

**COMMUNITY POLICING AND SECURITY IN KENYA: CASE STUDY OF  
NGONG' SUB-COUNTY, 2003-2013**

**BY**

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**THIS PROJECT IS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN  
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**DECEMBER, 2017**

**DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this is my original work, and has not been submitted for the purpose of award of a degree in any other University.

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## **DEDICATION**

This project is sincerely dedicated to my both late parents Nashon Okech and Ludia Okech for their love for education. Then, also to my wife Cathy and my children Christine and Martin for their understanding during the period of my studies.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

First, at a personal/spiritual level, I acknowledge the divine grace of the Almighty God in blessing me with courage, strength and determination in undertaking this exercise at time when I was undergoing personal tribulations due to physical injury. Secondly, I would like to acknowledge the valuable support given to me by my supervisors Prof. Vincent Simiyu and Dr. Herbert Amatsimbi Misigo. They both patiently offered me unwavering support and assistance that led to successful completion of this research. Both of you offered professional guidance that has enabled me produce this document. Your kindness and humility is worth emulating.

I thank all the lecturers in the Department of History and Archeology for their academic commitment, and for offering me professional academic knowledge in the various fields that I studied during my M.A course. Finally, I acknowledge my classmates for the time-shared and the teamwork and spirit that have seen us through this course. lastly all those who stood with me during my sickness.

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

KIPPRA	Kenya Institute of Public Research and Analysis
CPO	Community Policing Officer
UK	United Kingdom
CPC	County Police Commanders
CP	Community Policing
BAC	Business against Crime
BIPP	Business Initiative for Professional Policing
IMC	Indian Merchants Chamber of Commerce
IPOA	Independent Police Oversight Authority
HRC	Human Rights Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CLEEN	Center for Law Enforcement Education
IPRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
AI	Amnesty International
PSC	Public Security Sector
SRIC	Security Research and Information Center
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
NPS	National Police Service

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

This section defines concepts used in this study with specific contextual emphasis from the looking glass of their applicability herein.

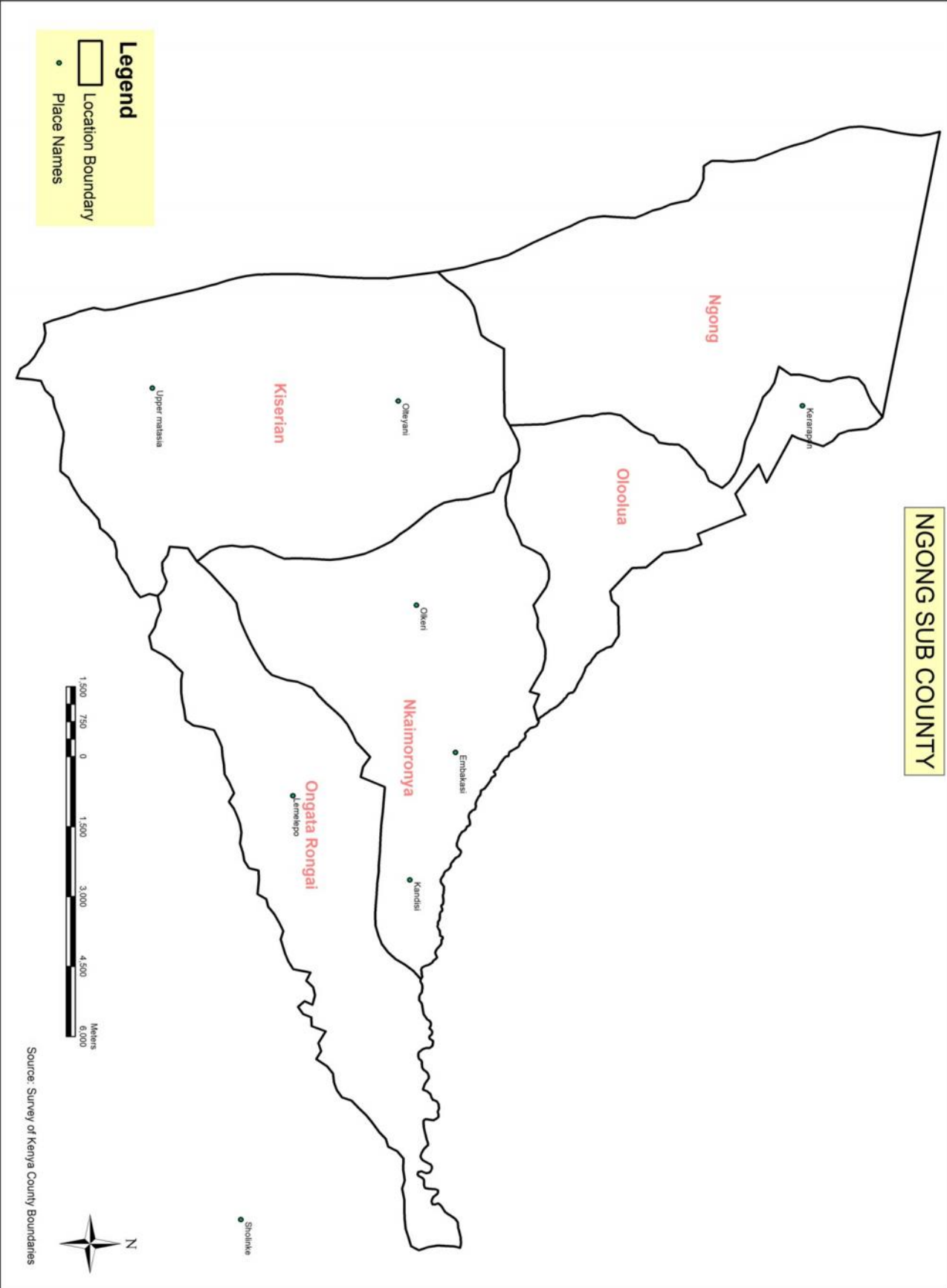
**Community Policing:** Within this study, the concept “Community Policing” refers to a special arrangement between the police and the members of the public upon which localized and participatory community-based collaborative action is used, with the aim of better securing neighborhoods and enhancing the general well-being of the country. It was formally adopted and introduced in Kenya in April 2005.

**Security:** Traditionally, the term “security” was understood in military-strategic terms; in which a country and its people were generally considered to be secure if they were free from attack and physical harm. In this study, “security” is used in this classical context; but further broadened to subsume other contemporary ingredients that make-up the security of a country. These include (but not restricted to) personal security, communal security, environmental security and gender security among other society-specific issues that affect our communities on a day-to-day basis.

**Nyumba Kumi:** This a term used to refer about knowing your entire neighbors and any new arrivals within the neighborhood.

**District Collector:** This was tax collector during colonial period.

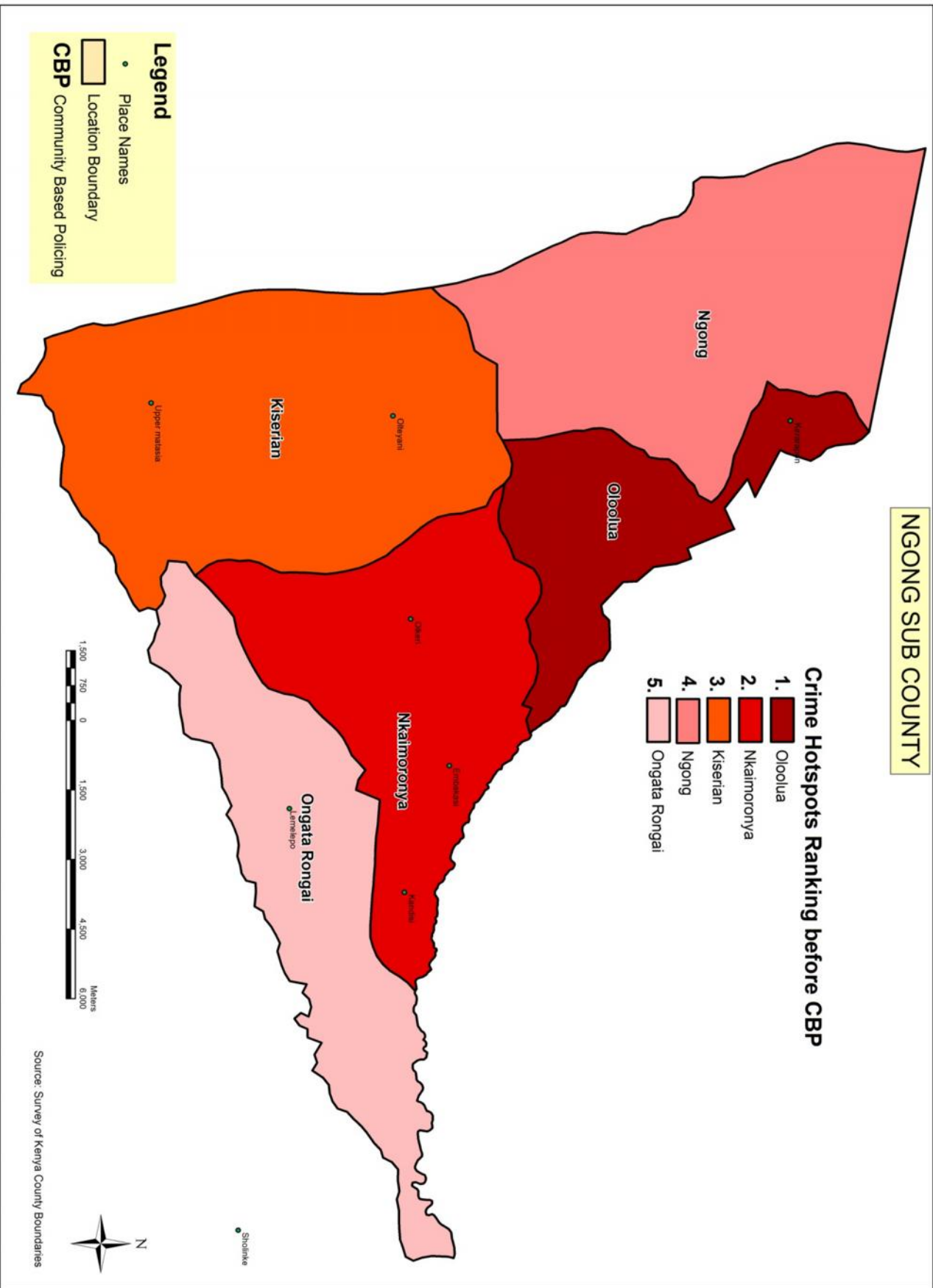
**NGONG SUB COUNTY**



**Legend**

- Location Boundary
- Place Names

# NGONG SUB COUNTY







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## **ABSTRACT**

Derivative practices over various places in the world shows that Community Based Policing (CBP) programs have enhanced increase in interaction of police and members of community and as such reducing incidences of insecurity, crime and other related social disorders. A critical look at the existing research on the CBP program-reduction of incidences of insecurity nexus however shows that the studies are far from conclusive on the role the program play in reducing insecurity in various places in Kenya. It is within this context, that this study assessed the impact of CBP program in insecurity reduction in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013. The study found out that the introduction of CBP program in Ngong Sub County had effect on insecurity reduction in the area. The study also within the broad framework assessed and analyzed some of the challenges that hindered successful implementation of CBP program in the area of study. This is in cognizant that relative little attention is devoted scholarly in examining some of the challenges that are faced during implementation of the program in Kenya. The study exploited literature on previous studies on the impact of CBP program in other places for the purpose of getting a clear picture and some clarity on the same in the study area. Simple random sampling and purposive sampling were used to collect data. Representative sample of 180 respondents from five main locations in Ngong Sub County was drawn. The sample was composed of some residents of the area, some members of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and some members of security agencies. Using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) during analysis, the study employed descriptive and inferential statistics. In focusing on the case study of the area, the study broadens the existing scholarship on the linkages between CBP program and security in Kenya. Exploring the linkages between CBP program and security is furthermore critical in formulation of appropriate interventions to counter crime and insecurity problems in the country and beyond. The study recommended that CBP program should be strengthened through increasing budgetary allocation and involving all major stakeholders in policing matters in community.



## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Efficient provision of security and enforcement of the law by police service and other related security agencies are essential ingredients in maintaining peace in Kenya. There are however a high number of cases of deterioration of security in the country for the last two decades. It is within this context, that this study specifically assessed the nexus between introduction of CBP program in Ngong Sub-County and reduction of incidences of insecurity in the area from 2003 to 2013. Among other things, this has made the institution of police to somehow unable to sufficiently guarantee security to the public and their property. Inadequate resources, widespread incompetence among law enforcers and other personnel within the criminal justice system and systemic corruption in the police service have been cited as some of the main factors that contribute towards increase in insecurity incidences in the country. In its intent to reduce crime in the country, the Kenyan government therefore found it important to bring on board members of the public and other stakeholders through the introduction of Community Based Policing (CBP) program.

The importance of introducing CBP program in Kenya is for example well captured in a Government of Kenya (GoK) policy paper entitled; *4th Draft Guidelines on Community Policing*.

Derivative practices over various places in the world shows that CBP program has enhanced increase in interaction of police and members of community and as such reducing incidences of crime, insecurity and other related social disorders. The study also within the broad framework assessed and analyzed some of the challenges that hindered successful implementation of CBP program in the area of study.

As parallel to traditional abrasive form of policing, CBP program is increasingly favored by various policy makers in the world. Assessing the impact of the program in United States of America (USA), Michael D. Reisig for example argues that the program is instrumental in the sense that it promotes security and reduces incidences of crime in the country.

Proper policing as it can be deduced from Reising's seminal work is not preserve of states security agencies, rather, the public or community members must be an integral part of the policing process for it to succeed. This simply means that members of the public are involved in every stage of community policing that include; planning, implementation and assessment of feedback.

Arguing alongside Reising's, Koch, B and T. Bennett also see community policing from a perspective upon which police work together with members of the public for the purpose of determining operational policy and if possible solving local problems.<sup>1</sup> This was also a point that was emphasized and pointed out in the 2015 Kenyan policy paper; *4<sup>th</sup> Guidelines for Implementation of Community Policing-Nyumba Kumi Usalama wa Msingi* that, "The main goal of Community Policing are: elimination of the fear of crime and social disorder, through joint problem solving; and, prevention of crime."<sup>2</sup> Among other things, this statement locate itself within the overall of the philosophy of Sir Robert Peel that lucidly and insightfully demonstrated how cooperation between police and members of the public can be used to drastically reduce crime within society.

The philosophical intent of establishing the community-policing program according to A.C. German is based on the notion that police force and members of the public will work well together in preventing crime and solving problems within their neighborhood.<sup>3</sup> But there was a benign neglect of the core shared police-public responsibility of reducing crime in Kenya as it has been pointed out at the beginning of this chapter. This means crime and incidences of insecurity were widespread in various areas in the country as will be evidenced in Chapter Two and Three of this study. In this case, the intention of establishing the CBP program in the country was to prevent crime before happening as well as reducing incidences of insecurity. This practice in accordance to Alex Njenga

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<sup>1</sup> Bertus, R.F. (1996). *The Use and Effectiveness of Community Policing in a Democracy: Policing in Central and Eastern Europe: Comparing Firsthand Knowledge with Experience from the West*. College of Police and Security Studies: Slovenia. See also, Marks, M., Shearing, C., & Wood, J. (2009). "Who Should the Police Be? Finding a New Narrative for Community Policing in South Africa", *Police Practice and Research*, Vol. 10. No. 1, p. 145.

<sup>2</sup>Republic of Kenya. (2015). *Draft Guidelines for Implementation of Community Policing-Nyumba Kumi Usalama wa Msingi*. Government Printer: Nairobi, p. 2.

<sup>3</sup>Germann, A. C. (1969). "Community Policing: An Assessment." *The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*, Vol. 60. No. 1, pp. 89-96.

