

**INFLUENCE OF *NYUMBA KUMI* INITIATIVE ON NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY IN
KAPTEMBWO WARD, NAKURU TOWN, KENYA**

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DECLARATION

I declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented in any other university/institution for consideration of any certification. This research project has been complemented by referenced sources duly acknowledged. Where text, data (including spoken words), graphics, pictures or tables have been borrowed from other sources, including the internet, these are specifically accredited and references cited using current APA system and in accordance with anti-plagiarism regulations.

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DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my family (Sylvia Odhiambo, Brandon Odhiambo, Barbra Achieng, Djo Mpoyi and Martin Acholla), relatives, colleagues and friends.

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I would like to thank the Almighty God for giving me power and courage to start and finish this work. I would also like to thank the following people for their valuable inspiration: My Supervisor, Dr. George Evans Owino for his enthusiasm, constant encouragement, support, inspiration and guidance from the beginning of this work until the end. Without his incessant assistance, this work would never have been completed; the residents, Chiefs, Head of National Taskforce on Community Policing and Officer Commanding Stations (OCSs) of Kaptembwo ward who participated by giving responses to my questionnaires and interview items; National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) and the entire staff of Kenyatta University; my good friend Mr. Obumba Ogutu (mentor); Mr. Paul Kinyanjui (Deputy County Commissioner, Jomvu); Mr. Hassan Noor (Deputy County Commissioner, Transmara); Mr. Peter Kuta (Security Research Consultant, American Embassy) and my entire classmates who relentlessly gave me the necessary and incessant support in compiling this project.

ABSTRACT

Nyumba kumi Initiative NKI has attracted attention as a good strategy to enhance the security of the citizens and their respective neighborhoods in the country. The government of Kenya has constantly emphasized on the need to adopt *Nyumba kumi* as an initiative of CP so as to aid enhance the security status of the neighborhoods in the country to help ameliorate the numerous criminal activities being committed incessantly in the country. Despite the emphasis on the need to embrace NKI, crimes such as robbery, murder, terrorism and inter ethnic clashes among others were still heating at an all-time high thereby denying citizens in Kenya and Kaptembwo in particular, safer and secure environment to dwell in. However, the influence of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward had never been known since its introduction 5 years ago. This study therefore, intended to document this knowledge gap. This study was guided by Social Disorganization Theory. This study also adopted convergent parallel mixed method research design where the researcher collected both quantitative and qualitative data at the same time. Survey questionnaires were used to collect information from 156 residents of Kaptembwo Ward already embracing *Nyumba kumi* Initiative. Three Focus Group Discussions FGDs were used to collect information from participants between 6 and 8 community members (men, women and youth) of Kaptembwo ward in Nakuru Town while interview schedules were used to collect information from the head of police station, the chief and the head of National Taskforce on Community Policing in Kaptembwo Ward. A sample of 156 residents was drawn through purposive sampling from a study population of 112,937 residents. Purposive sampling was used to identify the head of police station OCS, the chief and the head of National Taskforce on Community Policing in Kaptembwo Ward. To ensure validity of the instruments, the research instruments were given to the research supervisor to evaluate their content validity. Piloting of questionnaires was done in Rhonda Ward, Nakuru. Cronbach's alpha was used to test reliability of the questionnaires that were used in the study and a correlation coefficient of at least 0.812 was considered acceptable. Data entry was conducted using SPSS software. The quantitative data obtained from the survey questionnaires was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean, pie charts, frequency tables, percentages, Paired Sample T-Test as well as Pearson's Correlation Coefficient while the qualitative data obtained from focus group discussions was analyzed through constant comparison and content analysis. The results obtained from Kaptembwo ward showed that NKI actually had an influence on neighborhood security as well as in reducing prevalent crimes. It had numerous challenges not limited to poor remuneration, lack of awareness of NKI, inadequate financial resources, corruption, legal ambiguity, legal complication and finally legal complication among others. The possible solutions to the challenges included good remuneration of officials, awareness campaigns of NKI, more financial resources, discharge from duty those engaging in corruption, more severe punishment and finally addressing legal ambiguity among others.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AP	Administration Police
CBP	Community-Based Policing
CoK	Constitution of Kenya, 2010
CP	Community Policing
DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigation
EM	Estate Meetings
KDF	Kenya Defense Forces
KP	Kenya Police
KPF	Kenya Police Force
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Information
NCOPBAR	National Crime Observatory Project Bi – Annual Report
NK	<i>Nyumba kumi</i>
NKI	<i>Nyumba kumi</i> Initiative
NM	Neighborhood meetings
NRP	Neighborhood Residents-Police Meetings
NS	Neighborhood Security
NTCP	National Taskforce on Community Policing
PP	Police Patrols
PTN	Peace Tree Network
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SSR	Security Sector Reform
USA	United States of America

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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Community - a group of people dwelling in the same location or having a particular characteristic in common (Farlex, 2003). In this study community shall refer to individuals or persons who share characteristics or traits regardless of their geographic location or degree of their interaction when conducting, doing or performing common services

Community policing - refers to the system of deploying police officers to particular areas so that they become a braised with the local people so as to help them solve their problems (Farlex, 2003). In this study, it shall refer to a situation where the police and the community work together to solve fear of crime and social disorders existing in the community.

Crime - an act or omission that forms an offense, which infringes the law and the state, can institute a punishment for it (Farlex, 2003). In this study, crime shall refer to an act or omission that contravene the penal code of a state and is punishable by law.

Neighborhood security - refers government intrusions that are cheap for example trash collection could have a significant influence on how people feel safe in any given neighborhood (Farlex, 2003). In this study, it refers to a situation where neighborhood is kept free from crimes and social disorders.

Nyumba kumi Initiative - it is an initiative of institutionalizing community policing at the level of households or any other groupings. The houses can be in a residential court, in an estate, gated communities, block of houses, streets, manyattas, bullas, market centers and villages (4th Draft Guidelines on Community Policing, 30th March, 2015). In this study, same meaning will apply.

Police - refer to agents or agencies, usually of the executive empowered or having powers of enforcing the law bestowed in them (Farlex, 2003). In this study, means APs or KPs, and includes officers from the DCI and reservists (National Police Service Act 11A of 2011).

Police officer - means an Administration Police officer or a Kenya Police Officer, and includes officers of the Directorate of Criminal Investigations and reservists (National Police Service Act 11A of 2011). In this study, the same meaning applies.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Neighborhood security is a situation where a neighborhood is kept free from crimes and social disorders (McCarthy & Weisberg, 2012). Crime in its simplest way is just anything that is deviance in nature and infringes the criminal law. It may also be an act or an omission classified by a state as a felony or a misdemeanor (Conaghan & Cane, 2013). Sociologists have tried to explain why crimes are committed and have given their conclusions as being; poverty, unemployment, poor lighting, lack of education, drugs and substance abuse, poor parenting, school drop outs among others (Reamer, 2013). The sociologists went ahead to find the effects of these crimes and found that they have serious effects to people. For example, crimes lead to destruction of property, body injuries, and loss of lives, displacements, psychological trauma, and fear and among others (Reamer, 2013). It is because of the aforementioned reasons that security programs such as Community Policing (CP) and *Nyumba kumi* (NK) as an initiative of community policing were adopted to ameliorate such effects in a bid to enhance neighborhood security. The year 1970s marked the breaking point where important ideologies as to advantages that would ensue when police would work in unison with the community took center stage (Brogden & Nijhar, 2015).

Globally, an innovative project in San Diego-United States of America (USA) specifically accepted this promising theme by motivating line officers to find and address problems in the community (Brogden & Nijhar, 2015). Community-Based Policing (CBP) is a strategy of policing that utilizes various stakeholders like the civil societies, police and the communities with an aim of developing solutions to address crimes and security concerns (Brogden & Nijhar, 2015). CBP increases cooperation with the police, peoples' trust in the police, community and citizens and develops capacity of the stakeholder for Security Sector Reform (SSR). The history of CBP is drawn back to have started one and half a century ago in London during the London Metropolitan Police District formation. CBP was started by Sir Robert Peel, who was the pioneer chief of the new Metropolitan Police after the British Parliament formulated it with the hope that it would help in addressing the ever rising crime levels. The crimes were attributed to poverty, radical political groups, non-supervised juveniles, alcoholism among others in and around the capital city through creating a new police force (Dennis, 2009). The police force was required to

cooperate with the community through sharing of information, having vast knowledge of the neighborhoods as well as having informants within and among communities to help in reducing criminal activities that was hitting at an all-time high in London. CBP was then embraced by England and United States in the late 18th Century and early 19th Century (Walker, 2014). The duo designed a new technique of CBP that they called “team policing” in the 1970s that documented that before introduction of CPB, techniques of police patrol and social climate become secluded from the community making it difficult to fight crime. Wilson & Kelling (2012) by extension outlines that team policing continued to apportion a neighborhood to groups of police officers who were to learn everything about their deployment areas including members to that neighborhood and security challenges they experienced among others. This strategy was actually experimented in various parts of the United States of America and was found to have borne fruits in many places as California, in the early and mid-1990s. Naude (2009) outlined that the upshots were that the partnership between the police and the community through working in unison greatly resolved and prevented community crimes and social disorders.

In Africa, NKI started as an initiative of institutionalizing community policing at the level of households or any other groupings. The houses can be in a residential court, in an estate, gated communities, and blocks of houses, streets, manyattas, bullas, market centers and villages. The purpose of this initiative was to bring together people in groups defined by pursuit of common ideals, physical location and felt needs so as ensure a safe, sustainable and prosperous neighborhood. It has been practiced since time in memorial. Its origin is in Africa and has been widely practiced in Rwanda and Tanzania, all of which have been successful. In 1961, Tanzania gained her independence and decided to set up Ujamaa villages, expounded by President Julius Nyerere as ‘a voluntary association of people who agree of their own free volition to work and live together for their own common good such that no one would interfere with that arrangement. The villages knowingly stayed small to guarantee the participation of all (Reid, 2016). Decisions were made twice a week that followed communal meals. Self-governance at grassroots level become the norm of the day and their ultimate success with the upsurge of several state settlements establishing on similar land. In fact, the system was implemented as part of the communist system of government that placed the general population into “communes” called the Ujamaa Villages through which they were administered (Casey, 2010).

In Rwanda, the concept, known in Kinyarwanda as *imidugudu*, is a village organization that is slightly larger than the “*Nyumba kumi*” has targeted women, men as partners in ensuring there is peace, and security within the villages and that every member of the village must know at least ten neighbors (Mironko, 2013). The *Nyumba kumi* initiative has acted as a deterrent against crimes including terrorism, which has in the recent times increased globally. The *Nyumba kumi* initiative strives to strengthen county engagement in preventing and responding to peace and security through community outreach and other awareness raising efforts (Mironko, 2013).

In Kenya, NKI began long time ago although it was not recognized as such. The (former) provincial administration structure recognized the role played by *village elders*, at the lowest level of the governance pyramid. The village elders, locally referred to as *Miji Kumi*, were the government’s ears and eyes on the ground, literally. They worked in cahoots with the chiefs through updating them in various crimes that took place in such neighborhoods. The policy was however introduced officially 5 years ago when Kenya was in the verge of constantly being faced by a variety of terror attacks, that includes the most traumatic Westgate attack that claimed the lives of not less than 67 people and leaving several others injured on September 21, 2013. Gunmen from Al Shabaab militant attacked the mall, shooting innocent shoppers for four days. It was astonishing that the terrorists had been living amongst us all the time they were planning the attacks and even by extension shopping in same markets but their fatal intentions were never known (Government of Kenya, 2014).

The Kenyan government initiated the ‘*Nyumba kumi*’ (Kiswahili word that meant 10 household) or which local leaders termed “JUA JIRANI YAKO” is plainly means, know your neighbor. It was required that houses be grouped between ten and fifty then one leader is determined to be in charge of the group. The main purpose was to be able to maintain security by ensuring that members of that group were known, their visitors, the work they do, their children among others. NKI was also supposed to be provide solutions to community problems such as control school dropout, control of drug sales, theft, domestic violence, and locally made alcohol and many others. In October 2014, the state embarked on strengthening CP through the inception of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative, in which neighborhood members were supposed to know not less than 10 of their neighbors. At the time, the government needed security chiefs to make sure the policing initiative was implemented to improve security in villages and Wards. The structure would make sure that the current village structure under a village elder would be reorganized to

ten units with a clear and proper leadership system for the security of all the households (Government of Kenya, 2015).

In Nakuru, the level of crimes has been high as it has always been among the counties experiencing fastest growth in the country (Kenya Law Reports, 2011). Before and during the 2007/2008 post-election for example, Nakuru was one of the most affected counties in terms of crime rates, loss of lives, destruction of property as well as displacement of people. However, there has been a significant reduction in the level of crime since 2009. Such crimes included carjacking, highway crime, and mugging. Statistics shows that reported cases ameliorated to 2,200 in 2010 from 4,426 in 2009 and have fallen to below 1,200 presently (Ahenda, 2012). The local chiefs and administrators in Nakuru County have been in many instances encouraged and asked by the National Taskforce on Community Policing (NTCP) to ensure residents embrace more community policing based initiatives, and more recently the '*Nyumba kumi*' initiative in order to boost security. In Kaptembwo Ward, many Wards and village neighborhoods have begun embracing NKI from the time it was initiated not less than a year ago. The various neighborhoods have had high-level cooperation with the police as well as the NTCP.

