THE POLICE OFFICERS' PERCEPTION OF THE ADEQUACY OF SURVEILLANCE TRAINING: A CASE STUDY OF POLICE TRAINERS AND FIELD INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS''

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Declaration

This research project is my original work and has never been presented for a degree in any other institution. No part of this report may be reproduced without prior permission of the author or the University of Nairobi.

JOSHUA CHELAI CHEPTOO

Signature........................................ Date ..................................

This project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

DR. M.K. CHEPKONG'A

Signature........................................ Date ..................................
Dedication

This research project is dedicated to my beloved wife Patricia Talaa Chelal and my two daughters Faith Jesang Chelal and Abigail Jerotich Chelal for their unwavering moral support, patience and encouragement throughout the course and this research paper.

May the Almighty God bless them abundantly.
Acknowledgement

I wish to express my sincere thanks to my supervisor, Dr Chepkong’a for his advice, patience and tireless effort without which I would not have completed this project. I would like to acknowledge my colleagues from the Criminal Investigation Department (Criminal Intelligence Unit) and the Criminal Investigation Department Training School who participated in this study as either respondents or informants. You were so instrumental to me since you sacrificed your time to make sure that I carried out my research successfully. I am also indebted to you for assisting me without subjecting me to normal bureaucratic formalities which would have complicated things for me. I would also like to acknowledge my wife Patricia and my daughters Abigael and Faith for their patience and encouragement, and for always being on my side. You cheered me up even when I appeared overwhelmed by challenges associated with academics. May God bless you all in a mighty way. Thank you.
Abstract

The current rise in criminal activities poses a need for the police officers to be equipped with surveillance techniques. Surveillance training is therefore necessary for combating crime in Kenya and anywhere in the world. The study therefore sought to document empirical evidence on challenges facing surveillance at CID training school. This study therefore generated a base line data that can be used to determine the inadequacies of the training for intelligence officers. It also sought to identify ways of improving the training syllabus, and document the challenges encountered by field intelligence officers in their work.

The study was carried out at CID Training School and CID headquarters, both of which were purposively selected. The target population of the study comprised of 100 intelligence officers from the Criminal Intelligence Unit which require surveillance technique and 18 CID trainers who were randomly selected from a total population of. Data was collected using questionnaires and a key informant guide. Descriptive statistics namely frequency counts and percentages were generated and analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).

The study found out that CID training was inadequate due to insufficient basic resources such as Video recorders, cameras, tape recorders, binoculars, projectors, unqualified instructors, training facilities and time allocation to the subject. It was also established that there’s, slow feedback from the senior commanders on recommendations for action by the field intelligence officers. The study further found out that there is under funding by the government to facilitate the training.
The inadequacy of resources such as finances, equipment and motor vehicles could be the cause of problems to intelligence officers as they carry out their work on daily basis. Lack of modern skills, equipment and techniques of combating crime exposes the officers to risks especially when they come in contact with well equipped criminals. This could be the reason why the intelligence officers are discouraged and have very low morale in fighting crime.

The study therefore recommends that the government should allocate enough funds and time to facilitate surveillance training. The study further recommends the introduction of refresher courses to the officers to enable them advance their surveillances kills. There should be proper coordination between the field officers and their managers to enhance the implementation of any recommendations made. Surveillance training should be included in the Kenya police training syllabus to equip them with skills and knowledge of identifying technical and experienced criminals.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declaration</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedication</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgement</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Contents</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Tables</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Abbreviations and Acronyms</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study                                           1
1.2 Problem statement                                                  3
1.3 Objectives of the Study                                            6
1.4 Research Questions                                                 7
1.5 Justification                                                      7
1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study                                 9
1.7 Definition of Key Terms                                             9

## CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction                                                       12
2.2 Surveillance                                                       12
2.3 Historical origin of Surveillance                                  12
2.4 The Role of Surveillance in Detection of crime                     14
2.5 Kenya Police Training Syllabus                                     17
5.3 Conclusion ............................................................................................................. 44
5.4 Recommendations .............................................................................................. 44
5.5 Areas for Further Research ............................................................................... 45

REFERENCES ............................................................................................................ 46

Appendix I: Individual officers Questionnaire ......................................................... 48
Appendix II: Key informant interview guide ............................................................. 54
List of tables

Table 4.1: Demographic characteristics of the Intelligence Officers’ sample...... 31
Table 4.2: Demographic characteristics of the CID Trainers’ sample.............. 33
Table 4.3: Intelligence officers’ perception on training........................................ 34
Table 4.4: Institutional training limitations.......................................................... 35
Table 4.5: Intelligence officers’ perception of the institutional capacity to offer surveillance training................................................................. 36
Table 4.6: Challenges encountered by field intelligence officers ..................... 38
Table 4.7: Suggestions given by Intelligence officers......................................... 40
List of abbreviations and acronyms

CID : Criminal Investigation Department

CIU : Criminal Intelligence Unit

CCTV : Closed Circuit Television

ICPO : International Criminal Police Organization (The)

SPSS : Statistical Package for Social Sciences

KPC : Kenya Police College

FBI : Federal Bureau of investigation.

CIA: Central intelligence agency

USBDS: United states Board of Defense and security
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Crime has been part and parcel of society since time immemorial and will apparently remain with us into the indefinite future. Crime typologies and magnitude vary from country to country and even across racial groupings. Terrorism as conceptualized by the west for instance is a crime committed by the Arabs and their associates in the Muslim world. However, evidence shows that crime knows no race, gender, geographical areas, socio-economic class or religion, it is with us all, everywhere.

It is near impossible to remove crime in the society but there are attempts to minimize it to manageable levels. Here in Kenya, crime differs from urban to rural areas, across social strata, by occupation and with respect to whether it is white collar or not, just to name but a few. It is also noteworthy that despite police deployment in the city, crime commission continues unabated. This casts doubt on the ability of the police to prevent crimes which in turn calls into question their crime prevention strategies among them surveillance and/or intelligence gathering, hence the undertaking in the present study to establish what both intelligence officers and their trainers think about the adequacy of surveillance training. The police Act Cap 84 laws of Kenya section (14) and subsection (1) for instance spell out detection and prevention of crime as one among the functions of the police. However the chapter does not specify the methods to be used in carrying out the detection and prevention exercise; one would wonder how this can be done. With the introduction of surveillance training the functions of police will be methodically and successfully carried out thereby making detection and prevention of crime fruitful. Kabetu (2000) confirmed that surveillance is not mentioned in the Kenya police syllabus and at the same time it is not allocated any time for instruction. This explains why all along, it was difficult for the police officers to execute the functions mentioned in Cap 84 laws of Kenya. Thus, by closely exploring the adequacy of
surveillance training activity the study hopes to shed light on the challenges experienced by officers in the execution of their duties. It may perhaps be wrong to blame police officers for not reducing crime since they may be lacking the modern skills and techniques of detecting crime.

However, the 1998 Nairobi and 2002 Mombasa terrorist attack resulted in the reorganization of the Kenya police, and the introduction of a criminal intelligence unit, charged with the task of detection and prevention of crime before the act takes place, since prevention is always better than cure. Foreign countries who have always borne the brunt of terrorist attack i.e. the United States of America, Britain, France and Israel sponsored courses on intelligence training both locally and internationally. Surveillance training was one of the most important courses sponsored..

