led to collapse of law and order among the cities led to forced migration leads to improved safety and security. The forced migrants ended up living in safer make shift shelters, slums and temporary settlements in urban areas and remained in these conditions for a period of time. This therefore, increasing the level of demand and needs across the cities thus straining the existing limited resources, facilities and services (Caldwell, 1969). The ballooning urban poor populations in

slums, suburbs and make shift settlements provide both material and psychological deprivation. Moreover, these settlements is characterized by overcrowding, inadequate and inefficient public transport, lack of water and sanitation, poor and unreliable electricity, traffic congestion, unemployment, limited access to both formal school and health services, rising trends of insecurity, poverty, poor health due to nutritional deficiencies, bribery to arbitrate service utility and social inclusion, among other injustices (Berger, 2006).

Migration in this study is a function of attributes of migrants (volume, ethnicity, age, legal status, education, religion, among others), motivation and violation, durations and complexities of migrations, transmission mechanisms (distances, official and unofficial-organized forms), economic development and strategies, among other multipliers (labour market service). On the other hand, state is an autonomous organ mandated to exercise its authority within its jurisdictional boundary through provision of man-made protection, legitimate political authority and internal power over external entry of people, goods and services (Catherine Rodriguez and Edgar Villa, 2016). The study intended to theorize predictions on the population changes and the levels of economic, societal, political and organized crimes changes among other demographic characteristics within Nairobi County.

Due to urbanization in Africa, about half of the Eastern African population is a product of the migration recorded across individual countries respectively; about 70 percent for Kenya, 77 percent in Tanzania and 90 percent in Lusaka (Aryee, 1975) whereas in Nigeria south-west region is heavily influenced by rural-urban migration (Adepoju, 1983). The internal migrants indexed selectively include the sex, age, education, economic, political and individual adjustments at the urban destinations. Adepoju (1983) further outlined that inequality between male and female migrants is a neo-colonial aspect that dates back to the colonial labour recruitment system favoring the male recruitments moving to urban centres over women.

In Kenya, after independence, development was concentrated at the core or the British colonial administrative centres referred to as the core economic island (commercial and plantation agricultural area) and thus exposing the people at the reservoir or underdeveloped periphery (cheap labour/workers) to several problems. These problems include ignorance, poverty and diseases as outlined by the First President in his Strategic Development Plans on the need to eliminate the same. The above have revolved over the subsequent years irrespective of the several attempts made by a systematic national development to enhance

Kenya's Self-Reliance, unity of the people and resources in enhancement of *Harambee* slogan across the country, region and geographical locations (Oucho, 1996).

Rural-urban migration in many developing countries and urban economies such as of Asia and China experiences increased wage bills and the marginal economic utility returns from migrants (Afsar, 2003) and thus a decrease in rural-rural migration is often tied to crop season. Migration to Kenyan urban centres is precisely linked to education system with the need of furthering educations irrespective of the distance (Shaw, 1975). Poor migrants are motivated to move from the rural setting to another that alleviate their conditions and acquire reasonable educations. The initial hand to an individual at the urban destination is crucial and provides hospitality information on education and later the dream for good employment opportunities at the later. However, there is need to analyze the security treat to achieve the possibility of the later causing social injustices at both the periphery and the core respectively. The former provides marginal social returns in terms of development and livelihood policy and strategy for poor groups and marginalized groups in response to poverty shocks and thus an administrative and legislative nightmare (Oucho, 1996).

Castles and Miller, (2003) outlined that in the current century, linking globalization and migration brings about identity crisis to the notion of "citizenship" understood through respective domains that include; geographies of citizenship, relationships of citizenship and the content of citizenship. Globalization increases the ease of mobility thus catalyzing international migration-diaspora of skilled persons (Brinkerhoff, 2006). The Paradigm shifts migration from societal historical view of brain-drain to brain-growth circulation in enhancing equity on roles and responsibilities by engaging and facilitating migrants while in diaspora and more so giving room for reciprocated efforts at homeland-development projects (Stephen Castle and Mark Miller, 2003).

Taylor (1999) in the network theories of migration argues that the later is sustained with the maintained relationship networks from both the point of destination and origin. He further outlines that community networks at the point of destination offer support to new immigrant thus limiting challenges thus aiding resistance to integration and tensions (Taylor, 1999). Migration in this state offers a self-sustaining identity dynamics as lesser integration with indigenous community results in structural problems, conflicts and tensions. On the other hand, Kuznetsova, (2006) argues that the existing skilled diaspora networks and knowledge on transfer networks provides safe-heavens for the immigrants (Kuznetsov, 2006).

Identification configurations of the trans-border kin system relatively provide linkage to recent movement of people over the borders generates clear-cut relations between home states and their newly trans-border ethno-national kin or between territorially restructured states (Iredale, 2003).

Put differently, Faist (1998) argued that the transnational social spaces inhabited by the immigrants, refugees and immobile residents constitute various forms of sovereign nation-states resources or capital. The spatially mobile and immobile persons constrain both county and nation-states resources and opportunities. The transnational social spaces between groups and institutions in both the host state and the sending state are characterized by triadic relationships and distinguished through reciprocity and solidarity within kinship, friendship systems and transnational exchange circuits across transnational communities visible in the manifold export-import businesses (Faist, 1998). The establishments of enclave businesses are regular features of these processes reciprocity enhanced with immigrants remitting back money to his or her kinship group especially as part of economic survival or betterment among migrants and those who stay behind hence acting as informal risk insurance. This solidarity can only be observed as attempt by migrants to support village development projects at their origin characterized by constant circulation of goods, people, and information across the trans-national states boundaries. However, he states that as expectations rises and the inability to meet the set requirements of typically development and successful socio-economic adaptation to the conditions in the receiving country or successful re-integration in the sending country, the migrants are presumed to find means to justify the end firmly rooted in the former sending state (Faist, 1998).

Today, drug trafficking in Mexico is a serious security threat to not only Mexican national security, but also to the national security of her neighbours in particular the United States. Mexican drug traffickers are responsible for the deaths of thousands of people each year from violent wars pitting rival trafficking gangs, and drug fuelled violence in the US. It also responsible for a variety of health related issues, gun violence and psycho-social trauma. The Russian-Mexican border drug trafficking organizations among other organize crimes date back whisky smuggling into the US periods. The South Eastern border in the 19th century was major site for not only economic crimes but also smuggling. In the 1930s, drugs such as marijuana were replaced with alcohol as the main product of choice. During the period of World War II, heroin became the major favourite of smugglers from Turkey through France. Owing to pressure from the US government that led to the crushing of the French

Connection, the Herrera Family from Durango, in Mexico took over the role of smuggling Heroin (Mallory, 2011).

The US major war and control on illegal drugs, instead of eliminating the problem, provided Mexican groups with more opportunities in the drug market due to its focus on the Caribbean and Florida major routes of transport for Colombian Cocaine. This focus led the Cali Cartel to focus on new Mexican routes to the US. Transportation networks for drugs became more sophisticated as Mexican groups added cocaine and methamphetamines to their wares and became major players in the US market (Dawe, 1996).

In 2001, the US identified the following Mexico as the major supplier of drugs finding ways to the country across the borders. Mallory (2011) indicated that the Juarez cartel, Tijuana Cartel. Gulf Cartel, Sanora cartel, Colima Cartel, Herrera cartel among others were the major Drug trafficking Organizations (DTOs) who major supplied drugs to the US (Mallory, 2011). One of the significant factors for the evolvement and growth of these cartels is there policy of employing groups of enforcers, known as Sicarios. These have evolved into powerful cartels themselves. The rise of Mexican cartels is in part due to the success of the war by the US and Colombian Governments on the Cali and Medellin Colombian drug cartels. Today the transportation of and distribution of Mexican drugs in the US is controlled by Mexican DTOs and business alliances with US Mexican gangs. The organized gangs are said to operate in all major US states, and have enhanced influenced over drug trafficking. They include: Raza Unida, La Eme and Latin Kings among others (Lombroso, 2017).

Historically, struggle over territory and natural resources among and between citizens trying to meet their needs and services was most prevalent source of conflict. The societal natural resource endowment and discovery of oil among other resources increases interdependent conflict related crimes. In many such instances, ethnic cleavages and the discovered valuable resource appear to cause ethnic rebellion in most societies, in particular between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and the realist humanity in a state of nature steering ethnic conflict on top of it and the societal crime and right' incentive in secede (Nye Jnr., 2007).

Governments resource management and policy formulation department through regulation of trade, commerce and economic development within the established strategies, tax levies on industries, natural and import resource and the state control on extraction and extraction rights (Dilip Ratha and Sanket Mohapatra , 2007; Collier, 2003). Over the past years, there has been an increasing conflict within and between governments over the substantial natural

resources and development associated incentive. Most of the government does not wish to share their incentive into power-sharing should only be promote through democracy-building efforts and buying off through opponents' intimidation capabilities. Moreover, in the past decades the accountability, transparency and integrity reduces the probability of conflict and crime oriented resolution should never be linked to bribery, more economic development and less politicking, and enhancing ways of reducing environmental degradation among other resource-related violence and need of respect to humanity. Often in developing countries, weak institutions and use of persuasive force to access natural resources to acquire profits and propagate conflict creates puffer zone for emergence of insurgent groups. From the created insurgents' based rebel, lucrative businesses and use of natural resources proceeds aids not only the insurgents but the vulnerable and marginalized to stand against the system of governance. The lucrative business aids the insurgents among other groups to freely purchase weapon and radicalize the youths to be state fighters thus use of violence means to capture resource-rich territories. The marginalized or forced migrants tend to work as freelancers laborers in extract natural resources thus aiding the same to find ripe financially and militarily viable (Nye Jnr., 2007).

For the past decades, the poor governance marred with economic related crimes, corruption and socio-political inclination increases the tendencies of vulnerable region to establish power of fighting wresting control power over valuables and natural resource therein. Moreover, as the region perceives that its resources have been stolen through citizen psychological instability and corrupt mind having comfortably been ensconced in the capital, the prospect of gaining control over the natural resource revenues in bringing benefits of the same to the local ethnic majority become a powerful drive for a secession (UNDP, 2009). Libya for instance, relying on nonfuel oil and mineral exports generally faced international conflict that broke the instability of the state and created a typically high poverty rates at the same. The greater a country's instability and increase in poverty level, the more likely of facing civil war (Peter, 2005). The people can rise up against their government over bad economic predicament and can lead to the rise of the rebel groups' favorable environment to recruit and train new members due to poverty, economic inflation and widespread unemployment; prospects of combat and looting seems more attractive (Ian Bannon and Paul Collier, 2003).

Scholars propose that scarcity of natural resources plays a role in conflict and crime. They argue that with environmental degradation and unequal distribution of resources among the

rapid population distribution, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and inequality in many least developed countries exacerbate crime related conflicts (Klare, 2016). These crime related conflicts over resources given opportunities easily transforms into increased grievances, risks of rebellion and societal conflict. As migration and population increases, internal disputes due to environmental degradation and demand for scarce resources sometimes end up in ethnic clashes. However, abundance of resource creates conflict bigger threat due to its scarcity. On the other hand, natural resources is termed "resource curse" as it is linked to economic crimes of corruption, stagnation and violent conflict over the same revenues (Dirk Bryant, Daniel Nelson, and Laura Tangley, 2016). It is from this competition over the control of these valuable and resources helps brew the violence.

The above notes therefore that conflict are strongly associated to natural resource exploitation and control. It describe that the bigger threat is clearly linked both to scarcity and abundance of resources creating environments ripped for violent conflict. Scarce or abundant resources under political instability makes countries much more vulnerable to conflict but its instability not only the governance structure, but also all other infrastructures depending on government control and oversight over the institutional systems, banking structure, national oil-production, highways and ports facilities. Population growth, environmental degradation and inequality resource distribution combined weaken states capacity as it attempts to meet the needs and basic wants of the populace over the said natural resources and the fuel conflicts. The abundance of both man-made and natural resources in a state is not only incentive for development but increase in conflict over the control of the same resources (Gleditsch, 2007).

Furthermore, political conflicts and violent often result in destruction of both environment and infrastructure thus increasing the level of scarcity of resources to satisfy populace needs and wants thus potential increases in violent conflicts over the later. On the other hand, continued conflicts often damage existing infrastructure, such as transport, oil fields and pipelines networks for example the regular Kibera Railway line destruction in Kenya. This decreases productivity of mining and transport of mined proceeds, thus furthering the downward spiral in economies in a state affected by conflict. In addition, poor management and oversight due to political instability accelerate the economic decline (Wassara, 2008). Noted over time, ballooning population within societies is a source of the brewing 21st Century conflict that find governments, businesses, and other groups enjoying the profits due to the ongoing instability emerging as a result of engaging in the illegal sale or control of natural resources. The ability of powerful groups to control and pull resource proceeds leads

to an increase in the wealth gap between the elites and marginal groups. Socialist on the other hand argues that there comes a time that the oppressed and marginalized would rise up against the decisions of the bourgeoisie and take up their rightful resources unto themselves thus controlling the nation states. The 21st Century gap between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat not only causes grievances among the labour population but also increases the vulnerability of the most disadvantaged people and groups (Richard Richardson and Bernard Okun, 1961).

However, natural resources at times may not be at the heart of conflict but their availability or unavailability can compound population problems created by cultural conflict (Gleditsch, 2007). Severe divides between ethnic and religious groups within a state magnify the existing wealth inequalities, competition for political power, socio-cultural control capabilities and economic dominance exacerbating conflict. The international relation policies, advocates for need to shift from not only primary economic sources such farming, mining or oil extraction areas at both national and international level in addressing demands increases over the newly tapped natural resources. The same outlines that there is an ongoing depletion on reserve and decrease in price leading to an increase in poverty and ripening existing conflicts.

In Kenya, the Ogiek tribe has been resisting efforts by the government to move them from the Mau forest, which they consider their ancestral home. According the National Police Service crime analysis, the recent conflicts witnessed in Molo, Noro and Ol- Bosimoru in Narok County is as a result of completion for continued reduction of grazing and cultivation land to meets their demands and needs. On the other hand, though the said conflict is linked to resources, other reports linked the same to down pinning political power greed and control instigated by the political class (Oucho, 1996). During post-conflict situations, corruption, , poverty, unemployment, disagreement over control and distribution of natural resources, weak and unstable governance, economic inflation and instability among other deals with debt burden, lack of transparency, a death of local capacity, and a generally unstable economy thus increased the potential for disaffected groups to resume violent protest.

2.2 Migration, Organized Crimes and Criminal Activities.

After the World War II, the states outlined definite security model on state protection against civil unrest and scourging wars thus reaffirming the faith in human rights and the needs of maintaining this international peace (Guest, 2003). The study emphasized on the causes of war but little on the multilateralism and sovereignty of the member states. The treaty further outlines the guiding principles in conflict management and resolution through appeal to the arms rather than multidimensional elements of security and the self determination of the people therein (Golumbic, 2008). The researcher took into account the good living standards, full employment, state development, economic and social progress based on the international economic, health, social, political, among other related problems rather than state-centric affair without discrimination against race, language or religion.

In understanding organized crime, research reflected on the historical conceptual framework divided into phases. In the Second half of the 19th Century, scientific interest by Cesare Lombroso and Giuseppe Pitre's interest in the Mafia and Camora groups in Southern Italy went through to the Classical period (1920s) with the emergence of the concept of Organized Crime in the US. This presented a systematic analysis of juvenile gangs in Chicago and the social world of criminals including the broader social context in which criminal groups operate. During the Journalistic period (1930s-1960s), journalists research offered academic literature critical on the Mafia and examined super racketeering organization of Crime in describing criminals as junior partners of politicians and businessmen in a global government (Lombroso, 2017).

In the Late 1960s, the emergence of academic literature gave a critical Mafia Paradigm. Cressey (1969) analysed organized crime in four dimensions to include the range and forms of criminal organizations; the functions of the Cosa Nostra; the gang formal and informal structures and the relationship between the Cosa Nostra and other criminal organizations (Mallory, 2011). He explained organized crimes from the bureaucratic organization with the activities of Cosa Nostra having common ethnic background characterized as Mafia Model. The bottom-up analytical approach in the 1980s illustrates the existence of other organized criminal organizations in the US prior to and after the emergence of Mafia groups originating from Southern Italy. This approach brought into attention acts of Gambling and Loan Sharking in New York as non-violent conflict resolution services for criminal groups for certain illegal markets (Lombroso, 2017).

The contemporary research characterized organized crimes as an illegal trade, enterprise crime and a crime industry that forms economic activity governed through illegal governance, acting underground governments and power syndicates. They act as protection schemes devised to facilitate extraction of payments for illegal services rendered and selling their private protection services to the populace much as legal governments operate through taxations. The study further defined OC as a criminal network marred with analysis and examination of social reality in terms of direct and indirect relations between individuals and groups influenced by social structures and threat. The Assessments or Crime-Specific Analyses uses risk therein and harm analysis methods to aid in understanding the governance, operation mechanisms and activities of OC (Andreas, 1998–99).

Organized crime, petty crimes and criminal gang activities for the last decades are linked to the emerging cyber threat not only targeting the banking industry but the societal phenomenon through soliciting ransomware on targets. These crimes are now presumed to thrive from the existing 'milk industrial' that finance and accounts for gang sophisticated attacks. The modern technological arms find its ways to the hands of these criminal groups thus enhancing their capabilities to execute their activities (Ingrid Gould Ellen and Katherine O'Regan, 2016). These gang capabilities and opportunities provided by the global and technological advancements transform their legitimate business activities, fast-tracking their speed, ease, and range of transactional operations under low marginal costs. As technology advances, criminals also discovers new means that provide opportunities and multiplier effect for their illicit business that are more intensified through exploitation than the disruption through hacking and trafficking in the community.

From the above phenomena, the Gulf, Sinaloa, Tijuana and Juarez cartels were able to operate more in most of the Mexican states thus able to form several federations (such as Golden triangle and the Pacific Cartels). According to the US National Drug Intelligence Centre 2009, both the Mexican and Colombian DTOs generate an aggregate of $ 38 Billion from drug sales in the US. The violence witnessed in the region on the other hand was associated in a large part to this success particularly in the control of ports of entry from Mexico into the US. More than 20,000 lives are outlined to had been claimed in drug trafficking related violence and 45,000 troops deployed by Mexican Government authorities to fight inter-cartel wars. These migration-related conflicts in attempt to secure their drug related crime routes had economic impact of $215 Billion annually. The Alliances between US criminal gangs and Mexican DTOs formed a stronger international organized crimes

routes and stronger administrative geographical operation area thus creating a major challenge to law enforcement and violent struggle between cartels such as the Gulf and Sinola cartels (Mallory, 2011)

The demand for drugs in the US and other parts of the world (US market alone is worth US $ 142 Billion a year) drives the need of the organized gangs to increase the development and expansion of Mexican DTOs. The individual demand theory for scarce and limited resources wants thrive the organized group markets fuelled by the US prohibition of heroine, Marijuana and cocaine resulting in the creation of a black market. The created lacuna created by the US security concerns and gang operation panacea led to failure by US authorities to reduce the demand for the banned substances with cocaine use in US said to be increasing annually (Andreas, 1998–99). The Mexican drugs cartels takeover from the transportation of Colombian cocaine to the US led to a change in balance of power favouring Mexican cartels over Colombian ones. The declaration of a great revolutionary war on the big drug cartels during the administrative tenure of the then elected Mexican President Vicente Fox in 2000, the same created a hostile environment for drug trafficking. This declaration not only posed significant positive results but created a layer of drug trafficking players restructuring and transformation of the industry effectively into new smaller groups. As democracy in Mexico emerged, drug trade transformed to become a democratic and largest income enterprise in Mexico with an independent army of over 100,000 soldiers (Mallory, 2011).

