

**FACTORS INFLUENCING IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY
BASED POLICING IN KENYA: A CASE OF NYAMIRA DISTRICT,
KENYA.**

BY

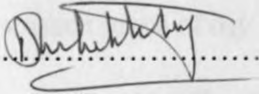
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**A RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN
PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI.**

DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any award in any other University.

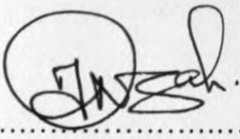
Signature 

Date..... 14 September, 2011.....

MWANGI, DANSON MBURU

L50/78835/2009

This research project report has been presented with our approval as university supervisors

Signature..... 

Date..... 03/09/2011.....

DR. OURU JOHN NYEGAHA

LECTURER, DEPARTMENT OF EXTRAMURAL STUDIES

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI.

Signature..... 

Date..... 26/10/2011.....

DR. MARIA ONYANGO

LECTURER, DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AND BUSINESS STUDIES

BONDO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my mother Damaris, my spouse Rhoda who gave me a lot of support during the long journey of pursuing the Masters degree, and my lovely daughter Sheryl who missed much of my attention during the many hours put in research work.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APs	Administration Police Officers
CBP	Community Based Policing
COP	Community Oriented Policing
CPCs	Community Policing Committees
CPFs	Community Policing Forums
CPU	Community Policing Unit
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
HDR	Human Development Report
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission
NCBDA	Nairobi Community Business Development Association
NPSC	National Police Service Commission
NYPD	New York Police Department
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OOP	Office of the President
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SADC	South African Development Co-operation
SAPS	South African Police Service
SEESAC	South Eastern Europe Clearing House for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

Community policing is a relatively new strategy in policing that aims at preventing occurrence of crimes. It is implemented through creating equal partnerships between communities and police departments. Community policing democratizes police departments moving them away from being police forces to police services. The relationship between the members of the public and the police has been historically poor a fact that has led to increased crime rates. In such an environment, community members deny the police important information on crime and criminals. Such a problem can be solved by a well implemented community policing program with a strong foundation of mutual trust between police officers and community members. The purpose of this study was to investigate factors that influence implementation of community based policing in Kenya. The study investigated influence of attitude, funding, vigilantism and training on implementation of community based policing. It was informed by labeling theory which is a branch of symbolic interaction theory. According to the theory, if the community and the police perceive community policing as a failed program, then it becomes difficult to make it a success. Descriptive survey research design was used since it aims at describing an existing phenomenon. The study targeted a population of 405 community policing members in 27 community policing committees and a sample size of 217 respondents was taken. The population was clustered according to administrative units and police stations and random sampling done from those clusters to identify eight respondents per cluster. Purposive sampling was done to identify at least three key informants from each cluster. A questionnaire with five sections was used. The questionnaire targeted 135 respondents and only 85 returned a filled questionnaire hence a 63.0% return rate. An interview guide was also used to get data from key informants. 45 key informants were interviewed out of the targeted 82. A pilot test was carried out in Misesi sub-location of Gucha District. Comments and suggestions made by respondents during pre-testing were considered. Validity was checked using both peer review and expert opinion from two groups of experts on security matters. One group was made up of senior provincial administrators while the other comprised of senior police officers in the District. The senior provincial administrators were requested to assess what concept the instrument was trying to measure while the other group was asked to determine whether the set of items accurately represented the concept under study. Reliability was checked through test/retest method where the researcher carried out two different tests using the same tool. The two tests were subjected to the same group of people but after a difference of two weeks. Scores from both tests were interrelated and a coefficient computed using the Spearman's Rank Correlation method where a coefficient of 0.82 was obtained. A research permit was got from the National Council for Science and Technology before going to the field. The researcher then reported to the Nyamira District commissioner and the District Education Officer. Respondents were given one week to complete and return the questionnaire or have it ready for collection. All filled copies of the questionnaire were checked for data quality and editing done. Coding and tabulation of data was then done before data were analysed using SPSS version computer program. The study found out that more men who are over 50 years dominate community based policing committees. The study also revealed that most committees were not funded by the Government and relied on personal contributions. The study also found out that community members in Nyamira District had not been sensitized on community policing. A policy on training and orientation of community policing members should be developed so as to guide its implementation. The study recommends that further research be done of the same study but in a different location.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Security is a major concern all over the world. It is fundamental for instilling confidence to both local and foreign investors. This fact is reiterated by the Kenya Vision 2030 whose vision on security is 'security for all persons and property throughout the republic' (Government of Kenya [GOK], 2007, p 18). Over 80% of populations in Norway, Denmark, Singapore, UAE, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Qatar, Djibouti and Rwanda feel safe. In South Africa only 20% perceive themselves as being secure while only 35% of the population in Kenya feels safe (Human Development Report [HDR], 2010). Various strategies have in the past been formulated to address both crime and insecurity. Community policing advocates for active involvement of community members in their own policing.

In the Roman Empire, policing was done by soldiers called legions. They provided security to the emperor, kept watch for fires and maintained law and order in the city of Rome and later in England. The Normans continued with the Anglo Saxon principle of every male's obligation to maintain the king's peace after their conquest of England in 1066 AD. Every person living in villages scattered throughout England was responsible for aiding neighbours and protecting the settlements from thieves and marauders (Siegel and Senna, 2007). In Africa, Egyptians recruited Nubians for their Medjay police nearly 400 years ago and established maritime police in 1430 AD. The King'ole system among the Akamba community of Kenya ensured that all members followed the values of the community while the Kikuyu community had stiff penalties for

violators of its values. Rapists were lynched and thieves rolled down a steep cliff in a fastened beehive (Kimilu, 2003).

Palmiotto (2000) observes that by the end of 13th century, the Normans had established the office of a constable through the enactment of the Statute of Winchester in 1285 AD. This law outlined that it was the duty of every citizen to arrest an offender. If the offender was not caught red handed, hue and cry was to be raised. Everybody had a duty to maintain the king's peace. The constable was assisted in his office by watchmen who patrolled at night and helped protect against robberies, fires and disturbances. In larger cities such as London, watchmen were organized within church parishes and were members of the parish they protected.

The expansion of towns during the industrial revolution brought about proportionate increase in population raising opportunities for crime as well and an unstable society with which the constable system was ill equipped to cope with was created. Crime prevention became a role for the police during the 19th century a period which Sir Robert Peel suggested a system that was to hold each community responsible for maintaining order in its own locality (Palmiotto, 2000). The English parliament approved Peel's proposal of establishing a paid police force appointed from civilian population in 1829 AD. Most police forces in the world today are modeled around the London Police Force. In the United States, NYPD was the first to be established in 1845AD and it borrowed heavily from the Scotland Yard based London police (Wadman, 2009; Palmiotto, 2000).

Professional policing was developed in the 1920s in response to the failures of the ineffective, corrupt and brutal policing systems around the world (Dobrin, 2006). Professionalization distanced the police from the people they served. It was believed at the time

that police would deal with crime objectively and in a professional manner if a social distance was maintained. According to Dobrin (2006) this strategy was a flop as police developed an “us” versus “them” mentality and sub-culture and had difficulty relating to people other than their colleagues. This starved them information necessary to develop accurate criminal intelligence and also denied them civil co-operation needed to prevent and detect crime (Amnesty International, 2002). Community policing seeks to correct this situation by promoting good relationship between the police and the members of the public.

In Japan, community policing has led to good co-operation between the members of the public and the police. Officers in mini stations called Kobans get intimately familiar with people in their neighbourhoods and their duties include not only on crime but also helping people with everyday problems (Lindsey and Beach, 2000). In the United States, The National Center for Community Policing established in 1982 promoted neighbourhood foot patrols (Morash and Ford 2002). The emphasis on foot patrols was intended to get officers out of patrol cars so that they could be able to interact with the public. Community policing adopts a geographic focus where emphasis is more on places rather than on times and functions (Gordner, 1996). According to Murphy (as cited in Skogan, 1995), Canadian approach to community policing has been particularly conservative in nature. The community is viewed as a resource, a support group and an information source rather than as an authoritative body. Community policing remains police-managed and seldom involves civilians in policy or accountability issues.

Community policing in South Africa is firmly anchored in its legal system. The first formal reference to community policing is found in the interim constitution Act 200 of 1993. It was introduced in the SAPS in 1994 through South Africa Police Service Act (Ruteere and Pommeroll, 2003; Spuy and Rontsch, 2008). The Act explained the functions of CPFs and police

were required to establish community consultations at all local police stations and at provincial level. These efforts were often hindered by political factionalism and deep rooted mistrust of the police as well as lack of resources, training and experience of many police officers (Adambo, 2005; Amnesty International, 2002). Police in some cases found the forums and negotiations too time consuming and too soft in the context of increasing crime rates (Ruteere and Pommeroll, 2003).

In Lesotho, civilian members of CPCs are allowed to undertake some policing work including patrols but they are not supposed to confront suspects without a police officer. They however generally lack proper supervision. In Namibia, police in 1994 to 1995 devised a 20 house neighbourhood watch scheme to promote dialogue between officers and members of the local community (Amnesty International, 2002).

In April 2004 the Nigeria Police Force launched a community policing programme which was to be guided by a community policing plan (Spuy and Rontch, 2008). The Zimbabwe police had at least one community liaison officer at each police station since the 1980s. However, since the government encouraged militias composed of war veterans, ruling party supporters and unemployed youths to try to solve land issues, the relationship between the police and community has sharply deteriorated. In 2000, police barred white Zimbabweans from participating in neighbourhood watch programs. Community consultation has so far weakened and community meetings with the police are avoided by many for fear of being targeted on grounds of political affiliation (Amnesty International, 2002). Community policing was established under the law by the Police Act of 1999 in Zambia and any community may establish crime prevention and control association with powers to arrest suspects. The post 1994 Rwanda

Government adopted community policing in 1995 to maintain social order. The genocide had spawned an atmosphere characterized by suspicion, fear, and mistrust giving birth to the idea of community policing. Citizen participation and partnerships have been institutionalized through a legal framework. Community policing is anchored in the national constitution, the police Act and the local government Act (Mugambage, 2005). Community policing, as a model of policing, was introduced in Uganda in the late 1980s as a pilot project of the Old Kampala Police Division. Community police officers (CPOs) were identified, provided with bicycles and sent out as beat officers. It was essentially driven by the District Police Commander (DPC) of Kampala with the help of British police officers who were at the time in the country conducting training. The initiative fizzled out with the transfer of the DPC (Spuy and Rontsch, 2008). Tanzania is yet to embrace the western form of community policing. It largely depends on community self policing groups who patrol without the police but are able to call for police back-up. Self-policing schemes, such as the *Sungusungu*, provide informal social control through improved community surveillance and are established through a legal framework (Spuy and Rontsch, 2008).

It is argued that past regimes in Kenya have used the police as a political tool since the colonial period. GOK (n.d) acknowledges that Kenya Police Force (KPF) has in the past practiced regime policing and used substantial institutional energy on sustaining the powers of the ruling party. Waguma (2001) is of the opinion that the Kenya police force was a creation of the European masters whose management came with express authority from the foreign office in London. They were used to enforce the emergency of 1952 and not much changed after independence. They shifted their loyalty from the whites to black rulers but the institution remained the same. The reintroduction of multiparty politics in Kenya has however lessened the

political dimension in policing and opened up the force to more criticism and public scrutiny (Ruteere and Pommerolle, 2003).

In Kenya, the failure of the traditional policing has come with some costs. The rise of vigilante groups which operate outside the legal system is attributed to the failure of state to provide adequate security to its people (Ruteere and Pommeroll, 2003). Wairagu, Kamenju and Shingo (2004) admit that as insecurity rises, more and more people are turning to private security firms due to the state's inability to provide adequate security to its people. Community policing was first initiated as a pilot project in 1994 at Kayole Estate of Buru Buru Division. Other pilot projects established between 2002 and 2003 include: - Kariobangi, Kabiria, Baba Dogo, Ruai and Ziwani (Adambo, 2005). The first police manual on community policing was published in 1997. When the NARC Government took over power in 2003, a national consultation was initiated which concluded that the public wanted the police to be more responsive to community needs. The adoption of CBP approach provides a vehicle for a police reform agenda based on partnership, shared responsibility, greater transparency and accountability (Safer World, 2008).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

This study investigated factors that influence implementation of community policing in Kenya with the hope that the findings would help in improvement of this crime prevention and control strategy. The relationship between the members of the public and the police has been historically poor a fact that has led to increased crime rates. Members of the community in such an environment deny the police vital information that can enable them resolve crimes expeditiously. Diamond and Weiss (2009) point out that in some communities; general mistrust of police is a great problem. Residents in such places fail to share information about

neighborhood crimes with the police. Information is essential to police enforcement activities as well as prevention efforts. Without information, police officers become incapacitated and cannot solve even a petty crime. With more and quality information, their work given by law becomes easy. The custodian of most of the information on crime is the community. If equal partnerships between the police and members of the public are put in place, then crime levels can come down through collaboration efforts in crime fighting. Community policing can only be successful where police view community members as partners in crime prevention and vice versa. Attitudinal change is important in cultivating and nurturing good police-community relationship.

The training that police officers have for a long time been getting in police training colleges and police malpractices have contributed to their alienation from community problems. Wadman (2009) observes that, as police departments became more militated, with uniform, inspections and a high commitment to objectivity, they started lacking insight of community problems. They became more distanced away from the people.

There is a worry that the level of crime has been escalating in Kenya even after adoption of community policing. Crime is very costly and if community policing is the police strategy that will reduce it, then it needs to be encouraged. Crime in some instances has led to lose of lives leaving families with no bread winners. Kimilu (2003) reckons that if money lost through crime could be directed into education, medical, social research, conservation of resources and protection of the environment, the welfare of the society would increase immensely. It is therefore imperative that community policing should not be left to fail. If properly adopted, in the long run it leads to increased wealth as more investments are done. Crime prevention should take prominence more than crime fighting as prevention of a death or robbery makes more sense rather than reacting after the death or robbery has taken place. Traditional policing has

encouraged reactive policing rather than proactive policing that community policing encourages. Adambo (2005) says that effective policing cannot be actualized unless and until salient issues that directly and indirectly affect security are sufficiently addressed. This argument views crime as an output of a variety of causes some of which are deeply embedded in the society such as poverty, unemployment, erosion of social fabric and instability.

A security brief by KK Security Company dated 3rd September 2010 paints a negative picture of Nyamira District. According to them, Nyamira is one of the most insecure districts in Kenya. It was hoped that the factors under investigation would be able to shed more light on whether community based policing was really working or was a fashionable phrase meant for police - public relations. Community policing is a policing strategy that cannot be allowed to fail going by the current levels of crime and insecurity. The above therefore shows the rationale for carrying out this particular study.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate factors that influence implementation of community based policing in Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study was guided by the following objectives:-

1. To investigate the extent to which attitude influences implementation of community based policing in Kenya.
2. To assess the influence of funding on implementation of community based policing in Kenya.

3. To establish the extent to which vigilantism influences the implementation of community based policing in Kenya.
4. To investigate how training of community based policing members influence implementation of community policing in Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

The study aimed at answering the following questions:-

1. To what extent does attitude influence implementation of community based policing in Kenya?
2. What is the influence of funding on implementation of community based policing in Kenya?
3. To what extent does vigilantism influence the implementation of community based policing in Kenya?
4. How does training of community policing committee members influence implementation of community based policing in Kenya?

1.6 Significance of the Study

It was the hope of the researcher that the findings of this study would inform policy makers as they come up with a legal framework and policies to guide the implementation of community policing in Kenya. It was also hoped that those tasked with formulation and implementation of the ongoing police reforms in Kenya would find the study useful. It was hoped that the study would build on the existing body of knowledge on community policing and future researchers

would also find the study useful. It was the hope of the researcher that the findings of this study will alleviate the confusion that has shrouded community policing since its inception.

1.7 Basic Assumptions of the Study

It was assumed that the researcher would get co-operation from all the respondents. The study assumed that all instruments developed would be able to measure what they were intended to measure. It was also assumed that the respondents would be honest enough.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The researcher feared that the study would be limited by the ongoing police reforms. Changes in both legal and policy framework between the period of study and presentation of findings would affect the study if they were to occur. This however did not happen hence the study was not affected in any way as far as law and policies were concerned. The researcher had also feared that changes that were to be brought about by the way the 2010 Kenya constitution would be implemented would significantly affect the study. The researcher had designed the data collection instruments in such a way that comprehensive data would be collected even if this was to happen. It was envisaged that the study would be limited by incompetent research assistants. The researcher recruited data literate and qualified people who were also trained on data collection and ethical issues to minimize chances of collection of data that would be unreliable.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

This study was done in Nyamira District. According to KK Security (2010), Nyamira District had become one of the most crime prone areas of Nyanza and a hotspot of armed robberies. On August 29, two traders were murdered at Magwagwa area of Nyamira. The next day the police killed four people in the same area and recovered a firearm.