According to the United States Bureau of Diplomatic Security (2001), criminals always perform some kind of surveillance before they commit a crime. This implies that crime is something the criminal meditates upon, plans and executes with the knowledge that it is an anti-social act. This is corroborated by Ranjit (2002) who opines that a criminal must of necessity carry out a familiarization exercise of the enemy target so as to defeat unprepared law enforcement agencies. This may therefore explain why the US Embassy in Nairobi was bombed by terrorists in 1998, even with the presence of Kenyan security agents backed by US security apparatus. It may also explain the bombing of the New York Twin Towers and the Pentagon in the year 2001 with the presence of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents, the worlds most celebrated intelligence agencies.

In addition, hostile criminal surveillance is not criminal class-specific. The way the Italian mafia would do surveillance on a target is the same way a street mugger would do on an unsuspecting purse owner, before mugging him/her. According to United States Bureau of
Diplomatic Security (2001), petty criminals also watch some target before carrying out an operation, whether against the property or the person. This act of surveillance helps the criminal to identify and familiarize himself/herself with all the facts concerning the target. This enables the criminal to know the best time for catching, for example, the organization with the full load of inventory or money. Such surveillance is vital to the criminal for it ensures a successful operation.

Unfortunately, surveillance by security agents is, in most cases, outdone by criminals who always do a pre-operational surveillance *incognito*. They (criminals) take as much time as possible doing this pre-operational surveillance to ensure a successful criminal operation (USBDS, 2001). The pre-operational surveillance is not only done on the target but also on the security agencies' presence and preparedness. With regard to law enforcement agents, it would seem that very little is happening in terms of improving their crime detection and prevention skills.

The study therefore intended to find out the perception of CID trainers/ intelligence officers on the training and to examine challenges the officers face in the performance of their duties, then come up with ways of improving the intelligence training. This study however sought to establish what the CID trainers and intelligence officers think about the adequacy of surveillance training. The study recommends the improvements to be done in the training of intelligence officers on surveillance thereby equipping them with more modern skills and techniques for detection and prevention of crime. The study also unearths the challenges encountered by field intelligence officers while executing their duties.

1.2: Problem Statement

According to UN Habitat report on safer cities (2000), crime has been a threat in the society for a long time. Crime is manifested through robbery with violence, petty theft, and terrorism
among others. Such like criminal threats causes redundancy in development since people fear to invest. For sustainable economic development crime must be reduced. People can only invest if they live in the society without fear of being attacked (Ngare 2007).

The police officers and other intelligence officers need to be trained properly on how to deal with the high rate of current crime in the country. According to crime and intelligence data centre at police headquarters (2006), crime such as robberies increased by 34% between the year 2006 and 2007. The rate of crime is rising at an alarming rate. Nevertheless these crimes are manifested in theft, robbery, kidnaps and terrorism. Some of these crimes are committed in presence of the police.

There have been efforts by the police to combat crime but criminals seem to be more skilled in their activities than the police. The way criminals organize and execute their activities with confidence show that they are knowledgeable and equipped accordingly.

Surveillance skills are necessary in helping the police and other intelligence officers deal with criminals who seem to be aware of their operations in advance before they attack.

Mugenda 2001 described the criminals in Kenya as high-tech, experienced and well equipped in their operations. The 1998 terrorist attack on Us embassy is a clear indication as suggested by Mugenda that the criminals planned in advance and rehearsed before the attack. Such the security agencies in the place could not realize the terrorists plan. This calls for the urgent surveillance training among the police to enable them counter the terrorism activities in the country.
The Kenya Police and CID training syllabus has not fully incorporated a detailed content on surveillance. The study therefore sought to establish the gaps that should filled in order to incorporate the full surveillance course at the Kenya police and CID training colleges.

1.3. Objectives of the study

The general objective of this study is to establish the police officers’ perception of the adequacy of surveillance training from the trainers and intelligence officers:

1.3.2. Specific objectives

1. Establish the perceptions of the CID trainers and intelligence officers on the adequacy of surveillance training syllabus.

2. Identify ways through which training of intelligence officers on surveillance can be improved.

3. Documents the challenges encountered by field intelligence officers in their intelligence-gathering mission.

1.4. Research Questions

In view of the foregoing objectives, the study sought to answer the following research questions:

1. How adequate is the content of the police training syllabus in training intelligence Officers on surveillance?

2. How can the training of intelligence officers be improved upon?

3. What challenges are encountered by intelligence officers in their crime surveillance Mission?
1.5. Justification of the study

The rate of crime keeps on increasing as security agents try to improve their crime detection skills with the 1998 terrorist attack and the frequent robberies that happen in the estates, and streets of urban centres shows that crime rates are high (2000 UN habitat report on safer cities). Even with the improvement of crime detection technology and training of intelligence officers, incidences of crime are still on the rise. There is therefore an urgent need for better-trained security personnel, more so in matters of surveillance to minimize crime.

This study was partly intended to elicit views on the perception of adequacy of surveillance training by CID trainers and intelligence officers so that appropriate measures can be taken to reduce crime in Kenya.

From an academic point of view, this is a subject that has been ignored for a long time, possibly because Kenyan scholars tend to avoid the bureaucracy involved in accessing security information. This avoidance is largely due to the bureaucracy backed by strict legislation with regard to accessing state security information. Thus Scholar after scholar has tended to veer off this particular subject in order to avoid the complicated bureaucratic procedures in accessing information especially that which deals with the security apparatus. It is therefore against this background that the study has been deemed necessary as it explores a virgin area of study.

Criminals seem to be aware of the operations of the police and are well rehearsed. It is therefore necessary to adequately equip the police force with modern skills, equipment and techniques of detecting and preventing crime.
In Kenya, it has been established that the police training institutions do not have adequate surveillance in their curriculum; therefore the officers are not well equipped to counter the strategies of the criminals. The police training institutions need to allocate more time on surveillance in order to empower them to fight the changing nature of crime.

If crime is reduced, social and economic development will be enhanced, thereby improving the standard of living for all Kenyans. The study therefore answers the police officers' perception of the adequacy of surveillance training.

1.6 Scope and limitations of the study

The study was conducted in two institutions namely: CID Headquarters and C.I.D training school both of which are located in Nairobi. The study was therefore limited to intelligence officers who require surveillance as a tool for detection and prevention of crime. The study targeted 100 CID officers and 18 intelligence officers. The information sought in the study was the police officers’ perception of the adequacy of surveillance training; ways of improving intelligence surveillance training and challenges encountered by intelligence officers in their surveillance mission.

The challenges that faced the study were scarcity of documented literature, there being no other study on the topic in the country. The key informants resisted to answer questions that touched on state security claiming the guide was too inquisitive.

1.7. Operational Definition of key concepts.

The following key concepts were used in this study in the sense in which they have been defined below:
**Surveillance:** A close watch kept over someone or something so as to gather detailed and precise information about it in order to fully familiarize oneself with it.

**Hostile Surveillance:** The unlawful watch kept over something or somebody by a prospective criminal with the intention of committing a crime against it, as defined by law.

**Detection:** The discreet process or act of recognizing or discovering a secretly planned criminal activity that is to be undertaken with the aim of defeating law enforcement agents and hence breaking the law.

**Prevention:** The act of averting a criminal activity from taking place by either arresting or warning the potential criminal before the fact by the security agent.

**Crime:** Any act that is punishable by law. This definition is adopted from Muturi (1984).

**Criminal:** an individual or entity that violates criminal law and is liable for prosecution in accordance with the violated criminal law.

**Security agent:** Any individual or agency that is legally authorized by the government to gather information concerning the security of the state, individual and property, through surveillance with the aim of detecting and preventing crime in society.