Weakening large organized groups and drug organizations creates instability and ability of smaller groups to rise to fill and exploit the emerging void. On the other hand, the arrests and the change in anti-drug trafficking organization policy in US is presumed having minimal or no significant reduction of drug trafficking. The organize groups based in Mexico currently operate in more than 200 cities in the US and their criminal activities include: Money laundering, human trafficking, arms trafficking, and acts of terrorism. Hezbollah in the other hand are presumed to be involved in Mexican drug trafficking but its' criminal activities differ in the levels of hostility that offenders are likely to encounter. The market based crimes operate in relatively less hostile environments than predatory criminals and decrease level of hostility for offenders of illegal governance crimes with more benefits derived by subordinates from the exercise of illegal power (Lombroso, 2017). The Market based crimes are committed regularly while smuggling large shipments of contraband goods as project crimes takes weeks or months. These predatory crimes are presumed to be committed as opportunities arise (Mallory, 2011).

During the late 1990s, the white collar crimes involving financial and economic crime among US insurgent groups, DTOs and the Russian criminal organizations diversified their modus operandi into various forms of cybercrime and numerous cases of criminal manipulating through coercion and violence. The said criminal organization operations controlled brokerage of houses, internet-based activities and distribution of artificially inflated and falsified information on market price among the Genovese, Bonnano, Colombo and Russian immigrant (Bor). On the other hand, the criminal organizations and organized groups mafias changed their tactics from the traditional "strong arm" activities emphasizing on white-collar activities to Internet-based economic fraud resulting a particularly into lucrative involvement (Hutchinson, 1981). These organized criminal activities shifted from local money laundering to international fair through over-invoicing or under-invoicing of legitimate purchase or online gambling and loan shaking moving money into offshore financial centers. In the contemporary world, the emergence of e-money and electronic banking provides a breeding opportunities and abilities of the OC to hide their modus operandi in the movement or transfer of proceeds of crime from not only through illegal but also conceal identity legitimate transactions.

In September 1999, there emerged a growing network connection of hackers, small-time criminals and the larger organized groups. However, the US security agencies have in the past few years arrested member of the "Phone-masters" gang, prosecuted and were later convicted for penetrating the telecommunications of MCI, Sprint, AT&T, and Equifax companies' computer systems with intent to defraud and download thousands of Sprint calling card numbers (Kizza, 2004). These criminals later sold the same to Canadian market who in turn secured market with United States and resold to another individual in Switzerland. Finally, these calling cards numbers ended up in the hands of organized crime groups in Italy, a clear indication of how criminal network connections is deepened and widened within and across boundaries (Kizza, 2004).

The modern cybercrime and other allied criminal activities are not only perpetrated by the individuals rather than the criminal groups. Their mode of operandi lies squarely on the individual decision to engage in these vices rather than criminal organization per se. However, the phenomenon is likely to increase in future years considering the emerging trends of DTOs, organized groups, insurgents among others exploiting the new technological advancement and globalization opportunities as initiated by the individuals or the small groups forming the smallest units of the gang operandi. In recent years, the emergence of

trending influx of migrants in Colombia, led to a significant increase on proceeds of sophisticated organized groups and drug trafficking activities. The drug trafficking organizations enhanced through exploitation of standard business-market practices and product diversification in Western World and the former Soviet Union increasingly hired financial specialists to aid in conducting money laundering transactions and extra layers of insulation (Ingrid Gould Ellen and Katherine O'Regan, 2016). These criminal gangs utilized financial experts' knowledge in executing their aims through legal or illegal means as available safe havens in the financial fields. However, the criminal gangs not only requires experts to fast-track their transactions but also on need basis uses their numbers to undermine the population by use of threats or mixture of rewards to execute their deals effectively and efficiently (Anderson, 2002).

The organized crime gangs are presumed to use typical home-based informal settlements around the city dwellings as safe havens enabling them to conduct their transnational operations and other criminal activities away from the authority's limelight and with minimal risk (Catherine Rodriguez and Edgar Villa, 2016). In the virtual world, the gangs used their safe heaven with unlimited or no borders, making it favorable for their activity and abilities to maximize their profits under limited risk. The authority's modus operandi in countering the above is therefore constrained by criminal borders characteristics and the porous national jurisdictions where such crimes occur thus slowing and making investigation tedious and relatively impossible. Considering that most of the organized groups in urban settings largely find their settlements in informal setting that is difficult for legal government's authorities to venture into the same in pursuit of the gangs. They sometimes hide under the same condition during the day but at night come out into formal settings and terrorize the locals in pursuit of the scarce resources and valuables in order to acquire finances to thrive their criminal activities and sometimes bribe their way out when caught up by the authorities (Richard Richardson and Bernard Okun, 1961).

The Westphalia Treaty in 1968 brought the thirty years war to an end thus emergence of modern nation states (Waltz, 1979). He outlines that states in pursuant of their interests end in conflict between one another. The realists outlines that, state in its state of nature exists in a state of war limited to use force in curbing wars. This includes the goal of securing its security with intent of preserving integrity and defending itself against the intrusion of other individual or state powers. The treaty of Westphalia addressed political and military crises but lacked in the ability of theses nation states to respond to environmental disasters, famine,

forced relocation of people, refugees' flows, spread of communicable diseases among other threats to security. It adheres to the philosophy of *si viz pacem para pacem* (if you want peace, prepare for peace) thus affirming the measures of states to protect its populace within its given boundary (Francesca Vietti and Todd Scribner, 2018). However, the study lacks on the ability of the state's security to enhance human rights and strengthening economic development. There is need to compliment national security approach to protect its people against threats from within and outside with the need of empowering individuals to act on their own behalf with the interest of enhancing the later.

Most cities in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa are marred with both civil and organized criminal operations where crime and violence significantly deter investments. Over the years, criminal activities ranging from armed and organized crime incidences and violence have been on the rise leading to social deprivation (poverty and social exclusion) (Gill, 1995). In the contemporary world, many criminals graduate from civil crimes to organize groups dealing with drug trafficking and money laundering due to institutional weaknesses and inefficiency of security agencies. New immigrants settling in urban areas upon deprivation of demands and basic needs engage in criminal gang activity in an attempt to protect themselves from the existing threats (Catherine Rodriguez and Edgar Villa, 2016). In some cities, the organized groups translate into self-protection groups and vigilantes replacing the law and authority of government agencies as an alternative means of securing their wealth and status. Deprived immigrants faced with problems of adjustment are usually forced to settle in high-poverty, high-crime and disfranchised communities through fraudulent means.

From the United Nation standards, people have opportunities to meet basic needs, exercise their rights and realize their potential universal secure environment with dignified life without migrations and managed through consultations and cooperation between regional states at global, regional and state level (Francesca Vietti and Todd Scribner, 2018). However, Spenkuch, (2014) oulined that immigration have no or little impact on civil and organize crimes in the cities but lead to an increase in property and economic crimes. In the last decade property, economic and violent crimes have degenerated into house breaking and burglary, cyber-crimes, economic crimes and motor vehicle theft propagated through murder, rape, aggravated assault and robbery for the latter (Spenkuch, 2014).

Borrowing the works of Levitt (1995), the rising crimes rates in the developed cities is linked to the city populations. He states that there is a correlation between the elements of crimes

and the rising rates of population. This study outlined that the direct cost of victimization and crime-related immigration concentrated among the rich gradually increases poverty and insecurity. There is a likelihood that the public service such as the police protection, transportation services and medical services diminishes with the ballooning population.

The modern technological advances and globalization, internet in itself provides various kinds of criminal opportunities ranging from theft, fraud, human trafficking, terrorism, among others through propagation of criminal knowledge to sympathizers and hacking of authority's system. There was unsuccessful attempt of the above that occurred within the Bank of Sicily where a 20 persons working for the Mafia group created sophisticated software linked to bank online system and the financial operating system. The group targeted almost the allocated $400 million from the European Union intended to finance projects at Sicily but foiled when one insight member revealed the information to the authorities (Mallory, 2011). This new paradigm indicates that organize gangs have a good network linking several Vatican Banks to banks in Sicily for ease of transactions. These on the other hand provide enormous opportunities stemming criminal electronic banking and commerce intending to defraud authorities. It provides mafia organizations new modus operandi and vulnerable access to attractive communications targets and data availabilities for committing crimes such as fraud and extortion. On the other hand, the anonymity in the Internet activities and safe operations within the same is also ideal channel and criminal connotation as a murkiness with the lack of transparency in the underworld setting. Organized crime strategy and secrecy in their activities is paramount. Their actions are far hidden behind the internet veil of anonymity ranging from using ubiquitous cybercafés under sophisticated and maintain efforts for excellent opportunities (Nye Jnr., 2007).

The skilled and educated persons move to the economic hubs in search for employments but as job opportunities becomes inadequate due to naturally increasing populations and the distinctive emergence of informal separate sectors of hopes (Oucho, 1996) they switch to other crude means to meet their demands. The urbanites in Nairobi just as in many developing countries are basically circular expecting to eventually return to their origin or maintain strong links with the later through sending remittances and reciprocating resources. On one hand, individuals in slums and suburban areas who have low propensity to move out tends to engage in crime, organized groups, gangs among other outlawed associations to satisfy their demands and needs from the scarce urban resources, facilities and services. Organize crimes also thrive under certain circumstances such as illiteracy among the citizens,

poor wages and unemployment associated with the rising slum dwellers and the immigration effect in relation to labor market-employment margin (Mark Cohen and Shelli Rossman, 1993).

The nexus between criminal activities and the gang lie primarily on their need driven by pursuit of profit to enhance continuity of routine business through criminal means. From the political world, the end justifies the means. Consequently, as legitimate companies pursue their new entrepreneurial opportunities for profits they criminal enterprises enhance their modus operandi to maximize their profits too. They are often the most important players in illicit markets add competition by providing organized threat and violence. Moreover, these groups have well established process of identifying, seizing and analysis newly found enterprises' proceeds, opportunities and activities with the internet technology and the electronic commerce offering new prospects for illicit profits (Hirschman, 2004).

Conflicts, persecution, or impoverishment may lead to forced migration across and within borders thus migrant end up being displaced due to the hostility and overwhelming tension over scarce resources across different groupings and geographical locations thus a population increases over time. On the other hand, if migrants are allowed to secure jobs at destination and invest at place of origin, the same would lead to brain drain (Stephen Castle and Mark Miller, 2003).

In sum, organize groups are presumed to flourish their trends through the availability of facilities and technological communications proving to be flexible and readily adaptable in exploitations and other illegal activities. The end results or synergy of the same correlation is not only very natural but also flourish on both developed channels and targets thus enabling room for exploitation and considerate gain under low risk level overlapped with cybercrime.

Other illegal activities include element of corruption involving government officials, workers and employees obliged to pay kicks back to achieve social justice from courts as militia. Prosecutors, courts, judges and most of the law-enforcement are bribed to deliver their culprit vested interests (Mallory, 2011). The Russian organized crime group (ROC) in America emerged due to marginalization of both the aliens and the locals and is characterized by use of threat and violence to gain and maintain good control over any identified criminal markets within and between criminal groups. The violent mode of operation includes extortion, protection racketeering, murders, assaults, various kidnappings, and arson. The ROCexecuted

fifty-three homicides by use of automatic, semi-automatic and silencer handguns (Washington Centre for Strategic and International Studies, 1995).

From security concerns, migrants disproportionately engage in criminal activity than natives even though data to support such a claim is lacking due to difficulty in distinguishing the two over such vices. In achieving social stability, proper support mechanisms for integration of the youth migrants at risk diminishes the risk of violence, criminal activities and enhance impact on development. From the research, there is an continued increase in financial crimes not only linked directly to migrants but a security concern in terms of the emerging trends of money laundering, financing terror and terrorist activities among other financial crimes. These in the past few years has attracted heavy regulation on remittance services thus high cost of remittance through formal financial institutions, bureaucratic legislation on money transfers and emerging mistrust of customers towards institutions. Informal institutions and systems such as Hawala systems are particularly taking centre stage prevalent in most of the Islamic States remittance corridors.

Migration not only implies to the movement of people but also cultures (Krings, 1995). Migrants at destinations are required to shade off their original cultures and interact with the new society but mostly they keep the culture of the origin thus creates an environment for the multicultural identity. On the other hand, some migrants resort to the original customs more rigorously thus clash in cultures sometimes pose a security threat. In curbing this menace, there is need of highlighting the importance of integration to form a new multicultural identity and development policies.

2.3 Immigrants and Terrorism

The United States of America (USA) sees terrorism from different perspectives based on the security challenges faced at any particular time. It therefore defined that terrorism is not static but premeditated crimes politically motivated and perpetrated by clandestine agents and other insurgents against both combatant and noncombatant citizens with the intention of instilling fear. In this regard, terrorism constitutes acts of premeditated violence, politically or religiously motivated violence, violence against non-combatants, calculated use of unlawful violence and indiscriminate use pressure on the government by instilling pain to public. The group use of premeditated force of violence, intimidation and coercion of governments to act in a particular manner and intimidating civilian non-combatants population as being targeted (Richard Richardson and Bernard Okun, 1961).

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) sees terrorism as an act that appears to cause intimidation and coercion of the citizens to influence the respective government strategies and policy by destroying life and property or kidnapping outside state's jurisdiction. On the hand, domestic terrorism is any act endangering life and property with intent to violate state criminal laws but not only limited to kidnapping but assassinations and violence too within domestic boundary. As the world police-person, the USA feels obligated to fight terrorism within and without its jurisdiction. The USA Patriot Act sees the acts of terrorism to involve hijacking of planes, boats, buses and other vehicle basically as a reaction to the events of 9/11 where terrorists used non-conventional weapons (civilian planes) to spread fear in the USA and the rest of the world (Catherine Rodriguez and Edgar Villa, 2016).

Hoffman and Howard (2011) further link terrorism to the political use of power to achieve political change involving conspiratorial cell structures with a chain of command. It involves the actions of a government presumed to infringe the rights of its source of power (the people who are the legitimate owner of power) is consider to be a terror activity (Bruce Hoffman & Russell Howard, 2011). Linked to Iqbal Ahmed holistic concept, the later is presumed to include state terror, religious terror, oppositional terrorism, political terrorism and even any criminal acts.

Stern (2003) looks at terrorism in terms of the target to include criminal activities meant to instill fear on both non-combatants and combatants leading to the realization that terrorism spares no one and thus practically impossible to fight terror conventionally. She outlines terrorism to be a leaderless resistance that is hard to pin-point the relative enemies for the populace (Stern, 2003). Many presumed terror gang get their inspiration from a socially identified charismatic leader such as Osama Bin laden. She further outlines that terrorist paradoxically have contact with their source of inspiration but dampen their spirit of spreading terror around the world in group.

Laqueur (1996) links migration and terrorism to the use of covert violence by a group for political ends. He states that individual committing an act of terrorism as an individual may have no or limited connection with a group (Laqueur, 2017) but an act of repetitiveness, serial violence, clandestine element of surprise, use of threats, politically motivated and psychologic trauma, use of indoctrinated child soldiers in the art of violence, interfering with electronic and emergence services and destroying the environment making for an unsafe population area (Keely, 1979). Following the events of 9/11 terror activities in the heart of

liberalism and the image of democracy, the international migrants travelling to US are presumed to having hidden intentions to exacerbate acts of terrorism in an attempt to compel the government. The terrorist are presumed to have acted in a manner that is not in line with both domestic and international interests but needed to cause grievous bodily harm, economic sabotage and fear and despondency among civilian population in a state.

Borrowing the works of the European Union, criminal activities intended to cause any serious offense against persons, property, intimidation and coercing civilian population is largely presumed to be a peripheral conflict issue associated with the Middle-East between Israel and Palestine. The threat of terror faced from the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and Red Army was anchored on a Marxist-Leninism Maoism Anti Fascist. From a legal perspective, the law is clearly defined across several states laws and policies intended in protecting human rights and that institutions charged with fighting terror should do so within the confines of law. The police, intelligence and military should uphold the rule of law regardless of the situation at hand. From the above it is clear that terrorism is not static and changeless but evolving and transforming itself with the changing environment (European Union, 2018).

For many decades, terror was referred to as "state terror" associated with the French Revolution of 1789. It's believed that participation in politics was largely a preserve for the bourgeoisie, the rich and land aristocrats thus leaving the proletariat as owners of unpaid masses of labour who not only provided their cheap capital but subjugated and exploited to serve the interests of the ruling elite. With this realization, the masses realized they had nothing to lose but the chains of the exploiter presumed to have been linked to the blood birth in France where the masses turned against the educated, the industrialists, the ruling class and the privileged class killing over 40,000 people opposed to the revolution (Adamson, 2002). Therefore, terror was therefore viewed as a state-sponsored acts aimed at creating egalitarian society.

During French revolution period, women played an important role of terrorizing those who treated them as second class citizens. It is during this period that women were in the fore-front in removing the King from his palace at Versailles and standing first against some of their fellow exploiter (women) such as Marie Antoinette. Antoinette during shortage of bread period urged the citizens to eat cake instead but in the long run, this terror consumed several women such as Olympe de Gouges who published "Declaration on Rights of Women" was

guillotined in 1793 (Tacoli, 2001). Gouges had stood firm speaking out loudly for equal rights for women but several other women were arrested for taking part in demonstrations.

Kidnapping for ransom targets both profitable domestic and foreign companies presumed to be owned by the bourgeoisie and other owners of capital. During 1991–99, kidnapping of Colombian guerrillas netted an estimated $1.5 billion that have continually been rising (Laqueur, 2017). Therefore, the Colombia rebel groups combined with urban-based criminals to create illegal market largely kidnap foreign tourists for ransoms but sometimes recruitment soars tend to engage in selling the victim to the rebel group but sometimes demands ransom (Srivastava Ravi and Sanghita Bhattacharyya., 2003).

Religiosity on the other hand, informs the study of terrorism to be animated by the same rather than secular goals. It is noted that the contemporary effectiveness of terrorists in the 21st century largely depends on funding, availability of resources and the availability of ready migration network. It is further presumed that without the above, terrorism would be as good as dead. The availability and realization of well-established kinship migration network and Zakat contribution linked to Islamic religion enables terrorists to conceal their identity and traverse most of the countries effectively and efficiently (Jemal Oumar and Raby Idoumou, 2017). The realists on the same note, views religion as an opium of the masses able to be easily be accepted by the masses. It is from the same ideologies of religion that the terrorist are guarantee to carry out the illegal activities by linking their ideologies with religion in order to achieve their desired end of inflicting much pain on the people, civilians and societies who do not meet religiously linked expectations. Zakat on the same parameter is viewed as the pillar of Islamic Faith and Arabic meant for charitable giving and equivalent to the Christian tithe has been diverted and exploited by terrorists to fund their ill activities rather than help the less fortunate masses all over the world. Closely related to *Zakat*, *Hawala* is central to Muslim faith as an alternative established remittance transfer of money system without any paper work. It involves a well-established kinship and religious networks within or without the boundaries of a nation state where funds easily get transferred from one point to another based on trust. Aristotle demonized man that in a state of nature, man is brutal, selfish, self-centered and driven by personal interest (John Graham, Bruce Amos & Tim Plumptre, 2003). The socialists' perspective outlines religion as sole setter of most individuals indicates that man's behavior has no limit. The Hawala built-in trust provides a more significantly way of money transfer largely abused to fund terrorism activities.