Kabia was a radical shift from the traditional reactive model of policing to proactive policing (modern model of community of policing).<sup>4</sup>

Turning briefly towards the Kenyan history and the function of the institution of the police shows it had been marked by a higher level of corruption, incompetence and poor training since its establishment by the colonial government.<sup>5</sup> This is irrespective of the fact that the institution is largely mandated to prevent crime and protect property in the country. It is due to this that highly empirical research studies by scholars such as Mutuma Ruteere and Marie-Emmanuele Pommerole doubted and questioned effectiveness of CBP program in controlling crime and reducing insecurity in Nairobi County.<sup>6</sup> Such an assessment by Ruteere and Pommerole is however in total contrast to the prevailing findings of this study that shows the CBP program-reduction of insecurity nexus in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013.

The institution of the Kenyan police has often being perceived by citizens as an instrument that is used by political class and ruling regime to intimidate, punish as well as force them to subscribe to certain ideologies. Equally, many citizens feel that personnel working in the institution offer protection to people in government and few elites most of the time. The question one can ask here is whether police is supposed to serve all citizenry in accordance to their motto *Utumishi Kwa Wote* (Service to All) or few individuals?

A number of theories such as broken windows theory, disorganization theory, rational choice theory, institutional approach theory, social resource theory, among others, are mainly rooted on the premise that police should focus on reducing social disorders through cooperation with the members of the public. The analysis of this study is however being framed within the broader Kam C. Wong's Mass Line Policing model.<sup>7</sup> This does not mean Wong's model is hegemonic reign over other paradigms or is the most efficient way of advancing argument for the need of police-public cooperation and

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<sup>4</sup>Kabia, A. N. (2009). *The Role of Community Policing in Containing Crime: A Case Study of Ruai Division, Nairobi, Kenya.* Unpublished Undergraduate Project: Kenyatta University.

<sup>5</sup>More details on the history and evolution of the institution of the Kenyan police is provided in Chapter Two of this study.

<sup>6</sup>Ruteere, M, & Pammerolle, M. (2003). "Democratizing Security or Decentralizing Repression? The Ambiguities of Community Policing in Kenya." *African Affairs*, Vol. 102. No 409, pp. 587-604.

<sup>7</sup>Wong, K. C. (2009). *Chinese Policing: History and Reform*. Peter Lang: New York.

reduction of incidences of crime. But significantly, Wong's (model) confined thinking is used in this study to provide significant and systematic argument on the importance of promoting CBP program as strategy of reducing crime in Ngong Sub County.

Qualitative and quantitative mixed methods of research were used in this study. It was found out after content analysis of primary data and through using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics data analysis that the introduction of CBP program was intrinsically interwoven with reduction of incidences of insecurity and crime in Ngong Sub County. As seen later in this chapter, inferential statistics included dependent and paired t-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), multiple regression analysis, Pearson, and Spearman's correlation coefficient.

## **1.2 Statement of the Research Problem**

While the existing literature by various scholars provide comprehensive information on the salient role CBP programs have played in reducing crime, social disorder and insecurity in various places in the world, little empirical research have been conducted generally in Kenya and in particular in Ngong Sub County. Overall, quantitative research, qualitative research and mixed methods of research conducted on the effect of CBP program in reducing incidences of crime and insecurity in Kenya is therefore inadequate. A fresh look is in this end needed for the purpose of filling the gaps existing in literature as well as informing policies in the country. To achieve this, the fundamental questions this study attempted to answer were the following: What was the impact of introducing CBP program in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013?

Other scholars have equally conducted studies on either effectiveness of CBP program or lack of it in some few places in the country.<sup>8</sup> Historically, however, there has been limited academic attention paid to examine the role CBP program played in reducing crime in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013. The existing literature was mainly geared towards showing how members of the police were violating human rights as well as the increase of insecurity in the country. Musambayi Katumanga and Lionel Cliffe for

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<sup>8</sup>For more details, see for example, Gitau, J. (2017). "Strengthening Community Policing in Kenya: Options and Recommendations, *Policy Brief No. 2. May 2017*, pp. 1-8. See also, Ruteere, M, & Pammerolle, M. (2003). "Democratizing Security or Decentralizing Repression? The Ambiguities of Community Policing in Kenya." *African Affairs*, Vol. 102. No 409, pp. 587-604.

example stress that Nairobi is under siege of criminal armed gangs.<sup>9</sup> As such not examining the efficacy of CBP program in controlling crime in Nairobi, Ngong Sub County and country at large.

This is given the general notion among various people that, problem solving is the cornerstone of policing in various places in the world, Ngong Sub County included. The population of the area is about three hundred thousand people. Coupled with the high rate of unemployment, close proximity to Nairobi and few numbers of police officers, crime patterns are likely to become complex and unpredictable. As such, empirical research focusing specifically on whether introduction of CBP program in the area of study was directly connected to reduction of incidences of insecurity and rate of crime was essential.

### **1.2.1 General Objective of the Study**

This study examined the nexus between Community Based Policing (CBP) program and reduction of insecurity in Ngong Sub County. The study therefore hinged on the premises that CBP program should be embraced earnestly due to its great reduction of insecurity in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013.

### **1.2.2 Specific Objective of the Study**

The aim of this study is to examine the following objectives:

- i. Examine the purpose of establishing Community Based Policing program in Kenya.
- ii. Identify the major components of Community Policing Based program.
- iii. Assess the impact of Community Based Policing program in crime reduction in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013.
- iv. Identify the challenges Community Based Policing program faced in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013.

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<sup>9</sup>Katumba, M. (2005). "A City under Siege: Banditry and Modes of Accumulations in Nairobi, 1991-2004." *Review of African Political Economy*, Vol. 32. No. 106, pp. 505-520.

### **1.3 Justification of the Study**

As an integral part of the wider security measures, the primary intention of establishment of CBP program was geared toward promoting security and reducing rate of crime in Ngong Sub County. The main justification was that in the year 2003 was the year H.E the President Mwai Kibaki launched the CBP program in Kenya while 2013 marked the year when my study ended. The proximity of the study area to Nairobi, the presence of forested areas and specifically the Ngong forest and the good infrastructure that provide trans-national linkage especially between Ngong and Tanzania are some of the factors attributed to the increase of insecurity in the area. In conducting the study competently, the findings will thus assist in changing the institution of the police in Kenya from the centralized and bureaucratic to a decentralized and open model to the members of the public. In so doing, they will be a great improvement of service offered by the police to the public.

The study findings will contribute to the general body of knowledge on community policing and public-police partnership in Third World countries, Kenya specifically. Similarly, policy makers, security practitioners and agencies, state as well as non-state actors, could adopt the study findings for the purpose of strengthening CBP program and other peace building mechanisms that area geared towards promoting security and reducing crime rate in the country.

### **1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Study**

The role and the impact of CBP program in Ngong Sub-County between 2003 and 2013 was critically examined in the study. The main towns that make up Ngong Sub-County include Ngong Town, Oloolua, Nkaimoronya, Kiserian, and Ongata Rongai. The selected period from 2003 to 2013 was of great importance because the main justification was that in the year 2003 was the year H.E the President Mwai Kibaki launched the CBP program in Kenya while 2013 marked the year when my study ended' hence, it covered the entire period of the administration of President Mwai Kibaki. And as such providing critical information geared towards analyzing if the police-community partnership introduced in his tenure had any impact of insecurity and rate of crime generally in the country and specifically in Ngong Sub County. This is in cognizant that upon coming into power in 2003, one of the focuses of his administration was to address high rate of insecurity in the

country. This entailed among other things devising a strategy of forging police/public partnership through introduction of CBP program in various places in the country.

Compared to other areas that are in close proximity to Nairobi City such as Kinoo, Limuru, Ruiru, Kiambu Town and Mlolongo, Ngong Sub County experienced high rate of crime and insecurity prior to introduction of CBP program in 2003. This is due to among other things, the presence of forested areas including Ngong forest and the good infrastructure that provide trans-national linkage of criminal networks especially operating between Nairobi and Tanzania. Additional factors that influenced the selection of the study site included the fact that the sub county is cosmopolitan and it is home to people from different regions in Kenya; therefore, it is a representative of the security situation in the entire country.

### **1.5 Literature Review**

A number of studies have shown that traditional form of policing has failed to reduce incidences of crime and insecurity in various places in the world. Faced with increase in insecurity and rate of crime, various countries have departed from traditional method of policing to modern model of community policing. Here, Kuotsai Tom Liou and Eugene G. Savage for example argue that, “The interest in community policing has to do with the recognition that traditional policing has failed to solve many problems we face in today society.”<sup>10</sup> To a greater degree, Liou and Savage claim that success for the community policing is determinant on cooperation between members of the public and police as will further elaborated later in this study.

Such assessments have in extension made various policy makers as well as scholars advocate for adoption of CBP program in their jurisdiction. Towards this end, basic questions such as: to what extent can CBP program be utilized to reduce incidences of crime and insecurity in Third World countries? This question is asked in cognizant that CBP program is mostly understood and contextualized from Western Philosophy. Another question that actually should constitute a starting point towards understanding the impact of CBP program has in reducing incidences of insecurity and rate of crime in Ngong Sub County is: does institution of police in Third World countries have capacity

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<sup>10</sup>Liou, K. T. (1966). “Citizens Perception of Community Policing Impact.” *Public Administration Quarterly*, Vol. 20. No. 2, p. 163.

to implement CBP programs in their areas? In focusing on these two questions, this section attempted to review the relevant literature on community policing program in order to identify the knowledge gaps that this study sought to fill.

Examining effect of CBP program in reducing crime in diverse states in India,

As argued earlier in this chapter, the objectives of CBP programs are aimed at improving and sustaining law and order within society. These include helping to reduce incidences of crime, fear of crime and developing closer liaison between police and the public. For Chakraborty, CBP program increases police-citizens approachability as well as enhancing public confidence in police forces ability to solve problems.<sup>11</sup> “The ability of the police to perform duties is dependent upon public approval actions and behavior”<sup>12</sup>

Of essence to mention here is that the involvement of members of public in policing matter have over the years reduced crime and insecurity incidences in various states in India. Chakraborty points show cooperation between police and public is essential in any community. However, the two scholars arguments are not clear on what basis the philosophy of community policing will be applicable in various places in the world and in particular Third World countries such as Kenya.

Peter Kalliney views involvement of the public in policing matter as the foundation of any law enforcement and reduction of crime in Britain.<sup>13</sup> He specifically argues that, “An effort by the authorities to reclaim consent . . . it was hoped that community policing could repairs the wounds of harassed urban neighborhood while firmly establishing law and order.”<sup>14</sup> As an expert of policing, the scholar seminal work was largely geared towards examining some of the measures that were undertaken in attempt to reduce crime in black neighborhood in Britain. Tradition form of policing had hitherto failed to control sporadic urban rioting and crime in Britain. Hence the need of introducing community policing program in Britain was to be devised. In attempt to further explain how traditional form of policing was ineffective in Britain

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<sup>11</sup>Ibid, p. 252.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid, p. 252.

<sup>13</sup>Kalliney, P. (1996). “The Empire’s Old Clothes: Britain’s Community Policing.” *The British New Left and the Rise of Cultural Studies*. Vol. 21. No. 48, pp. 87-102.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid, p. 89.



Selective critical reading from Kalliney's work clearly demonstrates that police-public cooperation is panacea to a number of social disorders and crime in society. This is clearly elaborated when he shows how crime and social disorders declined significantly in areas hitherto characterized by crime. Irrespective of this, the author's work like many other scholarly writing in developed countries cannot be adopted wholesomely in many countries in Africa, Kenya included. This is due to lack of adequate resources for implementation of the program, poor planning, high level of corruption, inadequate man power, poor training among police officers and mistrust between police and members of the public.

Evaluating citizen's perception on the effectiveness of police-public cooperation in the city of West Palm Beach, Florida, Liou and Savage alluded that introduction of CBP program in the city culminated into drastic reduction of crime and incidences of insecurity.<sup>15</sup> Turning specifically to the examination of the effect of CBP program in reducing crime in Palm Beach, the two scholars argue that, "Specifically, the results of the study showed that, after the implementation of community policing, an increase of 32 percent respondents feel that crime is decreasing and an increase of 31 percent of respondents feel that police work is improving."<sup>16</sup> The positive impact that was associated with introduction of CBP program within Florida made police departments in other areas within United States of America (USA) to implement the program.

Though difficult to ascertain with finality whether the introduction of the program-minimized crime in those areas within USA, to a greater degree however, Liou's and Savage's work show that proper cooperation between police and citizens can reduce crime significantly in society. This is irrespective of the police and members of the public having differing values that surface whenever they interact. Hence this study intends to find out how different values of residents in Ngong Sub County were able to cooperate in order to maintain security from 2003 to 2013.

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<sup>15</sup>Liou, K. T. (1966). "Citizens Perception of Community Policing Impact." *Public Administration Quarterly*, Vol. 20. No. 2, pp. 163-179.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid, p. 173.

Commenting on some issues that may hinder effectiveness of CBP in various places, David Thacher points the overlap of core values between police and public.<sup>17</sup> Thacher precisely denotes that, “If institution segregation serves in part to protect the members of organizations from intractable value conflict, then an important challenge confronts reforms such community policing.”<sup>18</sup> Against this backdrop, the scholar however argues that CBP program become effective when both police and public overcome overlap of core values between police and public through devising proper strategy for partnership.

What’s worth noting from Thacher’s work is that sustained police-community trust is essential during implementation of community policing all over the world. For Third World countries, Kenya included, the question remains if the institution of police have managed to overcome the overlap of core values between them and member of the public during the implementation CBP program. This study also attempted to establish whether police in Ngong Sub County managed to overcome (institutional values) value conflict or core value overlap between them residents in the area.

Empirical studies conducted by Kenya Human Rights Commission (KNHCR)<sup>19</sup> in Kangemi and the other one by Nairobi Central Business District Association (NCBDA)<sup>20</sup> in down town Nairobi clearly demonstrated how community policing reflects and affects the political and institutional environment. As the two studies further show, community-policing represent changes in terms of governance and social order in Kenya.

Of essence to note here is that KNHCR and NCBD conceptualized CBP as important project directed towards curbing rising levels of crimes and insecurity in the country. It was also shown in these studies that public-private partnership is important in that communities define their security needs and as such providing police with the means it

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<sup>17</sup>For more detailed information on differing values between police and members of the public, see, Thacher, D. (2001). “Conflicting Values in Community Policing.” *Law & Society Review*, Vol. 35, No. 4, pp. 765-798.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid, p.768.

<sup>19</sup> Kenya Human Rights Commission Quarterly Repression Reports (1994): African Rights Kenya

<sup>20</sup> Nairobi Central Business District Association (2001). *Community Policing Progress*. FORD Foundation Report: Nairobi.

would need to reduce crimes and insecurity.<sup>21</sup> The two organizations conceptualized community policing as a window for individuals to report human rights abuses by the political establishment. NCBDA workshops were initially attended by individuals from KHRC, but the latter later developed its own different principles and objectives in respect to fundamental human rights that were threatened in the country by then. According to KHRC, community policing was as a way in which crime and reduction of human rights by the police was to be achieved.

Sharpland and Vagg, also stresses the fact that community policing “is not a one-way process in which the public cooperate with the public. The reality the police will not be expected to cooperate with public.”<sup>22</sup> In their study, Wyckoff, and Skogan, reported in their findings on implementation of community policing in Madison USA, that irrespective of the differing definition of the concept community policing, there is a general agreement that the relationship between police and communities is two way.<sup>23</sup> This then forms the principal meaning of community policing and reciprocity between the police and the public in their attempt to reduce crime and insecurity in society.

Having analyzed various categories of literature on situations where public have been involved in community policing around the World, it is evident that, none of them touches on Ngong Sub County which was the focus of the study. The reviewed literature also reveals that there is no important distinction of CBP program in term of implementation from one place to another around the world. This study as stated earlier therefore seeks to investigate or assess the impact CBP program in Ngong Sub County and as such filling a gap in the existing literature on community policing.