Police in Nyamira have in the past been accused of laxity and extrajudicial killings. A review of some media reports in the last quarter of 2010 revealed several murders committed between September 2010 and January 2011 and discomfort of area leaders about rising crime levels. On 24th of September, 2010 the standard newspaper reported that bodies of four people had been found along a village path in Nyamira. Before they met their death, the victims were allegedly hunted down by *Sungusungu* vigilante group members from a home that was mourning a dead. On 30th September 2010, NTV Kenya reported on a press conference by members of parliament from Gusii region who held a press conference and demanded that all police officers in Nyamira County be transferred for failing to curb incidences of insecurity. On 5th October 2010, the standard newspaper reported that police in Nyamira were abetting extra judicial killings by the members of *Sungusungu* vigilante group. On 30th November 2010, the Standard newspaper reported that a body of a taxi driver was found in a thicket in Nyamira. On 1st December 2010, the Standard reported that a 19 year old K.C.S.E student was shot by thugs in the same area. The Daily Nation of 24th December 2010 reported that a pastor aged sixty years was butchered by suspected members of *Sungusungu* in cold blood as his wife watched (Enclopaedia of current events, 2011).

The researcher was of the opinion that Nyamira District was a suitable location for this particular study. Community policing aims at reducing crime hence need to investigate factors that contribute to its implementation.

1.10 Definitions of Significant Terms as Used in the Study

Attitude	Refers to police perception of a community and vice versa.
Community Based Policing	It refers to a policing style where members of a particular community work closely with the police with an aim of making their neighbourhood to be safe.
Funding	Used to mean any kind of financing to community policing activities.
Training	Includes both formal and non formal ways of imparting skills and knowledge on community policing.
Vigilantism	It refers to all forms of self policing initiatives that are not governed by any law.

1.11 Organization of the Study

Chapter one deals with the introduction of the study. A background of the problem is given, followed by a statement of the problem. The researcher then gives the purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions and the significance of the study. The researcher also gives the basic assumptions of the study, limitations of the study and delimitation of the study. Chapter one finally ends with definitions of significant terms as used in the study.

Chapter two covers literature review. It begins with an introduction then concept of community based policing which is followed by different factors that influence implementation of community policing in Kenya. The chapter covers attitude, funding, vigilantism and training

and how they influence implementation of community policing in that order. Theoretical and conceptual frameworks are finally covered before a summary of the literature reviewed.

Chapter three covers research methodology of the study. It starts by giving an explanation of the research design used followed by target population, sample size and sample selection, data collection instruments where a description of how the instruments will be piloted and checked for validity and reliability is given. The chapter goes ahead to cover data collection procedures, data analysis techniques and finally ethical considerations.

Chapter four covers data analysis, data presentation, interpretation and discussion whereas chapter five has an introduction, summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations for policy action. Chapter five which is also the final chapter of this study covers contributions to the existing body of knowledge and suggestions for further research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Community policing involves creating partnerships between the police, community members and other stakeholders for the sake of public safety and security. The literature review deals with factors influencing implementation of community based policing. The first factor covered is attitude and how it influences community policing. Police attitude on community members and community members' attitude on police officers is highlighted. The review also covers funding, vigilantism and training and how they influence implementation of community policing. Finally, the review covers theoretical framework, conceptual framework and ends with a summary of the literature reviewed.

2.2 The Concept of Community Based Policing

According to the U.S. Department of Justice (2008), community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques. It proactively addresses the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder and fear of crime and has been described as the first major reform in policing in the last half of the 20th century. Community policing changes the way the police think and act (Trojanowicz, Kappeler, Gaines, Bucqueroux and Sluder, 1998). It is both a philosophy (a way of thinking) and an organizational strategy (a way of carrying out that philosophy) that allows the police and the community to work together in improvement of

quality of life of everyone in the community. It also enhances access to justice hence creating peaceful communities (Safer world, 2008).

Community policing broadens the police mandate beyond a narrow focus on fighting crime to include efforts that also address community problems. The philosophy of community policing does not abandon traditional methods of policing (Adambo, 2005). The traditional vertical police structure must however be altered so that top down management gives way to bottom up decision making (Siegel and Senna, 2007). The community policing officer is both a manager of his beat and a key decision maker.

Police form partnerships with people in the community allowing average citizens the opportunity to have input into the police process in exchange for their support and participation (Trojanowicz et al., 1998). Community policing contributes to reduction of crime and the fear of crime through building partnerships that develop solutions on public safety and security. Broad partnerships facilitate democratization of police departments. The mission of a democratic police service is to protect people and property, undertake their tasks without fear or favour and uphold the rule of law. Democratic policing creates a double demand on police by requiring them to adhere to high standards of conduct while also providing high standards of service (Neild, 2007).

Community policing advocates for involvement of the members of the community in their own policing. Police must obtain consent from the citizens on how they are to be policed. Wadman (2009) argues that the majority of crimes committed year in year out are beyond the control of the police. Mudiari (2011) observes that the public must support the police in order to win the war on crime. Ruteere and Pommeroll (2003) are of the view that Kenyans are experimenting with community policing to combat crime. Community policing has not achieved

much in Kenya since crime levels remain high. In some places however, community based policing has produced positive results when community members are fully involved. A study done by Adambo in Nairobi Province on community policing as a tool for combating insecurity established that within one year after establishment of community policing forums at Kabiria, incidents of robbery and mugging had gone down by over 50%. The same study also recorded positive results in Ruai where before the start of the community policing, residents lived in fear, constant threats of robbery, burglary, mugging, illicit brews, illegal roadblocks and carjacking. Ruai recorded one murder down from two after implementation of the strategy; rape cases went down from three to one while assault incidents dropped from 11 to nine. There was also a marked drop in the number of robberies from 25 to 15, breakings from 24 to six, general stealing from nine to two and miscellaneous cases from 28 to 13. Friedmann, (1996) however thinks that community policing is not very effective as it has either been misunderstood or not well or fully implemented.

Kimilu (2003) in his study found out that there is resistance from junior officers who do not want to leave their popular duties like traffic control and crime investigation to be deployed under community policing. Adambo (2005) adds that implementation of the program is largely dependent on the goodwill of the police commissioner and officers in various police stations. These other officers according to Kimilu (2003) do not support the program leaving one to wonder whether there is much concerning community policing on the ground.

Research shows that community policing in Kenya has in the past failed despite the hullabaloo created around it. The 2005 launch was not the first as it has been with us since 1994 when a pilot project was launched at Kayole estate in Nairobi. Various pilot projects also failed before the actual roll out throughout the country. The police booths put up through community

policing came down tumbling and have become an eyesore to the members of the public (Adambo, 2005). The Kangemi community was suspicious of the police and preferred to patrol alone. In such situations, the line between community policing and Vigilantism becomes blurred opening up possibility of violence and social anarchy (Ruteere and Pommeroll, 2003).

Outdated laws and procedures have contributed to poor administration of justice in Kenya (Adambo, 2005). Many activities related to informal trades as well as informal settlements are considered criminal and occasionally targeted by police (Ruteere and Pommeroll, 2003). The major challenge however for a partnership between the police and the public is the lack of a policy and specific legal framework that spells out the role of communities or other partners in the provision of security. The introduction of community policing does not necessarily address police malpractices. Neild (2007) argues that community policing should only be implemented once endemic problems in policing have been addressed.

Clear national standards and accountability mechanisms should be in place before implementation of community policing to avoid the risk of reinforcing undemocratic power structures. Police reform strategies that emphasize on accountability, transparency and professional practices should produce overall gains in efficiency as well as greater responsiveness to communities they serve. Increased accountability to the citizens is one common component of community policing around the world (Murray, 2002).

Community policing in such countries as the United States, South Africa and Rwanda is entrenched within a legal and policy framework. In South Africa and Rwanda, it was initiated through both the constitution and police Act. Kenya is yet to entrench it in the legal system but it is hoped that the ongoing police reforms will yield positive results. The Ransley Report on police

reforms has proposed that community policing be made a central strategy of policing as part of the ongoing reforms (Ruteere, 2011).

According to Wisler (2010), the approach to implementation of community policing depends on the type of political regime in place. He identifies four approaches to implementation, which include: - the social control model, the administrative coordination model, the civilian oversight model and community self policing model. In social control, community policing is one of the state instruments that allow it to collect intelligence and is a form of repression meant to ensure loyalty to the regime. This model is found in countries such as India and Iraq. The administrative coordination model involves coordination of security matters within communities. The French model which is administrative in nature is associated with reaching out to communities through devolution of security services. Local boards of security play the coordinating role. Civilian oversight model is predominant in the western world and is anchored on policing by consent. It promotes values such as transparency, accountability and consultation. Community self rule model is mostly found in Africa and Asia. In Tanzania, *Sungusungu* self policing groups are recognized by the state under the legal framework.

2.3 Influence of Attitude on Implementation of Community Based Policing

Policing today is seen as being ineffective, militaristic and that which does not have dignity for human rights. Community policing today is seen as a panacea for democratization of the police. Kenya vision 2030 aims at promoting public-private cooperation and community involvement for improved safety and security (GOK, 2007). The professional traditional police model is viewed by many as an enemy of police- community relations (Walker, 1992).

Attitude determines behavior or action that one takes and can either be negative or positive. Police attitude towards the community and community attitude towards the police affects implementation of community policing either positively or negatively. Negative attitude adversely affects the relationship between the police and members of the community. Murray (2002) argues that police attitude and behavior is a major determinant of the success of community policing. For a long time, the relationship between the police and members of the community has been sour. Members of the public sometimes hide vital information from the police necessary to facilitate investigations. According to Adambo (2005) the public complains about police inaction and giving excuses for doing nothing in the face of crime and victimization. They sometimes hold that the police cannot help them or would do very little in the face of crime. According to the Times of India official website, victims of petty crimes in Mumbai, find it difficult to lodge a complaint with the police as they scare them away instead of making any efforts to catch the culprits. This kind of attitude makes many petty crimes to pass unreported. The public also complains of police brutality, torture, assault, rape, trigger happiness, illegitimate arrests, harassment, incivility, disregard for human rights, corruption and extortion (Adambo, 2005). All these make community members to develop a negative attitude towards the police.

Adambo (2005) observes that the media in Kenya thinks that police hide information from them or tell them what they already know. This gives room to speculation or reporting whatever information they get from witnesses. Reporting levels of crime to police are low because victims do not believe that the police can assist them. Crime statistics therefore are not reliable as they do not capture all crimes committed. According to Moore (1996), people may fail to report crime that they regard too trivial, that which they believe that the police will do nothing, that which they regard as a private matter and that which they feel humiliated.

Sometimes the public gets suspicious that police collude with criminals, are corrupt or turn a blind eye to particular crimes. Kimilu (2003) holds that the mistrust that has been there between the police and the public is a hindrance to implementation of community policing program. CPFs are normally acrimonious with members of the public spending most of their time ventilating their anger. They also complain of police harassment and feel that police frame up charges, carry out shoddy investigations, are compromised by accused persons, mess with evidence or leave gaps during investigations (Walumoli, 2003).

Sometimes community members develop fear of the police. The mere sight of a uniformed officer or a police vehicle may send some innocent people running. Police are given by law extraordinary powers such as use of coercion and force. They can stop, question, search, arrest people and use force where circumstances warrant. Police have a lot of discretion to exercise these powers (Neild, 2007). These powers can easily be abused hence undermining community policing. Police sometimes engage in extra judicial killings instead of letting the judicial system perform its role. Fear of police makes people not to actively engage effectively in community policing on an equal platform. An attempt to build a partnership in such an environment results in over domination of decisions making function by the police. Amnesty International (2010) holds that in Rio de Janeiro city of Brazil, police killed 1048 people in 2009. Since 2003, only 26 people have died in the hands of police in Canada. In Nigeria, hundreds of people are unlawfully killed every year by police and killings are hardly investigated. Those who live in poverty face a greater risk of being killed as they are not in a position to bribe police officers. The same report points out that impunity for state security officials who carried out unlawful killings and torture in 2007/2008 in Kenya has not been addressed. Similar views are expressed by the UN special rapporteur who conducted a fact finding mission in Kenya in

February 2009. In his May 2009 report, he is of the opinion that there was systematic and widespread human rights violation by the police during the post election violence of 2007/2008 and the Mt. Elgon security operation. The Daily Nation of 21st January, 2011 ran a story on undercover police officers who were captured on camera shooting dead suspects they had arrested. They did this in full glare of members of the public even after the suspects had surrendered. The killings caused a lot of public outcry across the country and dented the image of the police more. According to Yvonne and Gayle (2003) one of the prime justification for setting up the police was the failure of the army to maintain order without recourse to gross and excessive force. To earn the confidence of members of the public, police must end unnecessary killings of innocent people. Adambo, (2005) argues that members of the public lack confidence in Kenya police force's competence and integrity. Police reforms will go a long way in facilitating attitudinal change and forging a working relationship between community members and their police.

A 1982 article entitled *Broken Windows* by James Wilson and George Kelling shows how negative attitude can contribute to crime. A broken window according to them is a sign that nobody cares about the appearance of the property. Left unrepaired, it encourages other neighbourhood residents to neglect their property. This sets in motion a downward spiral of deterioration. Houses deteriorate, home owners move out, residential buildings are converted to rental properties, houses are converted from single family to multifamily dwellings, some houses are abandoned as the income level of the neighbourhood declines, neighbourhood shops close and property values decline. Gradually, crime in the neighbourhood increases (Walker, 1992). Police tend to concentrate on the final results of the broken windows model but with the help of community policing, they can intervene successfully at the beginning of the deterioration

process. With the right attitude, both police and the community will realize that crime prevention is not only the duty of the police but that which requires concerted efforts. Criminals and their victims live in a community and members of such a community are best placed to identify them (Office of the President [OOP], 2009). One rationale for public involvement is that police alone can neither create nor maintain safe communities (Skogan, 1995). Active participation of community members is important towards a crime free society. Murray (2002) observes that with the consent of the community, police generally resolve conflicts by means other than the use of legal force. The philosophy of community based policing is built on the belief that people have a right to have a say in their policing in exchange for their participation and support (Ruteere and Pommeroll, 2003). Murray (2002) argues that the amount of information that police get from the public on crime is directly proportional to the relationship they have with the rest of the public.

Attitudinal change is a key aspect of community policing and in some instances a total overhaul of organizational culture is needed. Yvonne and Gayle (2003) argue that many police officers report difficulties in mixing with civilians in ordinary social life. This stems from shift work, erratic hours, and difficulties in switching off from tension arising from their job. Aspects of discipline, hostility and fear that citizens may exhibit towards them also contribute to alienation from the public. A study carried out in Kibera, Nairobi in 2007 on challenges facing the implementation of community policing in Kenya established that 53% of all the respondents in the study rated the nature of relationship between the police and the residents as unfriendly. Only 8.5% of the total respondents said that the relationship was very friendly. When asked the same question, 89.9% of the police officers interviewed said that there exists a friendly relationship between the residents and the police officers. The study indicates a disconnect between the public and the police. The police see themselves as friendly to the public whereas

the public view the police as being unfriendly. The same study revealed that implementation of community policing in Kibera is hindered by poor customer service and low police image. 54.9% of the respondents interviewed indicated that the police force is characterized by poor customer service. 38% reported that police engage in criminal activities in Kibera hence contributing to high crime rates. 46.2 % were of the view that police officers collude with criminals to commit crime. In such situations where community members lack trust in police officers, community policing initiative cannot be effective.

Police are thought of being very corrupt by the public. This attitude affects community policing in that community members believe that for one to get a good service, one must part with a bribe. Walker (1992) regrets that for as long as there has been police, there has been corruption. Police corruption has a long history and is a worldwide problem. 92% of respondents in a survey carried out in Ghana admitted to having bribed a police officer. In Uganda, 63% of contacts with the police result in bribes (Neild, 2007). The Kibera study established that 58.5% of the total respondents have never reported crime incidences to the police. They attributed this to the failure by the police to respond to most reported cases, failure to respond swiftly, demand for bribes by police officers before the issue can be attended to and the fear that the police may leak information to suspects hence endangering their lives. The same study revealed that 72.3% of the respondents cannot trust the police to maintain confidentiality of sensitive information hence high prevalence of mistrust.