Borrowing the works of Classical scholars, the less fortunate and migrants are further presumed to have been misplaced by the unequal allocation of resources and unemployment common in most of the African states. There is much likelihood that the less fortunate get back to the Aristotle man in a state of nature. The indoctrination of young children to engage in acts of terrorism and violence for example the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) headed by Joseph Kony since 1986 wage horrific terror and criminal acts against the citizens and the government of Uganda (Owouche, 2015). This can largely be due to marginalization of the other people for instance the Acholi of Uganda and the religious desires to rule Uganda guided by Doctrinal Ten Commandments. LRA's activities have been in the past decades been listed as a terror group by both the Government of Uganda and the International Criminal Court (ICC) whose atrocities include destruction of villages, cutting of limbs, rape, kidnapping and slavery and slaughtering of more than 100,000 people and kidnapping over 60,000 children as sex slaves and trained child soldiers. Therefore, with the porous borders along the Ugandan- Congo line, the terrorist and terror gang have easy process for transfer terror activities and traversing the counties with ease (Chambas, 2007).

The concept of incorporating vulnerable forced migrants and child soldiers is due to the attractiveness concept. They are easily manipulated and moved from one point to the other without any ability to advocate for their rights of mind to make independent decisions. Due to their loyal nature at young age, they are prone to show loyalty to their aged and have the same as their role models. The LRA under the leadership of Joseph Koni easily manipulated the children and largely migrates them into the Congo forest for trainings and brain washing and later released to cruelly to carry out their organize crime activities. Charles Taylor of Liberia and Foday Sankoh of Sierra Leone particularly prefer child soldier to carry out their organized criminal activities and terrorism acts usually making their acts possible with the availability of hard drugs such as bhangs or marijuana, heroin, cocaine, mandrax, among others. These hard drugs makes the young child soldiers ruthlessness and unreasonable in thriving the group's political desires. The vicious acts by the child soldier were governed by the bloodletting slogan, "He killed my ma, he killed my pa, but I will vote for him" (Owouche, 2015)

The terrorism slogan and terror acts is based on conventional wisdom and acts of violence, assassinations, hijackings, suicide terrorism and kidnappings is the only way and only language that man understand as a justification to desired end. The terrorist believes that enemy is usually much stronger and that conventional war plausible in enhancing the myths

coined in respective persons to be either with them or join them in propagating the religious ideological desires. These ideologies are not only meant to defeating the enemy per se, but humiliating the political class to achieve their vested interest, gain visibility and use platform to heard and be known by the world (Owouche, 2015). Due to the high rate of unemployment and technological advancement, most of the youths and the vulnerable unemployed groups are highly recruited into organize crime acts that largely adjudicate their interests under political ideologies but in the long run ends up as terror group. The organize groups believes that it is through violence that their political light gains credibility or socio-economic ability to earn their livelihood either by surprise kidnap or hostage-taking with intention of demanding ransom money and or later killing the hostage to instigate pain. This kind of violence and blackmail takes center-stage in the government policy making due to the high rate of humiliation faced by the existing legitimate government and the citizen therein. The legitimate role of the government is global intelligence meant to enhance state-craft policies in the international system and protecting populace life and property, enhance their political agenda and international interactions. Its' failures makes the same to lack its legitimacy and gives room for the advancement of terrorist groups lethal schemes.

In the recent past, the governments advocates that insurgents groups and other organized groupings are terror groups or terrorists advancing their proficient traditional passage, propaganda and spread of terror information, acts and ideologies within and without borders. Proselytizing therefore across the country can only be curtailed by government intelligence via monitoring and control of communication channels, transport media and empowerment counter-terrorist groups to counter insurgent groups' abilities through prompt arrest and execution of the perpetrators and insurgent groups (Golumbic, 2008).

Solomon (2015) outlines that globalization in the 21st century necessitates the insurgents ability to propagate radicalism ideologies through production and spread of CDs and DVDs, leaflets and distance learning materials making it difficult for the most undeveloped government intelligence to spy, trace and intercept terrorist information (Solomon, 2015). The same insurgents across borders are able to migrate or further spread of their activities through encrypted application and operation systems able to link large audience. These video recordings exacerbate successful attacks preparations, operational attacks and reverberation across state and private media transmission of the attacks. The advancements in technology and Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) guarantees geographically separated individuals ability to coordinate and undertake multiple concurrent attacks on a specific target

area without detection for example, the September 11th 2011 US Twin Towers attack on the Pentagon and World Trade Centre, the 1998 US Embassy twin attacks in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam (Onwudiwe, 2001). However in the contemporary world, well-equipped forensics intelligence advancement and well-established network capable should be able to tap and secretly monitoring Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelaim insurgents' posts among other Al Shabaab Twitter account and websites.

Put differently, Elspeth (2005) outlined that as globalization enhances modern communication network, the same has enabled global transport and movement proficiency of terrorists and insurgents to move freely and fast across or within porous borders thus complicating security procedures to trace, monitor and intercept their acts. E-commerce on the other hand, as an online mode of trade and economy eases the organize criminal acts ability to transport or send illegal goods and or service across and within two geographical locations without giving loopholes to being detected by existing security systems. This adverse mobility assists elite terrorists to easily migrate and find their illegal goods at destinations. With the ability of recruiting, training and sharing ideas, methods and techniques of using crude weapons such as spear, bow, arrow, propaganda and military weapons such as AK47 and G3 among the others (Onwudiwe, 2001). Borrowing the 9/11 US attack among others, technological advancements and migration aids such as airplanes provides a laser-guided and unmanned weapons, nuclear weapons, tomahawk missiles, or drones allows Al-Qaeda and other terror groups to advance their activities in the contemporary world. However, the states and various security agencies support their security operations with the same modern technology such drones to pick their target. The Al Qaeda and terror leaders across prone terror dominant areas are able to monitor conflicts across and within borders (Mansbach, 2012).

Commission on International and State Sovereignty (2001) outlined that migrants are faced with threats and the abuses associated with the transit process. Such threats are common with forced migration, irregular migrations, women and children among other vulnerable groups who are prone to sexual abuse and exploitations thus insecurity. Though it may be difficult to outline the enduring and reliable national security framework without considering human and military security, the study seeks to outline if migrants are easily preyed on by the host or sometimes migrants are easily lured by disfranchised host into the lucrative terror activities (Ochieng, 1971). The gullible populations are recruited, trained and used to administer terror acts thus national security dilemma (Oucho, 1996). Human security framework needs to

enhance human rights and freedoms to all and address the social, economic, political and health threats to the respective security dimensions without discrimination on race, social status, age, sex, religion and level of education.

Friedman (1999) notes that increased volumes of immigration and mobility, multiculturalism, free market capitalism, social changes and the associated issues of race and ethnicity are easily communicated and transported, thus threatening the identity leading to emergence of conflicts along religious or ethnic lines (Friedman, 1999). Islam radicals fight as terrorists against the infidels. The marginalization of Muslims enriches the world culturally to promote tolerance and religious diversity with a vision of promoting harmonious cultural global village with an intention of enhancing free flow of information across international system thus positive radicalization and sympathy of religious events across the denominations. It also promotes distribution of morals, values and ethical norms such as respect to humanity, promoting democracy and health matters in the global village (Krauthammer, 2001).

Due to globalization, the revolving issue surrounding security issues transcend across the borders and thus undermine the utility of the national economy. These issues are no longer states nor respective military institutions but rather internationalized (Gill, 1995). In the contemporary world, terrorism is no longer a state issue but an international issue. ISIS has crossed states boundary and are now operating directly or indirectly. Between 1940s and 1980s, studies in San Antonio outlined homicide as an impulsive crime committed by poor and aimless young men energized by frustration and anger against Mexican concentrated in poor areas regardless of whether they were native whites or native-born blacks (Von Lampe, 2001).

Globalization in open and liberal economy, there is free movement of people, ideas and national interests. Urbanization as an element of globalization drives internal migration in many developing countries other than other factors in many Asian locations (Afsar, 2003). Traditionally, the passage, propagation and spread of terror information and ideologies were done physically across borders whereas in the contemporary era the same is via communication channels, transport media and social groups networks (Golumbic, 2008). Contemporary transport and communication system enables terrorists to train and share ideas, move and transport illegal arms and weapons rapidly across borders without detection and thus complicating security agencies capability to trace and monitor their acts (Onwudiwe, 2001). The rates of urbanization and immigration forces state and international system to

cooperate and develop migration policies aimed at controlling the movement of persons and the rate of terrorists across member states border and the international space through global review and enhanced rules and regulations limiting elements of porous borders.

In Kenya, Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) enacted in 2012 defines terrorism as an act involving the ability of the insurgents to apply violent on any person or property endangering people's lives, destroying property, creating risk to general public health, disrupting communication, financial or transport essential services prejudice not only national security but environmental security through release of toxic or radioactive elements. The same came into operation with the cooperation between Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) and African Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in stabilization the deteriorating security situation in Somalia, criminalizes terrorism and allied offences. This Act in conjunction with the UN Conventions was a response to over 200 Al Shabaab terrorist attacks that had claimed lives of more than 500 Kenyans and injuring thousands thus affecting the major economic hub in Kenya's international image created through the tourism industry. As tourists migrates to developing countries and other attraction sites, the terror groups and other insurgences masquerading as tourist carry out their surveillance on behalf of the Al Qaida and Al Shabaab terror agents targeting western interests in the country. The insurgence is not only an end in itself targeting execution of criminal acts but also recruiting and radicalizing Kenyan youth to execute attacks against fellow Kenyans and other tourists or foreigners within or across Kenyan territory thus an internal and external security issue (Oucho, 1996).

Moreover, POTA takes note of the ability of the migrants both internal and external migrants to freely advance their wishes under limited control and surveillance with an aim of advancing terrorists' political or religious ideological intended to instil fear on the public in order to compel the internal or international organisation to exercise certain acts in favour of the terror groups. Notwithstanding migration control and the insurgents willingly propagate high level crimes and other crime related activities. This legislation gives the Inspector General of Police legitimate powers to recommend through Gazetted Notice certain listed entities to the Cabinet Secretary for the issuance of an order thus a fair hearing before being designated whether held directly or indirectly. It further ceases the provision of certain financial goods or services in accordance with Suppression of Financing or Terrorism Convention of 1999 and the United Nations Security Council resolutions 1267 and 1373 setting international standards under the UNSC Resolution and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). It criminalizes the commission of terrorist act including recruitment, training,

aiding, conspiracy and possession of articles connected with offence under the Act with a conviction of 30 years or life imprisonment (Oucho, 1996).

Morgenthau (1948) as a classical scholars outlines that though migration is the movement of persons from one point to another with intent to establish temporary or permanent residence, most terrorists are migrants guided by their politically instigated social ideologies that categorise them as martyrs whenever they die in battle. The politically instigated leaders commanding or facilitating criminal activities or acts are presumed by law as perpetrators of acts of terrorism under the Act and bears huge responsibility for any form of crime committed directly or indirectly thus liable to imprisonment of a term between 20 and 30 years or life imprisonment (Morgenthau, 1948). It is however worth noting that fines and death penalty are not provided for as an alternative in a bid to deterrence for persons intending to engage in such acts and terrorism ideology of dying worth as a martyr.

2.4 Migration and Economic Crimes

The United Nation (2002) outlines that development includes human being as the wealth of the nation state and global world an environment created for the later to enjoy long health. Globalization puts people at the matrix of development, shifts the paradigm to the center with the aim of benefitting everyone and in itself takes little seriousness of the future well-being of the generation therein (Afsar, 2003). Rural migrants compete with urban residents over scarce public resources, facilities and services and thus affect the behavioral consumption due to respective consumption preferences and demographic factors on consumable resources, facilities and services. The possibility of an individual committing a crime is relative to the opportunity cost derived in committing crime. Migrants in Chinese cities earning less have a relatively low opportunity cost but high rates of return from committing a crime (Aryee, 1975). Freeman (1991) outlines that majority of United States of America immigrants are male who are presumed to derive high rates of return from criminal activities at a given level of opportunity cost than the residents. Immigrants at the core cities face acculturation and assimilation problems in structurally disorganized sub-urban and slums associated with crime, widespread poverty and ethnic heterogeneity.

Borrowing the works of Weaver (1995) and Buzzan *et al* (1997), security is conceptualized as a discursive and intersubjective framing centralized to securitization and evaluation approach, with the tendency of disregarding the role of historical institutional development, technological procedures and diffuse common security practices. In the context of economic

security and development, population growth is presumed to operate in distinct ways for the betterment of the individual's material and resource conditions. Influx in the population increases environmental pressure on land resources and equipment, exhaustion of non-replaceable natural resources used up, the cost of resource usage and diminishing rates of economic capital resources. The same maximizes its utility used in the maintenance of human resource dying before reaching productive ages thus reduction in the capital resources and the labour equipment (Kiss, 1984)

According to Hirschman (2004), migration is presumed to be a product of either of both economic and political phenomenon where the people are pushed to migrate involuntarily. He states that social and economic problems at the destination push people to cities to venture on better social amenities presumed to be available in the cities. However, as migrants getting into the cities, have some ending up on lower class and are largely exploited by the unscrupulous employees and bourgeoisies presumed to be owners of capital in the cities. In addition, the migrants are sometimes presumed by the city residents as source of social problems. They are viewed to be providing cheap and low standard labour taking higher job opportunities to the disadvantage of the domestic workers. This also breed negative outcomes in the place of origin since the most able and talented youths who selectively secure job opportunities in urban areas immediately after completion of their studies results to brain drain thus worsening the socio-economic development prospects at the origin too (Hirschman, 2004).

Across the Sub-Saharan region, a number of long distance labour migration to urban settlements, post-colonial and manufacturing industries with marginally small moves to smaller towns and conglomerations of non-farm activity. Most of the internal migrants are freelance proletariat working at construction sites, small markets and trading centres, informal jobs such as house helps or carpenters. From the above, unemployment among the youths, rising poverty levels, reduction in economic development and inlation are some of the emerging economic threats to urban security (Tacoli, 2001).

In Latin America, urban-urban migration increased steadily as a predominant form of horizontal movement among the lower job groups in administrative was witnessed in metropolis of Mexico, Santiago and Lima cities since the 1980s. On the other hand, though migration was previously considered to be among single men, currently women migrate in search for job oppportunities, accompany their spouses and demand for feminine labour to

work in labour intensive oriented industries and factories, as domestic workers to urban families, as beer girls in restaurants and bars and even as sex workers though their culture discourages (Pon Dorina and Sarthi Acharya, 2001). Migration also offers women opportunity to exit from poverty though it sometimes expose them and the children to greater vulnerabilities and obstacles associated with unemployment and their needs of securing substantial amount of capital (Kiss, 1984).

Migrants in pursuit of employment are largely marred with higher expectations of better income. When these expectations are not met, they engage in other illegal activities or legal activities through illegitimate means in order to achieve their respective livelihoods. This include engaging in criminal activities such as market based crimes (economic crimes such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, trafficking of SALW, among other criminal activities), predatory crimes (fraud, money laundering, robbery, burglary, among other crimes) and other regulatory crimes of extortion, gambling, loan sharking, forgery and tax evasion schemes (Von Lampe, 2001).

With globalization, migration enjoys some transit stability across the routes, social landing bays and institutions with respect to human rights and freedoms. Individuals fundamental decision to migrate is exhaustively for their economic and non-economic factors both macro and micro levels. From the above, there is an agrarian overpopulation, transition of migrants into urban areas and overgrown education systems at urban areas (Kiss, 1984).

Castles and Miller (2003) argued that the current rate of immigration is marred with absolute numbers of migrants as people living outside their place of birth. They outlined that most of the migration pattern is voluntary labour migration frequently faced in the world is the high rates of refugees fleeing war, violence, political persecutions and economic deprivation in their place of origin. The United Nations (1983) outlines that as migrants move around the globe, the rate of unemployment and social deprivation increases and thus the likelihood of the deprived locals to enter into conflict over the same hence creating instability. On the other hand, as the same increases, both the deprived persons presumed to be locals and foreigners tends to have mutual relation on matters of dissatisfaction and sometimes forms mutual ties to try meet their social needs through unscrupulous means and creates a security issue across various nation states.

Once conflict breaks out, its effect worsens the economy structures of a state. Increase exports of natural resource are relatively not affected by conflict related issues but rater the

emergence of organized groups who take advantage of the emerging gap to propagate their illegal activities at both import and exports of contraband goods thus backward linkages with the rest of the economy (Dilip Ratha and Sanket Mohapatra , 2007). The manufacturing or service industries such as tourism enjoy low marginal profits due to the ease of disruption with emerging conflict and largely take a very long time to recover the deteriorating conflict but sometimes harder to resolve the same but when resolved raises the risk reoccurrence. As a result, countries who encounter regular conflicts are more prone to same as they sometimes try to find a more lasting solution instead of overreliance on natural resources (Collier, 2003).

In Mid nineteenth century, the common fears and antagonism against the migrants began to coalesce into social movements prior to the American Civil Wars where several movements rose against the Catholic immigrants from Ireland and the Chinese on the West Coast (Hutchinson, 1981). The movement intended to restrict migrants to United States between 19th and 20th Century due to political, economic, social, racial and ethnic instability from the unwavering resistance and emerging economic imbalance in the protagonist capital and labor market. The bourgeoisie advocated for free immigration policies in order to maximize their profits from the cheap labour from migrants rather than the locals whereas the vice versa argued that particularly cities with strong political strategies and policies against immigration restrictions. In the twentieth century, nativism gradually intertwined with racism among the Anti-Catholicism and the Anglo-Saxon ideology were meant to deter immigration in the developed countries fearing rising rates of unemployment and cheap labour from the migrants (Higham, 1988).

Following the Great Depression and World War II, several jews were displaced murdered in German and thus forced migration. However, as they seek asylum, the limited numbers of Jewish refugees the conflict in German were granted entry to United States. After the War, US Immigration Policies on restrictive and punitive immigration rules came in as a conflict among the leadership and international systems influencing other countries of origin quotas to hypocrisy. In enhancing McCarran Walter Immigration Act of 1952, President Truman stated that:

> In the modern world, the greatest conflict is discrimination, deliberately and intentionally against other peoples of the world…. It is incredible to me that, in the year 1952, we enacted into laws such a slur of patriotism in the capacity and decency on part of our citizenry (Keely, 1979)

In the early 1970s, Australia ended its restriction policy allowing Asians to freely move in and out of the country whereas the European market loosened the inter-state policies migration and restrictions. It was therefore free for migrants to migrate across the borders in search for equal employment and education opportunities as the natives in the country therein. The appearance of such policies raised mutual patterns in a number of countries engaged in mutual relationship across the regions, ending the national impulse that existed within the countries with the raising international migration (Price, 1974).

