EXPLORING SYSTEMS AND NATURE OF THE UNPLANNED SETTLEMENTS: IMPLICATIONS ON PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE COMMUNITY. A CASE STUDY OF THREE UNPLANNED SETTLEMENTS IN LUSAKA DISTRICT, ZAMBIA

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I **Belinda Chewu Lubasi** do hereby solemnly declare that this dissertation represents my own work, except where otherwise acknowledged, and that it has never been previously submitted for a degree at the University of Zambia or any other university.

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CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

This dissertation of **Belinda Chewu Lubasi** is hereby approved as fulfilling the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Science in Peace, Leadership and Conflict Resolution by the University of Zambia in collaboration with Zimbabwe Open University.

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my loving daughter Towela Lubasi Mumba who at the time of my studies received divided time and attention from me, Faith Lubasi my daughter from my big sister's womb and not forgetting my parents Col. & Mrs. Lubasi for always believing in me.

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ACRONYMS

CDB	Central Business District
DEC	Drug Enforcement Commission
DPPH	Department of Physical Planning and Housing
HDI	Human Development Index
IDPs	Internally Displace Persons
JICA	Japanese International Corporation Agency
LA	Local Authorities
LCC	Lusaka City Council
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MPs	Members of Parliament
NHP	National Housing Policy
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URPA	Urban Regional Planning Act
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
WB	World Bank
WDCs	Ward Development Committees
WHO	World Health Organization
ZP	Zambia Police

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ABSTRACT

The study sought to establish systems and nature of unplanned settlements in three unplanned settlements in Lusaka district and determine its implication on peace and security on communities. The objectives of the study were to; establish the prevalence of unplanned settlements and their implications on peace and security in the community, investigate factors contributing to unplanned settlements in communities of Lusaka district, determine the extent to which these unplanned settlements contribute and impede peace and security in communities and to identify challenges associated with unplanned settlements in the communities. The study was qualitative in nature and a case study design was adopted. The population of the study comprised LCC staff, LGM official, MPs and the WDCs. A sample of 31 purposively selected participants from the above said population and the emerging themes were presented using thematic analysis and verbatim.

The results showed that most of the respondents understood what unplanned settlements were and the implication of leaving in such settlements. However, despite residents knowing the disadvantages of these informal settlements, they felt that such places were good enough as they allowed them accessibility to the central business district. The findings further revealed that such places were a haven of criminal activities.

The findings also revealed that high growth rate per annum and lack of clear policies on urban and regional planning Act contribute to the establishment of unplanned settlements. The study further noted that Local Authorities had not been doing enough sensitization on the dangers of informal settlements. The study revealed some of the challenges as lack of service provision and social amenities, posing a huge challenge in these informal settlements of Lusaka district.

The study further concluded that unplanned settlements lacked law enforcement strategies that could lessen crime and based on the findings, the study further recommended that all local development actors should put strategies in place to ensure peace and security is upheld in the three unplanned settlements of Lusaka district.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This chapter presents the introduction of the study which begins with the background to the study followed by the statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research objectives and questions, significance of the study, theoretical framework and ends with a summary for the chapter.

1.2 Background Information

Human settlement has now become tremendously urban and urbanization is likely to continue and increase, with cities commonly seen as potential drivers of, or barriers to, sustainable development. Urban infrastructure and residents will both drive consumption and increase demand on global resources (ICSU, ISSC, 2015). The increasing dominance of urbanization impacts across all dimensions of global change and makes intervention at the urban scale imperative to achieve sustainable development. The complex social, cultural, economic, environmental, technological, physical, and political realities of urban life require stronger city focused institutions than ever before, implying some devolution of power from nation states. The last two decades has seen increasing global consideration on the need to wrestle the emergence and growth of slums or informal settlements across the world's cities.

Unplanned Settlements in this case are areas occupied without right or legal title under government regulations (Mate, 1997:12). These unplanned settlements are categorized into two: improvement areas (upgraded) and unrecognized settlements. The former are former squatter settlements that have been accorded legal title for occupation and provided with basic services like water, improved sanitation facilities, schools and roads e.g. Kanyama. The residents are also given an opportunity to obtain Occupancy Licenses, which are renewable after 30 years. The latter are settlements that have not been granted legal title and these include Misisi and Mazyopa settlements.

The growth of unplanned settlements in cities is a consequence of several complex factors, one of them being the lack of planning and inability to rehabilitate the labour, which moves to the urban areas (Kapoor, 2001). Increased population requires the building up of decent houses to

meet the population rise need for housing accommodation thus the need for increased construction of decent standard modern houses. The situation is that there is an absence of enough decent housing units in developing as well as in developed nations.

Goal 16 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals of 2015 (UN, 2015) concerns three elements and these are peace; just and inclusive societies; and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. The goals go on to ask two questions of each element whether they enhance human wellbeing and make sustainable development more achievable, and whether concerted efforts to enhance these elements are likely to generate benefits sufficient to justify the effort. According to Collier et al (2003); Gates et al (2012); Brinkman (2103), Hoeffler and Fearon, (2014), there was no doubt that both armed conflict and broader forms of violence undermined human wellbeing and reduced the ability of societies to achieve development. It was further revealed that, at a country level justice and inclusion have a less clear relationship to development outcomes. Further research concludes that the evidence that justice and inclusion matter for wellbeing is directly stronger than the evidence linking it to macro development outcomes, almost universally people report that not having justice and inclusion makes them suffer, regardless of the macro development consequences. Effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are hard to identify objectively.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that, a well-administered slum upgrading, has significant linkages with the socio-economic well-being of the poor in every society. It can help in combating crime, security, poverty and vulnerability, achieving sustainable human development, and promoting environmental sustainability (UN Habitat Working Paper 2003; Global Report on Human Settlement Revised, 2010). Furthermore, research has established that the provision of adequate housing to the poor through slum upgrading, has strong positive correlation with health outcomes, labour productivity and the welfare of women and children (Jalan and Ravallion, 2003; Field, 2005, 2007; Cattaneo et al., 2007; Franklin, 2011).

Lusaka City Council (LCC) has not been able to invest in low-cost housing due to a number of constraints such as the shortage of funds, which is the major constraint restricting the Council to invest in low-cost housing. Secondly, the Council lost a number of income generating activities it was involved in before the 1991 Local Government Act. Prior to 1991, council's generated

revenue from such sources as motor licensing, electricity levy and house rentals before the 1996 (Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015).

The city has more than 35 regularized Informal settlements known as Improvement Areas, in which over 70% of the city's population resides. Security of tenure in improvement areas is provided through the issuance of occupancy licenses which is valid for 30 years, in accordance with the Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015. An occupancy license, which is renewable after a period of 30 years, can be used as collateral for loans from banks for housing improvement.

Although the unplanned settlements existed in Lusaka more than 50 years before, their growth was particularly rapid from 1964 when Zambia attained her independence. The economy of Zambia expanded rapidly and attracted large numbers of rural urban migrants. The majority of the people who came to Lusaka ended up building in unplanned settlements. These unplanned settlements were treated as a threat and there were periodic attempts to destroy them and repeated verbal denigration. Later a new government policy towards unplanned settlements was passed which stated hat, unplanned settlements had to be upgraded instead of demolishing them (Urban and Regional Planning Act No. 3 of 2015)

It is with this view that the study sought to explore systems and nature of unplanned settlements and their implication on peace and security in the community with a focus on three selected unplanned settlements in Lusaka district; Misisi, Mazyopa and Kanyama ward 11.

1.3 Statement of the Problem
By nature slums are known to be hiding places for criminals and harboring of all sorts of weapons, thereby posing unwarranted violent behaviour and lawlessness. And the productivity of the residents of unplanned settlements or referred to as unauthorized urban settlements are often undermined by lack of adequate access to essential services such as police posts and other social facilities that could help curb crime. As such, these places tend to become more prone to anti-social and criminal elements that destabilize peace in communities, thereby compromising on security of the area.

Failure to effectively put systems in place could ultimately lead to high mortality rates and increased insecurity caused by the propagated crime found in these unplanned settlements.

Consequently, if this situation is left unchecked it has the potential to create conflicts among residents in the community.

Therefore, this study sought to explore systems and nature of unplanned settlements and their implication on peace and security in the community with a focus on three selected unplanned settlements in Lusaka district.

1.4 Significance of Study

The findings of this study might be useful or of value to the government and people of Zambia as they (findings) may provide valuable information on the importance of planned settlements in relation to the peace and security of the nation. This study may also contribute to the body of literature that exists in the field of Peace and Conflict. Furthermore, the findings and recommendations of this study may help the Zambian government and other stakeholders to come up with effective measures of ensuring settlements are planned to avoid possible conflict in the nation.

1.5 General Objective

The general objective was to explore the systems and nature of unplanned settlements and their implications on peace and security in the communities of the three unplanned settlements in Lusaka District.

1.5.1   Specific Objectives

The specific objectives were:-

- Establish the prevalence of unplanned settlements and their implications on peace and security in the community.

- Investigate factors contributing to unplanned settlements in communities of Lusaka district

- Identify challenges associated with unplanned settlements in the communities

- Propose solutions to challenges of unplanned settlements in the three communities of Lusaka district.

1.6 Research Questions

The specific research questions were as follows:

- What is the prevalence of unplanned settlements and their implications on peace and security in the community?

- What factors are contributing to unplanned settlements in communities of Lusaka district?

- What challenges are associated with unplanned settlements in these selected communities?

- What solutions could be recommended to address the challenge of unplanned settlements in the community?

1.7 Theoretical Framework

This study was guided by the Crime Pattern Theory. According to Brantingham and Brantingham Crime Pattern Theory, crime occurred at locations where attractive opportunities overlapped thus the slums being so much attractive due to the number of factors such as the high population which brought about congested neighbourhood where one could not identify who the neighbor was, cultural diversity, high number of idle youth, high poverty rates, informality in the housing and the economic activities, inadequate resources to deter crime and uncontrolled land use methods posed these areas to be prone to the crime and posed danger to the urban population in most of the African cities especially to the city of Nairobi as these settlements were viewed as the hideouts for criminal gangs. Most slum dwellers were not in slums by choice but due to lack of alternatives, be it affordability or availability of land spaces (Stavrou, 2002).

Stavrou, (2002) argued that crime did not happen spontaneously but it grew out of unequal and exclusive societies which in this case were the slum areas of the cities. And out of lack of institution and social control. An inadequate urban environment and exclusion encouraged crime and violence. The theory asserted that everyone developed a so-called awareness space, which consisted of major routine activity nodes, like the home, work, leisure activity locations, and the travel paths that connected them (Brantingham and Brantingham, 1981). Bernasco, (2010) conceptualized the awareness space more dynamically by not only including areas around

contemporaneous activity nodes and the travel paths between them but also those that used to be part of one's activity space in the recent past to crime pattern theory's geometry of crime, offenders would commit crimes at locations where the distribution of attractive opportunities for crime overlapped with their personal awareness spaces because they had limited knowledge of locations and the potential risks and rewards involved outside.