**Counter-surveillance:** Any organized and systematic methodology designed to identify and counter hostile surveillance, hence prevention of crime

**Target:** Any entity be it a person, building or any other property that has already been earmarked by a criminal(s) for undertaking a criminal activity against, either by themselves or use of any other entity or human agent.

**Surveillance training:** It is a process of imparting security agents with skills and techniques on how to carry out surveillance successfully.
**Intelligence training:** It is the process of imparting knowledge on the security agents on collection, evaluation, integration and interpretation of information.

**Perception:** A way of conceiving something.

**An intelligence officer:** An individual trained by the government and authorized to gather, collect information/intelligence concerning the security of the state, individual and property through surveillance and analytical process.

**Challenge:** This means hindrance towards achieving the set goals and targets in collecting and gathering information.
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews materials related to the study from various sources i.e. researchers, scholars, analysts and journalists, among others. Evidently the research used materials from various sources which are related to the theme and the objectives of the study.

Bless and Higson-Smith (1995) opines that, in order to conceive a topic in a way permitting a clear formulation of the research problem and the hypotheses, some background information is required. This information can only be achieved through a critical reading of the relevant literature. It is actually through literature review that the question at hand can be conceived better.

This chapter is divided into five parts. It starts with the definition of surveillance which is the basis of this study. It goes further to give a historical origin of surveillance, followed by the role of surveillance in detection of crime.

The subjects taught at the Kenya police training college are also stipulated in this chapter. The final part of this chapter comprises the curriculum of the CID training school.

The theoretical framework explaining the causes of crime and ways of combating crime

2.2. Surveillance

Surveillance may be defined as a close watch over a criminal or any other entity so as to gather detailed information regarding the target. According to U.SBDS (2001) and Giddens (1989) Foucauldian surveillance refers to the supervision of activities in organizations in order to make the employees in the lower hierarchies to perform their duties. From this definition it is implicit that surveillance involves an element of watching with the dual aims of determining how the watched over phenomenon is behaving and to also make it behave as appropriately.
2.3. Historical Origin of Surveillance

According to Giddens (1989), surveillance was pioneered in a carceral setting in Europe before being widely used in other types of organizations, among them the law enforcement agencies. Prisons, asylums, barracks and juvenile homes. All these settings illustrate the importance of surveillance. The Jeremy Bentham panopticon design of the prison in the mid-nineteenth century brought about the idea of surveillance technique and its subsequent adoption in Britain, France, United States, and several other countries of Western Europe. The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) (2000) identifies surveillance as the most effective way of gathering information in the fight against crime. However, in African traditional societies surveillance is not a western phenomenon as it has always been used, albeit informally, even before the arrival of the European spy on an enemy. For example, during tribal wars or even before a cattle raid, the Akamba would, spy on the Maasai herdsmen by sending spies (athiani) before they could carry out a cattle raid (Ndeti, 1972).

In addition, the Holy Bible documents incidences of spies and therefore of surveillance. Delilah for instance was sent by her Philistine kinsmen to spy on the secret behind Samson’s strength so that the Philistines could subdue him and defeat the Israelites (Judges16.5). Similarly, the two spies sent to conduct a surveillance mission on Jericho, were hidden by Rehab the harlot before the destruction of the city of Jericho (Joshua 2:1-24). It is also recorded that Joshua sent some spies to a region known as Ai to conduct a thorough surveillance on it, so as to acquaint themselves with the region’s military strength before Joshua’s men could carry out an attack (Joshua 7:2). All these goes to prove that surveillance is not a recent phenomenon as it originates from the olden days and has been with us all along.
Giddens (1980) argues that surveillance is a product of modernization and must therefore be embraced by all law enforcement agencies in order to effectively contain crime. From the foregoing, it can be inferred that Giddens is advocating for surveillance as a technique to counter hostile surveillance, by detecting and preventing crimes before they are committed. In addition, Giddens (1980) embraces surveillance training as a product of modernization with crime detection skills that equips the officers with the required facilities such as cameras, video tapes, binoculars and recording devices among others, so as to facilitate their crime detection techniques.

2.4. The Role of Surveillance in Detection of Crime

Crime has continued to threaten the world peace, harmony and development thus making mankind grossly insecure. Wherever people are, be it at home, traveling, in public places like hotels or offices; insecurity has often tended to threaten all their undertakings and hence compromising peace and understanding, not only between individuals and communities, but also between states. From Ireland to Israel, Afghanistan to Columbia, Liberia to Somalia, Iraq to Algeria, Sudan to Zimbabwe, just to name but a few, violence has often characterized daily life.

The escalating wave of terrorism pervading the world, and more profoundly its discreet mode of operation, necessitates a new approach to crime detection and prevention. Moreover, equipping the intelligence officers with a state of the art skill that can effectively counter hostile surveillance must be seen as a necessary ingredient towards crime detection and prevention. In turn, once crime has been brought to a manageable level, development can be achieved since resources previously earmarked for combating crime can be re-channeled towards other development activities like education, infrastructure and medical care.
On a global scale, the September 11th 2001 attack on the US Twin Towers by suspected Al queda terrorists was a landmark case of escalating crime across the world. In East Africa, such was witnessed in the August 7th 1998 twin bombing of the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, hence the need to equip intelligence officers with state of the art crime detection skills. The November 28th 2002 bombing of the Israel-owned Paradise Hotel and the attempted missile attack on an Israel-owned jet at the Coast of Kenya, only serves to add to a rapidly growing list of terrorist acts, even with the presence of security personnel.

The foregoing examples and others that happen on a daily basis bring to a sharp focus the role of surveillance, which is ideally meant to equip the intelligence officers with adequate information that cannot be obtained through overt investigations. Of course it is no doubt appreciated that surveillance may not offer any guarantee of perfect success in spite of its resources and training of personnel expenses. Nevertheless, the security of a state and its people must not be compromised on the pretext of expense. There is need for a clear policy and adequate expertise through surveillance training of the intelligence officers and provision of the equipment and facilities required to all the surveillance officers. Some of these facilities are cars, money, cameras, video tapes, video records, communication gadgets such as radio calls and cell phones. That way the surveillance officers will be able to perform their duties adequately. Wilson (1963) puts it that, there is the need for tactical surveillance by intelligence officers in order to be able to counter hostile surveillance. Tactical skills are so essential in the intelligence world. In Kenya for example, experience suggests that, western missions, airports and hotels especially those patronized by western nationals are a prime target for terrorist activities. Drawing from this, it would therefore be taking too high a risk to fail to put such locations under surveillance. Elsewhere in the world, for example in Israel, hotels, public transport, and even public gatherings have been a prime target of suspected Palestinian militants opposed to the Israel's occupation of the Gaza Strip. In addition to the
mentioned acts of terrorism, other criminal activities occur on a daily basis and it would seem that, terrorist acts overshadow these other crimes. In the city of Nairobi – (the setting of this study) mugging, theft, burglary, fraud, murder, assault, rape, carjacking, just to name but a few, are common place.