Selm (2005) outlines that migration in both political and geographical frontiers is regarded as a source of benefit to the sending frontier and a regional security concern depending on the social class of the migrant and the destination intended among the place of origin. He argues that migrants from the developing nations forms part of the transnational communities who takes advantage of the political space to destine community marred with social identities recognition, discourses and constructive narratives both for and against the process at place of origin or destination (Selm, 2005). Migrants are presumed to work not only for the political class but also for political change through social networking within and across states and non-state actors. They ensure that they build up pressure across the political class for efficient and effective political change and transition through regular mobilization and ease transfer of resources respectively. The immigrants from respective places of original aimed at enhancing both economic and local entrepreneurial balance on the resources and power (Adamson, 2002).

In the Sahel region, the Touareg have historically formed a transnational community that has traversed and inhabited different countries of the region including Northern Mali, Libya, Niger, Mauritania, Algeria and Chad. The migration and settlement pattern of the Touareg, their militarization and the weakness of the regional states have posed both economic and security challenges which may have contributed to the collapse of the Mali and Libyan states (Adekeye Adebajo and Ismail Rashid, 2004). In 2011, conflict broke out in Libya leading to the murder of the then president Muammar Gadhafi and the collapse of his government. This led to the migration of Touareg fighters who were fighting alongside Gaddafi to Mali and Niger. These Touareg fighters, who had already received military training, looted sophisticated weapons from Libya and crossed the border to Mali and started a rebellion demanding secession from the Mali state to form the State of Azawad. The threat posed by the Touareg rebels led to a Mali coup de' tat collapsing the governance. The Touareg transnational migration, settlement and militarization since the pre-colonial period to date

have been a key destabilizing factor in the Sahel region and have contributed to state weakness and near collapse of both economic and political structures of Mali and Libya (Adedeji, 2004).

Countries with transnational communities have had security challenges because such communities migrate naturally from one country to another without any consideration of territorial boundaries, and as they do so, firearms, drugs and terrorists from one country to another are easily transmission. Examples of transnational communities include the Somali who occupy both Somalia and Kenya, the Oromo who occupy Ethiopia, Northern part of Kenya and parts of Somalia, the Maasai who occupy Kenya and Tanzania, the Touareg who occupy Northern Mali, Niger, Algeria, Libya and Chad, among others. The core argument proves that the transnational nature of communities could lead to not only military security but economic instability too (Ammour, 2012).

According to Mawhood (1989), state formation in state of nature is collaboration defined by the existing geographical boundaries. This process is gradual and determined by the control of territorial integrity. In Africa, states after the colonial era is formed over a short period in the 20th Century and faced with the difficulties in adjusting state realism. These effects include cultural adjustments and reaction to internal power and availability of the resources difficult in shaping political reality. (Mawhood, 1989). The newly independent states in the Third World Continents typically lacked effective bureaucratic and judicial structures. The respective bureaucracies were neither rationalized nor autonomous but heavily interpenetrated by corruption, graft and nepotism. Often imperial powers controlled in the colonial capital or trading posts made no attempt to unify the state territory (Hironaka, 2005).

The Touareg's ethnic and regional groups living in the last decade lived in the harsh conditions far from the capitals in the Sahel region challenged the colonial state formation due to its perceived interference with the group's culture and sources of livelihood (Ammour, 2012). They inhabited five different states in the Sahel region including Mali, Niger, Algeria, Burkina Faso and Libya. Historically, the traditionally nomadic Touareg did not want to be under the rule of a continued French rule or black African-dominated Malian state because of their notions of race and history (Harmon, 2014). In the 1960s, while different independence movements were happening in Africa, the Touareg saw their autonomy endangered as Mali became an independent state. The Touareg society ended up being excluded from the political economic and social affairs of the respective states but the impact of drought periods of 1969-

1973 and 1981-1984 led to the death of several herds of camels, cattle and sheep forcing many Touareg to migrate and worked across the territory and Algerian oil-industry (Krings, 1995).

Following the fall of Muammar Gadhafi's regime in Libya, several states at the Sahelian Region were also affected by the above and thus ample militaristic power of the Toureg to organize themselves, entrepreneurial organs and structural activities. Therefore the Sahelian cooperation led to peaceful coexistence of states and society (Larémont, 2013).

In Mali Systemic corruption and marginalization of the Touareg in the Northern region contributed to insecurity and the weakening of the Malian State. The Malian army was damaged and weakened by systemic corruption that affected recruitment, promotions and provision of equipment thus resulting in hollow forces (Harmon, 2014). The Touareg rebellions unmasked the toxic mix of racial hatred, political and economic corruption, official collusion, cocaine smuggling, kidnapping, human trafficking, islamic radicalization and terrorism entrenched especially in the north. This organized crime began to take hold in northern Mali as different criminal networks strove to control smuggling routes in order to impose transit fees (Hagberg Sten, Ludovic Kibora and Sidi Barry, 2012).

Malian security forces since 2003 have been presumed to be working in collusion with kidnappers who were part of AQIM cells giving the terror group no troubled from the Malian army despite the fact that it had been operating in Malian territory since that time. International Crisis Group report, (2012) indicated that the government officials colluded with traffickers and kidnappers in enabling AQIM's to grow and later shared their profits thus causing conflict in the north of the country (Harmon, 2014).

Todaro (1976) outlines that political, economic and psychological globalization motivates ethnic geopolitical groups and nationalities to strongly hold onto their traditions in defending their cultures and values though in some instances promoting clannism and racism. This causes xenophobia, exclusion, violence, and intolerance between the economic and political giants and relative to economic others (Michael Todaro and Stephen Smith, 2018). Therefore, the gap between the bourgeoisies and the proletariat is the ownership of factors of production where the former depends on the later who are presumed as owners of cheap labour. The willingly migrate at pint of destination with capital and industrialized settings where the richest and most powerful ones owning capital (oil, industries, weapons, diamonds, drugs, among others) are in demand of their labour. According classical scholars, referred to as

lower class are largely exploited by the upper class though the socialists on the other hand argues that there comes a time when the less would fight for their space. They are presumed to use their sophisticated weapons, violence and great abilities to change power rules in defending and preserving their socio-political identities and advantages over the same in earning their freedom and social space hence contemporary insecurity (Afsar, 2003).

The state of the Sahel being the poorest region in the world today is facing reasonable obstacles to democratic progress. The Touareg rebellions after the 1960s and the continued MalianMilitary withdrawal have in the past decades promoted both regional and state territory among other economic and political insecurity across the borders therein and the need of curbing SALW and DTOs in the area. In the few decades, the norths of Mali have promoted insecurity at national and regional levels (Morgan, 2014) in the northern border areas in addition to economy based on arms, human and drug trafficking. These market-based criminal activities and corrupting from the politically right actors supplied criminal and terrorist networks with capital. The Regional neighbors of Libya and Algeria are also presumed to play a part in the execution of this paradigm instead of diffusing the situation. The neighbors took advantage of the Malian state of northern security along the boundaries for their own interests. The political and economic strategies and policies on security presumed to have been propagated by the Libyan and Algerian with little or no influence from Morocco (Ammour, 2012). In the last decade, the Libyan political and economic ideologies set mediation and support grounds for the above Libyan and Algerian ideologies in the North of Mali brings with itself threats and control territory security. (European Union, 2018).

The insurgents and terror activities has not only been a barrier to African development but a de facto challenge in most countries to address own challenges of insecurity such as terrorist threat in the Africa and the de facto inability of countries in the region to address own instability encouraged by other international partners, especially France and the US, to implement own security strategies. After the 9/11, the transfer of economic and political abilities by the international partners on fighting terrorist groups and traffickers neglected other aspects relevant in preventing the contemporary insecurity from growing. This could include supporting both socio-economic development and involving the African actors in creating own stability (Laremont, 2011).

Underdevelopment and poverty in most of the developing countries is the major causal reasons for region's problems and insecurities. The governments in the region should prioritize handling extreme poverty other than the effects of change as the cause of repeated food crises, rapid population growth, fragile governance, corruption, smuggling of small arms, drug and human trafficking, unresolved internal tensions, sectarianism, political and economic insecurity, radicalization, violent extremism, and terrorism threats (European Union, 2018). Many countries in the region suffering institutional resilience face not only face drought but leads to absence of contingency food stocks and future security crisis (Gubbels, 2012).

The availabilities of natural resources among other minerals are of effective economic enclaves with minimal or no processing industry and have forged few backward linkages with other substantial local supporting industries and service providers companies thus poorly placed to offset the impact of commodity price fluctuations in the rest of the national economy. The lack of regional integrative frameworks inclines against emergence of processing industries (Konate, 2018). The ineffective and inefficient governance contributed to developing conflict, security issues, and political instability ideal in breeding ground for terrorist activity. For instance, the Fall of Qaddafi's power in Libya intensified the problem through provision of powerful military arsenals where terrorists among other rebel groups established a base and used the same to create regional instability (Francis, 2013). Moreover, the lack of progress, an absence of policy consensus, proliferation of overlapping intergovernmental organizations, political instability, entrenched interests in the status quo, and a lack of proactive leadership (Adedeji, 2004) as witnessed in Touareg rebellion in the north Mali. These resulted to political and institutional crisis in the governance of Mali as precipitated by a military coup and the influx of terrorist groups in the northern regions of Gao, Kidal and Timbuktu (Francis, 2013).

The rampant coup d'état in West African region presumed to be as a results of rebel groups. Major donors like the United States among other international aids provides humanitarian assistance as Official Development Aid (ODA) concede sharp reductions to the countries. The war in itself damages socio-economic networks, institutions, water and medical facilities as well as transport and trade infrastructure (World Bank, 1996). The Malian crisis indicated that porous borders spread problems of one country to its neighbors. The population influx and SALW presence among the combatants' is a wake of the civil war in the country being a fundamental catalyst of the Touareg rebellion in Northern Mali (Söderbaum, 2000).

Transnational organized crime networks dominate across the Sahel region that is sparsely not inhabited with uncontrolled borders. The availability of the area and the uncontrolled areas is marred with terrorists and criminals who easily move from one country. The same forms of crime funding possibilities aids extremist to draw sustenance through the criminal activities. These organized criminal have a mutual creation of local counter militias but struggled over time to control smuggling routes in northern Mali and major towns essential in financing its effort while allowing militias to participate in the criminal economy (Lacher, 2012).

Taje,(2010) outlined that transnational organized crime groups operating in the promised safe heaven regions favorable to engage in criminal activities, DTOs, SALW, tobacco, contraband goods, smuggling and human trafficking as well as kidnapping. The porous countries transit zone traditionally lace the trade routes keenly to protect the lucrative networks and the criminal organizations hesitant to establish mutually relation between rebel groups, terrorists and elements across the area (Taje, 2017). The main concern for most African powers and authorities is the degeneration of various regions into a terrorist's territory dangerously close to European shores and clearly posing threat of instability in most countries. These uncontrollable migrations raised comprehensive concerns and complex security challenge including political and economic institutional, development structures at the county, regional and national governments (Jemal Oumar and Raby Idoumou, 2017).

Failure state to strengthen security institutional capacity and socio-economic resilience would threaten region respective policies and decisions at varied at transatlantic partners in tackling the region's unforeseen risks and consequences of problems therein. On the other hand, trade and development aid stable economic growth and poverty reduction leading to increased development whereas crisis exposes comprehensive plunge of the same and its neighbors into turmoil in the future (Chambas, 2007).

ECOWAS among other framework in the regional economic integration makes slow progress in this regard (Bank-ADB, 2017) but in the West Africa, the Malian conflict poses a serious challenge to ECOWAS beyond its area of competence. However, Mauritania, Chad, Libya and Algeria as non-members shape the Malian situation and borne complex emerging conflict consequences in the northern Mali in 2012. This Spillover from Libya triggered the Touareg rebellion in northern oust Islamic militants from the country's northern regions by pushing extremist groups out of Mali into neighboring countries. The Islamic religion inspired the terrorist insurgents in the southeastern part of Libya, as well as Mauritania and southern

Algeria. This lacuna left behind complicates the mutual relations among North African states and conditions of engagement ECOWAS members to the south (Francis, 2013).

In the third world, African and Middle East income exploits natural resources and nearly allows striving for resources converts into geopolitical clashes and wars between states. On the other hand, the Iraq invaded assets in these countries but few were prime source. The clashes in various part of Africa; Liberia, Angola and Sierra Leone doubled up interests and capacity building development both at individual and organization transformation of conflict from violence to positive, constructive force and strengthened mutual abilities of parties provide assets to not only individuals and organizations but also the communities and governments. The above achieve their potential knowledge and technical skills, institutional and organizational capacity, and the ability to prevent, manage, and resolve conflicts (Maiese, 2016). Building capacity is presumed to enhance effective and efficient governance, conflict management, provision of human basic needs such as food, clean drinking water, health services, basic education, and economic opportunities whereas the basic infrastructure including reliable roads, electricity, fully furnished hospitals and school institution and the rule of law allowing societies to deter and handle conflict immediately it degenerate into violence (Rondinelli, 2016).

The Post September 11th models not adequate for the security capacity building strategic was characterized by the arising wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and the broader counter-terrorism campaigns. The Global Training and Equipment jointly formulate joint concurrence that put State and Department of Defense to determine the best resources applicable and designed capacity building projects together to achieve the pressing needs (Bush, 2016).

Political Capacity and literacy helps build awareness, political consciousness and the need of people to think critically and be independent making rational decisions and articulate their social demands (Larkin, 2016) affecting the family, community, non-governmental organization (NGOs) and development organizations. These institutions empowers respective individuals to take responsibility for their welfare and families by improving people's knowledge, skills and awareness under respective laws, their rights and responsibilities in establishing able and legitimate governance responsible for providing for its people (Soto, 2004). As socialists propagate that for a state to stand, for good governances and rule of law must be uphold. They argue that poor or weaken governance marred with widespread corruption malpractices and grievance in the state structures is the centre root for rise and

spread of violent extremism and terrorists, organized and non-state crimes actors and economic crimes among others (Raines, 2004).

In addition, the socio-political and economic crimes leading to conflicts and disputes between citizens, politicians, and professionals is to some extent linked to poor dispute management skills and lack of understanding of rule of law and governance. Moreover, the individual living conditions, migration policies, social environment and their involvement in communities, regions, and nations, individuals' access requisite skills and knowledge through training and technological advancements would maximize the opportunity cost with a sense of self-confidence and self-reliance in decision-making processes at the society level (Charles Lusthaus, Marie-Hélène Adrien and Mark Perstingerr, 1999). The international peacebuilding and peacekeeping at any level requires people to learn and apply the skills and knowledge involved at national and international level through mediation, training and dialogue (Wauchope, 2016).

The Sahelian states largely depend on agriculture while a few persons are pastoralists, for their economic developments constituting their primary sources of food and family income. For the past decade, the Sahelian region has been faced with food insecurity and malnutrition caused by late and irregular rains, political instability, food price fluctuations and lack of working institutional resilience cooperation in addressing such challenges (Heinrigs, 2017). Put differently, the increasing numbers of forced migrant across the region as a result of conflicts in both Libya and Cote d'Ivoire have an impact on the Sahelian economy on matters of food supplies and complicated the logistics in getting food for the migrants and the disfranchised population. In Libya, the Tuareg have been the subject to discrimination and misguided attacks by people who are under acts of frustration rather than inherent or systematic prejudices (Joshua Bresslin and David Gray, 2013). For above, the broader Sahel faces several compelling insecurity threats at transnational and trans-regional level. These can be attributed to cycle of poverty level within the region, regular inter-clan and nation-state conflict, underdevelopment and poor co-operation at national, regional and international level (Zartman, 1965). The existing failure cost the region is an apparent indication of the existing incorporation on matters of regional economic and security matters. There are several overlapping intergovernmental organizations focused on economic integration, and engaging regional states collaborations (Adekeye Adebajo and Ismail Rashid, 2004, p. 51).

The International Military Operation ongoing in most African States ousting Islamic Militants from adverse nations brings a new paradigm on security landscape in pushing the violent extremist groups out of affected States and neighboring countries. The Islamic inspired terrorist groups operate in some parts south-eastern part of Libya, Somalia, Nageria, parts of Mauritania and southern of Algeria. The existence of the Islamic Religion across the states and the immense depth of the same among the people is immense hence bringing up a lacuna complicating international relations among North African states, Economic states, Eastern African States and other members interacting with the south on certain conditions. Religion being the comfort of the masses has an impact on borders and transnational security while fostering deeper cooperation and relation on matters of trade, military security and climate with a workable environment for achieving trans-national policy co-ordination and a higher level of prosperity (Francis, 2013).

Capacity building within and across states creates favorable conditions for economic growth, political and democratic progress expands the availabilities of accessing the basic human needs such as food, shelter, clothing and health care. The existing economic and political alliances with political goodwill and power, multilateral engagement and collaboration within government and among other non-governmental organizations in the deployment of military, internal and foreign diplomats in the development mission and civil service personnel. These security policies and missions to integrate with citizens and communities supporting the weeding out of insurgent groupings like the Al-Shabaab, Taliban and al-Qaeda (John Gaventa and Camilo Valderrama, 2016). The same association and posting of more diplomatic, military, civil service personnel and development teams across the volatile areas builds new and working partnership within and across bounders in addressing the contemporary hotspot economic and development issue from degenerating.

The International Integration Conventions' budget, support and foreign aid is relatively significant in rebuilding human resources through training and equipping the locals and more workforces with international language, diplomatic and foreign relation capacities, economic and human resource skills necessary in enhancing security trends. For instance, the support from the African Union security forces, International Security Agents and Amisson in conjunction with the Kenyan Defense Forces are able to curb Insurgents and Terror Groups with an attempt to enhance peace restoration and security in the region. These international and regional supports are able to integrate civilian, political leaders and the aggrieved

organize groups and more forms of diplomatic treaty in most of the affected countries like Afghanistan, Pakistan, Syria, Iran and Iraq (Bush, 2016).

Bush (2016) outlined that in order to increase rapid response unit personnel, resource capacity and conflict response capacity, the tools of operations and infrastructure must enable respective personnel to provide constructive, secure, safe, functional, expanded and strengthened global information technological networks. He further indicates that these economic resources supports and improve diplomatic and security operations efficiency through upgraded human resource and financial management systems thus promoting transparency, accountability and citizen engagement. Moreover, the strategic partnerships through public and economic diplomacy, educational and cultural exchanges, provision of grants and aid resources required to engage in enhancing country's economic development principles and rules facilitating the exchange of such ideas through integral procedures relevant on exchanging knowledge, information, expertise and shared values (Bush, 2016).

The international Global War on Terror intends to mitigate the influence, recruitment, reconstruction and stabilization of the terrorist groups' activities by addressing the economic and political participation despair of the same. This emphasis enables the grieved government to achieve its standards principles of good governance, enhance maintenance of law and order, promote integrity, transparency, accountability and financial management through provision of basic wants, social services, infrastructure, justice administration, and rural development to the citizenry (Larkin, 2016). On the other hand, the government socio-economic support programs can further be enhanced with modern criminal justice system and capacity-building of the respective personnel through training, advice and support to the systems of penitentiary sectors, administrative oversight and cooperation between Transitional Federal Government and the regions. For instance, the international political and financial support in Somalia with AMISOM taking center-stage provides secure and continued additional donations to civilian casualties in securing their human rights. To achieve this, the donors and international partners ensures prompt developments of national security and cohesion sectors by enhancing military training, command structure and building capacities of the National Security Systems (Soto, 2004).

