

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

FACULTY OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

**\AN ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
COMMUNITY BASED POLICING IN KIBERA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IN
NAIROBI, KENYA. /**

BY

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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN
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DECLARATION

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

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

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

DEDICATION

I dedicate this study to my family for their love, support and prayers throughout the study. I cherish your valuable contribution to most of this work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank the Almighty God for His love, providence and for giving me wisdom to accomplish this research project work.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANC	-	African National Congress
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CBP	-	Community-Based Policing
CLO	-	Community Liaison Officer
CP	-	Community Policing
CPC's	-	Community Policing Committees
COP	-	Community Oriented Policing
D.A.R.E	-	Drug Abuse Resistance Education
GOK	-	Government of Kenya
IHC	-	International Housing Coalition
IWPR	-	Institute for War and Peace Reporting
KEPSA	-	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KHRC	-	Kenya Humans Rights Commission
KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
NCBDA	-	Nairobi Central Business District Association
NGOs	-	Non- Governmental Organizations
PERF	-	Police Executive Research Foundation
SPSS	-	Statistical Packages for Social Scientists
UN	-	United Nations

ABSTRACT

This study sought to assess public perception on the implementation of community based policing in Kibera Informal Settlement in Nairobi, Kenya. The objectives of the study were to: identify the common types of crimes in Kibera; establish the role of community based policing in crime prevention and control in Kibera; determine the extent of Kibera residents' participation in decision making for community based policing; and investigate the perception of Kibera residents regarding the implementation of community based policing.

The study employed a descriptive survey design targeting all the 700,000 residents of Kibera, the national government administrators, civil society members and religious leaders. Cluster sampling and simple random sampling were used to select 103 respondents, while purposive sampling was employed to select 1 assistant county commissioner, 2 chiefs, 2 civil society organization members and 2 religious leaders. The study used questionnaires and interview schedules to collect data. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Quantitative data was processed and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) while qualitative data was analyzed through themes consistent with the research objectives.

The study established that Kibera still exhibited high levels of crimes even with the implementation of community based policing. Ineffective police-public partnerships, inadequate information sharing and poor public image of the police were undermining the envisioned role of community based policing. Additionally, Kibera residents nurtured unfavourable perception towards CBP implementation due to lack of adequate inclusivity in CP forums and the involvement of police who had earned public distrust .

The study recommends that community members should work closely with the security agencies especially in volunteering information about suspicious characters and actions to help curb insecurity. Government on the other hand, should enhance the use of community based policing as a strategic style of policing through budgetary provisions, provide regular trainings to foster public sensitization on the implementation of community based policing and hence, change residents' unfavourable perception towards the implementation of the programme. Further studies are recommended in other counties where community based policing is being implemented.

CHAPTER ONE : INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Community based policing is not a new concept as it has been practiced in Europe and Latin America for many years. The involvement of the community in enforcement of law developed in England with the foundation of the London Metropolitan Police District(1829) to manage expanding rates of wrongdoing in the capital of Great Britain. Sir Robert Peel, the pioneer head of the police constrain, has been credited for formulating various policing innovations that are still in practise to date (Davis et al., 2003).

The establishment of community policing as a concept can be traced back in the 1960s in America when there was a police-citizen crisis, which was questioning the core philosophies underlying policing in America. Its turning point was when a study by Wilson and Kelling (1996) proposed the Broken windows proposition hypothesizing that "a softened window up a deserted building symbolized that nobody thinks about the property, making it ready for criminal movement". This stirred the noteworthiness of managing minor wrongdoings and clutters with a view to deflect more genuine wrongdoing, make occupants feel more secure and enhance their ways of life . The logic of group based policing was commenced after lessening natives' dread of wrongdoing while building up a strong organization between the police and the group as a beneficial objective of police developments. Police offices by then perceived the way that the police couldn't adequately manage security issues alone, hence needed collaborative efforts of other stakeholders in tackling security matters (Kelling and Cole, 2006).

Community based policing operating procedure was based upon the community members and the local police working together where the local police commander coordinated the policing activities. It made use of community members such as ex-service officers and volunteers in executing its mandate. Besides providing useful information, the citizens also engaged themselves in patrols and crime prevention initiatives. According to Lincoln Police Department Policing Manual (2012), community based policing comprised of a geographical area where the police commanders formed policing committees comprising of both the police and the citizens. The roles of the committees were to lay strategies on the policing activities,

make and implement operational decisions and advise on the best approaches of local policing.

In Africa, community based policing is a new concept with most countries trying to embrace it. South Africa came up with community policing in early 1991, necessitated by the surging violence that had made KwaZulu-Natal and large areas of the Transvaal unmanageable. The evidence of police involvement directly and indirectly in the violence mounted great pressure on the government to intervene. To tackle this, the Party of African National Congress began to consult for a peace summit at which issues of concern could be thought and a formally authoritative understanding between themselves, the Inkatha development and the administration could be acknowledged (Brogden et al., 2005). After extensive and regularly emotive arrangements, the ANC, Inkatha and the administration consented to sign a National Peace Accord dated 14th September 1991. The framework of the Accord structures and opportunities for more representation and legitimate input on peace and stability locally, nationally and regionally. The committees such as the Regional and Local Dispute Resolution Committees, were tasked with monitoring and advice on police operations. Further, the Accord established the Goldstone Commission for conducting formal investigations in regard to police misconduct. Police accountability in South Africa's history was essentially nurtured through the National Peace Accord although the issue of police legitimacy still required attention (Henderson and Merrick, 2003).

In Kenya, community based policing has been conceived as policing strategy that combines the efforts of community members, common society associations and law implementation offices to handle wellbeing and security matters. Its ultimate objective aimed at improving community safety, facilitating social justice and developing a peaceful society. Besides being a policing style, CBP, is understood to be an attitude of mind involving both the public and law enforcement office. It revolves around the notion that people have a right to participate in policing matters since it affects their human welfare (Saferworld, 2008).

According to Saferworld (2008), the Kenyan government since 2003 has supported the community based policing strategy that brings together efforts of community members and the police in guaranteeing security of a given area. With such an understanding, the former president Honourable Mwai Kibaki officially launched the first community based policing pilot site at Ruai in Nairobi on 26th April, 2005. The spiraling wave of crimes and the belief

that the criminals lived amongst the community members as friends, siblings and relatives was one of the main purposes for advancing this concept of community based policing.

While CBP pilot sites have had remarkable positive performance for example the Isiolo site in which illegal small arms have been recovered (Safer World, 2008), Kenya still experiences a myriad of challenges in regard to policing including shortage of police officers, inadequate funds, resistance to police reforms and poor public image of the police. In police stations countrywide, there have existed desks of community policing which are not fully operational just like in the case of Kibera in which the police have created unit structures as police posts for the usage of group based policing yet they are prominently left unattended to.

In Kibera, the problem of crime tends to be viewed differently by the police and the community members. For community members, police work, through corruption stimulates criminality while for the police, criminality is prevalent in the area since the community members are aware and know the criminals but fail to hand them over to the police through volunteering of information that will lead to their eventual apprehension. This differing perception seems to significantly influence the implementation of the CBP programme in the area. As such, the point of this study is to evaluate the general population recognition on the usage of group based policing in Kibera

Informal Settlement in Nairobi, Kenya

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The public impression of police work over the world has been characterized by use of force and brutality against the citizens. As much as they are relied upon in the enforcement of the law, the impressions they create continue to reflect negatively in the minds of the public. For instance, in the United States, law enforcers have been accused of misuse of force. However, in some cases the use of force by the police is reasonable and justifiable although the media uses propaganda techniques to discredit police work. As a result, public trust in the police is diminished while undermining their authority (U.S. COPS, 2005).

According to the Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR, 2008) on Kenya's security, development and security are interdependent. Physical insecurity, unsafe living environments and livelihoods impacting on education and health hinders financial development of a country, henceforth the requirement for security administration to be successful. Uncertainty

in a region may apply absence of satisfactory partner engagements especially group individuals who have created police question.

Police changes in Kenya, has been and keeps on being a basic issue for group wellbeing and monetary advancement, as well as in light of the fact that there has been extreme prevalent interest for decreased wrongdoing and better police execution. This has required CBP activities, for example, the one by Safer World (a free worldwide association attempting to forestall fierce clash and fabricate more secure lives) in a joint effort with its local partner Peace Net, so as to forge relations between the police and communities in addressing security concerns. However, there have continued to be major obstacles to the effective implementation of CBP in Kenya due to widespread corruption, unfavourable perception of police work, public distrust in the police and the politicization of policing actors and approaches (Saferworld, 2008). These obstacles, coupled with uneven pace of police reform, have constrained progress in effective CBP implementation in many parts of the country.

Effective implementation of community based policing in Kibera pilot site tends to be derailed due to the perceived image of the police by the public. Most residents unlikely depend on the police when aggrieved and are reluctant to assist the police achieve their mandate. This has been due to the anti-social characteristics of some police officers who generally portray the entire police service as adversaries with the local community. The public nurture a feeling of fear of being betrayed by the police especially after the police are compromised with bribes. The picture therefore, portrayed by police in the area is negative even if they appeal to the public to volunteer information in regard to crime (Ruteere and Pommerole, 2003). Essentially, for community based policing to gain ground and positive reception, there is need for an overhaul of the entire public perception towards the police and the work they do.

Despite the envisioned significant role of CBP implementation in crime prevention and control, crime rates continue to be high in Kenya especially in informal settlements. The critical question is; do the community members fully support it? There exist studies for instance by Saferworld (2008) which have assessed the implementation of community based policing in Kenya. According to Saferworld, there is need to enhance police capacity, better equip government institutions and effectively sensitize communities in order to sustain CBP implementation. Kiare, (2012) points out that there is need for community members to work

closely with security officers for effective implementation of community based policing. What is not clear, however, is the issue of public perception in regard to CBP implementation particularly among low-income earners. For this reason, this study tries to fill this hole. Thus, the present study will research people in general discernment on the execution of group based policing in Kibera Informal Settlement in Nairobi, Kenya.

1.3 Research Questions

This study was guided by the following research questions:

- i. What are the common types of crimes in Kibera?
- ii. What is the role of community based policing in crime prevention and control in Kibera?
- iii. What is the extent of Kibera residents' participation in decision making for community based policing?
- iv. What is the perception of Kibera residents regarding the implementation of community based policing?

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 Main Objective

The main objective of this study was to assess the public perception on the execution of group based policing in Kibera Informal Settlement in Nairobi, Kenya.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The study sought to achieve the following objectives:

- i. To identify the common types of crimes in Kibera.
- ii. To establish the role of community based policing in crime prevention and control in Kibera.
- iii. To determine the extent of Kibera residents' participation in decision making for community based policing.
- iv. To investigate the perception of Kibera residents' regarding the implementation of community based policing.

1.5 Justification and Significance of the study

The study findings will inform the national government, county governments, police and the civil society to formulate policies, enact laws and develop better interventions in particular, in the war against crime and insecurity.