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Framework**

Various theories as discussed earlier in this study can be used in attempt to explain the role CBP program play in reduction of incidences of insecurity and crimes in the world. In this study, however, Mass Line Policing theory is selected as the most coherent theory

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<sup>21</sup> NCBDA (2002). “Milestones Quarterly Update of the Policing and Community Safety Programme.” No. 1.

<sup>22</sup> Sharpland, J., & Vagg, J. (1988). *Policing by the Public*. London: Routledge, p. 151.

<sup>23</sup> Wyckoff, and Skogan, (1983). *Quality Policing in Madison. An Evaluation of its Implementation and Impact*. The Police Foundation: Washington DC.

that signify definite conventional of suppositions that will be used to test the study hypotheses, affirm the study objectives as well as answering the study questions.

### **1.5.2 Mass Line Policing (MLP)**

As proposed by Kam C. Wong, Mass Line Policing (MLP) has direct application that shows how the police as security institution can adopt the CBP program model to reduce incidences of crime and insecurity in society.<sup>24</sup> The scholar sees MLP as consisting of three recurring steps that include; collecting parts of information from the people, which is then processed and use the same information to let the people be informed of their security fear. From the ideological perspective, it is assumed that the people are in charge of their own destiny as well as security. It can therefore be argued that the idea behind the theory is to ensure that every activity within community is in entirety dependent on the people. Since the people are, the ultimate drivers of community policing according to MLP, then the question here is to what extent were the residents of Ngong Sub County were at the center of the policing program?

In a deeper examination of the critical functions that the institution of the police plays from the public's perspective, MLP is vindicated on various reasons. It is important to note from the onset that human beings have tendencies of living beyond their means. From people's perspective, this can be a source of insecurity within community. It is upon this that empowering people through ensuring that they are meeting their personal security needs.

MLP theory furthermore returns to addresses the unequal connection between public and the police. As illustrated in theory, the people occupy a preponderance position and as such can own the crime within their areas. In nutshell, the theory focus is on do-it-yourself, and be ready to minimize insecurity.

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<sup>24</sup>Wong, K. C. (2009). *Chinese Policing: History and Reform*. Peter Lang: New York. See also, Liang, B. (2010). "Chinese Policing: History and Reform by Kam C. Wong." *Contemporary Sociology*, Vol. 39. No.2, pp. 213-215.

## **1.6 Research Hypothesis**

Hypothesis is viewed by scholars such as Milja Kurki and Colin Wight as assumption that shows relation between two or more variables in a research.<sup>25</sup> Generally, hypotheses are stated in declarative manner. This as, Michael L. Sodaro argues is to ensure that assumption is empirically tested in order to establish if there is either a kind of relationship between independent and dependent variables or not.

- i. Establishment of Community Based Policing program in Kenya had a purpose.
- ii. Community Policing Program is composed of various major components
- iii. Community Based policing program played a critical role in reducing incidences of insecurity in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013.
- iv. The implementation of Community Based Policing in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013 was faced by challenges.

## **1.7 Research Methodology**

This section explains how the study was conducted including the methodology adopted on data collection, data analysis and presentation. It is important to mention from the onset that mixed methods of data collection were employed in this study. The rationale for collecting data was geared towards providing answers to study questions, affirming the objectives as well as testing the study hypotheses on effectiveness of introduction of CBP program as modern way of reducing incidences of insecurity and crime in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013.

It is in line with this level of thinking that it can be argued that content analysis was specifically employed in this study with the view of evaluating the nexus between CBP program and reduction of insecurity in various places in the world. Collection and the subsequent analysis of secondary data were also done with intention of exploring the basis of hypotheses that were explored in the study. Oral interviews was also done to get

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<sup>25</sup>Kurki, M., & Wight, C. (2009). "International Relations and Social Sciences", in *International Relations Theories: Discipline and Diversity*. (eds). Tim, D, Milja, K., & Steve, S. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 15-35.

inner opinions of the residents as to what extent the CBP has help in crime reduction in Ngong Sub County between 2003 to 2013.

### **1.7.1 Sampling**

The study utilized simple random sampling method. This type of probability sample design was selected in cognizant that all the residents of Ngong Sub County will be given an equal chance of being included in the sampling unit. This sampling design as Chava Frankfort-Nachmiad and David Nachmias allude eliminates biasness during research.<sup>26</sup> On the other hand, purposive sampling as nonprobability sample design was also adopted. Some members of the police service and security firms within the study area were herein selected as representative sample of the members of security agencies within the area. Taken together on these two types of sample designs, the judgmental sample perceptions on the impact of CBP in Ngong Sub County were used for the purpose of not only validating the conclusion drawn but importantly also for generalization of the study findings.

### **1.7.2 Questionnaires**

The questionnaire structure adopted featured both open-ended questions and multiple-choice questions. The questions in the questionnaires were categorized based on the intended outcomes. The questionnaires were also sub-divided into demographics section and other sections that concerned community policing.

The survey questionnaires were administered to some residents of the area, some law enforcers and a number of other security agencies in the area. This survey interrogation comprises of questions dealing with the resident's perceptions of incidences of insecurity and crime, performance of police officers and relation between police and members of public since CBP program became operation in the area from 2003 to 2013. As stated in Chapter Four, the perception variables from the respondents were measured in attempt to evaluate the impact of introducing CBP program in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013.

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<sup>26</sup>Nachmias, C. F., & Nachmias, D. (1996). *Research Methods in the Social Sciences*. Arnold: London.

### **1.7.3 Data Analysis**

The data was re-coded using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), automatic recode function to ensure that the multiple-choice questions were in a form that could be easily interpreted using the statistical program. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program was used for the study analysis for easy interpretation for the collected data/statistics. The statistical analysis conducted using SPSS included descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. In this case, inferential statistics included dependent and paired t-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), multiple regression analysis, Pearson, and Spearman's correlation coefficient.

### **1.7.4 Ethics in Research**

To ensure that the research study was in line with the ethical guidelines outlined in the University research policy, the researcher obtained consent from respondent before commencement of administering questionnaires, the respondents were informed of the objective of the study and informed consent was obtained from them before the interviews began. The informed consent indicated that the respondents were willing to participant in the data collection process and that the information provided by them will be accurate to the best of their knowledge. The names of all respondents were withheld in line with research best practices. Polite and courteous treatment of the respondents was observed, and the respondents were permitted to pull out from the interview process at any stage.

**CHAPTER TWO**  
**AN ASSESSMENT OF HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF COMMUNITY**  
**POLICING IN KENYA**

**2.1 Introduction**

This chapter begins with discussing the historical trajectory of policing in Kenya. In doing so, it gives the peculiar historical background of the Kenyan police before independence. A special attention to the evolution of community policing in Kenya is given in the chapter. Through reviewing previous studies, this section provided an insight from some areas within the country where the initiatives of community policing were introduced either as pilot project or full-fledged program in varying period. In this context, the areas are treated as representative sample of other areas within the country upon which the history and evolution of community policing is examined. In nutshell, the chapter provided the role of the police service as security institution from historical perspective as well as evolution of the modern community policing in Kenya.

**2.2 Kenya Police Service: A Brief Historical Perspective**

An understanding of the history of the Kenya Police Service (KPS) is important for any meaningful discussion on the evolution of the community policing in the country. Furthermore, understanding the history is imperative in the respect that the difference between the traditional model of policing and the modern model of community policing is clearly shown in the study. But perhaps of more significance than understanding the variance between the traditional and modern community policing is that proper narration of the history KPS will provide a deep insight geared towards confirming one of the study objective that was focusing on assessing the impact of community policing in crime reduction in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013. The fundamental question that needs an answer in this chapter is: Is there change between traditional form of policing and modern form of policing in Kenya?

The Kenya police force history runs deep from the period between 1887 and 1902. In the 1888s, administration of the then East African region was taken over by the British colonial office from the administration of the region from the British East Africa



Company (IEAC). The colonial office was allowed to establish security institution that could provide security to the European property and persons within the region. This is what prompted Judy Gitau to highlights that, “The Kenya Police Force was established . . . Primarily to protect and uphold the British colonial government and the interests of the white settlers, and to contain potential rebellious African communities.”<sup>27</sup> What is worth mentioning here is that citizens were not allowed to assist police in maintaining law and order at any level within the Country. This as it be may argued is against one of the principle of mass line theory that is premised on the notion that citizens should be incorporated at grassroots level to help security agencies in maintaining social order and security within their areas.<sup>28</sup>

To say the least, infringement of citizens’ rights was well pronounced in the entire period of the colonial Kenyan state. In theory, this form of traditional policing in Kenya was conducted for the purpose of averting, preventing and investigating illegal and illegal deeds of the colonized people agitating for freedom. While this concern was widespread in all colonialized countries, it shows from the onset that the traditional model of policing in Kenya was unable to establish good relationship with citizens. This among other things was what motivated establishment of CBP program in Kenya as it is elaborated in Chapter One, Three and Four of this study.

The force was mainly constituted of individuals of Indian origin and few African staff. These African staffs were referred “Askaris”.<sup>29</sup> On the other hand, the gazzeted officers were primarily whites and junior police were mainly Africans and some Asians. In 1925, the institution had about 79 European officers while African and Asians were 2,145.<sup>30</sup> At best, the support of the police by citizens by then was ambivalent. Many people had

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<sup>27</sup>Gitau, J. (2017). “Strengthening Community Policing in Kenya: Options and Recommendations, *Policy Brief No. 2. May 2017*, p. 1.

<sup>28</sup>For more information on mass line theory, see for example, Dutton, M. (2000). “The End of (Mass) Line? Chinese Policing in the Era of the Contract.” *Social Justice*. Vol. 27. No. 2(80), pp. 61-105.

<sup>29</sup>Sommer, H.(2007). *The History of the Kenya Police with a Focus on Mombasa*, Hans

<sup>30</sup> Opolot S.E (2001). *Police Administration in Africa*. University Press of America. Maryland, p.79

negative attitudes about the members of the police force as alluded by Mutuma Ruteere and Marie-Emmanuelle Pommerolle.<sup>31</sup>

This type of abuse of power and protection of police by colonial government also resonates with what was pointed out by David A. Kessler that, “Traditional police agencies have an incentive to minimize complaints to protect their personnel in what they perceive as an adversarial relationship with the public.”<sup>32</sup> What can be deduced from this evidence is that the relation between members of the public and the police in Kenya during colonial period negated one of the key principle of contact hypothesis that is premised on the notion that conflicting group within society must work together to attain a subordinate goal.

With on-going construction of Kenya-Uganda Railway, growth of the police force mandated to safeguard the railways property and materials was prioritized. Kenya Police force unit was thus established where the railway passed and in particular in Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu. It was in 1906 that the Kenya police was lawfully founded through police ordinance and the office of the inspector general established. Criminal intelligent unit and railway police were formed in 1920. Police training depot was established in 1946. The General Service Unit (GSU) was later established in 1948 for the purpose of rapidly deploying personnel during emergency. Police Air Wing was formed in 1949. Its main duties were among other things to evacuate sick persons. After independence in 1963, dramatic changes were made in the police sector where foreign officers in the senior ranks were replaced by Africans.

As evidenced above, the traditional model of policing in Kenya since the colonial government to the period the country was attaining independence and afterwards has been characterized by distrust and fear. Members of police were more concerned on questioning people on personal matters as opposed to maintaining law and order. The traditional model of policing continued for many years after independence irrespective of the institution establishing several units. For example, units such as Diplomatic Police

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<sup>31</sup>Ruteere, M & Pommerolle, M. (2003). “Democratization Security or Decentralization Repression? The Ambiguities of Community Policing in Kenya.” *African Affairs*. Vol. 102, No. 409, p. 591.

<sup>32</sup>Kessler, D, A. (1999). “The effects of Community Policing on Complaints against Officers.” *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, Vol. 15. No. 3, pp. 333-372.

Unit, Tourism Police, Dog Unit, and other attendant dockets such as gender and children department and community policing department were established without articulating the urgency of the philosophy of community policing. What should be emphasized here is that KPS from the onset was not focused on building partnership with citizens due to its initial modelling of meeting narrow interests of individuals and some organization. This is in agreement with what was noted by Thomas Liden that, “Albeit independence was reached in 1963 and the first Constitution (1963) stated a creation of a neutral Police, this did not change things other than the KP became an enforcement measure of new regime.”<sup>33</sup> On the contrary, the epistemological view point of establishing the institution of police in European countries and United States of America (USA) was been guided within the social context of serving people.

Article 243 of the 2010 Constitution establishes the National Police Service (NPS).<sup>34</sup> As noted elsewhere, Article 244 of the constitution as well as Section 96-100 of NPS Act are geared towards promoting better relationship between the members of the public and police. Inspector General of police power to provide guideline regarding CBP program is found within Section 10 (k) 1 of the NPS act. The history of the Kenya Police Service and unequivocal impact it had on the citizens has been briefly provided above, what remains now is to provide the historical trajectory on the evolution of the community policing in the country.

### **2.3 Evolution of Modern Community Policing in Kenya: An Overview**

A look at the history of community policing in Kenya shows that many donor agencies, members of business community and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have organized workshops and seminars directed towards reforming the institution of the police as well as introducing the CBP program in various places from around 1990s. Take for example New York-based Vera Institute of Justice that committed to work with the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) and the Nairobi Central Business District Commission

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<sup>33</sup>Liden, T. (2012). *Community-Policing in Kikuyu: Assessing the Need for Organizational Change within a Police Department from an Institutional Approach*. Unpublished Bachelor Thesis: Sweden. See also, Kenya Private Sector Alliance. (2009). *Report of the Community Policing Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop Programme for Nairobi*. Unpublished. Nairobi.

<sup>34</sup>Republic of Kenya. (2010). *The 2010 Constitution*. Government Printer: Nairobi.

(NCBDA) in 1999. But as it will be shown in the chapter, it was at the beginning of 2000s that the CBP program appeared to take shape in various places in Kenya.<sup>35</sup>

The introduction of CBP program as it has been argued in Chapter One of this study was undertaken in the view that it will ensure that the poor segment of the society was accessing justice within the broaden public-police cooperation. In this context, Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) established the initiative of CBP program in Kangemi area within Nairobi in 2000. Through cooperation with police and public, community policing security committees were set up in various places within the area. It can be argued against this background that the committees were acting as bridge between the police and the public in Kangemi area. This was a departure from the earlier reactive to proactive policing in the country.

In May 2001, community policing units were established in Kibera, Ziwani and Isiolo.<sup>36</sup> These units provided essential urban-based model that was later adopted in various selected places in Kenya. A number of security committees mandated to conduct day-to-day affairs of community policing programs were established from the grass root level to the then district level. The need of involving members of the public in security committees in Kibera, Ziwani and Isiolo was meant to ensure that citizens were contributing their ideas and concerns in preserving safety of their community.

It can be seen from the above point that much of the effort to establish CBP program was initiated by donor agencies and CSOs in the beginning of 2000s. Perhaps of essence to mention is that training of law enforcement personnel through donor funds was also considered as a start in the right direction. It is within this context that twenty Kenyan

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<sup>35</sup>See for example, Kabia, A. N. (1999). *Effect of Community Policing in Controlling Crime in Kenya: A Case of Ruai Division, Nairobi, Kenya*. Unpublished Kenyatta University Undergraduate Project: Nairobi. See also, Wanjohi, D. M. (2014). *Influence of Community Policing on Crime Reduction in Kenya: A Case of Machakos County*. Unpublished University of Nairobi Master Project: Nairobi.