According to Kioni (2001), police patrols and public cooperation on crime, are indispensable ingredients towards crime detection and prevention before the act. However, with the emergence of hostile surveillance, there is an urgent need for intelligence officers to move away from the reactive approach to protection and detection techniques so as to prevent crimes before they occur. In fact crime detection and prevention policy is an intelligence led policy whose purpose is to gather intelligence through surveillance in order to identify criminals and prevent them from committing crimes. Recognizing this, Interpol (2000) suggested surveillance as a crime detection technique that contributes a great deal in the collection of intelligence. In addition, Larry (1998) recommends a few measures that can be put in place to reduce crime. These include, improving surveillance lighting, creating neighborhood watch programs, controlling building entrances and exits, installing burglar alarms, and security systems, and increasing the number of private security officers and police patrols. Additionally, it would be important to equip and periodically update security agents with the appropriate surveillance skills. The skills to be learned include how to detect hostile surveillants and the use of counter surveillance. The former enables security agents to detect hostile surveillance, to identify vulnerable areas (i.e. choke points some of the surveillance techniques are observation skills for instance human, vehicle and general description, knowing the indicators through human behavior such as sweating, nervousness, eye blinking and uneasiness; bad covers such as checking car bonnet for a long time, pretending to be reading a novel or magazine and sitting in a bar taking a soda for a long time, manner of dress in various scenarios, and the skill of concealment to blend to the
environment of operation. All these promote the detection and prevention of criminal activities since a trained surveillant will be able to unravel the operations of the criminal before the act, leading to the reduction of crime to manageable levels.

2. 5. Kenya police Training Syllabus

According to Abong'o (2003), the police force standing orders and the police training syllabus clearly stipulates the subjects taught in the Kenya Police Training College as follows:

(i) **Law.** The main topics taught in criminal law are the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act. In a general note, the subject matter of this law is the penalties meted for committing respective offences and how to prosecute accused offenders including presentation of the case facts before a court of law.

(ii) **Police Procedure Theory.** The Police Procedure Theory entails the constitution and organization of the police force, discipline, dress regulation, alarm orders and bugle and whistle calls, conditions of service including force welfare, care and handling of accused persons, public relations and the use of force by police while on duty. From the foregoing it can be inferred that, the Police Procedure Theory involves training on the functions of the police force including relationship with colleagues, diplomats, the general public, the mass media, and customer care among others.

(iii) **Police Procedure Practical.** The Police Procedure Practical is intended to equip the trainees with the basic knowledge and skills on selected topics with regard to actual police work. Its main objective is to demonstrate the procedure of applying police work practically with the aim of equipping the police officers with knowledge
and skills, including police communication network and first aid. Simply put, it is the application of what has been learned theoretically in the Police Procedure Theory.

(iv) **Liberal Studies.** This involves training of officers on matters of general knowledge for example the organs of the government. Its main aim is to equip the trainees with the basic skills to enable them understand their working environment.

(v) **Musketry.** This involves training of police officers on skills to do with handling of firearms and ammunitions. The subject matter is intended to equip the trainees with skills and knowledge in the handling of arms, ammunitions and paramilitary tactics.

(vi) **Physical Education and Recreation.** It involves skills on self-defense tactics and general body fitness.

(vii) **Basic Traffic Management.** Involves basic skills on how to control flow of traffic, be it vehicles, air or even animal and human traffic.

(viii) **Drill.** Deals with the discipline of police officers with respect to obeying commands and instructions by responding through body action.
### SUMMARY OF THE CONTACT HOURS ALLOCATED TO EACH SUBJECT

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From the foregoing Kenya police training syllabus, the Surveillance training which is the researcher’s area of concern is not included in the syllabus and is not allocated any teaching time, yet the police force needs it desperately so that it can be able to collect intelligence information, thereby detecting and preventing crime as required in the cap 84 of the laws of Kenya.

### THE CID TRAINING SYLLABUS

The subjects taught at the CID Training school are as follows:

(i) **Law.** The topics include penal code, criminal procedure code, and evidence act. In general the subject matter of the law is the penalties meted for committing respective offences, the procedures of prosecuting the offenders and the presentations of evidence before a court of law.
(iii) **Fraud investigation.** This includes the forgeries and money laundering. It deals with the acquisition of skills in investigation of accounts cheques among others. It also includes scenes of crime and finger prints that entail the procedure of obtaining finger prints, clues at the scene of crime, preservation of exhibits and their presentation before a court of law.

(iv) **Prosecution.** This includes the court procedures and orderliness in the presentation of accused persons, witnesses and sequence of presenting evidence before court.

(v) **Antinarcotics and psychotropic substances.** These entail the skill of detection of the substances and the prosecution of the offenders.

(vi) **Prevention of corruption act.** This is intended to enlighten the officers on issues of law regarding corruption and how to detect and prevent it from occurring.

(vii) **Surveillance** includes the identification of types of surveillance and the techniques of carrying out surveillance covertly, overtly and discreetly, that is without being seen or noticed.

**SUMMARY OF HOURS ALLOCATED TO EACH SUBJECT**

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</tbody>
</table>
At the CID training school, the surveillance subject is allocated only six hours which are very inadequate to cover the topics comprehensively, and yet this is a crucial subject which the police force may adequately adopt and hopefully use to help reduce crime in Nairobi.

The Police Act (Cap. 84 laws of Kenya) section (15) subsection (2) stipulates that police officers shall collect and communicate intelligence information affecting law and order and take all necessary steps to prevent the commission of crime. However, the act does not specify an elaborate method for gathering this information. This leaves the law enforcement officer wondering how it should be gathered. The training of the surveillance, officers on the skills, tactics, and the techniques, reinforced by such equipment and facilities as probably reduce crime.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

According to Singleton et al (1988), any empirical study should be grounded on theory. This is because a theory among other roles provides secure grounds for generating hypotheses to be tested in a study. Abraham (1982) and Sellitiz (1959) concur that, a theory is a systematic summary of interrelationships between variables in a conceptual framework. It therefore explains observed events and relationships and predicts the occurrence of as yet unobserved ones on the basis of explanatory principles embodied in the theory. The theory therefore enhances the meaningfulness of research thereby driving it towards validity. A theoretical framework is therefore vital in the understanding of factors that influence or are related to an identified problem. In this study the following theories were used:
2.6.1: Rational choice Theory

This theory posits that criminals rationally and more or less willingly and deliberately choose to commit crime due to the perceived benefit, reward or an exploitable opportunity. They weigh the benefit of the crime against the costs and risks involved before committing it. If cost and risk in the offending were increased and opportunity reduced by putting surveillance measures in place, crime could easily be detected before the act, hence prevented or reduced. The theory is relevant to the study in the sense that the criminals calculate the benefit against the cost of committing a crime, they take time planning, conducting surveillance, and familiarization exercise of the target and the law enforcement agencies in the preparation for the commission of the crime. Infact proponents of the 18th century classical school of criminology held the view that ‘people were masters of their own actions; that they could be differentiated from the animals by their ability to reason and choose between good and evil (CSPO,1999:187). The criminals have chosen crime to be their profession and are determined to commit it and so it is hard to challenge them unless one is well trained and equipped. The Criminals and the potential ones could, therefore be dissuaded and deterred from offending by the swift penal action. Criminals were found either guilty or innocent. This will be possible if surveillance techniques are put in place to enable the law enforcement team to collect enough evidence to warrant arrest and prosecution of the criminals. The theory does not tell about the discreet manner of obtaining information which is the core function of surveillance officers. This necessitates another theory in order to get more strengthening information on the subject.
The Panopticon Model

The panopticon Model is derived from Mitchell Foucault’s panopticon designed by Jeremy Bentham in the mid-19th century. The model was expressed in the purest form of the difference between the old hospital and the new prison. Giddens (1989) explains that panopticon was the name Bentham gave to an ideal prison he designed. The prison was circular in shape with cells built around the outside hedge and an inspection tower at the center. Two windows were built in each cell, one facing the inspection tower and the other one facing the outside.

