

**COMMUNITY POLICING AND ITS EFFECT ON CRIME MANAGEMENT IN
MOMBASA COUNTY**

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DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my sons Kipkemoi and Kibet. I hope that this will be a proof to you, that you can do the seemingly difficult if you put in the hard work and trust in God. To my wife Chelangat, for being a steadfast supporter of my pursuits in life; your encouragement, advice and admiration has been unwavering.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iii
DEDICATION.....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	xi
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS.....	xii
ABSTRACT.....	xiii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	5
1.3 General Objective.....	8
1.3.1 Specific Objectives	8
1.4 Research Questions	8
1.5 Justification and Significance.....	8
1.6 Scope of the Study.....	9
1.7 Limitations and Delimitations.....	10
CHAPTER TWO	11
LITERATURE REVIEW	11
2.1 Introduction	11
2.2 The Concept of Community Policing	11
2.3 Nyumba Kumi Initiative.....	19
2.4 Operational Concepts of Community Policing	22
2.4.1 Re-orientation of Police Operations.....	23
2.4.2 Partnerships in Community Policing	25

2.4.3 Prevention Strategies of CP Implementation	28
2.5 Theoretical Framework	29
2.5.1 Social Capital Theory	30
2.5.2 Broken Windows Theory	31
2.6 Conceptual Framework	33
CHAPTER THREE	35
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	35
3.1 Introduction	35
3.2 Research Design	35
3.3 Target Population	35
3.4 Sampling Techniques	36
3.5 Sample Size	36
3.6 Data Collection Instruments	37
3.7 Pilot Testing	38
3.8 Validity of the Data Collection Instruments	38
3.9 Reliability of the Data Collection Instrument	38
3.10 Data Collection Procedures	39
3.11 Data Analysis and Presentation	39
3.12 Ethical Considerations	40
CHAPTER FOUR.....	41
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS.....	41
4.1 Introduction	41
4.2 Response Rate	41
4.3 Background Information	42
4.3.1 Gender	42
4.3.2 Age of the Respondents	43
4.3.3 Highest Education Level.....	44
4.3.4 Occupation of the Respondents	44

4.4 Re-oriented Operations of Community policing and Crime Management	45
4.4.1 Re-orientation Operations in line with Community Strategies	47
4.4.2 Conclusion	48
4.5 Community Policing Partnerships and Its Effectiveness in Crime Management ...	48
4.5.1 Community Partnership with Crime	49
4.5.2 Role of Community in Community Policing	51
4.5.3 Agencies Involved in Community Policing Partnership to Combat Criminal Activities	52
4.5.4 Common Techniques employed to Facilitate Community Policing Partnership to Combat Crime.....	54
4.5.5 Challenges Encountered in Community Partnership in Reducing Criminal Activities	55
4.5.6 Ways in which Partnership in Community Policing can achieve long term Community Partnership	57
4.5.7 Conclusion	58
4.6 Prevention Strategies of CP Implementation and Crime Management.....	59
4.6.1 Prevention Strategies and the State of Crime in Community Strategies	61
4.6.2 Conclusion	62
4.7 Community Policing and Crime Management.....	62
4.7.1 Contribution of the Government in Reducing Crime Rates.....	64
4.7.2 Rate of Crime in Kisauni	65
4.7.3 Conclusion	65
CHAPTER FIVE	67
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE STUDY	67
5.1 Introduction	67
5.2 Summary of the Findings	67
5.3 Conclusion.....	69
5.4 Recommendation of the Study Findings	70
5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies	72

REFERENCES.....	73
APPENDICES	78
Appendix I: Questionnaire	78
Appendix II: Budget.....	85
Appendix III: Approval Letter	86
Appendix IV: Research Authorization Letter	87

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 1: Sample Size	37
Table 4. 1: Response Rate.....	41
Table 4. 2: Education level	44
Table 4. 3: Occupation of the Respondents	45
Table 4. 4: Re-oriented Operations	46
Table 4. 5: Partnership between police and community	49
Table 4. 6: Prevention Emphasis	60
Table 4. 7: Community Policing and Crime Management	63

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework	34
Figure 4. 1: Gender Distribution.....	42
Figure 4. 2: Age distribution.....	43

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CP	Community Policing
CPC	Community Policing Committees
CPF	Community Policing Fora
CPTED	Crime Preventions through Environmental Design
GoK	Government of Kenya
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission
NACADA	National Authority for the Campaign against Alcohol and Drug Abuse
NPS	National Police Service
SCT	Social Capital Theory

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Crime Management: Crime management is preventive and reactive measures

undertaken to reduce. The indicators in crime prevention include decreased cases of crime, reduced number of hot spots.

Community-Police Patrol: Refers to the police patrols with active engagement and consultations with residents by sharing of information with the purpose of preventing crime.

Re-oriented operations: In this study, it means re-alignment of police operations from the traditional concept to effectively execute the concept of CP.

Partnerships: Partnerships in the study is the establishment of relations with the stakeholders in community such as landlords, schools, and businesses among others. This will be measure by feedback mechanism and understanding of the conveyed ideas.

ABSTRACT

The security environment continues to face dynamic issues and prospects that demand new strategies. Majority of nations worldwide Kenya included, began to adopt CP as strategy of the 21st Century. Despite the adoption of the concept, the prevalence of crime has remained high in several regions in Kenya including Mombasa County. This is evident as in 2016; police received reports of an aggregate of 6,986 offences compared to reported cases of 2,496 in 2015. This investigation hence, aimed at ascertaining the effect of CP on crime management in Mombasa County. The investigation's objectives were derived from the operational concepts of Community Policing. The specific objectives comprised; to ascertain the degree at which re-oriented operations of the police in line with CP concept, to assess the extent of established partnerships in the framework of Community Policing and lastly to examine the emphasis that had been placed on crime prevention in the operationalization of CP in Mombasa County. Descriptive research design was employed to conduct the investigation. The investigation targeted 692 police staff and members of Nyumba kumi households in Mombasa County from which a sample size of 69 members, male and female above 18 old, were picked using stratified random sampling. Social capital theory and the Broken Window formed the basis and anchor for the research. The primary data was sourced through structured and open-ended questionnaires. The quantitative and qualitative data obtained from the respondents was presented using tables and figures. Measures of central tendency were used to analyse descriptive data. Respondents' views were analysed through content analysis. The study found that re-oriented operations through community policing was implemented through survey of citizens to allow the agency point out needs and prime concerns; there were recruitment and selection approaches aimed at applicants suited to CP undertaking, and there were staff assessments to strengthen CP and problem-solving. The investigation's outcomes also pointed out that the involvement in policing practice by the community is done through frequent forums held to discuss the crime issues; police and the community members worked beside one another in the identification and reporting of crimes; and there was trust between security officers and the public making it easier to report crime. The study also found that the influence of CP and crime management were reduced physical conflict between the general public and security officers; reduced crime on the properties; increase in the number of report cases by the citizen at the police station; and positive attitude of the citizens in regards to the police work. The study concluded that Mombasa County Police has greatly established partnerships in its approach to Community Policing and the impact it has had on crime management. The study further concluded that a lot of emphasis on prevention has been adopted in the implementation in CP in Mombasa County and its effects on crime management. The study concluded that Mombasa County Police has re-oriented its operations in line with the concept of CP and what effect has it had crime management. The study recommends the following; increased funding for community policing, increased police and community forums, increased police posts and ease in accessing of police services this will reduce the crime rate in the county. Further, there should be increase in the utilization of technology in a manner that encourages community partnership.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The security environment both worldwide and regionally continues to face dynamic issues and prospects that demand new ways of undertaking policing (Fleming, 2005). As stated by Goldsmith and Sheptycki (2007), community policing (CP) is an approach of community sensitization to the importance of crime prevention, instead of waiting for their occurrence and afterwards reporting to the police. This is for the reason that the needs for security of the community can be well identified by the specific community and they may not be similar to the general perception. Strategies such as holding of meetings by provincial administrators, use of information communication technology, police patrols and street lighting have been used but none of these strategies give consideration to participation of community where they collaborate with security agencies to check, report and reduce criminal activities in their area of habitation.

Community policing is based on its goal to prevent crime and promote better police community partnerships. Community policing requires an investment in training with special attention to problem analysis and problem solving, facilitation, community organization; communication, mediation and conflict resolution, resource identification and use, networking and linkages, and cross-cultural competency (Larrabee, 2007). As a result, in many countries police services have discovered ‘that they need to form partnerships with the community in order to fight crime more effectively. This should not really come as a surprise – common sense dictates that the prevention and investigation

of criminal behaviour, and other policing functions, are most effective when carried out with the full cooperation of the local community. Indeed, while some traditional methods of policing are out-dated, it is fair to say that police services have re-discovered a central element of old style policing, which was premised on trusting, supportive relationships with local communities at station level.

Globally, the United States the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) shows that that the increase in felony offenses and petty crimes within bus termini is considered to be relatively high (at approximately 48, 000 rates or 45% crimes rates annually), in spite many efforts to lower the percentages via community policing and among other methods. In 2011, crimes considered to be violent being experienced within bus stages, subways, and other motor vehicle termini within the United States actually increased from 48.5% to 45.5% (Wellford et al, 2014). In Canada, data obtained from the Canadian Crime Survey shows that the rates of felony offenses such as pick-pocketing, theft and muggings which are committed in and the surrounding bus termini have been increasing steadily over the last seven years, from 33.9% in 2011 to 39.6% in 2012 (Parillo, 2012). This time duration coincides with the increasing rates of crime as well as increasing the strength of the police. In Asia, felony crimes and petty offences in termini involving the female victims within India are more likely than crimes of the male victims (88% versus 73%), (National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, 2016).

In Africa, although the prevalence of felony crimes and petty offences within the bus termini in Nigeria have significantly increased in the recent years, there has been significantly noticeable decline over the past 40 years. Crimes within the bus termini

which are violent and basically muggings and robbery in Nigeria have significantly dropped to about 75% from around 96% in the mid-2000s (Riedel & Rinehart, 2012). The probability of on-going crimes considered to be violent in Nigeria may be associated in part to characteristics incidents, with violent crimes entailing gangs, firearms, or the drug-trade having a lower probability of being reported than other types of criminal activities which are violent (Trussler 2010; Dauvergne and Li 2006).

In South Africa, Baker (2002) observed that the police are characterized by politicization plus revolutionary customs. Communal patrolling was embraced for transmuted the police, and community-police review settings became central aspects of this project. One initiative in Nyanga, Western Cape, emulates the Western style of community policing that emphasizes foot patrols. In South Africa, Community policing faces a number of challenges. They include low morale of officials, and a police culture that has placed little value in discretion. Apartheid also limited the ability of some communities to organize effectively and to mobilize the resources they do possess. Non-white residents are also reluctant to serve on forums due to their mistrust of police or because old alliances keep them out.