<sup>36</sup>See, Kiprono, W & Karungari, M. J. (2016). "Peace Building Challenges in Kenya Implementation of Community Policing as a Critical Factor." *Journal of Contemporary Research and Review*. Vol. 7. No. 12, pp.20185-20204. See also, Saferworld, Implementing Community Based Policing in Kenya, [www.safeworld.org.uk](http://www.safeworld.org.uk); also available at [www.kenyapolice.org](http://www.kenyapolice.org). See also,

police officers were sent to United Kingdom (UK) for training.<sup>37</sup> The training was a success in theory, but it was practically a challenge that faced implementation of the program in many parts of the country, included Ngong Sub County which is the focus of the study. This is due to what Rao partly argued that, “However, in the implementation of community policing initiatives, those implementing either fail to address or deliberately ignore the wider political context, which is characterization by practice of clientelism, corruption, corruption.”<sup>38</sup> This confirms to one of the declaratory hypothesis stated in Chapter One of this study that: *The implementation of Community Based Policing in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013 has been faced by some challenges.*

The initiative of establishing CBP program in early 2000 was furthermore geared towards empowering local communities on matter related to safety and security, increase accountability as well as cooperation between the police and members of the public. Information centers (booths) were placed in various places and in particular in Nairobi Central District area.<sup>39</sup> The centers (booths) acted as mini-police station where citizens reported incidences of crime and other related social disorders. These booths were permanently lacking prior to the introduction of CBP program.

In the need of addressing high rate of crime in Nairobi town and the environ, individuals drawn from the Kenya police, NCBDA, CSOs and Nairobi City Council continued to hold several meetings in 2002. The Office of the President directed the establishment of national steering committee on community based policing March 2002.<sup>40</sup> This was due to rising pressure by various stakeholders of security in the country.<sup>41</sup> Given this evidence, the agencies viewed CBP program as an answer to problems of increase insecurity and crime in Nairobi town in particular, Kenya in general.

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<sup>37</sup>Ruteere, M. & Pommerolle, M. (2003). “Democratization Security or Decentralization Repression? The Ambiguities of Community Policing in Kenya.” *African Affairs*. Vol. 102, No. 409, pp. 587-604.

<sup>38</sup>Rao, S. (2013). “Community Policing in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States.” *Helpdesk Research Report*, p.7.

<sup>39</sup>Mwaura, R. M. (2014). *Factors that Affective Implementation of Community Policing in Kenya: A Case of Kajiado North Police Division*. Unpublished Master Project: Nairobi.

<sup>40</sup> Administration Police Strategic Plan 2004–2009, p 11

<sup>41</sup> National Police Service. (2013). *Draft Guidelines for Implementation of Community Policing-Nyumba Kumi: Usalama wa Msingi*. Government Printer: Nairobi.

In relation to other efforts that were initiated in attempt to establish CBP program in Kenya, Thomas Liden moreover provides example of the community policing pilot project that was initiated in Kikuyu division, Kiambu County.<sup>42</sup> Using institutional approach in explaining findings of the pilot study, Liden argues that the lack of clear structure made the initiatives of the program to be misused by police officers in Kikuyu Division. As such not serving the intended function of eradicating incidences of crime and insecurity. If the findings the Liden's study are true it can then be seen that the failure of implementing CBP pilot project in Kikuyu can to an extent be attributed to the existing police culture in the country. And this is also an observation that was shared by Gitau when she profoundly argues that, "The current organizational culture in the National Police Service is not supportive of community policing. This is partly the result of the difficulty of changing Kenya's old culture of policing."<sup>43</sup>

The dream of community policing seemed politically achievable with the election of Mwai Kibaki as the president in December 2002. Legal framework premised on public-police cooperation was put in place. A national task force to establish citizens' concerns on security and safety was formed by the government and supported by CSOs.<sup>44</sup> The taskforce concluded that there was a dire need from the members of the public and police to be responsive to the needs of eradicating crime and incidences of insecurity in their respective jurisdiction.<sup>45</sup> The desire to introduce the program was also informed by some of the issues that were deliberated at the regional meeting on gun control in Kampala in early 2003. The meeting was attended by senior officers from the KPS from Kenya and others from the East African region. A 2003-2007 strategic plan paper was drafted in

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<sup>42</sup>Liden, T. (2012). *Community-Policing in Kikuyu: Assessing the Need for Organizational Change within a Police Department from an Institutional Approach*. Unpublished Bachelor Thesis: Sweden

<sup>43</sup>Gitau, J. (2017). "Strengthening Community Policing in Kenya: Options and Recommendations, *Policy Brief No. 2. May 2017*, p. 4.

<sup>44</sup>Kabia, A. N. (2009). *The Effect of Community Policing in Controlling Crime in Kenya: A Case Study of Ruai Division*. Unpublished Kenyatta University Undergraduate Project: Nairobi. See also, Njiri, N. M., Ngari, L., & Maina, L. (2014). "Assessment of Implementation of Community Policing Programme in Kenya Police Division, Nakuru County, Kenya." *International Journal of Science and Research*, Vol. 3, No.11, pp.2720-2724.

<sup>45</sup>Sunday Nation. (7<sup>th</sup> March 2005). *The Kenya Police Strategic Plan 2004–2008*. Government Printers: Nairobi.

March 2003 after deep insight on the essence of CBP program in society was highlighted in the meeting.

For the purpose of increasing police-community contact as well as reducing crime, community policing as a concept was officially introduced in April 2005 by President Kibaki in Ruai Division where he said:

*“Security is a shared mandate of all people living in Kenya. The first rule of security is vigilance....”*<sup>46</sup>

It is rightly captured in the 2015 draft guidelines for implementation of community policing.

Jasper Edward Nyauru and Margaret Njeri Ngugi are of the argument that the desire to establish CBP program emerged because of the need of ensuring that police would be hold accountable by the public.<sup>47</sup> There were also two unintended consequences of community policing. Key among the consequences was technology that seemed to have caused changes between the police and public relations. There was close personal relations and willingness to share information between the police and public before advancement in communication technology. The second consequence was the perception that was created that it was only the police that were solely responsible in maintaining safety as opposed to the community as it was known previously.<sup>48</sup> The adoption of the initiative was thus essential in that police vehicles were provide for the reason of enhancing police reform agenda.<sup>49</sup>

In Kariobangi, community policing was embraced in 2004 with the support by NCBDA, Chemi Chemi ya Ukweli, religious leaders and the Kenya Police. Local leaders including

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<sup>46</sup> Ibid. See, Kabia, A. N (2009). *The Effect of Community Policing in Controlling Crime in Kenya: A Case Study of Ruai Division*. Unpublished Kenyatta University Undergraduate Project: Nairobi. Republic of Kenya. (2015). *Draft Guidelines for Implementation of Community Policing-Nyumba Kumi Usalama wa Msingi*. Governmental Printer: Nairobi. National Police Service. (2016). *Community Policing: Inspector General’s Guidelines to Police Officers*. Jamii Thabiti. Nairobi.

<sup>47</sup>Nyaura, E. N., & Ngugi, M.N. (2014). “The Benefits and Challenges Emanating from Community Policing in Kenya: A Criminological Perspective.” *International Journal of Innovation and Scientific Research*, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 13-21.

<sup>48</sup> The Kenya Police Strategic Plan 2004–2008’, Sunday Nation, 7 March 2005.

<sup>49</sup>*Ibid*,

youth representatives and the community police forum met weekly to share ideas and track progress with regards to security situation in the area. The training launched in February 2004 has some modules that included human rights, legal framework and partnership policing, introduction to community policing, crime prevention ,crime reduction and strategic management. There was more emphasize placed on individuals behavior, attitudes and organizational culture.<sup>50</sup> Some benefits of CBP program in this area include reduction of crime rates, improved police-public relations. Community policing was also launched in Kabiria Dagoretti in 2004 as a way of dealing with insecurity in the area.

Policy development and implementation, capacity building, transformation of community based policing into model sites and capacity building became the main areas of focus after assessment of the program in 2006.<sup>51</sup> Office of the President spearheaded the the formulation and implementation of the CBP program in collaboration with the, the Kenya Police, the Administration Police as well as CSOs.<sup>52</sup> To address the capacity gap, CSOs provided technical advice and training to a number of institutions. The National Police Service (NPS) on the other hand provided crime prevention strategies. Herein, the National Task Force on Police Reforms recommended among other things that police adopt bottom-up model of community policing rather the top-bottom of traditional policing in the reforms agenda.<sup>53</sup>

The CBP was established in Busia County in 2011. The security committee in the county was bestowed with responsibility of helping the police to gather intelligence as well as arresting of criminal.<sup>54</sup> There was recognition from the county that there was a need of involving members of community in policing program if a successful elimination of

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<sup>50</sup> Administration Police Strategic Plan 2004–2009, p.11.

<sup>51</sup>See, Saferworld (2008). *Implementing Community-based Policing in Kenya*. Government of Kenya (2003). *The Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003–2007*, Nairobi: Government Printer, 2003.

<sup>52</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>53</sup>Gitau, J. (2017). “Strengthening Community Policing in Kenya: Options and Recommendations, *Policy Brief No. 2. May 2017*, pp. 1-8.

<sup>54</sup>Kenya National Commission on Human Rights & Centre for Human Rights and Peace. (2015). *Audit of the Status of Police reforms in Kenya*. Government Printers: Nairobi.



crime and incidence of insecurity were to be achieved. As such, members of the public and police were requested by the government to support the initiative.

In some areas like Baba Dogo in Nairobi, community policing has been a combination of efforts between the police, business community and area residents. In an effort to combat crime the business community in Baba Dogo area established the Business Watch. The platform provided a forum for combating crime between police and business community in the area. The area is also densely populated villages with many residents providing casuals labor in industries. Some of the security challenges in this area include burglaries, mugging and even murder. This challenge thus informed the need for collaboration between public, business community and police in community policing. This led to the creation of the committee in in community policing forum in the area. The committee met every first Saturday of the month to share information assess progress as well as set new strategies that would enable them deal with security challenges in the area.

The police have also participated in community policing pilot project initiated by NGOs such as Safer-World with an aim of promoting partnership between the police and CSOs. In Kibera, for instance, establishment of the “Drop Boxes” has encouraged residents of the area to report incidences of crimes and alert the police. These initiatives have helped in reduction of crime in the area in by about 30 percent.<sup>55</sup>

There was a total number of 60 Officers Commanding Police Divisions, 40 Administration Police officers, 40 District Commissioners and 120 District Officers that were trained by CSOs.<sup>56</sup> In Ngong region, which is our focus, a number of women leaders, various chiefs, CBP program committee members, Commanding Police Divisions (OCPs) of the Kenya Police were also trained in 2006.<sup>57</sup>

The history and evolution of CBP program in Kenya has been provided though not in detail due to the scarcity of the relevant literature about the concept within the academia and policy institutions in the country and beyond. What need however to be emphasized

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<sup>55</sup> [www.kenyapolice.org](http://www.kenyapolice.org), Data provided by the police and other stakeholders showing crime reduction statistics within Nairobi between 2004 and 2006, accessed 7.10.12.

<sup>56</sup> Safeworld(February 2008), Implementing Community Based Policing in Kenya, p. 10.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

is that CBP program is well anchored in Article 244 (e) of the 2010 Kenyan Constitution.<sup>58</sup> According to the National Police Service Act, section 96 (1), the Service shall, in order to achieve the objects contemplated in the constitution, liaise with communities through community policing initiatives.”<sup>59</sup> These two legal premises read together with Section 126 (1) (a) (b) of National Police Service Act place more emphasize on promotion of broader society inclusion in policing activities.<sup>60</sup> The initiative for community policing is also well articulated in the National Police Service Act.<sup>61</sup>

What is important to add from the above assertions is that CBP program is also at the heart of the Police Strategic Plan 2013.<sup>62</sup> Internal benchmarks and indicators for monitoring community policing set by the members of the public, security agencies and other stakeholders in Kenya are well articulated in the strategic plan. The benchmarks are supposed to be simple, accurate and low-cost measures. On the other hand, the indicators comprise opposition or awareness by the public or police, and crime statistics after implementation of CBP program and a balanced checklist of activities.<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>58</sup>Republic of Kenya. (2010). *The 2010 Constitution*. Government Printers: Nairobi.

<sup>59</sup>Republic of Kenya (2015). *Draft Guidelines for Implementation of Community Policing-Nyumba Kumi Usalama wa Msingi*. Government Printer: Nairobi, p.2.

<sup>60</sup>See for example, Republic of Kenya (2015). *Draft Guidelines for Implementation of Community Policing-Nyumba Kumi Usalama wa Msingi*. Government Printer: Nairobi. See also, Section 84 (4) of National Police Service Act, 2011.

<sup>61</sup>National Council for Law Reporting (2011). *National Police Service*. Government Printers: Nairobi.

<sup>62</sup>Ibid,

<sup>63</sup> Rutere, M., &M. Pammerolle (2003). “Democratizing Security or Decentralizing Repression? The ambiguities of Community Policing in Kenya.”*Africans Affairs*, VoL. 102, No. 409, pp.587-604.

## 2.4 Understanding the Structure of the Modern Community Policing in Kenya

What can be deduced from the Figure I above is that community policing committees are composed of representatives from NPS as well as members of the public (stakeholders).<sup>64</sup> Members of the committees are delegated with power to conduct activities on behalf the program. Committees meeting are supposed to constitute 50% of the members to make a quorum. Challenges, achievements and other security related issues concerning implementation and progress of CBP in certain areas are discussed in the meetings. Voting in meeting is won under simple majority. Members rendered services to the community on voluntary basis.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>64</sup>For more example on the structure and composition of community based policing committees in Kenya, National Police Service. (2016). *Community Policing: Inspector General's Guidelines to Police Officers*. Jamii Thabiti: Nairobi.

<sup>65</sup>For more details, see, Republic of Kenya. (2016). *Guidelines to Assist Police Officers to Implement the National Policy on Community Policing*. National Police: Nairobi.

The list on of position in Table 2.1 is geared towards showing that composition of CBP program committees in Kenya at station or ward level. The table reveals that effective community policing must place great importance on the on inclusion of almost of all segments of society. This is what was notably lacking in the traditional model of policing. Various segments in society are included with the view that the previous existing gap between police and public will be narrowed. In so doing, incidences of insecurity and crime will be significantly reduced. This is rightly in line with what is indicated in 2016 National Police Service guideline that:

*It should be noted, however, that Community Policing structures must remain flexible enough to enable an officer commanding a police station or post establish other committee structures at sub-location and location levels to ensure that inclusiveness, representation and gender aspects will be observed. Furthermore, members of Community Policing Committees and forums at all levels will offer free services for their activities during their meetings and operations.<sup>66</sup>*

## **2.5 Conclusion**

This chapter gives the history of colonial policing to post-colonial government. In doing this, the chapter clearly provides insights on the type of law enforcement in Kenya during colonial period and afterward. The chapter also lays down the foundation and evolution of community policing in Kenya. This to a large degree forms a seminal part of the study. Precisely, the chapter looked at how evolution took place from the colonial period to the modern Kenya. As opposed to traditional model of policing, the chapter has further pointed out how CBP program in Kenya has been used by various communities in containing insecurity.

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<sup>66</sup> Republic of Kenya. (2016). *Guidelines to Assist Police Officers to Implement the National Policy on Community Policing*. National Police: Nairobi, p. 8.

**CHAPTER THREE**  
**ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY POLICING**  
**IN NGONG SUB-COUNTY, 2003 - 2013**

**3.1 Introduction**

Crimes as mentioned in Chapter One and Two of this study undermine fundamental freedom of citizens, challenge the rule of the law as well as community safety in a country. Various governments have therefore put in place mechanisms and structures that are geared towards assisting to deal with crimes and insecurities in various places. It is upon this that this chapter attempts to outline the establishment, composition and structure of Community Based Policing (CBP) since the program was introduced in Ngong Sub County.