The aim of the design was to make sure that the prison guards at the inspection tower could see the prisoners all the time. The idea here is that every person is isolated in a small room, where a single person in the central watchtower may observe or keep watch over them all the time. The building would be li around the perimeter, so that the prison guard at the watch tower could see each prisoner. However the prisoners can neither see the fellow inmates nor the prison guard.

Bentham envisioned the same basic concepts for factories, schools, barracks and hospitals. In this study, the police force organization is taken as the tower and the police officers, as the guard who shall make the observation of criminals using surveillance technique. In addition, the police officers would maintain profiles of criminals and store them in a data base for their immediate or future use. It is appreciated that this model did not give a lot of emphasis on observation, which is crucial to surveillance, hence necessitating another model to shed light on the observation skills. The model is also limited in explaining what happens after making observation. This again it not adequate enough to explain the relevance of surveillance training, thus makes it necessary for another model.
The model postulates that the 17th century, doctors gained scientific knowledge with the help of the gaze or by just observing. This entails unbiased observation of patients in hospitals from which they derived specific conclusions. The visible signs with regard to the illness were used to make conclusions. Lydia (1993) states that the observing gaze refrains from intervening, as it is silent and gesture less, hence leaving things as they were.

Foucault (1993) explains that the observing gaze perceives things as they were and by deductive logic made analysis of the operations. He further observed that to be able to listen to the language of the gaze and make meaning of it, one has to acquire experience in observing the gaze. Accordingly, it is hypothesized here that, for intelligence officers to be able to observe and detect criminals, they must be equipped with high quality surveillance skills and tools. According to Lydia (1993), a doctor’s perception is key to making conclusions and un-observant doctor is the worst failure. Likewise, crime detection is a means to its prevention, and an intelligence officer who fails to detect crime is a liability to the police force in particular and the society in general. To see all is to be a good doctor. Likewise, in the field of policing, to detect all crime is to be a good intelligence officer in the sense that the officer would detect crime before the act and take the necessary steps to prevent it.

The gaze model fits into the surveillance technique of crime detection just like a mortise would fit in the tenon joint. This is because, observation is key to the detection of crime and by extension, prevention, of the same. In this case, the law enforcement officers should observe criminals without their knowledge, analyze their behavior and arrive at a conclusion for the next course of action, just like a doctor would with his/her patient. It is appreciated that the Foucauldian doctor only observed the patient and made conclusions about his illness. However, the present doctor does not only make conclusions, but also recommends action to
be taken. Drawing from the foregoing, it is therefore appropriate to say that, just like the
doctor, the surveillance officer does not take action, but recommends appropriate action to be
taken whenever he/she detects crime. Implementation of the recommended action is
preventive in itself and therefore, the Gaze model is both a crime detection and prevention
model. The model was intended to fill the gap, left by the limitations of the two previous
theories and the model, therefore making the study to relate well with the theories presented.
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter focuses on the research design that was used in this study. Kerlinger (1964:275) defines a research design as “the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions and control variance”. A research design guides the research in collecting, analyzing and interpreting observed facts. The chapter covers site description, target population, unit of analysis, sampling procedure, the methods and tools of data collection and data analysis.

3.2. Site description

The study was conducted in Nairobi and more specifically the CID Training school and Headquarters. The CID headquarters happens to be the mainstream of investigation within the police force and thus the training and equipment used by its personnel requires scrutiny so as to evaluate its relevance to the changing crime trends. The two institutions were purposively selected for the reasons that all the police intelligence officers are coordinated by the CID Headquarters, while CID Training school imparts them with skills and techniques of combating crime.

The CID Headquarters is made up of eleven specialized crime detection units, comprising about 400 police officers structured and distributed as follows: A special Crime Prevention Unit, comprising 75 officers whose duty is to carry out action against established criminal gangs; a Serious Crime Unit charged with investigation of criminal activities that have already occurred: 12 officers; a Criminal Intelligence Unit that collects, gathers, carries out surveillance, analyzes and disseminates information to the relevant body for action: 100 officers; an Economic Crime Unit that investigates commercial crimes: 10 officers; Anti
Narcotic Unit responsible for drugs related crimes: 55 officers; Ballistic Unit charged with the examination of firearms related crimes: 10 officers; Scene of Crime Support Unit who deals with collection of forensic evidence clues: 15 officers; Photograph Unit for photographing scenes of serious crimes: 10 officers; Document Examination Unit charged with examination of documents: 8 officers; and Criminal Registrar's Office (Finger Prints unit) for taking and maintaining fingerprint records of previous convictions. Of the 400 CID officers, this study focuses on only 100 members of the CIU who were trained on intelligence and surveillance skills and are actively involved in intelligence gathering using surveillance as one of the techniques.

3.3 Target population

According to Borg and Gall (1983: 241), "a target population refers to all the members of real or hypothetical set of people, events or objects to which we wish to generalize the results of our research". In this research, the target population is made up of 100 Intelligence officers from CID Headquarters, Criminal Intelligence unit (CIU) and 18 trainers at the CID Training school.

3.4. Units of analysis

In this study, the unit of analysis also called the unit of statistical analysis is the adequacy of surveillance training, skills and equipment as a mechanism for detecting crime; while the units of observation are the intelligence officers and trainers. In this case the study sets out to establish the police officers perception of the adequacy of surveillance training, adequacy of the training syllabus; identifying ways of improving intelligence officers training on surveillance and challenges encountered by field officers in intelligence gathering. This was achieved through interviewing of field intelligence officers and trainers at CID Training school.
3.5. Sampling procedure

The city of Nairobi was picked purposively since it hosts both the CID Headquarters and Training School, where the researcher’s target population comprising of 100 intelligence officers and 18 CID Trainers are located. The researcher took the advantage of being an insider to sample the entire intelligence officers and CID Trainers since their numbers were manageable. Since they were all literate, the researcher distributed the questionnaires to each of the 75 intelligence officers who were present in the office to fill and gave them two weeks duration before collection. For the CID Trainers, each of them was interviewed in order to get their views regarding the police officers perception of the adequacy of surveillance training, police syllabus, ways of improving intelligence training on surveillance and the challenges encountered by surveillance officers in their intelligence gathering mission.

3.6. Methods and Data Collection Tools

The study used documentary research and field research. In Documentary research, the researcher identified and reviewed secondary data that could be used to shed light on the perception of police on the adequacy of surveillance training, challenges faced by surveillance officers in their intelligence gathering mission. It involved the reviewing of several intelligence officers’ reports, books, articles, among others, on training of intelligence officers on surveillance and related topics about the study area (Nairobi). This entailed visiting various libraries and resource centers in Nairobi, i.e. the National Intelligence Academy and CID Training School libraries.

Field research, involved interviewing the respondent and informant population with the aim of getting concrete and precise facts about the police officers perception of the adequacy of surveillance training from the horse’s mouth. For interviewing, the data collection tools consisted of a key respondent questionnaire and a structured key informant interview guide.
The structured questionnaires were administered to the intelligence officers; whereas the structured key informant guide was administered to CID Trainers. Each of the instruments contained open and closed-ended questions which gave the respondents a chance to express themselves fully. Responses were gathered from a total of 89 (75.4%) respondents out of 118 as follows: 75 (75%) of the 100 intelligence officer's questionnaires were filled and analyzed, while 11 (11%) were inadequately filled therefore insufficient for analysis. The remaining 14 (14%) of the intelligence officers were on their annual leave, thus could not be reached for their responses. On the part of the CID trainers 14 (78%) out of the 18 were interviewed using key informant guide. Since 4 (22.2%) were on their annual leave, hence could not be accessed for interview purposes.