Corruption has a multiplier effect on crime as it protects other criminal activities and destroys a police service or force. Adambo (2005) holds that corruption does not only erode the image of the police but also undermines community policing as it creates mistrust between the

police and the community. Walker (1992) is of the opinion that the police officer who accepts a bribe is a criminal hence undermining fundamental integrity of the law enforcement mission. Corruption robs officers of self-respect, respect for their supervisors and respect for the department as a whole. Goldsmith and Lewis (2000) agree that major corruption scandals and highly publicized cases of misuse of power by police have often been a direct catalyst for the establishment of external oversight bodies.

Police in some cases have defended their attitude and behavior. A research done in Kenya in 2003 found out that many police officers feel that the force reflects the cross section of the Kenyan society. What they do or engage in is done by many other members of the society. Sometimes they justify their ineffectiveness on inadequacy of resources. They also feel that there is no appreciation for the good work they do. To them the press portrays them as very bad people and magnifies wrongs done by them. The public therefore gets to know only the negative things. For example, when an officer is shot by thugs nobody cares but when they shoot a thug, then there is a loud outcry on abuse of human rights (Walumoli, 2003).

Some police officers feel that some members of the public do not only despise them but are also arrogant and the only way to deal with them is to be equally arrogant (Walumoli, 2003). This is a dangerous attitude that needs to be reversed for any meaningful cooperation to take place. Within the context of police reforms in Kenya, the police are required to display a complete attitudinal change. They are expected to change their character making a break from past practices and working in partnership with communities. Police will not build legitimacy in a society where a uniformed officer is more of a cause for fear rather than a source of protection.

According to the official website of Kenya police, community policing is predicated on the shedding of suspicion and stereotyping and forging a working relationship.

2.4 Influence of Funding on Implementation of Community Based Policing

Community policing is an expensive crime control strategy that requires to be properly funded. In some countries, it is well funded as a program while in others it is poorly funded. The level of funding influences its implementation and determines whether it will be a success or a failure. In the United States, The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program was created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The mission of the COPS program is to advance grants to community policing in all jurisdictions across the United States. For the first eight fiscal years that Congress funded the COPS program, the average annual appropriation was more than \$1 billion (approximately Ksh.80B). These grants are used to hire and train law enforcement officers to participate in community policing, purchase and deploy new crime-fighting technologies, and develop and test new and innovative policing strategies. The average annual appropriation for the COPS program over the past eight fiscal years is \$658 million (James, 2011; United States Government Accountability Office [GAO], 2005; Skogan et al., 2000) Philadelphia's crime rise made Stephen Girard, a philanthropist who once saved the U.S government from financial collapse, upon his death to leave all his wealth for public safety. The first modern police department in America was first founded in New York City in 1845 (Walker, 1992; Palmiotto, 2000).

Community policing advocates for officers to be geographically deployed in areas where they have a touch of community problems. Visibility of police started to be the order of the day from Peel's time and most of the times; they like to be seen (Yvonne and Gayle, 2003). Poor and

disadvantaged communities are not able to build solid partnerships with the police. In some places, community policing is not all inclusive. From research carried out in Chicago and Minneapolis, it was established that community policing was more successful among middle income people, homeowners and whites than among the really poor, renters and racial minorities (Skogan, 1995). This is confirmed by past research in Ruai, Kibra, Kangemi and Baba Dogo in Kenya. Community policing works best in stable, affluent areas and the biggest challenge is to make it reach out to all people (Adambo, 2005; Kiprono, 2007). At Kangemi, the landowners refused to allow representation of tenants (80%) arguing that they could not be trusted on issues of security (Ruteere and Pommeroll, 2003). Kimilu (2003) argues that community policing programs are not getting the required political and financial support from governments, NGOs and the public. He recommends that officers should have offices and residential houses in the areas where they are implementing the program. With no much resources, community policing in Kenya has over relied on well wishers as government financial support is inadequate.

Police in some countries are badly equipped. Amnesty International (2002) observes that in South Africa, many initiatives have been undermined by the level of gun violence. While criminal gangs are well armed, local police are few and badly equipped. Adambo (2005) observes that an average of 70% of allocation for public safety, law and order budget in Kenya is on salaries hence starving capital development and police reforms. Police are inadequately funded for operations and maintenance. According to Kimilu (2003), historically police in Kenya have been poorly remunerated, ill armed, badly equipped, poorly clothed, and lived in pathetic conditions. Republic of Kenya, (n.d) points out that police in Kenya have inadequate transport facilities, inadequate tools and equipment including communication, IT, housing, forensic laboratories and super servers. A study done in Nairobi in 2003 revealed that community police

officers do not stay in the locations where community policing is being implemented. The nine community policing officers in Nairobi were accommodated in a small office at the basement of Nairobi provincial Police Headquarters. New approaches are therefore required to address insecurity more effectively and within the limited resources available (Adambo, 2005).

It is not until recently that community policing was factored in the national budget of Kenya. Between the financial years 2009/2010 and 2013/2014, the Administration Police plan to spend Kshs.18.73B. Their budget for community policing for the five years is only Ksh.340 Million (GOK 2010). According to the Government of Kenya, communities should use existing resources and volunteer to participate without expecting any reward (OOP, 2009). Donor funds and other non state actors have in some instances supplemented Government funding not only in Kenya but also in other countries. The National Center for Community Policing in the United States was established through Mott Foundation support (Morash and Ford, 2002). DFID, Ford Foundation, Safer World have all supported community policing in Africa. According to OOP (2009), NGOs have a role of giving technical advice as well as support funding community policing programs.

The New York based Vera Institute of Justice proposed in 1999 to support community policing related projects in Kenya. Civil society groups such as the NCBDA and KHRC through donor support have helped in establishment of pilot projects in Kenya. With financial assistance from Ford Foundation, a visit to South Africa was organized for NCBDA and officers from Nairobi City Council. 20 police officers were sent to UK for a two week course (Ruteere and Pommeroll, 2003). The Ford Foundation awarded NCBDA a grant of US Dollars 400 000 for project activities that support community policing in Nairobi. They donated a number of police

booths which were provided with power by Kenya Power and Lightning Company and telephone services by Telkom free of charge (Adambo, 2005). GJLOS a sector-wide reform process was set in motion in 2003, when the new government came into power. The Vision and Strategy document of this programme in key output area four includes development of a community policing strategy to complement police efforts towards safety and security (Spuy and Rontsch, 2008). GJLOS has also funded the policy formulation in Kenya (OOP, 2009).

The population of Kenya which according to the 2009 census was more than 38 million has been increasing without a corresponding increase in police numbers. The ratio of police to population declined from 1:850 in 1999 to 1:908 in 2003 well below the UN recommended standard of 1:450 (Adambo, 2005). For the past few years, there has been a freeze on police recruitment as a result of Justice Ransley report on police reforms worsening the situation. It is not until April, 2011 that recruitment of police officers resumed but under a new syllabus. According to critics, community policing has very little practical impact considering the size of a community and the number of officers (Siegel and Senna, 2007).

A study done in Kenya by the Kenya Institute for policy Analysis (KIPPRA) confirmed that the police presence on the ground is thin. The survey further shows that when an alarm is raised, for a theft reporting rate per hour of 86%, the police response is 38% (Adambo, 2005). The Kibera study established that 40.5% of the total respondents felt that community policing was not meeting the expectations of the area residents because police were not fully equipped to combat crime. 31% felt that police patrols coverage was very low. Another study done in Nairobi in 2003 revealed that police fail to respond promptly to crime incidences due to inadequate motor vehicles. According to the study, most police stations have only one vehicle which is rarely provided with fuel. Out of the 50 community members interviewed, 40 had called the

police to a crime scene. Only 2% said that the police responded very fast, while 10% said that they responded fast. 30% were of the view that they were slow, 40% very slow and 18% said that they did not respond at all.

There is a danger of sliding back to a traditional mode of policing that concentrates on robbery, drugs and other street crimes if community policing is not well implemented (Walker, 1992). The second decade of the 21st century will mark a significant change in police circles in Kenya. Radical reforms will be experienced after the provisions of the new constitution are fully implemented and the ongoing police reforms led by the Titus Naikuni led Police Reforms Implementation Committee (Angira, 2011) The essence of community participation to supplement police efforts is well summarized by Adambo (2005) who observes that good policing should be a situation where there are 1150 Kenyans supporting a single officer rather than one officer for 1150 Kenyans. Poor funding in Kenya has led to the collapse of some community policing programs. The Kayole community policing pilot project failed as a result of members of the public expecting payment. They at one time protested at the Nairobi Provincial Police Office demanding compensation for offering their services in the CPFs and CPCs (Kimilu, 2003).

2.5 Influence of Vigilantism on Implementation of Community Based Policing

UNDP (2007) observes that community policing is not synonymous with vigilante groups or policing neighbourhoods with baseball bats. Wairagu et al. (2004) are of the opinion that the increasing withdrawal of the state from its responsibilities has led to the emerging culture of militia groups. These groups pose as security providers in areas where security is poor and they emerge where efforts to transform policing or make police services more accessible falter or fail.

This failure makes some communities attempt to resolve the problem of community safety and security amongst themselves without the involvement of the police. Pure self policing deviates from the principles of community policing that require equal participation of both the police and the community.

Spuy and Rontsch (2005) point out that self-help in social ordering amongst poor communities in Nigeria has a long tradition. Informal efforts at regulating order have long predated the top down state initiated forms of community policing. Qualitative research amongst urban poor in four states of Nigeria reveals the reliance on a wide range of informal policing structures that provide security. These structures include neighbourhood watches, community guards and formations of vigilantes. According to Amnesty International (2002), in Lesotho, villagers who patrol at night armed with traditional sticks and whips assault suspects while in Mozambique, Zambia, SA, Malawi, Tanzania and Kenya, organized groups have beaten or killed suspected criminals. Such killings sometimes occur after police have failed to arrest suspects or after release on bail of suspects charged with serious crimes. Civilian community police whose mandate and powers are unclear in Swaziland have in the past been criticized for treating suspects brutally. People's Militia are state sanctioned groups of community members who exercise a policing function within their specific community in Tanzania. They are established by the people's militia law of 1973 (as amended in 1989). The most widespread examples are the groups known as *Sungusungu* (Spuy and Rontsch 2005).

Many vigilante groups in Kenya were established through the help of the police as a strategy to fight crime. According to Republic of Kenya (n.d.), specific measures that have been taken by police in Kenya before to combat crime include formation of vigilante groups. Adambo

(2005) confirms that police encouraged formation of vigilante groups. These groups have in many occasions been accused of causing terror to innocent civilians. Some vigilante groups such as *Sungusungu* and *Mungiki* became so powerful that they were outlawed (OHCHR, 2008).

Over the last decade, a number of youth vigilantes which go by the names such as *Mungiki*, *Baghdad boys*, *Sungusungu*, *Amachuma*, *Chinkororo*, *Jeshi la wazee*, *Jeshi la Embakasi* and *Kamjesh* in Kenya were active. They offered an attractive avenue of socialization, informal employment and income opportunities. While the Government banned 18 of these groups in March 2002, most remained active and over the last decade, some were transformed to criminal organizations. *Mungiki sect* ran an extortion empire with ultra violent methods and suspected political links (OHCHR, 2008). *Chinkororo* who are highly respected in the Gusii region have existed for ages while *Sungusungu* and *Amachuma* are recent formations (Omari, 2011).

Self-policing efforts sometimes impede smooth implementation of community policing. In Kuria District, introduction of community policing in 2005 was frustrated by the *Sungusungu* vigilante group. They rejected the community policing proposals refusing to work with the police in any form with the support of the community that viewed them as being more effective than the police (Spuy and Rontsch 2008). In Kisii Central District, the district planners recognize that militia groups have emerged and in some cases caused a lot of fear among the local community. They advocate for promotion of community policing program as a strategy for crime prevention (GOK, 2009).

Vigilante groups thrive mostly due to the shortcomings of the formal justice system. In Gusii region, they help to maintain security in villages and towns (like the police) defend the

community from external aggression (taking the role of the army) and guard politicians during campaigns as would be the Administration police (Omari, 2011). *Sungusungu* perform the roles of the police, judge and executor all rolled in one. A study carried out in Nairobi in 2003 established that many police officers understand that community policing is different from vigilantism. 80% of all the police officers interviewed said that there was a difference between community policing and vigilante groups. Of all the police officers interviewed, 16% felt that there was no difference between community policing and vigilantism while 80% could not give an accurate definition of community policing. Some community members said that they had employed vigilante groups as a measure to improve security in their residential or business areas. They however felt that although they contributed money to pay them, they had no control over the vigilante groups.

2.6 Influence of Training on Implementation of Community Policing

According to Siegel and Senna (2007), to make community policing successful, managers must be competitively recruited and trained so as to be receptive to and be able to implement community change strategies. Re-orientation of police officers and sensitization of the members of the community are equally important.

Murray (2002) argues that in developed world, the emphasis of police training has significantly shifted from militaristic to developing personal and intellectual reasoning skills. Traditionally, emphasis has been on physical attributes and until recently, this had effectively excluded women from the force. A study carried out in Kibera in 2007 however established that 65% of 26 police officers felt that they were trained in psychology, 96.2% on customer care and 96.2% on public relations. Another study carried out in Nairobi on the sociology of community

oriented policing in 2003 established that there is little training of police officers in subjects related to community policing. The study revealed that out of the 50 police officers interviewed, only 30% had received training on community policing. The trainings covered a very short period and in most cases were in form of seminars and workshops. For many years training was geared around fitness and developing the upper body strength. Contemporary training stresses on being smart and having effective interpersonal skills. The closer the training is geared towards quasi- military model, the greater the chances of having an 'us' (police) versus 'them' (community) element in police culture. A classic military model relies on one way communication, linking authority to rank, no consultation in decision making, incorporates discipline within a rule based system and does not seek nor encourage initiative.

Future officers must develop community organizing and problem solving skills along with traditional police skills. Their training must prepare them to succeed less on their ability to make arrests and more on their ability to solve problems effectively. Training of police must be revised in order to be in line with community policing. It calls for a revision of the police role from law enforcement to community organization. Police trainings in SADC countries were restructured during the 1990s as part of police reforms initiatives in most cases, the new programs reflect a shift of emphasis from a militaristic style of policing to an approach based on community policing and respect for human rights. In South Africa, training manuals for police were developed in 1996 and community policing technically included in the curriculum at police colleges. In Nigeria, key aspect of DFID's intervention in institutionalizing community policing include: - conducting multi-rank sensitization workshops and training community policing developers (Spuy and Rontsch, 2008).

Yvonne and Gayle (2003) hold that police training encourages suspiciousness and socialization into the force by patterns of power and privilege in the society. Suspicion is a product of the need to keep on a lookout for signs of trouble, potential danger, clues to offences and is deliberately inculcated during training. Not all police departments readily accept change from traditional to modern police training. Some police forces proudly cling to traditional ways of training and are resistant to new ways of doing things and consequently retain a strong militaristic style (Murray, 2002). Community sensitization is important as it enables people in a particular community to take an active role of their own policing. In Botswana, police run crime prevention seminars and workshops with members of the community. In Malawi, in 2000, the police, DFID and two local NGOs produced a handbook in three languages to help the CPFs. They developed a training curriculum and held eight regional workshops for hundreds of the leading CPF members and local police officers. Radio and TV programmes were produced to encourage the proper formation of CPFs and prevention of violent crime (Amnesty International, 2002). In Kampala 200 taxi drivers were trained as “crime preventers”, the aim being to sensitize them to observe traffic rules. Media campaigns and property marking to avoid theft also fell under the aegis of community policing (Spuy and Rontsch, 2008).

Siegel and Senna (2007) are of the opinion that for community policing to succeed, both recruitment and training must change. The training that they have been receiving contributes to their withdrawal from the public. A research carried out in 2003 in Kenya found out that the police syllabus was inadequate as some courses that can advance community policing were not well covered. Recruitment of police instructors was seen as a form of punishment making instructors to project their anger to recruits. Instead of teaching as required, they abuse recruits

who in turn fear them, the environment becomes hostile and finally officers become hostile to the public after graduation (Walumoli, 2003).