The study also aims at understanding the relationship between the community and the police in order to better understand community perception especially that of low income earners towards law enforcement agencies with a view of finding mitigation for the problem. Equally important, the study findings will enrich and compliment existing knowledge on community based policing and thus provide additional guidance on investigations of other aspects of community based policing which are not captured by this study.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study targeted both adult men and women from various households in Kibera acting as general respondents while the national government administrators, civil society members and religious leaders acted as key informants. The residents were geographically distributed across 14 villages of Kibera slums namely; Makina, Lindi, Silanga, Katwekera, Raila, Karanja, Kisumu Ndogo, Kianda, Kambi Muru, Mashimoni, Olympic, Laini Saba, Soweto East and Soweto West.

The study endeavored to assess the public perception on the implementation of community based policing in Kibera. Given this scope, the findings of this study may not be generalized to other community based policing sites in the country in view of the limited research sample. Kibera is also a study site that attract most researchers carrying out studies in urban informal settlements, hence the residents appeared tired and felt as if they were being used as 'guinea pigs'. Moreover, Kibera being a relatively high risk security area, interviews were sometimes conducted with minimal fear and intimidation.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

The study used the following terms;

Community- is a collection of people living in the same geographical area, share a common identity, common resources and common problems.

Community based policing- this is a philosophy and a policing strategy that promotes a partnership between people and the police, in identifying, prioritizing and solving safety and security problems.

Crime-this is an infringement of societal tenets of conduct as deciphered and communicated by the criminal legitimate code.

Adult-is an independent, self-sufficient, and responsible person who has attained the age of 18 years and above.

Public Perception-refers to the aggregate views of a group of people (usually a randomly selected sample) who are asked directly or indirectly what they think about particular issues or events.

Community Policing Forum- is a group of stakeholders from the police and the public who meet to discuss CBP matters.

CHAPTER TWO : LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature and theoretical framework. The literature, examines the public perception on the implementation of community based policing in Kibera Informal Settlement in Nairobi, Kenya. Specifically, it covers; studies regarding the common types of crimes in slums, role of community based policing in crime prevention and control, extent of community participation in decision making for community based policing and the public perception on the implementation of community based policing.

2.1 The Concept of Community Based Policing

Group policing is a logic and a hierarchical procedure that upgrades police-open associations in distinguishing, organizing and settling contemporary social issues including wrongdoing and social issue (Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux, 1994).

The workplace of group arranged policing services(COPS,1994) in the United States considers group policing as ways and means of forging collaborations between citizens and security agencies in order to deal with issues and conditions leading to insecurity concerns within the society.

According to the Ethiopian Federal Police Department (2005), community policing is directed towards crime reduction and control by use of local resources in the community. It focuses on civil rights and liberties of the people, and demands police accountability in their work.

Historically, defining the concept of community based policing clearly has been made somehow difficult by several meanings, contexts and practices. However, in analyzing the different definitions, several ideas about community based policing reveals it to be the proactive participation of community members in policing matters (Brookes, 2006).

2.2 The Development of Community Policing around the World

Community policing grew out of a variety of sources, but more importantly, it grew out of the long held unfavourable police-public relationships which called for the need of change to

better manage the challenges of insecurity. Initially, the security agencies had adopted a "warrior" model of policing ;battling the public as the hostile enemy (Forman, 2004).

In a study by Westley (1970) in the *USA*, it was found that 73% of the police officers had the belief that the public hated them for being brutal, arrogant and inconsiderate of human rights.

The rise of crime and fear in the *USA* led to the questioning of the existing policing approaches and a conclusion that there was need for a paradigm shift in the policing enterprise (Walker, 2000).

In *Brazil*, corruption and public distrust led to the emergence of community policing programs to build public confidence in police work and improve intelligence sharing in the war against crime. The Brazilian model involved the use of community councils, foot patrols and sharing of information through suggestion boxes to actualize community based policing (Davis and Merrick, 2003).

Sierra Leone, came up with community based policing elements as part of police reforms to enhance trust between the civilians and law enforcement agencies. This led to the formation of boards managed by the citizens and drawing adequate representation from all the residents to be represented in policing matters (Groenewald and Peake, 2004).

In *Nigeria*, the perceived police brutality, inefficiency, corruption and mutual antagonisms led to the introduction of community based policing to help reverse the perception and the trend (Merrick et.al, 2003).

Politicization and paramilitary traditions of the South African Police Service prompted to the presentation of group based policing in South Africa as a method for changing the police constrain to adequately convey on their command (Davis et.al, 2003).

Group policing was presented in Uganda in 1989 on the premise that both the group and police were enter partners in cultivating peace and security and thus the requirement for co-operation between themselves (Miller, 2002).

2.3 The Development of Community Based Policing in Kenya

Kenya's most recognized efforts to establish community policing programs started at the beginning of the 1990s with limited implementation within Nairobi. The first formal CP was started with the support of the private sector responding to specific security threats under the auspices of the Nairobi Central Business District Association (NCBDA), before other actors joined in such as the Kenya Humans Rights Commission (KHRC). Their driving motivations were varied, with the NCBDA strategy being to respond to the often cited lack of resources for the police that was seen as an impediment to fight increasing crime targeting business in the central business district, while KHRC objective was to work with the police and the community to address the threat to human rights posed by police and criminal activities (Ruteere and Pommerolle, 2003).

When the new government took power in 2003, high levels of crime and public dissatisfaction with police work was one of the key challenges at the moment. This necessitated a national consultative forum on security led by the government with support from the civil society organizations to deliberate on alternative strategies of policing , community based policing dominating their agenda (GOK, 2009).

According to Saferworld(2008), a partnership of an international and a local NGO(Safer World and PeaceNet) have been supporting the police to establish community based policing programs with two pilot programs; one in Nairobi targeting the informal settlements of Kibera and the second one in Isiolo, in the Eastern province of Kenya, an area prone to cattle-rustling. The objective of the programs was to develop and enhance police-public partnerships so that they could work collectively to address local safety and security concerns.

The CBP programme primarily focused on thematic areas including ;development of policy, capacity building for the stakeholders and the rolling out of pilot sites with the Office of the President, the entire security agencies and civil society organizations being strategic implementors of the programme (Saferworld, 2008).

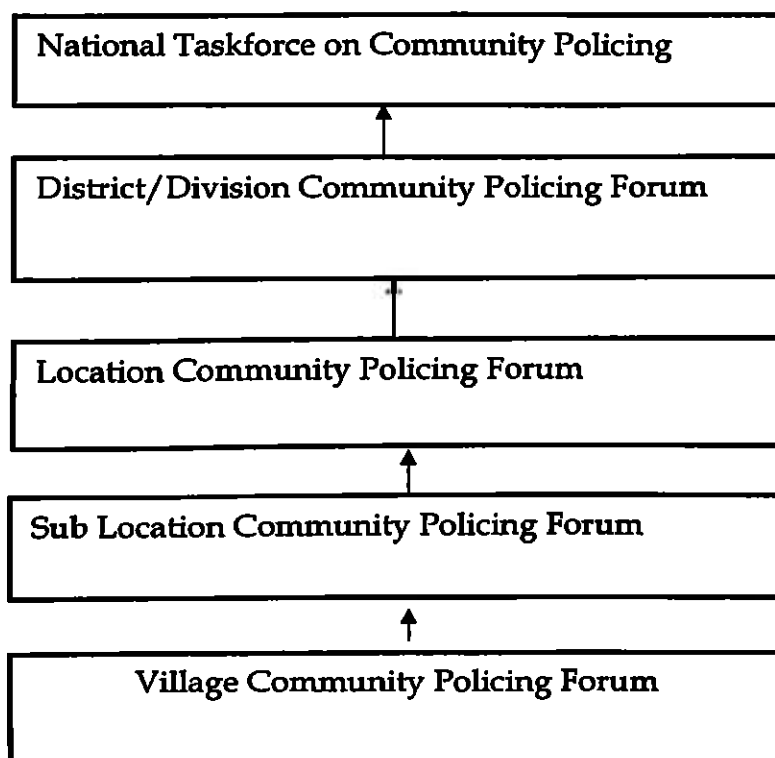
2.3.1 The Operational Structure of Community Based Policing in Kenya

The operational units of CBP in Kenya are the community policing committees. The CPCs are multi-level structures that roughly correspond to the country's administrative units. The

membership included representations from the community members, religious organizations, self-help groups and security agencies (Kenya Police, 2005).

The lowest cluster is the block, which brings together a number of households, generally recommended at between 5-10 households. The block and the village/zone CPCs only comprise community members without any representation of the law enforcement agencies or other stakeholders. The committees at the block and sub-location levels are to meet twice in a month, while those at the higher levels meet once in a month. The interaction and continuity between different levels of committees is to be achieved by ensuring that representatives of the lower levels of CPCs participate at the higher level committee. The Division is the highest level of community police partnership where community representation is recognized (Mwaniki, 2010).

Figure 2.1: The Operational Structure of Community Policing in Kenya



Source: GOK (2009)

According to the Kenya Police CP Draft Policy (2005), representatives of the community assume the leadership of the committee except for the secretary position starting at the location level, is jointly held by a representative of the security agencies and a community member. People who hold political and elected positions are specifically prohibited from holding positions at the different levels of the committee. Further, the committees are required to be sensitive to the representation of youth, people with disabilities and women. This is expected to give the committees the necessary legitimate authority based on moral leadership as well as deriving from a broad-based composition.

The CP draft policy identifies four main responsibilities of the community to be performed through the CPCs. They are tasked with the responsibility of implementing social activities for building a strong community and maintenance of social order; undertaking crime prevention activities; reporting to stakeholders and relevant authorities, specifically by ensuring that reports are available for public scrutiny; and undertaking special needs of the community. In practice, based on different documents, the tasks performed by the CPCs at the village level include: undertaking night patrols, general surveillance, resource mobilization (to put up facilities such as accommodation for police officers and other facilities), youth engagement and related activities (Kenya Police, 2005:19).

2.3.2 The Development of Community Based Policing in Kibera Slums

Kibera is known to be the second largest slum in Africa after Soweto in South Africa. The origins of the slum can be traced back in 1918 during the World War I in which the settlement was converted into plots which were given to soldiers as a reward for their excellent services in the just concluded war. Social disorganization in the informal settlement including gender based violence, robbery and overall insecurity have continued to undermine the socioeconomic growth of Kibera and the well being of its residents (UN-Habitat, 2007).

According to Saferworld (2010), CBP was developed to reclaim peace and security of of the residents through collaborative efforts. Makina village of Kibera was effectively identified as the appropriate pilot site for the programme owing to its strategic population and location. Discussions and consultations between the local community and the police revealed that poverty, unemployment, drug and substance abuse and the breakdown of social morals were the causes of crime and insecurity in Kibera. To address this, the stakeholders initiated several activities directed towards crime prevention, detection and information sharing to

help curb criminality. was to recover peace and security for its inhabitants by reacting to their wellbeing and security concerns (Saferworld, 2010).

2.4 Common Types of Crimes in Slums

Slums are areas of deprivation of basic necessities of life characterized by inadequate shelter, poor sanitation and lack of security of tenure. The residents live in poverty, have poor housing conditions owing to cheap residences which are dilapidated. They develop based on the political and socioeconomic conditions of a particular area for instance, in the United States, slums have developed near the city centres and house lowest paid workers (Clinard, 1973).