In Tanzania, Daniel (2010) noted that, in 2006 police landmarked a special reform that aimed at building trust between police departments and member of community. One of the important steps taken was the releasing of the private telephone number of the senior police officers aimed at facilitating contact between member of community and police officers. One of the greatest achievements obtained was that, police departments received valuable information from the public that enable them to understand crimes and criminal

activities. Despite the achievement obtained, for many years' police suffered from financial neglect, negative perception and public mistrust.

Situation of crime in Kenya is more intense within the urban centres due to high level of cost of living, high rates of unemployment, urban poverty, disorganization as well as moral decadence confronting the urban system as opined by Ndikaru (2011). The urban crimes preponderance within Kenya is a show of marginalization, deprivation and amenities as well infrastructural breakdown that are supposed to actually control or manage criminal activities within the urban cities. Subsequently, Reynald (2012) observed that the emerging gap between the poor and the rich affects the community through increased violence in Kenya.

In Kenya, around 1990, the community policing concept grew in popularity as the idea of its implementation was founded. The units developed significant knowledge and proficiencies in establishing and running Community Policing Forums (CPFs). The initiative has further been enhanced by developing a national guide book that is employed to train communities in law enforcement agency locations and services (GoK, 2004). The concept is enshrined in the National Police Service Act, 2011, section 96 (1). The Kenyan Constitution, the National Police Service Act of 2011 and the strategic plans for law enforcement agencies have focused attention on developing collaboration between the law enforcement agencies and the public. Although, with all the laws passed, the concept seems to be experiencing challenges in its implementation as evidenced by the annual police and media reports on crime in the sub-county.

Several accounts had been given pertaining to the criminal activities some involving violence undertaken by criminal gangs in Mombasa County. The attacks by the two gangs in Old Town where they had beaten, robbed and stabbed their victims had led to the US embassy sending an advisory to their citizens not to visit the area, especially at night (Ahmed & Atieno, 2016). Another case was also reported in February 2018, where about 20 youth armed with metal rods and machetes stormed a funeral service in Mishomoroni and stole from the mourners. They also attacked residents and shop owners, injuring at least six people (Ahmed, 2018). Several members had been arrested and others killed by the police. The Securex Monthly Security Briefing in 2016 pointed out that in December 2015, 50 youth ranging from 12-17 years were arrested in Kisauni Constituency of Mombasa County and that, they were linked to the infamous Wakali Kwanza gang which executed their crimes in broad daylight (Mkongo, 2017). In the same year, four gang leaders of Wakali Kwanza and Wakali Wao were shot in a police operation, a fifth leader was killed by a mob while 10 gang leaders were arrested (Ahmed, 2017a). This investigation hence intended to scrutinize the CP in relation to crime management in the county with particular focus on Kisauni sub-county.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Kenyan government through ministry of interior and national coordination and the NPS has over time come up with various community based strategies to combat crime rate. Determination to avert crime through community policing, nyumba kumi initiative has upstretched citizens' expectations to live in a crime free community. Therefore, effective implementation of the CP program has been frustrated and consequently, police officers

and the public have low expectations on the programs. The sluggish development on broader reforms in the police department has undermined law enforcement agencies' efforts and community expectations, so that crime perpetrators get due full force of the law (Maximino, 2015; McDonald, 2012; Guigon, 2012). CP is seen as a pillar of democratic policing and key vehicle to enhance relationships between the state police and the community, to improve state legitimacy, and to essentially reduce crime and, more recently, combat terrorism.

Mombasa County is a transit hub for drugs (such as heroin); is widely considered a hotspot for Al Shabab recruiters; and (3) has experienced high levels of excessive (and often criminal) use of force by police. These three security features make Mombasa County a relevant setting where CP, as envisioned in policy, would meet the collective demands (by residents, activists, and government officials alike) for improving relationships of trust between police and citizens and ultimately, enhance security provision. Although the particular convergence of these features is specific to Mombasa, these security challenges, especially in terms of what they pose to democratic and accountable policing can be identified in various parts of Kenya (Musoi et al, 2012).

In 2016 at Kisauni Sub-County of Mombasa, police received reports of an aggregate of 6,986 offences compared to reported cases of 2,496 in 2015. This accounted for a 6% surge in offences that were reported. The surge was attributed to increase in cases falling under: vehicle and other thefts by 244 reports representing 22%, theft by servant 256 reports representing 12%, harmful drugs 635 representing 11%, stealing 833 reports representing 9%, criminal damage 324 reports representing 8%, financial crimes 259

reports representing 8%, other offences against persons 1121 cases representing 5% and homicide 103 cases representing 4%. Among individual offences, increases were noted in: arson 130 cases representing 20%, house breaking 173 reports representing 8%, obtaining by false pretence 182 cases representing 7%, defilement by 106 cases representing 2%, falling under harmful drugs possession reports surged by 595 reports representing 12% and trafficking 102 reports representing 25%. However, there was an overall surge in crime, drops were although observed under: offences robbery 168 reports representing 6% and theft of stock 43 reports representing 2% (KPS, 2016). From the police media reports, Kisauni sub-county of Mombasa has significantly high rates crime compared to other sub-counties (National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, 2016).

Community policing groups have existed for some time in Mombasa. There are also Sungu Sungu groups, inspired by the groups of the same name which originated in rural Tanzania. The concept has been criticized as being unsuitable for a modern capitalist Kenya. Mombasa's experience of Nyumba Kumi is similar to that of other counties. The initiative seems to have lacked clarity and resources. Administrators noted that it was not functioning in Kisauni. The Nyumba Kumi has never been made easy for the wananchi (citizens) to understand. Difficulties have arisen because the model is different from other community policing models that have yet to be disbanded, creating conflict and occasional disruption of the gains already made by the old models. Community policing groups lack adequate resources and support to meet the risks they face. This investigation hence intended to scrutinize the CP in relation to crime management in the county with particular focus on Kisauni sub-county.

1.3 General Objective

The aim of the investigation was to examine the effects of community policing on crime management in Mombasa County.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this investigation were to:

1. Ascertain the extent of re-oriented operations of the CP concept and the effect on crime management in Mombasa County.
2. Establish CP partnerships influence on crime management in Mombasa County.
3. Examine crime prevention strategies of CP influence on crime management in Mombasa County.

1.4 Research Questions

The research questions for this study were:

- a. How has re-oriented operations of the CP concept effected crime management in Mombasa County?
- b. To what extent has CP partnerships influenced crime management in Mombasa County?
- c. To what degree have crime prevention strategies of CP influenced on crime management in Mombasa County?

1.5 Justification and Significance

The investigation on community policing and crime management in Mombasa County was necessary and timely. The county's economy had borne the brunt of crime despite

operationalization of community policing. This study looked into critical issues affecting the proper implementation of CP in the county of Mombasa and make recommendations on reorientation of the programme in order to achieve the desired effects. An effective CP programme in the county led to reduction of prevalence of crime, increased investor confidence and better standard of life to the community.

The findings of this investigation would be useful to stakeholders such as the Government of Kenya, the police department, county government of Mombasa, the community and other stakeholders in guiding policy and strategy formulation aimed at enhancing the effectiveness in CP execution. The outcomes of this investigation were similarly beneficial to local organizations as the findings of the study addressed the gap between the police and other key actors, therefore, focused on enhancing the collaboration between the public and the security officers.

Community Policing, being a fairly new concept in management of crime in Kenya, the concept has not drawn much academic investigation. The outcomes of this investigation would be useful to the academicians and researchers as it will lay ground for further investigation of other areas. It would contribute to the researchers in academia seeking to better understand the wide dynamics for reducing crime in the country.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This investigation was undertaken in Mombasa County specifically in Kisauni Sub-County. The Sub-County is a metropolitan characterized by a mix of races, ethnicities, cultures and traditions. This affects social structure and organisation within the

communities which had a considerable effect on the operationalization of community policing. Kisauni, had the highest number of crimes than any other sub-county in Mombasa County according to the KPS crime report (2016). The security situation was further highlighted by recurrent media reports on incidents crimes in Kisauni sub-county. The CP programme was launched in the sub-county in 2010 but was yet to have the desired effect on crime. The prevalence of crime, the dense population considered with social composition of the community makes sub-county the ground zero for this study in the county of Mombasa.

1.7 Limitations and Delimitations

Obtaining response from the target population was a big challenge due to the Government restriction on movement in the County as a result of the worldwide outbreak of the Corona virus pandemic. The situation was further complicated by limited access to the internet and general apathy towards use of technology by community especially those with lower level of education. The highlighted limitations were remedied by the researcher's prior knowledge of the area as well as extensive network of contacts on the ground due to the prior deployment in the area as the member of County security and intelligence committee. The independent variable studies in the research were restricted only to the four; there could be other variables present in measuring performance.

The study limited itself to Kisauni Sub-county hence the research cannot be relied upon 100% in other regions with different socio-economic factors. It would be interesting to carry out research on community policing crime and prevention of other regions.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this part, the writings on relevant concepts of Community Policing as done by other scholars and researchers was reviewed and presented according to what the investigation aims to achieve. The literature review started with the exploration of operationalization of CP concept across the globe and also within the country. Thereafter, the Nyumba Kumi initiative, which was a CP concept in Kenya is examined. Lastly, as per the specific objectives of the investigation, the operational concepts of community policing literature were examined to determine the existing gaps. The chapter concludes with conceptual framework and theoretical framework anchoring the investigation.

2.2 The Concept of Community Policing

The concept of community policing is as old as police work. As initial as 1829, Sir Robert Peel designed the Cosmopolitan Police department after he worked as Home Secretary of England. According to Peel (1829), the actual crucial aspect for policing is that the forces are the persons and the persons are the forces. Peel (1829) believed that hindrance of crime could be accomplished devoid of interfering the lives of citizens. Community policing is based on Peel's concept of deterrence and has remained contained by many law implementation groups across the world (Patterson, 2007). It was give the background on when community policing started. Communal patrolling ascended after the predicament of legality when the municipal competition uprisings of the 1960s and ought to be differentiated from the minimum explicit delinquent orientated policing.

Community policing is a concept of police work aimed at establishing and developing new forms of cooperation between citizens and the police (Spasić & Radovanović, 2019). Full implementation of this concept contributes to enhancing the safety of citizens and communities and strengthening of citizens' trust in police work. Community policing entails various conceptual and practical methods and is still transforming fast. CP approaches differ according to the particular community needs and responses; although, particular key ideas and considerations are common to all CP endeavours (Spasić & Radovanović, 2019).