Republic of Kenya (n.d.) recognizes that effective policing has been hampered by lack of essential skills for research in crime and other security issues. According to Kimilu (2003) there is need to review police training curriculum in Kenya. The curriculum has since been reviewed and a new syllabus launched on 28th March, 2011 by the Minister in-charge of internal security. Recruits will undergo 15 months of intensive training covering 2100 hours and graduate with a certificate in policing. Cadets will train for 21 months covering 2940 hours and will graduate with a post graduate diploma in policing (Angira, 2011; Momanyi, 2011). Adambo (2005) regrets that police training at Kiganjo previously emphasized more on drills, physical fitness, field craft and less time on theory or academic work. A study done in Kenya in 2003 revealed that 24.6% of the total hours at Police Training College Kiganjo were on drills. Public relations was taught for only two hours out of a total of nine hundred and ten hours. Another study carried out by Kimilu (2003) revealed that there was very little training on community policing at Kenya Police Training College, Kiganjo and C.I.D Training School in Nairobi. Given the kind of training they received, they found it difficult to solve community problems through community policing. Community policing was not taught as a subject but the aspect of police relations with other stakeholders was touched in passing under police procedure theory (Walumoli, 2003). Trainees will now be taught sociology, psychology, management, leadership among other people centered subjects. Public relations and customer care will be covered in detail and less emphasis will be on physical drills and more on people friendly and intelligence driven content (Angira, 2011; Momanyi, 2011). Amnesty International (2002), observes that the most neglected areas of police training are follow-up and monitoring and evaluation. They argue that follow-up may be

particularly important for new recruits as they take new ideas into a traditional police environment.

In Kenya, the Extra Judicial killings can be blamed on the quasi militaristic training they have been receiving at police training colleges. Police officers under the professional model were trained to value objectivity. Participants in a criminal complaint had to distance themselves and not let emotions get in the way of decision making (Wadman, 2009). During the launch of the new police curriculum in Kenya, at Kenya Airways Pride Centre on 28th March 2011, the police commissioner said that 18000 police officers have attended courses on attitudinal change. The need for reorientation and community orientation was well brought out by the Administration Police Commandant who said that times have changed where police officers and the public must change with the times (Momanyi, 2011).

Crime prevention education is crucial as it makes people aware that they are personally responsible for the safety of their property, themselves and for the safety of their neighbourhood. Inadequate knowledge and awareness led to the failure of the Kayole community policing pilot project in Kenya. The public was not sensitized on the project and were not aware of their roles (Adambo, 2005). In a study carried out in Kibera in 2007, 92.2% of respondents reported that no civic education programmes had ever been organized to create awareness on the importance of community participation on community policing initiatives. A community sensitization handbook in Kenya was produced by the Office of the President in 2009 (OOP, 2009).

2.7 Theoretical Framework

A theory is a set of concepts or constructs and the interrelations that are assumed to exist among those concepts (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). This study was informed by labeling theory. The theory originated from Chicago School of Sociology (Andersen and Taylor 2002). According to Siegel (1995), this theory was first popularized by George Herman Mead, Charles Horton Cooley and W.I Thomas (1863-1947).

Labeling theory holds that people become criminals when significant members of the society label them as such and they accept those labels as a personal identity (Siegel, 1995). The theory stems from the work of W. I. Thomas who wrote, 'if men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences.' A label is the assignment or attachment of a role to a person by one or more powerful institutions in the society. When the label is applied, it sticks. It becomes difficult for the former criminal to recover from the tag. Another proponent of the theory is Edwin Lemert (1972) who shifted the focus from an individual criminal to the social process by which a person comes to be labeled as a criminal and the consequences of such labeling to the individual (as cited by Tischler, 2004). Criminals are individuals who the society chooses to label as outcasts or deviants because they have violated such social rules (Siegel and Senna, 2007). Three types of criminal behaviours have been identified. Primary is the actual violation of the law, secondary is the behaviour that results from being labeled criminal while tertiary occurs when a criminal fully accepts the role but rejects stigma (Andersen and Taylor, 2002).

Studies show that children, who do poorly in school lack educational motivation, feel alienated and are more likely to engage in criminal activities (Siegel, 1995). If such children are labeled negatively, they develop a negative attitude and can easily engage in crime. Street

children in Kenya are normally viewed as a social menace and this fact can make them terrorize other people hence frustrating community policing efforts.

Labeling theory assumes that whether good or bad people are controlled by the reactions of others. The response of others is the most significant factor in understanding how crime is both created and sustained. Research reveals that many school dropouts especially those who have been expelled face a significant chance of entering a criminal career (Kornblum and Carolyn, 2003). Police have been labeled by the society as having a negative attitude. This reinforces and determines the way they behave and acts against community policing where active partnerships are required. The attitude makes them not to relate well with members of the public and keep aloof from the problems of the community they serve. For community policing to be a success, attitudinal change is not a choice but a necessity. Police must view themselves as being part and parcel of the community that they serve. Positive labeling of a community by police may help reduce crime drastically in a community policing set up hence reducing the workload of a community policing committee and keeping the community safe. It is extremely difficult to shed a label once it has been acquired and the labeled person tends to behave in the expected manner (Kornblum and Carolyn, 2003).

Behaviour is shaped by interactions that people engage in within a community. Community policing encourages interactions through building confidence and partnerships between the public and security agencies in order to manage crime (OOP, 2009). Community policing is seen as a good strategy especially in areas where it has contributed significantly in reduction of crime. This labeling strengthens the bond between the implementing partners. In such areas, it receives a lot of support from both the police and the community. Interactionists

just like conflict theorists suggest that behaviour is outlawed when it offends people who maintain the social, economic and political power necessary to have the law conform to their interests or needs. Community policing works best when law enforcement agents work closely with the public to eliminate opportunities for crime. The one time criminal if not caught or labeled can simply return to a normal way of living with little damage. Because of the harm it does, interactionists believe that society should intervene as little as possible in the lives of law violators lest they be labeled and stigmatized (Siegel, 1995). Community policing advocates for arrests as a measure of last resort. In community policing, the police play a role of community organizer and mobilizer. The community generally gives consent on how it should be policed.

Labeling as a theory is important due to its recognition that the judgments people make about presumably criminal behaviour have powerful social effects. The theory however has been criticized for failing to explain why crime occurs in the first place as it does not illuminate the causes of crime. It also does not explain why law enforcement agencies define some behaviour as crime but not others. It ignores instances when labeling process may deter a person from engaging in future acts of crime and looks at a criminal as a misunderstood individual who would like to be accepted as a law abiding citizen. Labeling is also criticized as not always being supported by empirical evidence. In some instances, people can use labels to change their behavior. For example one can be deterred from committing a crime after learning how somebody else was punished (Siegel, 1995; Kornblum and Carolyn, 2003; Tischler 2004).

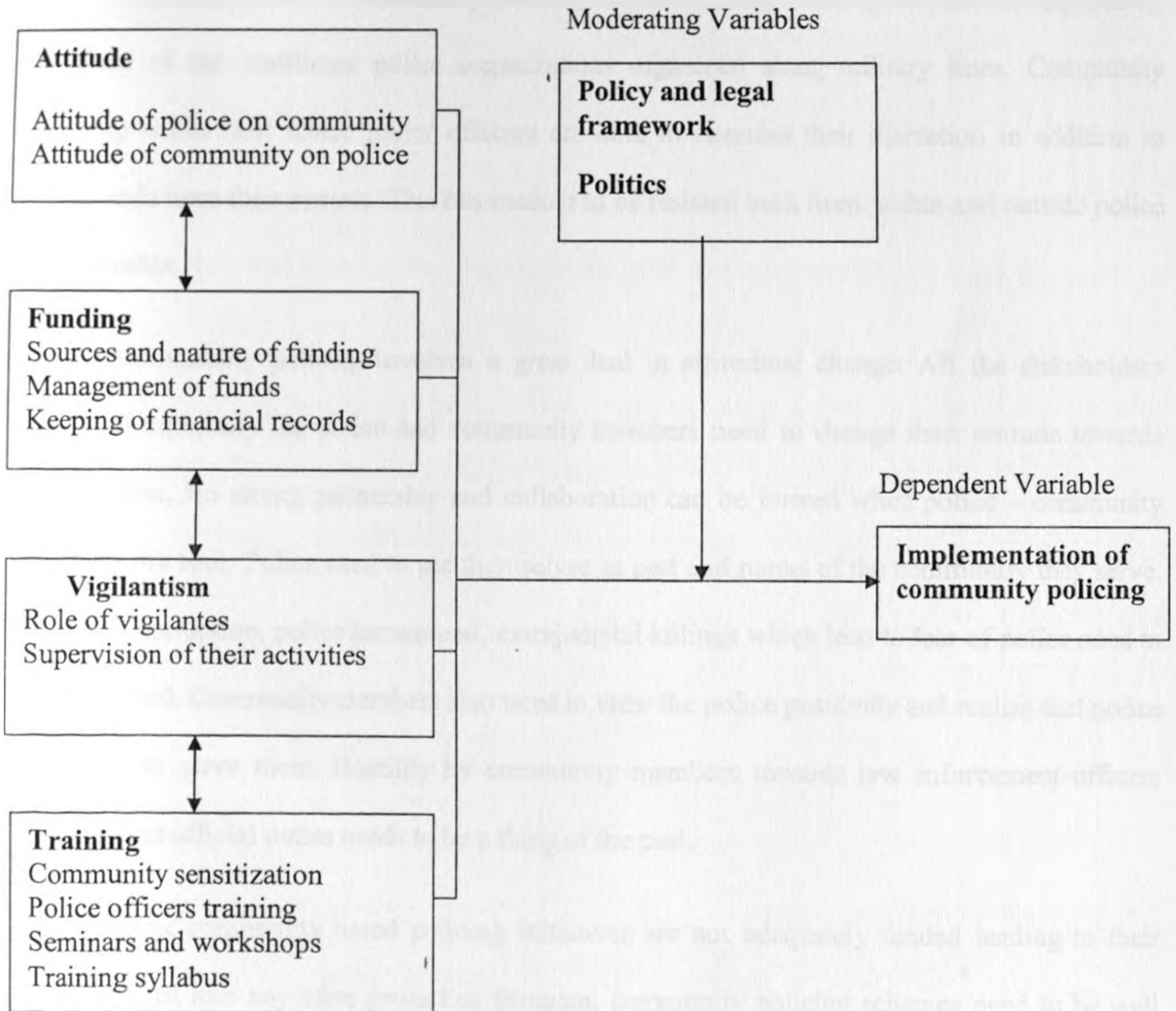
2.8 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework below shows how factors influencing the implementation of community policing in Kenya interact and determine its implementation. Factors form the

independent variables (X_i) whereas implementation of community policing is the dependent variable (Y). The various factors exhibited by the conceptual framework include influence of attitude on implementation of community policing, influence of funding on implementation of community policing, influence of vigilantism on implementation of community policing and influence of training on implementation of community policing. The different factors that influence implementation of community policing also affect one another. For example, the level of training and sensitization on roles of community policing members influences vigilantism. On the same note, the level of attitude may be influenced by funding level which may also affect training. The relationship between the independent variables and dependent variable is affected by two moderating variables namely policy and legal framework and politics.

Figure: 1 The conceptual framework

Factors (X_i) Independent Variables



2.9 Summary of Literature Reviewed

Community policing is a proactive rather than reactive approach in addressing issues of crime and insecurity. It is participatory in nature where members of a community together with other stakeholders deliberately work with the police. Community policing as a policing strategy

has gained momentum all over the world as different countries try to cope with everyday problems such as rising food prices and poverty which all have a bearing on crime.

Implementation of community policing is not an easy affair given that it requires an overhaul of the traditional police organizations organized along military lines. Community policing works best where junior officers are able to exercise their discretion in addition to commands from their seniors. This has made it to be resisted both from within and outside police departments.

Community policing involves a great deal in attitudinal change. All the stakeholders involved especially the police and community members need to change their attitude towards one another. No strong partnership and collaboration can be formed when police – community relations are sour. Police need to see themselves as part and parcel of the community they serve. Issues of corruption, police harassment, extrajudicial killings which lead to fear of police need to be addressed. Community members also need to view the police positively and realise that police are there to serve them. Hostility by community members towards law enforcement officers carrying out official duties needs to be a thing of the past.

Some community based policing initiatives are not adequately funded leading to their collapse. Just like any other project or program, community policing schemes need to be well funded to ensure that their objectives are achieved. Community policing requires hiring of more officers who are posted in streets or villages and held responsible for their areas. Sometimes a community policing project may fail to attract a lot of resources due to perception of existence of high levels of police corruption.

A legal and policy framework is important in ensuring that community policing schemes are not turned to vigilante groups. Nobody is above the law and hence law cannot be enforced while at the same time breaking it. Some self policing schemes are known of breaking the law while purporting to safeguard it. Proper supervision of community policing projects is needed to ensure that that they always act within their mandate.

Training of police officers for a long time has placed more emphasis on drills rather than humanities. The training has been quasi military in nature and encouraged suspiciousness and poor police – community relations. This kind of training makes them to be anti social and less concerned about community problems. Of late, there has been a shift on training content with more emphasis being placed on subjects that improve reasoning and social interactions. Community members also need to be sensitized on their roles to avoid role conflict with police officers.

Community policing if properly adopted can democratize the police through promotion of public participation on security matters. There has been a clamour for devolution of power all over the world and hence community policing offers a good chance of sharing out some police powers with community members. Community policing is important since it sheds suspicion and encourages sharing out of information.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology that was used to carry out the study. This includes the research design, target population, sample size and sample selection. Data collection instruments and an explanation of how the instruments were piloted and checked for both reliability and validity is given. Data collection procedures, data analysis techniques and ethical considerations are then covered.

3.2 Research Design

A research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted (Kothari, 2007). This study employed a descriptive survey research design since the researcher sought to collect data from respondents from the field. These data helped bring out salient issues on the implementation of community policing in Nyamira District. Descriptive survey was important for this study as information deduced from the collected data was used to describe the existing phenomenon. The major purpose of a descriptive research is description of the state of affairs whereas surveys are concerned with describing, recording, analyzing and interpreting conditions as they exist or existed (Kothari, 2007).

3.3 Target Population

The target population for this study was 405 members of 27 community policing committees in Nyamira District. There was only one police station with a community policing

committee comprising of 15 members, 7 locations each with a CPC made up of 15 members each and 19 sub locations each with a CPC made up of a similar number of members.

3.4 Sample Size and Sample Selection

' Sampling is the process of selecting a number of individuals for a study in such a way that the individuals selected represent the large group from which they were selected from (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The sample was selected scientifically so as to enable generalization to be done.

3.4.1 Sample Size

The size of the sample should be neither too large nor too small (Kothari 2007). An optimal sample was selected for this study. Kothari (2007) observes that an optimal sample is one which fulfils the requirements of efficiency, representativeness, reliability and flexibility. The sample size for this study was 217 respondents selected from the population through the help of Krejcie and Morgan table 1970 at 5% margin of error (degree of confidence) using 95% confidence level (see appendix 1).

3.4.2 Sample Selection

Sampling may be geographical in nature (Kothari, 2007). Implementation of community policing is done within distinct geographic areas. The researcher clustered the population according to their community policing committee and then used simple random sampling or purposive sampling to identify respondents. A sample of eight was drawn from each cluster to ensure representativeness. Five respondents were randomly selected from each location, police station and sub location community policing committee while purposive sampling was done to

get three key informants from each CPC. Key informants included chiefs, assistant chiefs, the most senior police officers in CPC and chairpersons of CPCs.

Purposive sampling is a sampling technique that allows the researcher to use cases that have the required information with respect to the objectives of his or her study (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003).

3.5 Research Instruments

Various instruments were used to collect data. The study used a structured self administered questionnaire to collect data from members of the CPCs. The questionnaire had five sections. It sought to collect data on personal background in section one, influence of attitude on implementation of community policing in section two, influence of funding on implementation of community policing in section three, influence of vigilantism on implementation of community policing in section four while the last section was on influence of training on implementation of community policing. An Interview guide was used to collect data from senior police officers, chairpersons of community policing committees and provincial administrators who were members of community policing committees. The interview guide was important since it enabled the researcher to get in-depth information on implementation of community policing. Questions asked followed a systematic order from influence of attitude on implementation of community based policing, influence of funding on implementation of community policing, influence of vigilantism on implementation of community policing and finally influence of training of CPC members on implementation of community based policing. The interview guide however was not divided into different sections but questions followed a logical order.

3.5.1 Pilot Testing

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) note that pilot testing is a very important step in any study. It helps in refining research instruments so that they can capture the intended information. The researcher carried out pilot testing in Misesi sub - location of Gucha District. One community policing committee was used and five members were sampled out randomly. The assistant chief, chairperson of the committee and the senior most police officer who were members of Misesi sub location community policing committee were purposively sampled. Since they were the key informants in the pilot testing, they were subjected to an interview through the help of an interview guide which had been prepared beforehand. All the other five respondents were given a questionnaire to fill. Those who participated in piloting did therefore not have a chance to be included since the research was done in a different district. They were encouraged to give their views on the instruments and how they could be improved. Pretesting was important because questions which were vague were revealed when respondents interpreted them differently. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), deficiencies in the instruments such as unclear directions, insufficient space to write the response, wrong numbering are revealed. Comments and suggestions made by respondents during pre-testing were considered and incorporated.