The Kenya-United States military cooperation pools together human, political and economic support in combatting any insurgent, organized groups and violent extremist groups with intention of building counterterrorism cooperation in the Horn of Africa. The AMISOM's

operational effectiveness and efficiency in contributing to not only economic integration among the locals but also restoring economic development destroyed by the influx in organized gangs. There is need of professionalization of Security sector with intent of improving regional and state incident response capabilities. Moreover, border security and surveillance initiatives remain a major military security concern and counterterrorism priorities in the regional and international arena. In 2013, the Westgate Economic Mall Al-Shabbab attack in Nairobi became a wake-up call for various countries and international regions to increase mutual continued socio-economic and militaristic capabilities in detecting, deterring, disrupting, investigating, and prosecuting terrorists and terror related gangs.

To achieve the above, the US government in 2014 foster its strategic policies towards continued capacity building and resilience of East African governments ultimately to counter the existing threat posed by, al-Qaida, al-Shabaab, and other terrorist organizations in stabilizing governance in Somalia and East African region. The US continue to provide joint training exercises and practical knowledge for Kenyan, Tanzanian, and Ugandan law enforcement agents and prosecutors in promoting regional coordination, integration and cooperation to protect shared borders (Joshua Bresslin and David Gray, 2013). This further enhances the respective abilities of respective agents to promptly respond to terrorist incidents, apprehend of offenders and prosecute adjudicated terrorism. Kidnapping and hostage taking tactics strive to maintain the relatively successful operation for a terrorist group providing a degree of negotiation security. Successful kidnapping earn the insurgent and terror groups' lucrative money thus a serious politically inspired crimes. During the negotiation phase, terrorist main purposes other than for the publicity is meant to achieve some degree of political, tactical, or financial goal conducted through clandestine cutouts over extended periods while keeping the victims until their demands are met (Stern, 2003).

Hoeffler and Paul Collier (2004) indicated that countries with high marginal rate of conflict, increased poverty level, corrupt officials and high rates of unemployment marred with radicalization, their opponents often use corroborate power with violent extremists, insurgent groups and terror gang networks in siphoning off revenues from natural resources. Therefore the underlying conflict often propagates poor governance and relations, exploitations and destruction of natural resources thus contributing to spread of drought and famines, chronic diseases, forced migration and other serious environmental and climatic conditions. Countries with abundant natural resources is a blessing to the state and the citizens but in most cases seems like a curse as it make the poor poorer as the rich are growing richer. Most of the

countries' civil unrests and wars are linked to poor governance among the developing countries (Anke Hoeffler and Paul Collier , 2004). Successful development protects itself and the citizens against civil war particularly due to unstaining economic growth, diversified economy and commodity's price shocks. The states with the rising rates of conflict should adopt deterrence economic policies and strategies with working institutions capable of promoting growth with intention of improving integrity transparency and good governance, reducing poverty and addressing reasonable grievances. Good governance with relatively faster developing and advanced economic growth often reduce the occurrence of risk degenerating into conflict by reducing the level of unemployment and poverty through better income packages and relation aimed at assisting diversification indirectly. The domestic policies and security strategies, international aid and grants, and ability to access to global markets would be effective in raising state's marginal economic growth (Jan Dehn and Paul Collier, 2018) and reduce countries' overdependence on natural resources to diversify their economies.

Collier (2003) states that exports provide better protection in cushioning the countries from the adverse market price fluctuations and natural resource curse. On average, economic growth diversities in an economy reduces the possibilities of conflict emerging or degenerating in coups and risk reduction indirectly. Induced growths, good economic strategies and development policies in terms of aids have significant impact on diversification, market price fluctuation, primary commodity dependence and infrastructure including transport system, power transmission and telecommunications networks thus lowering the costs of doing business and improving healthy domestic and international competition in maximization profits and utilities (Collier, 2003).

Many problems caused by resource dependence are linked to the volatility and price fluctuations of international primary commodity within countries heavily dependent on the commodities leaves behind the involved consumers to suffer periodically from crashes in prices of export. Studies indicates that as price fluctuation and shocks are common in developing economies where political and societal values promote corruption, unemployment, poverty, weak institutions with poor capacities and governance budgetary problems (Baldwin, 1997). However, lack of accountability, transparency, integrity, public scrutiny and tracking state's revenue flows and other fiscal revenues (Ian Bannon and Paul Collier, 2003) becomes proceeds from these scrupulous activities that not only sustain the

activities of the insurgents and organized groups but also propagate civil wars in most of the developing countries.

Moreover, US-Mexico relation outlines that immigration and border control policies should recognize migration as not only economic phenomenon (Ratha and Mohapatra 2007) but also cuts the increasing number of border control agents and smuggler's fees. Therefore, migration is not only a compliment for economic growth and development but also an economic security issue. This can be achieved from harnessing development by formulating relative strategic policies to control, monitor, integrate and improve labor mobility and recruitment across borders. The destine mechanisms should be followed to the later through a safe and affordable mechanisms with need of curbing increased fear-based xenophobia and overregulation ingredients towards benefiting both sending and receiving environment thus security issue.

In Kenya, the cost of migrating sometimes leave the migrant vulnerable in debt, lower wages, long working hours and unsafe working conditions than original promise. There is need of promoting safe and legal channels of migration complete with comprehensive mechanism for monitoring recruitment processes and bilateral coordination in fighting human exploitation and trafficking. Enhance integration and prompt migrants' adjustment to the new labor market lessen not only situations of discrimination, exclusion, exploitation and abuse but also matters of children and female trafficked and deprived of their rights being an obligation of the State to provide dignity therein and security of all level (Fred Jonyo and Philip Buchere, 2011).

Governments and states are not only faced with low-income and shock-prone but also macroeconomic management problem. These shocks include natural calamities of droughts, earthquakes, diseases, hurricanes and floods presumed to require massive generosity met with compensation of the shock itself. Price shocks devastating coffee producers today have historical trigger significant in donor response. Financial institutions such as IMF and World Bank regularly consider modern development mechanisms and methods to reduce or cushion impact of price shocks where possible (Dawe, 1996).

Globalization and the modern technological invention provide better and greater opportunities to both the loyal citizens and the rebels. However, it makes the rebel more vulnerable to not only domestic and international pressure on the economic growth more than it would be if the rebellions from the locals who are engaged in such proxy wars but also the

superpowers consisting of the bourgeoisie to exert international transparency and accountability principles. Countries often under threat from rebel groups should be financed through increased transparency on natural resource revenues and chocking off sources of rebels (Anke Hoeffler and Paul Collier , 2004). Illegitimate and illicit payments from the natural resource extraction companies in the contemporary world bribe influential people and governments. Politician leaders who are impervious to moral pressure tend to wield sufficient power through their own norms and failure to observe the national law. The international markets under political community impose smart penalties and sanctions on the pronounced guilty party and associates without inflicting negativities 0f on the society (UN, 1983).

Moreover, states exporting more economic related activities are presumed to be better placed, protected and guarded against national and international price fluctuations. Modern industrial-techno states place control efficient price and products marginal probabilities on the respective price of the processed goods and resources relevant in protecting the industrial and manufacturing policies and strategies against socio-economic competition (Jan Dehn and Paul Collier, 2018). Von Clausewitz (1832) outlined that for effective cooperation, law enforcement agencies, among other private control sectors should exercise care and discretion and expose own vulnerabilities while reporting and giving information involving any criminal activities. On the other hand, the involved agencies should further be immune to any corruption related malfunctions associated with organized crime (Michael Howard and Peter Paret, 1984).

2.5. Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored in two theories; the macro level theory and the classical theory. The two theories illustrate why people migrate to urban areas and the possibility of engaging in crimes. The Macro level theory outlines that individuals gather information independently, make choices freely and decide interdependently without the influence of the state but the second theory outline that state is a rational unitary factor that exists for the good of all (Gary Becker and William Landes, 1974). The first theory largely explains high crime rates as a consequence of socio-economic inequality, unemployment, migration, ethnic imbalances and heterogeneity under weak institutional control but in essence crime does not occur in vacuum while the second theory recognize state as a unitary factor governed by policies and norms. Thus empirical support can be found from these theories.

2.5.1. The Macro Level Theory of Migration

The proponents of the theory include; Harris Todaro, Amelie Constant, Ernest Ravenstein, Douglas Massey, Allan Kraut, Thomas Archdeacon, Allan Jones, among others. The theory assumes that migration is anchored on the economic –social impacts (labour supply and demand), economic differentials and reductionism at the periphery and core respectively. It assumes that there are existing laws governing migrations in line with economic dimensions and differentials with respect to determinants of migrations along ethnic, race, sex, education and economic activities and the propensity of individuals to migrate and vice versa (Shaw, 1975). However, the theory considers rural and urban setting to be marred with rampant unemployment and condemnation of the migrants entering in pursuit of employment and expectations of higher income.

Borrowing the assumptive works of Neumann and Morgenstern (1944), individuals gather information independently, make choices freely and decide interdependently. The theory assumes that urban insecurity is linked to migrants who failed to achieve their demands consider independent information and choice between pleasure and pain to guide their decision (John von Neumann and Oscar Morgenstern, 1944). Migrants are presumed to commit crime as a way of attaining their daily demands and requirements with little or without risk of punishment. In absence of gratification, migrants tend to engage in illegal activities thus insecurity the application of law of arrests and associated punishments therein.

Graham, *et al* (2003) argues that economic inequality encourages the poor to commit crimes. The government common laws governing increased punishment and short-term transfer payments have little effect on reduction of economic crime among the poor. It predicts that marginalization of relatively poor people was sufficient incentive for them to choose illegal over legal behavior in relation to migrations, human trafficking, terrorism, drug dealing, and smuggling of guns, among other economic crimes (Oucho, 1996). Therefore these crimes are largely organized with good governance, democracy and equitable application of their rule of law of operation.

2.5.2. Classical Approach to Security

The classical approach is evident in the writings of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean Jacque's Rousseau, and others. According to this perspective, man in the state of nature is self-centered and absence of state renders the Hobbesian man to be brutish, nasty, arrogant, driven by selfish interest and guided by no norms (everything should exist for the good of

oneself) and thus every individual is absolutely sovereign to have own free will to make choices and pursue own interests (Marcpherson, 1981).

State is assumed to be a rational unitary factor that exists for the good of all. Becker and Landes (1974) outlines that people freely decide to offend guided by calculated weight of pleasure they hope to gain against the potential pain if caught and punished for their crimes. They argue that individuals make decisions to migrate if the benefits outweigh the risks across the migration cycle though if obstacles are enforced to break the migration cycle, the individuals tend to incorporate illegal means (Gary Becker and William Landes, 1974).

The approach assumes that the individual and the environment influence internal migratory behaviour. From the above, in society lacking in economic development and marred with little or no family supervision with little or no role models, peer pressure pushes individuals to pursue every opportunity to meet the economic and societal demands. It further outlines migration as caused by a number of social and economic factors: poor neighbourhoods and poor role models, lack of opportunity to achieve economic progress, dysfunctional families and genetics, among other factors (Lombroso, 2017).

Classical school of theorists maintain that peoples' calculations involve their knowledge of the law and perceptions of the likelihood of punishment based on their experiences and that of others. For the later, the study focused on a comprehensive description of the economic, political and social organization of migrants and the interfaces with criminal enterprises (the environments conducive to organized criminal activity) and the nexus between migration and legal enterprises, government institutions and professionals.

2.5.3. Conceptual Framework
The study integrate the Macro Level Theory's and Classical Approach view of migration anchored on economic –social impacts (labour supply and demand), economic differentials and reductionism at the periphery and core respectively with a quest to justify if poor economy, poor family supervision, peer pressure or unequal opportunities influences individual behavior or decision to migrate if the benefits outweigh the risks for example, migration cycle through illegal means, child kidnapping, among other crimes.

The theoretical perspective outline that as migration increases, population at the destination is increased leading to environmental degradation. On the other hand, uncontrolled migration in cities in pursuit for their market demand and supply end up in as poor slum dwelling people if

their intentions are not met. The slums and informal settlements in Nairobi are presumed to be rising congestion, makeshift and poorly structured houses, high rates of unemployment, social fragmentation, poor sanitation, insecurity and lack of social services. It states individuals in pursuit of social opportunities, independently consider pleasure and pain to guide their decision. The theory presumes that man in state of nature choose illegal over legal behavior such as human trafficking, terrorism, drug dealing, economic crimes, and smuggling of small arms and light weapons, child kidnapping, child abuse, economic crimes, political crimes, terrorist and terror activities, among other crimes as a way of attaining their daily needs and wants, maximum pleasure and gratification.

Figure 1: Conceptual Frame Work
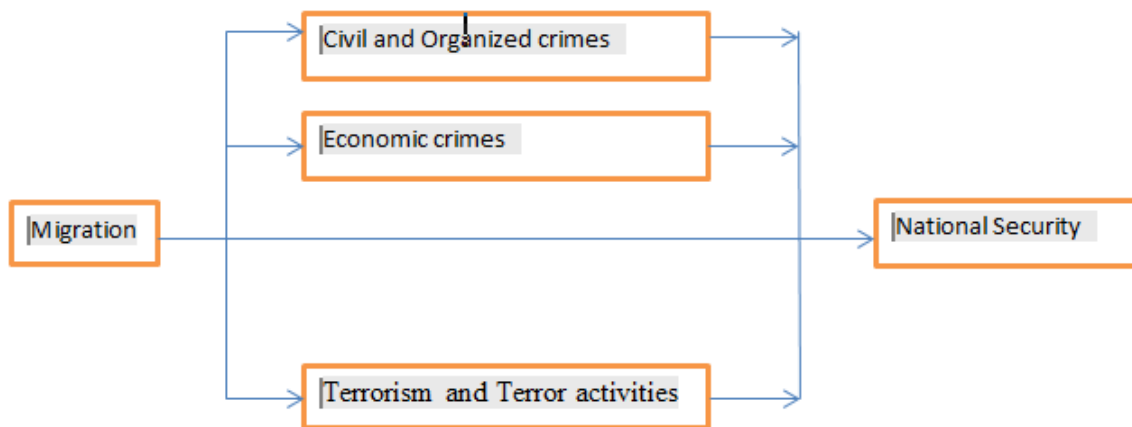
The study intends to provide a clear insight on the factors that influences national security. It is from the above that the study categorized national security as the dependent variable while migrants' decision to engage in organized crimes, criminal activities, terrorism and economic crime respectively are the independent variables and elements of crimes.

CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, study population, sample design, data collection and data analysis techniques applied in this study.

3.1. Research Design

The study used the cross-sectional descriptive survey design that applies mixed methods, as it seeks to describe a prevailing phenomenon. The design was intended to obtain a lot of information through descriptive and explanatory analysis, variable identification and hypothetical construction. The design was suitable for this study given that extensive data on the ongoing migration was collected at one point in time. The research made use of primary data (qualitative and quantitative data). Exploratory studies were also useful for conducting situation analyses and benefit from drawing data on both qualitative and quantitative methods because they are open and flexible. They provided the study with diverse perspectives into the research topic for the open ended data collection instruments.

3.2. Study Area and Population

The target population was residents of Nairobi County and agencies presumed to have the required information. The intended agencies include Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Kenya Bureau of Statistics, Kenya Population Census, security departments, United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the Department of Immigration.

According to the 2009 Kenyan Population Census, there were about 3,138,369 persons in Nairobi. The study intended to find out whether security is directly or indirectly affected by the activities of the migration design. The ballooned population of Nairobi as per the 2009 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics gave the study a need to find out the impact of the same directly on the elements of security. The study targeted the adults across residential area, security agencies, government organizations and other non-governmental institutions to collect the data.

3.3. Sample Design

To select the desired sample size from the total population, systematic random sampling was used to obtain a sample and involved taking every k^{th} household to administer questionnaires as per the number of households from each of the sampled locations.

N=300 (study sample size for the residents of Nairobi County)

To ensure full representation of the study variables, the sampling entailed the use of quotas and clusters. The study administered questionnaires on a randomly selected quota sample. The study divided the county into eastern settlement, northern settlement, western settlement, and southern settlement. The number of questionnaires administered across each quota was purposively selected by the study. In picking the direction of movement, preliminary survey was systematically done to identify the specific routes to reach to the targeted sample. Probability sampling procedures was also applied in the study to ensure representation and enable generalization of the findings to the population. However, in some instances where researcher's personal judgement was necessary in collecting appropriate data, non-probability sampling procedure was also used.

The study purposefully selected at least five interviewees across respective agencies: officials from Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Kenya Bureau of Statistics, Kenya Population Census, security departments, United Nation High Commission for Refugees, among other non-governmental organizations presumed to be in possession of pertinent information related to the study. The researcher further validated the findings collected at every interval respectively in the field

Table 3.1: Selection of the sample

Categories of groups	Targeted sample Size	Final Sample size
Respondents within Nairobi County of whom questionnaires were administered.	300	275
Administrative officers interviewed: • Min. of Interior and Coordination of National Government,	5	5
• Kenya Bureau of Statistics,	5	5
• Kenya Population Census,	5	5
• National Police Service	5	5
• UNHCR	5	5
• Department of Immigration	5	5
Total	**330**	**305**

3.4. Data Collection

Data collection instruments included primary data and secondary data. Primary data has been collected from purposefully selected interviewees across socio-economic characteristics through in-depth key informant interviews and questionnaire administration. Open ended and less structured questionnaire and interview guide was used to obtain the respondents' opinions and beliefs about the study. The process randomly selected 300 respondents into the sample across Nairobi County and questionnaire administered. On the other hand, the study interviewed 30 key informants across purposively selected government and non-governmental institutions.

Secondary data was obtained from scholarly publications, journals, internet websites, unpublished materials, periodicals, reports and academic papers, among other print materials from the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, National Police Service, Kenya Bureau of statistics, Kenya Immigration Departments, Kenya Population Census and the United Nations Immigration and Refugee Commission.

3.5 Data Analysis

The data obtained was analyzed using descriptive statistics (means, frequencies, percentages) to examine the national security facets; civil and organized crime activities, economic crimes and potential terrorism and terror activities in Nairobi County. The standard deviation was useful in determining dispersion of data points. Also, the respondents' perceived impact of migration on their livelihood activities collected was analyzed using the descriptive method through interpretation of observation (frequencies and percentages) to determine their qualitative differences. The qualitative analysis and variable-oriented analysis were used in determining residents' livelihood activities and level of response on migration-security related issues.

The data collected was validated at the field guided by individual respondents' clarification on the missing information therein. After evaluation, the missing themes were identified and reinvestigated. On completion, the qualitative data collected through questionnaires and interviews was categorized, cleaned, coded and interpreted based on the objectives of the study and later thematically analyzed. This analysis focused on establishing the correlation between migration and national security; civil and organized crime activities, economic crimes, terrorism and terror activities within Nairobi County.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF STUDY FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study and the discussion therein on the impact of migration on the security: a case study of the migration and security in Nairobi County. The objectives of the research are; to determine the nexus between specific immigrants and the incidences of terrorist, find out the relationship between migration and civil & organized crime and finally explore the relationship between migration and economic crimes in Kenya. To achieve these, the study analyzed respective data collected and drew collaborative impact on the respective variables.