**3.2 Background and Development of Community Based Policing in Ngong Sub-County**

Despite various efforts, in Kenya the program only become official in early 2003 when the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) government under President Mwai Kibaki incorporated community policing into Police Strategic Plan 2003-2007.<sup>67</sup> when he talked of co operation between the police and the public in order to control insecurity within the republic.<sup>68</sup> Similarly, President Kibaki launched the programme at Ongata Rongai in Ngong Sub County on 25th April 2003 and said that:

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<sup>67</sup>Kenya National Commission on Human Rights & Centre for Human Rights and Peace (2015). *Audit of the Status of Police Reforms in Kenya*. The University of Nairobi. Nairobi. See also, The Kenya Police Service Strategic Plan 2003-2007.

<sup>68</sup> [http://article.wn.com/view/2005/04/28/police\\_launch\\_community\\_policing/](http://article.wn.com/view/2005/04/28/police_launch_community_policing/). See, Saferworld, Implementing Community Based Policing in Kenya, [www.safeworld.org.uk](http://www.safeworld.org.uk); also available at [www.kenyapolice.org](http://www.kenyapolice.org). See also, Nyaura, E. N., & Ngugi, M.N. (2014). "The Benefits and Challenges Emanating from Community Policing in Kenya: A Criminological Perspective." *International Journal of Innovation and Scientific Research*, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 13-21.

*“Security is a shared mandate of all people living in Kenya. The first rule of security is vigilance...”<sup>69</sup>,*

which is the focus of this study.

In Ngong Sub County as in many other areas in the country, the CBP program was on an *ad hoc* arrangements basis due to economic, social and political reasons. Ngong Sub County like many areas in close proximity to Nairobi were experiencing high level of crime in 1990s.<sup>70</sup> This was due to criminals who were seeking refuge to the edge of Nairobi like Ruai, Kinoo among other places.

Another aspect that made Ngong Sub-County to become attractive to criminals was economic aspect.<sup>71</sup> Some civil servants who could not be accommodated by the scarce government housing estates and with the intention of either owning their own homes, residents and even for business purposes were able to move out of the city center to Ngong area among other estates around the city as Nelaon stated

*“i am a civil servant by profession lecturing at The Kenya Polytechnic and my wife who is banker was able to get house mortgage and when we move here in ngong there was a lot of insecurity and we had employe night guards for our security, lacked some basic amenities like infrastructure, roads, police stations, street lightings and piped water”.*<sup>72</sup>

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<sup>69</sup> Kenya National Commission on Human Rights & Centre for Human Rights and Peace (2015). Audit of the Status of Police Reforms in Kenya. The University of Nairobi. Nairobi. See also, The Kenya Police Service Strategic Plan 2003-2007.

<sup>70</sup>Kabia, A. N. (2009). *The Role of Community Policing in Controlling Crime: A Case Study of Ruai Division, Nairobi, Kenya*. Unpublished Undergraduate Project: Kenyatta University. See, Katumanga, M. (2005). “A City under Siege: Banditry and Modes of Accumulations in Nairobi, 1991-2004.” *Review of African Political Economy*, Vol. 32. No. 106, pp. 505-520. See also, Ruteere, M., & Pammerolle, M. (2003). “Democratizing Security or Decentralizing Repression? The Ambiguities of Community Policing in Kenya.” *African Affairs*, Vol. 102. No 409, pp. 587-604.

<sup>71</sup>Mwaura, R. M. (2014). *Factors that Affect Implementation of Community Policing in Kenya: A Case of Kajiado North Police Division*. Unpublished Master Project: Nairobi.

<sup>72</sup> Oral interview with Nelson Ooko resident of Upper Nkaimoronya on 6.5.2014

Some of the senior leaders and business people who moved to Ngong Sub County include the late Hon George Saitoti, the late lawyer S.M Otieno, prominent athletes and businessmen among others important individuals.

Community Based Policing (CBP) program demands accountability and being proactive on the part of parties involved in the program especially the police. The community directly participates in its own policing and both the community and the police cooperate as opposed to the period when security agencies used to work alone in addressing criminal issues.<sup>73</sup> The program thus, emphasize on the need for partnerships for proper control and management public disorder and security.<sup>74</sup> Thus the public be allowed to manage and take charge of the security in order to support the CBP program.<sup>75</sup>

NGOs are considered vital in terms of education and sensitization of the public. The government through the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government can use multi agency approach in order to train and create awareness to the public.<sup>76</sup> In Ngong Sub County, as elsewhere in the country, CBP program was pegged on the principles cooperation and, adherent to rule of law, confidence building between all the stake holders within Ngong Sub County. CBP measures in Ngong Sub County had been central in promoting and maintaining security as well enhancing greater public participation by among others ensuring that policing reports are available for public scrutiny.<sup>77</sup>

At the grass root, CPCs engage in activities such as night patrols, general surveillance, resource mobilization (*to put up facilities deemed necessary in the promotion of security*) as well as promoting a greater inclusion/engagement of the youth.<sup>78</sup> CBP meetings are coordinated by chairpersons of each forum and take place on weekly, fortnightly or monthly basis depending on the strata. Then the overall Sub County CPC made its report to Police Headquarters Department of Community Policing on all matters concerning the program. Conversely, the Sub County CPC by means of either tasking the Officer

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<sup>73</sup> “Kenya Police Service Strategic Plan 2003-2007.

<sup>74</sup> National Task Force On Police Reforms Policy On Community Policing (2008)

<sup>75</sup> *ibid*

<sup>76</sup> Kiprono, W & Karungari, M. J. (2016). “Peace Building Challenges in Kenya Implementation of Community Policing as a Critical Factor.” *Journal of Contemporary Research and Review*. Vol. 7. No. 12, pp. 20185-20204.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid pp.587-604*

<sup>78</sup> Kenya Police (2005). *Community Policing Hand Book: Enhancing Community Policing Network for A Safer Kenya*, p.19.



Commanding Police Division (OCPD)/sub county commanders or other senior officers in the National Police Service handle operational and emergency matters.<sup>79</sup>

Training of persons involved in CBP program was a key aspect to ensure effectiveness of the program in the area. Training helped to influence and shape expectations of the program. In order to track the performance, emphasis was also placed on monitoring and evaluation. Some of the key indicators of the degree of effectiveness of CBP program include; reduction in crime as well as improving extent of responsiveness by the police in providing feedback to the communities regarding their security.<sup>80</sup> In some areas such as Upper Nkaimoronya and Kererophon, security groups are organized into drives with specific names on various roads/drives leading to quick response to distress calls by residents. It also helps in management of security matters especially during deployment of security guards, and private security guards. Residents in these areas also actively make use of police hotline *numbers 020-3531863 or 0705555124*, to communicate security matters during times of need. Consequently, this has made the policing work more effective in executing its functions.<sup>81</sup>

### **3.4 Objectives of Community Based Policing in Ngong Sub County**

Pledge by the police, managers and supervisors to adopt and develop essential skills that include specifically; training geared towards solving problems, networking, mediation, facilitation, conflict resolution, and community involvement in prevention of crime are important virtues that that contributed towards the establishment and implementation of CBP program in Ngong Sub County.

As stated in Chapter One and Two of this study, CBP program is a security related organizational approach that stands on communication and interaction with various segments of the society and their activities. It is due to this that the Ministry of Internal

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<sup>79</sup>*Ibid pp19-20*

<sup>80</sup> GoK and Saferworld. (2009). *Mwananchi Handbook for Community Policing*. available online at <http://www.saferworld.org.uk/downloads>. accessed 14.1.14

<sup>81</sup> Ruteere, M., & Pommerolle, M. (2003) "Democratizing Security or Decentralizing Repression? The ambiguities of community policing in Kenya," *African Affairs*, Vol, 102, pp. 587-604.

Security commenced to build a new security strategy in 2003.<sup>82</sup> The strategy fitted the requirements of the new security vision that line with the data of supposed changes and challenges or that which may happen in the future.<sup>83</sup> One of the prominent concepts implemented by the ministry in this regard was community policing through its partnership with society. It involved taking the concept to consideration as the latest modern method that play a paramount role in building the bridges of reciprocal confidence between members of the society and security agencies. It also meant to keep the citizens, residents and different private and public organizations together in preventing various kinds of crimes in society.<sup>84</sup> The philosophical objective of the program was thus to create a conducive environment upon which closer bilateral relation between the police and the larger society will be achieved in Ngong Sub County and the country at large.

Justification and Safety of human rights for everybody as well as preservation of the fundamental responsibility of the police to serve all parts of Ngong Sub County was one of the objective of the introduction of CBP program in the area. Of essence to mention here is that, effective deliverance of policing services in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013 depended on a contract between the police and the larger community served. As such, the foundations of that contract was in this end mutually beneficial to police and members of the community.<sup>85</sup> It is due to this that CBP program was the important model in Ngong Sub County as it ensures that the fundamental rights of the people were respected by the police. From its establishment, the program in Ngong Sub County was thus premised on the basis that policing is more effective where the police and community work together in certain area. The cooperation between the police and community in Ngong Sub-County was also intended to provide solutions to major

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<sup>82</sup>Kiprono, W & Karungari, M. J. (2016). "Peace Building Challenges in Kenya Implementation of Community Policing as a Critical Factor." *Journal of Contemporary Research and Review*. Vol. 7. No. 12, pp. 20185-20204.

<sup>83</sup> Mkutu, Kennedy A., and Kizito Sabala, "Private security companies in Kenya and dilemmas for security." *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 25.3 (2007): 391-416.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid* p 391-433.

<sup>85</sup> Ruteere, M., &Pommerolle, M. (2003). "Democratizing Security or Decentralizing Repression? The Ambiguities of Community Policing in Kenya," *African Affairs*, Vol.102. No. 409, pp. 587-604.

criminal activities that were arising. It also sought to find solutions to problems that arise in the area.

The formulators of the program understood very well that in order for police to attain public confidence and as such the initiatives of CBP program becoming successful in Ngong Sub County, human rights were to be respected by all segments of the community. Public confidence is also achieved through police accessibility and visibility, and their capability to recognize problems and solve them at community level. Confidence then supports the increased engagement between police and public, and inspires a virtuous circle. Public confidence is strengthened by a police service that derives from the community it serves. As it will be shown in Chapter Four of this study, the importance of CBP program in Ngong Sub County was recognized and significant progress in reduction of insecurity had been made since the conception of the idea.

Effective CBP program requires involvement of all other organizations and bodies with interest in the development of the community. The more a security person keeps the secret of the giver of the information and then goes ahead to act, the more the confidence grow of that officer by that given members of the public. Police are thus required to pursue individuals committing crime, prevent crime and develop good working relations with other criminal justice system institutions that specifically include the judiciary and the prison departments.

Within the judiciary structure, the department of police is the important institution, but it needs to work with other institutions for the purpose of eradicating crime in Ngong Sub County. These therefore show that the whole range of agencies of criminal justice system is to be involved in addressing crime problem in the area. Strategically, public and private organizations were involved in the area in attempt of addressing socio-economic problems as well as making the area safer.

The objective of CBP program was also to ensure that the NPS collaborate with the residents to help address insecurity problems within the society. Police in Ngong Sub County were therefore required to undertake some measures that would enable them use local solutions to detect and control any insecurity within the study area. As shared responsibility, policing involves partnership among NPS, public, statutory, voluntary and

private partners sharing common goals. Lasting solutions were sought in Ngong Sub County for the purpose of looking at the root causes and effects of division between the public and the police.

Increasing cultural diversity in Ngong Sub County required the police to establish new connections and understand the needs of people from different backgrounds. The police strived to provide friendly accessible and impartial services through their commitment to neighborhood policing in the community. It is therefore important to note here that CBP program main aim was among other things an attempt to transform Ngong Sub County to a more inclusive and cohesive society.

In Ngong Sub County, CBP program acted as an agent of empowerment as well as creating a sense of joint responsibility in addressing important matters concerning the community and NPS personnel. This required training residents of the area on the constructive role on security issues. The Senior Chief of Muhoroni for example said that the CBP program had worked very well in his location.<sup>86</sup> This is despite his area being a border location that is inhabited by Kalenjins and the Luos, where cattle theft is the order of the day.

### **3.5 Composition of Community Based Policing Forums and Committees in Ngong Sub-County**

The state as the entity with the right of making sure that its subjects are secure from any disorder, through its security agencies. However, untruthfulness and sloppiness by the same systems to provide security has exacerbated conflict situations among its people.<sup>87</sup>

In Ngong Sub-County as it is with the larger Kenya, citizens are in this dilemma on the control by both elites and politicians

In maintenance of partnership, CBP program is based on the principles of voluntarism, service oriented, building partnerships and community oriented.<sup>88</sup> It is also used within

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<sup>86</sup> Oral interview with Fred Sungu who is a Senior Chief I of Muhoroni, while in Nairobi on 8<sup>th</sup> June 2014.

<sup>87</sup> Kenya Private Sector Alliance. (2009). *Report of the Community Policing Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop Programme for Nairobi*. Unpublished. Nairobi.

the current laws that seek to uphold good working relations between the public and the police, and maintain social values and integrity. CBP program is not vigilantism, settling scores, commercial, political forum, coercion, and parallel security, form of employment or power sharing.<sup>89</sup> It is an initiative where different stakeholders form a larger composition of Ngong Sub-County as discussed below form security services.

The first very important component of CBP program in Ngong Sub County is the public. These are all members or citizens who live in the area and whose security is at the core of the program. This part of the composition plays a role of sharing information, which concerns security with police and other members. They attend meetings to discuss insecurity within their neighborhoods. They are also entitled to reporting crimes and suspicious characters in their areas of residence, expose corrupt practices, and attend courts when bonded.<sup>90</sup>

The second component of CBP program is the County Administration. The County Administration in Ngong includes the Sub-County Commissioner, the Chief or Ward administrators and their assistants among others. They map crime areas and organize operations within Ngong Sub County. The role of County Administration is to support CPB strategies and programs and maintain security within their areas as stated by Embul bul chief,

*“Me as the location chief, I do have regular meetings with my assistant chiefs and CPC members on regularly basis in order to update ourselves on security matters thereafter do liaison with other security agencies.”<sup>91</sup>*

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<sup>88</sup>Brodgen, M. (2004). “Community Policing: A Panacea from the West.” *African Affairs*. Vol. 103. No. 413, p. 638.

<sup>89</sup> National Council for Law reporting, *National Police Service Act: No. 11A of 2011* Revised Edition 2012 [2011], Nairobi: Published by the National Council for Law Reporting with the Authority of the Attorney-General [www.kenyalaw.org](http://www.kenyalaw.org).

<sup>90</sup>National Council for Law reporting, *National Police Service Act: No. 11A of 2011* Revised Edition 2012 [2011], Nairobi: Published by the National Council for Law Reporting with the Authority of the Attorney-General [www.kenyalaw.org](http://www.kenyalaw.org)

<sup>91</sup> Oral interview, Chief Embul-bul Location, Ngong, 25/04/2014.

The County Administration is a key agent that gives legitimacy to the program because of its close touch with the people making it to be a very important link between the people and the police units in Ngong Sub County.

The third section of the composition of CBP program is the media. This includes local and international reporters who cover the Ngong Sub County. The media plays an important role of informing the public of what is happening and also liaise with the police of such incidence which may be of disorder or criminal in nature for remedial action.<sup>92</sup> Media coverage is very important and of great influence to policy makers when they reveal the weakness in police and security equipment.

The fourth part of the composition of CBP program is the civil service. These are key government employees living in Ngong Sub County and whose security is at the Centre of CBP efforts. They carry out developments on behalf of the central government (influencing infrastructure among other basic needs) ie Late Hon George was able to influence the building of Upper Matasia Police Post among other developments in the area. They also play an important role of educating neighbors on the importance of CBP program from an informed point of view. They act as custodians of the society by reporting any cases of corruption and other vices that threaten security of the people of Ngong Sub County.