3.5.2 Validity of the Instruments

According to Nachmias and Nachmias (2005), validity is concerned with the question "Am I measuring what I intend to measure." Validity indicates the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure (Kothari, 2007). Peer review of instruments and use of two groups of experts on security matters were used. One group was made up of senior

provincial administrators while the other comprised of senior police officers in the District. The senior provincial administrators were requested to assess what concept the instrument was trying to measure while the other group was asked to determine whether the set of items accurately represented the concept under study. The concepts here included attitude, funding, vigilantism, training and how they influence implementation of community policing. The researcher also presented the questionnaire and interview guide to the two supervisors for their opinion on whether the questions were answering research questions or achieving the objectives. The questions were designed to use simple language to enable respondents answer questions without problems.

3.5.3 Reliability of the Instruments

Nachmias and Nachmias (2005) define reliability as the extent to which a measuring instrument contains errors that appear inconsistently from observation to observation during any one measurement attempt or that vary each time a given unit is measured by the same instrument. A measuring instrument is reliable if it provides consistent results (Kothari, 2007). Reliability was checked through test/retest method where the researcher carried out two different tests using the same tool. The two tests were subjected to the same group of people but after a difference of two weeks. The researcher hoped that he would get the same score on test one as on test two. Both the questionnaire and interview guide were used. Scores from both tests were interrelated and a coefficient computed using the Spearman's Rank Correlation method. A coefficient of 0.82 was obtained. A coefficient of 0.80 or more implies a high degree of reliability of the data (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003).

The formulae for the Spearman's Rank correlation that was used is as below:-

$$\text{Rho} = 1 - \left\{ \frac{(6\sum d^2)}{n(n^2-1)} \right\}$$

Where Rho is the coefficient

d is the difference between two numbers in each pair of ranks

n is the number of data pairs

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher obtained a permit from the National Council for Science and Technology under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology before going to the field. The researcher then reported to the office of the District Commissioner and District Education officer in Nyamira District. Information was made to the District Administration Police Office and the Office Commanding Nyamira Police Division before collection of data from police officers. An introductory letter accompanying each interview guide was sent to the key informants one week before the interview. Both primary and secondary data were collected through interviews, questionnaires and available documents. Secondary data refers to data which have already been collected and analyzed by someone else (Kothari, 2007). Respondents were given one week to complete and return or have them ready for collection. The response rate was more than 50% hence there was no need of sending follow up letters. A response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reports, 60% is good and 70% is very good (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003).

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

All filled copies of the questionnaire were checked for data quality before data were analysed. This involved editing of data. Editing ensured that the collected raw data was free from errors and omissions and where detected, corrections were made. Coding was done by assigning numerals to responses for the sake of classification. Classification involved arranging data in groups or classes on the basis of similarities. Tabulation of the data was made using the frequency distribution tables using SPSS computer program and analysis done. Computers not only save time but also make it possible to study a large number of variables affecting a problem simultaneously (Kothari, 2007).

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Mugenda (2008) suggests that protecting the rights and welfare of the participants should be the major ethical obligation of all parties involved in a research study. The researcher took precautions to ensure non disclosure of research data to parties that would use such data for their own purposes. All possible measures were taken to ensure that the respondents' names and particulars were not disclosed. A system of coding the participants' responses was established so that each completed tool could be linked to the key informers without using actual names. Participation in research was voluntary and subjects were informed that they could withdraw if they felt like. This was communicated prior to the start of the study. The researcher then obtained an informed consent before the study commenced. Research findings were shared out with the participants through meetings or forums.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter takes a detailed analysis of factors that are likely to influence implementation of community based policing in Kenya. It also presents the collected data, interprets and discusses it. The specific factors that were studied include: - influence of attitude on implementation of community based policing, influence of funding on implementation of community based policing, influence of vigilantism on implementation of community based policing and influence of training on implementation of community based policing. The instruments return rate and demographic characteristics of the respondents are also given in this chapter. The study employed the use of frequencies and percentages to analyze data.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

A self administered questionnaire was sent to the respondents one week earlier. Each respondent was expected to return it within a week or have it ready for collection. The Questionnaires that were returned before the end of the given time period were 61 while the research assistants collected 24 questionnaires which had not been returned by the end of the allowed time period. Table 1 summarizes the response rate of police officers and community members.

Table 1: Questionnaire return rate

Respondents	Delivered	Returned	Percent (%)
Police officers	27	16	20.0
Community members	108	69	80.0
Total	135	85	100.0

Out of the 135 respondents targeted through the use of a self administered questionnaire, only 85 responded hence a return rate of 63.0%. The questionnaire return rate was good for the purpose of this study since it was in line with Mugenda and Mugenda (2003). According to them, 50% questionnaire return rate is adequate for the purpose of data analysis though 60% is good. Many police officers as compared with community members did not return back the questionnaire. The researcher somehow expected some non co-operation from some police officers given that they act from commands from their seniors. Since the researcher had no powers to issue and make police officers follow command on answering the questionnaire, reliance on their goodwill was necessary.

4.3 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The questionnaire was able to capture some background information as far as respondents were concerned. Some of the information captured include: - the community policing committee each respondent belonged to, gender and age of the respondent whose findings are presented in the subsequent sub themes.

4.3.1 Distribution of respondents by membership to a community based Policing committee

In total, the study comprised of 27 community base policing committees. The community policing committees were clustered according to location, sub location or police station. The distribution had 7 locations, 19 sub locations and one police station. From CPC, five respondents were given a questionnaire. They were asked to give the name of the community policing committee that they belonged to. This gave a deeper insight on understanding the respondents' background. The responses were as presented in table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by membership to their CPC

Community Policing Committee	Frequency	Percent (%)
Bonyamatuta Cache Location	4	4.7
Siamani	2	2.4
Township	5	5.9
Bonyamatuta Masaba Location	4	4.7
Nyabisimba	2	2.4
Kebirigo	5	5.9
Bosamaro Masaba Location	2	2.4
Bigege	1	1.2
Enchoro	4	4.7
BosamaroCache Location	5	5.9
Ikobe	3	3.5
Bigege	3	3.5
Bogichorwa Location	3	3.5
Ibuja	2	2.4
Mongorisi	4	4.7
Bundo	2	2.4
West Mugirango Location	5	5.9
Miruka	4	4.7
Bonyaiguba	3	3.5
Bokiambori	4	4.7
Bomanyanya	4	4.7
Bomabacho	2	2.4
Keera Location	4	4.7
Timi	3	3.5
Charachani	3	3.5
Nyameru	1	1.2
Nyamira Police Station	1	1.2
Total	85	100.0

From Table 2, it can be noted that at least one person from each community policing committee returned a filled questionnaire. Some CPCs had more respondents returning the questionnaire than others. The researcher also noted that quality of responses varied from one committee to another. Some CPCs seemed to be more informed than others. This can be attributed to the fact that some were more active than others hence a high response rate. Nyameru community policing committee had only one active member out of a minimum of 15. The non active members who were issued with copies of the questionnaire did not return them. This confirms Friedmann (1996) assertion that community policing in some areas is not very effective as it has either been misunderstood or not well or fully implemented. Low response rates in some areas may have been caused by respondents not traced or their involvement in other activities such as farming and mourning.

4.3.2 Distribution of respondents by gender

Gender is critical in this study since it was established that there was no gender parity in implementation of a community based policing program. When the respondents were asked to state their gender the results were as in table 3.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by gender

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	69	81.2
Female	16	18.8
Total	85	100.0

Of the respondents, 69 (81.2%) were male while only 16 (18.8%) were female. More men were found to be involved in community policing than women. Historically, security has been a male issue. This is confirmed by various literatures on the history of policing. During the Roman Empire, policing was done by soldiers who were all men. The Anglo Saxon and Normans after their conquest of England in 1066 AD, as a rule made it obligatory for every male to maintain the King's peace (Siegel and Senna, 2007). The first formal paid police force (Scotland Yard) in the world which was established in England in 1829 had all officers recruited being men (Palmiotto, 2000). In Kenya, security has been mostly a man's docket. The village watch groups, private security guards, Administration police, Kenya police and community policing initiatives in Kenya are male dominated.

4.3.3 Distribution of respondents by age

The study sought to establish the distribution of respondents by age. This was important since the researcher was interested in ascertaining whether age of respondents had any influence in implementation of community based policing. In view of this, respondents were asked to state their respective ages. The results were as reflected in table 4.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by age

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Over 50 years	48	56.5
Between 30 to 50	23	27.0
Between 18 and 30	14	16.5
Total	85	100.0

Out of 85 respondents, 48 (56.5%) were above fifty years old while only 14 (16.5%) were between 18 and 30 years and 23 (27.0%) were between 30 to 50 years. In some community policing committees, there were no youthful members. According to Adambo (2005), the Baba Dogo pilot community policing project failed due to being composed of so many unemployed youths. Many young people in Kenya do not lead a stable life since they own very little property. According to the findings of this study, it can be concluded that the youths may not engage in security issues since they need to earn a livelihood. They give priority to ventures that earn them money and since community policing is funded by personal contributions as established by this study, to them then is a liability. Past studies had also established that crime is mostly done by young people more hence as a precaution, they are left out in matters concerning community policing. The fact that majority of the community policing committees' members were found to comprise people who are retired or almost retiring could be as a result of the fact that youths are very mobile and for continuity purposes, older people are preferred.

4.4 Influence of Attitude on Implementation of Community Based Policing

The researcher sought to find out the extent to which attitude influences implementation of community based policing. The major concern was attitude of police officers towards the community and attitude of community members towards the police.

4.4.1 Extent to which attitude influences implementation of community based policing.

Attitude can either be described as being negative or positive. The question was designed to bring out the influence of attitude on implementation of community based policing. The

respondents were asked to rate the extent to which attitude influences implementation of community based policing. The results of the findings were as summarized in table 5.

Table 5: Extent to which attitude influences implementation of community based policing

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Very high	30	36.6
High	26	31.7
No influence	8	9.8
Low	10	12.2
Very low	8	9.8
Total	82	100.0

Out of the 82 respondents who participated in the study, 26 (31.7 %) gave a high rating while 30 (36.6%) gave a very high rating. A small number of 8 (9.8%) felt that attitude had no influence on implementation of community policing whereas 10 (12.2%) and 8 (9.8%) gave a low and a very low rating respectively. Most respondents felt that negative attitude had affected implementation of community based policing in their areas. This confirms Murray (2002) views that police attitude and behavior is a major determinant of the success of community policing. Positive attitude towards the police by community members and vice versa strengthens a community based policing program. It leads to mutually beneficial partnerships between the police and community policing committees with an ultimate goal of crime reduction which is achieved through shared intelligence information on crime and criminals. Crime level in Nyamira has significantly come down due to attitudinal change. Some community members used

to be very hostile to police officers to an extent of resisting establishment of police posts. Such resistance was experienced at Nyaigesa area where some community members had resisted establishment of a police post citing that police officers who would be posted would corrupt the morals of their girls.

4.4.2 Police - Community relations

Police community relations determines how effective a community based policing is. Poor community police relationship leads to limited cooperation between the two groups which may lead to many unresolved crimes. The respondents were asked to rate police – community relationship in their area. The findings were as presented in table 6.

Table 6: Rating of police - community relations

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Excellent	14	17.5
Good	15	18.6
Average	27	33.6
Poor	10	12.5
Very poor	14	17.5
Total	80	100.0

Out of the 80 respondents who participated in the study, 10 (12.5%) rated the relationship between the police and the community as being poor while 14 (17.5%) said it was very poor and (27) 33.6% felt that it was neither good nor poor (Table 4). Those who rated the relationship as being excellent were 14 (17.5%) and 15 (18.6%) held that it was good. Although majority of

community members felt that they related with the police well, a significant number 24 (30%) felt that the relations were not up to satisfactory levels. Yvonne and Gayle (2003) argue that many police officers report difficulties in mixing with civilians in ordinary social life. This argument may not hold much water going by the findings of this study. Kiprono's study in Kibera had 53% of all the civilian respondents rating the nature of police and residents as being unfriendly. The difference between the two studies may be explained by the fact that Kibera is predominant urban hence loose relationship but Nyamira is mostly rural where social bonding is much stronger. It was found out that many people knew each other pretty well. The police officers attached to various outposts were also well known by community members. Such familiarity is not expected in an urban area where people just care about their own business and less of other people.

4.4.3 Getting of information on crime from community members

For police officers to be able to unravel and solve a crime, they need information for example on how the crime occurred, who is suspected of committing the crime, why it occurred and when it occurred. Most of this information is normally held by community members. The respondents were asked whether police were readily getting information necessary to resolve crime from the community. The responses were as shown in table 7.

Table 7: Getting of information on crime from community members

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	66	84.6
No	11	14.1
I don't know	1	1.3
Total	78	100.0

Of all the 78 respondents who participated in the study, 66 (84.6%) were in agreement while only 11 (14.1%) responded negatively (Table 7). One respondent (1.3%) still felt that police were not getting information necessary to resolve crime. Since the community related well with police as revealed by this study, police had an advantage of getting intelligence information on crime from community members. It can be assumed that the police were not acting on information availed to them maybe due to inadequate funding or the kind of information they were getting was not of a high quality. According to a security brief dated 3rd September 2010, Nyamira is one of the most insecure districts in Kenya. It is for this reason that the researcher is of the opinion that if the police have been getting information from the public, then they should be blamed for the many crimes that occur. Gusii members of parliament whose press conference was reported by NTV Kenya blaming police officers in Nyamira for high crime rate may not after all be far away from the truth.

4.4.4 Resistance or non resistance to community policing

Community policing changes the way police officers and community members think and act. When properly implemented, it drastically changes a police force to a service and makes

requires police officers change titles to community policing officers and sent to stay with community members in villages or streets. They are assigned a specific area and expected to come up with various crime preventive initiatives in partnership with community members. The respondents were asked whether there was any resistance to community policing. The results were as illustrated in table 8.

Table 8: Police and community resistance to community policing

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	23	27.8
No	52	62.7
I don't know	8	9.6
Total	83	100.0

Out of the 83 respondents who took part in the study, 52 (62.7%) of all the respondents said no whereas only 23 (27.8%) felt that their community resisted introduction of community policing (Table 8). A small number of respondents 8 (9.6%) had no knowledge on whether there was any form of resistance. The community members who resisted community policing were said to have a criminal background and felt that community policing would affect their livelihood since police officers would easily get information about them. Some police officers were also said to resist implementation of community policing. They argued that community members should not get so much on matters of policing. Their interpretation of community policing found to be very shallow. To them, community policing starts with feeding police with information relating to crime and ends there. In his study, Kimilu (2003) found out that community policing is resisted by junior officers who do not want to leave popular duties like

traffic control to be deployed under community policing. Most of Nyamira district does not have a lot of traffic and this may be the reason why resistance was not very high.

4.4.5 Reporting of crime

Crime reporting is necessary since it informs policy makers. A decision such as how many police officers to send to an area is made based on the level of crime. Crime statistics are generated from collected data and they can only be reliable if data is of a high quality. The respondents were asked whether community members were reporting all kinds of crime to the police. The results were as summarized in table 9.

Table 9: Reporting of crime

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	29	36.3
No	51	63.8
Total	80	100.0

A huge number of respondents 51 (63.8%) out of 80 said that people were not reporting all kinds of crime. Many people failed to report crimes which they either regarded as trivial or as a result of compromise. A similar view was expressed by Moore (1996) who said that people may fail to report crime that they regard as too trivial, that which they believe that police will do nothing, that they regard as a private matter and that which they feel humiliated. This explains why many men suffer in silence under the cruel hands of their wives. Community members should be urged to be reporting all kinds of crime to avoid compromising on serious crimes such

as defilement and sexual abuse of children. Some criminal acts are either settled at home or through the use of traditional justice system hence bypassing the police. The findings of this study are in line with Kiprono's Kibera study which established that 58.5% of the total respondents had never reported any crime to police. They attributed this to the failure by the police to respond to most reported cases, failure to respond swiftly, demand for bribes by police officers before the issue could be attended to and the fear that the police would leak information to suspects hence endangering their lives. It can be concluded from the findings of this study that community policing if well implemented may lead to more crime incidences being reported since it advocates for creation of true mutually beneficial partnerships.

4.4.6 Police attitude and behaviour

Sociologists argue that the society shapes the behavior of its individuals. Police are members of a society who also have children who attend the same institutions with other societal members. In order to establish the source of police behavior and attitude, respondents were asked whether police attitude and behavior was a reflection of the society. The results were as presented in table 10.