According to Ruteere & Pommerolle, (2003), the concept of CP, majorly familiarized in the US and the UK from the 1980s onwards is centred on the idea of cooperation and consultation between the law enforcement agencies and the community, on the establishment of security requirements and on the execution of strategies for prevention of crime and reduction of crime and improvement of security. Usually, the concept stated to have originated from an article by two American scholars; George Kelling and James Wilson. According to these scholars decaying areas bred crime and lawlessness therefore it is important to contain social decay so as to prevent crime.

In anticipation of a move to community policing, a chief might also disband some squads that emphasize traditional methods of policing, redesign evaluation systems to give credit for contributions to the nature and quality of community life, expand training to include community partnership and problem-solving strategies, and establish new communication channels with other public service organizations (Kamau, 2018). Community policing requires major changes in operations including: decentralization of activities and

facilities, role changes for most personnel, new training, revised schedules, and an altered call-response system. All of these changes require careful consideration and coordination (Reed, 2013).

Community Based Policing (CBP) program demands accountability and being proactive on the part of parties involved in the program especially the police. The community directly participates in its own policing and both the community and the police cooperate as opposed to the period when security agencies used to work alone in addressing criminal issues. The program thus, emphasize on the need for partnerships for proper control and management public disorder and security. Thus the public be allowed to manage and take charge of the security in order to support the CBP program (Kamau, 2018). Community policing necessitates the introduction of fundamental and comprehensive change to the police agency. Organizational efforts must support the evolving responsibilities of patrol officers. For example, information systems should move beyond the efficient processing of criminal offense reports to the delivery of timely and accurate information to officers (Reed, 2013).

Community policing emerged in the early 1980s as a response to criticism regarding the professional style of policing and has solidified itself as the primary means of police service delivery (Reed, 2013). Although there is no unified definition regarding community policing, the underlying assumptions entail the formation of police and community partnerships, along with other innovative strategies, aimed at addressing the root cause of crime and disorder in order to restore civility to a local community. Although crime control is still a concern for the police under community policing, other

goals have also become part of the community policing effort; improving the quality of life, reducing the level of social disorder, and reducing the fear of crime (Cordner, 1997).

South Africa became the first country in Sub-Saharan Africa to implement CP (Ruteere & Pommerolle, 2003). This was as a result of a prolonged experience in the urban areas of fear and hatred of the law enforcement department during apartheid alongside the reliance on private security programs. In the wake of apartheid, South Africa adopted the democratic component of CP comprising its tenets in the 1992 constitution.

There is increasing recognition that without security there can be no development. Insecurity hinders socio-economic growth in different ways: threats to physical security, the absence of safe living environments, dangers that prevent people from achieving sustainable livelihoods, and the impact upon health and education services. As one of the main providers of security, the police play a pivotal role in creating the conditions in which development can take place. However, all too often those who are most affected by insecurity have little opportunity to engage constructively with the police. This can result in feelings of mistrust between the police and the communities they serve (Ewetan & Urhie, 2014).

In Kenya, CP has been executed since 1990, but in a small number of isolated programs. Though, the National Task Force's report on Police Reforms made in the wake of the 2007-08 post-election chaos formed a solid case that CP ought to be enhanced so as to make sure that the involvement of the community to provide public safety and security services. It similarly suggested the swift-tracking of a National Community Policing

Policy (NCPP) to offer a lawful and institutional blueprint for the execution of CP (GoK, 2009).

The process of design and execution of the CP programs encompasses a wide range of agencies at various levels according to their particular interests. Major actors comprise: the private sector with the representation of the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), who have actively been involved in the initial trials particularly in Nairobi, through the provision of funds for the first experimental initiatives, and NGOs for instance Saferworld and Peace Net, an NGO in Kenya facilitated by donors, who take part in advocacy, provision of funds, training and issuance of curriculum and materials, and facilitation of certain pilot programs. NGOs are regarded essential with regards to the public education and raising awareness. The Provincial Administration and Internal Security Ministry (Administrative Officers and Police Officers) using their national platforms carry out trainings and sensitization, particularly using the local chiefs and sub-chiefs. They are required to explain, facilitate and administer CP programmes and concepts in a wide range of public security and development functions in their areas of operation (GoK and Saferworld, 2009).

The Kenyan CP operational units comprise the Community Policing Committees (CPC). The CPCs are multi-level frameworks that is nearly in line with the national administrative units. Its membership comprises an individual who represents the people, resident groups, Faith-Based Institutions, Community Based Institutions, Private Sector and the police department. The least cluster is the block, which brings together several

households, essentially proposed at between 5-10 households popularly termed as Nyumba Kumi.

In regard to this last goal, as Gill, C., Weisburd, Telep, Vitter and Bennett (2014) has stated, “reduction of fear of crime has been associated with community policing programs since their inception.” Thus, fear reduction has become a definitive goal of community policing (Miles & Cox, 2014; Zhao et al., 2002). There are a number of reasons that community policing is believed to be able to reduce the level of fear of crime among the citizenry. First and foremost is when police engage in community partnerships it enhances the level of police presence among the citizens, thus police presence can reduce fear (Brunson, Braga, Hureau, & Pegram, 2015).

Second, as the police become more actively involved with citizens, public satisfaction will rise and it is believed that if citizens have higher satisfaction with their police, they will have less fear of crime. 9 Finally, as police engage in innovative strategies under community policing, aimed at reducing crime and disorder, the alleviation of these problems and the restoration of civility to a neighbourhood is anticipated to also have an impact on fear (Zhao et al., 1999). While the goal of fear reduction has been an integral part of the community policing movement, the more important question is what impact the movement has actually had.

As Cordner (2014) concluded that the now widely-accepted view that community policing helps reduce levels of fear of crime and increases perceptions of safety seem reasonably well-founded. In fact, in a recent review of the extensive literature analysing

the relationship between community policing and fear reduction, Zhao et al. (2002), findings suggest that the increase in police presence through community policing strategies is effective in reducing fear of crime. In reviewing 50 studies on community policing and fear reduction they found that 31 studies demonstrated a reduction in fear, 18 found no change, and only one reported an actual increase in the fear of crime (Zhao et al., 2002).

Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1994) have argued that community policing is a philosophy and an organizational strategy that promotes co-operation between people and their police. In community policing, the police and the community work together to identify, prioritize, and solve contemporary problems such as crime, drugs, fear of crime, social and ecological disorder, and overall neighbourhood decay. Community policing requires a department-wide commitment from all police staff to the community policing philosophy (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1994).

Several studies have been carried out on effectiveness of community policing both from the citizen perspective and the product producer and police perspective. For instance two of the earliest studies: The “community profiling” project in San Diego in 1975 and the “Cincinnati Community Sector Team Policing” experiment in 1977 found an increase in police officers’ job satisfaction in community policing matters (Mazerolle, Bennett, 10 Davis, Sargeant, & Manning, 2013). Elsewhere, the foot patrol programs in New Jersey and Flint, Michigan (USA) increased foot patrol officer’s job satisfaction. Braga, & Weisburd, (2015) investigated the Philadelphia program called Community Oriented

Police Education. His findings showed that police officers who were highly motivated preferred community policing and those who sought the greatest job security opposed it.

Braga, & Weisburd, (2015) calls for further research on the core job requirements of community policing, the ways in which these requirements increase the motivational potential of policing as a job, the effects of these redesigned jobs on the motivation of officers, or the extent to which such changes affect officer job attachment and satisfaction (Braga & Weisburd, 2015). Collins (2012) in their study conducted a three-year study of community policing in Madison, Wisconsin. Specifically, Madison's Experimental Police District (EPD) which comprised about one sixth of the city. It is seen from the study that more patrol officers and supervisors expressed an interest in filling EPD slots than there were positions available and Collins, (2012) noted that the detectives were opposed to being decentralized. In his study, regression analysis revealed that types of attitudinal outcomes were statistically and positively associated with participation in the EPD.

Among these were various measures of job satisfaction, positive orientation toward change, and a sense of being included in the management process. Wilson and Bennett (1994) investigated effects of community policing programs on police officers' attitudes towards community policing or job satisfaction. They found a negative attitude towards community policing on the part of district four officers relative to officers in districts two and five, although district four officers had more community policing experience and skills due to the greater longevity of the community policing project in district four. They attributed this negative posture of police officers to the lack of interaction with community members and problem solving through traditional law enforcement methods

such as cracking down on drug „hot spots. Tough enforcement techniques in district four did more to arouse community distrust than co-operation.

2.3 Nyumba Kumi Initiative

The Nyumba Kumi Initiative is a strategy of anchoring community policing at various levels that is household level, market, estate among others. This study is set to assess how effective the Nyumba Kumi policing initiative is in Kenya. The idea of Nyumba Kumi was established in the Kenya CP cycle by presidential order of the President of Republic of Kenya gazetted in 2013. The adoption of the concept followed what was done in Tanzania where it proved to be successful many years. In Tanzania, it made sure that law enforcement department and immigration officials had knowledge about which individual was particularly staying in which hotel, which individual was renting and dwelling in which room, which person owned which property, and which person was coming to and from the rural areas. There was no renting of a house by aliens in Tanzania, live in a hotel or come into a village without the knowledge of Immigration and Police within 24 hours. They were similarly required to keep information for instance of individuals. CP has turned out to be the new doctrine for law enforcers; it is the single approach to policing accessible for every individual who seeks to enhance operations of the law enforcers, administration, or interaction with the community (Eck & Rosenbaum, 1989).

Nyumba Kumi is a strategy of anchoring community policing at the household level or any other generic cluster. The concept is aimed at bringing local community together in a pursuit of common ideals such as a safe, sustainable and prosperous neighbourhood. The concept of Nyumba Kumi community policing was adopted from Tanzania where it had a

success story for decades. This ensured that the police and immigration officers knew precisely who was staying in which hotel, who was renting and living in which house, who owned which property, and who was moving in and out of the villages. No aliens were to rent a house in Tanzania, stay in a hotel or arrive at a village without the Immigration and Police knowing about it in 24 hours. They were also expected to keep records of such people. Community policing has become the new orthodoxy for police officers; it is the only form of policing available for anyone who seeks to improve police operations, management, or relations with the public (Eck and Rosenbaum, 1989).

This concept was recommended as a way of addressing the criminal acts and terrorism. The programs assist the locals in having interactions and sharing information regarding one another. They were similarly required to observe security risks and provide the local administration and security entities with information. By way of assessed levels of neighbourhood, this was to make sure there is safety and satisfaction by the public. However, the law enforcers are continuing to be responsible for dynamic and biased policing and life-threatening emergencies, CP is a combined policing and community wide focus (Rhonda, 2000).