Crime is one of the real issues influencing urban areas of the world with high incidences in urban areas (UN-Habitat, 2003). In Mexico City and other cities of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, the shanty settlements have been created and inhabited by squatters in the outskirts of these cities. The general public views slum dwellers as deviants involved in immoral acts such as drug abuse, domestic violence all of which have continued to stigmatize them and their living conditions (Davis, 2006).

In Africa, different patterns and trends characterize crime. According to the Institute of Security Studies (2004), crime has been on the rise in South Africa especially in the city of Johannesburg. For the case of East Africa, crime takes a spatial differentiation component among countries based on the nature and type of crimes committed . Urban environments have recorded high incidences of crime as compared to rural environments both in the developed and developing nations (Starvrou, 2002).

Mushanga (1976), in his studies on urban slums, reveals the following different types of crimes committed in slums; rape, robbery, mugging, burglary, pick pocketing, kidnapping, arson, carjacking, drug trafficking, assault and use of illicit brews. However, not all of these crimes get reported owing to individual perceptions for instance, rape cases attracts and are associated with societal shame.

While assessing the true nature of crimes in Kenyan slums has often been difficult, there have been perceptions that crimes have been spiraling out of control (GOK, 2009). This has caused considerable anxiety among the public. Official statistics are treated with caution partly because many people in Kenya are not interested in reporting incidences of crime because of

their perception of the police (Ruteere and Pommerolle, 2003). This suggests a significant disparity between the actual number and types of crimes and those appearing in the police statistics particularly in reference to slums.

2.5 Role of Community Based Policing in Crime Prevention and Control

During the formation of the London Metropolitan Police District, the police chief Sir Robert Peel sowed the seed of community based policing through several principles such as: “.....the police are the general population and people in general are the police.” He inferred that the police and the public continuously interact in policing since the police rely on community members for information on crime while the community rely on the police in curbing social disorder and responding to emergencies (Skogan, 2004).

Group policing concentrates on wrongdoing anticipation and social request through community engagements and partnerships (Brodgen, 2005). Patterson (2007) indicates that crime prevention and control requires commitment from all the stakeholders since policing is a critical service which should not be left in the hands of security agencies alone.

The actual initiatives and CBP strategies that have been implemented in developed nations are diverse (Henderson, 2003). They constitute;

i) Public Education Programs: Public education programs were purposely meant for public sensitization on crime prevention, crime detection and awareness on the role of community members in ensuring personal safety to avoid being victimized by criminal gangs. Youths were also taught on drug-free lives, resisting peer pressure which would make them more susceptible to criminality (D.A.R.E. America, 1996).

ii) Neighbourhood Watch Programs: Neighbourhood Watch Programs brought together community members sharing a common locality to share information on challenges of crime and develop solutions to the identified challenges. They could also act as watchdogs for one another in the locality for increased surveillance on criminality. This in turn would help in crime deterrence (Rosenbaum, 1987).

iii) Neighbourhood Town Meetings: These meetings were developed for maintaining public contacts with the police in public places such as schools and community centres. They provided an opportunity for sharing and exchange of information on community problems

including security. Further, these meetings would discuss and assign action plans to specific individuals for execution (Wycoff and Skogan, 1993).

iv) **Weed and Seed Programs:** Weed and Seed Programs were based on law enforcement agencies to “weed out” criminality, while group based associations cooperated to “seed” the truly necessary human administrations, including anticipation, intercession and treatment. Law requirement, counteractive action, intercession, and treatment were the four fundamental components of these projects guided by standards of joint effort, coordination, group investment and utilizing of nearby assets (U.S. Department of Justice, 2007).

The role of a police officer was to maintain law and order, prevent and control crime, and ensure the general peace of the community. The community, for its part, was expected to volunteer information on suspicious characters and actions for the police to effectively deal with crime (Manning, 2003).

Although the role of community policing practices in crime prevention and control has not been adequately documented, it is believed that it can have a significant role on crime prevention and control, group mentalities, for example, dread of wrongdoing and neighborhood fulfillment (Cordner, 1999).

Kibera's CBP programme has mainly included the following activities: capacity building and training for the stakeholders, creation of information centres for CBP including anonymous information ‘drop-in’ boxes (*Toa Habari kwa Polisi*) installed across the villages. These were all meant to facilitate sharing and exchange of information regarding the security of the communities residing in Kibera (Saferworld, 2008).

2.6 Extent of Community Participation in Decision Making for Community Based Policing

According to Liou, et al (1996), community participation revolves around the involvement of community members in decision making on their social, political and economic issues which affect their security. Community participation in CBP decision making gives residents an opportunity to communicate their issues of concerns, needs and challenges with the police. It also enhances their commitment to obey the law and maintain peace. For the police, it gives

them a chance to sensitize citizens on crime problems in their locality (Crawford, 2002). As such community involvement in decision making for community based policing is critical.

Research conducted by a reknowned scholar Tillman on the effectiveness of community policing in Los Angeles, found out that the police had empowered community based organizations to spearhead community policing programs in their areas (Adams, 2002). The CBO's emerged best energizers and implementors of community based policing programmes. Wambughu (2010) conducted a research in Kenya on how the usage of group policing standards occurred in a pastoralist group. Findings addressed problems in implementation, including poor community participation and a absence of a typical reason among the partners in connection to group policing. Community policing was found to have been incapable of aiding security operations within and among West Pokot county communities. Skogan (2006) clearly emphasized the importance of working together in community policing. He suggested that community participation is an important element for building relationships between groups, community members and the police. Such interactions facilitates information gathering which aids in security operations.

Ikuteyijo (2009) suggests that the involvement of the community in policing fosters respect between the public and the police, promotes favourable perceptions about police work, enhances quicker resolution of security threats through timely and adequate information sharing which in the longterm helps in ensuring the security of people.

Saferworld, (2008) report indicates that effective working relations among the stakeholders facilitated a shared feeling of proprietorship and duty by the police and the public in the implementation of community based policing which was quite commendable. However, there seems to be a lapse in the residents' participation who are the major beneficiaries. The women, the youth and the disabled seems to be sidelined hence these groups have become passive in relation to the programme. To address this, CBP implementation is being rebranded as "*Nyumba Kumi*" in an effort to increase more residents' participation in security matters, ensure adequate inclusivity of all the groups and ownership of the initiative at household and cluster level. This has been envisioned to facilitate easier identification of suspects and criminals thereby enabling the police to curb criminality in those areas.

2.7 Public Perception on the Implementation of Community Based Policing

Public perception plays in a vital role in the implementation of community based policing since CBP is based on police-public co-operation in the fight against crime. The Police Executive Research Foundation (PERF) report asks critical questions; How can you tell a good police agency from a bad one? What kinds of things should you look for? Answers to these questions might require a clear understanding of the context of police work in the modern day society. Maintaining law and order, crime prevention and control, responding to emergencies are part of several interrelated roles police officers are required to perform in spite of the several challenges they encounter in the course of their duties (Weisheit, 1994).

According to Brown (1983), police work is constrained by unrealistic expectations including what the police can and should do. The satisfaction index of community members in regard to police work varies significantly due to different expectations some of which the police may not achieve.

Wabala and Musembi (2010) notes that overtime, the Kenyan public has come to associate the police with indifference to their concerns that is reflected in the inefficient or, at worst dismissive, response to distress calls. It has not been uncommon for people reporting crime to be turned away or accused of being criminals.

For a long time, Kibera residents have complained about police inaction and giving excuses for doing nothing in the face of crime and victimization. They have also complained about police severity, torment, attack, assault, ill-conceived capture, provocation, dismiss for human rights, debasement and blackmail, in addition to other things (Stavrou, 2002). More often police lack of response has been blamed on inadequate resources and equipment, and while this cannot be denied, indifference to the needs of the public, especially the poor cannot also be ignored. Such experiences have tended to influence the residents' perception of the police and their work.

A study conducted by Kimilu (2003) in Nairobi province revealed that the philosophy of community based policing was not well understood by both the police and members of the public. Another study conducted by Kiprono (2007) in Kibera, Nairobi, revealed that the implementation of community policing faced constraints such as poor public image of the police force and mistrust between the public and the police. Kiprono recommended the need

for more studies to find out the reasons behind low impact of community policing on crime reduction. Consequently, the present study seeks to investigate the public perception in regard to the implementation of community based policing, one of the likely reasons for the low impact of community based policing on crime reduction.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

Kerlinger (1986), postulates that a hypothesis is an arrangement of interrelated builds, definitions and recommendations that present a methodical perspective of wonders by determining relations among factors, with the reason for clarifying and foreseeing the marvels. All empirical studies should be grounded and based on a theory (Singleton and McAllister, 1988). This study was based on three theoretical perspectives; Social control theory, Labeling theory and Social systems theory.

2.8.1 Social Control Theory

Travis Hirschi (1969) social control hypothesis hypothesizes that binds to family, school work and conviction arrangement of society serve to reduce one's defenselessness to participate in aberrance. At the point when such bonds are debilitated or not settled wrongdoing will undoubtedly happen. As indicated by Hirschi, these bonds depend on connection both inside and remotely to the family and companions; *commitment* to activities in school and at the workplace; *involvement* in activities utilizing an individual's time and the *belief* in wider social values. The interaction of these four factors serve to protect an individual from engaging in crime (Siegel and McCormick, 2006).

Kibera residents tend to be socially devalued due to their low socioeconomic status. Consequently, this has contributed to weak social attachments between the community members and security agencies especially in the fight against crime and insecurity. Poverty has made the residents to have less investment in educational and career goals which potentially translates into negative attitudes about life. Additionally, since the residents are detached from social institutions, they lack the principal restraint from engaging in deviant behaviour, A modification of the societal moral belief system of the residents and the strengthening of the social bonds accompanies the perception of a new system of approach to life issues including the implementation of community based policing in regard to community safety and security.

2.8.2 Labeling theory

Becker (1963) and Lemert (1951), were the key proponents of the labeling theory. Labeling hypothesis expect that no demonstration is naturally criminal rather culpability is characterized by the laws of the nation and the understanding of those laws by police, courts, and restorative organizations. The hypothesis perceives the way that abnormality is a procedure of cooperation amongst degenerates and non-freaks. Labeling a person as a deviant has negative effects since the labeled individual would be perceived, considered and treated by the society as morally wrong. In the end, the individual will take on the traits and fulfill the deviant expectations (Thomas, 1928).

Labeling Kibera as a high risk insecurity area by the law enforcers might have actually had the opposite effect other than the intended law enforcement. Adversely it causes low self-esteem issues and stigma which can change a person's self-perception and possibly their social identity. The societal effects of labeling may negatively affect peoples' social standings in the community as well as the way they look at community issues including security and government's response to them through programmes such as community policing.