The fifth part of CBP program comprises of the religious organizations operating in Ngong Sub County. Religious organizations play a paramount role in assisting police in reducing and preventing crimes by providing religious counseling and guidance to their followers who form part of the larger Ngong resident's area. From our interviews with the people of Ngong Sub County, religious involvement was also noted to be crucial protective and pro-social factor.

In close relations with the religious organizations are the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). They educate and sensitize the public about efforts in Ngong Sub County. They also provide technical and funding support to security efforts in the area as well as raising community awareness on CBP program by educating the public on their

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<sup>92</sup> Oral interview with a journalist at Ngong Area, 24/04/2014.

rights.<sup>93</sup> In addition, the organizations assist police agencies in writing and developing clear policies in reference to responding to crimes in the area. In so doing, NGOs develop a better understanding of the structures and authority of diverse police establishments and as such developing good working relations between police and community.

The seventh part of the composition of CBP program is teachers. Teachers are important component of any society. They mould children for future responsibilities in the society<sup>94</sup> Teachers have the most influence on children after parents. It is vital for them to understand every child and act accordingly. Teachers are said to be the builders of a country's pillars.

Community Policing Committee members are another part of the composition of CBP program. They represent the society in various security and development meetings. They comprise of the area Officer Commanding Police Station (OCS), Administration Police Commander, Chief/ward administrator, NGO representatives and opinion leaders from Ngong region. As OCPD said during our interview:

*“Since we started inducting the area residents on the benefits of CBP, we have had well response and members of the public are willing to share information with us where necessary and that helped in reducing crime in most parts of Ngong Sub County”<sup>95</sup>*

The members of these committees engage in the forum which brings together law enforcement agencies and members of community to discuss issues touching on security as well as safety affecting their areas.<sup>96</sup>

Another important part of the composition of CBP program is the County Policing Authority. The authority was established by the National Police Service Act of 2011. The Act provides the establishment of a County Policing Authority with mandate of implementing community policing in various parts of the county. The Authority is also

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<sup>93</sup> Oral interview, with NGO Workers within Ngong Township on 7.6.2014.

<sup>94</sup> Oral interview with senior teacher Kilion Nyandeng of Olo olua Primary School on ,10.5.2014

<sup>95</sup> Oral interview, Farah OCPD/sub county commander Ngong on 8.5.2014.

<sup>96</sup> National Council for Law reporting, *National Police Service Act: No. 11A of 2011* Revised Edition 2012 [2011], Nairobi: Published by the National Council for Law Reporting with the Authority of the Attorney-General [www.kenyalaw.org](http://www.kenyalaw.org).

mandated with the responsibility of providing guidelines that are to enable facilitation of preparing and receiving reports that are to be submitted to the Cabinet Secretary.<sup>97</sup>

The National Police Service Act of 2011 laid down community policing and other structures. The Act provides how police officer in charge of an area should in consultation with stakeholders spearhead establishment of CBP program and administrative structures in an area. As provided by the act, station commander or administration police post commander and members of public elected by the community can meet any time when need arise. The Act further provides that both Kenya Police and Administration Police should establish joint committees.

In accordance to Article 244 (e) of the Constitution, the community policing committees are bestowed with responsibilities that are considered necessary in prevention of crime in the country.<sup>98</sup> A chairperson and vice-person elected by community are amongst some of the members of the community policing. The position of a chairperson is always a civilian member while police officer is vice chairperson. Committee meetings are presided by the chairperson. The vice-chairperson can however preside the meeting in absence of the chairperson. On the other hand, elect member present can preside over the meeting if both chairperson and vice-chairperson are absent.<sup>99</sup> As mentioned in Chapter Two of this study, CBP program members render their services on a voluntary basis.

Another very important component of CBP program is the Peace Committees. The objectives of the committee contribute towards peace building and conflict management processes. There is thus integral part of sustainable development in Ngong Sub County in that they provide direction to the committee during peace building and conflict management. The Peace Committees comprise of all stake holders within Ngong sub

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<sup>97</sup> National Council for Law reporting, *National Police Service Act: No. 11A of 2011* Revised Edition 2012 [2011], Nairobi: Published by the National Council for Law Reporting with the Authority of the Attorney-General [www.kenyalaw.org](http://www.kenyalaw.org).

<sup>98</sup> Republic of Kenya. (2010). *Constitution*. Government Printers. Nairobi.

<sup>99</sup> National Council for Law reporting, *National Police Service Act: No. 11A of 2011* Revised Edition 2012 [2011], Nairobi: Published by the National Council for Law Reporting with the Authority of the Attorney-General [www.kenyalaw.org](http://www.kenyalaw.org)



county and member of the security and intelligence serves as ex-officio members in the meetings.<sup>100</sup>

### **3.6 Conclusion**

In the above narratives and analysis, the chapter has shown the establishment of community policing as essential security directive in Ngong Sub County. The composition and command structures of community policing and realities on ground about the effectiveness of the program has been provided in the chapter. Within the chapter, the description of the establishment, objectives and roles of community policing in Ngong area is also provided. The key organizational features of the police agencies have been further provided in the chapter. In so doing, vital information on community policing and the impact of the initiative in Ngong Sub-County was provided.

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<sup>100</sup> Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979); Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000).

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**CHALLENGES AND IMPACT OF COMMUNITY BASED POLICING IN  
NGONG SUB-COUNTY: AN EMPIRICAL ASSESSMENT**

**4.1 Introduction**

The objective of this chapter was to present the data analysis results from the questionnaires administered in attempt to empirically examine the nexus between Community Based Policing (CBP) program and reduction of insecurity in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013. The data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The first part of the statistical analysis involved descriptive statistics analysis. The findings are discussed in the following sections.

**4.2 Descriptive Statistics**

From the gender descriptive statistics presented in Table 4.1, it can be observed that the number of male respondents was lower than the number of female respondents. This illustrates that most of the interviewed respondents were female. These was due to women being the home keepers and were more concerned with security and was able to report to police whenever they felt threatened with any type of insecurity or disorder in the residents. Regarding age, those aged 26-35 constituted the largest group in the survey, and the 18-25 age groups closely followed them. From the analysis, it was also observed that 81% of the respondents were young people while only 19% were over 36 years old. Regarding residency, most of the respondents were drawn from Oloolua town (48.99%), followed by Kiserian and Nkaimoronya at 24.4 and 23.3%, respectively. Ongata Rongai town had the least representation regarding the number of respondents interviewed in the survey at 3.3%.

Additionally, 26.7 % of the responded confirmed that they first heard about Community Based Policing (CBP) program between 2009 and 2010 while 22.8 and 22.2 % of the respondents confirmed that they heard about the program between 2007-2008 and 2005-2006 while only 7.2% of the respondents confirmed that they heard about the initiatives of the program in 2013. These trends indicate that the National Police Service (NPS) may have been more focused on the program in 2005 to 2010 while less focus was paid

towards in 2013, 2003, and 2004. This is despite the fact that CBP program was initiated in the county in 2003. It can be argued towards this end that there are some years when initiatives from the program were not as robust as the others were.

Concerning the impact of the program on reduction of incidences of crime and insecurity within Ngong Sub County for the period between 2003 and 2013, 73.3 % of the respondents stated that the program had impact. On the other hand, 26.7% reported that there was no impact. This as it will be specifically indicated below means that there was connection between CBP program and reduction of incidences of insecurity in Ngong Sub County.

CBP program was also observed to have positively contributed to the increase in crime reporting within Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013. In specific, 52.2% of the respondent stated that the program had positively contributed to crime reporting which is among the key principals of the philosophy of the initiative as stated in Chapter One, Two and Three of this study. Nonetheless, 26.1% of the participants felt that the program had somehow not positively contributed to crime reporting within the area.

Concerning the number of years as a residence in Ngong Sub County, most of the respondents (40%) had lived in the area of study for a period of more than four years while only 11% had lived in for period of one year before the questionnaires were administered. Additionally, 42% of the respondents had lived in the area for 2 to 3 years before the questionnaires were administered. From the data, it can be deduced that 53% of the respondents in the study were new residents in Ngong Town. This phenomenon could be attributed to the fact that as Nairobi experiences burgeoning population due to rural-urban migration, some individuals working in Nairobi migrated to Ngong Sub County because it is not located far from the city.

The respondents were also asked to rate the items that they felt were significant in enhancing implementation of the CBP program from 2003 to 2013. In specific, they were asked to choose between public cooperation with the police, availability of police patrols, better communication equipment for the police, and the presence of security firms. From the analysis, 46.7% of the respondents stated that they would prefer that the communication equipment of police officers be enhanced. This indicates that lack of communication equipment is among the key challenge that the police force was faced

with during implementation of the CBP program within the area of the study. This confirms to one of the study objectives that was to identify some of the challenges experienced during implementation of the CBP program in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013.

On the other hand, 31.7% of the respondents stated that they preferred the presence of private security guards. Only 11.1% of the respondents stated that they appreciated the enhancement of police patrols while only 10.6% thought that the increased cooperation between the police and the civilians enhanced security in the area. This means that some of the respondents did not appreciate the benefits of police patrols and collaboration with police officers on matters of security. Despite the fact that some respondents did not appreciate the benefits of police-civilian collaboration, 72.8% of the respondents stated that they were willing to volunteer information to the police in order to enhance implementation of the CBP program. On the other hand, 27.2% of the respondents were not willing to share security related information with the police. Nonetheless, from the information presented, it can be observed that a majority of the respondents were more than willing to share information with the police since implementation of the CBP program in the area. It can perhaps be deduced here that those people who were not willing to share information were probably afraid or ignorant of the benefits of the exchange of information between the police and members of the public.

When the respondents were asked to evaluate how they perceive police-public relationships from 2003 to 2013, only 4.4% of the respondents believed that the relationship was “much better off.” 12.8% rated the relationship as “better off while 25% of the respondents believe that the status quo had been maintained and the relationship was just “about the same.” 15.6, 20.0, and 6.1% of the respondents thought of the relationship as being much worse off, others did not respond, while others stated that they do not know. Such ratings of the police-public relationship posed a challenge to the police because the CBP program was partly based on the relationship between police and members of the public.

According to the respondents, the availability of CBP initiatives in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013 had contributed to a decrease in almost all major forms of crime rates in the area. 74.4% of the respondents were in agreement with this fact while 25.6%

seemed to disagree. The most prevalent forms of crime in the area were rape and murder at 46.1 and 34.4%, respectively. Carjacking cases were at 6.1% while other crimes not specified were at 13.3%. The data indicated that CBP program had contributed to the decline in carjacking cases; nonetheless, rape and murder were still highly prevalent despite the introduction of the initiatives.

**Table 4.1 Gender**

		<b>Gender</b>			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	143	79.4	79.4	79.4
	Male	37	20.6	20.6	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Table 4.2 Age**

		<b>Age</b>			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-25	66	36.7	36.7	36.7
	26-35	80	44.4	44.4	81.1
	36-45	22	12.2	12.2	93.3
	46-55	9	5.0	5.0	98.3
	>56	3	1.7	1.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Table 4.3 Residence**

		<b>Residence</b>			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ngong Town	26	14.4	14.4	14.4

Oloolua	62	34.4	34.4	48.9
Nkaimoronya	42	23.3	23.3	72.2
Kiserian	44	24.4	24.4	96.7
Ongata Rongai	6	3.3	3.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Table 4.4 Year that the Community Based Policing Program (CBP) was heard**

<b>First Heard About Community Based Policing Program</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	2003-2004	19	10.6	10.6
	2005-2006	40	22.2	32.8
	2007-2008	41	22.8	55.6
Valid	2009-2010	48	26.7	82.2
	2011-2012	19	10.6	92.8
	2013	13	7.2	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.5 Number of Years of Residence in Ngong Sub-County**

<b>Time in Ngong Sub County</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1 year	20	11.1	11.1
	2 years	36	20.0	31.1
Valid	3 Years	40	22.2	53.3
	4 Years	72	40.0	93.3
	5 Years	12	6.7	100.0

<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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**Table 4.6 Performance Impacted by Community Based Policing Program**

<b>Performance Impacted by Community Based Policing Program</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No	48	26.7	26.7
Valid	Yes	132	73.3	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.7 Rating of the Performance Impacted by Community Based Policing Program**

<b>Rate Impact</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Very High	17	9.4	9.4
	High	54	30.0	39.4
	Low	43	23.9	63.3
Valid	Very Low	52	28.9	92.2
	Refuse to Answer	11	6.1	98.3
	Do not know	3	1.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.8 Increase in Crime Reporting**

<b>Increased Crime Reporting</b>				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	94	52.2	52.2

No	47	26.1	26.1	78.3
Other	39	21.7	21.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Table 4.9 Order of Importance of the Factors that can Boost Security**

		<b>Order of Importance</b>			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Public Cooperation	19	10.6	10.6	10.6
	Police Patrols	20	11.1	11.1	21.7
	Enhancing police Communication equipment	84	46.7	46.7	68.3
	Security Firm Involvement	57	31.7	31.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Table 4.10 Volunteering Information to Police**

		<b>Volunteering of Information to Police</b>			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	131	72.8	72.8	72.8
	No	49	27.2	27.2	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	



**Table 4.11 Rating of the police-Public relationship**

		<b>Police-Public Relationship</b>			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Much Better off	8	4.4	4.4	4.4
	Better off	23	12.8	12.8	17.2
	About the same	45	25.0	25.0	42.2
	Worse off	29	16.1	16.1	58.3
	Much worse off	28	15.6	15.6	73.9
	Refused to answer	36	20.0	20.0	93.9
	Do not know	11	6.1	6.1	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Table 4.12 Decrease in Crime due to Community Based Policing Program**

		<b>Decrease in Crime</b>			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	46	25.6	25.6	25.6
	Yes	134	74.4	74.4	100.0
	Total	180	100.0	100.0	

**Table 4.13 Type of Crime**

		<b>Type of Crime</b>			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Carjacking	11	6.1	6.1	6.1
	Murder	62	34.4	34.4	40.6

Rape	83	46.1	46.1	86.7
Other	24	13.3	13.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

### 4.3 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Two-way ANOVA was preferred over one-way ANOVA in the analysis of the variation between sample means of non-dependent variables. The objective of using ANOVA was to determine whether there was a relationship between a given set of independent variables such as the rating of police-public relationship and the willingness to share information or between age and rating of police performance and impact of CBP program. Besides, Analysis of variance tests were conducted to establish whether there were variations between the responses provided by the respondents in different age groups and residence locations. ANOVA helped in establishing the impact of age on the willingness of the respondent to share information with the police and the performance impacted by CBP program from 2003 to 2013.

The findings are presented in Table 4.14. From the Table, it can be observed that the respondents aged between 18-25 years were more willing to share information with the police, as illustrated by the higher number of those who responded **yes** versus those who responded **no** (48 versus 28). The same trend was observed across all age groups. For instance, in the 26-35 age groups, those who were willing to share information with the police and who felt that CBP program had positively influenced their performance were 68 while those who felt that the program had not affected their performance and were therefore not willing to share information with the police were 12. From the above trends, it can be deduced that across all age groups individuals felt that CBP program in Ngong Sub County had positively influenced their lives and consequently they were more willing to share information with the police.

**Table 4.14 Descriptive Statistics Age and Volunteering Information to Police**

<b>Descriptive Statistics</b>				
Dependent Variable:		Volunteering of Information to Police		
Performance Impacted by CBP Program	Age	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
No	18-25	1.25	.441	28
	26-35	1.42	.515	12
	36-45	1.20	.447	5
	46-55	1.67	.577	3
	Total	1.31	.468	48
Yes	18-25	1.24	.431	38
	26-35	1.31	.465	68
	36-45	1.18	.393	17
	46-55	1.17	.408	6
	>56	1.00	.000	3
Total	Total	1.26	.439	132
	18-25	1.24	.432	66
	26-35	1.33	.471	80
	36-45	1.18	.395	22
	46-55	1.33	.500	9
	>56	1.00	.000	3
	Total	1.27	.446	180

The test of the effect between subject means depicted in Table 4.15 illustrated that  $F(1, 8) = 0.738$ ,  $p = 0.531$  and  $R^2 = 0.038$ . From the values, it was deduced that there was no significant association between age and performance impacted by CBP program, this is because the significance value  $p > 0.05$ . Besides, the coefficient of determination value was far from unity, and the  $F$  ratio value was not within the degrees of freedom, which is an indicator that the model was not an appropriate fit for the data.