The questionnaire items were constructed taking into account the pertinent issues raised in the objectives as follows: the police perception of the adequacy of surveillance training, identification of ways through which training of intelligence officers on surveillance can be improved and documenting of challenges encountered by field intelligence officers in their intelligence gathering mission and the research questions.

The interview guide was used to gather data regarding the police perception on the adequacy of surveillance training from the key informants who were drawn from CID Training School and CID Headquarters.

3.7 Data analysis

The study made use of qualitative and quantitative methods to report the findings. The quantitative data helped the researcher to generate descriptive and inferential statistics necessary to make deductions on surveillance as a technique of detecting crime. The qualitative methods helped in filling the gaps and in providing additional information on alternative method of detecting and preventing crime. After a careful review and cleaning of
the collected data, the close-ended questions were coded and entered into a codebook from where they were keyed into a computer using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).

It is then from this stage that descriptive statistics were used to present and interpret the data. The results were captured in form of distribution tables, percentages, as shown in chapter four below.

3.8: Problems encountered at the field

The issue of confidentiality in releasing information affected the researcher so much. In the police department any information concerning management and other relevant operations is considered confidential and is strictly governed by the secret act. Therefore it was difficult to collect any information considered secret.

Being a sensitive area of study, that is closely related to evaluation of performance of the police training colleges, some respondents feared to give relevant information with the speculation of facing disciplinary action incase of any uncontrolled information. There was also a problem on understanding the topic of study at the training school since there was extremely inadequate knowledge on surveillance.
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1: Introduction

This chapter presents the data analysis, interpretation, and discussion of the research findings from the two categories of respondents. The chapter examines categories and tabulates the evidence so as to address the initial objectives of the study. The rest of the chapter is organized as follows: Section 4.2 Presents the demographic characteristics of the sample; and section 4.3 presents the Adequacy of surveillance training.

4.2 Demographics of the sample

Table 4.2.1: Profile of Intelligence Officers’ Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between 25 - 30 years</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 31 - 35 years</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>45.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 36 - 40 years</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 41 - 45 years</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Form Four</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A level</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Diploma</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of service in the Police Force</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 5 years</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 -10 years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 -15 years</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 20 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police Rank</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constable</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>69.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Inspector of Police</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector of Police</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Superintendent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research Data
The findings on the table 4.1 above indicate that a high proportion of the Intelligence Officers (45.3%) were between the age of 36 and 40 years. Overall, 77.3% of the respondents were over 30 years while those aged between 25 and 30 were 22.7%. This cohort also falls in the bracket of the youngest officers while 41-45 represents the oldest officers. The respondents also comprised of individuals who had attained formal training or education (Form four – 52%; A level 25.3%; higher Diploma 8%; and Bachelors Degree – 14.7%). This confirms that recruits as Intelligence officers must have attained form four level of education. A majority of the respondents (52%) had served the police force for between 11 and 15 years while 26.7% reported that they had served for between 6 and 10 years; 14.7% had 1-5 years; and 6.7% had 16-20 years on average the officers had served for more than four years. This suggests that the intelligence officers have the capacity to acquire more skills on surveillance since most of them are young and have attained basic levels of formal education. Finally, in the part of ranking, 69.3% of the Intelligence officers were constables; 14.7% corporals; 10.7% Inspector of Police; 2.7% Chief Inspector of Police; while Superintendent and senior superintendent making 1.3%. The highest proportion fall in the rank of constable, this is the lowest ranking in police and the most important rank for the purposes of this study since it comprises of field officers who fully participate on the actual intelligence gathering unlike the highest, the superintendent who fall in the category of management.
### 4.2.2: Profile of CID Trainers’ Sample

#### Table 4.2: Demographic characteristics of the CID Trainers’ sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between 31 - 35 years</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 36 - 40 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 41 - 45 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Form Four</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A level</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Diploma</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of service in the Police Force</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 - 15 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 18 years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 - 21 years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 - 24 years</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 27 years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 - 36 years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police Rank</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Inspector of Police</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector of Police</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>64.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Commissioner</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research Data
Table 4.2 above presents the demographic characteristics of the sample for CID Trainers. The findings indicate that a majority of the Trainers (71.4%) are aged between 36 and 45 years. The remaining 28.6% are between 31 and 35 years. This skewness of the age distribution of the CID Trainers was attributed to the fact that a majority of them (64.3%) were in the rank of Inspector of Police [rank bestowed to the officers after subsequent promotions based on experience in the police force]. The respondents in this sample had all served in the force for over thirteen years; with a significant proportion (35.7%) having served between 13 and 15 years. This implies that trainers were selected from those officers who had served in the field for some years. The trainers comprised of the following: Inspector of Police 64.3%, Chief Inspector of Police (14.3%), Superintendent (14.3%), and Assistant Commissioner (7.1%). Unlike the field officers, the majority in this category were the inspectors who played the most crucial role of instructing the learners. The college being the police advanced school of learning implies that the Trainers must be drawn from experienced senior officers who have served in various fields and have trained in the respective fields of study. The trainees were asked to give their level of education. Majority 42.9% had attained KCSE certificate, 28.6% had A-level certificate very few were graduates both diplomas and bachelors at 14.3% respectively.
4.3 Adequacy of surveillance trainings

Chart 4.3: Intelligence officers' perception of the adequacy of training

Source: Research Data

An attempt was made by the researcher to find out the perception of Intelligence officers on training. To do this a scale ranging from very adequate to inadequate was constructed and used. The findings of Table 4.3 above indicates that an accumulative majority 53 (71%) of the respondents sample rated the training as being inadequate, while 11 (15%) rated as very inadequate due to insufficient training resources such as equipments and less time allocated to the surveillance course. A few 6 (8%) rated the training adequate and 5 (7 %) very adequate this could due to misunderstanding of the question and lack of knowledge over the training content. It is seams that most of the respondents perceived the training as inadequate because the allocation of six hours on the subject matter could not be sufficient enough to cover the topics comprehensively. Under funding, the incapability to buy new facilities, modern gadgets like projectors, computers, inadequate equipment such as tape recorders and
cameras among others are generally indicators showing that the institution is marred by logistical problems.

**Chart 4.4: Perceptions of the CID officers on the surveillance training**

The chart above presents responses on perceptions of the CID officers about the inadequacy of surveillance training. The majority of the respondents (35%) cited limited facilities as the major inadequacy in the training centre. Inadequate equipments was also cited as the second (30%) limitation facing the training centre. Some respondents selected inadequate time allocated to surveillance course and shortage of qualified instructors at 20% and 15 % respectively. Time equipments and qualified personnel are the major resource in an institution, therefore the training seems to be inadequate.
The chart below presents the police officers perception on the surveillance training. The majority of the respondents (30%) cited limited facilities as the major inadequacy in the training centre. Inadequate equipments were also cited as the second (25%) limitation facing the training centre. Some respondents selected inadequate time allocated to surveillance course and shortage of qualified instructors both at 20% respectively. Time equipments and qualified personnel are the major resource in an institution, therefore the training seams to be inadequate.
Table 4.5: Intelligence officers’ perception of the institutional capacity to offer surveillance Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Not sure</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>n %</td>
<td>n %</td>
<td>n %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is inadequate equipment to train officers</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is inadequate basic facilities required for refresher courses on surveillance</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is insufficient funding from government side towards the training</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is need to include surveillance subject in the police training syllabus in the Kenya Police college</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The six hours time allocation is too short to cover the topics</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research Data