2.8.3 Social Systems theory

The fundamental advocate of this hypothesis was Talcott Parsons (1960) who sees the general public as a framework made up of particular parts called sub-frameworks whose disappointment would mean disappointment of the whole framework. He contended that any social framework has four fundamental practical essentials: adjustment, objective accomplishment, incorporation and example support. These can be considered as issues that society must comprehend on the off chance that it is to survive. Adjustment alludes to the relationship between the social framework and its surroundings. Having some level of control over nature specifically the economy, is a need for the social framework to survive. Objective fulfillment alludes to the requirement for all social orders to set objectives towards which social movement is coordinated. The political arrangement of a general public builds up objectives, sets needs and allots assets for their achievement. Combination is worried with the coordination and common alteration of the parts of the social framework. The legal framework characterizes legitimate standards and institutionalize relations amongst people and between organizations by settling question to maintain a strategic distance from the breaking down of the social framework. Design upkeep alludes to the 'support of the essential

example of qualities, regulated in the general public' that is performed by the family, the instructive framework and religion.

Group individuals' cooperation in basic leadership for group based policing through the development of group policing boards of trustees engages individuals to have control over issues influencing their lives including security. Despite the wide range of forms that community participation may take, actual practices face significant obstacles. Community participation often fails to be all inclusive since some groups of people such as the women are underrepresented and their input has a little bearing on the final decisions on the resulting policy. Further, the informal settlement of Kibera is poor and life is based on survival for the fittest. Most of the criminal gangs take advantage and operate in these settlement areas where policing is also poor. These challenges are partly attributed to a failing socio-economic system which is unable to provide for its residents hence nurturing the residents' perception about community issues including security. The social systems theory argues that all the four aspects of the social system of Kibera should be well integrated if the desired results are to be achieved in regard to the implementation of community based policing.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

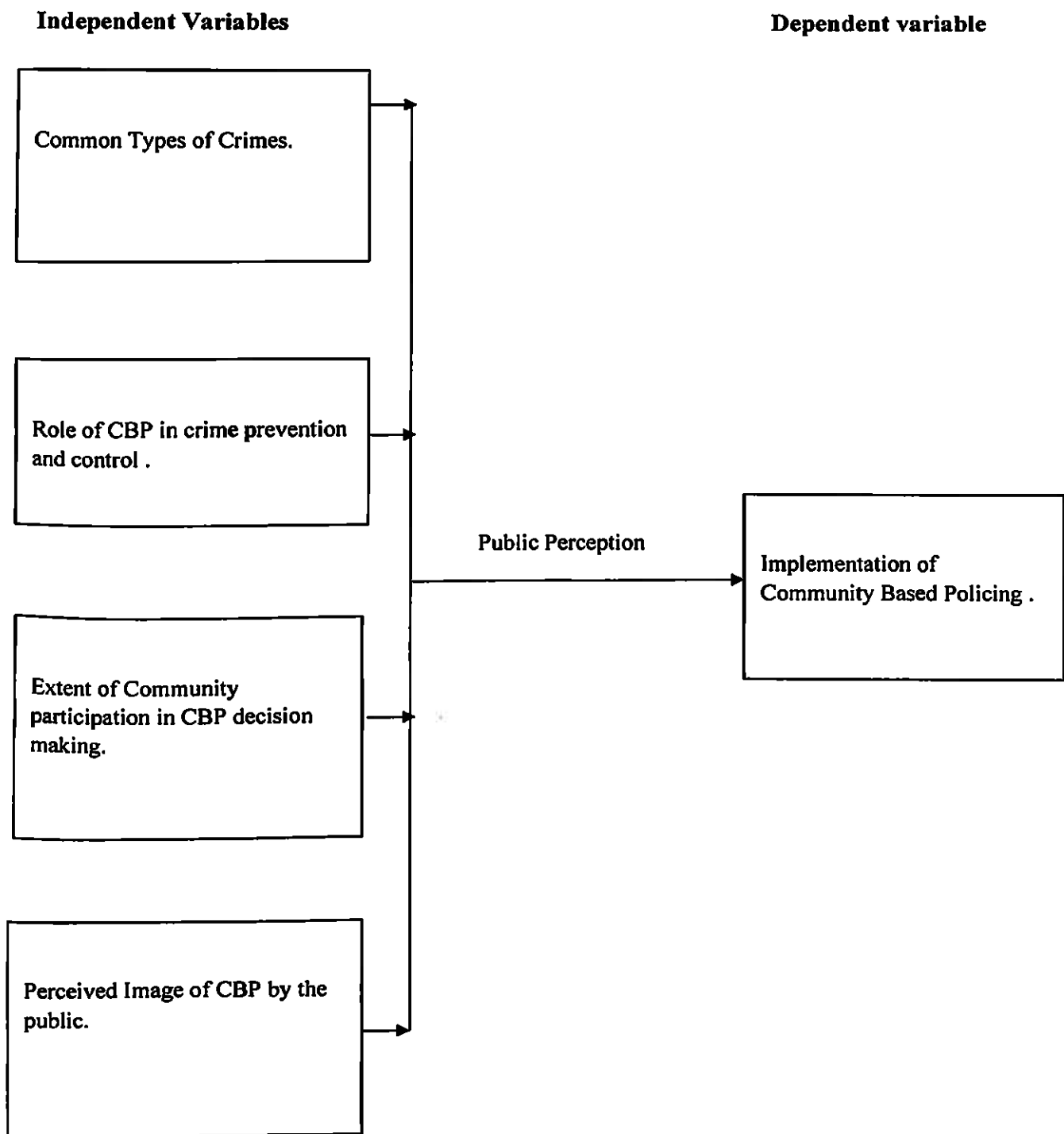
Kombo and Tromp (2009) defines the conceptual framework as inventing an idea or an explanation and formulating it mentally. It's the direct link of concepts and relationships of constructs that are going to be used in the study. The framework shows the relationship between public perception and the implementation of community based policing.

The independent variable is public perception which includes common types of crimes in Kibera and their level of seriousness, role of community based policing in crime prevention and control, extend of community participation in decision making for community based policing and the perceived image of the police by the public. The common types of crimes in Kibera and their level of seriousness were captured by the frequency and incidence of crimes (official and unofficial) such as carjacking. The role of community based policing in crime prevention and control was indicated by the establishment of community policing committee meetings at the village level. The number and composition of CPC members in Kibera revealed the extent of community participation in CBP decision making while the perceived image of the police by the public was captured by the number of crimes and suspicious activities reported to the police. These aspects serve to nurture and influence the perception

of Kibera residents towards the implementation of community based policing based on crime trends and taken by law enforcement officers.

The dependent variable is the implementation of community based policing and includes community members understanding of community based policing, police-public engagements and the level of community members participation and empowerment in community based policing. The implementation of community based policing is affected by public perception based on what the residents hold in regard to prevention and control of crime, participation and inclusion of the key stakeholders in CBP and the performance of police.

Figure 2.2: The Conceptual Model



CHAPTER THREE : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This part highlights the strategies that were utilized to direct the study. It plots the site portrayal and choice, inquire about outline, units of perception, unit of examination, target populace, test size and inspecting technique, wellsprings of information, strategies for information accumulation, concentrate on instruments, information gathering method, information investigation and moral contemplations.

3.1 Site Selection and Description

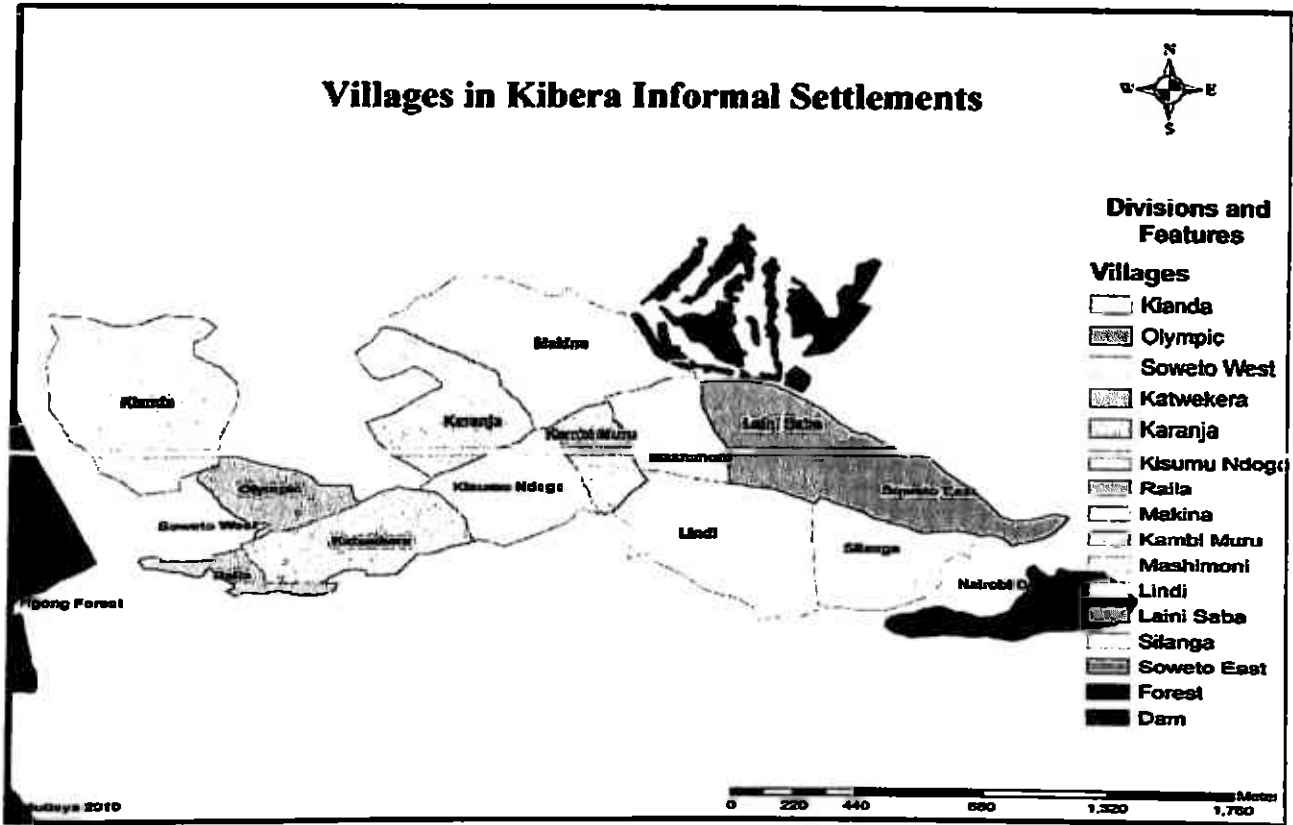
Kibera is viewed as the second greatest casual urban settlements in the Africa. Measurements on the aggregate populace of Kibera puts it at more than 1 million people(Davis, 2006). Specialists on urban ghettos give a gauge of more than 800,000 individuals while the UN-Habitat puts the aggregate populace at between 350,000 to 1 million. Universal Housing Coalition (IHC) gauges the populace to be the greater part a million people. Government insights on the aggregate populace of Kibera is evaluated at 700,000 individuals (Republic of Kenya, 2004).