From the above discussion, it is noted that *Nyumba kumi* is an initiative that is being practiced in East Africa, Kenya included. Many crimes have however continued to trouble Kenyans, denying them safer and secure environments to dwell in. People have lost their lives, property stolen or destroyed, people displaced among others thus has necessitated the emphasis on the need to embrace NKI in an attempt to ameliorate the various crimes being incessantly committed in the country and also Kaptembwo in particular. This study therefore, purposed to determine whether *Nyumba kumi* Initiative has been influential on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward since its introduction 5 years ago.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

NKI was introduced in Kenya in the year 2014 and officially launched by the Government in 2015 after it attracted attention as a good strategy to improve public security and safety, which had increasingly become a concern to many Kenyans. The government of Kenya had constantly emphasized the need to adopt *Nyumba kumi* as an initiative of community policing so as to aid enhance the security status of the neighborhoods in the country. However, since its inception, crimes have continued to trouble Kenyans. Hardly a day passes without disturbing cases of

crimes and threats to security being reported in the media. Many lives have been lost, property destroyed and many people displaced due to armed robbery, battery, assaults, inter-ethnic clashes, and terrorism among others. According to National Crime Observatory Project Bi-Annual Report (2014), Nakuru and Kaptembwo in particular, had registered high number of criminal activities in the past with the most prevalent crimes being; armed robbery, theft, break-ins and murder. As a measure to curb these crimes and insecurity, the county government of Nakuru had been in many instances encouraged to embrace more of community policing initiatives such as *nyumba kumi*. However, the influence of *nyumba kumi initiative* on neighborhood security had never been known. This study therefore, intended to document this knowledge gap.

1.3 Broad Objective

To determine the influence of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward, Nakuru Town, Kenya

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine the influence of NKI five years before and five years after its introduction in Kaptembwo Ward.
- ii. To investigate the influence of selected NKI indicators on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward.
- iii. To investigate the challenges facing NKI in enhancing security status of Kaptembwo Ward.
- iv. To find out the possible solutions of mitigating the challenges facing NKI in enhancing security status of Kaptembwo Ward.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What is the influence of NKI five years before and five years after its introduction in Kaptembwo Ward?
- ii. How is the influence of selected NKI indicators on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward?
- iii. What are the challenges facing NKI in enhancing security status of Kaptembwo Ward?
- iv. What are the possible solutions for mitigating the challenges facing NKI in enhancing the security status of Kaptembwo Ward?

1.5 Rationale and Significance of the Study

The study was conducted in order to find out the Influence of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward. The findings from this research could be useful source of information to County government of Nakuru since they might help know whether *Nyumba kumi* Initiative that was introduced to reduce and prevent crimes in the neighbourhood settings has actually been effective on enhancing neighbourhood security in Kaptembwo Ward. It could also be useful source of information in that it could help educate the residents on how best to practice *nyumba kumi* Initiative to help ameliorate incessant crimes in their neighbourhood. It could again help show the police best ways of interacting with the public in a bid to boost public trust in the police. The research findings are also useful source of information for researchers and development practitioners who need to conduct further research on the same topic in other towns.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study was carried out in Kaptembwo Ward, Nakuru Town. The field of study was because it was one of the Wards in Nakuru that was experiencing high levels of criminal activities being committed constantly (National Crime Observatory Project Bi-Annual Report, 2014). The respondents comprised the head of police station, the chief, and the head of National Taskforce on Community Policing (NTCP) as well as 156 residents already embracing NKI all in Kaptembwo Ward. Other factors that contributed to the influence on neighborhood security other than *Nyumba kumi* Initiative were not studied.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the literature related to *Nyumba kumi* initiative and security, Frequency of Crimes and *Nyumba kumi* Initiative, influenc of *Nyumba kumi* Indicators, challenges facing *Nyumba kumi* initiative, possible solutions to the challenges as well as summary and conclusion on the key points and gaps. It also discusses theoretical and conceptual frameworks that were used to guide this study.

2.2 *Nyumba kumi* Initiative and Security

Nyumba kumi is an initiative of institutionalizing community policing at the level of households or any other groupings. It was purposed to bring together the local community in a pursuit of common ideals that include sustainable, safe, and prosperous neighborhood. The concept of *Nyumba kumi* community policing was borrowed from Tanzania where it had been successful for decades. *Nyumba kumi* Initiative was supposed to strengthen community policing to curb the criminal activities occurring at the neighborhood and village level. Estates, and houses are supposed to be divided into a cluster of ten units in which the residents of a given cluster are required to know each and every person in the cluster, what they do, who they live with, who visits them, when they live and come back to their houses among others. The members of the cluster are required to conduct meetings after certain periods. They are also supposed to cooperate and coordinate with the police whenever they have a suspect amidst them to ensure secure and safer environment to dwell in. Their leaders are also to work in unison with the local communities and civil society to come up with local solutions to safety and security issues (Diane, 2014).

This helped the Government of Tanzania know a variety of security issues for example, the immigration and the police were able to become acquainted on every person in the country including any foreigner, the hotel he or she was, rented houses, property owned as well as any person who moved in and out of those villages. In fact, no foreigner was to rent a house in Tanzania, inhabit any hotel, or arrive at any village without the police and the Immigration having knowledge about it in 24 hours. They were also to keep clear records of such kind of people. Community policing has since become the new police officers orthodoxy; it is the only form of policing and the best one at present available for any person with the desire to improve

police management, operations, or relations with the community or public (Eck and Rosenbaum, 2009).

Nyumba kumi was purposed to allow the community and the police to work in unison to solve disorders, crime, and safety challenges. It is to make security and safety a shared responsibility by stressing on police-community relationships through aiming at security needs in each community. Communities and public safety agencies should start to make their communities to combat potential bio-terrorist or terrorist through creation of NK awareness as an initiative of CP since there have been lessons learned from several community policing models that can be effectively borrowed for better implementation (Government of Kenya, 2014).

It was noted from the works in this section that different the authors had adversely mentioned various programs that *Nyumba kumi* was supposed to entail. For example, members of a given cluster, conducting meetings within the clusters, electing cluster leaders, cooperate and coordinate with the police among others. What they had not said was whether *Nyumba kumi* Initiative could be influential in addressing the menace of crime at the neighborhood level in absence of those programs since the programs might not necessarily be accepted not by all. This study therefore intended to fill this knowledge gap in that regard.

2.3 Frequency of Crimes and *Nyumba kumi* Initiative

In October 2014, the state embarked on strengthening CP through the inception of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative, in which neighborhood members were supposed to know not less than 10 of their neighbors. At the time, the government needed security chiefs to make sure the policing initiative was implemented to improve security in villages and Wards. The system would ensure that the current village structure under a village elder would be reorganized to ten units with a clear leadership structure for the security of the households concerned (Kiprono, 2014). The Government of Kenya started emphasizing on the need to practice NKI as a method of preventing criminal activities that began hitting at an all-time high such as terrorism by the Al Shabaab, inter ethnic clashes, cattle rustling among others. In fact, the forth president of Kenya, said on the 12 of December 2014, during Jamhuri day celebrations that,

The enemies propelling threats of insecurity to the Kenyan people are not out of the Kenyan borders but rather they are living within and amongst us. That the public is quite aware of them and are afraid of coming out in public to expose them, therefore, it is our

collective responsibility to coordinate and work in cahoots with the government to curb, ameliorate and if possible bring to a halt the menace of crime. Therefore, we beseech you to get into small groups of ten households to aid the government in fighting the enemies. Security commence with you...security commence with me” Government of Kenya, 2014.

Since then, the government has been publicizing the need to embrace NKI as a more recent measure in curbing criminal activities happening at the neighborhood level. For example, the forth Bill on *Nyumba kumi* Initiative has been drafted. Organizations such as the National Taskforce on Community Policing (NTCP) have been emphasizing on the need to embrace more of NKI. In fact, NTCP has established several branches in the country such as in Nakuru, Nairobi, Narok, and Mombasa among others to help create awareness and oversee the enforcement of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative at the neighborhood level.

It was clearly seen from the works in this section that different authors had dealt critically with the time people started becoming aware of *Nyumba kumi*. The government has tried to emphasize on the need to embrace *Nyumba kumi* Initiative. However, they had not shown us whether people were welcoming the idea of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative or not. This study therefore intended to fill this knowledge gap.

2.4 Influence of *Nyumba kumi* Indicators

According to National Taskforce on Community Policing (NTCP), 2016, crime levels have reduced by between 30 and 40 percent countrywide because of the ‘*Nyumba kumi*’ initiative that encourages members of the public to play an active role in fighting insecurity within their neighborhoods. Members of 210,000 clusters they have created have been effective in pre-empting prevalent crimes. Each cluster is composed of people who live in the same locality. NTCP posits that Kenyans should be very much in support of the *Nyumba kumi* initiative because it assists with identifying criminals in their midst and alerting law enforcers.

Through the clusters, citizens are able to identify and raise their main challenges, including street lighting to the law enforcement agencies for proper steps to be undertaken. Although the provision of security is the mandate of the state security organs, citizens have the obligation to proactively root out criminals in their neighborhoods. The law enforcement agencies cannot succeed maintaining security without involvement of the public. The taskforce has established over 17 national policing agencies to identify and address security challenges in their area of

operations as a way of reaching out to various stakeholders in the management of security (NTCP, 2016).

The task force has also embarked on community policing in several institutions, including universities and women's groups to assist in creating awareness of the *Nyumba kumi* Initiative. The Initiative is very important and was initiated by the government with the primary objective of promoting safety and security through enhanced positive and pro-active partnerships between government policing agencies, residents and other stakeholders. It will continue to seek to engage citizens who reside in a common area to form clusters or associations where matters and concerns of security are commonly shared and addressed (NTCP, 2016).

2.5 Challenges facing *Nyumba kumi* Initiative

The ambitious *Nyumba kumi* plan in which people should know at least ten of their neighbors emphasizes how censoriously the government look at security. It brings to the people the role to safeguard their own safety and security by knowing and understanding little things about their neighbors. Based on the reality that development is in the hands of decentralized governments, security remains what could describe the achievement of the national government. It could show that the government recognizes the fact that it cannot manage the huge security task on its own. Certainly, CP has not met the expected standards hence a reconsideration of the policy (Mwanje, 2014).

The concept being heavily borrowed from Tanzania needs so much thinking. In Tanzania, it worked successfully because of the socialism policy or Ujamaa and for them, the African saying "I am because we are, and because we are so I am" is greatly illustrated. Communities grow a natural and innate interest for each other and hence become a catalyst to other issues like security. For Kenya, everything is quite the opposite hence may be prone to fail. There are many factors that come to mind about its practicability in Kenya (Ruteere, & Pommerolle, 2014). One could argue that since the taxpayers grants revenue to the government, it's her responsibility to see to the fact that her citizens are kept safe from insecurity through employing both security agents and proper technology. This argument often fails to take into consideration the fact that resources are always scarce and limited and that everyone has the prime concern of their safety and should cooperate with government to ensure security both at institutional and personal endeavor. When one decides to hide or not expose a security issue to appropriate officers, they silently agree to be a target of insecurity in one way or another.

According to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Reports, 2012, there were 75,733 insecurity cases reported in 2012. In the same year, 16,388 of ammunition and firearms were retrieved and submitted to police. Police ratio to human population dynamics is also telling. The data available is not precise to Kenya, though. The ratio of police to that of citizens in the entire Africa is approximately half of the same in Europe and North America, with rates of 180 per 100,000 compared to 346 and 325 respectively according to a report of UNODC, 2009. It gets more fascinating in Kenya, where there are struggling and understaffed police force that lack proper training, have poor equipment and general ineptitude. Corruption is endemic in the sector. While the police are poorly remunerated and live in terrible conditions, this does not really fully elucidate why they keep taking kickbacks every now and then. It does not mean that if they happen to be well remunerated then they will ultimately abstain from taking the bribes. Even the highly paid people in government are not exempt from corruption.

Many people who are directly engaged in this important endeavor have constantly been misunderstanding this noble course to be an opportunity of getting monetary values as opposed to voluntary engagement for their own good. In fact, they expect to be remunerated for the work done, meetings attended, credit cards used and transport allowances among others. They even threaten that failure by the government to facilitate them in the aforementioned aspects would force them to withdraw their services and ultimately abandon the initiative. This evidently threatens the life of the initiative (Mkubwa, 2014).

The Initiative also faces intimidations from planned illegitimate cliques like Mungiki who intimidate volunteers. Other challenges include fear of victimization and suspicion. For instance, in Isiolo County it is almost impossible to establish the *Nyumba kumi* Initiative since many residents are nomads thus move from one place to another in search of water and pasture for their livestock hence very hard for them to inhabit one place. Murang'a County has about 4,940 clusters under the initiative while Nyeri County has about 4,744 clusters. However, the Initiative has immensely improved security with very least cases of wrongdoings reported in the two counties. The members have also been able to combat traditional illicit brews in the counties, which have colonized people in the two counties. People leading in this community policing have also been able to advance relationship between the police and them due to good coordination (Mkubwa, 2014).

It was clearly seen from the works in this section that different authors had mentioned some of the challenges facing Kenya for example, poor technology, and police living in deplorable conditions among others as issues likely to affect proper implementation of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative. However, they had not shown us whether the initiative could still be influential despite the aforementioned challenges it could be facing. This study therefore intended to fill this knowledge gap.

2.6 Possible Solutions to NKI Challenge

Kenya was in the verge of constantly being faced by a variety of terror attacks, that includes the most traumatic Westgate attack that claimed the lives of not less than 67 people and leaving several others injured on September 21, 2013. Gunmen from Al Shabaab militant attacked the mall, shooting innocent shoppers for four days. It was astonishing that the terrorists had been living amongst us all the time while planning the attacks and even by extension shopping in same markets but their fatal intentions were never known. This reason led the Government of Kenya to introduce NK. The residents were supposed to know one another, the work they do, their children, their visitors among others. Members of *Nyumba kumi* were also supposed to provide solutions to local community problems like theft, control of drug sales, control school dropout, domestic violence and locally made alcohol among others (NCOPBAR, 2014).