**Table 4.15 Test between Subject Effects Volunteer Information to Police**

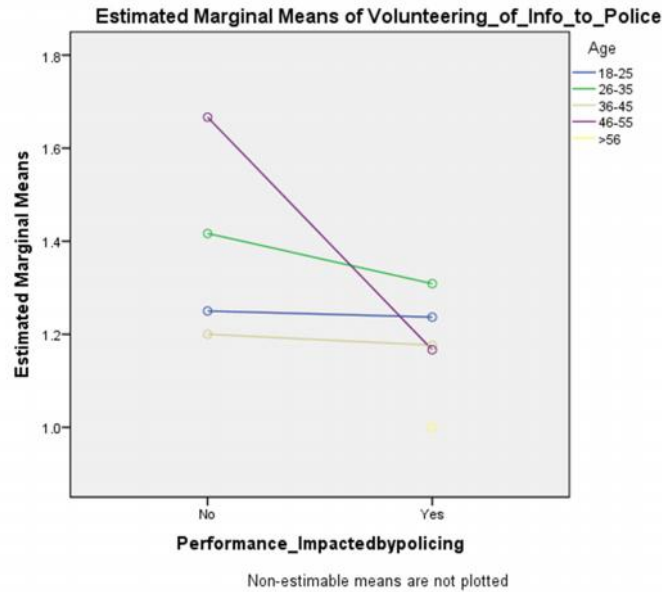
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<b>Tests of Between-Subject Effects</b>						
Dependent Variable: Volunteering of Information to Police						
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
Corrected Model	1.341 <sup>a</sup>	8	.168	.835	.573	
Intercept	82.533	1	82.533	411.216	.000	
Performance Impacted by policing	.452	1	.452	2.253	.135	
Age	.774	4	.193	.964	.429	
Performance Impacted by Policing * Age	.444	3	.148	.738	.531	
Error	34.320	171	.201			
Total	327.000	180				
Corrected Total	35.661	179				

a. R Squared = .038 (Adjusted R Squared = -.007)

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The plot depicted in Figure 4.1 illustrated that across all age groups the marginal means were lower for those who felt that their performance was not impacted by Community Based Policing program.



**Figure 4.1 Mean Plot of volunteering information to police and age**

To establish the association between gender, place of residence and crime reporting, two-way ANOVA test was used, and the results were depicted in Table 4.16 to 4.18. From the information presented in Table 4.16, it was observed that there was a significant association between gender and place of residence as illustrated by  $p = 0.038$ ,  $F(1, 171) = 2.861$ ,  $R^2 = 0.103$ .

**Table 4.16 Test of between subject effects crime reporting**

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects					
Dependent Variable: Increased Crime Reporting					
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	11.994 <sup>a</sup>	8	1.499	2.460	.015
Intercept	193.144	1	193.144	316.961	.000
Gender	2.931	1	2.931	4.810	.030
Residence	2.113	4	.528	.867	.485
Gender * Residence	5.230	3	1.743	2.861	.038
Error	104.201	171	.609		

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Total	633.000	180
Corrected Total	116.194	179

a. R Squared = .103 (Adjusted R Squared = .061)

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The data presented in Table 4.17 illustrated that gender was also a significant determinant in crime reporting in the period from 2003 to 2013. Based on the ANOVA analysis, it was observed that the mean number of men that reported crimes to the police was  $1.435 \pm 0.143$  while the mean number of women who reported the crime to the police was  $1.728 \pm 0.085$ . This indicates that in general, women were more willing to share information with the police in comparison to the men.

**Table 4.17 Gender ANOVA**

<b>1. Gender</b>				
Dependent Variable: Increased Crime Reporting				
Gender	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Female	1.728	.085	1.560	1.896
Male	1.435 <sup>a</sup>	.143	1.153	1.717

a. Based on the modified population marginal mean.

Additionally, the place of residence was observed to influence the rate of crime reporting. In specific, the respondents who were residing in Kiserian reported that there was an increase in crime reporting because most of the inhabitants in the area were willing to share information with the police. Nkaimoronya closely followed Kiserian, then Oloolua, then Ongata Rongai and finally Ngong Town with mean crime reporting rates of 1.679, 1.519, 1.5, and 1.455, respectively. Therefore, among the towns in the sub county, Ngong Town had the least number of respondents who were willing to share information with the police while Kiserian had the highest number.

**Table 4.18 Residence ANOVA**

<b>2. Residence</b>				
Dependent Variable: Increased Crime Reporting				
Residence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Ngong Town	1.455	.212	1.036	1.873
Oloolua	1.519	.148	1.227	1.810
Nkaimoronya	1.679	.128	1.426	1.931
Kiserian	1.788	.136	1.520	2.056
Ongata Rongai	1.500 <sup>a</sup>	.319	.871	2.129

a. Based on the modified population marginal mean.

The combination of gender and race was also observed to have a significant effect on the willingness to report the crime to the police. For instance, in Ngong Town the mean number of females who felt that there was an increase in crime reporting was 1.9 while the mean number of men was 1.0. In Oloolua, the mean number of females who experienced an increase in crime reporting was 1.537 while for men the mean was 1.5. In Kiserian, the mean number of males and females who felt that there was an increase in crime reporting was 2.121 and 1.455, respectively. This indicates that across all towns in Ngong Sub County, the mean number of women who felt that there was an increase in crime reporting due to Community Based Policing (CBP) program was higher than that of men.

**Table 4.19 Gender and Residence versus Crime Reporting**

<b>3. Gender * Residence</b>					
Dependent Variable: Increased Crime Reporting					
Gender	Residence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Female	Ngong Town	1.909	.166	1.581	2.238
	Oloolua	1.537	.106	1.327	1.747
	Nkaimoronya	1.571	.148	1.280	1.863
	Kiserian	2.121	.136	1.853	2.389
	Ongata Rongai	1.500	.319	.871	2.129
Male	Ngong Town	1.000	.390	.230	1.770
	Oloolua	1.500	.276	.955	2.045
	Nkaimoronya	1.786	.209	1.374	2.198
	Kiserian	1.455	.235	.990	1.919
	Ongata Rongai		<sup>a</sup>	.	.

a. This level combination of factors is not observed, thus the corresponding population marginal mean is not estimable.



Between the five towns selected for the study, it was observed that the highest crime reporting due to Community Based Policing initiatives was observed in Oloolua followed by Kiseria and Nkaimoronya, Ngong Town and finally Ongata Rongai.

**Table 4.20 Residence area and Crime Reporting**

<b>Increased Crime Reporting</b>		
Tukey HSD <sup>a,b,c</sup>		
Residence	N	Subset
		1
Ongata Rongai	6	1.50
Oloolua	62	1.53
Nkaimoronya	42	1.64
Ngong Town	26	1.77
Kiserian	44	1.95
Sig.		.389

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

Based on observed means.

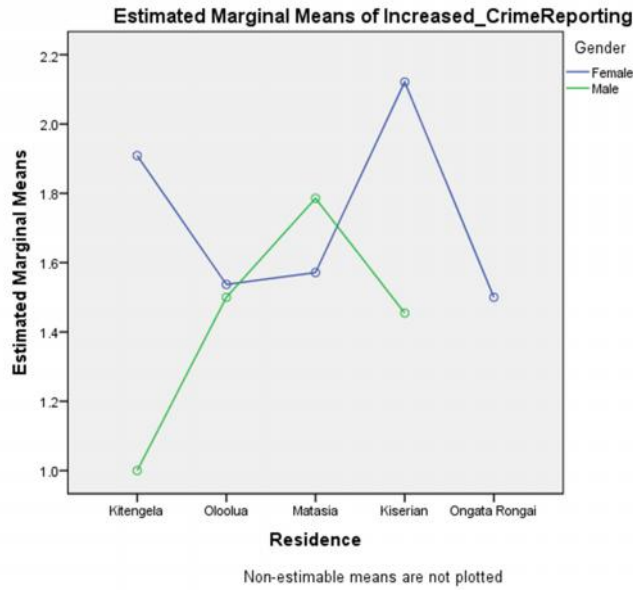
The error term is Mean Square (Error) = .609.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 18.671.

b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

c. Alpha = .05.

Figure 4.2 below illustrates the mean plot of the association between increased crime reporting and gender. From the trends depicted in the figure, it can be observed that the number of female respondents who confirmed that there was an increase in crime reporting was constantly higher across all sampled towns except Nkaimoronya town. On the other hand, the male respondents reported an increase in crime reporting in the places where they lived with the exception of Nkaimoronya where men reported an increase in crime reporting in comparison to the women.



**Figure 4.2 Residence and Crime Reporting among Genders**

Besides, ANOVA was used to elucidate the crime prevalence in the selected towns in Ngong Sub-County. For instance, it was observed that the number of respondents who mentioned carjacking in Nkaimoronya, Ooloolua, and Kiserian was 5, 3, and 3, respectively. This indicated that Ongata Rongai and Kiserian did not experience any form of carjacking. On the other hand, respondents in Ngong Town, Ooloolua, Nkaimoronya, Kiserian, and Ongata Rongai reported 5, 20, 17, 17, and 3 murders respectively. From this information, it can be observed that murder cases are the highest in Ooloolua followed by Nkaimoronya and Kiserian. Ngong Town and Ongata Rongai have the least number of murders according to the information provided by respondents. Therefore, the Community Bases Policing initiative should strive to address this issue before it gets out of hand.

Respondents in Ooloolua reported the highest number of rape cases at 34, followed by Ngong Town at 18, Kiserian, and Nkaimoronya at 15. From the murder and rape cases, it can be observed that in both cases the Ooloolua was leading while Kiserian and Nkaimoronya had an identical number of criminal cases reported by the respondents.

**Table 4.21 Descriptive Statistics ANOVA (type of Crime and Residence)**

<b>Descriptive Statistics</b>				
Dependent Variable: Decrease in Crime				
Type of Crime	Residence	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Carjacking	Ooloolua	1.00	.000	3
	Nkaimoronya	1.60	.548	5
	Kiserian	1.00	.000	3
	Total	1.27	.467	11
	Ngong Town	1.80	.447	5
Murder	Ooloolua	1.70	.470	20
	Nkaimoronya	1.76	.437	17
	Kiserian	1.94	.243	17
	Ongata Rongai	2.00	.000	3
	Total	1.81	.398	62
Rape	Ngong Town	1.44	.511	18
	Ooloolua	1.97	.171	34
	Nkaimoronya	1.80	.414	15
	Kiserian	1.80	.414	15
	Ongata Rongai	2.00	.	1
Other	Total	1.80	.40	83
	Ngong Town	1.67	.577	3
	Ooloolua	1.60	.548	5
	Nkaimoronya	1.80	.447	5
	Kiserian	1.67	.500	9
Total	Ongata Rongai	1.00	.000	2
	Total	1.63	.495	24
	Ngong Town	1.54	.508	26
	Ooloolua	1.81	.398	62
	Nkaimoronya	1.76	.431	42
Total	Kiserian	1.77	.424	44
	Ongata Rongai	1.67	.516	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>.437</b>	<b>180</b>

According to the significance value depicted in Table 4.22, it can be observed that there was a significant association between the type of crime and place of residence. Therefore, the town of residence significantly influenced the general perception that the respondents had towards Community Based Policing program based on the frequency of crime in their locality. The significance value  $p = 0.006$ ,  $F(1, 17) = 2.6$ ,  $R^2 = 0.268$ .

**Table 4.22 Test of between Subject Effects Type of Crime and Decrease in Crime**

<b>Tests of Between-Subjects Effects</b>					
Dependent Variable: Decrease in Crime					
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	9.163 <sup>a</sup>	17	.539	3.481	.000
Intercept	158.792	1	158.792	1025.621	.000
Type of Crime	4.664	3	1.555	10.041	.000
Residence	.788	4	.197	1.273	.283
Type of Crime * Residence	4.025	10	.402	2.600	.006
Error	25.082	162	.155		
Total	582.000	180			
Corrected Total	34.244	179			

a. R Squared = .268 (Adjusted R Squared = .191)

In Ngong Sub County, the town with the highest decrease in crime due to implementation of Community Based Policing (CBP) program was Nkaimoronya followed by Ongata Rongai, Ngong Town, Kiserian and lastly Oloolua as depicted in Table 4.23. From these trends, it can be deduced that CBP initiatives were most productive in Nkaimoronya, Ongata Rongai, and Ngong Town. Oloolua, on the other hand, had the least decrease in crime and the highest rates of murder and rape as illustrated in Table 4.21.

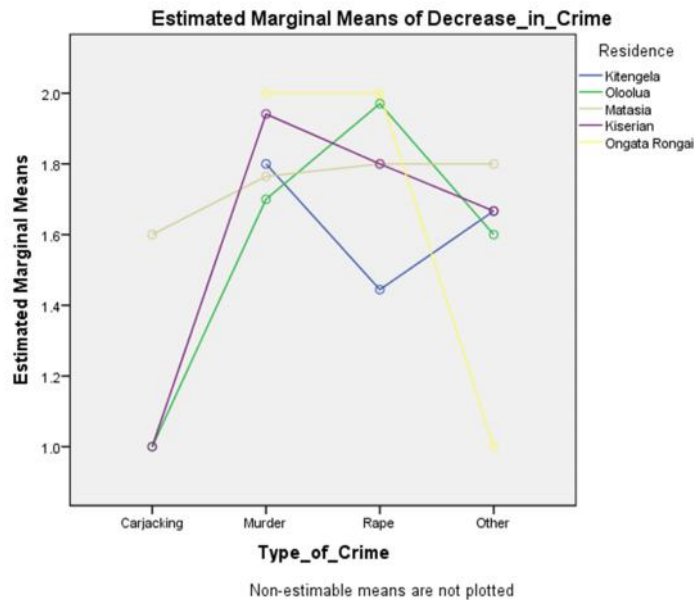
**Table 4.23 Residence and Decrease in Crime**

<b>2. Residence</b>				
Dependent Variable: Decrease in Crime				
Residence	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Ngong Town	1.637 <sup>a</sup>	.101	1.438	1.836
Oloolua	1.568	.077	1.416	1.720
Nkaimoronya	1.741	.071	1.600	1.882
Kiserian	1.602	.074	1.455	1.749
Ongata Rongai	1.667 <sup>a</sup>	.178	1.316	2.017

a. Based on modified population marginal mean.

Figure 4.3 is a marginal mean plot of the decrease in crime across the different towns.

The figure complements the findings presented in Table 4.20 and Table 4.22.



**Figure 4.3 Type of crime and residency**

### Dependent t-tests

Dependent t-tests were used to relate the variable means of two variables that were reliant on each other such as the period that the respondent first heard of CBP program and their perceptions towards the police-public relationship. Therefore, the t-test was used to establish whether the time that the individual first heard of CBP program related to their perception of the police-public relationship. From the paired sample t-test it was observed that  $p < 0.000$ ,  $t(179) = -5.134$  and  $r = -0.046$ . These values indicate that there was a significant association between the year that the respondent first heard about CBP program and their attitudes towards the police-public relationships. In specific, the attitudes improved based on years from a mean of  $3.26 \pm 1.39$  to  $4.1 \pm 1.63$ .