This type of crime could be likened to that of Chibolya settlement one of the controversial unplanned settlements in Lusaka, where most of the atrocities are committed. Chibolya had a high rate of crime due to the sale of drugs called dagga. And crime in most of the slums in Lusaka is the center of all problems that arose at every given time.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

Shields and Rangarajan, (2013) defined a conceptual framework as "the way ideas wre organized to achieve a research project's purpose."

Conceptual frameworks were particularly useful as organizing devices in empirical research. One set of scholars had applied the notion of conceptual framework to deductive, empirical research at the micro- or individual study level.
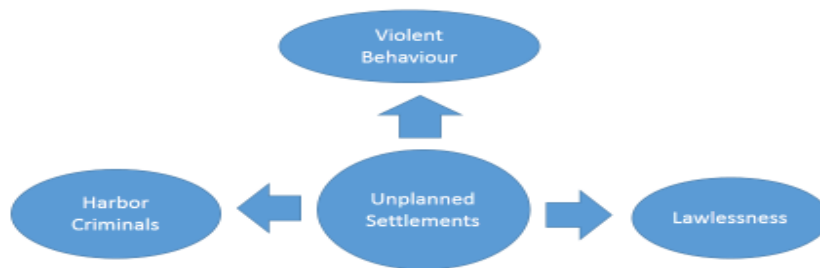
Figure 1.1:   Conceptual Framework

Figure 1.1 above showed areas of vulnerability of unplanned settlements and the probable outcomes of unplanned settlements in Kanyama ward 11, Mazyopa and Misisi of Lusaka district. Violent behaviour, Lawlessness and Crime as stated in the framework above were some of the most prominent factors that caused problems to communities in unplanned settlements.

Violent behaviour is a vice that was mostly perpetuated by youths who were usually unemployed or school dropouts. At times their violence was said to be influenced by drugs such as dagga and spirits commonly known as 'Tujilijili' in one of the local tribes, and in other instances, it was said that their violence was due to unemployment that brought out the anger in them.

Crime was another area of concern when it came to plight of unplanned settlements. Slums were known not to have had Law enforcement agencies, such Zambia Police and for that reason, acts of crime were the order of the day and consequently harbouring of criminals. Levels of crime might have been relative from community to community, but the most common ones in unplanned settlements were theft, defilement, rape and body assault that could lead to death at times.

Lawlessness was attributed due to lack of order in the unplanned settlements. Residents deemed it fit to do whatever they thought was beneficial to them alone, where they took the law in their own hands. Just to think of settling on land that one did not have papers to, was serious lawlessness. After settling, they even started illegal connections of utilities such as water and power which lead to vandalism in most cases.

1.9 Operational Definitions

Unplanned settlements – Areas where housing is not in compliance with current planning and building regulations (unauthorized housing)

Peace - A condition that ensures harmony in diversity, the presents of peaceful resolution of conflicts, social stability, and justice through formal and informal institutions practices and norms

Security - Freedom from physical or emotional damage or injury

Crime - An act punishable by law and usually considered an evil act.

1.10   Summary

In this chapter the background of the study has been presented, followed by the statement of the problem, the significance of the study, objectives and research questions, theoretical framework, conceptual framework and further defines key terms. The next chapter discusses the literature review in detail.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview

This chapter reviews literature on existing and related information in relation to maintaining order in society. It further discusses approaches that have been used in exploring systems and nature of unplanned settlements with implications on peace and security in the community using other authors' perspectives. Lastly, the chapter reviews case studies from other countries, in order to draw lessons on how best to deal with crime, peace and security in unplanned settlements.

2.2 Peace

Miller and King (2005) noted that comprehensive understanding of peace should extend beyond what are referred to as positive conceptions of peace but acting in accordance with the absence of structural conflicts as well. National Focus Group (2006) supported that understandings of peace throughout the world often disclose a much deeper comprehension of peace in relation to the human condition, which also includes inner peace. Miller and King (2005) indicated that the broader meaning of peace encompasses all aspects of human individual and social life. In the individual perspective, peace means that one lives in conformity with his primordial created nature, and has a harmonious personality. Meanwhile, peace within the wider community and nation emerges from the transformation of attitudes and actions that highly values justice and the rights of others in accordance with religious principles, legal norms, and human rights. Therefore, for true peace there should be the absence of both physical violence and structural violence. The absence of physical violence means the absence of physical fighting; physical confrontations, but the absence of structural violence means practices, and having institutions and policies that promote justice.

Peace is generally seen in this study as a political condition that ensures harmony in diversity, the presence of peaceful resolution of conflicts, social stability, and justice through formal and informal institutions practices and norms. First, peace is not something that exists without the involvement of human beings. It can only become a reality of life if humans play an active role

in actualizing this ambition. Second, peaceful life is accessible to all individuals, communities, races, religious adherents, and nations that strive for it. Long time ago, Aristotle already knew that war is easier than peace. Peace must be given a chance, it must be achieved, and that is hard work. It is particularly hard inner work, because war is not only man-made, but also mind-made. According to Albert Einstein a long time ago as well, "Peace cannot be kept by force. It can only be achieved by understanding". Equally, the UNESCO Constitution says: "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed" (Global Campaign for Peace Education, 2016).

2.3 Security

Security in slums is a thing almost only imaginable as the slum people are rarely given protection from the police force. The people in these areas are thus forced to learn to live on the policy of eye for an eye. Life here is always survival for the fittest; this way of life has seen slums as a very insecure place to live (Chege, 2015).

Many of the young people living in these areas are poorly educated. Education is a major problem slum children face as they are given little or none of it. Local schools don't admit these children and so they are forced to rely on outside charities and organizations. In time, this increases the number of ill-educated, unemployed youths who may find criminal means attractive.

For those children who do go to school, their safety is not ensured. "Young girls are mostly insecure while walking to school early in the morning due to acts of hooliganism from the idle youth, so we have to escort them to school to ensure their safety," said 35 year old Norah Mudanya, a single parent who resides in Soweto.

In addition, slum children even when accepted into schools, may opt to leave school and work. Working in the slums isn't restricted to any gender or age.

According to Amnesty International, (2010), Violence permeates the everyday lives of millions of people across the world and is central to war, conflicts, and the workings of police and justice systems. Some forms of violence are regarded as legitimate and just, while others are seen as illegitimate and unjust. Structural violence is a mainstay of social life for many inhabitants in most developing countries' slums, where poverty, combined with the need to make a living,

force many people to choose a criminal career. What the inhabitants of Nairobi's slums are left with is a fundamental reliance on personalized or localized security arrangements against both internal and external threats. This does not mean that the provision of security is disorganized, but it does mean that multiple actors simultaneously assert claims on the use of force, and often does so in a violent manner.

Abrahamsen et al (2010) states that Criminal activities within the settlements further complicates police-public relations. Poverty and limited economic options induce many settlement residents to engage in a variety of livelihood activities, often informal and sometimes illicit, a strategy popularly referred to as 'hustling'. As one interlocutor stated, "In every family there is a gangster, a prostitute and a street kid." These income strategies combined with prevalent police corruption can lead to precarious relationships in which criminals bribe police, for instance, to turn a blind eye to their businesses or to eliminate rivals. In such relationships, marginalized groups are exceptionally vulnerable.

Living condition of urban poor is considerably poor in socio-economically according to the survey findings. Socio-economic status of slum dwellers can be characterized as mainly low income group with inadequate education for both parents and children. Also, poor physical environment with non-existent solid waste disposal system is very common phenomenon in slum areas. Therefore, high prevalence of disease such as water-borne among children living in slums indicates leading unhealthy environment. The poor living in slums contribute to urban economy in many ways. To secure their living standard socio-economically, their income daily or monthly should be stable. According to survey data, most of them are daily laborer like rickshaw puller, brick breaker. Thus, their income is very much susceptible to some natural or man-made events like water logging in Dhaka city. According to respondents, they often stay hunger until they earn something to eat and sufferings of such people considering recent and future urban hazards need to be integrated during policy preparation.

2.4 Description of Slums (Unplanned Settlements)

The definition of slums adopted in this paper was that proposed by the UN-HABITAT Expert Group Meeting on slum indicators which stated that: "A slum was a contiguous settlement where the inhabitants were characterized as having inadequate housing and basic services. A slum was often not recognized and addressed by the public authorities as an integral or equal part of the

city" (UN-HABITAT, 2002, p. 21; 2003a, p.10). This definition encompassed a wide variety of low-income settlements and poor human living conditions and included the traditional meaning of slums, which were old residential areas that were once respectable or even desirable, but over time, had deteriorated through neglect, as the original occupants had moved out, and the units had been progressively subdivided and rented out to poorer households (UN-HABITAT, 2003a). Such classic slums included decaying inner-city housing and rundown tenements in cities of both developed and developing countries.

Slums in this context also included squatter settlements euphemistically referred to as informal settlements. These were residential districts created by the illegal occupation of land and largely in contravention of official building regulations. Acquisition of the land usually involved planned invasion of unused land whose ownership is unclear and where occupation is unlikely to be opposed or prevented by the relevant authorities. Such settlements had emerged due to the inability of conventional housing markets to cope with the demand created by rapid urbanization (Johnston et al, 2000; Clark, 2003). Squatter settlements were often found on the urban fringe and in high-risk or vulnerable areas such as steep slopes, deep gullies, near dumpsites, under overpasses and flood prone areas. These settlements were characterized by the absence of basic infrastructure and services, as well as poor quality housing constructed of makeshift materials.

Informal settlements were mainly characterized by informal land tenure, inadequate access to basic services, both social and physical infrastructure and housing finance (Vienna, 2004). Other characteristics of informal settlements included: (i) lack of secure tenure; (ii) housing that contradicts city by-laws; (iii) housing built on land not owned by the housing owner; (iv) lack or inadequate access to basic public services; (v) substandard housing and inadequate building structures; (vi) illegal subdivision of buildings; (vii) poverty, criminality and social exclusion; and (viii) unhealthy living conditions and hazardous locations UNHABITAT, (2003) and Payne and Majale, (2004).

Informal settlements had been an integral part of urban settlements in the country. These settlements, which started as temporary homes to the urban poor on casual employment during the colonial era now formed a permanent feature of urban areas and were homes to over 70 percent of the urban population. There were two cities within one city, that was, one part of the urban population that had access to all the basic facilities and amenities of urban living while the

other part was deprived or lacked access to the same facilities and amenities. Lusaka was experiencing this dualistic phenomenon as a result of increase in urbanization rate. Existing legal and regulatory frameworks mainly focused on planned areas and did not adequately provide for the informal settlements where the majority of people in the major urban areas lived. Government and local authority institutions lacked resources to provide adequate urban land administration and to guide development. These institutions had lost control of urban land administration and management.