Peace Tree Network (PTN) through its work of upholding peace and tranquility had realized that several places such as Mombasa, Nakuru, Nairobi, Nyeri and Murang'a had started implementing *Nyumba kumi* by apprehending people in the community whom they believed were in the wrong and detaining them in their respective homes. Many community volunteers have been given training to create awareness on this essential concept at the grass root. Participants were representatives from PTN volunteers, the religious leaders, some of the already elected *Nyumba kumi* leaders at grass root level and representatives from police. (Peace Tree Network, 2015).

It could be clearly seen from the works in this section that different authors had critically dealt with the mandates of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative as well as the trainings that have been conducted to people in different regions in the country. However, what they had not shown us is whether *Nyumba kumi* Initiative could still be influential without the intervention of the trainings. This study therefore intended to fill this knowledge gap.

2.7 Summary and Conclusion

From the literature reviewed above, it is quite evident that various scholars have talked about the *nyumba kumi* initiative and security, frequency of crimes, influence on prevalent crimes, challenges and positive solutions. It is also clear that there were various gaps that they left unanswered which have been fulfilled when the study was completed; firstly, the different the authors had adversely mentioned various programs that *Nyumba kumi* was supposed to entail. For example, members of a given cluster, conducting meetings within the clusters, electing cluster leaders, cooperate and coordinate with the police among others. What they had not told was whether *Nyumba kumi* Initiative could be influential in addressing the menace of crime at the neighborhood level in absence of those programs since the programs might not necessarily be accepted not by all. This study has actually filled this knowledge gap as it has been established that indeed NKI can work in absence of such programs.

Secondly, different authors had dealt critically with the time people started becoming aware of *Nyumba kumi*. The government has tried to emphasize on the need to embrace *Nyumba kumi* Initiative. However, they had not shown us whether people were welcoming the idea of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative or not. This study has filled this knowledge gap since it has been noted that in all the focus group, most if not all of the people representing the residents had welcomed the idea.

Thirdly, different authors had mentioned some of the challenges facing Kenya for example, poor technology, and police living in deplorable conditions among others as issues likely to affect proper implementation of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative. However, they had not shown us whether the initiative could still be influential despite the aforementioned challenges it could be facing. This study has also established that indeed there are numerous challenges facing the *nyumba kumi* initiative. It was however evident that the overall outcome was that it still worked never the less. This knowledge gap was therefore filled.

Finally, different authors had critically dealt with the mandates of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative as well as the trainings that have been conducted to people in different regions in the country. However, what they had not shown us is whether *Nyumba kumi* Initiative could still be effective without the intervention of the trainings. This study established that there were many interventions that needed to be incorporated together, training being key part of it. It was mandatory that training be done efficiently and effectively. It was indeed a matter of basic premise hence the gap was filled.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

Social Disorganization Theory

Social disorganization theory is a very essential school of thought developed by the Chicago School by Shaw and McKay (1942). It directly links crime rates that are low to ecological characteristics of the neighborhood where youths from disadvantaged or poor neighborhoods were main participants in a subculture that approved of the behavior of delinquency so that criminality or criminal traits were acquired or obtained in cultural and social settings through interaction process. They posit a principle that a place such as one's residential location matters in influencing the behavior of an individual. That coupled with individual characteristics like age, gender, and race, are likely to shape and direct a person in either becoming involved in an illegal activity or not (Kubrin and Weitzer, 2009).

Ecological factors have been in many occasions linked to elevated levels of high crime in most disadvantaged communities. In facts, factors such as single-parent homes, high levels of unemployment, high levels of school dropout, deteriorating infrastructures among others have been the main causatives. The theory is not intended to actually apply to all types of criminal activities, but rather to crimes of the streets at the neighborhood level. The theory has some limitations since it has never been used in providing explanations to issues such as deviant behavior that occur outside the setups of the neighborhood, corporate crimes and even by extension subsequent organized crimes as outlined in a journal article by Weitzer (2013).

However, Simpson (2013) recommends that formal institutions and organizations like the police, churches, and schools should act as surrogates to the families and play a very critical role in the socialization and prevention of delinquent behavior. This should be through inculcation of morality and elimination of moral decadents while at the same time offer the young people with alternatives to crime or deviant behavior. The reason why this theory by Shaw and McKay (1942) had been chosen was because it broadly explained crime in urban set ups thus made it relevant in understanding neighborhood security in low-income area of Kaptembwo where this study was majorly conducted.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

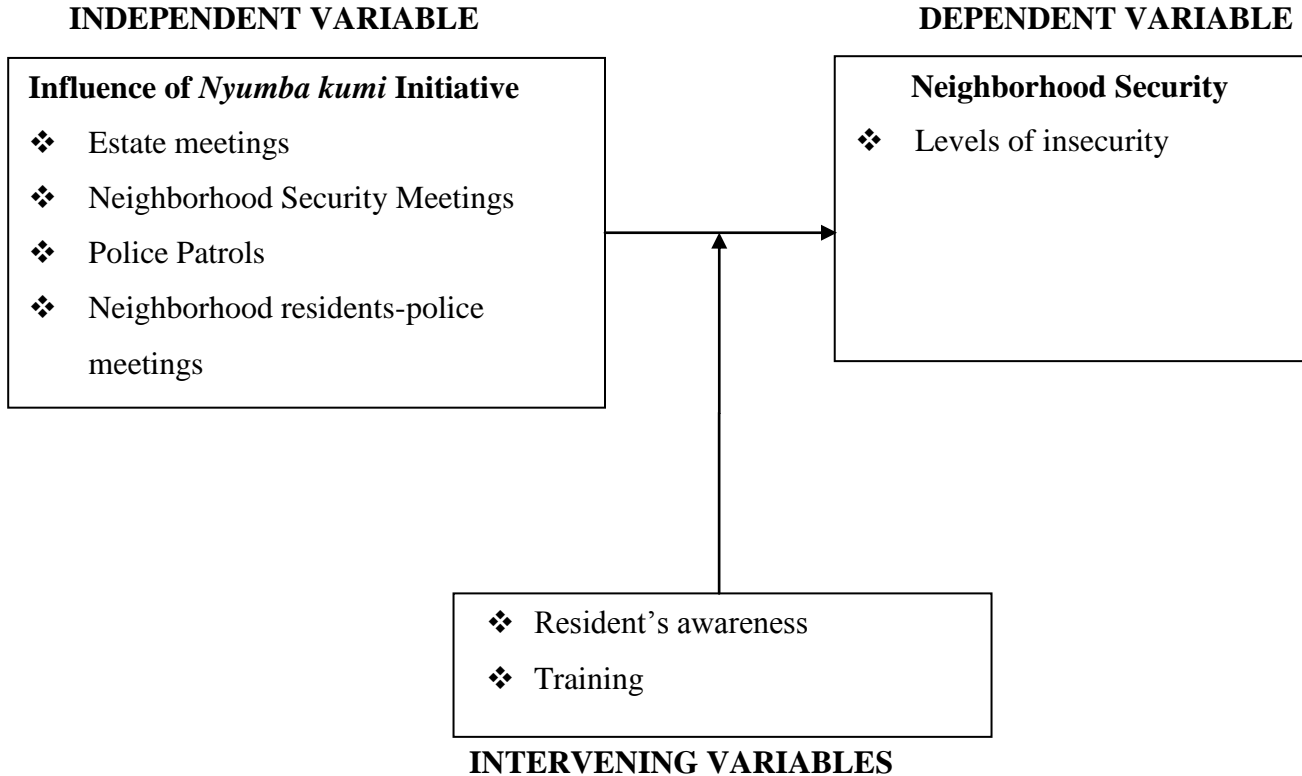


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework showing the interaction of the variables of study

In the above conceptual framework, *Nyumba kumi* Initiative was the independent variable that was being evaluated if it had an influence or not on the dependent variable which was in this case neighborhood security. *Nyumba kumi* Initiative had some indicators, which were used to measure if it exists. In this case such indicators included; estate meetings, neighborhood security meetings, police patrols and neighborhood residents-police meetings. For *Nyumba kumi* Initiative to have an influence on neighborhood security, there were some variables that if present would influence that. Such variables were called intervening variables and in this case included resident's awareness and training. The intervening variable of resident's awareness was controlled by ensuring that the study was only done with those who were aware of NKI while training was controlled by ensuring that only those who were had been trained at one time on NKI took part in the study.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the research design, study area, population of the study, sampling procedure and sample size, data collection instrument, data collection procedure, data analysis, ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

The study used convergent parallel mixed method research design. This involves collecting both qualitative and quantitative data simultaneously. In this approach, a researcher collected both quantitative and qualitative data, analyzed them separately, and compared the results to see if the findings confirm or disconfirm each other. In this study, quantitative data was collected using survey questionnaires while qualitative data was collected using interview schedules and focus group discussion guide. Quantitative data was first analyzed using statistical methods, then qualitative data analyzed using thematic approach, and finally the two types of findings compared research (Creswell, 2007). The researcher preferred survey questionnaire because it enables the researcher to conduct a one-time interaction with the respondents and it is easy to analyze and has tangible empirical evidence. The researcher also preferred interview method because it elicits more in-depth information and the researcher is able to obtain more clarification on questions not easily understood.

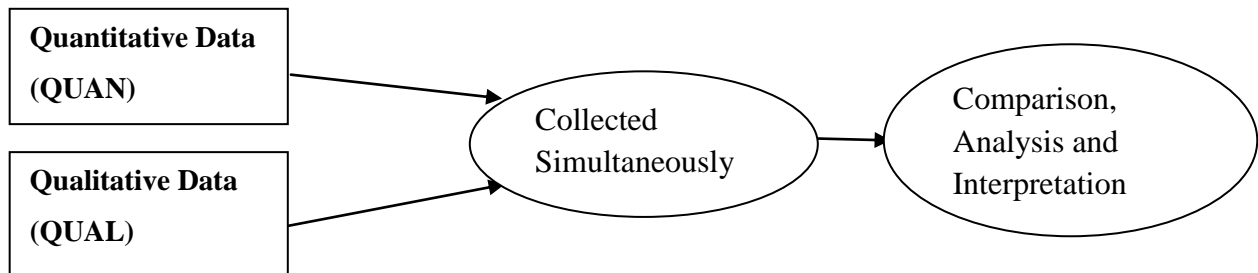


Figure 2: Convergent Parallel Mixed Method Research Design

3.3 Study Area

Kaptembwo Ward is in Nakuru Town that is located 154 km North-West of Nairobi and is the fourth largest urban center in Kenya. It is situated at an altitude of 1850m above the sea level and located on 0017S36004E. Nakuru has an area of 290 km² of which 44km² are covered by Lake Nakuru. It is 139 km from Nairobi and 579 km from Mombasa. It is the epitome of Nakuru County in Kenya and former capital of the great Rift Valley Province. It has 307,990 people

making it the biggest urban center in the Kenyan mid-west with Eldoret in Uasin Gishu following closely behind.

This study was conducted in Kaptembwo, Nakuru. The field of study was selected because it was one of the Wards in Nakuru that was experiencing high levels of criminal activities being committed constantly (National Crime Observatory Project Bi-Annual Report, 2014).

3.4 Population of the Study

The study population was the residents who are above 18 years of age of Kaptembwo Ward. The population of Kaptembwo Ward was 112,937 (IEBC, 2012). The study population also comprised the head of police station, the chief, and the head of National Taskforce on Community Policing (NTCP).

3.5 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

The study adopted purposive sampling. From a study population of 112,937, a sample size was drawn using Nassiuma's formulae (Nassiuma, 2000) which provides for the calculation of a sample from a parent population more than 10,000:

$$n = \frac{NC^2}{C^2 + (N - 1) e^2}$$

Where: n = Sample size,
 N = Population,
 C = Coefficient of variation,
 e = Standard error.

C=25% is acceptable according to Nassiuma (2000), e = 0.02 and N= 112,937

$$n = \frac{112,937 \times 0.25^2}{0.25^2 + (112,937 - 1) 0.02^2}$$

$$n = \frac{7058.56}{45.24}$$

$$n = 156.02$$

n = 156 respondents

Thus, the sample size is 156 respondents

The study used purposive sampling to get the required sample size of 156 (only those residents who had knowledge of what *Nyumba kumi* entails). This was done through identifying the chief of Kaptembwo Ward who in turn provided those residents that took part in the study. Purposive sampling was also used to get the head of police station, the chief and the head of the National Taskforce on Community Policing in Kaptembwo Ward.

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

The study used questionnaires and semi structured interview schedules and focus group discussion guide to collect data.

The questionnaires were researcher-administered. The questionnaire was structured (standard) to determine the influence of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward. The questionnaire sample is as attached in Appendix I.

Semi structured interviews were used in this study to collect information. Specifically, interview schedule was used to collect qualitative data from the head of police station, the chief and the head of the National Taskforce on Community Policing in Kaptembwo Ward. The researcher made appointments with these respondents and conducted the interviews in their various offices. The interview schedule sample is as attached as Appendix II.

Three focus group discussions were conducted with the number of participants between 6 and 8 community members of Kaptembwo ward in Nakuru Town. This ensured gender equality and equity in the responses that were given. It also captured a variety of perceptions across all age groups making the findings even more reliable. The first focus group was held with men above 35 years, the second one held by women above 35 years while the third one was held by the youth between 18 and 34 years. The discussants were selected purposively (those who had knowledge of what *Nyumba kumi* entailed) by the chief. (This guide was subjected to change in relation to findings from the survey). The researcher made appointments with these respondents and conducted the discussions in an area that was convenient for them. Discussions were tape-

recorded with the permission of the respondents. The focus group discussion guide sample is as attached in Appendix III.