Table 10: Police attitude and behaviour as a reflection of the society

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly disagree	7	8.3
Disagree	16	18.8
Agree	23	27.0
Strongly agree	39	45.9
Total	85	100.0

Only 7 (8.3%) out of 85 respondents who participated in the study strongly disagreed whereas 16 (18.8%) disagreed. A large number 39 (45.5%) strongly agreed and 23 (27.0%) agreed. To a large extent, the society determines the kind of attitude that police officers have according to the findings of this study. This confirms the outcome of a study done in Kenya in 2003 that found out that many police officers feel that the Kenya Police Force reflects the cross section of the Kenyan society. It is not just police officers who are corrupt but the Kenyan society. To reduce police corruption therefore, we should start by reforming the Kenyan society. Sometimes those who point a finger at police officers for being corrupt are themselves very corrupt. It just happens that their kind of corruption is done away from the public eyes. Corruption whether done by a police officer or any other member of the society is bad and should be fought using all possible strategies. There is no justification whatsoever to engage in immoral behaviour just because what one does is done by other members of the society. Change can begin from any point and the ongoing police reforms should bring about reforms aimed at eliminating this mentality.

4.4.7 Contribution of the on - going police reforms on attitudinal change.

Kenyans disagree on many issues but not on the need for police reforms. There has been a lot of talk about abuse of human rights by police officers. This study also established that a large number of police officers had a negative attitude and hence need for police reforms. Respondents were asked whether the ongoing police reforms would result to attitudinal change. The responses were as summarized in table 11.

Table 11: Contributions of the on-going police reforms in Kenya to attitudinal change

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly disagree	14	16.7
Disagree	17	20.2
Agree	30	35.7
Strongly agree	23	27.4
Total	84	100.0

Out of the 84 respondents who participated in the study, 14 (16.7%) strongly disagreed whereas 17 (20.2%) disagreed. More than half of all the respondents were of the opinion that the ongoing police reforms would positively contribute to attitudinal¹ change hence enabling community policing to be implemented successfully. Of those who were optimistic that the reforms would bear fruits, 30 (35.5%) agreed whereas 23 (27.4%) strongly agreed. The police themselves are for reforms and they have been pushing for a change for some time now as confirmed by the Kenya Police official website. According to the website, police will not build legitimacy in a society where a uniformed officer is a more cause for fear rather than a source of

protection. To further confirm the findings, Ruteere and Pommeroll (2002) while commenting on police legitimacy say that the philosophy of community policing is built on the belief that people have a right to have a say in policing in exchange for their participation and support.

4.4.8 Blame of the rising crime rates on police officers

Police officers in some instances have been blamed of not doing enough to arrest rising crime rates. This study reveals that although they share some blame, they are not entirely to blame for insecurity. The respondents were asked whether police officers were to blame for the rising crime rates. The findings were as illustrated in table 12.

Table 12: Blame of the rising crime rates on police officers

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly disagree	28	34.6
Disagree	27	33.6
Agree	16	19.8
Strongly agree	10	12.3
Total	81	100.0

Out of the 81 respondents who participated in the study, 28 (34.6%) strongly disagreed while 27 (33.6%) disagreed. Only 10 (12.3%) strongly agreed and 16 (19.8%) agreed. Majority of the respondents felt that police officers should not entirely be blamed. Although there are some police officers who engage in criminal activities, most respondents felt that police do their best to contain crime. This is in line with Kiprono's Kibera study that had 38% of the

respondents reporting that police engaged in criminal activities in Kibera hence contributing to high crime rates. It can therefore be concluded from the findings of this study that some police officers engage in crime and contribute to the rising crime rates.

4.4.9 Attitudinal change and crime rates

The study sought to know whether change in attitude by community members and police officers would lead to lower crime rates. The respondents were asked whether change in attitude would lead to lower crime rates. The findings were as summarized in table 13.

Table 13: Attitudinal change and crime rates

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly disagree	10	11.8
Disagree	21	24.7
Agree	33	38.8
Strongly agree	21	24.7
Total	85	100.0

Out of all the 85 respondents who participated in the study, 10 (11.8%) strongly agreed whereas 21 (24.7%) disagreed (Table 13). Majority 33 (38.8%) agreed while at the same time, 21 (24.7%) strongly agreed. Findings from the study revealed that majority of the respondents felt that change in attitude by the police towards the community and vice versa would lead to lower crime rates. From the study, it is therefore rational for the government to invest in programs that will lead to attitudinal change. There is need to reduce or eliminate mistrust between community members and police. To further confirm the findings, Kimilu (2003) argues that mistrust that has

been there between the police and the public is a hindrance to implementation of community policing.

4.5 Influence of Funding on Implementation of Community Based Policing

Community policing as a program requires funding just like any other program or project. The extent of funding may influence the success or failure of the program.

4.5.1 Funding of community based policing committees by non state bodies

Insecurity is a major concern of everybody. Funding of community policing should therefore not be left to governments alone but should require the efforts of all stakeholders including the civil society. Community policing committee members were asked whether they had ever received funding from non state bodies. The results were as illustrated in table 14.

Table 14: Funding of community based policing committees by non state bodies

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
No	68	82.0
I don't know	15	18.0
Total	83	100.0

Of the 83 respondents who participated in the study, 68 (82%) of all the respondents confirmed in negativity while (15) 18.0 % said that they did not know. It is worth noting that no respondent agreed that their community policing had ever received funding from any non governmental body. There was no nongovernmental organization involved in security matters in the Nyamira. There seems to be gaps as according to OOP (2009) NGOs have a role of giving

technical advice as well as support funding of community policing programs. There is therefore a need of more NGOs to work in rural areas and focus more on security as opposed to the current scenario where many are in towns and deal with issues such as HIV and AIDs.

4.5.2 Funding of community based policing committees by the Government

It is the role of the government to ensure that its people are safe. When people pay taxes, they expect the government to provide certain public services security included, both efficiently and effectively. Respondents were asked whether their community policing committee had ever received government funding. The results were as presented in table 15.

Table 15: Funding of community based policing committees by the Government

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	18	23.7
No	48	63.1
I don't know	10	13.2
Total	76	100.0

An overwhelming 48 (63.1%) respondents out of 76 negated while only 18 (23.7%) agreed. About 10% of the respondents did not know whether their committee had ever received funding. Most of the community policing committees in the area under study had never been funded by the Government. The Government seems to have wrong priorities when it comes to funding. This is confirmed by Adambo (2005) who says that 70% of allocation for public safety law and order budget in Kenya is on salaries. It can therefore be concluded from the findings of this study that police reforms, community policing and capital development are underfunded.

This is further confirmed by a study done in Nairobi in 2003, which revealed that nine community policing officers at Nairobi Provincial Police Headquarters were accommodated in a small overcrowded office at the basement the building. This confirms Kimilu (2003) views that community policing programs are not getting the required political and financial support from Governments.

4.5.3 Major Financier

Financing is an important aspect of community policing. A CPC can get funding from various sources. Respondents were asked who the major financier of the community policing committee was. The responses are summarized in table 16.

Table 16: The major financier of the CPCs

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Government	6	7.0
Personal contributions	67	78.8
Others	12	14.1
Total	85	100.0

Out of all 85 respondents who participated in the study, 67 (78.8%) said that they personally funded the operations of their community policing initiatives through their own contributions. Only 6 (7%) reported to have been funded by the government. It can be concluded that community policing requires one to volunteer both his or her time and money. This is confirmed by OOP (2009) which holds that community policing initiatives should involve a great deal of voluntary work. Given the age and status of those involved in community policing,

a sort of allowance needs to be worked out to enable members show more commitment. Sometimes they are forced to travel long distances to attend meetings or forums.

4.5.4 Presence of a treasurer's post in CPCs

A treasurer ensures that all revenues and expenditures whether little or a lot are accounted for. A treasurer also ensures that proper records are kept. Respondents were asked whether their community policing committee had a treasurer. The results were as summarized in table 17.

Table 17: Presence of a treasurer's post in CPCs

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	38	45.5
No	47	54.5
Total	85	100.0

Out of the 85 respondents who participated in the study, 38 (45.5%) were in agreement whereas 47 (54.5%) confirmed negatively (Table 17). According to a key informant from the Kenya Police, community policing committees were not supposed to have a treasurer. This is confirmed by OOP (2009) that holds that community policing committees need not have a treasurer. It can therefore be concluded from the findings that the avoidance of a treasurer is a deliberate move by the Government taken to protect members of the public from forced charges.

4.5.5 Operation of a bank account

Operation of a bank account enhances proper management of finances. It reduces temptations of using money that belong to other people in an unplanned manner. The

respondents were asked whether their CPC had a bank account. The findings were presented in table 18.

Table 18: Operation of a bank account

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
No	71	91.0
Yes	7	9.0
Total	78	100.0

An overwhelming 71 (91%) out of 78 respondents who participated in the study confirmed negatively and only 7 (9.0%) said that their community policing committee had a bank account (Table 18). The main source of financing was through personal contributions which were too little to be banked. Majority of the CPCs had neither received any funding from the Government nor from civil society. It can be concluded that a bank account is not necessary for CPCs for as long as the major form of financing remains to be personal contributions.

4.5.6 Maintenance of financial records

Simple financial records are necessary to ensure accountability of the funds received. Respondents were asked whether their community policing committee kept any financial record. The results of the findings were summarized in table 18.

Table 19: Maintenance of financial records

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	9	11.0
No	73	89.0
Total	82	100.0

Out of the 82 respondents who participated in the study, 73 (89%) confirmed in negativity whereas only 9% said the contrary (Table 18). Of the 9% who said that their CPC kept financial records the study revealed they were simple in nature and in form of registers. They were used to record personal contributions and expenses. Sound financial management requires keeping of proper books of accounts. From the study, it can be concluded that keeping of proper financial records was limited by inadequate financing and lack of skilled personnel in accountancy.

4.5.7 Extent to which funding influences implementation of community policing

Funding in one way or another influences implementation of community policing. There are various items such as stationery that need to be funded. Respondents were asked to state the extent to which funding influences implementation of community policing. The results of the findings were as illustrated in table 18.

Table 20: Extent to which funding influences implementation of community policing

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Great	28	35.0
Average	20	25.0
Low	11	13.8
Very Low	13	16.3
No influence	8	10.0
Total	80	100.0

Out of the 80 respondents who participated in the study, 28 (35%) said that the influence was to a great extent whereas only 10% felt that there was no influence (Table 18). Still, 20 (25%) gave an average rating, 11 (13.8%) gave a low rating while 13 (16.3%) gave a very low rating. Although funding was found to be inadequate, most key informants were of the opinion that people volunteered whenever their security was threatened. The findings of this study are in line with a study carried out in Chicago and Minneapolis which established that community policing was more successful among middle income people, homeowners and whites than among the really poor, renters and racial minorities.

4.5.8 Adequacy of funding

Rarely do projects get enough funds but adequate funds enable achievement of the given objectives. Respondents were asked whether their community policing committee was adequately funded. The findings were as summarized in table 21.

Table 21: Adequacy of funding

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
No	65	80.2
I don't know	16	19.8
Total	81	100.0

Out of 81 respondents who participated in the study, 16 (19.8%) answered that they did not know while 65 (80.2%) confirmed in negativity. The study further revealed that some people just made contributions but were not informed on how the money was spent. Due to inadequate funding to hire more police officers, police presence in some areas was not felt. A study done in Kenya by the Kenya Institute for Policy Analysis (KIPPRA) confirmed that police presence on the ground was thin. The survey further revealed that when an alarm was raised, for a theft reporting rate per hour of 86%, the police response was 38%. The Kibera study had 31% of the respondents saying that police patrols coverage was very low. Another study done in Nairobi in 2003 revealed that police fail to respond promptly to crime incidences due to lack of motor vehicles (Adambo, 2005). Going by the findings of this and past studies on funding of police services, it can be concluded that inadequate funding of community based policing initiatives has lead to many committees be there in name only and without any results to be seen. A way should be found on how to fund community policing while at the same time avoiding subjecting the common citizen with unwarranted charges.

4.6 Influence of Vigilantism on Implementation of Community Policing

Vigilantism influences the way community policing is implemented in some areas. Some respondents could not tell the difference between community policing and vigilantism. Many people in Kenya have lost their loved ones at the hands of vigilante groups. The following subsequent themes discuss the influence of vigilantism on implementation of community policing.

4.6.1 Active Vigilante group (s) in Nyamira

The study found out that community members have a lot of fear of vigilante groups. Some of them have lead to death of many people in the name of eliminating witches. It was revealed that most of the suspected witches who get killed are above seventy years. *Sungusungu* is the most dreaded of all vigilante groups that operate in the district. Respondents were asked to give the active vigilante groups that operated in Nyamira District. The responses are summarized in table 22.

Table 22: The vigilante group (s) that are active in Nyamira

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Amachuma	22	28.0
Sungusungu	23	29.0
None	34	43.0
Total	70	100.0

Out of the 70 respondents who participated in the study, 34 (43%) felt that there was no vigilante group operating in Nyamira while 22 (28%) and 23 (29%) named *Amachuma* and

Sungusungu respectively (Table 22). Most key informants were of the opinion that vigilantes were hired from the neighbouring districts to cause terror. The study found out that community members were not free to answer questions relating to vigilante groups. Community members seemed to have unknown fear of such groups hence a lower response rate of most questions on vigilantism as compared to the other questions. *Chinkororo* who are highly respected in the Gusii region have existed for ages while *Sungusungu* and *Amachuma* are recent formations (Omari, 2011).

4.6.2 Operation of Vigilante groups within the Legal Framework

Operation of any security provider within the law makes a government to not only be able to monitor but also supervise properly. Most vigilante groups going by the findings of this study are unregulated and they operate as if they are above the law. Respondents were asked whether the vigilantes operated within the legal framework. The results were as presented in table 23.

Table 23: Operation of Vigilante groups within the Legal Framework

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	10	14.3
No	60	85.7
Total	70	100.0

An overwhelming 60 (85.7%) respondents out of 70 were of the opinion that vigilante groups were not operating within the legal framework while only 10 (14.3%) said the contrary (Table 23). It emerged that vigilante groups were used to taking law in their own hands and

operated as if they were above the law. The findings of this study are in line with observations made by Amnesty International (2002) who reveal that in Lesotho, villagers who patrol at night armed with traditional sticks and whips assault suspects. From this study and observations of Amnesty International (2002), it can be concluded that breaking of the law by vigilante groups is a worldwide phenomenon. There is therefore a need of outlawing them or recognizing them through a legal system. *Sungusungu* in Tanzania operate under people's militia law of 1973 (Spuy and Rontsch 2005).

4.6.3 Knowledge of Leaders of Vigilante groups

Some vigilantes have a clear command structure but due to their clandestine activities, non members may not be aware of the leaders. The respondents in this study were asked whether they knew any leader of a vigilante group that operated in their area. The results were as highlighted in table 24.

Table 24: Knowledge of any leader of the vigilante group(s)

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	8	11.4
No	62	88.6
Total	70	100.0

Majority of the respondents, 62 (88.6%) out of 70 had no idea whereas only 8 (11.4%) said that they knew some of the leaders. The vigilantes in the area operated with a lot of secrecy. The study further revealed that the leaders do not chest thump in broad day light since most of these

outfits are outlawed. It can be concluded from the study findings that details on leadership of vigilante groups are scanty.

4.6.4 Recognition of self-help policing schemes by the police

According to the Republic of Kenya (n.d.) many of the vigilante groups were started through the help of the police. With time they became so powerful and went beyond the control of the police. Any form of recognition must involve proper supervision to ensure that they operate within the law. Respondents were asked whether self-help policing schemes should be recognized by the police. The results were as tabulated in table 24.

Table 25: Recognition of self-help policing schemes by the police

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly disagree	25	30.2
Agree	29	34.9
Strongly agree	20	24.0
Not sure	9	10.8
Total	83	100.0

Out of 83 respondents, 29 (34.9%) were in agreement while 9 (10.8%) were not sure (Table 25). A significant number 25 (30.2%) strongly disagreed while 20 (24.0) strongly agreed. Majority of all the respondents were in agreement that self help policing schemes should be recognized by the police. They felt that residents should be organized to ensure one another's safety since police officers were very few and ill equipped. The respondents were categorical that initiatives recognized should be under police supervision and operate within the legal

framework. All police officers however must be sensitized on the differences between community policing and vigilantism. According to a study done in Nairobi in 2003, although most police officers who participated in the study could give a clear difference between community policing and vigilantism, 16% of the total respondents felt that there was no difference.