Urban land management in major cities of Zambia had been hijacked by political party cadres and some corrupt Government and council officials who had created an informal land administration system parallel to the dysfunctional formal system. The informal land administration system thrived on corruption and anarchy. The growth of informal settlements in urban areas was caused by physical, socio-economic, cultural, institutional, political and historical factors. The physical factors concern the nature of the land on which people built unauthorized structures. Example of such lands included marginal or less valuable urban lands such as along river valleys, steep slopes, dumping grounds, abandoned or unexploited plots and in low lying areas and wetlands. Advantageous locations of lands that attracted dwellers of unauthorized structures were also considered under this factor; these included settling along transportation networks, near industrial areas and market places.

According to Srinivas, (1991), there are essentially three defining characteristics that help us understand unplanned settlements, the physical, the social and the legal characteristics with the reasons behind them being interrelated.

2.4.1 Physical Characteristics
"Due to its inherent "non-legal" status, an unplanned settlement has services and infrastructure below the "adequate" or minimum levels. Such services are both network and social infrastructure, like water supply, sanitation, electricity, roads and drainage; schools, health centers, market places etc. Water supply, to individual households for example, may be absent, or a few public or community stand pipes may have been provided, using either the city networks, or a pump itself. Informal networks for the supply of water may also be place. Similar

arrangements may be made for electricity, drainage, toilet facilities. This is sometimes done with little dependence on public authorities or formal channels" (Srinivas, 1991:1)

2.4.2   Social Characteristics

"Households in most unplanned settlements mainly belong to the lower income group, either working as wage labour or in various informal sector enterprises. On average, most earn wages at or near the minimum wage level. But household income levels can also be high due to low income earners and part-time jobs. A number of people found in unplanned settlements are predominantly migrants, either rural-urban (people who move from rural to urban areas) or urban-urban (people who move within urban areas). But many are also second or third generation squatters" (Srinivas, 1991:2).

2.4.3   Legal Characteristics

"The key characteristic that delineates an unplanned settlement is its lack of ownership of the land parcel on which they have built their house. These could be vacant government or public land, or marginal land parcels like railway setbacks or 22 "undesirable" marshy land. Thus when the land is not under "productive" use by the owner, it is appropriated by a squatter for building a house. It has to be noted here that in many parts of Asia, a land owner may "rent" out his land for a nominal fee to a family or families, with an informal or quasi-legal arrangement, which is not however valid under law" (Srinivas, 1991:2)

2.5 Types of Slums in Lusaka

Unplanned Settlements were areas occupied without right or legal title under government regulations (Mate, 1997:12). The unplanned settlements were categorized into two; improvement areas (upgraded) and unrecognized settlements. The former are former squatter settlements that have been accorded legal title for occupation and provided with basic services by the local authorities. Usually these areas had communal facilities like water and sanitary systems. The residents were also given an opportunity to obtain occupancy Licenses, which were renewable after 30 years. The latter are squatter settlements that had not been granted legal title, and included settlements like Misisi, Chazanga, Mazyopa and John Laing.

The most significant feature about the squatter settlements was the proven ability as a community, to govern themselves effectively and to provide such facilities as they could without government or other official support. This arose out of the fact that, by being outside the law (by

definition) the squatters were unable to call upon the services of the official agencies. They therefore had to develop their own systems, including development planning and control, policing, public health, education and mobilization of the people through organizations to run social services such as schools maintain and build roads, to erect markets, support the poor and to look after the elderly.

2.6 Factors Causing an Increase in Slums

Some of the factors that contributed to an increase in slums were crime and violence, which had proven to be fundamental threats to human security. Safety from Crime and violence including the resulting fear of insecurity were increasingly being acknowledged internationally as a public good, as well as a basic human right. Over the past five years, 60% of all urban residents in developing countries had been victims of crime. (UN Habitat 2007). The distribution of crime was not random in time and space. Explanation for this were grounded in routine activities theory (Cohen and Felson, 1979) and crime pattern theory (Brantingham and Brantingham, 1981). Crime and violence were related issues, although many crimes might not entail violence (such as theft and drug-related offences) and some acts of violence might not be crimes (such as those committed pursuant to law or those embedded in cultural norms. However, there were significant overlaps between crime and violence, such as in the cases of murders, armed robberies and assaults, including sexual assault. Violence was one feature that distinguished types of crime within the broad categories of crimes in unplanned settlements of Lusaka district.

In the past twenty-five years the urban population of Afghanistan had doubled after speeding up in the last five years to reach the highest rate of urbanization in Asia. The absence of a clear land policy, the unclear distinction of roles and responsibilities between MUD and local governments as well as the inability of the judiciary system to resolve land disputes, deeply undermined urban governance and management. The civil war among Mujahidin factions that besieged the country from 1989 to 1996, had hampered the process of state building and reduced human security. Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) had moved to the cities since the end of the seventies, putting additional pressure on already problematic urban contexts. With the expansion of informal settlements resulting from the rapid population growth, human security was in a critical state. Most new settlements were characterized by a high density of self-built housing, often with no security of tenure, poor environmental conditions, lack of basic infrastructure and services, very low incomes and limited job opportunities and rare or no opportunity to participate

in the decision making process. In recent years the government had acknowledged the existence of informal settlements and the necessity to provide better living conditions to their inhabitants, including security of tenure, until other options became viable. However, lack of financial resources had frustrated any large scale upgrading policy thus far. In addition, urgent infrastructure projects on land illegally distributed by war-lords had to be deferred until politically viable solutions became feasible.

Conflicts, instability, urban insecurity and the general fragile political, economic and social situation had affected the implementation of the city's master plan prepared in 1978. As at 2002, only 20 percent of the master plan had been implemented (Habib, 2001; Viaro, 2004; JICA, 2011). Again, areas reserved for environmental conservation, safety, recreation, and undeveloped areas had been grabbed and sold to low-income migrants. These areas usually suffered from lack or access to infrastructures such as sewerage system and solid waste disposal services as well as inadequate access to public services like parks and playgrounds. Most importantly, many residents lacked tenure to the lands they occupy.

Rising levels of unemployment remained a major global challenge. In 1996, there were 161 million unemployed people worldwide, this increased to 202 million in 2013. Global unemployment was particularly severe in finance, construction, automobile, manufacturing, tourism, services and real estate. In most developed countries unemployment rates varied between 4.5 and 10 per cent, although some countries had rates as high as 18 per cent in 2013. In developing countries the unemployment 'rates ranged between 5 and 30 per cent in some countries as high as 50 per cent. Youth unemployment is on average 2-3 times higher than adult unemployment; however, in some countries, particularly in the Middle East, North Africa, South Europe, and in parts of Central America and the Caribbean, it can be 5 to 6 times higher (ILO, 2007).

The relationship between cities and violence is more complex than often assumed. While many cities are plagued by high levels of violence that threatened development, there was nothing inevitable about violence in cities. in the first place, cities were not always more violent than rural areas nor were more crowded cities always more violent: cities like Santo Domingo, Guatemala city and Kathmandu, had very high murder rates in relation to their population, but other very large cities such as Dhaka, Mumbai and Cairo had homicide rates below the national

average (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2007). Additionally, research suggests that some types of violence, especially domestic violence, might be more prevalent in rural areas rather than cities (World Health Organization, 2005). What did not seem to matter was the rate of growth of a city. A review of 50 countries found a strong, positive correlation between the annual rate of growth of a city and the murder rate (World Bank, 2010).

The rapid pace of urbanization in developing countries was often cited as a key factor in the emergence and proliferation of slums and squatter settlements. The average annual growth in urban population and rural-urban migration, which was measured as the difference between the annual rate of urban population growth and annual rate of population growth were used in analyzing the effects of urbanization (Randolph et al, 1996). Under conditions of rapid urbanization as was occurring in Africa, the capacity of cities authorities to provide adequate housing and infrastructure, as well as effectively manage the process and consequences urban development was often limited. In such situation, much of the rapidly growing urban population was accommodated in slums and squatter settlements, with the consequent effect of increasing the mushrooming population of slum dwellers.

Against this backdrop South Africa was rapidly urbanizing. It was projected that by 2030, 70 per cent of South Africa's population would be living in cities and towns, and primarily in informal settlements (Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs 2015). Exacerbating this trend was the fact that urban areas in South Africa continue to be hampered by the legacy of racial segregation, poverty and exclusion, from social and economic opportunities (Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs 2015). In addition, family disintegration was occurring at alarming rates coupled with the impact of migrant labour from rural areas to urban areas. The prospects were thus horrible if no proper planning is put in place to accommodate the rate of urbanization.

There was increasing evidence that poor planning, design and management of the urban environment puts citizens at risk of death, injury and loss of property. The lack of integration of crime prevention strategies within city planning practices had been cited as a factor in facilitating opportunities for urban crime. Physical design and management of the built environment play a role in facilitating or diminishing opportunities for crime and violence. While there was no way of accurately counting the number of incidents related to physical design or management, it had

been estimated that 10 to 15 per cent of crimes had environmental design and management components, especially those related to visibility, dilapidation of buildings and public spaces, as well as physical-spatial isolation of public facilities, among others. From a planning and public policy standpoint, where crimes occurred and how places were designed and managed were at least as important as whom the perpetrators were (Potts, 2006).

Lusaka though not a copper mining town benefited from the economic boom of the immediate post World War two period created by the high copper production and prices. Hence like other urban centers it experienced phenomenal growth in its population, which resulted into a housing crisis, which was evident in the growth of unauthorized settlements on the farms located on the edge of the town boundary. A confidential government report of 1957, for example, put the number of persons housed in the unauthorized locations at 33,500 or 44 per cent of the total Lusaka Urban African population (Armor 1957). The report also noted that between 50 and 100 new buildings were being erected in authorized locations each month, "or 900 new buildings housing 4,500 persons each year" (ibid, p. 50). In a bid to stem the low-income or African housing crisis, in particular, Lusaka established two African self-help urban housing areas on the western edge of the city boundary. These were Chibolya and New Kanyama. The two self-help urban housing residential areas were clearly inadequate, because unauthorized settlements emerged on agricultural land, nearly in all directions of the city with the exception of the eastern side where Kalingalinga, was the only unauthorized settlement.

Living Conditions Monitoring Surveys and Participatory Poverty Assessments undertaken so far, suggested that poverty was widespread in Zambia. The 1998 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, for example, showed that poverty in Zambia had risen to 83 per cent from 69 per cent of the population in 1996 (Central Statistical Office 1997 and 1999). Urban poverty had, however, increased more dramatically. It had increased from an estimated 4 per cent of the urban population in 1974 (ILO 1977) to 26 per cent in 1991 (Central Statistical Office 1992), 46 per cent in 1996 and 56 per cent in 1998 (Central Statistical Office 1997 and 1999). Rural poverty was, however, deeper and most prevalent, although urban poverty had increased more rapidly since the early 1970s. Urban poverty in Zambia was, however, spatially diverse. In terms of access to services, Lusaka and the Copperbelt had the least poverty, while poverty was highest in the larger urban centers in terms of consumption. Above all, the majority of the urban poor lived

in the self-help improved authorized and unauthorized settlements. The urban poor in the city of Lusaka were thus concentrated in the self-help housing areas including the improved or upgraded, authorized, and unauthorized settlements. However, the poorest seemed to be concentrated in the unauthorized settlements, which did not have any public services and therefore provided the least expensive housing that the poorest perhaps found affordable.