3.6.1 Validity

To ensure internal, construct and content validity of the research instrument, the research instruments were given to the research proposal supervisors and experts in the Department of Security and Correction Science for expert judgement and thereafter corrections were made as necessary. This was by checking the instrument items against the study objectives. The use of real-life settings and ensuring the sample was representative of the population of study improved external validity. Data source triangulation was also ensured by purposively selecting different people for the discussions. Triangulation enriched the case study and ensured shortcomings of using only one method of data collection. Validity ensured research outcomes truly reflected the phenomenon the study was trying to measure (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2007).

3.6.2 Reliability

Pilot testing tested reliability of the questionnaire and internal consistency gauged. To test the internal consistency of the items listed on the questionnaire, the researcher used the Cronbach alpha coefficient. Cronbach's alpha is a statistic coefficient (a value between 0 and 1) that is used to rate the reliability of an instrument. The questionnaire were pilot tested at Rhonda Ward in Nakuru Town, Nakuru County. The ward neighbors the study ward hence has similar characteristics as Kaptembwo. Sixteen questionnaires were given to the residents at Rhonda Ward. After getting the results, the data set were split into two and a score for participants calculated from each half of the scale. Cronbach alpha value of 0.812 was considered acceptable thereby indicating reliability. If a scale is very reliable, respondents get same scores on either half of the scale such that, the correlation of the two halves is very high. Reliability denotes the degree to which findings can be reproduced by another researcher (Kothari, 2008).

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

An introductory letter was obtained from Kenyatta University that assisted in obtaining a research permit from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation before starting the research process. The researcher visited the County Commissioner's offices in Nakuru Town and informed them of the intention to collect data. The researcher proceeded to identify the chief in Kaptembwo Ward who in turn assisted the researcher in identifying the

residents who provided the researcher with the required information. Questionnaires were then taken to the participants in their homes where the researcher introduced the participants to the purpose of the research and obtained their consent to participate in the study. The researcher after concluding quantitative data collection through survey questionnaire embarked on collection of qualitative data through focus group discussions. The head of police station, the chief and the head of the National Taskforce on Community Policing in Kaptembwo Ward were also interviewed for more in depth information that was used to explain in a detailed manner, the results found from quantitative phase. The interviews were recorded with the permission from the participants. The recordings were transcribed and then analyzed.

3.8 Data Analysis

Data collected were processed, coded and analyzed based on the research objectives. Descriptive statistics were analyzed with the help of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 20). Descriptive statistics involving the use of frequencies and percentages helped bring out the basic features of the data. Objective one and two were analyzed using Paired Sample T-Test and Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) respectively. The data gathered from the focus group discussions and interviews were analyzed through thematic content analysis. This being the analysis of themes and concepts of the research topic and the results presented. Qualitative data were used to explain in a detailed manner, the results obtained from quantitative phase.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The researcher ensured that the research authorization permit was obtained from NACOSTI. The researcher ensured that the participants were fully informed about the research procedure and gave their consent to participate in the research before data collection took place. The researcher ensured that the participants were fully informed about the research procedure. The researcher assured the respondents that the information collected would be used for academic purposes only. The researcher also ensured that the participants felt free to withdraw from participation in the study without fear of being penalized.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the data collected through the administered questionnaires as well as interviews and further discusses the findings. The researcher began by doing the quantitative analysis. Four independent variables that were being evaluated if they had been influential in neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward were analyzed. These include; Estate Meetings (EM), Neighborhood meetings Security (NM), Police Patrols (PP) and Neighborhood Residents-Police Meetings (NRP). The influence of NKI in Neighborhood Security (ENS) was determined by paired sample T-test and Pearson's Correlation Coefficient (r).

First, the influence of NKI five years before and five years after its introduction was determined by paired sample T-test. Secondly, to understand how each indicator used to measure influence of NKI enhanced neighborhood security, each indicator was correlated with the dependent variable (Neighborhood security) in Kaptembwo Ward. Thirdly, the researcher found the average mean for all the indicators and named it Influence of NKI (INKI), this was correlated with the dependent variable (ENS) in and the results discussed and lastly, Influence of NKI (INKI) was finally correlated with the dependent variable (ENS) in Kaptembwo ward i.e. a general analysis.

The second phase of the research involved qualitative data analysis. This involved analysis of qualitative data was collected from head of police station, the chief and the head of the National Taskforce on Community Policing in Kaptembwo Ward. The data gathered from the survey was entered and analyzed using SPSS software while the data from the interviews were analyzed using constant comparison and thematic content analysis.

4.2 Response Rates of the Respondents

The study had an anticipated sample size of 156 respondents. The researcher however, managed to have 142 questionnaires validly completed by the residents. The response rate of the residents was 91% thus excellent while the non-response rate was only 9%. The data is as shown in the Table 1.

Table 1: Residents' Response Rate

Response Rate	Frequency	Percentage
Response	142	91
Non – response	14	9
Total	156	100

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This section presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents in terms of their gender, age, marital status and educational background.

4.3.1 Distribution of the respondents by Gender

The analysis of gender distribution of the respondents shows that the number of male respondents was 104, which forms 73.5% whilst that of female respondents was 38, which forms 26.5% of the total number of respondents. This means that there was high number of male respondents than their female counterparts. This means that the majority of men tend to engage more in security issues compared to their female counterparts in Kaptembwo Ward. The data is as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of the Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	104	73.5
Female	38	26.5
Total	142	100

4.3.2 Distribution of the Respondents by Age

After the study, it was found that 20.1% of the respondents were between 18- 30 years 38.4% were between 31-40 years, 27.8% were between 41-50 years and 13.7% above 50 years. From the study it can be inferred that majority of the respondents were between 31-40 years. This means that those who engage in the initiative are elderly people. By extension, the youths in the ward are not actively engaged in the initiative as it is supposed to be. The information is as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Distribution of the Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-30	29	20.1
31-40	55	38.4
41-50	39	27.8
50 and above	19	13.7
Total	142	100

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

After the study, it was found that 25.4% (36 respondents) were single, 45.1% (64 respondents) were married, 13.4% (19 respondents) were separated, and 6% (9 respondents) were divorced while 10.2% (14 respondents) were widowed. This has an implication that the majority of the residents are married thus take active part more than others with various marital status. The information is as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	36	25.4
Married	64	45.1
Separated	19	13.4
Divorced	9	6.0
Widowed	14	10.2
Total	142	100

4.3.4 Distribution of Respondents by Educational Background

The respondents who had no formal schooling were 9.9% (14 respondents), those who reached primary school levels were 26.4% (37 respondents), those who had secondary level were 34.9% (50 respondents), those who had post-secondary levels were 13.7% (19 respondents) while those who attained university level were 15.1% (22 respondents). This has an implication that the majority may not be able to make informed decisions on matters of security due to their low academic abilities in Kaptembwo ward. The distribution is as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Background

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
No formal schooling	14	9.9
Primary school	37	26.4
Secondary school	50	34.9
Post-secondary	19	13.7
University	22	15.1
Total	142	100

4.4 Awareness of NKI

When respondents were asked whether they were aware of NKI, the following were the response.

4.4.1 Respondents Awareness of NKI

When asked whether they were aware of revised traffic regulations, 87% (124 respondents) agreed that they were indeed aware while only 13% (18 respondents) contended this. The information is as shown in the Figure 4.

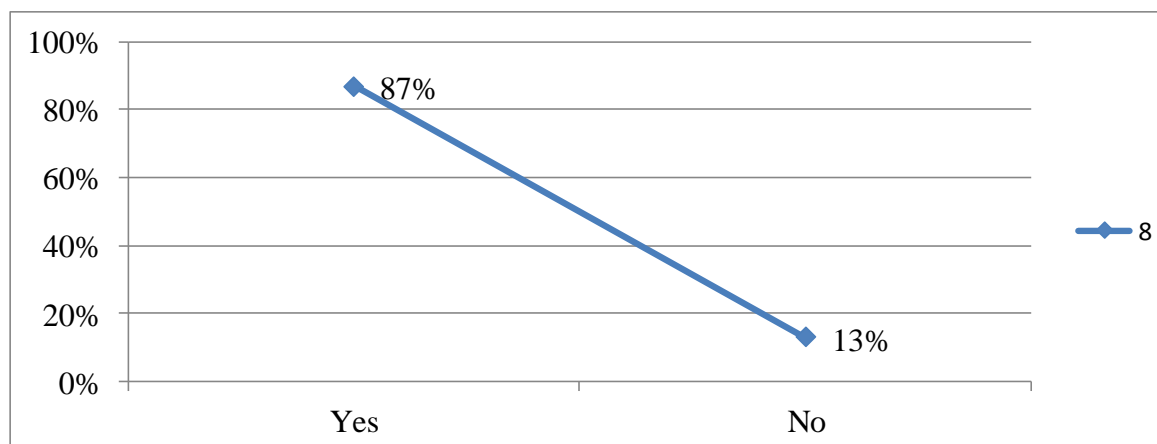


Figure 3: Awareness of NKI

4.5 Level of Satisfaction with the with the neighborhood security of Kaptembwo Ward

Only 4.12, 6.3% of the respondents said that they were very unsatisfied with the neighborhood security in Kaptembwo ward. 6.3% were for neither, 46.1% (where the majority falls) were satisfied while, 41.2% were very satisfied. It can be deduced therefore that the majority were

either satisfied or very satisfied with the neighborhood security in Kaptembwo ward. The information is as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: *Satisfaction of with the neighborhood security of Kaptembwo Ward*

Level of Satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
Unsatisfied	9	6.3
Neither	9	6.3
Satisfied	65	46.1
Very satisfied	59	41.2
Total	142	100

4.6 Period of practicing NKI

After the study, it was found that 9.9% of the respondents had practiced NKI for less than 1 year. 6% had practiced it for one year, 61.3% for 2 years, 7% for 3 years, and 11.6% for 5 years while 4.2% had done it for more than 4 years. It can therefore be eluded that the majority of the respondents had practiced NKI for 2 years. The information is as shown in Figure 5.

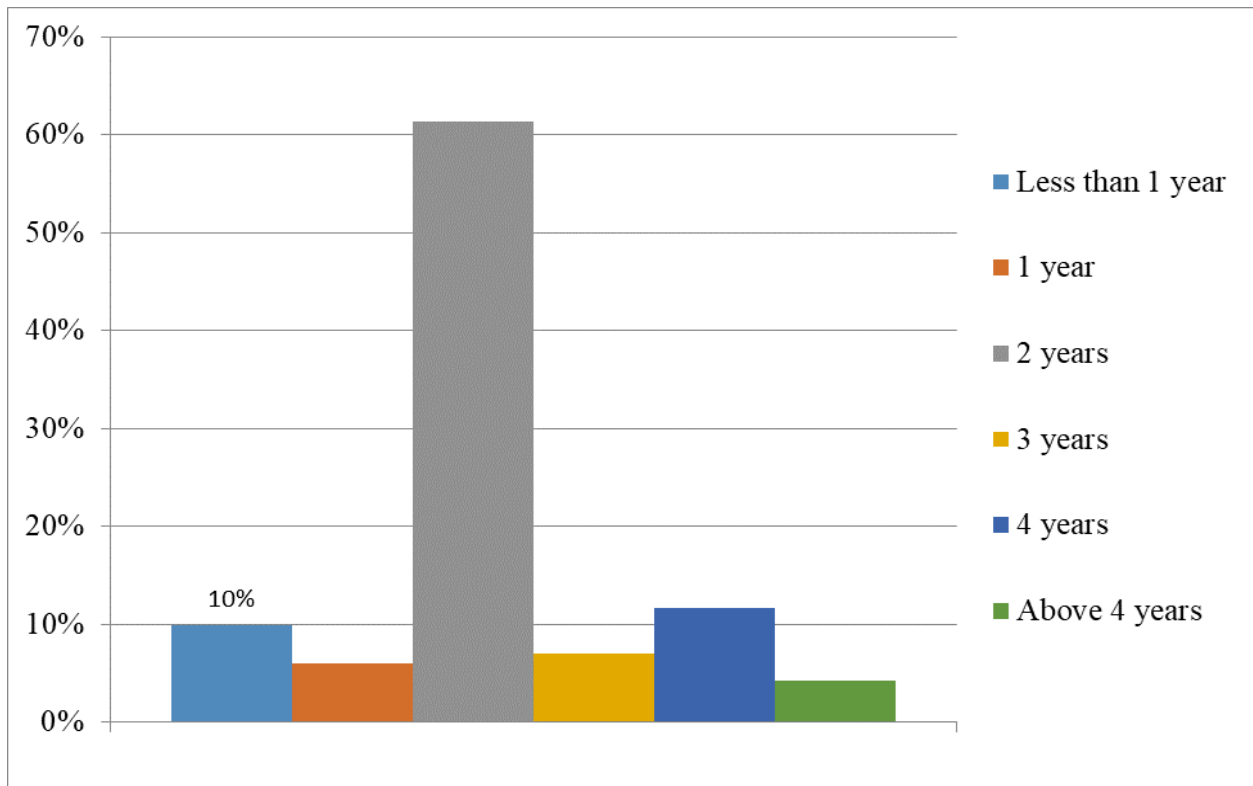


Figure 4: Period of practicing NKI

4.7 Frequency of occurrence of crimes before and after the introduction of NKI

Tables 7 and 8 show the results of frequency of occurrence of crimes before and after the introduction of NKI. The results are as follows;

4.7.1 Frequency of crimes before introduction of NKI

When asked to rate the frequency of crimes before introduction of NKI, 10.9% of the respondents said that the frequency was low, 5.6% said that it was just the same while 83.5% said that the frequency was higher. It can therefore be concluded that the majority said that the frequency of crimes was high before the introduction of NKI in Kaptembwo ward. The information is as seen in Table 7.