Table 4.1: The Change in population between 1979-2009 and square area

Name	Status	Population census 1979-08-24	Population census 1989-08-24	Population census 1999-08-24	Population census 2009-08-24
Nairobi	County	827,775	1,324,570	2,143,254	3,138,369
Area: 695 Km^2 - Density 4,515/km^2 (2009)- change +3.89%/year (1999-2009)					
Nairobi: Capital City of Kenya- Inception: 1899- Elevation: 1,661M, Local dialing code:020					

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

The table above showed that there has been an increase in the population of Nairobi County between 1979-2009. However, the increase in the population trend over the years is a clear indication that the ballooning population in the past decade is not only as a result of natural birth growth but also immigration pattern. The sample size of the research within Nairobi County was 330 adults randomly selected. Although during the collection of data, only two hundred and seventy five returned dully-filled questionnaires whereas thirty respondents purposively responded to the interview. From the above, the 92 % responses from the selected sample were considered to be sufficient for analysis, reporting and drawing satisfactory inferences and deductive calculations.

4.1 General Information of the Respondents

The basic demographic characteristics examined in this study included gender, age, education, current profession and the period of stay within Nairobi County. The study targeted data from the population, crime and migration data banks available with a view of analyzing the current trends and the correlation between migration and security. Therefore, in linking migration to national security, the study analyzed and comparatively interpreted the

deductive result of population trend from 1979 to 2009 and the information held by the respondents on the rate of migration and elements of security.

4.1.1 Gender

Table 4.2: Gender representation

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	186	68
Female	89	32
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey data 2018

From the data collected, one hundred and eighty six (186) of the respondents were male while eighty nine (89) were female comprising 68% and 32% respectively. On the other hand, among the thirty (30) respondents interviewed, twenty one were male while nine were female informants from targeted institutions.

4.1.2 Age
Table 4.3: Age of Respondents

Age (Years)	Frequency	Percentage
18-30	106	38
31-40	124	45
41-59	30	12
Above 60	6	2
Didn't answer	9	3
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey data 2018

From the study, the respondents' ages ranged between 18 and 78 years. 45% were aged between 31 and 40 years, 38% between 18 and30 years, 12% between 41 and 59 years and 2% of over 60 years followed while 3% didn't disclose their age. The respondents aged between 18 and 40years were adults presumed to be inquisitive in knowing how, when and what is happening around them in search for what they could do to enhance their future survival. Further, from the data collected, it indicates that the young are more in the city and as they grow older some of them return back as retirees, to secure job opportunities or to join their family.

4.1.3 Respondents' Occupation
Table 4.4: Occupation Data Representation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Student	52	19
Formal jobs	35	13
Informal sector	45	16
Farmer	54	20
Never had a job	35	13
Didn't indicate	52	19
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey data 2018

Out of the respondents, 20% indicated that they worked as peasant farmers, 19% were students pursuing better education, 13% worked in formal sectors (civil servants) but were transferred, 16% worked in informal settings as casual workers, 13% were jobless helping their families, while 19% of the respondents didn't indicate their occupation but stated that they were born away from Nairobi County. The data indicate that majority of the respondents were workers presumed to be seeking better empowerment and job opportunities in contributing to the economic development both at the place of origin and destination.

4.1.4 Respondents' Period of Stay
Table 4.5: Respondents' Period of Stay in Nairobi County

Years in the region	Frequency	Percentage
0-5	89	32
6-10	50	18
11-20	35	13
21-30	27	10
Over 30	22	8
Since birth	52	19
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey data 2018

The respondents' period of stay in Nairobi County varied greatly with 32% having stayed in Nairobi County for not more than five years, 19% born in Nairobi, 18% have stayed for a period between 6-10 years, 13% between 11-20 years, 10% between 21-30 years and 8% over 30 years. These findings reveal that majority migrated to look for better livelihood and utilize

their potential to improve their living while others came in beefing up their family social security.

Table 4.6: Distribution Migrants by Socio-Economic Factors.

Socio-Economic factors	Level	Percentage
Education	None	9.9
	Didn't Complete Primary	5.2
	Completed Primary	46.3
	Secondary level and above	37.9
Marital status	Never married	45.0
	Married	49.8
	Widowed	3.2
	Divorced	2.2
Economic Activity	Working	64.7
	Unemployed	6.8
	Inactive	8.5

Source: KNBS Data, 2009

The population data of Nairobi County as per the 2009 National Census showed that with the increase in the migration data patterns, majority of the migrants were primary drop outs, married or the working population respectively across the variables deduced. Oucho (1996) indicates that the decision to migrate in post-independence period across the country was to a greater extent for resettlement, cash crop activities, nomadic and to established areas of Western, Eastern and metropolitan regions in Kenya. The study also established that political, economic and social factors as well as conflict over the scarce resources in both the place of origin and destination propagate diverse migration pattern. However, the population figures provided are mutually inclusive on matters of marital, economic and education.

4.1.5 Level of Education
Table 4.7: Level of Education of the Respondents

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	70	25
Primary	98	36
Secondary	62	23
Middle level college	27	10
University	18	7
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey data 2018

The respondents' period of stay in Nairobi County varied greatly in education level. 36% were primary school drop outs, 25% were illiterate, 23% were secondary drop outs, 10% had middle level college whereas 7% had or were pursuing graduate programme. From the findings, majority of the respondents were in pursuit of better job opportunities and education to better livelihood and improve their living.

Oucho (1996) indicated that education levels, poverty, unemployment, among other factors push or pull societal members join crime or criminal activities in meeting their demands and supply. He indicated that most of the criminal arrested were primary level or secondary school dropout followed by secondary or middle level college education and least were post-middle level or University education who did not manage to secure employment opportunities and living under poverty line were pushed to crime (Oucho, 1996).

4.1.6 Respondents' Knowledge on the link of Migration to Security
Table 4.8: Sample Representation on Knowledge on the link of Migration to Insecurity

Knowledge on Security and Migration Issues	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	44	16
Good	72	26
Fair	115	42
Poor	44	16
Very poor	0	0
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey data 2018

Majority of the respondents were knowledgeable and understood the subject matter while only 16% of the respondents had limited or no knowledge.

4.1.7 Views on Current Level of Security
Table 4.9: The Respondents' View of Level of Security in Nairobi County, 2018

State of security in Nairobi	Frequency	Percentage
Improving	109	40
Depreciating	53	19
Stagnant	69	25
Not known	44	16
Total	**275**	**100**

Source: Survey data 2018

The respondents' views indicated that though security was improving at a greater level, it had limited or no relation with the ballooning population level. Moreover, it has found that majority of the respondents understood the subject matter on both security and migration within Nairobi County. 40% of the respondents indicated that security was improving, 25% that it was stagnant, 19% that insecurity was increasing while 17% were adamant or ignorant on the subject matter.

4.1.8 Relation between Migration and Civil & Organized Crime.
Mallory (2011) defined organize crimes to be a group of people with an organized structure or networks, logistical criminal activities and with a distinct set objectives or goals both legal or illegal in meeting the demands of willing customers. As population ballooned, the respondents indicated that the insurgents and organized groups, criminal in their governance, structures and activities propagate illegal groups emergence while others come up in attempts to replace formal security organ mandated to deter crimes, protect life and property and enforce the rule of law across the County.

Table 4.10: Migration and Civil Crimes

Nature of crimes	Respondents	Percentage
Theft	96	35%
Domestic and Violent Extremist	77	28%
Organize Crime is illegal in itself	55	20%
Land and Accommodation Related Crimes	22	8%
Robbery and other allied offences	14	5%
Public Service Vehicles assaults and allied Offences	11	4%

Source: Survey data 2018

From the findings, 35% of the respondents indicated that theft have been in the rise in the last decade due to ballooning population among other elements of security. 28% of the respondents also stated that OC and other civil insurgents propagated domestic and violent extremist while 20% indicated that the OC is a source of havoc in the county. 8% of the respondents also outlined that the insurgents regularly try to address societal land and accommodation related crimes while 5% indicated that they propagate robbery and other allied offences. 4% of respondents also believed that OC address assaults and other related cases. From the above, most respondents believe that the existence of insurgents and organized groups attempts to address the crime lacuna left behind. They indicated that most common cases of theft and other related vices are largely addressed by the gang, and other outlawed domestic and violent extremism within the region.

4.1.9. The Nexus between Migration and Terrorism
The modern economic situations are marred with difficulties, living behind a security lacuna that acts as a breeding zone for terror and terrorism to execute their activities including; recruitment, training, deployments, and radicalization. 61% of the respondents agreed that the terrorist and terror activities, insurgents, vigilante and militia group were active whereas 39% declined. This study found that though terror activities were passive, other allied offences were active.

Table 4.11: The factors propagating insecurity

Factors which motivated	Agree	Disagree
Unemployment	68%	33%
Poverty	79%	21%
Crime/ insecurity	70%	30%
Influence from the local Politicians	60%	40%
The local administration and departments	67%	33%
Social and peer group	57%	43%
Weak justice system	59%	41%
Illiteracy	62%	38%

Source: Sample Size 2018

From the findings, 79%, 70% and 68% of the respondents agreed that poverty, crime and unemployment respectively among the youths in Nairobi County alongside other counties are the leading factor contributing to terrorist and terror activities. Moreover, 60% and 67% of the respondents indicated that politicians and local administrations respectively and sympathetically collaborate with the insurgent groups. 57 %, 59% and 62% of the respondents agreed that peer and group pressure, weak justice systems and illiteracy respectively brew the aforesaid crimes.

4.1.10. Migrations and Economic Security in Kenya.

The study found out that data collection and analysis of economic and civil activities in the past decades indicated that there has been increase in elements of economic insecurity.

Table 4.12: Migrations and Economic Security

Factors that breed terror activities	Agreed	Disagreed
Socio-economic relationship activities	64 %	36 %
Little or no compliance to the rule of law by both the government officers and the population	68 %	32 %
The rate of economic deflation, unemployed among the youths, poverty and peer	62 %	38 %
Weak administrative systems and corrupt employees within institution like religion	60 %	40 %
Domestic and internal politicians are linked to the modern day corruption and economic crimes.	57 %	43 %

Source: Survey data 2018

The study found that 64% of the respondents agreed that there is a mutual socio-economic relation between activities and the tendencies of engaging in economic crimes. 68 % indicated that little or no compliance to the rule of law by both the government officers and the citizens leaves behind a licuna thus letting the insurgents to take advantage of the developing economies. 62 % agreed that economic inflation, unemployment among the youths, poverty and peer pressure breed radicalization. 60% outlined that recruitment of insurgents and Militia groups are supported by the weak administrative systems and corrupt employees within institution like religion being the relief and opium of the masses. Finally, 57 % indicated that politicians in modern systems promote corruption and other economic crimes either directly or indirectly.

From the data collected, the study found out that poor ICT networking and corruption within immigration department, checkpoints and other security agencies, surveillance and intelligence systems enable migration to thrive not only terrorism but also economic crimes and illegal criminal activities. Oucho (1996), indicated that social cohesion and societal services within the Somali Somalis and the Kenya Somalis have in the past been viewed to have propagated existence and spread of illegal business networks such as Hawala presumed to be not only having a negative impact on state economy but also source of funds intended to support terrorism. The study further found out that, migrant crossing borders carry with themselve contraband goods thus evading legal tax. Moreover, the study found out that from inception, the vigilante and militia group are inherent to both political and economic stability in providing security parameters either as insurgent or outlaw groups such as Jeshi la Mzee.

4.2 The Population Trend and Crime Data

In identifying relevant information gaps, the secondary data collected including population breakdown in terms of figures and demographics such as gender and age, and socio-economic livelihood. The study also collected data on the area of settlement among other contextual documents such as the legal frameworks, historical population trends and threats, among other crimes and criminal activities. The study sourced its data from scholarly publications, journals, internet websites, unpublished materials, periodicals, reports and academic papers, among other print materials from the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, National Police Service, Kenya Bureau of statistics, Kenya Immigration Departments, Kenya Population Census, United Nation Immigration and Refugee commissions, among others.

4.2.1 The Ballooning Population and Crime Data

Table 4.13: Urbanization Trend in Kenya, 1948-2009

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. OF URBAN CENTRES	URBAN POPULATION	PERCENTAGE OF URBAN TO TOTAL POPULATION	INTERCENSAL GROWTH RATE (%)
1948	5,407,599	17	285,000	5.3	-
1962	8,636,263	34	747,651	8.7	6.3
1969	10,956,501	47	1,076,908	9.8	7.1
1979	15,327,061	91	2,315,696	15.1	7.7
1989	21,448,774	139	3,878,697	18.1	5.2
1999	28,159,922	180	5,429,790	19.3	3.4
2009	38,412,088	230	12,023,570	31.3	8.3

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development and Vision 2013(VOL.VIII) data

From the study, Kenya's population has greatly ballooned over the last 60 years, to about 40 million people, and the growth is set to continue. According to recent population trends, urban's population will grow by around 4,000 people every day and in the next 40 years may reach about 25 million by 2059 ceteris peribus. These projections may be linked to favorable government policies, broader economic environment, and the supply of goods and services. Among other things, the demographic and geographic transformation determine state social stability, despite fragile effects of the post-election violence regularly witness immediately after elections (World Bank, 1996). The study further found out that urbanization being a product of British colonial administration increased since 1948 to 2009 but declined in 1989 due to the attempted coup. The emergence of small and medium sized centres across the region provided variation in the levels, trends and patterns of the aforesaid.

Table 4.14: Population by Major Urban Centres, 2009

Urban Centre	Total Population	Core Urban Population	Peri-Urban Population	Percentage of Urban to Total Population
KENYA	**12,023,570**	**9,090,412**	**2,933,158**	**-**
Nairobi	3,109,861	3,109,861	0	25.9
Mombasa	925,137	905,627	19,510	7.7
Kisumu	383,444	254,016	129,428	3.2
Nakuru	367,183	343,395	23,788	3.1
Eldoret	312,351	247,500	64,851	2.6
Kikuyu	264,714	200,285	64,429	2.2
Ruiru	240,226	238,329	1,897	2.0
Kangundo	218,722	13,119	205,603	1.8
Naivasha	170,551	91,898	78,653	1.4
Thika	151,225	136,386	14,839	1.3
Machakos	150,467	40,819	109,648	1.3

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development and Vision 2013(VOL.VIII) data

Nairobi County as an urban centre dominantly continues to have a larger share of the population trend in Kenya. The smaller town and emerging urban centres as indicated in the table above have a population of less than 10,000 people whereas medium centres have a population between 10,000- 100,000 people. This therefore demonstrates that a number of persons across the country, Nairobi County not lagging has been witnessing ballooning population as persons migrate to the city andother urban centres respectively thus possibility of urban cetres growing in size, hierarchy and dominance in the near future.

4.2.2. Immigrants by Asian Country of Origin and Gender

Table 4.15: International migrants and Gender, 2009

	COUNTRY												
	Total No.	Japan		China		India		Pakistan		Israel		Others	
		Percent (%)	No.	Percent (%)	No.	Percent (%)	No.	Percent (%)	No.	Percent (%)	No.	Percent (%)	No.
Total	36,658	1.4	501	4.1	1,507	78.2	28,670	3.5	1,270	0.5	181	12.4	4,529
Male	19,102	1.2	237	6.2	1,191	76.7	14,646	3.0	581	0.6	108	12.2	2,339
Female	17,556	1.5	264	1.8	316	79.9	14,024	3.9	689	0.4	73	12.5	2,190

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development and Vision 2013(VOL.VIII)

Key: No. = Number of migrants.

The study found out that majority of the international migrants to Kenya is due to civil unrest and ballooning of population witnessed in their country of origin between 1991-2010. The county therefore witnesses a large proportion of young migrants accompanying their migrating parents or guardians. The Kenyan policy on repatriation and voluntary returns of the forced migrants living in camps and other places within Kenyan territory largely explains the recent drops in the same. However, the government is faced with great challenges of insecurity with several immigrants fleeing away from their camps to as far as Nairobi and other areas across the country to establish a home.

4.2.3. Migration and Security Challenges

Table 4.16: The Relative Population Percentage of Nairobi by Age, Sex, and Activity

	TOTAL			WORKING			UNEMPLOYED			INACTIVE		
Age group	women	Men	Gender gap	Women	Men	Gender gap	women	Men	Gender gap	women	men	Gender gap
TOTAL	50.5	49.5	1.0	46.7	53.3	-6.6	46.8	53.2	-6.4	56.0	44.0	12.0
5-9	49.3	50.7	-1.4	47.5	52.5	-5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	50.3	-0.6
10-14	48.8	51.2	-2.4	46.1	53.9	-7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	50.4	-0.8
15-19	49.1	50.9	-1.8	47.4	52.6	-5.2	47.0	53.0	-6.0	50.1	49.9	0.2
20-24	53.7	46.3	7.4	50.0	50.0	0.0	49.1	50.9	-1.8	63.7	36.3	27.4
25-29	52.5	47.5	5.0	46.7	53.3	-6.6	47.5	52.5	-5.0	83.4	16.6	66.8
30-34	50.4	49.6	0.8	45.0	55.0	-10.0	44.6	55.4	-10.8	87.8	12.2	75.6
35-39	50.3	49.7	0.6	45.4	54.6	-9.2	43.9	56.1	-12.2	88.1	11.9	76.2
40-44	49.9	50.1	-0.2	45.4	54.6	-9.2	41.4	58.6	-17.2	87.0	13.0	74.0
45-49	50.3	49.7	0.6	46.1	53.9	-7.8	42.3	57.7	-15.4	86.6	13.4	73.2
50-54	50.1	49.9	0.2	45.6	54.4	-8.8	41.8	58.2	-16.4	82.2	17.8	64.4
55-59	49.6	50.4	-0.8	45.4	54.6	-9.2	42.5	57.5	-15.0	73.3	26.7	46.6
60-64	50.2	49.8	0.4	45.5	54.5	-9.0	45.7	54.3	-8.6	70.9	29.1	41.8
65+	54.4	45.6	8.8	48.1	51.9	-3.8	52.6	47.4	5.2	68.0	32.0	36.0

Source: The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

The KNBS outlines that the population are relatively equal and the difference is relatively negligible though there is a greater difference between the working citizens. The rate of unemployment is relatively same to working class but different in the rate of inactive population and vice versa evident in the table above. The study further found out that male persons (59.43%) take risks and are more willing to engage in the same while the 40.57%, female counterpart hitherto risks. On the other hand, the study found out that some of the ethnic groups, highly educated, families living together, those with better economic background, among other factors, ceteris paribus are more willing to migrate than the counterparts.

4.2.4. Crime Data

Table 4.17: Crime Statistics

OFFENCE	2014	2015	2016	2017
Robberies	6062	2956	1948	1983
Homicide	4609	2632	2070	2349
Vehicle and Other Thefts	1299	1119	982	995
Offences Against Morality	5185	5340	8283	4512
Economic Crimes	3380	3335	2584	3390
Stealing	1079	9227	8766	11057
Breakings	5832	5581	4063	4410
Dangerous Drugs	879	5303	3885	4017
Theft by Servant	246	2002	1966	2183
Offences against Children	87	171	78	25
Traffic	139	97	139	166
Corruption	37	49	47	27
Offences involving police officers	60	73	98	153
Offences involving Tourists	15	33	2	7
Terrorism (POTA) and other Related Offences	347	261	377	273
Criminal Damage	3751	3586	2984	530
Other Penal Code Offences	5336	55995	4778	5165
Other Offences Against Persons	21613	20136	16310	16781
TOTALS	**75,871**	**117,896**	**59,360**	**58,023**

Source: National Police Service Crime and Intelligence data, 2018

There was a general decrease in crime the county. Though the study presents that during the 2017, the County of Nairobi suffered lots of radicalized youths who are moved away from slums and other sub-urbs through the Kenya-Somali borders to join Al- Shababb and terror groups despite the numerous alerts received. 4,792 criminal cases were recorded compared to 4,991 cases recorded in the previous year. The year 2017 was also marked by operations against immigrants engaged in illegal activities. The numerous security raids and operations within areas of Eastleigh, Kariobangi, Mathare, Korokocho, Kayole, among other parts across Nairobi County, intended to weed out Somali immigrants. However, these operations were marred with challenges of distinguishing the Kenyan Somalis and the Somalia Somalis and the radicalized Kenyan youths joining insurgent or terror groups (Oucho, 1996).