**Table 4.24 Dependent t-test correlation**

Paired Samples Correlations				
		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	First Hear about CBP & Police-Public Relationship	180	-.046	.539

**Table 4.25 Dependent t-test5y**

Paired Samples Test									
	Paired Differences						t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	SD	SEM	95% Confidence Interval					
					L	U			
1	First Heard about CBP Program Police-Public Relationship	-.839	2.192	.163	-1.161	-.516	-5.134	179	.000

### **Pearson correlation coefficient**

Pearson, correlation coefficient test, was employed to determine whether the different variables in the questionnaire were positively correlated or negatively correlated. Besides, the test was used to determine the robustness of the association. A correlation value of  $< 0.3$  was considered an indicator for a weak association while a correlation value of between 0.3 and 0.5 was considered an indicator of the moderate interaction between the variables. A Pearson correlation coefficient value that was greater than 0.5 was considered to be an indicator that there was a robust association between the variables. From the correlation values in the SPSS file it was observed  $r$  values for the association between gender and rating impact of CBP program, increase in crime reporting and the year that the respondent first heard about the program were -0.097, 0.095 and 0.035. From these values, it was deduced that the association between gender and the variables was weak. On the other hand, it was observed that the Pearson correlation coefficient values between willingness to volunteer information to police, police-public relationship and a decrease in crime were -0.002, -0.004, and 0.084, respectively. Since all the values were  $< 0.3$ , the relationship was categorized as weak negative and positive relationship.

### **Multiple Regression Analysis**

Multiple regression analysis was used to determine the suitability of the regression model in explaining the variable associations. From the data presented in Table 4.26 regarding the impact of police-public relationship and residence on the willingness of the respondent to share information with the police, it was observed that  $R^2 = 0.008$ ,  $p = 0.186$ ,  $F(2, 177) = 1.695$ . These values indicate that the regression model was not suitable for the data set because the coefficient of determination value was closer to zero than unity and the  $F$  ratio was not within the limits of the upper and lower degrees of freedom. Additionally,  $p > 0.005$ , this means that the relationship between volunteering to the police, residents, and the police-public relationship was not significant from a statistic perspective.

**Table 4.26 Regression Model**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.137 <sup>a</sup>	.019	.008	.445

a. Predictors: (Constant), Police-Public Relationship, Residence  
b. Dependent Variable: Volunteering of Information to Police

**Table 4.27 ANOVA**

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	.670	2	.335	1.695	.186 <sup>b</sup>
1	Residual	34.991	177	.198		
	Total	35.661	179			

a. Dependent Variable: Volunteering of Information to Police  
b. Predictors: (Constant), Police Civilian Relationship, Residence

#### 4.4 Conclusion

After evaluating the information presented in the Statistical Package for Social Sciences analysis (SPSS), it was observed that the different components of Community Based Policing program such as crime reporting and sharing security information with the police were highly rated by the respondents since the introduction of the program in 2003. The main challenges CBP program faced in Ngong Sub County included the unwillingness of some respondents to share information with the police and the fact that the police-public relationship was not significantly improved in the period from 2003 to 2013. Additionally, it was observed that crime reduction, which was the main purpose of introducing CBP program in Ngong Sub County, was achieved in some areas while in other areas the crime rates were somewhat high.



Nonetheless, Ngong Sub County had varying incidences of crime. For instance, Oloolua was leading regarding murder and rape cases, which is an indicator that the CBP initiatives in the area were not productive as expected. Nonetheless, most of the respondents stated that they were willing to share information with police to enhance safety and security in their area. Additionally, most of the persons felt that CBP program had positively influenced their lives especially in areas such as Nkaimoronya and Ongata Rongai where the program had positively contributed to a drastic decrease in crime rates. Nonetheless, the performance of CBP program in Ngong Sub County was rated to be low by most of the respondents. This means that despite the progress made so far, some of the residents were not content and therefore they expected the police to work harder in fight against crime and insecurity.

The multiple regression models established that the place of residence and the state of the police-public relationships did not significantly influence the willingness of the respondents to share security information with the police. This means that regardless of the negative perceptions that the Kenyan public has towards the police, they are still willing to work with them to enhance security in their locality.

Enhancement of police communication equipment and systems was identified to be the most critical factor that would positively enhance CBP program, and it was closely followed by the availability of private security guards. These findings present the reality on the ground where the ability of police officers to respond to crime is hampered by the lack of modern communication equipment. Besides, the understaffing witnessed in the police force has forced most members of the public to employ private security guards to enhance their security in the area of study, and Kenya in general.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main purpose of the study was to examine how Community Based Policing (CBP) program played a role in reducing incidences of insecurity and crime in Ngong Sub-County from 2003 to 2013. The analysis of this study was framed within the broader Kam C. Wong's Mass Line Policing model.<sup>101</sup> It was ascertained in the study that the model was appropriate because it is premised on assumption that denotes that the police-public cooperation can led to reduction of incidences of insecurity and crime in an area. The model was also employed in the general affirmation of the study hypotheses as well as conforming to the study objectives. Specifically, four objectives that guided the study included; examining the purpose of establishment CBP program in Kenya. Identifying the major components of CBP program. Assessing the impact of CBP program in crime reduction in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013. Identifying challenges that implementation of CBP program in Ngong Sub County faced from 2003 to 2013.

From the onset, the study advanced with the main proposition that CBP program played a significant role in reducing incidences of insecurity in Ngong Sub County. Through critical analysis of historical accounts of implementation of CBP programs in various places in the world, it was revealed in the study that the program is instrumental in ensuring and promoting security in human society across the world. In advancing this argument, a number of scholarly publications were critically reviewed in attempt to show how crime and incidences of insecurity can be reduced through creation of partnership between security agencies and members of the public.

In attempt to contextualize some of the challenges that were experienced during the implementation of CBP program in Ngong Sub County and other places in the world, the study furthermore revealed that the institution of police in Kenya is laden by complaints of misconducts, corruption and excessive use of force. It is against this background that one of the challenges that hindered effective implementation of CBP program in Ngong Sub County was identified. This was in conformity with one of the study objective that

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<sup>101</sup> Wong, K. C. (2009). *Chinese Policing: History and Reform*. Peter Lang: New York.

was geared towards identifying the challenges (I.e mistrust, corruption, inadequate resources, frequent transfers, lack of personnel) that CBP program implementation faced in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013. In attempt to bridge this glaring mistrust, this study recommended that police and members of the public must cooperate in attempt to create more secure society as well as creating a conducive environment.

For the purpose of critically examining the history of the institution of Kenya police and evolution of CBP in the country, the study also provided example of various places in the country where the program has been established as well as implemented. This was largely done in attempt to identify if the program achieved its intended aim of reducing incidences of insecurity and crime. Herein, it was observed that, the program albeit faced with numerous challenges significantly reduced levels of insecurity in various places in the country where it was established. The study as such recommended adoption of the program in various places for the purpose of providing a broader forum upon which police and public will cooperate in fight against insecurity in the society.

In addition, the study focused on the outline of the composition, structure and establishment of CBP since the program was introduced in Ngong Sub County. The major intent of the study in this end was to provide a general affirmation of the hypothesis and conformity to one of the objective. It was as such noted that, the CBP program was composed of many components that played a significant role in implementing the program in Ngong Sub County. Further assessment of the role CBP program played in reducing crime in Ngong Sub County was provided in the study. More specifically, the study analyzed primary collected data and concluded that introduction of CBP program was instrumental in reducing levels of insecurity and crime in Ngong Sub County from 2003 to 2013. As argued furthermore in the work, there was significant reduction of almost all types of crime in several places in the area. As such the main hypothesis of this work has been proved in that it became clearly true in the study that CBP program is a real panacea to Ngong Sub County security problem.

It can be summarized in this chapter that the study fulfilled its main objective. However, as the study strives to confine on the stated objectives as it was being done, some fundamental questions arose that needed to be answered and since they were not part of

the stated objectives of this work, they are stated below as recommendation for further research by other students/scholars.

The first is why some members of the public in the community are fearful to get fully into the system of the CBP program, is it that they may be seeing bad things but are unwilling to give details to the police, because of inner fears? As it was observed, this practice was very rampant in Ngong Sub County/ and other places as well. What need to be stated here is that, arrest can only be made and prosecution successfully completed only where members of the public are willing to give evidence in court as witnesses. This has been a gigantic task for the police as only a small percentage of the public are willing to avail themselves when needed by the police. Hence more research need to be done on this area. Are the police not giving members of the public enough cover, or what is happening needs to be very clear in order to make CBP program a success in order to drastically reduce the crime rate.

Community policing has been found to have an unrelenting appeal regardless of the many creations of its meaning, each informed by diverse systematic activities by the actors. This study explored the implementation strategy of CBP program, achieved the objectives and confirmed the hypotheses. In addition, the research discussed the challenges and how the state handles them and the division among elite with respect to community based policing.

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Oral interview with OCPD and some senior security officers in Ngong 10.6.2014

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

**Questionnaire (Résidents),**

**Questionnaire No :**

My name is Robert Amiller. I am carrying out research on Community Based Policing and Security: Case Study of Ngong Sub County, Kajiado County

This questionnaire is intended to help in finding out the impact of Community Based Policing Program on security and its effects in controlling insecurity in Ngong Sub County. The information given will be with utmost confidentiality.

**1. Please fill in the following details,**

- a) Your Age \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Your Sex \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Your Area of Residence \_\_\_\_\_
- d) For how many years have you been living in Ngong Sub County  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2. When did you first hear about community policing in your area? Please mark ( ) as applicable.**

- i) 2003-2004
- ii) 2005-2006
- iii) 2007-2008
- iv) 2009-2010
- v) 2011-2012
- vi) 2013

**3. b) Has Community Based Policing program improved security in your area? ( )**  
**Mark where applicable**

i) Yes

ii) No

iii) Other (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**b) If yes, how would describe the impact?**

i) Excellent

ii) Very Good

iii) Good

iii) Somewhat Good (fair)

c) Please explain your answers in (b) above

\_\_\_\_\_

**4) Are you willing to volunteer information to the police?**

a) Yes

b) No

c) Other (Specific) \_\_\_\_\_

5 (a) How would you rate your relationship with the police now, compared the period before the introduction of Community Based Policing Program, Tick one ( ) in the box provided.

---

i) Excellent

ii) Very Good

iii) Good

iii) Fair

iv) Bad

v) Very bad

vi) Refused to Answer

vii) Don't Know

b) Kindly explain your answers in (a) above \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**6 (a) with the introduction of Community Based Policing program in this area, do you agree or disagree that there is reduction of insecurity in the area? Please Tick one ( ) in the box provided**

i) Agree

ii) Disagree

**b) If the answer is agree above (a), how then would you describe the occurrence of a particular crime in this area before the introduction of Community Based Policing program) in order of occurrence 4 being the most frequent and 1 being the least frequent.**

i) Robbery

ii) Carjacking

iii) Murder

iv) Rape

v) Other Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**Questionnaire (Police Officers),**

**Questionnaire No:**

My name is Robert Amiller I am carrying out research on Community Based Policing program and Security: Case Study of Ngong Sub County, Kajiado County. This questionnaire is intended to help in finding out the impact of Community Based Policing program on security and its effects in controlling insecurity in Ngong Sub County. The information given will be with utmost confidentiality.

**1. Please fill in the following details.**

- a) Your Age \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Your Sex \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Your Area of Residence \_\_\_\_\_
- d) For how many years have you been living in Ngong Sub County \_\_\_\_\_

**2) a) Has Community Based Policing program impacted on your performance?**

**Please tick one ( ).**

Yes

No

**b) If yes, how would you rate the impact?**

- i) Very high
- ii) High
- iii) Low
- iv) Very Low
- v) Refused to Answer
- vi) Don't Know

**3) Has there been an increase in volunteered reporting of crime with the Community Based Policing project in place? Please tick one ( ).**

a) Yes

b) No

c) Other Specify \_\_\_\_\_

If yes on a scale of 1-4 rank in order of importance 1 being most important and 4 being the least important?

a) Cooperation amongst the members of the public and police

b) Intensified patrols by police

c) Improvement of communication equipment by police

d) Involvement of private security firms

**4 (a) Thinking about the relation between the members of the public and police, compared to the period before the introduction of Community Based Policing program in this area, would you say it is much better off, better off, much worse off or about the same?**

Much better off	1
Better off	2
About the same	3
Worse off	4
Much worse off	5
Refused to Answer	98
Don't know	99

**4 (b) with the introduction of Community Based Policing program in this area, have you witnessed a decrease in crime? Please tick one ( ) in the box provided.**

i) Yes

ii) No

**5 (a) If yes how would you describe the occurrence of a particular crime in this area? In order of occurrence 4 being the most frequent and 1 being the least frequent.**

(i) Robbery

(ii) Carjacking

iii) Murder

iv) Rape

v) Other

Specify \_\_\_\_\_



**Questionnaire (Security Guards),**

**Questionnaire No:**

My name is Robert Amiller I am carrying out research on Community Based Policing program and Security: Case Study of Ngong Sub County, Kajiado County.

This questionnaire is intended to help finding out the impact of community based policing on security and its effects in controlling insecurity in Ngong Sub County. The information given will be with utmost confidentiality.

1. Please fill in the following details,

- a) Your Age \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Your sex \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Your Area of residence \_\_\_\_\_
- d) For how many years have you been living in Ngong Sub County \_\_\_\_\_

2) Has community based policing program impacted on your performance? Please tick on ( ).

Yes

No

Other                      please specify \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, how would you rate the impact?

- i) Very high
- ii) High
- iii) Low
- iv) Very Low
- v) Refused to Answer
- vi) Don't Know

**3) How would you rate your relationship with the police now, compared to the period before the introduction of Community Based Policing Program, Tick one ( ) in the box provided. Would you say you are much better off, better off, much worse off or about the same?**

Much better off	1
Better off	2
About the same	3
Worse off	4
Much worse off	5
Refused	98
Don't know	99

**4 (a) with the introduction of community based policing in this area, have you witnessed a decrease in crime? Please Tick on ( ) in the box provided.**

i) Yes

ii) No

**4 (b) If yes how would you describe the occurrence of particular crime in this are in the area? In order of occurrence 4 being the most frequent and 1 being the least frequent.**

i) Robbery

ii) Carjacking

iii) Murder

iv) Rape

v) Other

(specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Questionnaire (NGOs),**

**Questionnaire No:**

My name is Robert Amiller. I am carrying out research on Community Based Policing and Security: Case Study of Ngong Sub County, within Kajiado County. This questionnaire is intended to help in finding out the impact of community based policing program on security and its effects in controlling insecurity in Ngong Sub County. The information given will be with utmost confidentiality.

**1. Please fill in the following details.**

- a) Your Age \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Your Sex \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Your Area of Residence \_\_\_\_\_
- d) For how many years have you been living in Ngong Sub County \_\_\_\_\_

**2) Has community based policing impacted on the residents in Ngong Sub County’?**

**Please tick one ( ).**

Yes

No

**If Yes, how would you rate the impact?**

- i) Very high
- ii) High
- iii) Low
- iv) Very Low
- v) Refused to Answer
- vi) Don’t Know

**3) Has there been an increase in volunteered reporting of crime with the community based policing program in the area? Please tick one ( ).**

a) Yes

b) No

c) Other Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**If yes on a scale of 1-4 rank in order of importance 1 being most important and 4 being the least important?**

a) Cooperation amongst the members of the public and police

b) Intensified patrols by police

c) Improvement of communication equipment by police

d) Involvement of private security firms

**4) How would you rate the relationship between the police and the public now as compared to the period before the introduction of community based policing, please tick one**

a) Very good

b) Good

c) Fair

d) Bad

4(a) with the introduction of community based policing in this area, have you witnessed a decrease in crime? Please tick one ( ) in the box provided.

i) Yes

ii) No

10(b) If yes how would you describe the occurrence of a particular crime in this area? In order of occurrence 4 being the most frequent and 1 being the least frequent.

(i) Robbery

(ii) Carjacking

iii) Murder

iv) Rape

v) Other

Specify \_\_\_\_\_