As the economy and economic opportunities grew, the city also grew larger. In consequence, some employers found it difficult to provide housing to their employees. African workers whose employers could not provide housing and those who had remained in urban areas long after their short-term employment contracts had ran out turned to unauthorized urban settlements for their housing needs. Although the unauthorized self-help urban settlements that emerged on the periphery of the urban centers were generally considered and called "unauthorized settlements" or "locations", nearly all of them emerged with the consent of the legal landowners. These were mostly not very well-to-do white settler farmers. They offered the African workers and former workers land on which to build their own shelter in return for monthly rent. According to Armor (1957), the Lusaka District Officer, the farmers who leased their land to the African workers for construction of self-help housing collected as much as £22,000 per annum. The unauthorized urban settlements, however, lacked the essential social and physical infrastructure that ought to go with urban housing, such as schools, health facilities, as well as essential utilities such as water supply, electricity, access roads and even security services.

2.7 Security and Peace in Slums

According to John de Boer, (2012) the impacts of violence on human development are significant and varied. They can include direct costs such as death and injury, as well as indirect costs like psychological trauma, population displacement, and reduced economic growth. "Today's cities are centers of multi-layered violence. Criminal and organized violence associated with the drug trade have in some countries become entwined with national politics. Gangs and militias have come to substitute for public authority, offering some protection to communities, but often at great cost. Social violence, including violence within the household, is also a significant problem, particularly for vulnerable youth and women living in these contexts".

Markets for firearms and illicit drugs were more prominent in urban areas, adding another layer of risk for violence. The proliferation of guns in these areas increases both the possibility that

they would be used and that the resulting violence could be lethal. Drugs and violence interacted in urban communities in a variety of ways, ranging from violent behaviour induced by drug use or motivated by the need to buy drugs, to social cleansing of drug users by armed groups, to violent gang activity to control territory for drug sales or to settle disputes in the drug trade (Moser and Mcilwaine, 2004; WHO, 2010). Where drug networks became institutionalized in urban neighborhoods, they could displace the state, even to the extent of providing social services from food programmes to basic security. The drug trade exerts other indirect effects on violence through what Gaviria has termed "criminal externalities". These include the draining of criminal justice resources, an increased supply of weapons by drug groups and the creation of a drug culture that idealized easy money and violence as a way of meeting needs or getting ahead socially (Gaviria, 1998).

In March 1999, the Government of Japan and the United Nations Secretariat launched the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), from which the Commission on Human Security prepared the Human Security Now report in 2003, as a contribution to the UN Secretary-General's plea for progress on the goals of 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear'. The main objective of the UNTFHS was to advance the operational impact of the human security concept, particularly in countries and regions where the insecurities of people were most manifest and critical, such as in areas affected by natural and human-made disasters. Growing inequalities between the rich and the poor, as well as social, economic and political exclusion of large sectors of society, made the security paradigm increasingly complex. Human security had broadened to include such conditions as freedom from poverty, access to work, education and health. This, in turn, had necessitated a change in perspective, from state-centered security to people-centered security. To ensure human security as well as state security, particularly in conflict and post-conflict areas where institutions were often fragile and unstable, rebuilding communities became an absolute priority to promote peace and reconciliation. With the rapid urbanization of the world's population, human security as protecting 'the vital core of all human lived in ways that enhanced human freedoms and human fulfilment' increasingly means providing the conditions of livelihood and dignity in urban areas. Living conditions were crucial for human security, since an inadequate dwelling, insecurity of tenure and insufficient access to basic services all had a strong negative impact on the lives of the urban population, particularly the urban poor. Spatial discrimination and social exclusion limited or undermined the rights to

the city and to citizenship. In this context, UN-Habitat is coordinating three UNTFHS programmes in Afghanistan, Northeast Sri Lanka and Phnom Penh, the capital city of Cambodia, all focusing on informal settlements upgrading. On the assumption that community empowerment was crucial for the reconstruction of war affected societies, all programmes had adopted the 'community action planning' method –a community-based consultative planning process and had established community development councils as the most effective approach to improved living conditions and human security in informal settlements.

In urban areas, spatial manifestations of violence were particularly important, with the role of spatial design in promoting crime and insecurity now widely recognized (Davis, 2014). Cities and their peripheries, where many of the urban poor reside often contain unsafe spaces that reflected poor infrastructure or design, and where rape, robbery and violent crime existed. Unsafe spaces also included public transport, and isolated or unlit areas such as dark paths and lanes, isolated bus stops or public latrines. The need to commute long distances, and to work early in the morning or late at night needed largely relating to the urban poor exacerbate these spatial dangers. While it was important to address the urban design costs of violence, the issue also addressed the spatial consequences of the phenomenon of violence itself (Kalarickal, 2010). Increasingly, urban space was being reorganized in response to two interrelated issues. First, the exacerbated levels of crime and violence, and second, the lack of confidence in the state's capacity to provide effective police security. From different urban contexts, described how the rich were retreating to "fortified enclaves", isolating themselves from the poor, who were seen as the perpetrators of violence, with an associated growth in the privatization of security.

Urban design was narrower than urban planning, and was often seen as part of the latter. Both the processes of urban policy, as broadly defined, and planning were integral parts of the governance process. Governance was more than government, whether in the form of institutions or of public authorities: it was an all-encompassing process by which official and non-official actors contributed to management of conflict, establishment of norms, the protection of the common interest, and the pursuit of the common welfare (Gulyani, 2015). A significant contribution of this Global Report was its identification of the means or approaches, with many examples, through which urban policy, planning, design and governance were increasingly

contributing towards the enhancement of urban safety and security, including in the area of crime and violence.

The first two variables were commonly used measures of the stock of existing infrastructure (Canning, 1998), and the third was a proxy measure indicative of infrastructure spending. A similar variable had been used by Edelman and Mitra (2006) at the state level in India. Armed conflicts could exacerbate slum conditions in a variety of ways. They could lead to the destruction of urban infrastructure including housing; increase the population of urban areas, as panic-stricken rural dwellers fled to the city as in the case of Kinshasa. Both variables were obtained from the publication: Doing Business in 2006 (World Bank, 2006) which sought to investigate the regulations that enhanced and constrained business activities. (Democratic Republic of Congo) (Bloom et al, 2008) thereby, overstretching existing infrastructure and creating slum-like conditions; weaken the institutional capacity to plan; and divert scarce resources from the provision of infrastructure to spending on warfare. The effect of armed conflicts was examined using a dummy variable indicative of countries that had experienced armed conflicts within the last one decade. The final variable used was quality of governance. Obtaining measures of governance for a diverse sample of 96 countries was empirically challenging. Useful insights were however, offered by the work of Kaufmann et al (1999a, 1999b, 2006) who, in seeking to obtain empirical measures of governance for over 160 countries, defined six clusters of governance: voice and accountability; political stability; government effectiveness; regulatory quality; rule of law; and control of corruption. This paper used the government effectiveness cluster to assess the impact of the quality of governance on the prevalence of slums. This cluster which was indicative of the inputs required by governments to produce and implement good polices was derived from responses on the quality of public service provision, quality of the bureaucracy, capacity of civil servants, and the credibility of government's commitment to policies. The choice of government effectiveness was based on our thinking that it is the most relevant with respect to slums, as it constituted a key ingredient for the successful implementation of slum improvement and prevention programmes.

Murder was a good indicator of how violent a society could be. Twenty-one years into democracy, South Africa could celebrate that murder rates had been on a steady decrease. However, South Africa's latest crime statistics show that murder rates were currently at 32.2

murders per 100,000 persons. These rates were still five times higher than the global average, with areas such as Khayelitsha reporting a rate of 150–200 murders per 100,000 persons. This was among the highest rates anywhere in the world for a country at peace. The normalization of violence is prevalent in all aspects of society. A poly victimization study done in a working class urban community in Cape Town found that out of 617 adolescents between the ages of 12–15 years 98.9 per cent had witnessed community violence, 68.9 per cent had seen someone get shot in their neighbourhood, and shockingly 47.7 per cent had seen a dead body in a street (Kaminer et al 2013).

Urban safety and security should be placed within the wider concern for human security, which had been increasingly recognized by the international community in recent years. This concern specifically focused on the security of people, not states (Mukhija, 2010). The concept of human security was addressed in detail by the United Nations Commission on Human Security, co-chaired by former United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Sadako Ogata and Nobel Laureate and economist Amartya Sen. This commission issued its report in 2003 and addressed a wide range of dimensions of human security, including conflict and poverty, protecting people during violent conflict and post-conflict situations, defending people who are forced to move, overcoming economic insecurities, guaranteeing the availability and affordability of essential health care, and ensuring the elimination of illiteracy and educational deprivation and of schools that promoted intolerance.

2.8 Challenges associated with Slums

The challenge of informal settlement was obviously a complex one and there were wide ranges of issues and contributing factors, many of which overlapped or were mutually reinforcing. The security of urban informal settlement had become a serious issue for the government and organizations in almost all slums in developing countries. This was due to an increasing level of rural urban migration that had resulted to the emergence of slums in cities and towns in Zambia which had brought about antisocial behaviour. In many parts of the world, modernity brought risks in society. The risk of globalization was an important way of linking trends in crime prevention to wider social transformations (Gordon, 1998).

There was need for security enhancement for the informal settlements of the city due to the increasing population in all areas. Badly managed urban growth, inequality and rapid social

change, in addition to a weak understanding of the patterns and causes of crime, had provided fertile ground for the proliferation of violence in the informal settlement. Land use arrangements, street layout, housing typologies, the movement systems, lighting, landscape maintenance and presence of open spaces had an impact on crime opportunity and subsequent incidence and fear of crime in the urban informal settlements.

The causes of crime were complex in nature. The major causes of crime in the cities were poverty, drugs, greed, weapons in the wrong hands, and lack of street lights, laziness and youth unemployment. (NCSR, 2001). Crimes were major impediments to development. Urban violence eroded the social capital of the poor, insecurity affected the poor more intensively, broke down the socio-cultural bonds and prevented social mobility thus contributing to the development of urban ghettos and stigmatized neighbourhood. (UNHABITAT 1996). Insecurity was peoples concern and each person sought to live the best lives in Kenya. There has been of late concern on an increase in crime and the decline in the security which needed to be addressed. Informal settlements were unable to cope up with incidences of crime like the affluent communities due to the lack of security of tenure thus the landlords feared erecting high walls and permanent structures due to the fear of demolition thus making the temporary housing typology susceptible to crime cases in the area.

Environmental criminology had revealed that crime and victimization were clearly influenced by place based or the spatial factors (Bottoms and Wiles, 2002). Environmental factors had a direct influence on patterns of offending and was popularized by James. The urban informal settlements became more prone to crime due to the multi-ethnic diversity in their population and the environmental design of its neighbourhood. Crime happened in places and space and were scattered over time. During certain weather periods such as rain season, some crime types like burglary tended to be higher than the others.