This can be attributed further to the increased number of police officers, increased budgetary allocation and facilitation of police service through increased mobility with relatively enough leased motor vehicles, intelligence led security operations, mutual relation between security

agencies, and time to time review of crime management strategies such as the *Nyumba kumi* initiative.

This marked a reduction of 199 cases equivalent to approximately 4% decrease. The continued improvement of security situation in Nairobi was attributed to the good working relationship between security agencies and application of modern technology (new Integrated Command and Control Centre (IC3) security coverage within the county) in detecting crime and other criminal activities in the city. However, from the research, both the respondents and secondary data indicated that most of the criminal activities witnessed in the past decades increased relatively with the ballooning population not only through natural births but immigrants too. The study also indicates that in 2017, 706 aliens from various countries besides being illegally found in the country were found culpable of other criminal activities. In 2018, several Chinese leaving in a conduit houses were arrested in Westlands and were linked to cyber related crimes among. The increased crime rate was attributed to ballooning population, environmental insecurity, poverty, high rate of unemployment and inflation.

Histogram Representation of Crime Data between 2014-2017

Figure 1: Comparing Serious Crimes for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017
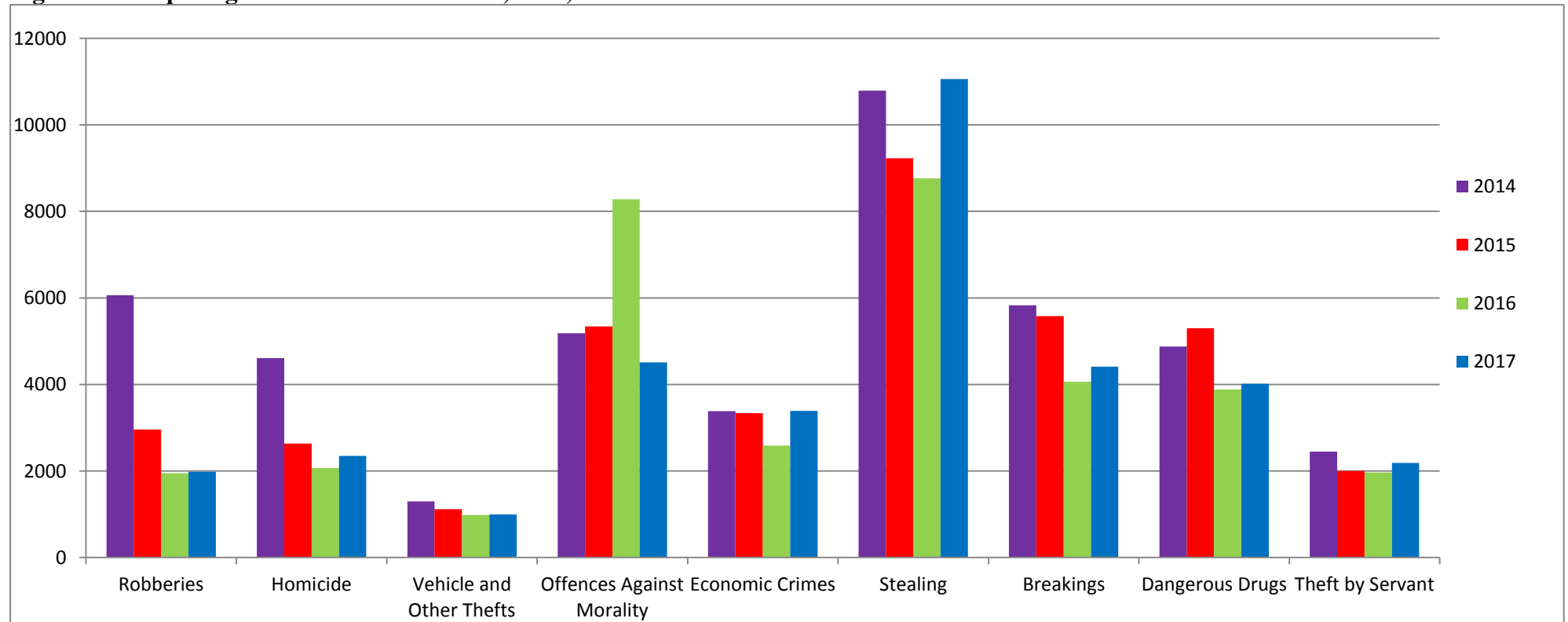
From the above, the study linked several crimes such as stealing, breakings, drugs, immorality, homicides among others to not only social, economic, environmental factors but also spatial challenges and injustices of development. These social injustices, environmental challenges and the security lacuna emerging is as a result of elements of poverty and slum dwellings, vulnerabilities of unemployment, related crime and social differentiation. The prevailing poverty and segregation in provision of adequate services, management exclusion and fragmentation on matters of governance and urban development plans leads to security facets in terms of transport, food and environmental incidences.

Figure 2: Comparing other Serious Crimes for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017
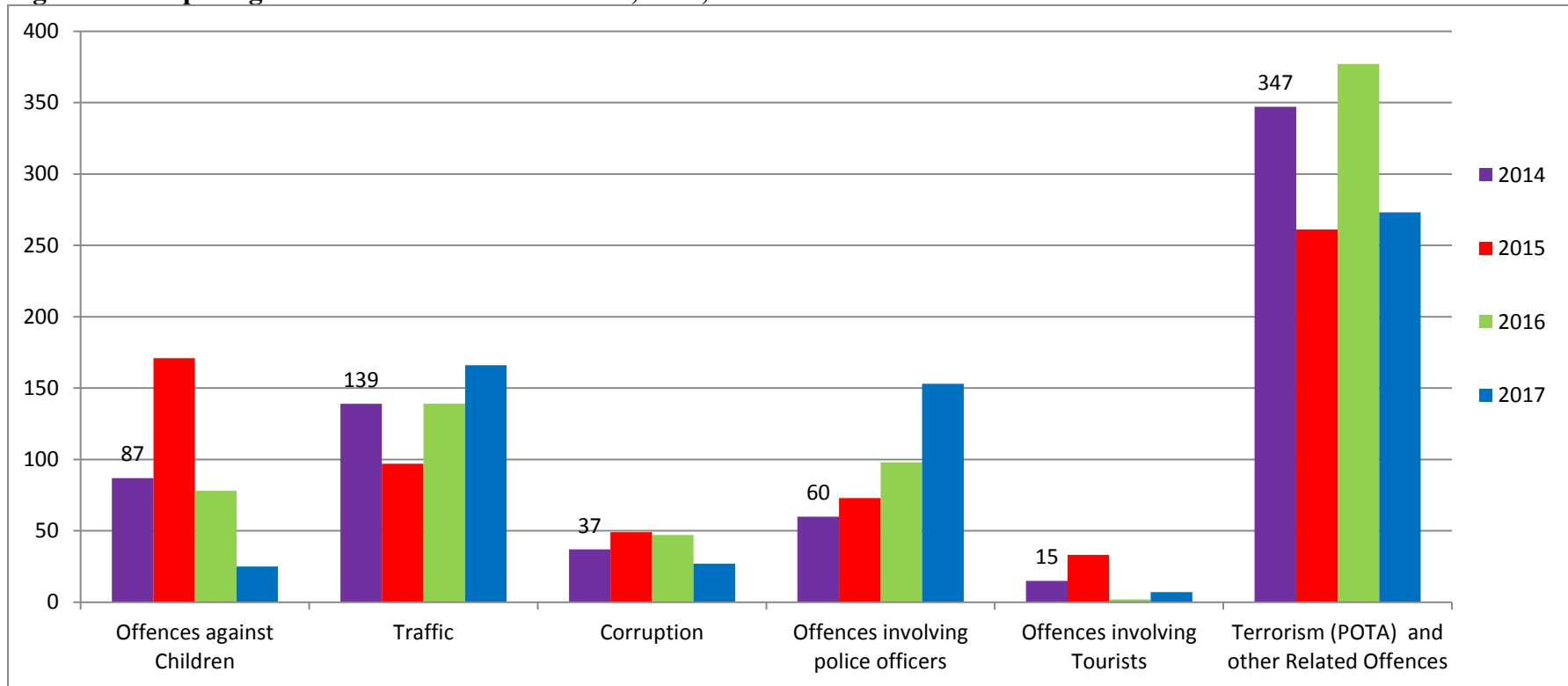
Poverty and unemployment among other phenomenon breed terrorism, traffic offences, corruption, and economic crimes among others as a result of ballooning population with a state. In the urban context, economic crimes, terrorism and unemployment are proportionate to urban poverty and low rate of development. Moreover, the study determined that economic crises in the county is largely linked to socialization, poor living conditions, and unfavorable informal settlements, acts of terrorism among other migration related crimes. Moreover, culprits arrested were arraigned before the courts while some aliens were deported. The economic crimes and others crimes breed on the rewards and punishment therein as their defense mechanisms.

The crime statistics comparative figures collected from the Intelligence and Crime Data Centre, (2017) for the year 2016/2017 indicated as follows;

- There was a marked increase in cases of homicide by 17 from 147 to 164 cases, theft by 27 from 325 to 352, criminal damage by 8 from 134 to 142 and economic crimes by 106 from 589 to 695.

- A decrease was recorded in offences against morality by 37 cases from 276 to 239, other offences against persons by 56 from 1032 to 976, Robberies by 102 from 323 to 221, breakings by 47 from 288 to 241, stealing by 20 from 841 to 821. Dangerous drugs by 5 from 355 to 350, offences involving police officers by 1 from 9 to 8 and other Penal Code offences by 88 from 474 to 386.

Moreover, the 2017 electioneering period was marred with election related crimes and serious crimes. This situation made the security agencies operations difficult, constrained infrastructural developments and no improvements were achieved.

From the above, though poverty, unemployment and societal incorporation propagate insecurity, the aforesaid indicated that the said groups aid the need of developing crime management strategy. They also linked some activities with the hand of the police in collecting intelligence and deterring crime. On the other hand, members appreciate good job and total disbandment of contrabands employed in countering and deterring same crimes within Nairobi County.

The correspondents from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Nairobi, indicated that there has been a rising Kenya's population. They stated that there is need of humanitarian operations to be increased to meet the demands of the emerging vulnerable persons forced out of their place of origin as either refugees or due to the unfavorable social environment regularly met with the security cracks. Further, in today's world, most of the refugees face chronic deficiency in terms of their needs and resources thus unable to satisfy the needs of their children such as food, shelter, clothing and education thus leading to increased future insecurity as the same children advance to achieve their daily needs.

The Immigration Department indicated that prior societal and moral support in the humanitarian race has decreased greatly and that most of the persons are unwilling to lend a helping hand due to protracted migration situation. In this regard, the study further established that, the human rights of migrants have on different occasions been violated by the security agencies on perception that they are the source of the trending crimes and threats to security situation in Kenya. The international relations between Somalia and Kenya since

time immemorial, presumed to be the source of insecurity attributed to rising crimes and Somalia refugees influx in Kenya. This was evident in the recent Kenyan security operations in Eastleigh and other Suburbs in the name of search and weeding out immigrants and criminals. However, the operations to some extent were unsuccessful as some of the arrested and charged were Kenyan citizens linked to terrorism and other criminal activities and were not Somali refugees.

4.3 Data Summary and Findings

Migration is considered an old phenomenon relevant in the spread of racial, linguistic, societal cultures and transfer of economic facets from one geographical region to another. It is more significant in terms of the numbers of people involved, the amount of income earned and the possibility of poverty reduction among many poor groups at the place of destination. The study explored that the ballooning population in Nairobi is linked to influx of migrants and contributes to some extent to the recent rise in insecurity due to proliferation of small arms and light weapons, trafficking, terrorism, organize criminal activities and other economic crimes in Kenya. While it is true from the research that insecurity has in the past decade been rising, the perpetrators of these criminal activities, are perceived to be migrants attributed to rising unemployment of young people, poverty, economic inflation and the ability of migrants to utilize the modern technology and innovations that are adverse compare to the lacking security service in terms of resource personnel and equipment to cab and control crime. The study has found that there are groups of criminals that take full advantage of refugee influxes to trade in small arms and camouflage amongst refugees to hide their activities. The study further outlined that both the national and county governments should necessarily have both substantive and procedural security laws despite security being a national function covering multiple jurisdictions.

Mallory (2011) defined organize crimes to be a group of people with an organized structure or networks, logistical criminal activities and with a distinct set objectives or goals both legal or illegal in meeting the demands of willing customers. As population ballooned, the respondents indicated that the insurgents and organized groups, criminal in their governance, structures and activities propagate illegal groups emergence while others come up in attempts to replace formal security organ mandated to deter crimes, protect life and property and enforce the rule of law across the County. Most respondents believe that the existence of insurgents and organized groups attempts to address the crime lacuna left behind. They

indicated that most common cases of theft and other related vices are largely addressed by the gang, and other outlawed domestic and violent extremism within the region.

The modern economic situations are marred with difficulties, living behind a security lacuna that acts as a breeding zone for terror and terrorism to execute their activities including; recruitment, training, deployments, and radicalization. The respondents agreed that the terrorist and terror activities, insurgents, vigilante and militia group were active. This study found that though terror activities were passive, other allied offences were active. From the findings, the respondents agreed that poverty, crime and unemployment respectively among the youths in Nairobi County alongside other counties are the leading factor contributing to terrorist and terror activities. Moreover, the respondents indicated that politicians and local administrations respectively and sympathetically collaborate with the insurgent groups while peer and group pressure, weak justice systems and illiteracy respectively brew the aforesaid crimes.

The study found out that data collection and analysis of economic and civil activities in the past decades indicated that there has been increase in elements of economic insecurity and there exists a mutual socio-economic relation between activities and the tendencies of engaging in economic crimes, little or no compliance to the rule of law and corruption by both the government officers and the citizens leaves behind a licuna thus letting the insurgents to take advantage of the developing economies either directly or indirectly. Moreover, economic inflation, unemployment among the youths, poverty and peer pressure breed radicalization and recruitment of insurgents and Militia groups supported by the weak administrative systems and corrupt employees within institution like religion being the relief and opium of the masses.

The study further found out that poor ICT networking and corruption within immigration department, checkpoints and other security agencies, surveillance and intelligence systems enable migration to thrive not only terrorism but also economic crimes and illegal criminal activities. Oucho (1996), indicated that social cohesion and societal services within the Somali Somalis and the Kenya Somalis have in the past been viewed to have propagated existence and spread of illegal business networks such as Hawala presumed to be not only having a negative impact on state economy but also source of funds intended to support terrorism. The police operations tried to restore security in the area by arresting refugees among other migrants presumed to be in country illegally as they did not possess the required

documents to be in the country. This, however, became a security issue occasioned by both migrants and security agencies engaged in bribery and bailing off culprits' way out.

Mohammed Ali, a resident of Eastleigh complains that there are rampant raids and security operations conducted by the security agents and other city council officers. After the recent terror attacks, the area has been marred with numerous crackdowns and harassment from the security officers in search of terror gang thus innocent lives lost and several people illegally arrested and charged. Ali outlined that Somalis take advantage of the homogeneity in Kenya and Somali. He stated that some of the illegal Somalis hide amongst the Kenyan Somalis' identity thus difficult to know who a genuine Kenyan Somali is in gauging migrants as modern security innovative techniques.

The attention of the National Police Service has been drawn to the attention of many with the accusation of bribery thriving Al-Shabaab terrorists into the county. Though several blots were undertaken by the insurgents and violent extremists, the officers on the other hand arrested and co-investigated several arms and ammunitions. The Kenyan's goodwill linked to the painstaking efforts and the individual sacrifices in defending the country against terror groups. However, while the study indicated that there has been high entry and exit across the borders, the porous borders and corrupt individuals within and beyond police units allows infiltration of the same. Such sensational manner is an aorta of terror acts and terrorism in executing attacks. The Kikambala, Westgate, Garissa University, the drugs related offences among other kidnappings across Lamu County and other counties served the aid of the enemy therein

Moreover, it is necessary to cooperation at both national and international level in enhancing useful and effective breed emulation of success in countering the twenty first emerging rate of criminal activities linked to the ballooning population in most of the urban cities across the world, Kenya not lacking. The East African countries among other international sectors, the illegal activities and organized crimes have different capacities relevant in addressing the national security issue. The instability of some of the East African Countries will continue to thrive only until adequate infrastructure, capacity, resources, coordination and information sharing develops to help lessen the extent to which migrants related crimes develop. The presence of terrorism, organized crimes, economic crimes and proliferation of quantities of SALW linked to migrants should further be securitized as an issue.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This study's main objective was to determine whether there is a relationship between migration and national in Kenya with specific reference to Nairobi County. This chapter provides a summary of the research findings, conclusions and recommendations.

5.1. Summary of the Findings

Though little data was available linking migration to security, the study outlines the causes and the consequences of migrations on the elements of security. Considering the state structures, the regulatory bodies and state's capabilities and performance, the implications of migration on security was achieved through analysis of both the physical security and the populations' status. From the classical theorist view, the study affirmed that individuals make decisions to migrate if the benefits outweigh the risks involved in the process though if the obstacles are enforced, individuals tend to incorporate illegal means hence insecurity in itself (Gary Becker and William Landes, 1974). Hypothetically, migrations have potential impact on the dimensions of security jointly or independently. The motivation to move, inspiration to withstands duration of mobility and the attributes of the later is linked to the need for employment, seasonal mobility, religious pilgrimages, permanent settlements, forced migrations, state sponsored migrations, brain drain and reversal forms of returnees (Afsar, 2003).

The study affirms theoretical assumption that migration is anchored on not only the economic –social impacts but also economic differentials and reductionism at the periphery and core respectively. The existing laws governing migrations give freedom of movement and ability to do business in any geographical setting in line with economic dimensions and differentials with respect to ethnic, race, sex, education and economic activities and the individuals propensity to migrate and vice versa (Shaw, 1975). Moreover, the study found that both rural and urban settings are marred with rampant unemployment and condemnation of the migrants entering in pursuit of employment and higher income expectations.

From Neumann and Morgenstern (1944) view, the study found that individuals not only commit crime as a way of attaining their daily demands and requirements with little or no risk of punishment but also engage in illegal activities such as child kidnapping, child abuse,

migrations, economic crimes, political crimes, among other crimes in pursuit of their gratification thus insecurity.

5.1.1 The Relationship between Migration and Civil & Organized Crime
The first objective of this research was to explore the relationship between migration and civil and organized crimes. The study ascertained that the current high rate of organized crimes and criminal activities in Nairobi is relatively linked to the ballooning rate of population that is not only as a result increasing natural birth rate but also immigrants.