In 1912, Kibera was a settlement in a woodland at the edge Nairobi. After the First World War, the British government permitted the Nubians to settle in the woodland as a reward for their administrations. Regardless of the primary administration of the Republic of Kenya(1963) pronouncing Kibera settlements illicit (Umande Trust, 2010), the casual settlement has kept on developing with numerous new inhabitants originating from immature and overpopulated provincial ranges looking for occupations and other social civilities.

All the significant Kenyan ethnic foundations are spoken to in Kibera with a few zones being particularly ruled by people groups of one ethno-semantic spoke to as; Kikuyu 20%,Luo 30%, Kalenjin 6%, Luhya 14%, Kamba 19% and Others 11% (Umande Trust, 2010).The ghetto is partitioned into 14 towns to be specific; Makina, Lindi, Silanga, Katwekera, Raila, Karanja, Kisumu Ndogo, Kianda, Kambi Muru, Mashimoni, Olympic, Laini Saba, Soweto East and Soweto West.

The exploration think about secured the Kibera people group which was purposively chosen as the study site since it was one of the focuses from which the administration looked to pilot the group based policing program.

Figure 3. 1: Map of Kibera Villages



(Source: Umande Trust, 2007)

3.2 Research Design

The study employed a descriptive survey design which according to Gay (1987) is a rigid method and focuses on the objectives of the study. This design was considered appropriate for the study because it enabled the researcher to minimize bias and maximize on the reliability of the data collected.

3.3 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this study was public perception on the implementation of community based policing in Kibera community.

3.4 Units of Observation

The main units of observation for this study were community members from various households, members of the local security committees namely the assistant county commissioner and the chiefs. Religious leaders and members of the civil society organizations working in Kibera were also included.

3.5 Target Population

The target population for the study was made up of approximately 700,000 residents(GOK, 2010) distributed within Makina, Lindi, Silanga, Katwekera, Raila, Karanja, Kisumu Ndogo, Kianda, Kambi Muru, Mashimoni, Olympic, Laini Saba, Soweto East and Soweto West villages of Kibera. The respondents comprised of both male and female adults.

3.6 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

The study sample targeted 140 respondents which is in agreement with Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) who recommends that when a target population is greater than 5,000 the issue of the population size is almost irrelevant and a sample size of 100 is adequate.

Cluster sampling and simple random sampling techniques were used to draw a representative sample. To ensure representativeness in selecting the sample, the villages were treated as clusters from which a sample of 10 respondents from each of the Kibera villages was drawn through simple random sampling. Cluster sampling was considered an ideal method because it facilitated sampling efficiency by decreasing costs in the wide geographically dispersed population of the Kibera community. For simple random sampling, it ensured that each respondent had an equal chance of being selected and that the selection of one respondent was not be affected by the selection of other respondents (Kothari, 1985).The boundaries of each village were identified with the help of the area Chief.

3.7 Sources of Data

Essential and auxiliary wellsprings of information were utilized as a part of this study. Essential information was gathered directly from the respondents. This included Kibera

residents, key informants namely national government administrators, civil society members and religious leaders. Secondary data was obtained from published materials including journals, government reports, policy documents, community policing manuals, civil society publications, UN documents and research reports.

3.8 Methods of Data Collection

The study used the following methods for purposes of data collection;

3.8.1 Collection of Quantitative Data

Quantitative information was gathered by utilization of polls. The polls contained both shut finished inquiries which facilitated structured responses for the rating of various attributes in regard to the study objectives and open ended questions which helped in provision of additional information that was not captured by closed ended questions. The use of questionnaires was considered appropriate for this study since they saved time, ensured anonymity and provided uniform procedures in the data that was collected.

3.8.2 Collection of Qualitative Data

Interviews were used to collect qualitative data. Key informant interviews were administered to 1 area assistant county commissioner, 2 chiefs, 2 civil society organization members and 2 religious leaders who were selected through purposive sampling for their knowledge and understanding on the public perception regarding the implementation of community based policing. The questions asked were open ended and were discussed thematically in relation to the study objectives. Interviews yielded higher reaction rates since it was troublesome for the respondents to totally decline to answer the inquiries henceforth viewed as perfect for the study.

3.9 Data Analysis

After every one of the information were gathered, information cleaning was done so as to decide erroneous, deficient, or outlandish information and afterward enhance the quality through redress of identified blunders and exclusions. Quantitative information was prepared and broke down utilizing the modernized Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) adaptation 21. The outcomes were in type of clear factual instruments, for example, rates and recurrence dispersions. Subjective information was given specifically in line the goals of the study.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

A transmittal letter was obtained from the University of Nairobi to enable the researcher gain entry in Kibera and carry out interviews with the various categories of respondents in the target population. The researcher treated all the data with utmost confidentiality by ensuring that the respondents did not put their names anywhere in the questionnaires. Humane treatment of respondents was observed throughout the study by ensuring that they were not exposed to any form of coercion to respond.

CHAPTER FOUR : DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data analysis, presentation and interpretation of the study findings. The goal of the research was to assess the public perception on the implementation of community based policing in Kibera Informal Settlement in Nairobi, Kenya. The data analysis results are presented based on the study research objectives. The chapter first presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents after which data analysis results on each of the four research objectives are presented.

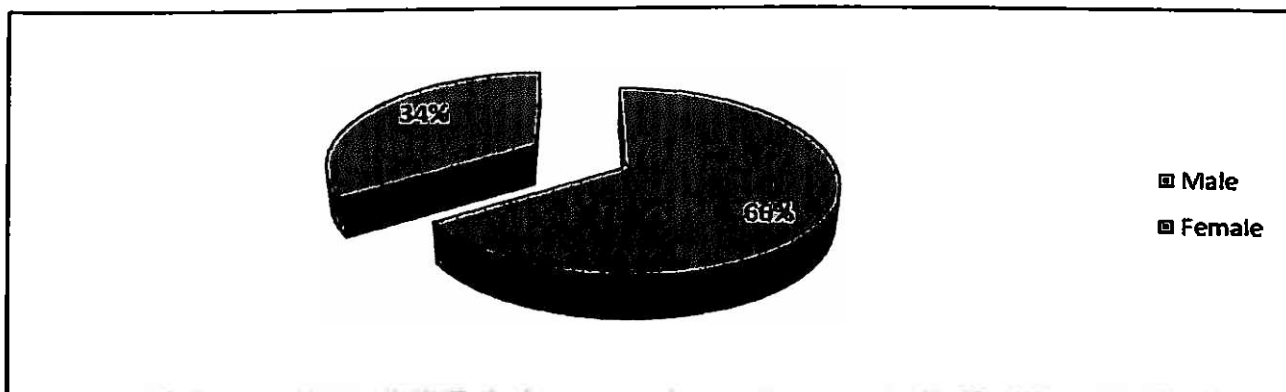
4.2 Background Data of the Respondents

The study targeted a sample size of 140 residents of the Kibera community. This constituted the main respondents from whom quantitative data was collected. Qualitative data was collected from 1 area assistant county commissioner, 2 chiefs, 2 civil society organization members and 2 religious leaders.

4.2.1 Gender of the respondents

Figure 4.1 presents results on respondents' distribution by gender. The majority of the respondents were male (66%) as compared to female who were 34%. This implies that more males were much concerned about the implementation of community based policing compared to their female counterparts.

Figure 4. 1: Gender distribution of the study respondents (N = 103)



4.2.2 Age of the respondents

Table 4.1 presents respondents' distribution by age. The results show that 35% of the respondents were aged above 51 years while 27.2% were aged 41-50 years. Respondents

aged 31-40 years were 22.3% while 15.5% were aged 20-30 years. The findings shows that security matters were a key concern to Kibera residents, many of whom were parents.

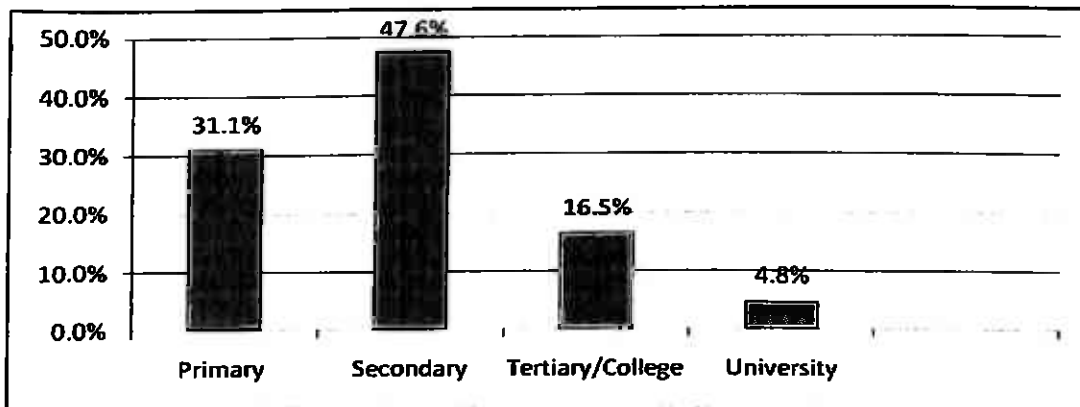
Table 4. 1: Distribution of the respondents by their age

Age Category (Years)	Frequency	Percentage
20-30	16	15.5
31-40	23	22.3
41-50	28	27.2
Above 51	36	35.0
Total	103	100.0

4.2.3 Academic qualifications of the respondents

Figure 4.2 shows that majority of the respondents 47.6% had attained secondary education. The figure further illustrates that there were 31.1% respondents with primary education, 16.5% had reached tertiary/college while 4.8% had university qualifications. This implies that most respondents had basic education hence they were knowledgeable on issues affecting the community such as security.

Figure 4.2: Distribution of respondents by education levels (N = 103)



4.2.4 Duration of Stay in Kibera

Table 4.2 indicates that 67.0% of the respondents had stayed in Kibera for more than 15 years followed by 15.5%(11-15 years), 11.7%(5-10 years) and 5.8%(less than 5 years). This implies that majority of the respondents had stayed for a very long time in Kibera thus they were able

to give reliable information regarding their perception on the implementation of community based policing in their locality.

Table 4.2: Duration of stay in Kibera

Duration (Years)	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5	6	5.8
5-10	12	11.7
11-15	16	15.5
Above 15	69	67.0
Total	103	100.0

4.2.5 Residential status of the respondents

As shown in Table 4.3, majority of the respondents (61.2%) were staying in rental houses, 33.0% were staying in their own houses and 5.8% represented the population without a specific place of residence. The findings implied that most respondents could afford some form of residence in Kibera thus able to comprehend and assess the security situation in the area.

Table 4.3: Distribution of the respondents by their residence

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Own	34	33.0
Rental	63	61.2
Others	6	5.8
Total	103	100.0

4.2.6 Employment status of the respondents

Out of the 103 respondents, 16.5% were employed, 43.7% unemployed, 36.9% self-employed and others 2.9% who were unable to specify their employment status appropriately. According to one key informant (civil society member) the high level of unemployment was one of the greatest challenges in regard to security matters in Kibera as some residents devised ways of earning their own livelihoods including mugging and robbery. This shows that the high level of unemployment and the security situation in the area were closely related

thereby influencing the residents' perception on the implementation of community based policing.