The operational units of CP in Kenya are the Community Policing Committees (CPC). The CPCs are multi-level structures that roughly correspond to the country's administrative units. The membership includes representatives from the community, resident associations, Community Based Organizations, Faith-Based Organizations, the Private Sector and law-enforcement agencies. The lowest cluster is the block, which brings together a number of households, generally recommended at between 5-10

households (Nyumba Kumi). The block and the village/zone CPC's only comprised of community members without any representation of the law enforcement agencies or other stakeholders. The committees at the block and sub-location levels are to meet twice a month, while those at higher levels meet once a month. The interaction and continuity between different levels of committees is to be achieved by ensuring that representatives of the lower levels of CPC's participate at the higher level committees. The Division is the highest level of community police partnership where community representation is recognised.

The CPC's emphasise ownership and control by the community by its composition. Representatives of the community assume leadership of the Committee except for the secretarial positions, starting at the location level, which are jointly held by a representative of the security agencies and a community member. This might be to ensure that CP is seen to be driven by the community and not as an agenda of the police. The requirements to lead and to participate in the committees are solely based on moral characteristics of an individual in the community such as high integrity and respect. People who hold political and elected positions are specifically prohibited from holding positions at different levels of the Committee. This is meant to emphasise the apolitical characteristic of the committees. Furthermore, the committees are required to be sensitive to the representation of youth, people with disabilities and women. This is expected to give the committees the legitimate authority based on moral leadership, as well as a broad-based composition.

The program of Nyumba Kumi in Kenya, was aimed at anchoring CP at the household level having a definite physical address so that the neighbourhood can become safe and sustainable. Nyumba Kumi CP in Kenya was aimed at introducing cooperation and problem-solving ways intended for enhancing the interactions between the law enforcement officers and the public hence enhancing the delivery of police services, and remarkably lowering the levels of crime. Though, the benefits of the much advocated and publicized approach have not been seen in several regions in Kenya that had rolled it out, including Mombasa County.

2.4 Operational Concepts of Community Policing

Community policing emerged in the early 1980s as a response to criticism regarding the professional style of policing and has solidified itself as the primary means of police service delivery (Reed, 2013). Although there is no unified definition regarding community policing, the underlying assumptions entail the formation of police and community partnerships, along with other innovative strategies, aimed at addressing the root cause of crime and disorder in order to restore civility to a local community (Cordner, 1997). Although crime control is still a concern for the police under community policing, other goals have also become part of the community policing effort; improving the quality of life, reducing the level of social disorder, and reducing the fear of crime.

Major strategic theories translate paradigms into actions, connecting the wider perspectives and principles that are fundamental in CP. The dimensions of CP are centred in the implementation of the concept in whichever model that is adopted. In

operationalization of CP, the Police service must re-oriented and reorganise its operations away from the traditional policing in the way the conduct patrols, communication and case screening. Secondly, the service must endeavour to establish partnerships with the local community and other stakeholders as well. For CP to succeed a lot emphasis should be placed on prevention of crime, prevention can only happen with the right partnership, trust and transparency (Cordner, 2007). The study will look into the three dimensions of the concept, how it has been operationalized in the county of Mombasa to ascertain the efficiency of this approach in crime management.

2.4.1 Re-orientation of Police Operations

Community policing has been shown to improve police/community relations by building trust between the police and the community and by changing the perceptions of each toward the other. In many communities, there are deep divisions between the police and some segments of the community. Residents do not trust the police to treat them fairly, and the police do not trust residents to come to their aid in a crisis. These feelings are sometimes based on real events and sometimes on stereotypes and misperceptions. Regardless of their source, the lack of person-to-person contact between residents and police tends to deepen their mutual mistrust. According to Cordner (2007), the CP provides the law enforcement agencies with a mechanism of dealing with the factors that brings about occurrence of crime, however enforcement is continues to be a key role, hence law enforcers ought to keep on strictly enforcing violation of the law. The operational practice however, ought to look further than conventional policing approaches, for instance motorized patrol and rapid response, and in their place put more

efficient interactive approaches for instance efficient handling of emergency calls to give more time and resources to take part in CP programs (Cordner, 1999).

Segrave and Ratcliffe (2004) expound that if CP is concerning mutual assistance and agreements, hence re-orienting undertakings ought to bring about more sluggish response times for non-emergency calls to allow the police department to establish long term solutions for the concerns of the community. The re-orientation of police activities shifts focus from patrol-based operations to problem solving, crime prevention education, and developing strong relationships. Though, to make it effective the community ought to deal with the minor delinquency concerns within itself so as not overburden the police systems (Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux, 1990).

Implementation of community policing through a special, well-trained unit often offers early indications of success and focuses the attention of the community and media on the beneficial nature of community policing. However, care must be taken to avoid creating divisions within the agency. If community policing is perceived as merely a special-unit function, its eventual implementation throughout the agency could be significantly impaired. In addition, launching community policing through a special unit can lead to the misconception that the new policing style does not have to be integrated with all other facets of operations (Cordner, 2007).

The effectiveness of the implementation of community policing throughout the organization will depend on the manner in which community policing goals are communicated initially. If agency leaders imply that community policing in the special

unit or district constitutes a test to determine whether the approach should be expanded agency-wide, competition and divisiveness can result. Managers should state unequivocally that the special unit or district is not a test site, but is the starting point for the agency-wide implementation of community policing (Williamson, 2008).

2.4.2 Partnerships in Community Policing

Partnership between police and community supervision agencies allows each entity to be more effective because joint efforts can draw upon unique professional skills, knowledge, training, and missions. Developing the most effective partnership requires clarity regarding the roles of each partner, a clear sense of what each brings to the table, and an appreciation for the challenges they face. Cordner (1999) noted that law enforcement department ought to engage the public in cooperation to address crime and associated issues. This comprises working in partnership with other public and private institutions, businesses, schools, and all other community organisations. Law enforcement agencies and community ought to work in collaboration not just to address the issues, but similarly to minimize the fear of crime, physical and social disorder, and decay of neighbourhoods (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1990). These collaborations need to be subject to confidence by challenging individuals to embrace their share of the role, which consequently will allow actors to point out areas of much concern, and establish measures to deal with their individual issues (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1990).

Collaboration between the police agency and local government officials is essential, since officers and supervisors will routinely seek assistance from local government departments for services from sanitation to health. Regular communication with the heads

of government agencies will help secure their assistance and will allow them to prepare their personnel for the additional service requests that will be received (Cordner, 1999). Non-government agencies and institutions constitute another important community asset. The chief or sheriff should enlist the support of these private agencies in community policing efforts. One department invited representatives from these organizations to participate in training sessions on community-oriented policing (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1990).

Young and Tinsley (1998), pointed out that solutions established in cooperation's are more likely to be correctly aimed and hence more efficient. Flynn (2004), contend that this cooperation's ought to be anchored on trust. Cooperation's create exchange of information: the community gives the law enforcement agencies information regarding the issue, crime concerns, conditions and locations, active criminals, and stolen item, and law enforcement agencies give the community in return, information regarding public fears, problems, tactical information and advice regarding prevention and reduction of crime (Farrell, 1988). Law enforcement department are just among the agencies mandated to address community concerns, and other agencies ought to be responsible responsive to crime prevention and problem solving in collaboration with law enforcement agencies at every level (Young and Tinsley, 1998). Working closely together with both public and private entities, for instance learning Institutions, health, and housing institutions, allows a myriad of issues to be dealt with rather than if everyone was working separately (Skogan, 2006). Whereas there are similar things in major

cooperation and platforms for CP, a 'outline' for this cooperation nationally will probably have 'limited utility' (Young and Tinsley, 1998).

Enforcement-oriented policing with its accompanying centralized, bureaucratic command structure has apparently given way to an inclusive philosophy based on encouraging partnerships between the police and communities in a collaborative effort to solve crime and disorder (Williamson, 2008). Police need to engage with the community in partnerships to deal with crime and related problems, which includes working collaboratively with other public and private agencies (Cordner, 1998). Police and community should work in partnership not only to solve problems, but to reduce the fear of crime, physical and social disorder, and neighbourhood decay (Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux, 1990).

According to Mwangi (2002) in her report titled, the need for a national policy on community based policing Community partnership means adopting a policing perspective that exceeds the standard law enforcement emphasis. This broadened outlook recognizes the value of activities that contribute to the orderliness and well-being of a neighbourhood. For Police officers to be effective in their law enforcement duties, they must create a relationship of trust and confidence with the community. These relationships needs to be based on trust by challenging people to accept their share of the responsibility, which in turn will enable parties to identify priorities, and develop responses to solve their own problems (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1990).

Barley (1996) asserts that police, in addition to community members, should work closely with community organizations, businesses, and other agencies to improve the quality of life issues such as working with the municipality to remove graffiti, with landlords to properly maintain property, and working with parks and recreation agencies to provide recreational programs for youths. (Innes & Roberts 2008) states that ‘there are significant benefits to be accrued by connecting the police and communities’. There are many research studies in websites on community policing discussing practical matters from the viewpoint of professionals and police officers. However, many of these studies do not discuss on the quality and effectiveness of community policing partnership and the role it plays in crime reduction. Such studies are limited in the Kenyan context, and it is against this global perspective that a study on the influence of community policing on crime reduction can be appreciated.

2.4.3 Prevention Strategies of CP Implementation

Crime prevention is the attempt to reduce and deter crime and criminals. It is applied specifically to efforts made by governments to reduce crime, enforce the law, and maintain criminal justice. As per to Segrave and Ratcliffe (2004), crime prevention is key to the approach and main objective of CP and will have long-term gains. Skogan (2006), proposes that the capacity of the community to prevent crime will be enhanced through encouragement of communities to improve safety of the community. The prevention emphasis of CP is more proactive compared traditional law enforcement paradigms. Though, the communities continue to acknowledge and regard traditional policing, for

instance rapid response and reactive investigation although would want prevention of victimization in the first place (Cordner, 1999).

Police ought not to be individually responsible for crime prevention however, they ought to be key in formulating strategies in collaboration with local people. Evaluating the bearing of crime prevention ought to shift from dependence on crime figures and rates of clearance and accompany with the qualitative approach of CP (Young and Tinsley, 1998). Crime prevention strategy emphasizes an early intervention and problem identification by community policing officers to avoid conflict based on misunderstandings between community and police. The central tenets of community policing crime prevention have their roots in programs and studies in the 1970s in the US (Rosenbaum, 1986). Programs like citizen patrols and increasing lighting are examples. Roth (2004) states that prevention has, in many ways, been the gateway to community policing, as many of the earliest collaborative interactions with the public have been for prevention. To enhance prevention the police should organize and attend property owners and tenants meetings for purposes of sharing data and information that can be used to reduce and prevent crime.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

The investigation was hinged on two concepts namely: The Social Capital theory (SCT) and The Broken Window Theory. Concepts specified link between variables to explain natural phenomena. The theories were discussed below:

2.5.1 Social Capital Theory

This investigation adopted the SCT which crime emanates from weak informal social controls and low level to mobilize such formal external resources as police department (Field, 2003). In seeking to describe why some areas have poor informal social controls, and therefore more susceptible to crime compared others, scholars employ this paradigm (Field, 2003). Furthermore, it has similarly been adopted to examine and describe why joint action is more effective in certain areas relative to others. Social capital is helpful in measuring COP implementation effectiveness because it is central to COP issues such as trust and genuine dialogue between different groups, the ability to collectively tap into various resources, and the ability of individuals to work together to solve various problems.