The findings presented in the Table 4.5 indicate the level of perceived capacity of the school to mount surveillance training. The findings indicate that the majority of the Intelligence officers’ 69(92%, cumulative) agree that there is insufficient funding which affects the purchasing power of the institution. It is postulated that all the inadequacies sighted were brought about by this fact hence it is hoped that urgent measures are going to be undertaken...
to improve the situation. Regarding training, a majority of the respondents 69(92%) reported that the six hours allocated for training is not adequate to cover the surveillance topics. They consequently suggested the need to increase the hours from six to ninety in order to cover the training schedule. However 66 (88%) pointed out that the institution is ill-equipped to train surveillance officers effectively. For instance, it was reported that the officers lacked cameras, video cameras, binoculars and computers for training. This limitation has led to inadequate training, directly affecting the quality of learning in the institution. Those who agreed that there were inadequate basic facilities for advanced courses on surveillance were 63 (84%, cumulative) of the total respondents. Finally 60(80%) of the respondents were of the view that the Kenya police college needs to include the subject in the syllabus as a critical component at the CID training school. If the training is perceived inadequate by the trainees themselves then that renders it irrelevant since it will not be full concentrated on.

4.4 Challenges faced by intelligence officers

Table 4.6: Challenges encountered by field intelligence officers’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>% response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The risk of being seen or noticed by the enemy hence jeopardizing the entire operation (N=75)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate funding by the government to the training (N=75)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>93.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate equipment like cameras, binoculars, Tape recorders, phones in the institution (N=75)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>86.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistical problems in the field (N=75)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non implementation of recommendations made and discouragement due to inconsistency in following up of leads by the seniors (N=75)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>85.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of refresher advanced intelligence training (N=75)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncooperative and hostile members of the public (N=75)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance is exhausting mentally and physically (N=75)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research Data
According to the findings from the field, 70(93.3%) of the respondents pointed out that the institution was under funded. This is an inadequacy because funding is the nervous system of any organization that determines the quality of training an institution can offer. In addition to the inadequate funding, 65(86.7%) sighted the inadequate equipment as a key factor in the surveillance mission. Without equipments such as cameras, video cameras, binoculars and tape recorders among others, it could be difficult to carry out successful operation. Furthermore, 66(88%) of the respondents pointed out that after their initial training, there was no other advanced training provided in order to sharpen the officers and update them on the new skills. Lack of it may make them work on a routine kind of job and affect their performance.

It is therefore necessary that refresher courses are offered from time to time in order to re-energize the intelligence officers to work harder and cope with the emerging criminal activities. Another serious challenge faced by the team was the issue of non implementation of the recommendations made by the officers. 64 (85.3%) of respondents were of the view that the senior officers fail to act promptly to the recommendations from the field therefore discouraging the field officers. This is a serious hindrance which requires immediate intervention since it can impact negatively on the organization. 60(80%) of the respondents pointed out logistical problems such as transportation which they said were responsible for the ineffectiveness of the surveillance operations. However, 54(72%) were of the view that the intelligence officers risk being noticed by criminals when conducting covert surveillance. If this happens, it could jeopardize the operation and endanger the lives of the officers. Therefore, proper training and facilitation should be done to avoid this kind of danger. In addition to this, 45(60%) of the respondents were of the view that uncooperative and hostile members of the public had contributed to the challenges faced by the field intelligence officers. This happens when the public notice the presence of the under cover officers and expose them, thereby interfering with their operation. Finally 50 (66.7%) of the respondents
said that surveillance was a very involving job which leads to both physical and mental exhaustion.

**Suggestions for improvement in training**

The researcher sought to know if there were any improvements desired in the police force. Table 4.7 below presents the suggestions from the police officers on the training of the Intelligence officers:

**Table 4.7: Respondents’ Suggestions on the training of intelligence officers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggestions</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Review of syllabus to include surveillance training</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is need for qualified surveillance trainers</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is need to increase hours allocation from six hours to ninety hours</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government should provide sufficient funding for effective and smooth running of the institution</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There should be refresher advanced training for field officers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is need for frequent senior officers management seminars</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government need to equip the facility adequately</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Author*

The researcher asked whether there was need to improve surveillance training. Seventeen percent suggested the need to review the KPC syllabus to include surveillance training, while twenty two percent of the respondents pointed out that quality training calls for qualified and well trained instructors. Twenty percent of them opined that there was need to increase hours allocated to surveillance training from six to ninety in order to cover the topics comprehensively. Five percent of the respondents pointed out that adequate funding is a
necessity therefore suggesting that the government should allocate substantial amounts of money to the institution to enable it run effectively and smoothly. In addition, ten percent of the respondents suggested the need for advanced training which will go a long way in sharpening the intelligence officers and updating them on the changing trends of criminal activities. Eighteen percent of the respondents highlighted their discouragement as a result of delayed feedback from intelligence officers. They therefore suggested frequent management seminars for intelligence officers. Eighteen percent of the respondents pointed out the need for the government to provide adequate training facilities. Eighteen percent of the respondents suggested provision of equipment by the government to enhance the adequacy of the training.

Chart 4.8: Trainers suggestions on how to improve the surveillance training.

The chart above shows the responses on suggestions to improve surveillance training in the training college. The trainers were of the view that the syllabus should be reviewed (30%). The majority of the respondents feel that the government should provide more funding for the surveillance training as indicated by 45% of the respondents. Other suggestions given were additions of more training hours (10%), Provisions of enough training facilities (10%) and
management seminars 5%. The recommendations given are relevant for the improvements of surveillance training because the major challenges found out from the study were inadequate resources, inadequate funds and enough time to be allocated to the surveillance course.
CHAPTER FIVE: FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of major findings, conclusions, and recommendations. The study sought to find out the police officers’ perception of the adequacy of surveillance training; document challenges faced by the surveillance officers in the performance of their duties and improve the surveillance training within Nairobi province.

5.2 Summary of Key Findings

From the study, the following key findings were identified:

1. It was established that the majority of the respondents (35%) cited limited facilities as the major inadequacy in the training centre. Inadequate equipments was also cited as the second (30%) limitation facing the training centre. Some respondents selected inadequate time allocated to surveillance course and shortage of qualified instructors at 20% and 15 % respectively. Time equipments and qualified personnel are the major resources in an institution, therefore the training seems to be inadequate.

2. According to the study the training institutions are under funded as pointed out by 93% of the respondents. Training institutions also do not have adequate equipments that are needed for the efficient training as indicated by 86% of the respondents.

3. The study found out that the respondents also comprised of individuals who had attained formal training or education (Form four – 52%; A level 25.3%; higher Diploma 8%; and Bachelors Degree – 14.7%). This confirms the empirical evidence that recruits as Intelligence officers must have attained form four level of education. A majority of the respondents (52%) had served the police force for between 11 and 15 years while 26.7% reported that they had served for between 6 and 10 years; 14.7% had 1 – 5 years; and 6.7% had 16 – 20 years
4. From the study findings the trainers were of the view that the syllabus should be reviewed (30%). The majority of the respondents feel that the government should provide more funding for the surveillance training as indicated by 45% of the respondents.

5. Other suggestions given were additions of more training hours (10%), Provisions of enough training facilities (10%) and management seminars 5%.

6. The study also found out the relevance for the improvements of surveillance training because the major challenges found out from the study were inadequate resources, inadequate funds and enough time to be allocated to the surveillance course.