Table 4.4: Distribution of the respondents by their current employment status

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Employed	17	16.5
Unemployed	45	43.7
Self Employed	38	36.9
Others(e.g students)	3	2.9
Total	103	100.0

4.2.7 Average monthly income of the respondents

When asked about their average monthly income, the respondents' answers showed that majority earned an income of above Kshs. 3001(69.9%). 13.6% of the respondents earned between Kshs. 2001 and 3000, 10.7% earned between Kshs. 1001 and 2000 while 5.8% earned less than Kshs. 1000 per month. This implied that majority of the respondents managed to earn a living from undisclosed sources some of which were from criminal activities as evidenced by information on the common types of crimes in Kibera and their level of seriousness hence influencing their perception regarding the implementation of community based policing in their locality.

Table 4.5: Distribution of the respondents by their average monthly income

Income (Kshs)	Frequency	Percentage
1000 or Less	6	5.8
1001-2000	11	10.7
2001-3000	14	13.6
Above 3000	72	69.9
Total	103	100.0

4.3 Common types of crimes in Kibera

The first objective of the study sought to identify the common types of crimes in Kibera community. To address this objective, community members were asked about the common types of crimes and their level of seriousness in their localities.

4.3.1 Common types of crimes in Kibera and level of seriousness

The mean scores obtained in regard to the common types of crimes and their level of seriousness in Kibera ranged from 1.9 to 3.9 (Table 4.6). The highly ranked crimes were mugging/ngeta, illicit brews, carjacking, burglary/house breaking, vandalism and theft, drug trafficking, robbery and sexual abuse. On the other hand, the slightly serious crime in Kibera was kidnapping. These findings therefore indicate that most of the crimes committed in Kibera involved property as opposed to offences against persons. According to one key informant (Assistant county commissioner), Kibera was a relatively high insecurity area with street mugging and carjacking on a high rate and even committed during the day. Poverty coupled with unemployment had created social disorganization in the area with criminal gangs being of a major concern to the security agencies. However, government efforts to curb the situation were on going through increased police patrols and beats. He further noted that the residents themselves would play an important role in ensuring community safety by giving information to the security officers but majority of them were reluctant for fear of repressions and intimidation from the criminal gangs.

Table 4.6: Common types of crimes in Kibera and level of seriousness

Type of Crime	Slightly Serious	Moderately Serious	Serious	Very Serious	Total		
					Percent	Mean	N
Burglary/House Break-ins	8.7	14.6	35.9	40.8	100.0	3.2	103
Assaults	9.7	24.3	32.0	34.0	100.0	2.9	103
Mugging/Ngeta	1.0	1.9	2.9	94.2	100.0	3.9	103
Drug Trafficking	7.8	15.5	33.0	43.7	100.0	3.1	103
Loitering	26.2	23.3	36.9	13.6	100.0	2.4	103
Car jacking	7.8	6.8	28.1	57.3	100.0	3.3	103
Vandalism and theft	5.8	14.6	31.1	48.5	100.0	3.2	103
Pick pocketing	20.4	14.6	28.1	36.9	100.0	2.8	103
Kidnapping	42.7	31.1	15.5	10.7	100.0	1.9	103
Robbery	7.8	20.4	26.2	45.6	100.0	3.1	103
Illicit brews	3.9	9.7	23.3	63.1	100.0	3.4	103
Sexual abuse	15.5	15.5	24.3	44.7	100.0	3.0	103

Source: (Researcher 2015)

Key:

1-Slightly Serious 2-Moderately Serious 3-Serious 4-Very Serious

N-number

4.3.2 Level of Night Safety

In regard to night safety, 19.4% of the respondents interviewed indicated that it was very unsafe, 44.7% unsafe, 14.6% Neutral, 12.6% safe and 8.7% very safe to walk alone in their villages at night. Majority of the respondents (44.7%) felt that it was unsafe to walk alone at night especially when most people had closed down their business operations and retired back to their houses. This shows that the Kibera community is more prone to the risk of insecurity especially at night and the risk becomes high on unaccompanied individuals.

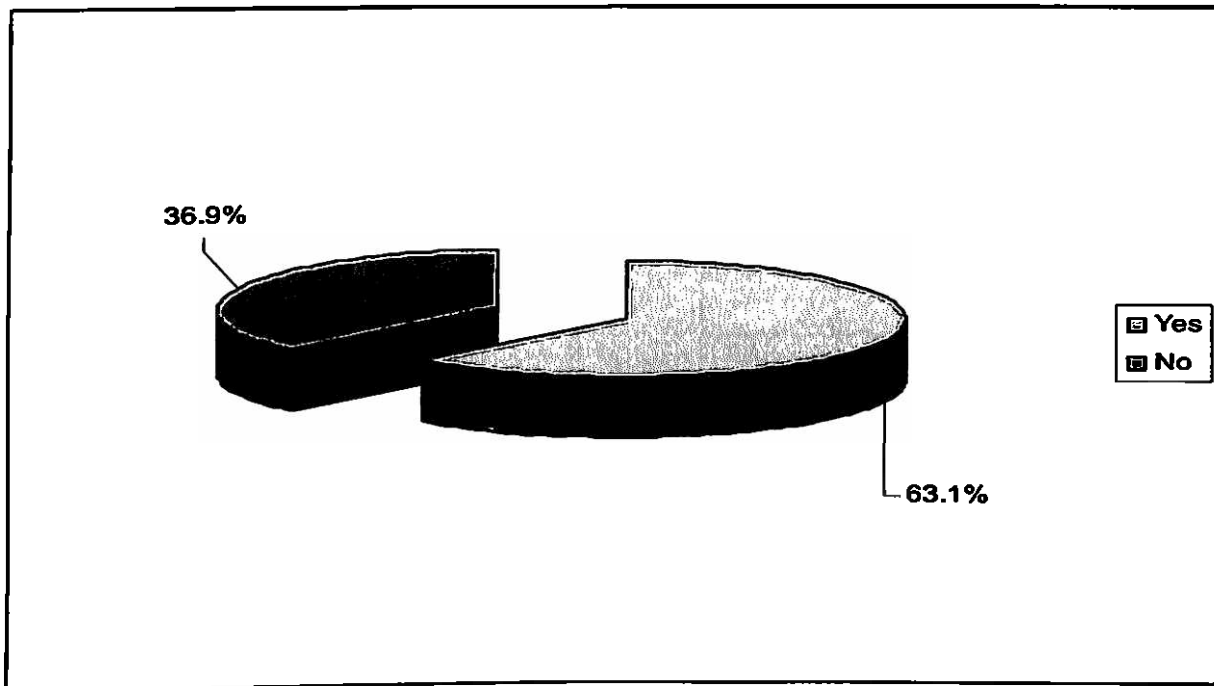
Table 4.7: Distribution of respondents by their level of night safety

Safety	Frequency	Percentage
Very unsafe	20	19.4
Unsafe	46	44.7
Neutral	15	14.6
Safe	13	12.6
Very safe	9	8.7
TOTAL	103	100.0

4.3.3 Victims of Crime

When asked whether they had been victims of crime, majority of them had been victimized (63.1%) while 36.9% had not experienced the same. The responses exhibited by the respondents shows that criminality in Kibera has affected most residents despite government initiatives to reverse the trend hence they were able to adequately give their views regarding the implementation of community based policing as a crime prevention and control strategy.

Figure 4.3: Respondents' distribution as victims of crime (N = 103)



4.3.4 Respondents engagement with the police

Asked on their level of engagement with the police, 4.8% had sought assistance from the police, 6.8% had discussed with the police on community security, 2.9% had called the police to discuss a community issue, 11.7% had been involved in community based policing committee, 10.7% had been arrested and 63.1% had reported a crime. Overall, majority of the respondents had engaged with the police in reporting crimes, a clear indication that criminal activities in Kibera were prevalent and also that they were willing to engage with the police in crime reduction. As such, the respondents were able to provide useful information regarding their perception on implementation community based policing in terms of the strong areas to build on and the weak areas that needed improvement.

Table 4.8: Distribution of respondents by their type of engagement with the police

Type of Engagement	Frequency	Percentage
Sought assistance from police	5	4.8
Discussed with police on community security	7	6.8
Called police to discuss a community issue	3	2.9
Involved in community policing committees	12	11.7
Been arrested	11	10.7
Reported a crime	65	63.1
TOTAL	103	100.0

4.4 Role of Community Based Policing in crime prevention and control

The second objective of the study was to find out on the role of community based policing in crime prevention and control.

4.4.1 Rate of Village Security

Table 4.9 shows respondents' rating of the security in their villages. 16.5% of the respondents rate their security to be Good, 51.5% Not very good 29.1%, Poor, and 2.9 % Didn't know the security status in their community. These results shows that majority of the respondents were not secure even with the implementation of community based policing whose role in ensuring security was greatly anticipated. According to one key informant (Pastor), the implementation of community based policing was not achieving its desired mandate as it had been marred by vices such as corruption and revenge missions among community members thereby worsening the security situation in Kibera. He reported that quite a number of residents had resorted to the church for prayer and fasting to help fight insecurity as other avenues were not forthcoming. This therefore indicates that insecurity in Kibera villages was still a big challenge.

Table 4.9: Respondents distribution by their rating of village security

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	0	0.0
Good	17	16.5
Not very good	53	51.5
Poor	30	29.1
Do not know	3	2.9
TOTAL	103	100.0

4.4.2 Respondents' Awareness on Community Based Policing

Majority of the respondents (69.9%) were aware of community based policing as opposed to 30.1% who were not. The findings implied that community based policing was widely known by the residents although its role in crime prevention and control had not been realized. This points out to the need of visible CBP projects that would make the residents acknowledge and appreciate its existence.

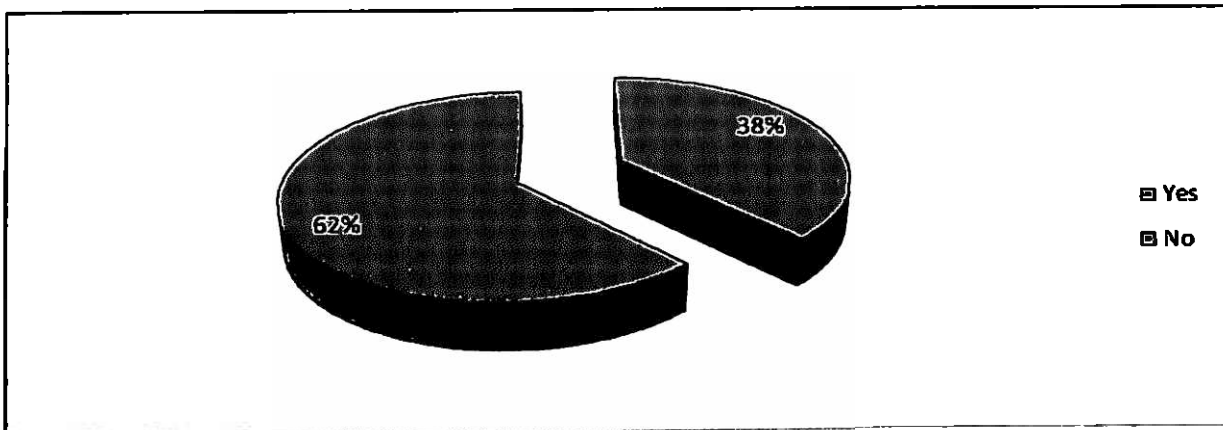
Table 4. 10: Distribution of respondents by their awareness on community based policing

Whether Aware	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	72	69.9
No	31	30.1
TOTAL	103	100.0

4.4.3 Presence of Community Based Policing in the Village

Majority of the respondents (62.0%) didn't have community based policing in their village while 38.0% of the respondents had community policing. This showed that community based policing was unevenly implemented in the villages of Kibera hence the residents perceived its role to be selective. This therefore, highlights one of the implementation challenges of the initiative being lack of awareness by the public.