Policies designed to reduce crime and violence fell into several broad categories. At the local level, these included effective urban planning, design and governance; community based approaches, in which communities took ownership of the various initiatives; reduction of risk factors by focusing on groups that were likely to be perpetrators and victims of crime and strengthening of social capital through initiatives that sought to develop the ability of individuals and communities to respond to problems of crime and violence that led to lawlessness in

unplanned settlements. A combination of these several approaches, all of which were specifically suitable for implementation at the local level into a systematic programme, driven by a broad strategy and based upon a careful understanding of the local context seemed more likely to succeed than the adhoc application of individual initiatives.

The most preferred mechanism for supporting such a broad-based approach would be the partnership mechanism. Local authorities could play an important role in organizing such partnerships, while central governments provided the resources, enabling environment and necessary policy framework. The best institutional structures for implementing such programmes were likely to be those that succeeded in getting the key players involved in ways that committed them to the programme. Local authorities would often be the most appropriate leaders of such structures, while local communities needed to be as fully involved as possible in these processes, not only in terms of consultation, but also as generators and implementers of such initiatives. At the national level, there was need to strengthen the formal criminal justice and policing systems. It is important that the police and the criminal justice systems were 'fit for purpose' in the modern world and were seen as key contributors to the fight against crime and violence. A vital issue was the need for public confidence that the police and criminal justice systems would play their part in this process effectively, and where this was not the case, the problems that gave rise to this lack of confidence needed to be vigorously addressed. Key elements of such action would include the active participation of senior managers in police and criminal justice organizations, resources and political support, and a willingness to try new approaches where existing approaches were not working.

Programmes aimed at strengthening the police, particularly in developing countries, should also address their welfare and poor conditions of service. In many African countries, the police earned a pittance and often lacked the necessary resources and equipment to perform their duties effectively.

2.9 Related Literature

A case study was used on Kamanga settlement to describe in detail and bring about deeper insights and better understanding of the problems faced by the residents of unplanned settlements in Lusaka district. Even if Kamanga had been upgraded, it still faced a number of problems. Most housing structures presented danger to the lives of the people there due to overcrowding and poor ventilation which exposes residents to a number of respiratory diseases. The houses

were made of low quality materials which sometimes easily collapse during heavy rains. Monga, (2011) Environmental Problems Faced by Kamanga Unplanned Settlement of Zambia and the Role of Environmental Education, University of Zambia, Lusaka.

Yasini (2007) also revealed important information that gives a clear understanding of the status of unplanned settlements (compounds) in Lusaka. It provides the legal status, location, administration and history of the unplanned settlements. It also describes the population and housing, community infrastructure and facilities, income generating activities and environmental and sanitation issues. The information was obtained through field research conducted in all the unplanned settlements including Misisi, Mazyopa and Kanyama Ward 11. The research involved interviews with senior citizens, (i.e. residents who have lived in the settlements for a very long period of time), youths, WDC members and Councilors.

2.10   Other Case Studies of Intervening in Dealing with Slums

2.10.1 UN-Habitat's Strategy

The focus on cities as a spatial nexus was a clear acknowledgement of the linkages between the three dimensions of sustainable development and the targets appropriately covered all three dimensions of sustainable development. However, the targets neglected attention to the institutional dimension especially local government and land and finance management capacity that was critical to meet other targets, especially in the developing world where urban challenges were greatest and institutions were weakest (Peirce, 2014). The targets also lacked a specific mention of social wellbeing and the need to reduce intra-urban inequality and poverty, and to improve urban health, indicators or targets related to ICT or connectivity were absent. Jobs and the urban economy were not given enough attention. Framing of SDG 11 included the idea of productivity, and it might be worth reinserting this cities' central role as economic engines of national development and revenue generation and global finance. Enormous differences in the challenges facing cities and the resources available to deal with them mean that the principles of universality, integration and transformation could be realized differentially within and across nations. Country and city specific targets and indicators could need to be agreed in a wider framework of reporting on SDG 11 (Rosenzweig, 2013). From the perspectives of cities, there were significant synergies among the proposed targets but the development of these synergies required attention to multidimensional and integrated urban governance and to promoting

collaboration between states and civil society. Significant areas included the focus on access to affordable housing, basic services, reduce slums (11.1), affordable transport systems (11.2), reducing the adverse per capita environmental impacts of cities (11.6), reducing the number of deaths and economic losses caused by disasters (11.5), and provide access to green and public spaces (11.7) depend on inclusive and multidimensional planning (11.3) and target 11.b.

2.10.2 United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 16

Goal 16 of the SDG (2015) concerned three elements: peace; just and inclusive societies; and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. Regarding peace, there was no doubt that both armed conflict and broader forms of violence undermined human wellbeing and reduced the ability of societies to achieve development (Collier et al 2003, Gates et al 2012, Brinkman 2103, Hoeffler and Fearon 2014). At a country level, justice and inclusion had a less clear relationship to development outcomes. Many countries that made rapid progress on the MDGs had poor provisions for justice and inclusion. The evidence that justice and inclusion matter for wellbeing directly was stronger than the evidence linking it to macro development outcomes – almost universally people report that not having justice and inclusion made them suffer, regardless of the macro development consequences. Effective, accountable and inclusive institutions were hard to identify objectively. To say that effective institutions made a difference was simply a duplication. Whether or not accountable and inclusive institutions made a difference is more interesting, at a macro level the evidence was mixed. Countries with highly accountable and inclusive institutions were at the top of the Human Development Index rankings; while those with extremely unaccountable and exclusive institutions were at the bottom. In the middle, where most countries lie, it was less clear. Some countries in this group with weak accountability and inclusion mechanisms were doing well at achieving development outcomes. Nonetheless, along with justice, people valued accountability and inclusion as direct components of their wellbeing. On balance, then, this goal rested on reliable science that the goal matters for wellbeing and for the ability to achieve sustainable development; the evidence was strongest for peace. Did investing in such elements pay off? At the international level, there was clear evidence that investment in peacekeeping and peace building paid off. Failure was common, because this was one of the most challenging things the international community did, but the successes were highly significant. For access to justice and inclusive institutions, there is not much evidence that concerted international action was clearly constructive. However, the evidence was much

stronger for action at the national and local levels. Countries and communities that engaged in sustained, thoughtful, deliberate efforts to maintain peace, promote justice and inclusion, and build accountable and inclusive institutions, did well by such actions. There were scholars who go so far as to argue that such action constitutes the core of the development process. While this view was not universally held, even its detractors accepted that such investments at the country level paid off. In the end, research suggested that differential and coordinated roles for governance reform at the domestic and international level would be required. Given the above, SDG 16 was overly timid. The peace goal was particularly weak, especially in contrast to the more vigorous language calling for justice, inclusion and accountability to be achieved as opposed to being merely promoted. Peace and governance were strongly implicated in prospects for success across the full range of the SDG framework. However, the way the SDG was formulated, narrowly emphasizing justice, accountability and inclusion, was illogical and disconnected from research on how governance affected sustainable development. The following research findings were not reflected in SDG 16: If governance could not provide better means of linking science to policy-making, sustainable development would be hard to achieve. If governance cannot provide better means of managing shocks and other severe risk, sustainable development would be hard to achieve.

2.10.3 Brazil

Some scholars suggested that crime was one of the main concerns in slums. Kabiru, (2012) Empirical data suggested crime rates were higher in some slums than in non-slums, with slum homicides alone reducing life expectancy of a resident in a Brazil slum by 7 years than for a resident in nearby non-slum. Governments had sent in the military to control slum criminal violence involved with drugs and weapons. Rape was another serious issue related to crime in slums.

On the other hand, while UN-Habitat reported that some slums were more exposed to crimes with higher crime rates for instance, the traditional inner-city slums, crime was not the direct resultant of block layout in many slums. Rather crime was one of the symptoms of slum dwelling; thus slums consisted of more victims than criminals. Consequently, slums in all did not have consistently high crime rates; slums had the worst crime rates in sectors maintaining

influence of illicit economy, such as drug trafficking, brewing, prostitution and gambling. Often in such circumstance, multiple gangs fight for control over revenue.

Slum crime rate correlated with insufficient law enforcement and inadequate public policing. In main cities of developing countries, law enforcement lagged behind urban growth and slum expansion. Often police cannot reduce crime because, due to ineffective city planning and governance, slums set inefficient crime prevention system. Such problems were not primarily due to community indifference. Leads and information intelligence from slums were rare, streets were narrow and a potential death traps to patrol, and many in the slum community had an inherent distrust of authorities from fear ranging from eviction to collection on unpaid utility bills to general law and order. Lack of formal recognition by the governments also led to few formal policing and public justice institutions in slums (Kabiru, 2012).

2.10.4 India

Women in slums were at greater risk of physical and sexual violence. Vivian F.; et al. (2003), factors such as unemployment that led to insufficient resources in the household could increase marital stress and therefore exacerbate domestic violence. Slums were often non-secured areas and women often risked sexual violence when they walked alone in slums late at night. Violence against women and women's security in slums emerge as recurrent issues.

Another prevalent form of violence in slums was armed violence and gun violence, mostly existing in African and Latin American slums. It led to homicide and the emergence of criminal gangs Palus, Nancy (2013). Typical victims were male slum residents. Violence often led to retaliatory and vigilante violence within the slum. Gang and drug wars were endemic in some slums, predominantly between male residents of slums. The police sometimes participated in gender-based violence against men as well by picking up some men, beating them and putting them in jail. Domestic violence against men also existed in slums, including verbal abuses and even physical violence from households.

Cohen as well as Merton theorized that the cycle of slum violence did not mean slums were inevitably criminogenic, rather in some cases it was frustration against life in slum, and a consequence of denial of opportunity to slum residents to leave the slum. Cohen, (2011) further, crime rates were not uniformly high in world's slums; the highest crime rates in slums were seen

where illicit economy such as drug trafficking, brewing, prostitution and gambling was strong and multiple gangs were fighting for control.

2.10.5 Tanzania

The national strategy for crime prevention must take cognizance of the Millennium Development Goals 01 and all national policies that had a bearing on safety and security. Tanzania had about 63 national policies. The main policies that provide guidance on urban crime prevention include Tanzania Development Vision, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (Mkakatiwa Kukuza Uchumina Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania - MKUKUTA), National Gender Policy of 1999, the National HIV/Aids Policy of 001, the National Environmental Policy of 1997, the National Human Settlements Development Policy (NHSDP) of 000 and several Sector policies. Local government authorities have a responsibility to implement all of the policies.

Peoples Militia Laws, 197 (and Miscellaneous Amendment) Act, 1989 were equally instrumental. The Regional Administration Act No. 19 of 1997 was important in enhancing local autonomy of the local government authorities in relation to the regional and district authorities, The Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act, 1998 was important in addressing crime and violence against women and children while the Land Use Planning Act 007 impacted on the urban built environment which could either deter or facilitate crime.