7. The study found out that the majority (70.67%) of the respondents rated training as inadequate and another 93% cited time allocated as inadequate.

8. It was established that the major challenges of the surveillance training are:
   - Inadequate funds
   - Insufficient time allocated to the course.
   - Inadequate equipment
   - Lack of skilled trainers.

5.3 Conclusion

The inadequacies associated with surveillance training, coupled with constraints and challenges highlighted above have impacted negatively on the quality of training making the graduates of this institution to perform under the standards making it difficult to do well in detecting and by extension reducing crime. It also emerged that inadequate training equipment has impacted on the quality training, thus affecting the efficiency of the intelligence officers.
There is need for the government to allocate a substantial budget to the training of intelligence officers so that the institution may take full responsibility of training intelligence personnel. It also emerged that in their performance of their duties, surveillance officers seem to undergo strenuous experiences and perseverance. Senior officers therefore need to motivate them so that morale may be sustained. Finally, the respondents were near unanimous that should be included in the KPC syllabus so as to provide a stepping stone for the teaching of the same at the CID training school. The time allocated in terms of hours should be increased to at least ninety hours (90) so as to be able to cover the course comprehensively.

Any curriculum that is relevant need to be equipped in order to make it successful. Equipping a curriculum means ensuring that the resources needed for the design, development and implementation of the curriculum are sufficiently provided for. The surveillance training is very importing because it imparts knowledge of combating crime in the country. With the experienced and equipped criminals the security personnel also need to be properly trained and equipped so as to counter the criminals, therefore, need for surveillance training.

5.4 Recommendations

The major recommendations deriving from the study are as follows:

1. In the light of challenges facing the surveillance training, the police department should adequately be given the resources and be empowered enough to control and manage the surveillance training for proper and efficient dissemination of skills.

2. The government should allocate enough funds to the training of the surveillance officers so that the institutions may take full responsibilities in training the intelligence personnel efficiently and effectively.
3. The government should provide resources for training more qualified instructors in order to enhance quality training in the institutions.

4. The surveillance course should be included in the Kenya police training college syllabus as one of the foundation subjects and be specialized in the CID training school curriculum to equip the officers with modern skills and techniques of detecting and preventing crime.

5. The time allocated to the course should be extended to at least ninety hours in order to cover the course comprehensively in CID training college.

5.5 Areas for further research

Since the study was limited to intelligence officers in Nairobi, there is a need to carry out an extensive study covering all the Police stations in the country so as to have a comprehensive report on the adequacy of Surveillance training and challenges faced by Intelligence Officers in detection and prevention of crime. Such a study will help in future police work in detection and prevention of criminal activities.
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APPENDIX I: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR INDIVIDUAL POLICE OFFICERS

My name is Joshua Chelal Cheptoo, a police officer and a postgraduate student of Sociology at the University of Nairobi. I am doing a study on the police officers perception of the adequacy of surveillance training within Nairobi area. The information you give will be treated in strict confidence and will only be used to advice policy makers on the appropriate measures to be taken in order to improve the training and to come up with solutions to the problems encountered by intelligence officers in their gathering mission. I would therefore appreciate if you could spare some time for an interview.

Section A: Background Information

1. Name (optional)__________________________________________
2. Age (in calendar years)____________________________________
3. Level of education________________________________________
4. Police rank_____________________________________________
5. Number of years worked in the police force__________________
6. How long did your initial police training take?_______________
7. Which of the following fields have you been trained on while in the police force?
   a. Surveillance
   b. Prevention of corruption act.
   c. Criminal law
   d. Evidence act
   e. The penal code
8. Field of specialization in your work

Section B: Police officers perception of the adequacy of surveillance training

9) In your view how would you rate the newly introduced surveillance technique in regard to training?
   a) Very adequate
   b) Adequate
   c) Very inadequate
   d) Inadequate

10. How long does the training take?

11. Is surveillance among the subjects taught in Kenya Police College?
   a) YES
   b) NO
   Please explain

12. Do you think it is important to introduce it in the Kenya police training syllabus?

49
13 ) Applying to the key provided, indicate your extent of agreement or disagreement to the following aspects on police perception on surveillance training. Tick in the boxes provided.

**Strongly agree  4 = Agree  3=Not sure 2= disagree 1= strongly disagree**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is a belief that police lack equipment to carry out surveillance mission.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police lack basic facilities required in order to carry out refresher courses on surveillance</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police lack funds to train without the sponsor of foreign countries.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is need to introduce the subject in the police training syllabus in the Kenya police college</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The one month course often offered every year is too short to cover the surveillance topics</td>
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<tr>
<td>The government has not taken the training seriously to the extent of allocating funds to it.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Its existence lies in the hands of foreign friendly countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Police officers suspect it to be a technique intended to work against them.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is the best modern training required in order to reduce crime.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. How many times have you trained in the subject?---------------------------------------------

_____________________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________

15. How long did it take?-----------------------------------------------------------------------

_____________________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________

50
16. Was the duration enough to cover all the topics given in the programme?

YES

NO

If NO give reasons why and suggest the approximate duration required to cover the surveillance training topics.

17. In your view do you think surveillance training is adequately managed the institutions concerned?

YES

NO

If NO give reasons why it is not adequate.

18. What are the problems encountered by intelligence officers in their intelligence gathering mission?
19. Do you think there is a need for any improvement in the way the intelligence officers are trained?

   a. YES

   b. NO

20. If yes (in 19a above), please explain why?

   ________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________

(b). Please explain how this can be done, detailing the requirements in terms of finance, facilities, personnel, etc

   ________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________________________
(c). Suggest the kind of improvements you would like to see made

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

(d). If no (in 19 (b) above), please explain why

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

53
21. What recommendations would you make to policy makers with regard to the intelligence officers surveillance training in Nairobi. For each of the recommendation you make, please explain how this would improve the surveillance training.
My name is Joshua Chelal Cheptoo, a police officer and a postgraduate student of Sociology at the University of Nairobi. I am doing a study on the police officers perception of the adequacy of surveillance training within Nairobi area. The information you give will be treated in strict confidence and will only be used to advice policy makers on the appropriate measures to be taken to improve the training and to come up with solutions to the problems encountered by intelligence officers in their intelligence gathering mission. I would therefore appreciate if you could spare some time for an interview.

Section A: Background Information

1. Police rank_____________________________________________________
2. Age___________________________________________________________
3. Level of education_______________________________________________
4. Time/year joined police force_____________________________________
5. Number of years worked in the police force_________________________
6. Name the various fields on which you have trained._____________________
7. How long have you been training surveillance officers in this institution?
8. Have you undergone surveillance training course?_____________________
9. Who funds the surveillance training conducted in your institution?_________
10. How long do such courses take?

11. How many times are the courses conducted in a calendar year?

12. Comment on the police officers perception of the adequacy of the surveillance training being conducted to intelligence officers in your institution.

13. Are there surveillance equipment in your institution to be used in enhancing learning?

14. What facilities do you as an institution provide to boost the training?

15. Are there refresher courses organized for the graduates after finishing their training? Please explain.
16. Do you think there is a need for any improvement in the way the intelligence officers are trained?

a) YES

b) NO

17. If yes in 16 a) above, please explain why?

b) Please explain how this can be done, detailing the requirements in terms of finance, facilities and personnel, etc.

c) Suggest the kind of improvements you would like to see made.

d) If NO (in 16 above), please explain why.

18. What recommendations would you make to police decision makers especially on the surveillance training of intelligence officers?