Figure 4.4: Respondents' distribution by the presence of community based policing in their village (N = 103)



4.4.4 Respondents Views on the Incidence of Crime since the Introduction of Community Based Policing

When asked about their views on the incidence of crime since the introduction of community based policing, majority of the respondents (46.6%) reported that crime had remained the same in the area. However, nearly a quarter of the target population (24.3%) reported that the incidence of crime had reduced. According to one key informant (Chief), the incidence of crime in Kibera had reduced but not to the desired level due to among other factors the ever changing demographic characteristics of Kibera residents which needs to be closely monitored, the perceived image of the police by the public and lack of motivation among police officers. He reported that all these factors had served to constrain their efforts as stakeholders in the implementation of community based policing. The findings therefore, implies that Kibera stills experienced high levels of crime which has served to nurture unfavourable perception among the residents towards CBP implementation.

Table 4.11: Distribution of respondents by their views on the incidence of crime since the introduction of community based policing

Incidence of Crime	Frequency	Percentage
Rise in crime	20	19.4
Crime rate maintained	48	46.6
Reduction in crime	25	24.3
Don't know	10	9.7
TOTAL	103	100.0

4.5 Extent of Community Members Participation in Decision Making for Community Based Policing

The third objective of this study was to establish the extent of community members' participation in decision making for community based policing.

4.5.1 Knowledge on Community Based Policing Members

In the study, a large proportion of the respondents (78.6%) reported that they did not know members of community based policing in their village while the rest (21.4%) confirmed that they did know them. One key informant(Civil society member) reported that most residents associated community based policing committee members to be spies of the police hence the CPC's members were closely guarding their identities for fear of intimidation and death threats. This therefore shows that community members did not involve themselves much with the CPC's members for fear of being spied upon and had to a great extent left the responsibility of ensuring and maintaining security solely to the police.

Table 4.12: Distribution of respondents by their knowledge on community based policing members

Knowledge on CBP Members	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	21.4
No	81	78.6
TOTAL	103	100.0

4.5.2 Community Members' Participation in Community Based Policing

Table 4.13 illustrates the results obtained in regard to community members participation in community based policing.

Table 4.13: Community members' responses on their participation in community based policing

Indicators of participation	Frequency	Percentage
Volunteer information to police	8	7.8
Work closely with the police	9	8.7
Encourage contacts among neighbours	10	9.7
Support victims of crime	5	4.9
Participate in forming security watch schemes	18	17.5
Give inputs into law enforcement policies	2	1.9
Others	51	49.5
TOTAL	103	100.0

Findings indicated that 49.5% of the community members had varied responses in regard to their participation in CBP implementation including assertions that the police officers were corrupt such that they would arrest and later release hardcore criminals on receiving money. As a result, some community members (17.5%) had resorted to the formation of security watch schemes in the name of vigilante groups to keep the community safe. The police themselves were reported to be aiding criminal activities in the villages by allowing their guns to be used in the commission of crimes especially carjacking and robbery.

During the interviews, the 2 Chiefs and the Assistant county commissioner reported that police had created good public relations with the residents and had formed frequent patrols to ensure that security was well maintained. The community members were reported to be involved in defining community problems and decision making on ways of solving the identified problems. However, this was in contradiction with the views of community members who indicated that they were not adequately involved in identification of community problems and their solutions, insecurity being one of the key problems. This shows that security officers assumed that they were adequately involving members of the public in the implementation of the CBP programme, which was not the case hence the differing perception in regard to CBP implementation.

Generally, the findings presented shows that community members to a less extent engaged in the implementation of community based policing through giving input into law enforcement

policies, supporting victims of crime, volunteering information to the police, working closely with the police and encouraging greater contacts among neighbours. This clearly indicates that community members were willing to actively engage in the implementation of the programme provided proper mechanisms were put in place.

4.5.3 Vulnerable Groups Representation in Community Policing Forums

The study findings shows that majority of the vulnerable groups (88.3%) were inadequately represented in community policing forums as opposed to 11.7% of the respondents who were in agreement with their representation in CBP forums. According to one key informant (Assistant county commissioner) retrogressive cultural values among different communities in Kibera hindered women’s representation in the forums as security matters were considered as a preserve of their male counterparts. Further, he noted that the disabled and those extremely poor had little representation in the CBP forums due to their perceived social disadvantage of being unproductive in the society. This implies structural gaps in the implementation of community based policing which contributes to the unfavourable perception of the programme by the residents. This therefore, calls for the need of ensuring adequate inclusivity of all community members just as in the case of Tanzania.

Table 4. 14: Community members’ responses on vulnerable groups representation in community based policing forums

Participation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	11.7
No	91	88.3
TOTAL	103	100.0

4.6 Public Perception on the Implementation of Community Based Policing

The fourth objective of this study was to investigate the public perception on the implementation of community based policing. The following results were obtained;

4.6.1 Meaning of Community Based Policing

The results of the study showed that 39.8% of the total respondents understood community based policing to be only public relation exercise with hardly any relevance to community safety and security followed by 29.1% of the respondents who understood it to be short-term specific issue relationship between police and community. Other respondents reported that community based policing meant: long-term relationship between police and community over a long time (12.6%), prevention of crime with the help of citizens (11.7%) and citizens providing information on crime and suspected criminals (6.8%). The study findings revealed that majority of the respondents viewed community based policing to be irrelevant to community safety and security because of how it was being implemented in terms of involving the police who had earned community distrust and the increased level crimes in Kibera under the watch of the same security officers. One key informant (Pastor), reported that community based policing was a good security enhancement strategy but on the other hand, it was a camouflaged way of the police colluding with criminals and in turn receiving bribes. The Pastor cited a case in which he had sought help from the police to assist his church members but was turned away after failing to bribe the officers. This shows that the public at large had developed a negative image of the police force thereby making community members view CBP implementation as mere public relations by the security officers.

Table 4.15: Respondents distribution by their understanding of community based policing

Respondents' Understanding	Frequency	Percentage
Citizens providing information on crime and suspected criminals	7	6.8
Prevention of crime with the help of citizens	12	11.7
Short-term specific issue relationship between police and community	30	29.1
Long-term relationship between police and community over a long time	13	12.6
Public relations exercise with hardly no any relevance to community safety and security	41	39.8
TOTAL	103	100.0

4.6.2 Practicability of Community Based Policing

Asked on the practicability of community based policing in dealing with crimes, majority of the respondents (73.8%) disagreed while 26.2% of the respondents agreed. This shows that community members were still reluctant to fully work with the police due to the long held historical injustices such as police brutality especially in slum areas.

Table 4.16: Community members' responses on the practicability of community based policing

Whether practical	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	27	26.2
No	76	73.8
TOTAL	103	100.0

4.6.3 Role of Police-Community Collaborations

When respondents were asked on whether their collaboration with the police was helpful in crime prevention and control, 32.0% were in agreement, 46.6% dissented while 21.4% agreed to some extent. One key informant (Civil society member) reported that on many occasions the police were brutal even on innocent individuals, they converted reporters of crimes to be first suspects, colluded with criminals for money and had no respect for human rights as some

policemen sexually assaulted women in the villages. This was in accordance with the reports documented by her civil society organisation. The picture therefore portrayed is one in which there is hostility between the police and the public hence challenging effective CBP implementation.

Table 4.17: Respondents view on the role of police-community collaboration

Role of police-community collaboration	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	33	32.0
No	48	46.6
To some extent	22	21.4
TOTAL	103	100.0

4.6.4 Level of Community Members Empowerment in Crime Prevention and Control

Table 4.18 presents the findings on the level of community members' empowerment in crime prevention and control. Out of the 103 respondents interviewed, a larger proportion of the respondents (55.4%) were not empowered to actively participate with the police in crime prevention and control, 32.0% of the respondents were in agreement and a smaller proportion of the respondents (13%) were undecided. This shows that most of the residents were not adequately empowered to participate in the implementation of community based policing thereby leaving crimes to be on the rise in their own localities. According to One key informant (Civil society member), the management of community safety and security requires effective capacity building for the public and the relevant security agencies, change of negative attitude towards the police by the public, and empowerment of the general public which their organization was trying to achieve in Kibera.

Table 4. 18: Respondents level of empowerment in crime prevention and control

Level of Empowerment	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	33	32.0
No	57	55.4
Undecided	13	12.6
TOTAL	103	100.0

4.6.5 Community Members' Perspectives on the Implementation of Community Based Policing

Findings on community members' perspectives on CBP implementation were in form of statements (Table 4.19). The highly ranked statement with a mean score of 4.2 was that some community members collude with the police in increasing crime. The respondents disagreed that the relationship between the police and community members had improved remarkably since the introduction of community based policing, that there were frequent meetings between the police and community members on security matters and that they were eager to report any kind of suspicious character or activities to the police. This shows that collaboration between the police and community members in CBP implementation was still at its lowest. According one key informant (Chief), police officers often complained of lack of adequate strength in form of number of officers for immediate response and inadequate police vehicles without fuel for timely response especially in distant areas. The key informant also noted that majority of the community members still exhibited lack of trust in the police and therefore would rarely meet police officers to discuss security matters. This further highlights some of the structural challenges in CBP implementation.

Table 4.19: Community members' opinions on CBP implementation

Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral opinion	Agree	Strongly agree	Total		
						Percent	Mean	N
Police officers in my village respond to emergency calls in a timely manner	53.4	28.2	1.9	12.6	3.9	100.0	1.8	103
Police officers in my village listens to safety and security issues and then tackles them accordingly	48.5	24.3	5.8	13.6	7.8	100.0	2.1	103
There are frequent meetings between the police and community members on security matters	50.5	20.4	9.7	14.6	4.8	100.0	2.0	103
I am eager to report any kind of suspicious character or activities to the police	47.6	31.1	1.0	8.7	11.6	100.0	2.0	103
Some community members collude with the police in increasing crime	4.8	6.8	2.9	34.1	51.4	100.0	4.2	103
The relationship between the police and community members has improved remarkably since the introduction of community based policing	29.1	34.0	13.6	16.5	6.8	100.0	2.4	103

Source: (Researcher 2015)

Key: 1-Strongly disagree 2-Disagree 3-Neutral opinion 4-Agree 5-Strongly agree N-number

4.6.6 Relationship between the Police and Kibera Residents

Asked on the respondents' relationship with the police, majority of the respondents (68.9%) reported that the police were unfriendly to them, 14.7% friendly, 11.6% neutral opinion and 4.8% very friendly. These findings show that the police were still being perceived as enemies of the people thus a few people could interact with the police. One key informant (Pastor) noted that avenues such as the church would provide a good ground for uniting the public and the police in the war against crime and insecurity hence communal fellowships together with the police would help improve the police-public relations.