4.6.5 Formulation of a policy on self-help policing by the Government

Community policing in some countries is governed by a policy framework. Implementation of community policing in Kenya is marred with a lot of confusion since there is no policy to guide its implementation. Respondents were asked whether the Government should formulate a policy on self help policing. The findings were as summarized in table 26.

Table 26: Formulation of a policy on self-help policing by the Government

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly disagree	21	25.3
Disagree	12	14.6
Agree	10	12.0
Strongly agree	38	45.8
Not sure	2	2.4
Total	83	100.0

Out of 83 respondents 38 (45.8%) strongly agreed that the Government should formulate a policy on self help policing. Of those who did not strongly agree, 10 (12%) agreed, 12 (14.6%) disagreed, 21(25.3%) strongly disagreed and 2(2.4%) were not sure (Table 26). Majority of the

respondents felt that a policy was necessary so as to standardize implementation of self help policing schemes. The study further revealed that self help policing efforts sometimes impede smooth implementation of community policing. This finding is confirmed by Spuy and Rontsch (2008) who reveal that introduction of community policing in Kuria District was resisted by *Sungusungu* vigilante group.

4.6.6 Arming private guards with guns

There has been a debate in Kenya on whether to arm private guards with firearms. This study revealed that most people are against this idea. Respondents were asked whether private guards should be armed just like the police. The results of the findings were as presented in table 27.

Table 27: Arming private guards with guns

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly disagree	25	29.4
Disagree	32	37.6
Agree	5	5.9
Strongly agree	23	27.1
Total	85	100.0

When asked whether private guards should be armed just like the police, 25 (29.4%) out of all the 85 respondents who participated in the study strongly disagreed while 32 (37.6%) disagreed. Only 5 (5.9%) agreed and 23 (27.1%) strongly agreed. Majority were against as they felt that instead of curbing insecurity, crime would go up at an exponential rate. It can be

concluded from this study that a system that allows vigilante groups to maim and kill should not open doors for non disciplined outfits to own guns. The findings of this study are in line with the views of Omari (2011) who argues that in Gusii area, vigilantes have taken the role of the police, army, judges and executor all rolled in one. Arming private guards will create an avenue of accessing guns easily by any Tom Dick and Harry.

4.6.6 Banning of Vigilante Groups

Vigilante groups in Kenya have operated for a long time without any form of regulation. Some were formed by powerful people in government and have in many occasions been used by the same politicians for selfish gains. For example, a prominent politician in Kenya hired vigilantes to scare away his political opponents from addressing people in West Mugirango constituency, during the 2007 elections campaign. Respondents were asked whether all vigilante groups should be banned. The responses were as illustrated in table 28.

Table 28: Banning of Vigilante Groups

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly disagree	21	26.3
Agree	29	36.3
Strongly agree	30	37.5
Total	80	100.0

When asked whether all vigilante groups should be banned, 29 (36.3%) of all the 80 respondents who participated in the study agreed whereas 30 (37.5%) strongly agreed. A significant number 21 (26.3%) strongly disagreed that they should be banned (Table 28). Some

respondents said that vigilante groups supplemented police efforts in fighting crime since the police were too few for them to be effective. The findings of this study were in line with another study carried out in Nairobi in 2003 which established that some vigilante groups had been hired by residents as a measure to improve security. The residents however regretted that they had no control over these groups.

4.7 Influence of Training on Implementation of Community Based Policing

Training facilitates smooth implementation of a community policing program. It enables members of community policing committees to know their role in policing. Various subsequent sub themes discuss the influence of training on implementation of community based policing.

4.7.1 Police training and suspiciousness

The kind of training that police officers receive at police training colleges has been blamed in the past as encouraging suspiciousness. Respondents were asked whether police training encourages suspiciousness. The results are tabulated in table 29.

Table 29: Police training and suspiciousness

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	16	20.8
No	61	79.2
Total	77	100.0

When asked whether they believed that police training encourages suspiciousness, 61 (79.2%) of all respondents said no while only 16 (20.8%) agreed (Table 29). Many people seemed to be unaware of the kind of training that police officers receive other than drills and

handling of fire arms. Although majority of respondents felt that police training did not encourage suspiciousness, Yvonne and Gayle (2003) think otherwise. According to them, training encourages suspiciousness. They may be right in instances police officers are not trained on scientific ways of curbing crime but more emphasis put on drills.

4.7.2 Orientation of community policing members

Orientation of community policing members was found to have been done in a haphazard manner. There was no systematic program and in some situations, new members were not properly inducted. Respondents were asked whether community policing committee members were well orientated on their roles. The findings were as summarized in table 30.

Table 30: Orientation of community policing members

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	36	43.9
No	36	43.9
I don't know	10	12.2
Total	82	100.0

When asked whether community policing members are well orientated on their roles, 36 (43.9%) of all the respondents agreed whereas another 36 (43.9%) said the contrary and 10 (12.2%) answered that they did not know. Majority of community policing members felt that they had been well orientated on their roles. Proper orientation is important as it makes members of such committees not to take up police roles such as making arrests or operating cells.

4.7.3 Attendance of either a seminar or workshop on community policing

Seminars and workshops are important sensitization and training grounds though their major shortcoming is the little time spent. It was found out that most seminars covered only one day. Respondents were asked whether they had ever attended a seminar or a workshop on community policing. The findings were as presented in table 31.

Table 31: Attendance of either a seminar or a workshop on community policing

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	50	62.5
No	30	37.5
Total	80	100.0

When CPC members were asked whether they have ever attended a seminar or workshop on community policing, 50 (62.5%) out of 80 respondents who participated in the study confirmed positively while 30 (37.5%) said the contrary (Table 31). Although most were of the opinion that they had either attended a seminar or a workshop on community policing, they exhibited little understanding of what community policing is. More government officers had attended seminars and workshops as opposed to community members. The study further revealed that most of the sensitization was done by the local Officer Commanding Nyamira Police Station (OCS) in conjunction with the local administration. It can be concluded from the findings that unlike Government officers who were mainly aware of their role in community policing, majority of non Government CPC members were unaware. The turnover of non Government employees seemed to be higher than those who are employees of the Government. It would be

advisable for the turnover of civilian community policing committee members to be reduced so as to reap full benefits of trainings.

4.7.4 Use of Excessive force by the police

Murray (2002) the emphasis of police training has significantly shifted from militaristic to developing personal and intellectual reasoning skills. Police organizations are moving away from use of excessive force to other progressive conflict resolution mechanisms. The ongoing police reforms should contribute positively to this metamorphosis. Respondents were asked whether use of excessive force by police was due to the kind of training they received. The results of the findings were as highlighted in table 32.

Table 32: Use of Excessive force by the police

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	54	65.1
No	17	20.5
I don't know	12	14.5
Total	83	100.0

When asked whether they believed that the use of excessive force by the police was due to the kind of training they got, 54 (65.1%) were in agreement whereas 12 (14.5%) answered that they did not know (Table 32). Majority of the respondents were of the opinion that police officers were trained to kill and not to prevent occurrence of crime through community mobilization. Only 17 (20.5%) of all respondents were of the opinion that use of excessive force was not as a result of police training. To them, it was a personal issue and rogue officers in the

force should be weeded out. The police culture has continued to encourage use of excessive force. The change in curriculum which was done recently will go a long way towards making use of force as a measure of last resort.

4.7.5 Sensitization of Community Members

Community sensitization can be rolled out nationwide through the help of multimedia or can target a specific segment of the community. Respondents were asked whether community members were properly sensitized on community policing. The findings were as presented in table 33.

Table 33: Sensitization of Community Members

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	22	26.2
No	53	63.1
I don't know	9	10.7
Total	84	100.0

When the respondents were asked whether members of the community are properly sensitized on community policing, 53 (63.1%) of all the 84 respondents confirmed negatively while 22 (26.2%) were in agreement. Some respondents 9 (10.7%) said that they did not know. It emerged that many people in Nyamira District had not been sensitized on community policing. The study is in line with the findings of a study carried out in Kibera in 2007 where 92.2% of respondents reported that no civic education programmes had ever been organized to create awareness on the importance of community participation on community policing initiatives.

Crime prevention education is important as it makes community members be aware of their role in crime prevention.

4.7.6 Training of police on community policing

Police in Kenya have not been receiving adequate training on community policing. It is hoped that with the new curriculum, police training colleges will devote more hours on community policing. Respondents were asked whether police were well trained on community policing. The results of the findings were as presented in table 34.

Table 34: Training of police on community policing

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly disagree	8	9.8
Disagree	14	17.1
Agree	31	37.8
Strongly agree	20	24.4
Not sure	9	11.0
Total	82	100.0

When asked whether police are well trained on community policing, 31 (37.8%) respondents out of 82 agreed while only 14 (17.1%) disagreed and 9 (11%) were not sure (Table 34). Most of the training is in form of short courses. The Nairobi study that was done in 2003 argued that there is little training of police officers in subjects related to community policing. Out of the 50 police officers interviewed, only 30% had received training on community policing. The difference between this study and the 2003 study may be because of the difference in time.

In 2003, community policing as a program was still young and had not been rolled out throughout the country but was at the pilot stage. Training of police officers is important just like drills and training on weaponry.

4.7.7 Extent to which orientation of those involved in community policing influences implementation

Orientation of community policing committee members is a very important undertaking. Community policing being not very old in Kenya is not well or fully understood hence need for training and orientation. Respondents were asked to give the extent to which orientation of community policing members influenced its implementation. The results were as tabulated in table 35.

Table 35: The extent to which orientation of those involved in community policing influence implementation

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Large	15	19.2
Average	39	50.0
Low	7	9.0
Very low	8	10.3
No influence	9	11.3
Total	78	100.0

When asked to state the extent in which the orientation of those involved in community policing influences implementation, 39 (50%) gave average while 7 (9%) gave a low rating

(Table 35). Successful implementation of community policing to some extent depends on the level of orientation of community policing committees' members. Some community policing initiatives have in the past been hijacked by criminals who take advantage of the fact that community members are not orientated on community policing. According to (Adambo 2005), the Kayole pilot community policing project failed as those who were implementing it had not received any form of orientation.

4.7.8 Police training and being on the lookout for signs of trouble, potential danger and clues to offences

For a long time now, police training has over concentrated on physicals rather than intelligence and inter- personal relations. Such an approach is outdated in a modern world where the society is very complicated. Respondents were asked whether police training encouraged being on the lookout for signs of trouble, potential danger and clues to offences. The results of the findings were as highlighted in table 36.

Table 36: Police training and being on the lookout for signs of trouble, potential danger and clues to offences

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	43	52.4
No	31	37.8
I don't know	8	9.8
Total	82	100.0

When asked whether police training encourages being on the lookout for signs of trouble, potential danger and clues to offences, 43 (52.4%) out of 82 respondents agreed while only 31 (37.8%) said the contrary. A good number 8 (9.8%) did not know whether police training encourages being on the lookout for signs of trouble, potential danger and clues to offences. The findings are in line with Yvonne and Gayle (2003) assertion that the training that police officers receive make them to be suspicious. Innocent people have sometimes found themselves in police cells accused of being about to commit crime. Training should be broadened so as to enable police officers carry out their mandate without any form of harassment.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the summary of findings, conclusions, recommendations for policy action, contributions to the body of knowledge and suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary of the findings

This study investigated factors influencing implementation of community policing in Kenya. The first objective of the study was to investigate the extent to which attitude influences implementation of community based policing in Kenya.

The study found out that to a high extent, police attitude towards the community and vice versa influenced implementation of community based policing. When the police and members of the public have a strong positive attitude towards one another, sharing of information on crime is enhanced and the partnerships built are strong. The study established that police readily get information necessary to resolve crimes from the society in areas where there is either none or less resistance to implementation of community based policing and where the community policing committees are stronger.

The society contributed to many undesirable behaviours and actions that police officers engaged in. Of all the respondents 45.5% agreed that police attitude and behavior is a reflection of the society. Many respondents were optimistic that the ongoing police reforms in Kenya would result to attitudinal change. There is light at the end of the tunnel as many people have in

the past experienced injustice at the hands of police officers who are expected to maintain law and order. From the study, it was established that police officers cannot be wholly blamed for the rising crime rates. Some respondents felt that some police officers failed to prevent crime or they themselves engaged in crime. Most respondents however felt that the blame was entirely on the community since most thieves were well known people who were also protected by the same community. In many cases, they were their relatives, friends or neighbours and people chose to protect them or reach a compromised solution rather than turn them up to law officers.

The second objective of the study was to assess influence of funding on implementation of community based policing in Kenya. It was found out that to a large extent, funding influenced implementation of community based policing in Kenya. Some community based policing committees which had no means to generate revenue were found to be inactive. Membership in some others was found to have gone down after members failed to receive allowances from the Government contrary to their expectations. Most of the community policing committees had never received government funding. They had also never received funding from any other source including from Non Governmental Organizations and solely depended on personal contributions. This opened up a channel for corruption and forced contributions to finance community policing initiatives. It emerged that at Kebirigo market, contributions were categorized according to one's type of business and residential status. Every business person housed within a building contributed a mandatory shillings 200 monthly, those in jua kali sector shillings 100 per trader and each tenant sh. 30. The Miruka community policing committee on the other hand operated a kangaroo court where cases solved attracted a mandatory arbitrary fee that was based on how well up one was. Although a key informant informed the researcher that community policing committees were not supposed to have a treasurer since they were not expected to generate any

revenue, almost half of the respondents said that their committee had a treasurer. Most of those CBPs however had no bank account and kept no financial record. Simple records were kept by a few community based committees.

The third objective of this study was to establish the extent to which vigilantism influences implementation of community based policing in Kenya. It was found out that vigilantism and self help policing initiatives to some extent affected implementation of community policing initiatives. Though members seemed to be reluctant on giving out information relating to vigilante groups due to unknown fears, it was found out that many did not believe that *Sungusungu* vigilante group members were found in their area. Majority of the respondents believed that vigilantes were hired from the neighbouring Manga or Marani Districts whenever there was a task to be accomplished. It was however established that the vigilantes did not operate within the legal framework. The *Sungusungu* was cited as being the most feared because of the way they killed their victims by chopping one's head off.

Some people still confused community policing with vigilantes whereas some community policing committees had been transformed to vigilantism. It turned out that the vigilantes operated with a lot of secrecy as many people said that they did not know any of their leaders. On self-help policing schemes, most respondents were of the opinion that they should not be recognized by the police. They felt that any form of recognition would make them abuse the law terrorize residents more. They however felt that the government should formulate a policy on self help policing to facilitate police supervision. This would act as a check and balance preventing them from transforming to vigilante groups. Majority of the respondents seemed to fear vigilantes more than the police and felt that they should all be banned. They also disagreed

that private guards should be armed just like the police. They felt that arming private guards with guns would be a good avenue of making vigilantes access guns more easily. It was worth noting that *Chinkororo* was not viewed by the community as a vigilante group and people who had engaged in its activities before in one way or another were well respected.

The fourth and last objective of this study was to investigate how training of community based policing members influence implementation of community policing in Kenya. It was established that police training did not encourage suspiciousness but encouraged being on the lookout for signs of trouble, potential danger and clues to offences. Some respondents did not know what was taught in police training colleges other than drills and handling of firearms. A large number of respondents did not believe that use of excessive force by the police was due to the kind of training they got from police training colleges. They argued that most police officers who underwent the same kind of training had never used excessive force but the few who had misbehaved before made the whole police to be stereotyped. The number of people who thought that community policing members were well orientated on their roles was similar to those who thought that they were not well orientated. The study revealed that most of the members who said that they had been trained had attended a one day seminar conducted by the local police bosses and local administration. It was almost unanimous that community members had not been properly sensitized on community policing. The police on the other hand appeared to have been trained or exposed on community policing matters though they did little with their training to make community policing a success.

5.3 Conclusions

Community policing in Kenya is a promising program in curbing the rising crime rates since it aims at not only bringing a new face in policing but also democratizing the police through involvement of the people. Its implementation in some areas has been influenced by several factors such as negative attitude, poor community - police relationship, police corruption, use of excessive force by the police, inadequate funding, lack of proper sensitization of community members and inadequate training of the implementers among others. This study investigated in detail four factors that influence implementation of community policing. The factors that were explored include:- influence of attitude on implementation of community based policing, influence of funding on implementation of community policing, influence of vigilantism on implementation of community policing and finally, influence of training on implementation of community based policing.

The study revealed that implementation of community based policing in Kenya was greatly affected by the extent of police attitude towards the community and vice versa. Negative attitude affected formation of partnerships between the police and members of the community. Community policing revolves around partnerships and advocates for a good relationship between police officers and community members. The study further revealed that police attitude towards the community was greatly contributed by the society. Police officers are not recruited from the moon or any other planet but come from the society. In order to make community policing work well, the society must undergo a metamorphosis. To curb police corruption for example, we must first of all deal with corruption in the society since police officers behavior and attitude is a

reflection of the society as revealed by this study. They just do what is done by many other members of the society.