Social capital is the effective functioning of social groups through interpersonal relationships, a shared sense of identity, a shared understanding, shared norms, shared values, trust, cooperation, and reciprocity. Social capital is a measure of the value of resources, both tangible and intangible, and the impact that these relationships have on the resources involved in each relationship, and on larger groups. Social capital has been used to explain the improved performance of diverse groups, the growth of entrepreneurial firms, superior managerial performance, enhanced supply chain relations, the value derived from strategic alliances, and the evolution of communities (Field, 2003).

This paradigm has been described as comprising aspects of social organization, for instance, networks, standards, and trust that expedites action and collaboration for mutual

value and outcomes in high levels of interpersonal trust and relations, and routines and assistance and mutuality, and high rates of civic involvement (Putnam, as quoted in Howdon, 2009). Two types of social capital are differentiated: bridging and bonding capital. Bridging capital constitutes civic relationship and involvement; while bonding type of capital describes the connection between those we have mutual experiences and anticipations with an aspect of hope for future relationships for instance family members and relatives.

According to outcomes that communities that show greater cohesion and mutual anticipations similarly seem have lower crime and lawlessness rates, it is argued that such solid community networks do bear the potential to prevent crime (Field, 2003). This is because of the fact that where there is existence such cohesion members of such communities have a shared role of intervening before the behaviour turns out to be uncontrollable also because such environments offer sense of status and self-esteem to young members and it facilitates their integration within the community. Hence communities with proper social controls are believed to have lower crime levels and contrariwise, poor social capital is related to greater levels of social lawlessness. It is proposed that public establishments, for instance, the law enforcement department will experience more backing in places having high social capital, which gives justification for policy intervention for initiatives that enhance the extent of bridging capital.

2.5.2 Broken Windows Theory

The paradigm was established by James Wilson and George Kelling, American criminologists, in 1982 grounded on the assumption that lawlessness and crime are

related in a developmental sequence. If a window in a house is broken and is not repaired, all the remaining windows will also be broken soon. Because the window that is unrepaired is an indication that nobody cares and therefore breaking more windows will not lead to any permission. This kind of vandalism may happen anywhere after the sense of collective regard and the civility obligations are reduced by behaviours that appear to point out an absence of collective regard.

The broken windows theory is a criminological theory that states that visible signs of crime, anti-social behavior, and civil disorder create an urban environment that encourages further crime and disorder, including serious crimes. His theory suggests that policing methods that target minor crimes, such as vandalism, loitering, public drinking, jaywalking and fare evasion, help to create an atmosphere of order and lawfulness, thereby preventing more serious crimes. Social psychologists and police officers tend to agree that if a window in a building is broken and is left unrepaired, all the rest of the windows will soon be broken. This is as true in nice neighborhoods as in rundown ones. Window-breaking does not necessarily occur on a large scale because some areas are inhabited by determined window-breakers whereas others are populated by window-lovers; rather, one unrepaired broken window is a signal that no one cares, and so breaking more windows costs nothing.

Wilson and Kelling contend that environments with abandoned property, windows are broken, weeds grow, and adults stop rebuking badly-behaved children lead to families moving out and adults who are unattached moving in. As a result, individuals start to utilize the streets less, making the environment to become susceptible to invasion by

criminal. Community withdrawal results in a surge in sales of drugs, nagging and prostitution. This paradigm has been a chief motive of CP programs, due to the notion that behaviour that is unattended brings about the breakdown of community controls, hence resulting in crime. These scholars hence, called the law enforcers to pay urgent and focus on lawlessness and policing that maintains order.

Several researchers and criminologists have although put this paradigm under criticism. In his book titled 'Breaking away from Broken Windows' Taylor (2001) attempted to ascertain the causes of civilities and to determine whether or not they eroded life in urban areas as time goes by. He maintained that zero-tolerance, order maintaining police strategies, intended to minimize the fear of crime, perhaps misdirected and ought not to be applied axiomatically. He contended that incivilities are better explained as a result of a neighbourhood that is economically disadvantaged, instead of as an indication of a lawless and disorderly neighbourhood, and that combating crime is more significant than ill-tempered fighting for long term crime reduction. Also, Sampson and Raudenbush (1999) contend that lawlessness and crime both manifest themselves in a similar explanatory process and that they have similar structural and social origins hence they uphold the contributing factors of crime is a structural disadvantage and weak joint efficiency.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework helped the investigator to explain the concept, map the investigation landscape or conceptual scope, structure connections among theories, and point out the literature gaps (Poteete, et al, 2010). Below is an illustration of the variables

examined in the investigation. The study was guided by the concepts of strategic scope of CP which are: re-oriented operations, partnerships and prevention emphasis as independent variables and crime management as dependent variable. The dependent variables tested and measured in the study were: reduction of crime incidents, perception of the law enforcement department, readiness to report crime, status of cooperation and communication with the police.

Study variables

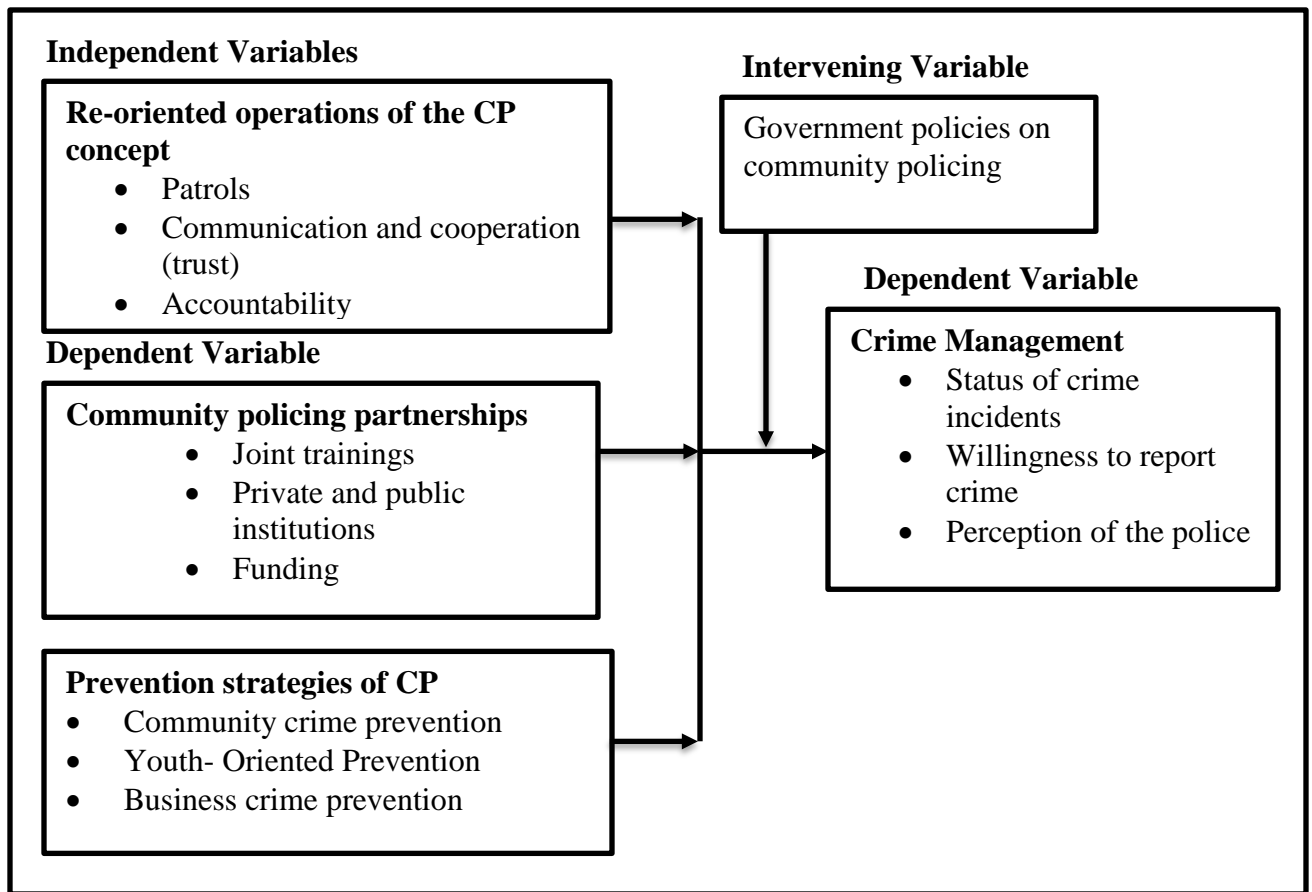


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This part outlines the approach that was employed in carrying out the investigation. This embroiled the research design, target population, sampling design and procedures, sample size, research instruments for data collection, the research process, validity and reliability of the research instruments and data processing as well as analysis techniques.

3.2 Research Design

According to Abowitz and Toole (2010), it is critical to realize the most appropriate research methodology to develop an effective data collection process specifically in the construction industry. This investigation utilized a descriptive research design to evaluate the bearing of CP on crime reduction in Mombasa County focusing on Kisauni Sub County. Mugenda and Mugenda (2008) pointed out that the initial process in descriptive researches was to outline the questions that were to be answered. This was because the research design ensured that the data gathered were pertinent to the questions brought forth and was utilized to describe the features of a huge population (Grbich, 2007).

3.3 Target Population

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) describe the target population as a whole set of people, case or items with similar observable features. In this investigation the investigator focused on the employees of NPS in Kisauni Sub County of Mombasa County and the residents. The residents' representation was drawn from Nyumba Kumi, the business community, local religious and non-religious organisations. The population thus

comprised of 242 employees working at the police stations in the following management levels: Top level administration, Middle level administration and Lower level administration as well as 450 Nyumba Kumi representatives including the business community, local religious and non-religious organisations. The study will target these respondents since they are involved in ensuring that law and order is maintained in the county therefore the researcher could obtain comprehensive and objective information from them (Spasić & Radovanović, 2019).