Table 4. 20: Community members' responses on their relationship with the police

Indicators	Frequency	Percentage
Very Friendly	5	4.8
Friendly	15	14.7
Neutral	12	11.6
Unfriendly	71	68.9
TOTAL	103	100.0

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of the Study Findings

The purpose of this study was to assess the public perception on the implementation of community based policing Kibera Informal Settlement in Nairobi, Kenya. The study participants were 103 general respondents, 1 area assistant county commissioner, 2 area chiefs, 2 civil society organization members and 2 religious leaders.

The findings of the study indicated that the implementation of community based policing had been more affected by lack of effective partnerships between the community members and police. As a result, Kibera continued to experience unprecedented levels of crimes with common crimes including carjacking, mugging, burglary/house breaking, assault, drug trafficking and illicit brews. The risk of these crimes being committed became high especially at night.

Inadequate information sharing, low level of mutual trust between the community and security agencies, poor public image of police and declining police resources were constraining the envisioned role of community based policing. For community members, it seemed a mere public relations exercise hardly with any relevance to community safety and security.

The Assistant county commissioner and the Chiefs indicated that they had facilitated effective implementation of CBP by involving the community members in community policing committees. However, this was not the case as evidenced by the respondents' responses. This was a clear indication that the programme was not well coordinated in terms of its structure and composition which required an entire overhaul of CPC membership for the programme to gain positive reception.

The study established that the Kibera community had nurtured unfavourable perception towards the implementation of community based policing largely because of the involvement of the police who had earned community distrust. It also found out that citizen participation in security matters was low hence required a paradigm shift through grassroot initiatives such

as Nyumba Kumi which would focus more on individual households and restore public confidence in the programme.

5.2 Conclusions

Based on the study findings as summarized above, it can be concluded that the community members inactively participated in the implementation of community based policing due to their adverse relationships with the police. For the community members, police were historical adversaries. However, it emerged that some community members were applauding the government's efforts in trying to curb criminality and ensure security in their locality. They were very much willing to cooperate with the police if the police avoided corruption and ensured confidentiality of information they received from the public. It also emerged from the study that there was little sensitization about the concept among the residents and lack of adequate inclusivity of community members in CBP committees. The study also concludes that measures such as addressing local problems in particular, unemployment, regular meetings to discuss security matters and sensitizing community on the importance of their active participation and cooperation with the police in fighting crime and insecurity should be enhanced in order to change their unfavourable perception towards CBP implementation.

5.3 Recommendations of the study

The community members should work closely with the security agencies especially in volunteering information about suspicious characters and actions to help curb insecurity. Community policing committee members on the other hand, should sensitize the community on the importance of community based policing. This can be achieved by organizing regular meetings with the community. Additionally, the disabled members of the community and more women should be enjoined in community policing forums.

The government should strengthen the adoption of community policing as a style of policing through budgetary provisions to cater for community based policing committee members. Government should also fast track an enabling implementation environment by increasing police resources such as personnel, providing regular trainings both for the security agencies and community members on community based policing, provide enhanced witness protection mechanisms so as to guarantee the safety of community members who report crimes to the police.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies

There is requirement for a study to be done to build up the part of group individuals in the usage of group based policing. Notwithstanding the commitment of group policing towards enhancing security in the nation, a study ought to be completed to set up the relationship between group based policing and wrongdoing rates in various parts of the nation. Besides, a comparable study ought to likewise be completed in different regions in Kenya where group based policing is being actualized to set up whether comparable discoveries are possible.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR KIBERA RESIDENTS

My name is Dickson Wekesa Simiyu, a Masters student in Criminology and Social Order at the University of Nairobi. I am currently conducting a research entitled “An Assessment of Public Perception on the Implementation of Community Based Policing Kibera Informal Settlement in Nairobi, Kenya”. You have been targeted for this study as one of the respondents to provide information which I believe will be very much resourceful in understanding the public perception regarding the implementation of community based policing in Kenya, the case of Kibera community. The success of this study will depend on you being as genuine as possible when filling this questionnaire.

The questionnaire is not supposed to bear your name and therefore the information will not only be treated as confidential but will be used for the academic purpose of this study only. Thanks in advance most sincerely for taking your precious time in filling this questionnaire.

Instructions: Please tick (√) in the box where applicable

Part I: Background Information

1. Kindly select your gender?

- Male Female

2. What is your age bracket?

- 20-30 years 31-40 years
 41-50 years Above 51 years

3. What is your highest educational qualifications/level?

- Primary Secondary
 Tertiary college University

Other (Specify).....

4. For how long have you lived in Kibera slums?

- Less than 5 years Between 5 – 10 years
 Between 11 – 15 years Above 15 years

5. Do you own or rent your home?

- Own Rent Other (Specify).....

6. What is your current employment status?(Please tick in only one box)

- Employed Unemployed
 Self Employed Other

7. Average monthly income?

- Less than Kshs.1000 Kshs.1001-2000
 Kshs.2001-3000 Above Kshs.3001

Part II: Common Types of Crimes in Kibera Slums and Level of Seriousness

8. What types of crime do you feel is more of a problem in your village?(*Tick only one box for each item*)

Type of Crime	Slightly Serious	Moderately Serious	Serious	Very Serious
Burglary/House Break-ins				
Assaults				
Mugging/Ngeta				
Drug trafficking				
Loitering				
Car jacking				
Vandalism and theft				
Pick pocketing				
Kidnapping				
Robbery				
Illicit brews				
Sexual abuse				

9. How safe do you feel walking alone in your village at night?

- Very unsafe
 Unsafe
 Neutral
 Safe
 Very safe

10. Have you ever been a victim of crime in Kibera?

- Yes
 No

11. In your village have you ever (Tick only once for each box)

- Stopped to ask a police officer for advice or direction
- Stopped to talk to a police officer about community security
- Called the police to discuss a community issue
- Been involved in community policing committees
- Been arrested
- Reported a crime

Part III: Role of Community Based Policing in crime prevention and control

12. How would you rate the state of security in your village?

- Excellent
- Good
- Not very Good
- Poor
- Do not know

13. Have you ever heard about community policing?

- Yes
- No

14. Do you have community based policing in your village?

- Yes
- No

15. What can you say about the incidence of crime in Kibera with the introduction of community based policing?

- Crime has increased in Kibera with the introduction of community based policing
- Crime has remained the same in Kibera with the introduction of community based Policing
- Crime has reduced in Kibera with the introduction of community based policing
- Don't know

Part IV: Extent of Community Members Participation in Decision Making for Community Based Policing

16. Do you know of any members in your village who takes part in community policing?

Yes

No

17. In what ways do you participate in community based policing?

Volunteer information on suspicious characters or activities to police

Work closely with police through community policing forums

Encourage greater contacts between neighbors

Support victims of crime through counseling

Forming security watch schemes

Give input into law enforcement policies and help define priorities

Others (Name them).....

18. Are women, the disabled and the extremely poor people represented in the community policing committees in your village?

Yes

No

Part V: Public Perception on the Implementation of Community Based Policing

19. What does "Community Based Policing" mean to you?

- Involving citizens in providing information on crime and suspected criminals
- The prevention of crime such as robbery with the help of citizens
- Short-term specific issue related relationship between police and community for example in prevention of a particular crime
- Long-term relationship between police and community over a long period of time
- It is only public relations exercise with hardly any relevance to community safety and security

20. Do you think that community based policing is a practical way of dealing with crimes in your locality?

- Yes No

21. Do you think that the police and you pooling resources together is helpful in crime prevention and control?

- Yes No To Some Extent

22. Are you genuinely empowered to actively participate with the police in crime prevention and control?

- Yes No Undecided

23. Kindly respond to the following statements in relation to your perspectives about the implementation of community based policing by placing a tick (√) in one box for each item.

Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral opinion	Agree	Strongly agree
Police officers in my village respond to emergency calls in a timely manner.					
Police officers in my village listens to safety and security issues and then tackles them accordingly					
There are frequent meetings between the police and community members on security matters					
I am eager to report any kind of suspicious character or activities to the police					
Some community members collude with the police in increasing crime					
The relationship between the police and community members has improved remarkably since the introduction of community based policing					

24. In your opinion, has community policing been of any benefit to you?

Yes

No

25. How would you rate the relationship between the police and fellow Kibera residents?

Very friendly

Friendly

Neutral

Unfriendly

26. What should be done to make community policing more effective

at your village level ? Please give a few specific suggestions

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR GENUINE CO-OPERATION!

APPENDIX II: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

a. For the National Government Administrators (Assistant County Commissioner, Chiefs)

1. For how long have you served in your current leadership position?
2. What is your view regarding the incidence of crimes in Kibera?
3. What are the common types of crimes in Kibera locality?
4. How does your office participate in the implementation of community based policing in Kibera?
5. To what extent does the community participate in community policing meetings and forums?
6. Are community policing committees in your jurisdiction all inclusive?
7. How regular are community policing briefings and meetings conducted in your area of operation?
8. Do you think community based policing is being utilized to its full potential in Kibera?
9. What is the perception of Kibera residents regarding the implementation of community based policing?
10. Which strategies can be employed to improve effective implementation of community based policing in your locality?

b. For Civil Society Members and Religious Leaders

11. Tell me on what issues does your organization work?
12. Could you describe some of the most pressing problems you feel Kibera residents face?
13. Does your organization do anything concerning crime or crime-related problems?
14. What are some of the common types of crimes in Kibera?

15. Could you describe how community residents in your area of operation interact with the police? Do they get along?
16. Highlight your understanding on the concept and role of community based policing in relation to crime prevention and control in Kibera?
17. What is your role as a key stakeholder in the implementation of community based policing?
18. To what extent does the community participate in community policing decision-making?
19. What is the residents' perception on the implementation of community based policing programme in Kibera?
20. What kind of strategies can be adopted to make the implementation of community based Policing more effective among the low income earners?

APPENDIX III: RESEARCH PLAN

No	Task/Activity Details	WORK SCHEDULE IN WEEKS				
		1	3	2	3	3
1	Problem Identification					
2	Literature review					
4	Data Collection					
5	Data Processing					
6	Data Analysis					
7	Report Writing					
8	Submitting the Report					

APPENDIX IV: BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR THE PROJECT

Item description	Quantity/cost per item (Kshs)	Total Cost(Kshs)
1. Stationery	2 rims of fullscaps @ 600 each	1,200
	1 biro pen packet	200
	2 notebooks @ 300 each	600
2. Proposal writing and research	Internet research	2,143
	Printing and binding	2,750
3. Project research	Data collection	15,000
4. Data analysis	Data coding, entry and computer software (SPSS)	10,000
5. Report writing	Printing and binding	4,000
6. Miscellaneous	Phone calls, meals, etc	1,500
Total		37,393



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