Table 7: *Frequency of crimes before introduction of NKI*

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Low	15	10.9
Same	8	5.6
Higher	119	83.5
Total	142	100.0

4.7.2 Respondents Perception of frequency of crimes after introduction of NKI

After the study, it was found that 77.1% of the respondents said that the frequency has been low after the introduction of NKI in Kaptembwo ward, 9.2% said that it was just the same whilst 13.7% said that the frequency was high. It can therefore be deduced that the majority said that the frequency of crimes was low after the introduction of NKI in Kaptembwo ward. The information is as shown in Table 8.

Table 8: *Frequency of crimes after introduction of NKI*

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Low	109	77.1
Same	13	9.2
Higher	20	13.7
Total	142	100.0

4.8 Analysis of Objective One and Two

4.8.1 Objective One: To examine the influence of NKI five years before and five years after its introduction in Kaptembwo Ward.

In this section, the Average Influence of NKI Five Years After (AVINKIA) its introduction and the Average Influence of NKI Five Years Before (AVINKIB) its introduction was compared. Results are given in Table 9.

Table 9: *Influence of NKI five years before and five years after its introduction*

		Paired Samples t-test					T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Paired Differences							
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Mean	Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	AVINKIA – AVINKIB	.36483	.85162	.12758	.16234	.67195	3.6750	36	.008

Table 9 gives the analysis of the influence of NKI (INKI) five years before and five years after its introduction in Kaptembwo Ward. When Average Influence of NKI Five Years After (AVINKIA) its introduction and the Average Influence of NKI Five Years Before (AVINKIB) its introduction were compared, it was found that there was a statistically significant influence of NKI after its introduction in Kaptembwo Ward. A P-values of .008 was produced which is less than .05. The results can also be confirmed by the value of $t=3.6750$ obtained in the analysis which does not fall between the upper (.67195) and the lower limit (.16234). Therefore, it can be concluded that NKI have had an influence five years after its introduction in Kaptembwo Ward. This can also be confirmed by results in the above question in Tables 7 and 8.

In the three focus groups, it was noted that actually *Nyumba kumi* initiative had greatly reduced crimes. Just as noted in Kaptembwo, the respondents said generally that they organized themselves according to the estates in which they reside. A good example is where one speaker said that,

“I here, we have communicated to all landlords. They are the chairs of nyumba kumi initiatives in their own plots. It has assisted us a great deal since people are able to share with them about the problems facing them such as insecurity and have subsequently found solutions to the same.”

“Since the burn of neighborhood security meetings, nyumba kumi initiative has assisted us a great deal in preventing crimes at estate levels. I would say that the reduction in crime is not as a result of community policing in totality but as a result of just an aspect of it which is nyumba kumi.”

It was also noted that there was an agreement cutting across all the four areas as to whether *nyumba kumi* initiative is effective in reducing criminal activities. All the focus group respondents in all the areas agreed in that regards that *nyumba kumi* initiative effectively reduced crimes.

4.8.2 Objective Two: To investigate the influence of selected NKI indicators on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward.

In this section, the effectiveness of each NKI indicator on neighborhood security was determined. Results are given in Table 10.

Table 10: *Correlation of influence of Estate Meetings (EM) with Neighborhood Security (NS) in Kaptembwo Ward*

Area of Residence	Influence of Estate Meetings (EM)	Neighborhood Security (NS)	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Kaptembwo Ward			.386*	.048

** - Means significant at 5% level*

Table10 presents the analysis of the influence of estate meetings (EM) on the dependent variable i.e. neighborhood security (NS) in Kaptembwo Ward and the results discussed below.

There was significant influence of estate meetings on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward. This is because it had Pearson Correlation Coefficients of .386 with a P-value of .048 that was less than .05 hence significant. The coefficient (r) was a weak positive correlation, which

means that an increase in estate meetings leads to significant increase in enhancement of neighborhood security (NS).

Table 11: *Correlation of influence of Neighborhood meeting (NM) with Neighborhood Security (ENS) in Kaptembwo Ward*

Area of Residence	Influence of Neighborhood meeting (NM)	Neighborhood Security (NS)	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Kaptembwo Ward			.574*	.002

* - *Means significant at 5% level*

Table 11 presents the analysis of the influence of Neighborhood meeting (NM) on the dependent variable i.e. neighborhood security (NS) in Kaptembwo Ward and the results discussed below.

There was significant influence of neighborhood meetings on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward. This is because it had Pearson Correlation Coefficients of .574 with a P-value of .002 that was less than .05 hence significant. The coefficient (r) was a strong positive correlation, which means that an increase in estate meetings leads to high increase in enhancement of neighborhood security (NS). The following statements corroborates the values obtained above.

When asked whether they hold neighborhood meetings and if it is effective, these were some of the responds given;

One respondent from Kaptembwo said,

“Yes! We normally conduct neighborhood security meetings. In our respective nyumba kumi initiatives, we normally meet once after every 3 months to discuss as landlords about the security as well as other issues affecting our tenants. The landlords are normally the chairmen of community policing and nyumba kumi initiatives. When we meet, every chairman brings forth issues in their respective estates. We discuss and come up with amicable solutions. Most of the times, if there are issues to do with security, we involve the police through our committee. As landlords, we have also

another committee. The work is normally very enormous and involving but again, if you weigh the pros and cons, you are encouraged to continue with it.”

“Mr. Researcher, we normally hold these neighborhood meetings not that quite often but at least to some extent. Once in three months, we have a session as members of a neighborhood and discuss issues amongst ourselves. We normally call the chief to spearhead the meetings and it has actually yielded many fruits. I think it is a good aspect of community policing that should be embraced. In our case, we most often than not, discuss security as the key subject affecting our people and we often get pragmatic solutions to them.”

Table 12: Correlation of influence of police patrols (PP) with Neighborhood Security (ENS) in Kaptembwo Ward

Area of Residence	Influence of Police Patrols (PP)	Neighborhood Security (NS)	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Kaptembwo Ward			.748*	.000

* - Means significant at 5% level

Table12 presents the analysis of the influence of police patrols (PP) on the dependent variable i.e. neighborhood security (NS) in Kaptembwo Ward and the results discussed below.

There was significant influence of police patrols on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward. This is because it had Pearson Correlation Coefficients of .748 with a P-value of .000 that was less than .05 hence significant. The coefficient (r) was a very strong positive correlation, which means that an increase in police patrols leads to very high increase in enhancement of neighborhood security (NS). The values above are corroborated by the qualitative data below:

When asked regarding the frequency of police patrol and whether it was effective in enhancing neighborhood security, all the focus group respondents said that the level of police patrols were high and intense in their respective areas. Two speakers said,

“The police normally begin their patrols (Kaptembwo) from 8pm in the night. They are everywhere. In fact, they are normally very strict that you are forced to carry your identification cards (IDs) whenever you walk. Otherwise, you will have to respond to tough questions, which you were not prepared for. For me, I think it has helped us here a lot. As somebody said earlier, it is nowadays very safe to walk at night here and nobody can mug you. It is very true. I would but only urge them to continue patrolling here in Kaptembwo.”

Hapa Kaptembwoi, polisi wanatembea sana. Shida tu ni kwamba wengine wa askari huwa huchukuwa hongo alafu waacha watu wengine huru. Hiyo kando, nadhania ni jambo la maana kwa poisi kupatrola humu kwasababu na kwa hakika imesaidia sana kutupunnguzia uihalifu huku sana.

Translated in English, “Here in Kaptembwo, the police patrol so much. The only problem is that some of the officer’s normally take bribes and let some of the people free. That aside, I think it is very important that the police should patrol here because it has actually helped to ameliorate criminal activities to a great extent.”

Table 13: *Correlation of influence of Neighborhood residents-police meeting (NRPM) with Neighborhood Security (NS) in Kaptembwo Ward*

Area of Residence	• Influence of Neighborhood residents-police meeting (NRPM)	Neighborhood Security (NS)	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Kaptembwo Ward			.522*	.014

** - Means significant at 5% level*

Table13 presents the analysis of the influence of Neighborhood residents-police meeting (NRPM) on the dependent variable i.e. neighborhood security (NS) in Kaptembwo Ward and the results discussed below.

There was significant influence of neighborhood residents-police meetings on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward. This is because it had Pearson Correlation Coefficients of .522 with a P-value of .014 that was less than .05 hence significant. The coefficient (r) was a strong positive correlation, which means that an increase in neighborhood residents-police meetings

lead to significant increase in enhancement of neighborhood security (NS). The values above are corroborated by the qualitative data below:

We next asked our focus group respondents about their frequency of taking part in *nyumba kumi* initiative and whether it was enhancing neighborhood security, most of if not all said that they prevalently took part in *nyumba kumi* initiative in one way or another. Most of them emphasized that they had *nyumba kumi* initiatives in their respective areas, which was and is still an aspect of community policing.

Other quotes, which illustrated this theme as noted, included;

“Sisi hapa (Kaptembwo), huwa tunakusanyika baada ya kila mwezi kujadili maneno ya usalama sawa sawa na zile vitu hutuafecta kama kijiji. Huwa tunawahusisha polisi wa hapa sana sana. Kwanza hata kuna inspector moja hapa kituoni cha polisi cha Kaptembwo ambaye ametusaidia sana. Huwa tukimuita hata ikiwa saa ngapi, huwa hawezi kukataa kufika. Kwangu, nyumba kumi initiative hapa inakuwa practiced.”

In English this meant, “We here (Kaptembwo), normally gather after every month to discuss security issues in a similar way to other issues affecting our location. We normally include the police here all the time. In fact, there is one inspector of police here at Kaptembwo Police Station who normally assists us a great deal. Even if you call him any time be it night or day, he can never ignore or refuse to answer the call. For me, *nyumba kumi* initiative is being frequently practiced here.”

“Mr. Chairman, allow me to say through your chair that we normally take part in nyumba kumi initiative frequently. As far as I can recall and by the way people who reside here can correct me if I happen to be wrong. Here (Kaptembwo), we normally meet with the police to discuss security issues after every 5-6 weeks or is it not so? Yes. So as you can see Mr. Dickson Acholla, we take keen interest in nyumba kumi initiative because it has actually assisted us a great deal, it is really working. Having joint meetings with the police has enabled us work together with the police hence reduced crimes in this neighborhood.”

4.9 Average Correlation of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative (NKI) with Neighborhood Security (ENS) in Kaptembwo Ward (A General Analysis)

In this section, the correlation of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative (NKI) with Neighborhood Security (NS) in Kaptembwo Ward (A General Analysis) was conducted. Results are given in Table 14.

Table 14: Average Correlation of Influence of NKI (INKI) in Neighborhood Security (ENS) in Kaptembwo Ward

Area of residence	Influence of NKI (INKI)	Neighborhood Security (NS)	Pearson Correlation Coefficient Values	Sig. (2-tailed)
Kaptembwo Ward			.643*	.001

* - Means significant at 5% level

In the general analysis, Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient (r) of the independent variable i.e. Influence of NKI (INKI) and Neighborhood Security (NS) is .643 and a P- value of .001, which is less than .05. This means that there is significant Influence of NKI (INKI) in Neighborhood Security (NS) in Kaptembwo Ward. The coefficient (r) is a very strong positive correlation, which means that as people continue to embrace NKI, neighborhood security is also highly enhanced. The following qualitative data supports the values in Table 14.

When the respondents from the ward were asked as to whether *nyumba kumi* was actually influential in their respective areas, the general answers got were that it was actually effective. In fact, it had enabled the reduction of the most prevalent crimes that had given the residents of the said areas sleepless nights. This could be illustrated by the following statements:

“*Nyumba kumi* has really assisted us in this area (Kaptembwo). We have cooperated with the authorities and have indeed succeeded in even arresting those people who sell illicit brews to people as you are very well aware that it has killed or led to the death of many people in the country over the past years. I would say for me that this is an absolute achievement made by the so called *nyumba kumi* hence should be continued and supported.”

“Yes, I agree with you my brother. I thank God for really bringing this issue of *nyumba kumi*. I remember one episode, which actually occurred last year. I do not know if you all remember.

When we collectively managed to capture members of the gang nicknamed ‘Mambo Biad?’ which had terrorized members of this area (Kaptembwo)? If I remember vividly, I think we really cooperated with the police officers and actually succeeded. I would like to thank the inspector K for the good work done. It is actually working my brother.”

“I will only give a comment that community policing should be practiced more often and in fact, the government should try very much to support it. I think it is assisting from the experience I have had since its inception.”

4.10 Perceptions regarding influence of NKI on prevalent crimes

Many participants noted that *nyumba kumi* initiative has actually reduced prevalent crimes in their respective areas as can be noted from this statement:

“Since the burn of neighborhood security meetings, nyumba kumi initiative has assisted us a great deal in preventing crimes at estate levels. I would say that the reduction in prevalent crimes is not as a result of community policing in totality but as a result of just an aspect of it which is nyumba kumi.”

It was noted that actually *Nyumba kumi* initiative has greatly reduced prevalent crimes. Just as noted in Kaptembwo, the respondents said generally that they organized themselves according to the estates in which they reside. A good example is where one speaker said that,

“Here, we have communicated to all landlords. They are the chairpersons of nyumba kumi initiatives in their own plots. It has assisted us a great deal since people are able to share with them about the problems facing them such as insecurity and have subsequently found solutions to the same.”

It was also noted that there was an agreement cutting across the entire ward as to whether *nyumba kumi* initiative is effective in reducing prevalent crimes. All the three focus group respondents across all cadres agreed in that regards that *nyumba kumi* initiative effectively reduced prevalent crimes.