The study also sought to assess influence of funding on implementation of community based policing. It was revealed that many community based policing committees were not funded by the Government or non state bodies. Most of the finances came from personal contributions. The study further revealed that some community based policing committees were nearly operating like vigilante groups since they had introduced mandatory charges paid on monthly basis or according to services offered. The study also found out that most of these committees did not keep books of accounts and had no bank account. Successful implementation of community policing requires adequate funds. The Government must give community policing programs the necessary attention they require in terms of funding. It is awkward for the Government to expect that elderly people who have retired to use their pension by financing community policing.

The study also sought to establish the influence of vigilantism on implementation of community policing in Kenya. The study revealed that introduction of community policing had been resisted in some areas. The study also established that there was a lot of confusion surrounding implementation of community policing. The Government should come up with both a legal and policy framework to guide implementation of community policing in Kenya. Members of the public as well as community policing members also need to be trained so that they can be able to distinguish between vigilantism and community policing.

Finally, the study sought to establish how training of community based policing committee members influenced implementation of community based policing. It was established that most of the sensitization was done by the local administration in conjunction with the police officer in

charge of the police station. These trainings were not comprehensive and could not enable members of the CBP to carry out their mandate effectively. Proper trainings need to be carried out. Community members also need to be sensitized on community policing and made to own implementation of community policing in their areas.

5.4 Recommendations for policy action

Various recommendations can be deduced from this study. First and foremost, there is need for a policy to address gender and youth mainstreaming on matters involving community policing. The study found out that community policing activities were male dominated and mostly comprised of people above fifty years.

Secondly, police reforms should revolve around attitudinal change such that police officers will see themselves as being servants of the people. They should realize that it is the policed people who must have a say on how they should be policed. Police must be made to realize that in line with the Constitution of Kenya, all government services including those concerning security must be devolved to the people. They should also realize that it is no longer a privilege but a constitutional right to get good services from the government. Community members must also be made to understand that police officers are human beings hence they have a responsibility of treating them with respect and at the same time not corrupting them.

Thirdly, a policy framework should focus on how to reduce resistance of community policing initiatives by either police officers or community members. In some places, criminals have either resisted implementation of community policing due to the fear of being uncovered.

Some police officers as found out by this and other studies also resist implementation of community based policing for their own selfish reasons.

Fourthly, a policy should be formulated to encourage reporting of all kinds of crime. If people fail to report certain kinds of crime, then the crime records occasionally released by police are rendered useless since they do not capture all crime incidences that occur. This makes planning to be difficult due to unreliability of the police statistics. There is also a danger of compromising on serious crimes such as rape and defilement if most crimes are allowed to go unreported.

Fifthly, a policy should look at how community policing committees are to be funded. It is comical that the Government expects people to volunteer their services during implementation of community policing without any consideration of a motivating incentive. For members to show commitment, they need some form of allowances or reimbursement of expenses incurred such as on lunch and transport.

Sixthly, another policy that is recommended by this study is on self-help policing programs such as neighbourhood watches. It is necessary for them to operate within the laid down law or be banned completely. This study revealed that some community based committees had introduced mandatory monthly charges for the services they claimed to offer. This is not only retrogressive but goes against the spirit and principles of community policing.

Finally, a policy on training and orientation of community policing members should also be formulated. Sensitization of community members also needs to be addressed by the same policy. It emerged that most community policing ventures fail as a result of lack of training, sensitization

or orientation of police officers, community policing committees' members and the broader community.

5.5 Contributions to the Body of Knowledge

The study contributes to the body of knowledge on community policing as shown in table 37.

Table 37: Contributions to the Body of Knowledge

Objective	Contribution
To investigate the extent to which attitude influences implementation of community based policing in Kenya.	The study established that community policing can only be successful when police officers view the community positively and vice versa.
To assess the influence of funding on implementation of community based policing in Kenya.	The study established that adequate funding is necessary to enable successful implementation of community policing is achieved. The study revealed that many community policing committees have become in active due to lack of funding. It was also revealed that due to lack of government funding, some committees have been extorting money from the public forcefully in order to run their committees.
To establish the extent to which vigilantism influences the implementation of community based policing in Kenya.	The study revealed that some community policing committees have in the past transformed themselves to vigilante groups. There is therefore

need for proper supervision of community policing committees and their activities so as to avoid creating monsters which will in future become difficult to deal with.

To investigate how training of community based policing members influence implementation of community policing in Kenya. The study found out that all community members should be sensitized on community policing if implementation is to succeed.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Research

This study only dealt with factors influencing implementation of community policing in Kenya. The researcher suggests that further research be carried out on challenges faced when implementing community based programmes in Kenya. This study found out that funding of community based policing in Kenya is a big problem. It is for this reason that the researcher recommends that a study be carried out on how community policing programs in Kenya can be adequately funded. The researcher finally suggests that the same study be carried out but in a location.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Sample Size Table Klejcie and Morgan (1970)

Required Sample Size[†]								
Population Size	Confidence = 95%				Confidence = 90%			
	Margin of Error				Margin of Error			
	5.0%	3.5%	2.5%	1.0%	5.0%	3.5%	2.5%	1.0%
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	19	20	20	20	19	20	20	20
30	28	29	29	30	29	29	30	30
50	44	47	48	50	47	48	49	50
75	63	69	72	74	67	71	73	75
100	80	89	94	99	87	93	96	99
150	108	126	137	148	122	135	142	149
200	132	160	177	196	154	174	186	198
250	152	190	215	244	182	211	229	246
300	169	217	251	291	207	246	270	295
400	196	265	318	384	250	309	348	391
500	217	306	377	475	285	365	421	485
600	234	340	432	565	315	416	490	579
700	248	370	481	653	341	462	554	672
800	260	396	526	739	363	503	615	769
1,000	278	440	606	906	399	575	727	943
1,200	291	474	674	1067	427	636	827	1119
1,500	306	515	759	1297	460	712	959	1376
2,000	322	563	869	1655	498	808	1141	1785
2,500	333	597	952	1984	524	879	1288	2173
3,500	346	641	1068	2585	558	977	1510	2890
5,000	357	678	1215	3288	588	1068	1734	3842
7,500	365	710	1275	4211	610	1147	1960	5165
10,000	370	727	1332	4899	622	1193	2098	6239
25,000	378	760	1448	6939	648	1285	2399	9972
50,000	381	772	1491	9056	655	1318	2520	12455
75,000	382	776	1506	9514	658	1330	2563	13583
100,000	383	778	1513	9762	659	1336	2585	14227
250,000	384	782	1527	9248	662	1347	2626	15555
500,000	384	783	1532	9423	663	1350	2640	16055
1,000,000	384	783	1534	9512	663	1352	2647	16317
2,500,000	384	784	1536	9567	663	1353	2651	16478
10,000,000	384	784	1536	9594	663	1354	2653	16560
100,000,000	384	784	1537	9603	663	1354	2654	16584
300,000,000	384	784	1537	9603	663	1354	2654	16586

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Appendix 2: Letter of Transmittal

Danson Mwangi,

P.O. Box 41362 - 00100,

Nairobi.

Dear Respondent,

RE: DATA COLLECTION FOR A RESEARCH STUDY

My name is Danson Mwangi a student of Masters in project planning and management at the University of Nairobi. I am conducting a research study on factors influencing community policing in Kenya. I want to thank you most sincerely for agreeing to participate in this study.

Please complete the attached questionnaire which will enable me complete this study. Your name will not appear anywhere and the highest level of confidentiality will be maintained.

I will personally collect the completed questionnaire two weeks after today or send one of my research assistants. In case of any problem, feel free to contact me using mobile phone number 0722587761 or email me through dansonmwangi@hotmail.com.

Thank you very much for your co-operation.

Danson Mwangi

Student, University of Nairobi.

Appendix 3: Self Administered Questionnaire

S/No.....

My name is Danson Mwangi a student at the University of Nairobi Kisumu Campus. I am taking a Masters degree in Project Planning and Management and wish to administer this questionnaire for the purpose of my degree. Please answer all questions provided and by doing this, you will have enabled me collect data necessary to write a project on Factors influencing implementation of community policing in Kenya: A case of Nyamira District. Whatever information you provide will be treated confidentially and will not be used in any other way save for the purpose above.

Please answer all the questions. Tick (✓) your answer where necessary.

Background Information of the respondent

1. What is your occupation.....
2. Which rank or position do you currently hold?
3. What is your gender?
(a) Male (b) Female
4. How old are you
(a) Above 50 years (b) Between 30 to 40 (c) Between 18 and 30
(d) Below 18
5. What is the name of your community policing committee

Section A: Influence of Attitude on Implementation of Community Based Policing

Please tick (✓) your answer where necessary.

1. To what extent do you think that attitude influences implementation of community based policing in your area?
(a) Very high (b) high (c) no influence (d) low (e) very low
- 5 How do you rate police community relations in your area?
(a) Excellent (b) Good (c) Average (d) Poor (e) Very poor
- 6 Do police readily get information necessary to resolve crimes from the community?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

7 Is there any resistance to community policing in your area?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

8 Do people report all kinds of crimes to police? (a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

9 Applying to the key provided, indicate your extent of either agreement or disagreement to the following aspects on influence of attitude on community policing. Tick in the boxes provided

5= Strongly agree 4= Agree 3= Not sure 2= Disagree 1= Strongly disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
Police attitude and behaviour is a reflection of the society					
The on-going police reforms in Kenya will result to attitudinal change					
Police officers are to blame for the rising crime rates					
Attitudinal change will lead to lower crime rates					

Section B: Influence of Funding on Implementation of Community Based Policing

Please tick (✓) your answer where necessary.

7. Has your committee ever received funding from the civil society?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

8. Has your committee ever received government funding? (a) Yes (b) No

9. Who is your major financier?

(a) Government (b) Donors (c) Fundraising (d) Personal contributions

(e) Others

10. Do you have a treasurer in your committee?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

11. Do you have a bank account?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

12. Do you keep financial records?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

13. To what extent does funding influence implementation of community policing in your area?

(a) Great (b) Average (c) Low (d) Very low (e) No influence

14. Do you think that your community policing committee is adequately funded?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

Section C: Influence of Vigilantism on Implementation of Community Policing

Please tick (✓) your answer where necessary.

15. Which vigilante groups operate in your area?

(a) Mungiki (b) Amachuma (c) Sungusungu (d) Chinkororo
(e) Any other

16. Do the above vigilante group (s) operate within the legal framework?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

17. Do you know any leader of the vigilante group(s) mentioned above?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

18. Applying to the key provided, indicate your extent of either agreement or disagreement to the following aspects on influence of vigilantism on community policing. Tick in the appropriate box.

5= Strongly agree 4=Agree 3= Not sure 2= Disagree 1= Strongly disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
Self help policing schemes should be recognized by the police					
The government should formulate a policy on self help policing					
All vigilante groups should be banned					
Private guards should be armed just like the police					

Section D: Influence of Training on Implementation of Community Based Policing

Please tick (✓) your answer where necessary.

19. Do you believe that police training encourages suspiciousness? (a) Yes (b) No

(c) I don't know

20. Do you think that community policing members are well orientated on their roles?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

21. Have you ever attended a seminar or workshop on community policing

(a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

22. Do you believe use of excessive force by police is due to the kind of training they get?

(a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

If your answer is yes, briefly explain.....

23. Are members of the community properly sensitized on community policing?

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

Explain.....

24. Police are well trained on community policing

- (a) Strongly agree (b) Agree (c) Disagree
(d) Strongly disagree (e) Not sure

25. To what extent does the orientation of those involved in community policing influence implementation in your area? (a) Large (b) Average

- (c) Low (d) Very low (e) No influence

26. Do you believe that police training encourages being on the lookout for signs of trouble, potential danger and clues to offences? (a) Yes (b) No (c) I don't know

If your answer is Yes, please explain.....

Thank you for your co-operation

Appendix 4: Key Informant Interview Guide

S/no. Organization.....Position/Rank.....

1. How does attitude affect implementation of community policing in your area?
2. What steps have been taken to ensure that negative attitude does not inhibit implementation of community policing in your area?
3. What is your take on the alleged extrajudicial killings by the police?
4. To what extent do malpractices such as corruption affect implementation of community policing?
5. How do you think is the best way to hold the police accountable?
6. In your own opinion, do you think there is a good relationship between members of the public and police officers?
7. How are your community policing activities funded?
8. How do you account for the funds received?
9. Do police officers have proper housing? Are they adequately equipped to engage in community policing?
10. How do you raise funds for your activities?
11. To what extent does funding influence community policing activities in your area?
12. Which vigilante groups operate here?
13. How are vigilante groups in this area structured?
14. How does vigilantism affect implementation of community based policing in your area?
15. How do vigilante groups operate?
16. How did vigilante groups in your area come to existence?

17. Are members adequately sensitized to carry out their duties?

18. What subjects do you think should be included in police curriculum to enable community policing to be successful?

19. How is orientation of community members and reorientation of community policing members done?

Thank you for your co-operation.

Appendix 5: District Commissioner's Letter- Nyamira District

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Provincial Administration & Internal Security

Telegrams: "DISTRICTER." Nyamira
Telephone: 058-6144085



DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
NYAMIRA DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 2
NYAMIRA

When replying please quote our
ED.12/14 /264

29TH JULY, 2011

REF.....

DATE:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION MR. MWANGI DANSON MBURU

The bearer of this letter is a student at the University of Nairobi College of Education and External Studies School of continuing and distance education, Kisumu Campus. He is undertaking a research on factors influencing implementation of community based policing in Kenya

He has been authorized to carry out research in Nyamira Division within Nyamira District. The period of research runs from 29th July, 2011 to 30th October, 2011.

Please accord him the necessary assistance he may require.


D.K. KIRUI
FOR: DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
NYAMIRA
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
P. O. BOX 2 NYAMIRA

Appendix 6: District Education Officer's Letter: Nyamira

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



**Telegram: "EDUCATION", Nyamira
Telephone: (058) 6144224**

**DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICE
NYAMIRA DISTRICT
P.O.BOX 4
NYAMIRA.**

When replying please quote

NYED/ADM/119/60

29th July, 2011

REF.....


DATE:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Mr Mwangi Danson Mburu who is undertaking Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management Degree at the Nairobi University Kisumu Campus has authority to carry out research on "Factors influencing implementation of Community Based Policing in Kenya: A case of Nyamira District Kenya"

Please assist him to achieve his expectations.

**DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICER
NYAMIRA DISTRICT
P.O Box 4 NYAMIRA**

Date: 

**HASSAN A. DUALE
DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICER
NYAMIRA**



NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Telegrams: "SCIENCETECH", Nairobi
Telephone: 254-020-241349, 2213102
254-020-310571, 2213123.
Fax: 254-020-2213215, 318245, 318249
When replying please quote

P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA
Website: www.ncst.go.ke

Our Ref:

Date:

NCST/RR1/12/1/SS011/1096

28th July, 2011

Danson Mburu Mwangi
University of Nairobi
Kisumu Campus
P.O Box 825-40100
Kisumu

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "**Factors influencing implementation of community based policing in Kenya: A case of Nyamira District, Kenya**". I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nyamira District, Kenya** for a period ending **30th October, 2011**

You are advised to report to the **District Commissioner and the District Education Officer of Nyamira before** embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **one hard copy and one soft copy** of the research report/thesis to our office.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P.N. Nyakundi'.

P.N. NYAKUNDI
FOR SECRETARY

Copy to:

The District Commissioner
Nyamira

Appendix 8: Research Permit

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs/Miss/Institution

Danson Mburu Mwangi

of (Address)University of Nairobi

Kisumu Campus

P.O BOX 825-40100, Nairobi

has been permitted to conduct research in

Nyamaiya Location

Nyamira District

Nyanza Province

**on the topic: Factors influencing implementation
of community based policing in Kenya:**

A case of Nyamira District, Kenya

for a period ending 30th October 2011

CONDITIONS

1. You must report to the District Commissioner and the District Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit
2. Government Officers will not be interviewed with-out prior appointment.
3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.
5. You are required to submit at least two(2)/four(4) bound copies of your final report for Kenyans and non-Kenyans respectively.
6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice

GPK6055Cmt10/2011

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Research Permit No. **NCST/RR1/12/1/SS011/1**

Date of issue **28th July 2011**

Fee received **KES 1000**



Applicant's

Signature

Secretary

**National Council for
Science and Technology**



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**RESEARCH CLEARANCE
PERMIT**

(CONDITIONS—see back page)