3.4 Sampling Techniques

Sampling is a process used in statistical analysis in which a predetermined number of observations are taken from a larger population. According to Yin (2009) sample is a number of items selected from the universal population to represent the entire population for purposes of generalization, while sampling procedure refers to the technique used to select the sample. The investigation utilized stratified random sampling technique in which the participants were stratified into two i.e. police officers and Nyumba Kumi members. This approach of sampling was employed as it gave more comprehensive and dependable outcomes from every stratum so that each research participant can have a similar chance of taking part in the investigation.

3.5 Sample Size

The sample size was drawn from 242 employees working at the police stations in the following management levels: Top level administration, Middle level administration and Lower level administration as well as 450 households which forms the sampling frame by

employing stratified sampling technique for the police and cluster sampling for the households.

As per Mugenda and Mugenda (2008), a 10% to 30% sample size is good in representing the target population. The researcher used 10% sampling frame from every stratum in the population for adequate analysis. Therefore, from an aggregate of 692 target population, a sample of 69 participants was used for the investigation. Sampling was carried out as provided in the table below.

Table 3. 1: Sample Size

Stratum	Target Population	Sample Size
Top administration	14	1
Middle level administration	48	5
Low level administration	180	18
Nyumba Kumi	450	45
Total	692	69

Source (Researcher, 2020)

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

Structured questionnaires primarily emailed were utilized to source primary data that aided the investigator to obtain dependable information by seeking the participants' opinions. The questionnaire was made up of both open ended and closed ended questions. The open-ended questions was used so as to encourage the respondent to give an in-depth and felt response without feeling held back in illuminating of any information and the

closed ended questions allow respondent to respond from limited options that had been stated. The questionnaires were used in an effort to conserve time and money as well as to facilitate an easier analysis as they are in immediate usable form.

3.7 Pilot Testing

To ensure reliability and validity, pilot survey was undertaken in Mtwapa Sub County in Kilifi County. This area has almost similar social condition and the individuals interact and share lots of similarity with those in Mombasa County. The researcher was administered the questionnaire to 6 representatives of the NPS staff and the residents of the sub county. The outcomes of the pilot investigation were discussed between the researcher, participants and enumerators to correct ambiguous and incorrectly structured questions. The pilot study allowed the investigator to establish problems and challenges associated with recruitment of participants and also assess the adequacy of observation or interview process.

3.8 Validity of the Data Collection Instruments

Content validity was tested in by; the investigator discussing the investigation instruments with the supervisor, mentors and colleagues. Secondly, a pilot study was undertaken to ensure to test the instruments' validity. Where inconsistencies are noted, they were addressed before conduct of the investigation.

3.9 Reliability of the Data Collection Instrument

The instruments' consistency was determined using Test re-test technique whereby the questionnaires was given to the respondents to fill in then the answered questions scored

manually. The instruments' reliability was provided through a Cronbach alpha where alpha was defined by Cortina (2008) as an evaluation of a test's or scale's internal consistency, which was indicated by a number from 0 to 1.

3.10 Data Collection Procedures

The questionnaires for the investigation were developed and disseminated to the various participants via email. They were given adequate time to thoroughly analyse their responses and give authentic information prior to the collection of questionnaires for analysis. This was because it was the practical means available to the researcher due to restriction of movement put in place by the government because of the global Corona Pandemic. In addition, the use of emails proved to be convenient accessing the members of NPS due to the increased responsibilities in enforcing government regulations.

3.11 Data Analysis and Presentation

The collected data was sorted out to determine research instruments' completeness and clarity and then analysed quantitatively. For quantitative data, descriptive statistics including measures of central tendency was employed. For qualitative data, frequencies and percentages was utilized and presented using frequency distribution tables on key research questions to easily understand and interpret with inferential statistics whereas open ended questions were analysed via content qualitative analysis, organized thematically and presentation done in narrative form to draw inferences and suggestions.

3.12 Ethical Considerations

Ethical Considerations formed the basis of this investigation. To effectively address the aspect of ethical considerations, the investigator ensured that the participation by the research participant in the investigation was voluntary. Furthermore, respondents were granted the rights to pull out from the investigation at any stage as per their wishes. Also, the research participant took part as per informed consent. The notion of informed consent entailed the investigator giving adequate information and assurances with regards to participation to enable individuals to have an understanding of the implications of taking part and to reach a well-informed, considered and freely provided with a choice regarding whether or not to take part, without being pressurized or coerced in any way.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the data analysis and findings of the respondents. Data was obtained through administering questionnaires through emails and later analysed through descriptive and inferential statistics. The questionnaire aimed at determining community policing and its effect on crime management in Mombasa County. Section one covers the response rate from the study followed by demographic information of the respondents. Section two presented data obtained on re-oriented operations in line CP concept followed by findings on partnerships in CP framework and lastly emphasis placed on crime prevention.

4.2 Response Rate

Below is the response rate of this investigation, as illustrated in Table 4.1.

Table 4. 1: Response Rate

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Filled	38	55
Total sample	69	100

Source: Primary Data, 2020

Out of the 69 targeted respondents, only 38 responded. An overall response rate of 55% was achieved. As per Mugenda and Mugenda (2008), a response rate 50 percent and above is considered adequate to draw conclusions.

4.3 Background Information

The essence of this section was to obtain personal information on the respondents that enabled the investigator to understand the position of the participants in having more information regarding the research problem. This section therefore, contained four subtopics that is the gender of the participants, age of the participants, highest education level, and occupation of the participants.

4.3.1 Gender

Respondents were asked to indicate their gender. Data obtained is as presented below.

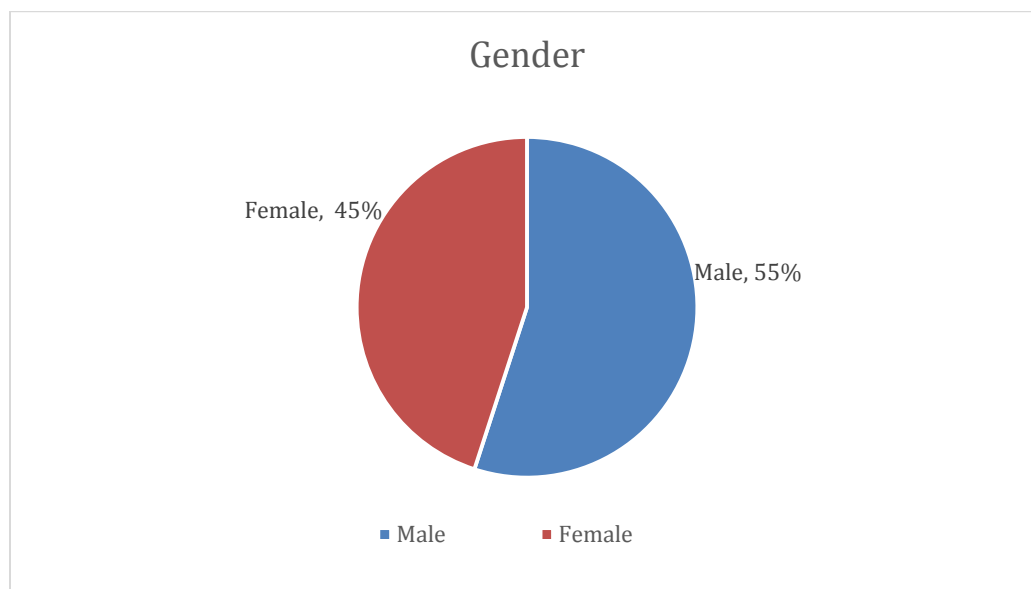


Figure 4. 1: Gender Distribution

According to the findings below, 45% out of the total participants were female and 55% of the total consists of male respondents. This implies that the study had few female participants which were expected due to the limited women involved in community policing.

4.3.2 Age of the Respondents

The investigation asked the research participants to state their age. The outcomes from the responses are displayed in Figure 4.2.

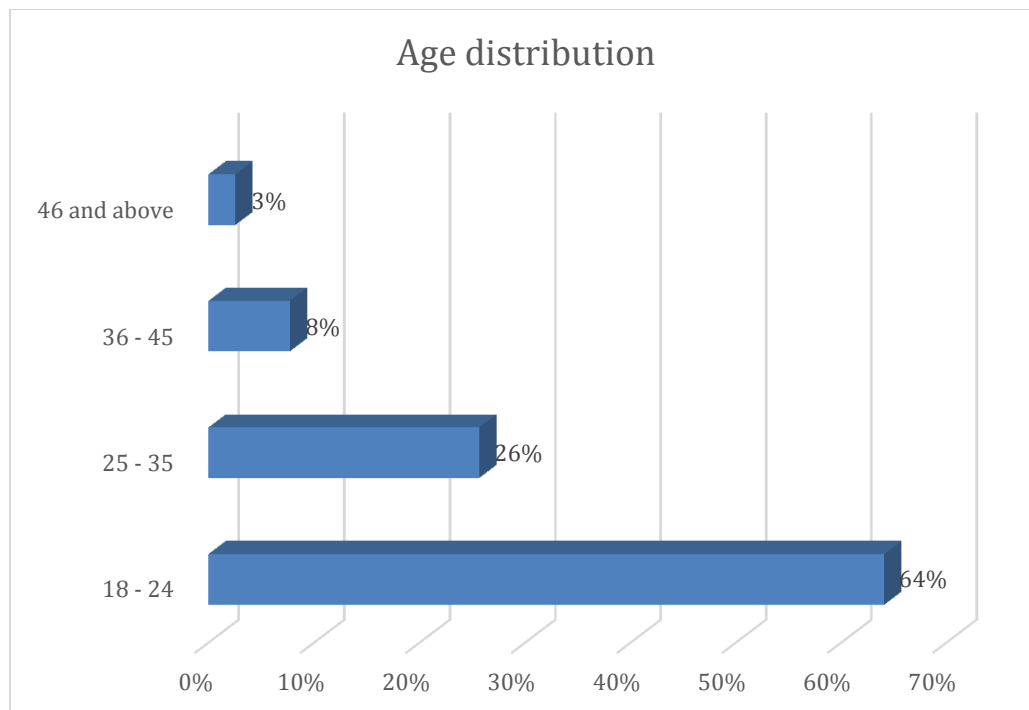


Figure 4. 2: Age distribution

As per the findings, participants from ages 18 to 24 recorded the highest number that is were 25 (64%), ages between 26 to 35 recorded, 10 (26%), ages between 36 and 45 recorded, 3 (8%) respondents, and finally, ages 46 and above recorded 1(3%) respondent. The findings imply that youths were most of the respondents since they have more knowledge of crime rate and hence provided more reliable information on community policing and its effect on crime management.

4.3.3 Highest Education Level

The investigation asked the research participants to state their highest education level attainment. The outcomes from the responses are illustrated in Table 4.2.