4.11 Analysis of Objectives Three and Four

In this section, the researcher used qualitative data analysis techniques of constant comparison to analyze the third and fourth objectives that were posed to the residents, focus group discussants, head of police station, chief and the head of National Taskforce on Community Policing. The views were analyzed by constantly comparing emerging categories until the views could be condensed into a few points.

Objective 3: Challenges facing NKI in enhancing security status of Kaptembwo Ward.

The respondents were asked to give their perceptions on the challenges facing the NKI. 16% (23 respondents) of the respondents gave the challenge as being lack of awareness of NKI, 6% (9 respondents) were for legal ambiguity, 8% (11 respondents) were for corruption, 67% (47 respondents) were for poor remuneration of officials, 5% (7 respondents) were for legal complication, 4% (6 respondents) were for inadequate trained personnel while 5% (7 respondents) were for inadequate financial resources. The information is as shown in Table 15. In addition, the responses from the head of police station, chief and head of National Taskforce on Community Policing were also incorporated to form a compendium of feedback on challenges.

Table 15: *Challenges facing the influence of NKI*

Challenges facing NKI	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of awareness of NKI	23	16
Legal ambiguity	9	6
Corruption	11	8
Poor remuneration of officials	67	47
Legal complication	7	5
Inadequate trained personnel	6	4
Inadequate financial resources	19	14
Total	142	100

For some respondents, one of the main challenge was lack of awareness on how to practice NKI. This can be confirmed by some focus group discussants who stated as follows:

One respondent stated that, *“People lack awareness on what nyumba kumi is supposed to entail and how it subsequently should be practiced.”*

The chief and the head of police station on the other hand said that, *“Most of these people lack proper knowledge on what nyumba kumi entails, its structure, the channel of communicating information to the police among others. In addition, members of public don’t realise the importance of NKI hence don’t see any importance of engaging in it”* while head of National Taskforce on Community Policing outlined that, *“Awareness of NKI is still an issue as we are trying as the government to facilitate that civic education though the limited funds that we have. It is still a new phenomenon that people still try to get acclimatized to.”*

From the above comments given by discussant, head of police station and the head of national taskforce on community policing, it can be deduced that what is on the ground is that the respondents attributed that one of the main challenge as being lack of awareness of the existence of the NKI, what it entails and how it’s being practiced. It is important to note that lack of awareness will always prove critical in neighborhood security if NKI is to be practiced.

Many respondents also identified the challenge of legal ambiguity. The following statements by some of the respondents illustrate the challenge:

“The ambiguity in the NKI in relation to training and work as stated by the head of police station who outlined that, “there is role conflict in the law as the police are trained in the a more ruthless manner in respect to handling of citizens (according to the police curriculum) whilst in fact nyumba kumi puts them to work together with the civilians hence make them feel like they are more of social workers as opposed to trained police that they are.”

It can therefore be noted from the above statements that the legal ambiguity was another main challenge: This challenge should be addressed through amending various laws to be in tandem with the constitution.

Almost one quarter of the respondents gave the main challenge as being corruption: This can be illustrated by the following statements:

“Most of the police officers are using the enforcement of NKI for selfishly enriching themselves without proper fathoming or rationalization of the likely aftermaths of such actions.” “Many police officers as well as the chiefs have constantly left at large offenders that have been reported to them among others after bribery. Thus many people have lost trust, hope and faith in them.” Another respondent outlined that, *“Corruption is a problem and a challenge. Most of the officers in charge of*

enforcement know the rules very well but end up taking money from offenders hence endangering the lives of the neighborhood residents.

On the other hand, police station officer outlined that, *“the police end up releasing the suspects after taking the bribes. At the station many are netted for various offences but very few are recorded in the Occurrence Book (OB).”*

It can be concluded that corruption is also one of the major challenges that limits the influence of NKI. It was even evident as most of the police officers were taking part in corrupt deals. They should be arraigned in courts and subsequently demoted relieved of their duties or had their property forfeited by the state.

Poor remuneration was also a challenge that hampers the influence of NKI. The following statements can illustrate this:

“Those who take direct part in NKI are not remunerated by the government.”
Another respondent stated, *“We are in nyumba kumi initiative committee and we spend much of our time attending those meetings when we are supposed to fend for our families just like other people do. We should be paid at least even sitting or transport allowance.”*

The head of police station also gave his view about remuneration as follows: The OCS said *“most of the police officers end up engaging in corruption because of their inadequate salaries they get hence endangering the lives of citizens in the process. They are also subjected to such worse working conditions. Look at our housing facilities, our salaries among others, unless such is rectified, they will continue to take bribes”* while the third one poised that *“the nyumba kumi committee members are not being remunerated at all for their work which is so appalling.”*

It is notable that some respondents brought forth the reason that most police officers had low remuneration hence resorted to extortion and other unethical behaviors. The ideal situation is that police officers are entitled to proper remuneration as well a hospitable working condition in order to work both effectively and efficiently. However, the real situation is that the police have poor remuneration and deplorable housing and working condition. Therefore, it is more likely than not that most of them engage in graft in order to enable them rent a decent house for their families outside their workstations. It was also evident that all the *nyumba kumi* initiative were not being remunerated at all thereby attenuating their spirit to engage in *nyumba kumi* activities.

Legal complications also arose as another challenge: An example is where a respondent stated that:

“The new constitution is an impediment to the NKI effectiveness.” One respondent eluded that, “the law is very clear that every person has the right to privacy. This contravenes the tenet of nyumba kumi, which says that people should be put in groups of ten households in which members should be familiar with one another in terms of their visitors, what they do, where they come from among others. All these infringes the right to privacy hence some people also tend to avoid embracing nyumba kumi.” ”

The statement made by one of the respondent also showed that legal implications also were an impediment to influence of NKI. Actually,

In illustrating inadequate personnel as a challenge, the OCS stated that:

“Implementation of NKI requires adequate and competent trained personnel in NK as an initiative of community policing.”

From the above excerpt, it is noted that the police should be taken for further training on how to interact, win the trust of the citizens as well as share information with the residents in a timely fashion.

In the case of inadequate financial resources: The following quote illustrates the challenge:

The head of National Taskforce of Community Policing highlighted that:

“There are a lot of financial constraints in that the government is not providing adequate finance to facilitate awareness creation on this new endeavor.”

The OCS on the other hand said, *“There is lack of adequate budget for the police at grassroots operations. The police lack adequate vehicles and other necessities such as fuel for patrol. The government is not doing enough in providing financial support for purchase of state of the art equipment that may be used to during investigations and patrols. Much reliance is on people, hand-outs or gratuities from well-wishers.”*

It can be noted therefore that there are a myriad of financial challenges facing the influence of NKI. As seen from the statements, inadequate finance has led to inadequate physical equipment, lack of operations at grassroots level among others.

In conclusion, the respondents identified several challenges, which varied in significance. Lack or poor remuneration was listed as the most significant, followed by lack of awareness of NKI, inadequate financial resources, corruption, legal ambiguity, legal complication and finally legal complication as the least significant.

Objective 4: Possible solutions of mitigating these challenges in order to enhance influence of NKI on neighborhood security

The respondents were asked to give their perceptions on the possible solutions of mitigating these challenges in order to enhance influence of NKI on neighborhood security. 19% (27 respondents) of the respondents gave the major possible solution as being serious awareness campaigns of NKI, 7% (10 respondents) were for addressing legal ambiguity, 8% (11 respondents) were for discharging from duty those found to have engaged in corruption, 39% (55 respondents) were for good remuneration for officials and representatives, 7% (10 respondents) advocated for addressing legal complications, 8% (11) were for more severe while 12% (18 respondents) were for more financial resources. The information is as shown in Table 16. In addition, the responses from the head of police station, chief and head of National Taskforce on Community Policing were also incorporated to form a compendium of feedback on how to address the challenges.

Table 16: *Possible solutions of mitigating these challenges*

Solutions to Addressing NKI challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Conducting awareness campaigns on NKI	27	19
Addressing legal ambiguity	10	7
Discharge from duty those engaging in corruption	11	8
Good remuneration of officials	55	39
Addressing Legal complication	10	7
More severe punishment	11	8
More financial resources	18	12
Total	142	100

Some of the respondents advocated for serious awareness campaigns as the public never had an idea of what was contained in the NKI. One respondent stated that:

“The government should be able to conduct comprehensive awareness campaigns

through every channel such as televisions, radios, barazas and newspapers among others.” Another highlighted that, “the national government in cahoots with the county governments should be able to create awareness to the public on the possible outcome of not embracing NKI.”

The chief and the OCS also did advocate for proper awareness campaigns. One of them said, *“NKI awareness campaigns should be done regularly. Members of the public should be educated on the importance of observing such crucial initiative.* while the other stated, *“To create awareness to the general public, the government should contract media agencies and other stakeholders to facilitate the awareness and sensitisation on NKI.”*

It is notable that most respondents advocated for proper awareness campaigns as to the new initiative since most of the people are still not aware of what it entails. Many people are unaware of the new initiative hence need to be properly educated whether through awareness campaigns or civic education.

Some of the respondents advocated for severe punishment for those officers who engage in graft. The following statements can illustrate this:

One respondent said, “There is need for speedier vetting of all police officers and the chiefs.” The second one outlined, “The punishment should be severe so as to deter people from engaging in corruption as it has been evident that the punishment has never been commensurate to the type of act or omission committed.” while the third one said “Strict punishment should be imposed to enforcement officers soliciting money from the offenders in order to pardon them from offenses committed. Lives of innocent people are lost due to such unethical practices”

The OCS, head of National Taskforce on Community Policing and the chief that were interviewed also talked about the need for stringent punishment. One of them said, *“Those who are found engaging in corruption after being paid well should face very severe retribution.”* The second one said, *“The government should also sack police officers who encourage corruption to occur”* while the third one stated, *“All police officers should be vetted.”*

It is quite notable that most of the respondents advocated for the government to discharge from duty those officers who were engaging in corruption at the expense of their greed and to criminally prosecute them to serve as an example to other officers subscribing to the same school of thought. The ideal situation is that police officers are no exemption of the law. They are supposed to be subjected through the due process of law whenever they are found to have

contravened any legal requirement. More often than not, many corrupt police officers are not subjected through the criminal justice system but rather arraigned through the ordinary police department proceedings, which seem to be ineffective.

Some of the respondents also advocated for better remuneration. The following statements can illustrate this:

“One respondent said, “those still engaging in corrupt practices should be severely punished” while the other outlined that “those engaging directly in nyumba kumi should be remunerated for their time and work done.”

Those that took part in interviews also advocated for better remunerations. The OCS said, *“The police officers should be motivated enough. Besides good remuneration, police officers’ housing and working conditions should be improved”*

It can be concluded that one of the reasons as to why traffic police officers and the chiefs were engaging in corruption was because of poor remuneration. Most of the respondents actually deduced that the government should at least remunerate the officers well since their corrupt actions could cost many lives.

Addressing the legal ambiguity come up as some of the mitigating solutions as illustrated by the statement of two officers who stated that:

“The police should be taken for training course where they are taught on how to win the public trust as well as working together as opposed to the training in the police curriculum where they are given strict training that the civilians are enemies” while the other outlined that “encouragement of cooperation between the police, chief and the public can foster good working relationship hence reduce crimes and by extension enhance neighbourhood security.”

Adequate finance was advocated for as a possible solution that was given is as illustrated by the following statements:

One enforcement agent said that, *“the government should be able to provide enough vehicles for patrols as well as other logistical necessities for grassroots operations such as equipment, employment of sufficient personnel, training and enough fuels”* while the other said, *“the government should also consider getting more finance to support NKI operations at grassroots level such as creating awareness on the new initiative.”*

As noted from the above statements, many respondents especially those that were interviewed outlined that there was inadequate finance to support most of their operations at the grassroots level such as creation of awareness. It is therefore very critical that the government increases the finance of such critical service.

Proper training of the enforcers was advocated for by some of the enforcement agents as illustrated by the following statements:

One of the enforcement agent said, *“In fact if it would be in my powers then I would definitely train all police officers on the importance and how to implement NKI,”* while the other stated that, *“there should be frequent seminars, forums and foreign trips to developed countries in order to learn and compare how we enforce the initiative”*

Addressing legal complication was also identified as a key factor in helping to mitigate the challenges. The following statements can illustrate this:

One enforcement agent said, *“The government should try to address the legal gaps that makes the laws contradict the mother law which is the constitution just like freedom of association and right to privacy.”*

In conclusion, therefore, the respondents identified several possible solutions, which varied in significance. Good remuneration of officials was listed as the most significant, followed by awareness campaigns of NKI, more financial resources; discharge from duty those engaging in corruption, more severe punishment, addressing legal complication and finally addressing legal ambiguity as the least significant.

4.12 Discussions in Relations with other research findings

This section discusses the findings above in relation to other research findings.

According to Charlotte et al (2014), when 25 different studies containing 65 independent assessments were analyzed before and after the introduction of a range of community policing strategies such as *nyumba kumi* in reducing criminal activities and fear of crime, the findings were that community-policing strategies have a positive effect in the reduction of individuals’ perception of disorderly conduct, including drug dealing. The findings are in agreement with the present study as community policing strategies such as estate meetings, neighborhood security meetings, police patrols and neighborhood residents-police meetings among others were found to

have reduced criminal activities in Kaptembwo. In Kaptembwo, *nyumba kumi* indicators were found to have had an influence on neighborhood security.