2.10.6 Zambia

In general, there appeared to be a sufficient policy and legislative framework in Zambia regarding the legalization of unplanned and informal settlements; additionally, both the central and local governments acknowledge the need to recognize and regularize such settlements. The way this regularization presently worked in Zambia was as follows. Currently, the majority of land on which informal settlements were situated was publicly owned. These settlements must be recognized by municipal administrations, regularized and declared by the national government, through the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH), so that occupiers of plots within them can obtain tenure. The Department of Physical Planning and Housing in the MLGH considers regularizing an unplanned/informal settlement if (1) 60 percent or more of the land on which the settlement was located was publicly owned, (2) the settlement had been in existence since 1974, (3) development for which the land was zoned on the development plan was not imminent, and (4) 50 percent or more of the dwelling structures in the settlement were

constructed of conventional materials. Normally, after a settlement is declared an "improvement area," the city council was able to issue 30-year occupancy rights. Most occupants of houses in informal settlements deem this to be an acceptable form of tenure that gave them adequate security. The 30-year occupancy license was renewable.

There did not appear to be a clear policy and strategy as to how to deal with informal or unplanned settlements, and much of the existing legislation needs to be modified and streamlined to ensure that it was relevant and enabling. For example, the National Housing Authority Act, Cap 426, gave the National Housing Authority sole responsibility for managing Zambia's housing portfolio; this approach could be reviewed with an eye toward allowing for private sector competition in the supply of goods and services. Similarly, the 1975 Housing (Statutory and Improvement Areas) Act, Cap 441, had major weaknesses with regard to its restrictions on private sector participation in housing schemes. This Act provides for the control and improvement of housing (statutory housing areas and improvement areas) and was considered the principal legislative document on upgrading regulations; it also provided for the issuance of certificates of title and occupancy licenses, which gave security of tenure. The act precludes other laws from applying to areas of its jurisdiction, however. Amendments were needed to bring the act in line with market-oriented housing delivery mechanisms and to better address the unplanned settlement situation. The Land (Conservation of Titles) Act, Cap 289, also required immediate review to ensure an efficient land administration system.

More recent legislative and policy developments included a National Housing Policy unveiled by the MLGH in 1996, which set forth an ambitious set of objectives, including allocation of at least 15 percent of the national annual budget to housing to support a sustainable housing development program; making serviced land available for housing development and streamlining the land allocation system; streamlining building standards, regulations, and other controls to meet the needs and capabilities of various segments of the population; encouraging the production and use of local and affordable building materials; helping the poor acquire decent shelter through alleviation of affordability problems; fostering housing areas that were functional, healthy, aesthetically pleasant, and environmentally friendly; and preparing a national housing implementation strategy. At present, however, it appeared that few of these objectives were being achieved.

The Department of Physical Planning and Housing within the MLGH was also currently drafting terms of reference to aid in formulating a Peri-Urban Strategy Policy. To date, a Peri-Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy had been developed with UNDP-World Bank assistance, but important issues of access, drainage, solid waste management, community facilities, and land and tenure still needed to be considered.

In Zambia, most of the unplanned settlements are either located near the city center in the proximity of industrial areas or in the outskirts of the city along the major roads. They are situated on areas meant for agriculture and housing development or flood prone areas which were categorized as unsuitable for human habitation. The settlements started as squatter settlements for farm laborers and quarry workers. Gradually the settlements started growing as the workers invited friends and relatives to stay with them. The squatter settlements expanded rapidly after independence as more people migrated to urban areas in search of jobs. The majority of the migrants could not find affordable accommodation in the conventional areas; hence they opted to stay in the squatter settlements. In the space of ten years 25,000 squatter units were built (Richard, 1976) and the settlements they formed have a population of more than a third of the population of Lusaka. Initially squatters were treated as a threat, and there were sporadic attempts to destroy their houses and repeated verbal denigration, but gradually an official attitude of laisser fair emerged. In 1972 a new Government policy towards squatter settlements presented in the Second National Development Plan was published. It stated that, "squatter settlements had to be upgraded instead of being demolished (Carole et al, 1981)".

2.11   Research Gap

Most studies reviewed show various interventions and assessment of the plight of the people in the unplanned settlements in urban areas but nothing has being brought out concerning the issues relating to peace and security in these unplanned settlements which we may also call shanty compounds in Zambia and also referred to as slums in other states.

This research work proposed to bring out the issues surrounding crime, peace and security in these unplanned settlements in Lusaka district of the Lusaka province of Zambia.

This research study would bring out the impact and short comings and strengths involved in the matters to do with peace and security on the slums of Lusaka district. And further to suggest the interventions that could be implemented by the relevant stakeholders.

There had been no researcher that had brought out issues regarding the peace and security in the three shanty compounds namely Kanyama ward 11, Mazyopa and Misisi all of Lusaka district.

2.12 Summary

This chapter has outlined the literature review anchoring on what other scholars, institutions and policies have said and also recognized the value of peace and security in unplanned settlements. The subsequent chapter will outline the methodology to be used in this study.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

This chapter describes the methodology used in this study. The research design, target population, study sample, sampling procedures, research instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis, ethical considerations and a conclusion.

3.2 Research Paradigm

According to Schwandt, (2001), a paradigm is a shared world view that represents the beliefs and values in a discipline and that guides how problems are solved. Davidson and Tolich (2003) also indicated that a paradigm was used in social sciences to describe an entire way of looking at the world. This study was qualitative hence used transformative paradigm which involved the collection, analysis, and interpretation of comprehensive themes and verbatim.

The term transformative paradigm denotes a family of research designs influenced by various philosophies and theories with a common theme of emancipating and transforming communities through group action Mertens, (2009). This paradigm thus leads us to ask certain questions and use appropriate approaches to systematic inquiry known as methodology, that is, how should we study the world? It is with this approach that the researcher tried to understand the reality of peace and security in unplanned settlements through participants' perspectives, upon administering interviews and focus group discussions.

Ontologically, the transformative paradigm adopts the stance that social reality is historically bound and is constantly changing, depending on social, political, cultural and power based factors Neuman, (1998). In the transformative paradigm, the purpose of research is to destroy myth, illusions, and false knowledge and empower people to act to transform society.

3.3 Research Design

This study adopted the Case Study method which enabled a researcher to closely examine the data within a specific context of exploring the nature and systems of unplanned settlements and their implication on peace and security in communities in three selected unplanned settlements in Lusaka district. Recognized as a tool in many social science studies, the role of case study method in research becomes more prominent when issues with regard to education

(Gulsecen&Kubat, 2006), sociology (Grassel&Schirmer, 2006) and community based problems (Johnson, 2006), such as poverty, unemployment, drug addiction, illiteracy, and crime were raised.

In most cases, a case study method selects a small geographical area or a very limited number of individuals as the subjects of study. Case Studies have been used in many different areas of management research including strategy, information systems, innovation and organizational change, reflecting the versatility of the design.

3.4 Research Site

This study was conducted in three unplanned settlements namely Kanyama ward 11, Mazyopa and Msisi all of Lusaka district as the researcher's target area. Most of the informal settlements in this district were located in flat and rocky land while some are located on the mountain slopes. The areas located on flat land had mostly been upgraded. Lusaka being one of the highly populated areas, it was purposively selected for this study for a number of reasons.

3.5 Target Population

Basha and Harter (1980 cited in Djan, 2013) "a population was any set of persons or objects that possessed at least one common characteristic." The term population needed not to be taken in its normal sense when sampling rather it represented the full set of cases from which the sample was chosen (Saunders et al., 2012). Thus, the population from which sample for the study was chosen from the three unplanned settlements specifically Kanyama ward 11, Mazyopa and Msisi of Lusaka district which eventually told about the matters surrounding the crime, peace and security.

The target population for this research study was drawn from the Ministry of Local Government officials, Members of Parliament where the three settlements reside, Lusaka City Council Staff and the Ward Development Committee executives.

It was easier for the researcher to approach the residents of unplanned settlements as the researcher lived in the same district.

3.6 Sample Size

The study adopted Fisher et al, (1983) formula in Mugenda &Mugenda (1999) to determine the sample size of residents in the unplanned settlements to ascertain the security and peace situation.

The sample for this study comprised of 31 participants who were drawn from Ward Development Committees (WDCs), Constituency Office (MP), Lusaka City Council (LCC) and from the Local Government Ministry (LGM). Interviews were conducted with the following; the 3 MPs, 1 from Local Government Ministry and 3 from Lusaka City Council Site Offices and the rest of the 24 from the 3 Ward Development Committees, focus group discussion will be used.

3.7 Sampling Techniques

Sampling could be defined as the "selection of research participants from an entire population, and involved decisions about which people, setting, events, behaviours and or social processes to observe" (Babbie, 1986:163).

An ideal population sample for this study had to include all the stakeholders such as Ward Development Committees (WDCs), Zonal Committees (Community Representatives), Constituency Office (MP), Lusaka City Council (LCC) and from the Local Government Ministry (LGM).

For the purposes of this research study, the study proposed to use purposive sampling which was a non-probability sample that was selected based on characteristics of a population and the objective of the study. Purposive sampling was also known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling. This type of sampling permitted the selection of interviewees whose qualities or experiences indicated an understanding of the phenomena in question, and were therefore valuable. The stakeholders' various experiences and knowledge about the slums' levels of crime, peace and security, and how the situation could be improved. According to Du Plooy (1995:63) the advantage of a purposive sample was that the units selected were qualified to assist in the research. One could ensure that groups found in the population were represented in the sample.

3.8 Instruments of Data Collection

This study used interview guides and focus group discussions. Interview guides contained semi structured questions. Semi-structured interviews were used on, Members of Parliament, Officials from Local Government Ministry and Lusaka City Council Site Offices to collect primary data such as narratives and observations from interviewees concerning unplanned settlement activities which would promote peace in communities.

Focus group discussion was used on the community members through Ward Development Committees involved in all developmental activities to obtain primary data which include narratives and observation of the slum upgrading activities they took part in, their perception towards peace and security activities, and challenges they faced in their efforts to ensure that crime was minimized or curbed.

The above instruments had been chosen because they were the most appropriate for study. The interview schedule was used because of its known advantages of building good rapport, creating a healthy atmosphere in which respondents easily cooperate, answer questions, and clear misapprehension about any aspect of a study (Kumekpor, 2002).

3.9 Data Analysis Techniques

Cohen et al. (2007) claimed that qualitative data analysis included organizing, interpreting the data, constructing the meaning of the data in terms of participants' definitions. This study used qualitative data analysis procedure. Data collected from semi-structured interviews, and focus group discussion was subjected to thematic analysis. In addition, transcription and verbatim or direct quotations were used.

3.10   Ethical Consideration

The researcher strived to pursue respondents consent before administering the interview and assured them of confidentiality of results or the discussion. The study used codes for all transcripts and concealing of names of all respondents. Therefore the study was conducted with respect and concern in the interest of all informants and respondents.

Research ethics was seen as the branch of philosophy that reflected on morally 'good' and morally 'bad' behaviour in scientific research (Dooley, 1984:330). The researcher's identity as a researcher was made known to all participants. All information that was gathered in the focus

groups discussions remained confidential and the participants' anonymity was guaranteed and respected in the research process. The participants were allowed to terminate their participation at any point in the research process.