Table 4. 2: Education level

	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	0	0%
Secondary	8	21%
Tertiary	12	32%
University	18	47%
Total	38	100

Source: Primary Data, 2020

According to the findings, most of the respondents were university graduates as shown by 47%, those who attained tertiary level were 32%, and the other 21% had only secondary qualification. The findings mean that most of the Nyumba Kumi members had attained basic education level and hence they could understand and answer various questions on community policing and its effect on crime management was reliable.

4.3.4 Occupation of the Respondents

The investigation aimed to ascertain the occupation of the participants. The responses are illustrated in table 4.3.

Table 4. 3: Occupation of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
Farmers	4	11%
Civil servants	10	26%
Business persons	13	34%
Casual workers	11	29%
Total	38	100%

Source: Primary Data, 2020

Understanding the occupation of the participants would enable the researcher to know which respondents were well conversant in the study topic, and hence related to their area of expertise. According to the findings, most respondents who were 13 in number representing 34% were business persons, followed by casual workers who were 11 representing 29%. Civil servants were 10, at 26% and the last group were farmer 4 at 11%. The findings implied that the community people chose people from various occupations around the community and hence the study will have varied opinions across the respondents hence enhancing reliability.

4.4 Re-oriented Operations of Community policing and Crime Management

The study sought to answer the following question, “How has Mombasa County Police re-oriented its operations in line with the concept of CP and what effect has it had crime management?”. Re-oriented operations are practices that are conducted for future planning in the prevention of crime through encouraging community partnership and

policing. This section will outline some of the re-oriented operations conducted in Kisauni in ensuring community partnership is achieved.

Table 4. 4: Re-oriented Operations

Re-oriented operations through community policing	Mean	STD
Geographically-based crime analysis is done effectively,	3.66	0.27
There are permanent neighbourhood-based offices/stations	3.49	0.13
There are surveys of citizens to allow the agency point out the needs and areas of major concerns	4.02	0.22
There are recruitment/selection approaches that are seeking applicants who are suited to undertake CP role	4.10	0.92
There are staff assessments to strengthen CP and problem-solving	4.07	0.19

Source: Primary Data, 2020

The outcomes showed that the participants were in agreement that the following re-oriented operations were conducted; firstly, there were surveys of citizens to allow the agency point out the needs and areas of major concerns (mean=4.02), there were recruitment/selection approaches that are seeking applicants who are suited to undertake CP role (mean=4.10), and there were staff assessments to strengthen CP and problem-solving (mean=4.07). Contrariwise, the participants had a common ground on the idea that geographically-based crime analysis is done effectively and that there are permanent neighbourhood-based of stations? This is significant in understanding which specific

areas in Kisauni have the highest number of criminal activities hence the deployment of tight security in the area with a high crime rate. Construction of permanent stations and offices which are actively in operation has contributed to reduced crime rate as they act as reporting areas.

These findings are in line with Young and Tinsley (1998) who argues that Police ought not to be individually responsible for crime prevention however, they ought to be key in formulating strategies in collaboration with local people. Evaluating the bearing of crime prevention ought to shift from dependence on crime figures and rates of clearance and accompany with the qualitative approach of CP

4.4.1 Re-orientation Operations in line with Community Strategies

Availability of surveys which are administered to the citizens either digitally or manually has enabled the needs and the priority of the citizens related to crime problems to be addressed effectively. Recruitment and selections are done frequently for finding adequate community partners hence increasing community partnership. This has in turn increased the number of community agents who are dealing with community policing hence reduction in crime rate. Finally, there are staff assessments to strengthen CP and problem-solving. The respondents argued that re-oriented operations were in line with the community strategies this is because the community members are the implementers of the following re-oriented operations and without them the operations cannot be achieved.

These findings concur with Segrave and Ratcliffe (2004) who argues that crime prevention is key to the approach and main objective of CP and will have long-term

gains. Skogan (2006) also contradicts the findings as he proposes that the capacity of the community to prevent crime will not be enhanced through encouragement of communities to improve safety of the community.

4.4.2 Conclusion

The study established that there were recruitment/selection approaches that are seeking applicants who are suited to undertake CP role and there were staff assessments to strengthen CP and problem-solving. Construction of permanent stations and offices which are actively in operation has contributed to reduced crime rate as they act as reporting areas. Recruitment and selections are done frequently for finding adequate community partners hence increasing community partnership. This has in turn increased the number of community agents who are dealing with community policing hence reduction in crime rate. Finally, there are staff assessments to strengthen CP and problem-solving.

4.5 Community Policing Partnerships and Its Effectiveness in Crime Management

The study sought to answer the following question, “To what extent has Mombasa County Police established partnerships in its approach to Community Policing and what effect has it had in crime management?”. In the following section, CP and its role in crime management were assessed. This was divided into three sections that are, a community partnership in crime management, prevention emphasis, and finally re-oriented police operations.

4.5.1 Community Partnership with Crime

The researcher asked respondents to what extent was there a community partnership with crime. The results were assessed on Likert scale of between 1-5 where: where 1= strongly disagree, 2 Disagree, 3=Neutral, Extent, 4= Agree, 5= strongly agree. The results are illustrated in the following sub- sections:

Table 4. 5: Partnership between police and community

Partnership between police and community	Mean	SD
We usually have forum to discuss issues of crime with the community	4.04	0.85
We cooperate with the community towards the shared interest	3.96	0.11
The interest of the community is to solve crime just as the poice interest is	4.45	0.74
Trust between the community and law enforcers has brought about reduction in crime	3.58	0.17
Community recognize the common patterns of crime acts as a result of continuous notices by the security officers	3.78	0.33
There is confidence between community and law enforcers making it easier to report crime	4.13	0.76

Source: Primary Data, 2020

As per the outcomes, the participants agreed on the measures adopted by security officers and the community. The involvement in policing practice by the community was evident as respondents agreed that the following practices were actively happening in their jurisdiction. Frequent forums are held to discuss the crime issues in the community as most of the within the community were directly taking part in the forums (mean=4.04). The police also work closely together with the community members in the identification and reporting of criminals and criminal activities through a helpline which was created by the police (3.96). The interest of the community is to solve crime just as the law enforcers' interest is (mean=4.45), there is confidence between public and security officers making it easier to report crime (mean=4.13).

From the information, solving the crime rates was a joint effort between the community members and the security officers generally since they understand the mutual benefit of having a crime-free environment. Police were identifying criminals and use posters and awarding bonds to gift the people who had information about the criminals in the community.

These findings disagree with Cordner (1999) who noted that law enforcement department ought not to engage the public in cooperation to address crime and associated issues. This comprises working in partnership with other public and private institutions, businesses, schools, and all other community organisations. Law enforcement agencies and community ought to work in collaboration not just to address the issues, but similarly to minimize the fear of crime, physical and social disorder, and decay of neighbourhoods.

4.5.2 Role of Community in Community Policing

Community policing similarly identifies policing as a wide role, not limited law enforcement or crime-combating role. This comprises conflicts resolution, assisting victims, prevention of accidents, solving problems, and reducing fear as well as managing crime by arrests and enforcement.

According to the findings, the community was actively involved in policing activities which have a direct effect on reducing criminal activities. Implementation of the geographic policing paradigm, designation of officers, beat sergeants, and sector lieutenants to a pre-decided geographic confine. These groups uphold their responsibilities for long periods to foster relationships with neighbours, enterprise owners, and the faith-based groups. Working in collaboration, the police employ problem-solving approaches to reduce crime and lawlessness while enhancing the overall quality of life in their beats. As every police's rank goes up, they take responsibility for more neighbourhoods and not just to respond to the crime but similarly to maintain interaction and engagement.

Through creating a sound interaction between the security officers and the public, the security officers feel safe because they are protected by the larger community. Therefore, through the creation of a peaceful environment by the public, the security officers feel safe to maintain crime in the area hence reduction of criminal activities. The frequent partnership between community organizations such as faith-based organizations; there have been increased resources for supporting the end of criminal activities through mentorship programs and capacity building of the jobless youths. Intensive cooperation

between the public and the security officers in sharing of information has been known to have a bearing on reducing the rate of crime. Finally, the community people use social media platforms and media in reporting criminal activities within the area. The following report also assists the police to track the criminal hence reducing the crime rates in the area.

These findings are in line with Cordner (2007) who noted that the CP provides the law enforcement agencies with a mechanism of dealing with the factors that brings about occurrence of crime, however enforcement is continues to be a key role, hence law enforcers ought to keep on strictly enforcing violation of the law. The findings also contradict with Skogan (2006) who proposes that the capacity of the community to prevent crime will be enhanced through encouragement of communities to improve safety of the community.

4.5.3 Agencies Involved in Community Policing Partnership to Combat Criminal Activities

Various agencies were actively taking part in CP to reduce criminal acts. The agencies provide the community with mentorship programs, capacity building, and resources which actively reduced the engagement in criminal activities, therefore making the area safe and peaceful. The presence of the agencies enables the local authority to reduce crime rates through consensual community involvement. The community is mandated to work hand in hand with the agencies whether private or public in the reduction of criminal activities in the area.

According to the findings, the respondent recorded that faith-based agencies such as church and mosques and other religious affiliations have contributed to the reduction of crime indirectly through faith-based education which discourages engagement in crime. Another agency is the NACADA agency which has been deployed by the government to mentor youths against substance use, this agency has a direct effect on the reduction of substance use which facilitates engagement in criminal activities. The presence of NACADA has created programs to rehabilitate the drug addicts and trained them on ways of earning a living legally. Women empowerment through NGOs that have been deployed in the area has discouraged women and young girls from engaging in prostitution activities therefore reduction of criminal activities in the area. Finally, the county government has facilitated programs such as Kazi Mtaani which has served as a source for employment for the youths, therefore enabling them to earn their living responsibly and hence inhibiting them from engaging in criminal activities.

These findings contradict Flynn (2004) findings that cooperation's create exchange of information: the community gives the law enforcement agencies information regarding the issue, crime concerns, conditions and locations, active criminals, and stolen item, and law enforcement agencies give the community in return, information regarding public fears, problems, tactical information and advice regarding prevention and reduction of crime

4.5.4 Common Techniques employed to Facilitate Community Policing Partnership to Combat Crime

For combating crimes and criminal activities, some techniques have been adopted by the community. These techniques aimed at ensuring that community policing is spread to the population of a specific area to combat crime incidences. Through partnerships with various bodies within the community, community policing has an increased chance of spreading to the majority of the people. Some of the technique used for communication to the public on combating crimes includes frequent campaigns, community forums, setting down of stations by an agency that encourages community participation in ending of the crimes.

The findings indicated that some of the techniques used by in facilitating community policing partnerships to combat crime and incidences include, conducting media campaigns. Media campaigns that they conducted include frequent advertisements through the radio and the TV on combating crimes and criminal incidences. Also, they used their social media platforms to spread news and programs for inhibiting criminal activities whereby the community members were free to share any information on any type of crime experienced or expected in the area. Community forums were held by the police service on mentorship of the youths hence through conducting the forums; criminal activities were able to be limited. Another frequently used method was the use of community mobile stations which were strategically placed and freely accessible for reporting criminal activities within the area.