According to Gill (2014), the researchers, based at George Mason University, Arizona State University, Hebrew University and the University of South Wales in 2014 in their book “Community-Oriented Policing to Reduce Crime, Disorder and Fear and Increase Satisfaction and Legitimacy among Citizens: A Systematic Review, sought to better understand the effects of community policing on crime, disorder, fear, and citizen satisfaction with and trust in the police. In 27 of the 65 comparisons where official crime outcomes were analyzed, community-policing strategies was associated with 5% to 10% greater odds of reduced crime. In 16 of the 65 comparisons, community policing was associated with a 24% increase in the odds of citizens perceiving improvements in disorderly conduct. While this effect was not statistically significant, the odds increased to 35% and became statistically significant when one study with a small number of observations was removed from the analysis. The findings are in agreement with the present study in that *nyumba kumi* has greater odds of reducing criminal activities as the results show there was a statistically significant influence of *nyumba kumi* on enhancing neighborhood security in Kaptembwo where the Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient (r) of the independent variable i.e. Influence of NKI (INKI) and Neighborhood Security (NS) is .643 and a P- value of .001, which is less than .05. This means that there is significant Influence of NKI (INKI) in Neighborhood Security (NS) in Kaptembwo Ward. The coefficient (r) is a very strong positive correlation, which means that as people continue to embrace NKI, neighborhood security is also highly enhanced. This present study therefore agrees with the findings of Gill et al in the above Universities to that effect.

According to Charlotte et al (2014), community-oriented policing initiatives was associated with a 24% increase in the odds of citizens perceiving improvements in disorderly conduct. Citizen satisfaction with the police was evaluated in 23 comparisons, community-oriented programs were found to be effective in almost 80% of the cases, and citizens were almost 40% more likely to be satisfied with the work of the police. “Citizens reported increased trust and confidence following community-oriented policing interventions and felt that they treated people more fairly,” the authors state. These measures were not statistically significant, however. The scholars describes their general findings as ambiguous: “Although our analysis suggests that Community Oriented Policing (COP) is associated with between 5% and 10% greater odds of a decrease in

crime, it is plausible under the confidence intervals that COP has no effect on crime. We also find no evidence that community policing decreases citizens' fear of crime, despite positive outcomes for other citizen perceptions generally. Finally, our results do not suggest that the presence or absence of a problem-solving approach as part of COP strategies affect the impact on crime generally." Ultimately, "these findings may reflect the complex relationship between informal social control, fear, disorder, and crime disorder fuels fear of crime, which can lead to higher recorded crime rates as informal social controls break down." In this study however, NKI was found to enhance neighborhood security as was afore analyzed. When hypothesis one (H₀1): 'There is no significant influence of *nyumba kumi* initiative on neighborhood security' was tested, it was found that NKI had a great influence on NS in Kaptembwo ward.

In questioning *nyumba kumi*, Waddington (2010) stated, "Any proposal, however attractive, should be subjected to careful and skeptical scrutiny." He further felt that community policing was nothing more than a restoration of the "bobby on the beat" concept of policing, because it was less impersonal than the officer "flashing past" in a police car. Neild (2011) on the other hand outlines that community policing strategies such as *nyumba kumi* was a "romantic delusion" because it was not based on "the world we have lost" as some supporters are claiming. According to him, there was never a time when the police officer was everyone's friend, and there will never be such a time in the future. According to Obumba (2017) on the other hand, the main challenge facing the partnership between the public and the police is lack of specific legal framework, which clearly gives the roles of the communities and other partners in security provision. He argues that community policing oriented programs introduction does not necessarily address or subsequently reduce malpractices by the police, its implementation should only commence once the endemic problems eminent in policing are addressed. In other words, very clear national standards, institutional restructuring and reforms as well as accountability mechanisms should be put in place before *nyumba kumi* implementation to avoid the risk of supporting undemocratic power structures.

This study also agrees with the works of Waddington (2010) and Neild (2011). For example, one head of police station while being interviewed outlined that making the police serve and cooperate with the community would make them feel like social workers as opposed to the hard training that they had undergone. Most of the respondents also agreed that it was really very much difficult to work in cahoots with the police because of several challenges such as legal

ambiguity, corruption, poor remuneration of officials, legal complication and inadequate financial resources among others. Thus, the findings of Waddington (2010) that there was never a time when the police officer was everyone's friend and there will never be such a time in the near future is in tandem with the findings of this study.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the findings and the conclusions arising from this study. In addition, the recommendations and suggestions for further research are given.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The following is a summary of findings of the study that set to determine the influence of NKI on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward, Nakuru County.

The first objective of this study was to examine the frequency of crime before and after the introduction of NKI in Kaptembwo Ward. When asked the frequency of crimes before the introduction of NKI, it was established that 10.9% of the respondents said that the frequency of crime was low, 5.6% said that it was just the same while 83.5% said that the frequency was higher. When asked about the frequency of accidents after the introduction of NKI, it was determined that 77.1% of the respondents said that the frequency has been low after the introduction of NKI in Kaptembwo ward, 9.2% said that it was just the same whilst 13.7% said that the frequency was high.

The second objective of this study was to investigate the influence of selected NKI indicators on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward. After the research, it was found that there was significant influence of estate meetings on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward. This is because it had Pearson Correlation Coefficients of .386 with a P-value of .048 that was less than .05 hence significant. The coefficient (r) was a weak positive correlation, which means that an increase in estate meetings leads to significant increase in enhancement of neighborhood security (NS). There was significant influence of neighborhood meetings on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward. This is because it had Pearson Correlation Coefficients of .574 with a P-value of .002 that was less than .05 hence significant. The coefficient (r) was a strong positive correlation, which means that an increase in estate meetings leads to high increase in enhancement of neighborhood security (NS). There was significant influence of police patrols on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward. This is because it had Pearson Correlation Coefficients of .748 with a P-value of .000 that was less than .05 hence significant. The coefficient (r) was a very strong positive correlation, which means that an increase in police

patrols leads to very high increase in enhancement of neighborhood security (NS). Finally, there was significant influence of neighborhood residents-police meetings on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward. This is because it had Pearson Correlation Coefficients of .522 with a P-value of .014 that was less than .05 hence significant. The coefficient (r) was a strong positive correlation, which means that an increase in neighborhood residents-police meetings lead to significant increase in enhancement of neighborhood security (NS).

The third objective of this study was to investigate the challenges facing NKI in enhancing security status of Kaptembwo Ward. After the research, the study was informed that the major challenges facing the influence of NKI were but not limited to lack or poor remuneration, lack of awareness of NKI, inadequate financial resources, corruption, legal ambiguity, legal complication and finally legal complication among others.

The fourth objective of this study was to find out the possible solutions of mitigating the challenges facing NKI in enhancing security status of Kaptembwo Ward. After the research, it was established that the possible solutions that could be used to mitigate the challenges facing influence of NKI include but not limited to good remuneration of officials, awareness campaigns of NKI, more financial resources, discharge from duty those engaging in corruption, more severe punishment, addressing legal complication and finally addressing legal ambiguity among others.

5.3 Conclusions of the Study

Before the introduction of NKI, the frequency of crime was relatively high as compared to the periods after the intervention through introduction of the NKI. The reduction may be attributed to the constant encouragement by the government as well as increased insecurity in the country.

The influence of NKI is faced with numerous challenges, which are impeding the realisation of the initiative, which is intended to enhance neighbourhood security. It was found that lack or poor remuneration, lack of awareness of NKI, inadequate financial resources, corruption, legal ambiguity; legal complication and finally legal complication among others were major challenges facing the influence of NKI.

The possible solutions that could be implemented to mitigate the challenges facing influence of NKI on enhancing neighbourhood security in Kaptembwo. It was found that solutions such as good remuneration of officials was listed as the most significant, followed by awareness

campaigns of NKI, more financial resources, discharge from duty those engaging in corruption, more severe punishment, addressing legal complication and finally addressing legal ambiguity among others could help in mitigating the challenges that were found in the study to be facing the influence of NKI in enhancing neighbourhood security in Kaptembwo ward.

The majority said that NKI was very influential in reducing prevalent crimes in Kaptembwo ward.

5.4 Recommendations of the Study

This section presents the study recommendations to the national government, county government, police and to the members of the public. These recommendations include:

- i. The County of Nakuru and the national government should sensitize the public on the need to enhance police-community interaction as a good measure to reduce the rate of crimes in the community through NKI of community policing.
- ii. The National and County governments should put in place, measures to remunerate those representatives who are actively and directly involved in *nyumba kumi* Initiative activities such as committee members, estate and village representative, chiefs among others.
- iii. The government should put in place a structure that ensures that the police and the community are able to conduct joint meetings that focus on security issues affecting the community and how they could be addressed.
- iv. Members of the public need to be sensitized on the importance of embracing *nyumba kumi* initiative in their residential areas, and on the need to take care of personal and community property.
- v. The government should establish proper guidelines that are geared towards ameliorating law gaps that exist in various doctrines of law.

5.5 Suggestion for Further Research

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher recommends that research be done on the following area to further understand the influence of NKI on neighborhood security.

- i. There is need for a broad based research that will cover a bigger population and include cultural, social and political factors that contribute to failure to embrace NKI among some people, which were not considered in this study.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent

My name is Dickson Acholla, a student at Kenyatta University perusing a Master of Security Management and Police Studies. I am undertaking a research on “Influence of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward, Nakuru Town, Kenya.” I would kindly request that you fill in this questionnaire to the best of your knowledge. The information you provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be used purely for academic purposes only. Thank you.

Instructions

Please:

- i) Put a tick where appropriate
- ii) Provide brief responses

Section A: respondent’s background information

1. Gender: Male [] Female: []
2. Age: 18 - 30 [] 31-40 [] 41-45 [] 45 and above []
3. Marital status: Single [] Married [] Separated [] Divorced []
4. Educational Background
 - i. No formal schooling []
 - ii. Primary School []
 - iii. Secondary []
 - iv. Post-Secondary []
 - v. University []

5. Occupation

.....

.....

.....

Section B: Study Questions

1. How satisfied are you with the neighborhood security of Kaptembwo Ward?

(Select only one.)

Very Satisfied

Neither

Very Unsatisfied

Satisfied

Unsatisfied

2. Are you aware of NKI?

Yes

No

3. How long have you practiced *nyumba kumi* initiative?

i. Less than a year

ii. 1 year

iii. 2 year

iv. 3 year

v. 4 years

4. What was the frequency of crime in this ward before you began practicing the *nyumba kumi* Initiative?

i. Low

ii. Same

iii. High

5. What is the frequency of crime in this ward since you started practicing *nyumba kumi* Initiative?

i. Low

ii. Same

iii. High

Section C: Study Questions

6. Using a Likert 1-5 scale, with 5 being “Strongly Agree”, 4 being ‘Agree’ 3 being ‘Not Sure’, 2 being ‘Disagree’ and 1 being “Strongly Disagree”. Please tick (☐) all as appropriate.

#	Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
	There was high frequency of crime incidences before <i>nyumba kumi</i> was introduced					

#	Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
	There was high frequency of crime incidences after <i>nyumba kumi</i> was introduced					

Section D: Study Questions

NYUMBA KUMI INITIATIVE

7. Using a Likert 1-5 scale, with 5 being “Strongly Agree”, 4 being ‘Agree’ 3 being ‘Not Sure’, 2 being ‘Disagree’ and 1 being “Strongly Disagree’. Please tick (☐) all as appropriate.

a) Questions relating estate meetings

#	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	The community normally carries out estate meetings frequently or on a regular basis in my area of residence.					
2	Estate meetings provide a forum for exchanging information and a venue for identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing problems within a communities and neighborhoods in my area of residence.					
3	Estate meetings are usually organized by crime prevention officers from a local police department or community organization in my area of residence.					
4	Community members come together in small groups in a local residence to share information about local crime problems, share crime prevention strategies in my area of residence.					
5	The majority feel that estate meeting is a good method of neighborhood security in my area of residence.					
6	I feel that estate meeting is a good method of neighborhood security in my area of residence.					

b) Questions relating to Neighborhood security meetings

#	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	There are a significant number of Neighborhood meetings in my area of residence.					
2	There is a systematic and a structured manner of sharing information between <i>nyumba kumi</i> committees and the government policing agencies in my area of residence.					
3	There is a joint responsibility and joint capacity for addressing safety and the security amongst all community members and government policing agencies in my area of residence.					
4	There is creation of conflict resolution mechanisms that enables the government policing agencies to solve disputes and conflicts in partnership with the communities they serve and the local committees in my area of residence.					
5	The majority feel that the police together with the community play an integral role in neighborhood security in the community in my area of residence.					
6	I feel that neighborhood security meetings are a good method of neighborhood security in my area of residence.					

c) Questions relating to police patrols

#	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	Police patrols are normally carries out frequently or on a regular basis in my area of residence.					
2	I am well contented with the frequency of police patrols in my area of residence.					
3	I feel that police patrols enhances neighborhood security in Kaptembwo of Nakuru Town.					
4	I feel that police patrols enable police officers to catch criminals in the act in my area of residence.					
5	Sting operations have been exercised in the course of police patrols and this has greatly enhanced neighborhood security in my area of residence.					
6	I feel that the frequency of police patrols is a good method of neighborhood security in my area of residence.					

d) Questions relating to neighborhood residents – police meetings

#	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	The neighborhood residents – police meetings are carried out by the government regular basis in my area of residence.					
2	Large number of people normally attends the neighborhood residents – police meetings in my area of residence.					
3	People interact freely with the police during the meetings in my area of residence.					
4	The meetings provide the police with an opportunity to gain public support for specific initiatives such as NKI in my area of residence.					
5	The majority feel that neighborhood residents – police meetings are a good method of neighborhood security in my area of residence.					
6	I feel that neighborhood residents – police meetings are a good method of neighborhood security in my area of residence.					

NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY

8) Using a Likert 1-5 scale, with 5 being “Strongly Agree”, 4 being ‘Agree’ 3 being ‘Not Sure’, 2 being ‘Disagree’ and 1 being “Strongly Disagree”. Please tick (☐) all as appropriate.

Questions relating to the neighborhood security.

#	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Sure	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	There are high levels of neighborhood insecurity					

9. *Nyumba kumi* Initiative has improved security of the neighborhood.

.....

.....

.....

10. What are some of the key challenge(s) facing *nyumba kumi* Initiative in your neighborhood?

.....

.....

11. How do you address these challenges?

.....

.....

12. List of initiatives that should be done to ensure that *nyumba kumi* Initiative becomes more effective in your opinion?

.....

.....

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

SECTION 1

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

**KENYATTA UNIVERSITY,
DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY AND CORRECTION SCIENCE,
P.O BOX 1952-20100,
NAKURU**

Dear sir/madam

Re; Request for data collection

My name is Dickson Acholla, a student of Kenyatta University pursuing a Master of Security Management and Police Studies. As a requirement of this program, I am conducting a research on “Influence of *Nyumba kumi* Initiative on neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward, Nakuru Town, Kenya.”

I am kindly requesting you to assist me with any relevant information regarding my research topic and on the questions; I am going to ask you through an interview schedule. The information you give will be treated with strict confidentiality and results will be used for academic purposes only.

Please, take your time to respond to me with an open mind. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Dickson Acholla

SECTION 2: Personal Background

Before we start, I would like to share with you a little bit about myself.

1. Where I was born and educated.

If you have any questions at any time during the interview, please feel free to let me know.

SECTION 3: Interview schedule questions for the head of NTCP

1. What is your role in this NTCP?
2. What is your role in enhancing *nyumba kumi* Initiative as an initiative of Community Policing in Kaptembwo Ward?
3. How do you cooperate and coordinate with the estates already embracing NKI?
4. How do you cooperate and coordinate with the Criminal Justice System i.e. police?
5. What are the possible actions that you always take upon receipt of complaints from the estates you work with?
6. What are the challenges that your organization faces when attempting to enhance NKI?
7. What are the challenges facing NKI in Kaptembwo Ward?
8. What do you think should be done to ensure that NKI works more effectively?

SECTION 4: Interview schedule questions for the head of police station only

1. Do you take part in enhancing NKI?
2. What is the response rate of the police towards reported crimes in the Wards embracing NKI?
3. Do you cooperate and coordinate with organizations such as NTCP in enhancing NKI?
4. What is your perception on the influence of NKI on security status of this ward or this village neighborhood?
5. What is the effect (s) of NKI on prevalent crimes in wards and village neighborhoods in Kaptembwo Ward?
6. What is the challenge (s) you are facing in trying to enhance NKI in Kaptembwo Ward.
7. What is the challenge (s) facing NKI in enhancing security status of Wards and village neighborhoods in Kaptembwo Ward.
8. What do you think should be done to ensure NKI is more effective?

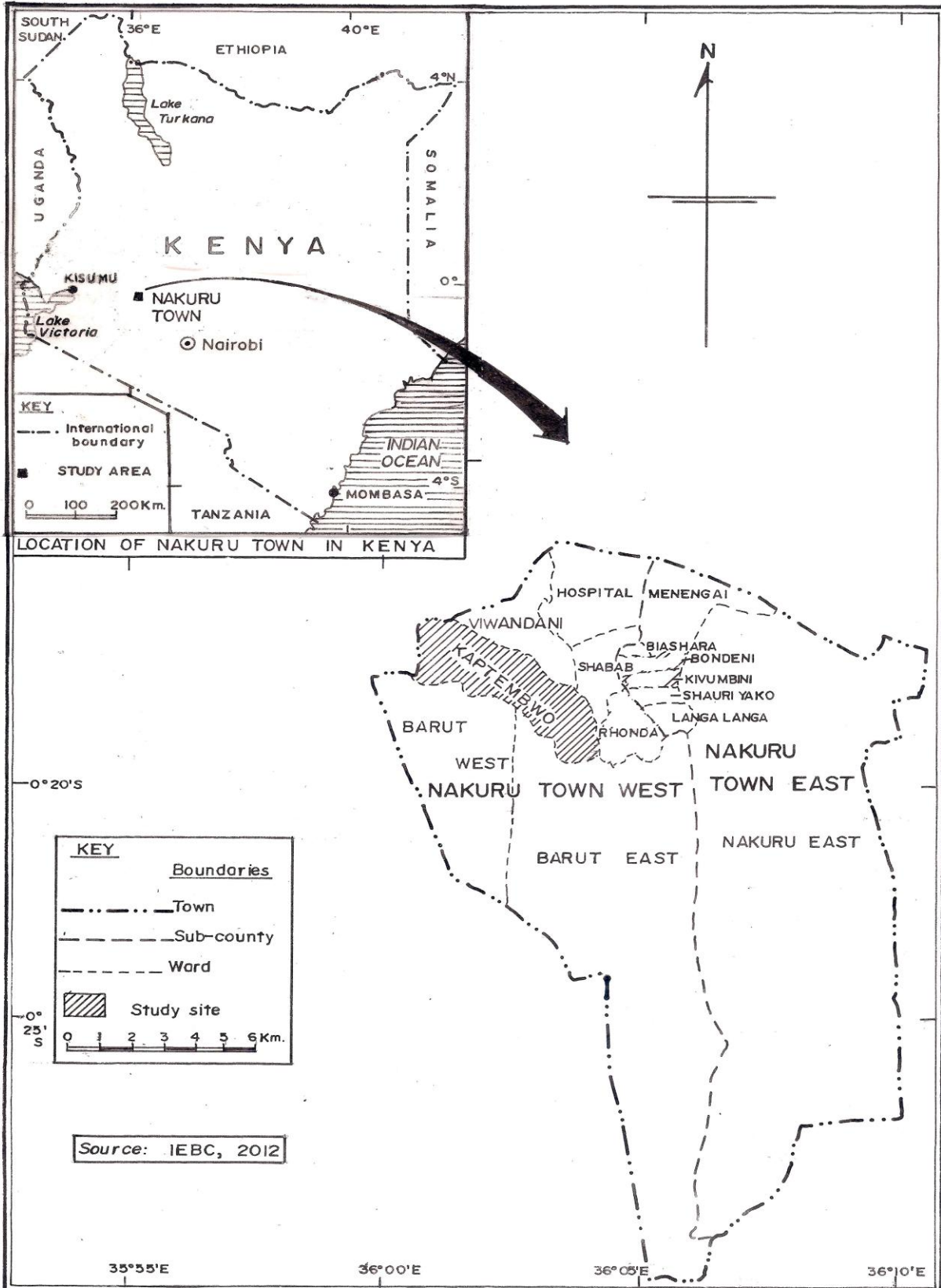
SECTION 5: Interview schedule questions for the chief only

1. What was the security status of Kaptembwo ward before embracement of NKI?
2. What has been the security after the introduction of NKI in Kaptembwo Ward?
3. Do you cooperate and coordinate with organizations such as NTCP in enhancing NKI?
4. What are the challenges that you face in an attempt to enhance NKI in Kaptembwo Ward?
5. What is your perception on the influence of NKI on security status of Kaptembwo Ward?
6. What is the effect (s) of NKI on prevalent crimes that have been occurring in Kaptembwo Ward?
7. What is the challenge (s) facing NKI in enhancing security status of wards and village neighborhoods in Kaptembwo Ward.
8. What do you think should be done to ensure NKI is more effective?

APPENDIX III: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR RESIDENTS (MEN, WOMEN AND YOUTH) IN KAPTEMBWO WARD OF NAKURU TOWN

1. What was the security status of Kaptembwo ward before embracement of NKI?
2. What has been the security after the introduction of NKI in Kaptembwo Ward?
3. Do you cooperate and coordinate with organizations such as NTCP in enhancing NKI?
4. What are the challenges that you face in an attempt to enhance NKI in Kaptembwo Ward?
5. What is your perception on the influence of NKI on security status of Kaptembwo Ward?
6. What is the effect (s) of NKI on prevalent crimes that have been occurring in Kaptembwo Ward?
7. What is the challenge (s) facing NKI in enhancing security status of wards and village neighborhoods in Kaptembwo Ward.
8. What do you think should be done to ensure NKI is more effective?

APPENDIX IV: A MAP OF NAKURU TOWN SHOWING KAPTEMBWO WARD



APPENDIX V: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENTS



**KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL**

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

**P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 810901 Ext. 4150**

Internal Memo

FROM: Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 26th February, 2019

TO: **Dickson Acholla**
C/o Security & Correction Science Dept.

REF: C159/NKU/PT/38455/2016

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

We acknowledge receipt of your revised Research Proposal as per our recommendations raised by the Graduate School Board of 30th January, 2019 entitled "Effectiveness of Nyumba Kumi Initiative in Enhancing Neighborhood Security in Kaptembwo Ward, Nakuru Town, Kenya".

You may now proceed with your Data Collection, Subject to Clearance with Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School completed Supervision Tracking Forms per semester. The form has been developed to replace the Progress Report Forms. The Supervision Tracking Forms are available at the University's Website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Thank you.

ELIJAH MUTUA
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

C.c. Chairman, Department of Security and Correction Science

Supervisors:

1. Dr. George Evans Owino
C/o Department of Security and Correction Science
Kenyatta University

EM/inn



**KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL**

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

**P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 8710901 Ext. 57530**

Our Ref: C159/NKU/PT/38455/2016

DATE: 26th February, 2019

Director General,
National Commission for Science, Technology
and Innovation
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR DICKSON ACHOLLA – REG.
C159/NKU/PT/38455/2016.**

I write to introduce **Dickson Acholla** who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. The student is registered for M.A degree programme in the **Department of Security and Correction Science**.

Dickson intends to conduct research for a M.A Project Proposal entitled, “**Effectiveness of Nyumba Kumi Initiative in Enhancing Neighborhood Security in Kaptembwo Ward, Nakuru Town, Kenya**”.

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'E. Kimani', written over a horizontal line.

**PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI
AG. DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL**

EM/inn

11



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 3310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/19/58307/28600**

Date: **13th March, 2019**

Dickson Ochieng Acholla
Kenyatta University
P.O. Box 43844-00100
NAIROBI

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*Effectiveness of nyumba kumi initiative in enhancing neighborhood security in Kaptembwo Ward, Nakuru Town, Kenya*" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nakuru County** for the period ending **12th March, 2020**.

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Nakuru County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit **a copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

**GODFREY P. KALERWA MSc., MBA, MKIM
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO**

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Nakuru County.

The County Director of Education
Nakuru County.

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. DICKSON OCHIENG ACHOLLA
of KENYATTA UNIVERSITY, 531-20107**

**Permit No : NACOSTI/P/19/58307/28600
Date Of Issue : 13th March,2019
Fee Received :Ksh 1000**

**NJORO,has been permitted to conduct
research in Nakuru County**

**on the topic: EFFECTIVENESS OF
NYUMBA KUMI INITIATIVE IN
ENHANCING NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY
IN KAPTEMBWO WARD,NAKURU TOWN,
KENYA.**

**for the period ending:
12th March,2020**



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dickson Acholla', written over a dotted line.

**Applicant's
Signature**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Galen', written over a dotted line.

**Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation**

THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013

The Grant of Research Licenses is guided by the Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
2. The License and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
3. The Licensee shall inform the County Governor before commencement of the research.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
5. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
6. NACOSTI may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project.
7. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy and upload a soft copy of their final report within one year of completion of the research.
8. NACOSTI reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.



**National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
RESEARCH LICENSE**

National Commission for Science, Technology and innovation

P.O. Box 30623 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya

TEL: 020 400 7000, 0713 788787, 0735 404245

Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke, registry@nacosti.go.ke

Website: www.nacosti.go.ke

Serial No.A 23608

CONDITIONS: see back page



**THE PRESIDENCY
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND
CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

Telegram: "DISTRICTER" Nakuru
Telephone: Nakuru 051-2212515
When replying please quote:

DEPUTY COUNTY COMMISSIONER
NAKURU-WEST SUBCOUNTY
P.O. BOX 81
NAKURU

Ref No. DCC.SR.EDU 12/1/2 VOL. 1V/56

Date: 15th March 2019

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION – DICKSON OCHIENG ACHOLLA

The above named from Kenyatta University, Nairobi has been authorized to carry out research on "**Effectiveness of nyumba kumi initiative in enhancing neighbourhood security**" in Kaptembwo Ward within Nakuru West Sub County for a period ending 12th March 2020.

Please accord him all necessary support to facilitate the success of his research

Elmi Shaffi

**DEPUTY COUNTY COMMISSIONER
NAKURU TOWN WEST SUB COUNTY**

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EARLY LEARNING AND BASIC EDUCATION

Telegrams: "EDUCATION",
Telephone: 051-2216917
When replying please quote



COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
NAKURU COUNTY
P. O. BOX 259,
NAKURU.

Ref.CDE/NKU/GEN/4/1/21/VOL.VIX/41

15th March, 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION -DICKSON OCHIENG ACHOLLA
PERMIT NO. NACOSTI/P/19/158307/28600

Reference is made to letter NACOSTI/ P/19/158307/28600 dated
13th March, 2019.

Authority is hereby granted to the above named to carry out research on
*"Effectiveness of Nyumba Kumi initiative in enhancing neighborhood
security in Kaptembwo Ward, Nakuru Town, Kenya"* for a period ending
12th March, 2020.

Kindly accord him the necessary assistance.



G. N. KIMANI
FOR: COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
NAKURU COUNTY

Copy to:

- Kenyatta University
P.O Box 43844-00100
NAIROBI