Sensitive police issues such as police corruption and abuse discrimination were not discussed or exposed in the final research dissertation. The researcher requested permission from the respondents to use a digital recorder during these sessions.

Field notes from the respondents and respondents' observation was later typed on my computer and a password was created to avoid access of the field notes by any intruder. The researcher assured participants to observe to the prescribed University of Zambia code of ethics at all times.

3.11   Limitation of the Study

The study focused on the challenges and matters surrounding the unplanned shanty compounds' levels of crime, peace and security in Kanyama ward 11, Mazyopa and Misisi of Lusaka district of Lusaka province of Zambia.

Some of the anticipated limitations to be encountered during the study included unstructured lining of houses thus made work difficult; limitation to only three settlements of which results could not reflect what was pertaining in other informal settlements; questions were not understood clearly due to the low level of education; the congestion in the slum areas and lack of proper roads or paths made it hard to navigate through the area; the residents were unwilling to offer information for fear of selling out their children, neighbors and relatives; the potential respondents requested bribes for them to offer data and information concerning the situation obtaining with regard to peace and security and; some respondent were not just willing to give out information or claimed to be busy due to fear of the unknown.

3.12   Summary

The methodology used in this study has been discussed. The chapter discussed the research design, target population, study sample, sampling procedure, data collection procedure, data analysis, ethical considerations and the limitation of the study. Further in the next chapter, the findings from the study will be presented.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION

4.1 Overview

This chapter presents the research findings on the research topic; Exploring systems and nature of unplanned settlements: Implications on peace and security in the community. Interviews were conducted in Lusaka district. Data from interviews was recorded and transcribed for analysis to generate emerging themes which were interpreted and used in the light of the objectives of this study. Some except of the interviews were transcribed as verbatim and report reported directly in this study. Essentially, the results were presented using a thematic approach following the research questions. The research questions were:-

1. What is the prevalence of unplanned settlements and their implications on peace and security in the community?

2. What factors are contributing to unplanned settlements in communities of Lusaka district?

3. What challenges are associated with unplanned settlements in these selected communities?

4. What solutions could be recommended to address the challenge of unplanned settlements in the community?

Table 4.1 shows the characteristics of respondents who participated in the research.

Characteristics of Respondents

Group	Gender		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Lusaka City Council Staff	1	2	3
Members of Parliament	1	2	3
Local Government Official	1	-	1
Focus Group Discussions: -			
Misisi	3	5	8
Mazyopa	6	2	8

Kanyama Ward 11	5	3	8
Total	**17**	**14**	**31**

Gender of all respondents was taken note of by the researcher before any engagement was conducted. The gender distribution of respondents was as displayed in table 4.1. Out of the sample of 31; 17 were male and 14 were female.

4.2 Participants reflection on the prevalence of unplanned settlements

According to objective 1, the study sought to establish what the prevalence of unplanned settlements and their implications on peace and security in the community is. The following were the themes that were generated:-

4.2.1   Lack of Policies and Law Enforcement

According to the study, there were no clear policies to deter the mushrooming of unplanned settlements in Lusaka district. The study further showed that the three unplanned settlements had inadequate or no Police Services to assist in maintaining peace and security in their communities. With regards to this,

One of the respondents from Kanyama Ward 11 Development Committee had this to say;

> *"Crime rate is high especially theft and murder due to lack or inadequate Police Posts and failure enforce laws by the Council".*

Another respondents, a Member of Parliament for Chawama Constituency said;
> *"Lack of urbanization policy in place has caused the rise in unplanned settlements in Lusaka district".*

Another respondent from Lusaka City Council staff from Ngombe site office said;

> *"Lack of council presence in Mazyopa has caused high levels of lawlessness and lack service provision since it has not yet been legalized".*

However, it should be noted that there are other pieces of law that the study could not have reviewed at the time of the research, but as stated above, the most outstanding issue was that of policy and law enforcement.

4.2.2 Prominent factors contributing to Unplanned Settlements

The second objective of this study sought to investigate factors contributing to unplanned settlements in communities of Lusaka district, and the following were the themes that emerged:-

4.2.2.1 In search of Basic Services

It was also shown from the study that, most of the slum dwellers migrated to the city in search of basic services and social amenities that are only found in urban areas.

One of the respondents from Misisi compound said;

"We come to live here to look for jobs because it is near town, one does not need transport to get town and due to poverty levels which are too prominent in rural areas, so we come to look for bread and butter".

4.2.2.2 Easy Access to Plots

Some respondents in study reviewed that, there was easy access of plots and less or no formalities when building structures in unplanned settlements.

One of the respondents from Mazyopa community said;

"Land is mostly cheaper in unplanned areas compared to planned areas and usually there are no bills required to pay and no building standards are required".

Another respondent from Kanyama community said;

"It is quicker to access plots here in compounds, there is no need for surveyors and subdivisions are easier and quicker".

A Member of Parliament from Mandevu said;

"There was inadequate land in Lusaka to offer to people and this result into illegal subdivisions and that political carders usually take advantage of being in power, hence, tend to allocate land to their patrons".

It is worth noting that the above challenges were the most prominent ones among all groups interviewed and that they may not depict the situation in all unplanned settlements in Lusaka district.

4.2.3 Challenges with Unplanned Settlements

The third objective, the study sought to identify challenges associated with unplanned settlements in the three selected communities. The following were the themes that were generated:-

4.2.3.1 Lack of Social Services

According to the results, most participants seemed to know that unplanned settlements lacked essential basic needs and social services. The results further showed that there was either some minimal provision or completely no provision at all.

One of the respondents from the Ministry of Local Government said;

"About 70% of Lusaka's population resides in unplanned settlements, posing a very huge challenge that would result in disease burden, leading to high mortality rates. Most of the houses have no proper ventilation and there is poor sanitation".

Another respondent from Lusaka City Council, Chawama Site Office said;

"Lack of Police Posts and other public infrastructure such as street lights poses to insecurity to locals, especially in the night when it is dark".

4.2.3.2 Inadequate Police Facilities

The results also showed that there was a serious absence of the Police in these settlements, a situation that led to high crime rate and lawlessness.

One respondent from Lusaka Kanyama compound said;

> *"In some areas there is a police post but the challenge has been inadequate man power and lack of transport to follow up criminal cases".*

Another respondent from Misisi compound said;

> *"Unplanned settlements had become hiding places for criminals due to their nature of lawlessness and criminal activities were so rampant especially in rain season".*

A respondent from Lusaka City Council Chawama Site Office said;

> *"An influx of bars and taverns has hugely contributed to crime levels in unplanned settlements of Lusaka district".*

For the purpose of this study, the above challenges were outlined by the respondents as stated above. Suffice to mention that, other than these challenges, there could be more others that this study might not have covered.

4.2.4   Solutions to challenges of Unplanned Settlements

The fourth objective sought to recommend possible solutions to the challenges in the community. The following were the themes that emerged:-

4.2.4.1 Legalization of Settlements

According to the respondents, the solution to all challenges they face lies in the construction of facilities and constitution of local committees that would help in governing their settlements. The results clearly showed that the absence of police posts, regulations and other essential social services was the reason for the lawlessness exhibited in the community.

One of the respondents from Mazyopa compound said;

> *"Ministry of Local Government and Lusaka City Council should complete the legalization of the unplanned settlements and construction of Police Posts using Constituency Development Fund".*

4.2.4.2 Construction of Police facilities

The study showed that there was urgent need to have to have more Police Posts constructed in these settlements and to reinforce manpower where they existed.

An official from the Local Government Ministry said;

> *"The construction of Police Posts by the government should be prioritized in all unplanned settlements and establishment of WDCs and neighborhood watch committees should be enhanced to help curb crime".*

Another respondent from LCC Kanyama Site Office said;

> *"There should be collaboration among all stakeholders in the settlements on issues of peace and security and also community engagement should be enhanced".*

4.2.4.3 Service Provision

It was also shown that the provision of services was a general concern by all respondents in unplanned settlements.

One of the respondents from Misisi community said;

> *"All local development agencies in these settlements should ensure that they provide services according to their mandate".*

Some respondents in the study also revealed that service provision was a critical aspect in unplanned settlements, but wondered why their communities had no social services.

4.3 Summary

Based on the four research questions of this study, the above findings were arrived at from the collected data. The findings revealed that, there was much work to be done in order to achieve peace and security in unplanned settlements. Further, the data revealed that the absence of police posts and inadequate man was critical to peace and security of unplanned settlements.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION

5.1 Overview

In this chapter, the findings on the nature and systems of three selected unplanned settlements of Lusaka district will be discussed, using themes that emerged during data collection with reference to interviews and focus group discussions conducted.

5.2 Characteristics of Respondents

The respondents were all well represented by both men and women, especially under the focus group discussions. This was good, in that it gave the researcher an idea of what people of both gender knew about issues of peace and security in communities. All respondents were able to define what unplanned settlements are and the various challenges that come with such areas. In one way or the other, they all did criticize government agencies for lack of policies and law enforcement to that effect.

5.3 Participants reflection on the prevalence of unplanned settlements

According to the findings from both the interviews and focus group discussions, the results suggested that Informal settlements were areas which have no basic services, mostly highly populated where people find and occupy without any permission from local authorities. These areas were sometimes farms or open Council spaces that political carders took advantage of to allocate to their patrons. They are settlements which are illegally occupied with no legal boundaries and documents to show case ownership.

However, the findings from the focus group discussion suggested that despite residents knowing the disadvantages of the these informal settlements, they still had no any other option but to continue living in such areas due to easy accessibility to the central business district. The implication here is that the more people migrated to informal settlements, the more challenges they encountered in areas such as peace and security, access to water and sanitation, lack of social services, etc.

This finding is worrying in that many people tend to surfer from crime, diseases, illiteracy and eventually some may even lose lives. According to UN Habitat Working Paper 2003; Global Report on Human Settlement Revised, (2010), overwhelming evidence suggest that, a well-administered slum upgrading, has significant linkages with the socio-economic well-being of the

poor in every society. It can help in combating crime, security, poverty and vulnerability, achieving sustainable human development, and promoting environmental sustainability.

Some of the respondents may not have known the important values of peace and security as they participated in this research activity, but ultimately they ended up appreciating the knowledge.

5.3 Prevalence of unplanned Settlements

Since most slums in Lusaka district have few or no police posts in place, crime is an order of the day. Criminal activities such as theft, sexual harassment, gender based violence and vandalism are most prominent in unplanned settlements. Slums are also said to be hiding places for thieves who terrorize neighboring conventional areas. The influx of bars and taverns in slums have contributed to criminal activities so much that even school dropouts are on the increase in these areas. Lack of the presence of the development actors such as the Local Authority has largely contributed to peace and security impediment in slums. If only infrastructure such as street lights could be provided by the Local Authority, it could lessen crime.

"Kanyama is the largest informal settlement in Lusaka which needs to have more than one   Police Post with adequate manpower in order to curb crime".