Crime and other criminal activities, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, corrupt administration and politician systems, weak justice system and peer group, influence the tendency of not only migrants and citizens engaging in crimes but thrive most of them to end up in vigilante, insurgents and militia group in attempts to protect their life and property and adjusting to city life. On the other hand, the study affirmed that both individual and the environment neighbourhoods that lack opportunity to achieve economic progress and with dysfunctional families and genetics, among other factors influences internal migratory behaviour, individual behaviours and delinquencies (Lombroso, 2017).

5.1.2 Nexus between Immigrants and Terrorism and Terror Activities.
The second objective intended to determine the nexus between migrants to the rate of terrorist and terror group activities. The study found out that as migration continues, there will be high rate of poverty, unemployment and illiteracy among others that will further catalyze political or religious premeditated violence, violence against non-combatants, calculated use of unlawful violence, indiscriminate use of pressure on government through public outcry, unlawful use of force and violence, intimidation or coercing government to act in unintended manner. The research also established that low compliance to the rule of law and Kenyan Constitution across the state systems and among the citizens breeds insurgent group in the attempt to bridge the insecurity gap.

The gradual increase in urban population strain the scarce resources thus challenging the urban development policies thus growth of slums. This provide favorable and harmonious environment for the terrorists to propagate their ideals. These organized crimes are presumed to breed under corrupt policies and application of poor strategies, poor governance and development largely in filling the emerging lacuna.

The study also found out that there is need of professionalization of security sector with intent of improving regional and state incident response capabilities. Moreover, border

security surveillance initiatives and counterterrorism priorities in the region and international arena remain a major military security concern. The Westgate Economic Mall Al-Shabbab attack in Nairobi, the Kikambala attack, Garissa University attack, the Norfolk Hotel attack, the Al-Qaeda bomb attack in Nairobi in 1998, the drugs barons across the country, kidnappings across Lamu County and other counties among other crime related offences become a wake-up call for various countries and regions to increase their mutual socio-economic and militaristic capabilities in detecting, deterring, disrupting, investigating, and prosecuting terrorists and terror related gangs.

The Kenyan's goodwill in fight against terrorism and insurgent groups is linked to the painstaking efforts and the individual sacrifices in defending the country against terror groups. However, while the study indicated that there has been high entry-exit across the borders, the porous borders allow the infiltration of corrupt individuals within and without police Unit. Such sensational manner is an aorta of terror and terrorism attacks. The same give good inflow of ill-minded migrants across the borders and give them good breeding ground due to inadequate application of rule law.

The study found out that, though the US government in 2014 foster application of strategic policies towards continued capacity building and resilience of East African governments and counter the existing threat posed by Al-Qaida, Al-Shabaab and other terrorist organizations, the instability in Somalia and other East African countries breed culpable youths to execute revenge attacks across the borders (Joshua Bresslin and David Gray, 2013). Successful kidnapping and hostage taking earn the insurgent and terror groups' lucrative money and a degree of negotiation with governance while committing serious politically inspired crimes. During the negotiation phase, terrorist main purposes other than for the publicity is meant to achieve some degree of political, tactical or financial goal conducted through clandestine cutouts over extended periods while keeping the victims until their demands are met (Stern, 2003).

The study found that, from Hoeffler and Paul Collier (2004), countries with high marginal rate of conflict, increased poverty level, corrupt officials and high rates of unemployment are marred with radicalization, the opponents-violent extremist relation corroborate power with insurgent groups and terror gang networks in siphoning-off revenues from natural resources. Therefore the underlying conflict often propagates poor governance, exploitations and destruction of natural resources contribute to spread of drought and famines, chronic diseases,

forced migration and among other conditions. Most of the countries' civil unrests and wars are linked to poor governance among the developing countries in managing the abundant resources (Anke Hoeffler and Paul Collier , 2004).

5.1.3 Relationship between Migration and Economic Crimes

The third objective of this research was to explore the relationship between migration and economic crimes in Kenya. The study established that though the National Police Service with modern technology, knowledge and skill in improving security within and across the counties, economic crimes are still witnessed. It found out that economic growth has not only been enhanced by the activities of the citizens but also to some extent, the same with the help of modern technologies and software applications thrived radicalized citizens to engage and execute cybercrimes and other economic crimes. The political bourgeoisie and the policy makers' good will on the subject other than stern warning against the economic crimes give them good proceeds. Despite this, the study found out that some vigilantes used their position to perpetuate crime as they championed their personal selfish gain at the expense of the community.

From the Classical School of theorists' view, the study maintains that individuals engage in economic crimes based on individual's calculations and availability of information on the rule of law and perceptions of the likelihood of punishment based on their experiences and that of others. For the later, the study focused on a comprehensive description of the economic, organization of migrants, their modus operandi, aspects of business model, the ways that interfaces with criminal enterprises (the environments conducive to organized criminal activity) and the nexus between migration and legal enterprises, government institutions and professionals. In the context of economic security and development, the study found that the population growth and the influx in population, increases environmental pressure on land resources and equipment, exhaustion of non-replaceable natural resources, the increased cost of resources used and diminishing rates of economic capital resources. The same deplete the resource utility used in the maintenance of human capital and labour equipment from dying before reaching productive ages (Kiss, 1984).

5.2 Conclusion

The study explored that the increasing population in Nairobi is not only linked to the natural birth contribution but also the influx of migrants. The study found that as population increases, the resources are strained. The rise in insecurity in the last decade is linked to

proliferation of small arms and light weapons, human trafficking, terrorism, organize criminal activities and other economic crimes in Kenya. It indicates that migration is anchored on political, social, economic differentials and reductionism across the territories in meeting the demands and supply of the citizens' needs and demands. From the study, the contributing factor for the rising insecurity in the past decade include; the rising level of unemployment among the county residents, poverty, economic inflation, ability of migrants to utilize modern technology and innovative techniques that are adverse to propagate elements of insecurity compared to the lacking security service in terms of resource personnel and equipment in curbing and controlling crime. From Neumann and Morgenstern (1944), the study found that criminal groups make independent decisions to engage in crime and other criminal activities despite the pleasures and pain associated with the outcome. The economic and political instability, emergence of social instability and crime preferences pushes the government to set strict measures and legal laws predicting the marginal incentives on the possibility of occurrence as deterrence.

On the other hand the protracted Somali civil wars for the past decades have been blamed for the continued instability due to internationalization of conflicts and the spillover affects Kenya's security. The study further affirmed that migrants in their state of nature are driven by their selfish interests carry out atrocities able to protract criminal activities if their needs, resources and desires are not humanitarianly met. From Copenhagen school assumption, country's security team in several occasions is affected by influx of migrants who are behind the increased criminal activities, upcoming insurgent groups and attacks on settlement areas to weed out the gangs is a securitization issue.

The study further affirmed that SALW find its ways through the borders with crime prone areas and slums providing readily available illegal market. This enable criminals or regular citizens to access the same with ease within or beyond Nairobi County. The realist human nature, decision and the criminal activities brewing the supply of these illegal goods, illigal firearms, and traffickings among others provide ready market to internal banditry, inter-clan and politically-led conflict, poor governance, foreign militias and organize groups thus letting forced migrants be vulnerable people to atrocities associate with the former. From realist perspective, man in state of nature criminally hide amongst innocent to propagate selfish interests, thus, innocent persons are regularly targeted, killed and injured helplessly. Therefore, the innocent citizens are in need of good care and protection from the county and national government.

The Security challenges, including presence of terrorism, organized crimes and proliferation of quantity SALW would remain a security challenge and instability resulting in devastating violence, social instability, abuse of human right, displacement of people and violation of international humanitarian law in the region.

The study further found out that ratification of realistic policies and strategies under the Protocols and Security Declarations respectively and with tight control of borders and adherence to regional strategies are able to correct, prevent and tremendously curtail further proliferation of SALW, illegal criminal and terror related activities at individuals and states level.

On the other hand, globalization not only provide positive social, political and economic development but also negative degree of political instability, inadequate infrastructure, poor social safety nets and weak institutions that creates a new threat to security involving the state sovereignty and territorial integrity with the use of ICT. Threats to territorial integrity are faceless and virtual in providing new paradigm of threats and terrorism. The new terrorism paradigm feeds on the elements of globalization hence some threats neglected create effective machineries for terror activities to thrive with ease. From the ideologies of the terrorist and insurgent, their activities easily thrive in marginalized areas and among disillusioned people than in a democratic society. However, democracy advocates for a just society governed by just man who respect rule of law in a just system discouraging individuals from engaging in acts of terrorism to fill the lacuna. Therefore ideal democracy should not address issues of marginalization, intolerance and racism but also the xenophobia causing extremism and terrorism.

5.3 Recommendations

i. The study recommends that the national government in liaison with the county government should efficiently and effectively respond to the modern insecurity trends not only linked to forced migration but also societal imbalance that breeds terrorism. The government should focus on in enhancing proper identification as well as having water tight immigration rules and process for travel. For instance, immigration border agents should take fingerprint of each individual crossing border at entry point in order to systematically log and define any previous criminal history and their place of origin where possible.

ii. The government should also create good and favorable environment able to flexibly accommodate people's demands other than the security concerns and social mechanism in the city. The same would not only create a humane but cost effective approach to address not only SALW and contrabands goods from crossing the borders into the urban setting but also the ripple effect associated with it.

iii. While the Kenyan government in the past cited its youths radicalized as perpetrators of terrorism and terror attacks activities, the study recommends that both the international and local community should promote for social integration and repatriation of the culpable by providing durable solutions. Considering the forced migrants who may be tempted to run away from camps due to unfavorable conditions, the international community agencies such as UNHCR should initiate productive micro-projects in the area to promote recovery of individual dignity.

iv. Moreover, in addressing the problem of immigration, the government functions in corroboration with security and other immigration agencies should enhance training of personnel and provide adequate telecommunications, transportation, resources and other logistical equipment necessary to ease effective integration of these migrants. Security being an obligation of the government to its citizens, physical security of forced migrants should be addressed for instance through abolishing "security swoops" on Asylum seekers but strengthening same on criminals. The infrastructural support should also be geared towards integrating not only the migrants with the residence but also those active in economic market. This eases pressure on the government and environmental resources and enable them to be self-reliant. The study, argues that migration influx does not only play a role in increasing military insecurity but also environmental insecurity among other security facets.

v. Moreover, it is necessary to equip the specialized units with modern skills, knowledge and facilities to deal with operational emergencies both at formal and informal cooperation based on networks and trust. The government should develop comprehensive security policies and strategies by promoting development both at urban and rural setting. This will improve citizens' livelihoods and societal welfare thus decreasing the common tensions between host and migrants in the fight for scarce resources, demands, needs and employment opportunities.

vi. Finally, the study found out that international laws defining both international and national objectives should deter illegal activities and organized crimes. In enhancing security, formulation and implementation of state security strategies and policies should be

intelligent-led operations designed to extensively and effectively counter the twenty first emerging criminal activities urban cities across the world, Kenya not lacking. To achieve the above, security agencies, institutional infrastructure, resource capacity, coordination and information sharing lessen the effects and extent to which SALW, OC, terrorism, economic crimes, among other migrate from one point to the other.

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Appendix 1: Interview Guide

My name is Kibet Yegon Benard, a Student pursuing Master of Arts in Strategic and Security Studies at the University of Nairobi. I am carrying out a research on Migration and National Security- Case Study of Nairobi County. I have randomly selected you as one of my respondents in this interview owing to your personal experience as a person who has facts on the rate of migration and national insecurity occurrences. The interview will take a few minutes of your time. I wish to assure you of the highest degree of confidentiality and the information acquired from the discussion will be used solely for academic purpose. Your participation is highly appreciated and I request your utmost patience from the start to the end of the interview.

Do you have any questions before we start?

Section 1: Introduction

1. Observable and demographic information

2. What is your experience and knowledge on migration and national security?

3. How does the host community relate with the migrants?

4. How has been the trend of crimes and criminal activities in the past few years? Why?

5. From your view, what drives migrants to engage in crimes and criminal activities within Nairobi County?

Section 2: Migration, civil and organized crimes

1. Do you know the kind of civil and organized crimes that migrants engage in within Nairobi County? If yes, please outline some.

2. From your department, how does it discourage civil and organized crimes associated with migration?

3. What is your opinion on how to reduce civil and organized crimes and where should it be directed to, for optimally benefits.

Section 3: Migration and economic Crime

1. Do the host communities in Nairobi County engage in economic crimes? If yes, why ?

2. Do the migrants engage in economic crimes and activities? If yes highlight the common economic crimes they commit.

3. From your experience, how do you view the relationship between economic crimes and migrants within Nairobi County in terms of organization, commission and transactions?

Section 4: Migration, terrorism and terror activities

1. Which group of migrants is prominent in the commission of terrorism and terror activities within Nairobi County?

2. How do they acquire their arms and ammunitions in executing their missions?

3. From your view, are there incidents where the recovered weapons are linked those issued to security officers? If yes, how?

4. In your opinion, do proliferations of small arms and light weapons across the borders increase the rate of terrorism and terror activities? If yes, how does it relate with migration.

Section 4: Conclusion

1. What is your encounter with government departments, ministries and reformed security agencies in curbing the rate of insecurity within Nairobi County in Kenya?

2. From your view, what does the government departments, ministries, other relevant institutions and reformed security agencies need to do in curbing the rate of insecurity within Nairobi County in Kenya?

N/B: Other relevant experiences and or information that can be shared.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Appendix 2: Research Questionnaire

i) Introductory Letter for Administration and Collection of Data

My name is Kibet Yegon Benard, a Student pursuing Master of Arts in Strategic and Security Studies at the University of Nairobi. I am carrying out a research on **Migration and National Security- Case Study of Nairobi County**. I have randomly selected you as one of my respondent presumed to have personal experience on the facts of migration and national insecurity occurrences. I request your prompt participation in the research project by completing the short questionnaire attached.

The information you will provide will be treated with extreme confidentiality and will be strictly utilized for academic purpose. You do not have to indicate your name in the questionnaire if need be. Although participation is voluntary, I would be grateful if you would support my research project. In your participation, kindly give your due diligence and answer all the questions as honestly as possible. The findings will enable the department dealing with Migration and National Security respectively to curb the insecurity in the County of Nairobi and National Government respectively. There is no known risk involved in participating in this research and I assure you anonymity. Later, if you would like to get a summary of the findings you can write to me through the institution address provided. Thank you for your participation.

Kibet Yegon Benard

ii) QUESTIONNAIRE

MIGRATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY: A CASE STUDY OF NAIROBI COUNTY, **KENYA, (QUESTIONNAIRE).**

Preamble

This questionnaire is meant to collect information on *Migration and National Security: A Case Study of Nairobi County*. This information is being sought solely for academic purposes and will be treated with strict confidence. Kindly answer the questions by writing a brief statement or ticking the boxes or space provided as applicable.

SECTION A

Respondent Identity, Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics

1. Date _____   Name of the respondent (optional): _____

2. Place of birth;

    Sub-Location:_____ Village _____

3. Age category: 18- 30years ☐   31-40 years ☐   41-60 years ☐   Over 60years ☐

4. Marital status: Married ☐   Single ☐   widowed ☐   divorced/separated ☐

5. Sex: Male ☐   Female ☐

6. Highest Educational level: Didn't Attend ☐   Primary ☐   Secondary ☐
    Middle level College ☐   University ☐

7. Religion : Muslim ☐   Christian ☐   traditionalist ☐
    others (specify)_____

8. Where in Nairobi County do you reside? _____

9. Duration of stay in this region (tick one box)?
    Last 5 years ☐   Last 10 years ☐   Last 20 years ☐   Last 30 years ☐
    Over 30 ☐   Since birth ☐

10. If your answer in **Question 2** above is outside Nairobi, what was your profession back in your place of origin (tick the box in front of the profession)

Student		Subsistence farmer		Peasant farmer		Domestic worker		Arm/police/ security	
Artisan/manual worker		Clerical worker		Trader/hawker/ Business owner		Professional worker(lawyer, accountant, nurse, engineer etc)		Teacher	
Government employee		Retail worker		House wife/husband		Never had a job		Don't know	
Others (specify)									

11. What is your current profession or occupation? _____

12. Are you a migrant? If yes, what challenges have/ do you encountered as a result of distribution of state resources/ services? ……………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

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…………………………………………………………………………………..

13. In your own view, how can the challenges encountered in Question 12 above be addressed?

………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

14. Do you believe migrants influence the hosts to engage in crime and criminal activities?

Yes ☐   No ☐

Why…………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………………………

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Section B

This section intends to assess your knowledge on the relationship between internal & international migration and the current elements of insecurity- **Organize crimes and Criminal Activities** (robbery, kidnappings, drug smugglers, hijackings, stealing or civilian conflict, among other crimes), **Economic Crimes** (fraud, money laundering, forgery and system hacking) and **Terrorism & Terror Activities** (Al-Shabaab recruitments, training, deployments and execution of terror activities among Insurgents and Militia groups)

1. How do you rate your knowledge of the Kenya Constitution and Immigration act, 2011? (Tick one)

Excellent……… Good……… Fair……… Poor………... Very poor

2. How often do you find fine meted on offenders of the act of insecurity and migration in Kenya that you know of? (Tick one)

Very often…..… Often…....... Rarely…..… Very rarely…….. Never……..

If never, what other alternative sentence is imposed………………………………

3. Which crimes and criminal activities are rampant in your area of residence?

....

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. How do you compare the current rate of crimes and criminal activities with that of previous years?

Very often…..… Often…....... Rarely…..… Very rarely……..

5. If your answer in Question 4 is **very often or often**, what do you think is the reason (s)?....……………………………………………………………………………………………

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6. With the Security sector reforms in Kenya's Security Agencies, do you find any impact on the rate of crime and criminal activities within Nairobi County lower? (Tick where appropriate)

Yes ☐   No ☐

Why? ....

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

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…………………………………………………………………………………………………

7. On your own view, briefly outline the impact, nexus or relationship of/between the ballooning population in Nairobi and the rate of the following elements of insecurity. (**whether the ballooning population has led to increase or decrease in the respective crimes and criminal activities below:-indicate where applicable**)

 i. Civil and organize crime activities (robbery, kidnappings, drug smugglings, hijackings, stealing or civilian conflict, among other civil crimes) …………………………….......

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ii. Economic crimes (fraud, money laundering, forgery and system hacking)...……………

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iii. Terrorism and terror activities (Al-Shabaab recruitments, training, deployments and execution of terror activities among Insurgents and Militia groups) ……………………..

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8. Rank your opinion on the legal instruments against the following elements of insecurity. Use the following scale of **Numbers** to rank your orientation.

1-Strongly agree   **2**-agree   **3-** indifferent   **4-**disagree   **5-**strongly disagree

i. Migrants in Nairobi County are prone to engaging in crimes and criminal activities than those who were born and brought up in Nairobi County………….

ii. The migration and other crime-related activities can only be controlled if laws and legal instruments are strictly and firmly implemented at the source, transit and destination ………………..

iii. The current security strategies of arrests, protection, preservation of peace and maintenance of law and order is sufficient in curbing migrations through deportations and other criminal justice systems………………………………

iv. Border surveillance and security sector reforms is key in curbing terrorism and terror activities…………………………………………………………………………

v. Lack of ICT networking and corruption within immigration department, checkpoints and other security agencies surveillance and systems enable migration or legal migrants to thrive their illegal and criminal activities effectively …………………………

Conclusion

From your view and experiences, what other relevant information can you share on how to enhance the current level of security? ……………………………………………………

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THANK YOU AND MAY THE MOST HIGH BLESS YOU