According to the findings, the inadequacy or absence of Police posts has enormously contributed to the impediment of peace and security in informal settlements, resulting into high prevalence rate. The findings further revealed that by nature slums are hiding places for criminals that mostly terrorize vulnerable neighboring conventional areas, causing the obstruction of peace. Bars and taverns were also found to be contributing to the high rate of crime, sexual harassment, gender based violence and theft. Crimes were major impediments to development. From the findings, it was clear that urban violence had eroded the social capital of the poor and insecurity mainly affects the poor more intensively. According to Mukhija, (2010), Urban safety and security should be placed within the wider concern for human security, which has been increasingly recognized by the international community in recent years. This concern specifically focuses on the security of people in highly populated areas such as informal settlements and not states. The findings further revealed that, there was need for the government to come up with good policies to avoid creation of more slums in the district.

On the other hand, while UN-Habitat reports some slums are more exposed to crimes with higher crime rates for instance, the traditional inner-city slums, crime is not the direct resultant of block

layout in many slums. Rather crime is one of the symptoms of slum dwelling; thus slums consist of more victims than criminals. Consequently, slums in all do not have consistently high crime rates; slums have the worst crime rates in sectors maintaining influence of illicit economy, such as drug trafficking, brewing, prostitution and gambling. Often in such circumstance, multiple gangs fight for control over revenue, thereby leading to peace and security impediment.

Additionally, there is also much need for the Local Authority to invest in infrastructure development so as to deter would be crime conducted during late hours of the night. Other than Police posts, street lighting would be most ideal to curb crime.

5.4 Prominent factors contributing to Unplanned Settlements

Lusaka is one of the most urbanized cities in the world, it has a growth rate of 4.2% and it has no Urbanization Policy in place, hence pausing a huge challenge to local development actors like the Local Authority. According to respondents, many people moved to Lusaka in search of jobs and several other social amenities and eventually found themselves into these unplanned settlements where land was relatively cheaper compared to conventional or planned areas. And it seemed much of the sensitization had not been conducted on the dangers of living in such areas, resulting into continuous mushrooming of unplanned settlements. The long process of land acquisition in conventional areas had also contributed to the mushrooming of slums. In unplanned settlements land was easier to acquire, usually acquired through Chairmen and or political cardres.

> *"We are fully aware that these settlements we have live in are illegal and have we no proper documentation to our properties, but this is the only place we can afford cheap plots and accommodation".*

From the research findings, it was clear that the mushrooming of unplanned settlements were widely acknowledged by all participants. Additionally, results showed that the attributing factors to the mushrooming of unplanned settlements had been the high growth rate of 4.2% per annum, which led to urbanization increase. It is factual that people migrate for the purpose of job hunting and in search of other social amenities that are found in urban areas.

According to UNHABITAT, (2003) and Payne and Majale, (2004), characteristics of informal settlements include: (i) lack of secure tenure; (ii) housing that contradicts city by-laws; (iii) housing built on land not owned by the housing owner; (iv) lack or inadequate access to basic public services; (v) substandard housing and inadequate building structures; (vi) illegal subdivision of buildings; (vii) poverty, criminality and social exclusion; and (viii)unhealthy living conditions and hazardous locations, which poses a negative impact to human life.

5.5 Challenges with Unplanned Settlements

Unplanned settlements by nature lack social amenities and service provision. The housing infrastructure is of substandard, poor sanitation and lack of water reticulation in most cases, ending up using water from shallow wells, causing. Public services such as; health centers, schools, markets, public transport, roads and drainages are a serious challenge in informal settlements. Lack of Police posts also poses a serious challenge in almost all unplanned settlements of Lusaka district.

> *"We lack social services here in Mazyopa, the Council does not collect waste and there is no Police Post to help in reducing crime".*

The findings therefore, revealed that lack of service provision and social amenities poses a huge challenge in most informal settlements of Lusaka district. There were no public services in place due to the nature of settlements they are, making settlers to cover long distances in search of services such as clinics, schools, water, etc. Gordon Hughes, (1998), concludes that the security of urban informal settlement has become a serious issue for the government and organizations in in almost all slums in developing countries. This is due to an increasing level of rural urban migration that has resulted to the emergence of slums in cities and towns in Zambia which have brought about antisocial behaviour.

According to Vivian F. et al, (2003), Women in slums are at greater risk of physical and violence. Factors such as unemployment that lead to insufficient resources in the household can increase marital stress and therefore exacerbate domestic violence. Slums are often non-secured areas and women often risk sexual violence when they walk alone in slums late at night. Violence against women and women's security in slums emerge as recurrent issues. Regarding

peace, there is no doubt that both armed conflict and broader forms of violence undermine human wellbeing and reduce the ability of societies to achieve development (Collier et al (2003), Gates et al (2012), Brinkman (2103), Hoeffler and Fearon (2014).

(UNDP 2010; WHO 2002) suggests that a wide spectrum of interventions aims to promote protective factors and reduce risk factors affecting youth need to be implored in most unplanned settlements. Interventions most successful at reducing gang violence and recidivism use multi-faceted strategies. In addition to enforcement, they include activities oriented towards protection and risk reduction; community involvement in creating, validating, and implementing strategies; strong mayoral leadership; and reliable monitoring and evaluation capacities, as well as regular communication (Jutersonke et al. 2009).

5.6 Solutions to challenges of Unplanned Settlements

Most informal settlements are currently in a process of legalization by the Local Government Ministry through the Local Authority, of which most of the areas have started constructing Police Posts and the establishment of site offices by the Local Authority. Formation of neighbourhood watch groups and know your neighbor committees could help to keep check of who is doing what in the neighbourhood, thereby enhancing peace and security in informal settlements. Slum upgrading programs and the National Titling Program are some of the programs that have been earmarked to enhance peace and security in informal settlements.

> *"The government through the council needs to come up with policies to prevent the mushrooming of unplanned settlements in Lusaka district".*

The findings therefore suggested that if all strategies were put in place, peace and security could prevail in all slums. Currently there are a number of committees at local level that are working to ensure peace and security in communities. According to the findings, almost all the informal settlements have neighborhood watch groups who supplement the Zambia Police efforts to maintain peace and security. Construction of street lights is also underway using the Constituency Development Fund. Further, the government through the Local Authority is currently conducting slum upgrading activities with the help of Non-governmental Organizations

such as Un-Habitat. Ministry of lands has also come up with the National Titling program to ensure that settlers have ownership documents of their properties.

In general, there appears to be a sufficient policy and legislative framework in Zambia regarding the legalization of unplanned and informal settlements. These settlements must be recognized by municipal administrations, regularized and declared by the national government, through the Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH), so that occupiers of plots within them can obtain tenure.

5.7 Summary

The discussion in this chapter revealed a lot of challenges that the community in unplanned settlements faced. The most prominent challenge being lack of social services and the absence of police services which lead to violence, crime and lawlessness. However, strategies and suggestions on how to mitigate challenges are submitted in the next chapter.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Overview

This chapter looks at the conclusion which gives a summary of the whole research work carried out. The chapter ends by giving recommendations made.

6.2 Conclusion

The following summary highlights the key findings of the study. The study's overall objective was to explore systems and the nature of unplanned settlements in Lusaka district. The study finds that there is considerable engagement with issues of urbanization, urban poverty and urban violence by other social sectors. Much is known on the scale and distribution of urban growth, as well as on the character or urban impoverishment and inequality. There is also considerable research being conducted on the real and perceived costs and consequences of urban violence across a range of low- and medium-income settings.

The study further revealed that, governance issues were critical, and in particular urban security sector governance, which is a critical feature of violence prevention and reduction efforts in unplanned settlements. The other concern was that many initiatives to promote urban safety were lacking for an effective system of urban governance.

Therefore, it is recommended that a key tenet of urban governance which promotes the interaction of local residents and associations with public institutions should be established in the three unplanned settlements. This is important for ensuring local buy-in to action plans and the long-term success of interventions. Where such interaction is lacking, security-focused interventions can incite new violent outbursts due to poorly articulated strategies, badly managed interventions and unfulfilled expectations by the community.

Unplanned settlements are an obvious entry point for developing pro-poor and anti-violence campaigns because they offer the potential for scalability in ways that more dispersed population settlements do not. Hence, more knowledge is needed on what works and why and how other collaborating partners can support these efforts. It is hoped that this study, will generate far-reaching answers to these questions outlined therein.

6.3 Recommendations

The findings of this research have highlighted some of the recommendations which might be taken into consideration in order to enhance peace and security in unplanned settlements.

a. Since this study has established that there is less done to upgrade settlement, there is need to accelerate the slum upgrading process in order to take social services such as police poste, schools and clinics to all the legalized slums, thereby enhancing peace and security.

b. Since the study reviewed rampant mushrooming of unplanned settlement, the government through the Local Authority should enforce laws to stop the mushrooming of unplanned settlements and this could be implemented by coming up with policies such as urbanization policy to regulate the trend.

c. From Literature Review, the study established that, the increasing of the informal settlements was a physical manifestation of the widespread poverty that makes people to migrate in search of jobs. Therefore there is need to put up strategies to reduce levels of poverty and unemployment.

6.4 Suggestions for Further Research

The researcher suggests that similar studies should be carried out to include the aspect of promoting peace and security in informal settlements

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LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: INTERVIEW GUIDES

Appendix A: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE CONSTITUENCY OFFICES (MP)

Opening protocols (Tell me a little about yourself)

1. How would you describe unplanned settlements?

2. What type of unplanned settlements are in your constituency?

3. What factors have contributed to the mushrooming of slums in your constituency?

4. How do you rate the observance of peace and security in your community?

5. How do you rate the impact of slums on crime,peace and security?

6. What legislation have you put up as law makers to help foster peace and security in slums?

7. What new strategies have you put up to deal with crime, peace and security in your community?

Appendix B: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE LUSAKA CITY COUNCIL STAFF

Tell me a bit about yourself

1. How long have you been with the Lusaka City Council?

2. What are your current duties at Lusaka City Council?

3. How do you define unplanned settlements?

4. What factors have made these unplanned settlements to rise?

5. How do you rate service provision like security and law enforcement in this community?

6. What strategies have the local authority put in place to ensure law and order is enforced in this community?

Appendix C: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRY OFFICIAL

Tell me a bit about yourself

1. How long have you been with the Ministry of Local Government?

2. What are your current duties in the Ministry?

3. How do you defineunplanned settlements?

4. What is the current population of slum dwellers in Lusaka district?

5. How do you rate the crime, peace and security prevention infrastructure in these communities?

6. How do you intend to curb crime and violence these slums?

7. Identify challenges that are associated with unplanned settlements in line with crime,peace and security.

8. What measures have you put in place aimed at addressing unplanned settlements in order to create peace and security?

APPENDIX II

Appendix D: **FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION - GUIDE FOR THE WARD DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES (WDCs)**

Once the usual conversations of introductions and ice breaking

1. How do you define unplanned settlements?

2. What factors have contributed to the rise in this shanty compound?

3. How are the levels of crime in your community?

4. From your own perspective what is the connection between unplanned settlements and crime and security?

5. What strategies have your committee put in place to help foster peace and security in your community?