The findings are in line with Segrave and Ratcliffe (2004) who expound that if CP is concerning mutual assistance and agreements, hence re-orienting undertakings ought to bring about more sluggish response times for non-emergency calls to allow the police department to establish long term solutions for the concerns of the community

4.5.5 Challenges Encountered in Community Partnership in Reducing Criminal Activities

Community partnerships like any other programs have their challenges during implementation for reducing criminal activities. In this case, the respondents reported the following challenges that were encountered in community partnerships for the aim of crime reduction. The challenges include a lack of cooperation from the community members in ensuring that the criminal activities are hindered. The community members are failing to actively involve themselves in activities that will lead to a reduction of criminal activities since others are protecting the criminals due to fear of being attacked.

Hostility between the security officers and the neighbouring community is also an issue that is encountered during the community partnership. The police are known to be the main decision-makers when it comes to issues of eliminating criminal activities. An increase in police hostility such as corruption discourages the residents from assisting the police, therefore which becomes a failure in community partnership.

Low levels of awareness and monitoring of community policing between the residents and the authority. This is because of a lack of training on the community partnership for the reduction of crime. Therefore, for ensuring an effective decrease of criminal acts in

the neighbourhood, it is the mandate of the authorities and the local people to work hand in hand with NGOs and government in increasing their knowledge of community partnership.

Access to community policing resources and inadequate resources for ensuring successful implementation of community partnership is achieved. Through sourcing donations from private and public agencies, community partnership will have capabilities of handling criminal activities, therefore its reduction. The availability of resources will also enable people to conduct forums for discouraging criminal activities. Effective leadership is also a challenge that affects community partnership which in turn inhibits reduction of the crime in the area. Poor management from corrupt leaders who are working with the cartels was hindering the reduction of crimes. This is because the leaders protect the criminals from being identified hence, they continue to increase crime rates, the leaders, in that case, act as perpetrators of the criminal acts.

These findings are in line with Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1990) who argues that the re-orientation of police activities shifts focus from patrol-based operations to problem solving, crime prevention education, and developing strong relationships. Though, to make it effective the community ought to deal with the minor delinquency concerns within itself so as not overburden the police systems

4.5.6 Ways in which Partnership in Community Policing can achieve long term Community Partnership

The respondents were given the liberty in giving their own opinions regarding mechanisms through which long-term CP can be achieved. The following are suggestions that were given by the respondents. According to the results, law enforcement should be improved through deployment of security officers into their communities. This could be achieved by a wide range of ideas comprising reintroduction or elevation of initial CP paradigms. Forming community cooperation and collaboration with leaders in the community may help to create interactions where there could be tension developing.

Frequent training should be conducted through actively engaging the public and the police in ways of reducing criminal activities. This will enable the people to shift the knowledge across generations of the given areas; this will in turn encourage community policing which will then led to combat in crime and criminal activities.

Welcoming of different agencies, either public or private in empowering the community members especially the youths, will encourage the youth to work and hence reduce unemployment. This will hence result in the reduction of crimes since the people are earning ways of living. Frequent mentorship and monitoring of the youth by the community will contribute to the reduction of criminal activities such as drug use by the youths. The community should act as one entity in ending of the crimes in the area; they should actively take the mandate of reporting the criminals using the right channels without biasness.

The selection of the appropriate leaders to govern the community partnership in policing should be encouraged. Deployment of non-corrupt leaders by the community members through democracy is significant. This is because leaders of integrity will not receive bribes in working with the cartels that spearhead the criminal activities. They will not also tolerate criminal activities by ensuring they fight crime to its roots, hence eliminating crime in the area.

These findings disagree with Ruteere and Pommerolle (2003) who noted that crime and lawlessness in South Africa was as a result of a prolonged experience in the urban areas of fear and hatred of the law enforcement department during apartheid alongside the reliance on private security programs. In the wake of apartheid, South Africa adopted the democratic component of CP comprising its tenets in the 1992 constitution.

4.5.7 Conclusion

The study concludes that the involvement in policing practice by the community was evident as there are frequent forums held to discuss the crime issues in the community as most of the within the community were directly taking part in the forums. The study established that the community was actively involved in policing activities which have a direct effect on reducing criminal activities through creating a sound interaction between the security officers and the public, the security officers feel safe because they are protected by the larger community. It was established that various agencies were actively taking part in CP to reduce criminal acts. The agencies provide the community with mentorship programs, capacity building, and resources which actively reduced the engagement in criminal activities, therefore making the area safe and peaceful. For

combating crimes and criminal activities, some techniques have been adopted by the community which aim at ensuring that community policing is spread to the population of a specific area to combat crime incidences. Some of the techniques used by in facilitating community policing partnerships to combat crime and incidences include, conducting media campaigns. In addition, it was established that challenges during implementation for reducing criminal activities include a lack of cooperation from the community members in ensuring that the criminal activities are hindered.

4.6 Prevention Strategies of CP Implementation and Crime Management

The study sought to answer the following question “To what degree has the emphasis on prevention been adopted in the implementation in CP in Mombasa County and its effects on crime management?”. Availability of community partnership increases resources hence facilitating the processes of solving criminal problems therefore its reduction. Different practices have been conducted in the prevention of criminal activities in the area. This section will highlight how criminal activities and crime have been prevented at the Kisauni area in Mombasa County.

Table 4. 6: Prevention Emphasis

Preventive emphasis through community policing	Mean	STD
Security officers' patrols are visible, accessible and recognized by their community	4.47	0.52
Community members are given hotlines for reporting crime related occurrences or indications	3.96	0.71
Community police efficiently utilizes door to door strategy as way to combat crimes	4.73	0.18
Watch initiatives are employed (residence monitor likely criminal acts)	3.94	0.38
Community based information is shared with the security officers.	4.62	0.03

Source: Primary Data, 2020

As per the findings, the participants were in agreement that the following practices were discovered to have contributed to the prevention of crime. Firstly, the availability of police patrols that are visible, familiar, and accessible within 24 hours is a preventive mechanism for the reduction of crime in Kisauni. The patrols input fear on the criminals who are aiming at engaging in criminal activities (mean=4.47). Also, through the patrols, the police can capture the criminal offenders on the spot; therefore, this discourages the conducting of crimes.

The availability of working hotlines that are provided by the police enables the locals to report any criminal activity in the area (mean=3.96). The hotlines are freely accessible and not charged; it works 24 hours making it flexible for the residents to report criminal activities that are handled for the shortest time possible.

The police officers have taken the initiatives of active movement across the areas of Kisauni day and night. This is a preventive mechanism which has kept the criminals on toes as they avoid committing a crime since they are not aware of who is watching them anytime (3.94). The residents are also mandated to protect themselves against the criminals since they are obligated to infrequent checking on their environment. They act as a spy for recording and reporting any malicious activity which is criminally related to the area (4.62). For this reason, they share any information dealing with criminal acts with the police in secrecy using technology or one on one interaction.

These findings concur with Segrave and Ratcliffe (2004) who argues that crime prevention is key to the approach and main objective of CP and will have long-term gains. Skogan (2006) also contradicts the findings as he proposes that the capacity of the community to prevent crime will not be enhanced through encouragement of communities to improve safety of the community.

4.6.1 Prevention Strategies and the State of Crime in Community Strategies

The following prevention strategies are a reflection of community strategy. This is because most of the prevention strategies entail direct engagement with the community members. These strategies can never work without the help of community involvement.

Through effective cooperation of the community members in working with the police, crime will be reduced and hence long-term prevention in crime engagement. These findings disagree with Cordner (1999) argues that the prevention emphasis of CP is not more proactive compared traditional law enforcement paradigms. Though, the communities continue to acknowledge and regard traditional policing, for instance rapid response and reactive investigation although would want prevention of victimization in the first place

4.6.2 Conclusion

The study established that the availability of police patrols that are visible, familiar, and accessible within 24 hours is a preventive mechanism for the reduction of crime in Kisauni. In addition, the study found that the hotlines are freely accessible and not charged; it works 24 hours making it flexible for the residents to report criminal activities that are handled for the shortest time possible. In addition, through the patrols, the police can capture the criminal offenders on the spot; therefore, this discourages the conducting of crimes. The residents are also mandated to protect themselves against the criminals since they are obligated to infrequent checking on their environment. Through effective cooperation of the community members in working with the police, crime will be reduced and hence long-term prevention in crime engagement.

4.7 Community Policing and Crime Management

The researcher asked respondents to determine to what extent they agreed with the following aspects of community and crime management. Measurement was based on a

Likert scale of 1-5 where 1 stood for Strongly disagree, 2 for Disagree, 3 for Neutral, Extent, 4 for Agree, 5 for Strongly agree.

Table 4. 7: Community Policing and Crime Management

Effects of community policing on Crime management	Mean	STD
Reduced physical conflict between security officers and the public	4.01	0.45
Decreased crime against property	3.99	0.23
Increased information from the general public to security officers	4.02	0.67
Improved attitudes toward of the public towards security officers	4.05	0.82
Decreased crime against persons.	3.89	0.82

Source: Primary Data, 2020

According to the findings, the participants were in agreement that there are impacts of CP and crime management. The following were the effects of community policing and crime management; firstly, there has been reduced physical conflict between security officers and the general public (mean=4.01). This is because the crimes are effectively managed without biasness with the help of community support. Secondly, there is reduced crime on the properties which depicts an impact on community policing and crime management (mean=3.99). Thirdly, increase in the number of report cases by the citizen at the police station also depicts that community policing and crime management is achieved (mean=4.02).

Fourthly, the respondents recorded that there has been a positive attitude of the citizens in regards to the police work (mean=4.05). This is due to the comments on social media platforms and one on one expression of the citizens praising the police for their job well done. Finally, reduction of crime against persons was experience due to reduction of cases of theft, murder and conflicts at the area (mean =3.89).

These findings differ with Cordner (1999) who noted that law enforcement department should not always engage the public in cooperation to address crime and associated issues. Law enforcement agencies and community in some areas do not collaborate due to cases such as corruption and lack of accountability and transparency. Moreover, the citizens in those areas would rather remain with crime, physical and social disorder, and decay of neighbourhoods than engage the law enforcement agencies.

4.7.1 Contribution of the Government in Reducing Crime Rates

According to the findings, the government has partially contributed to reduction of crime at the area. This is because of deployment of police at the areas in dealing with the crime reduction activities. Also, it has come up with projects for creating employment for the young people hence preventing them from committing crimes. The study established that there is need for government to increase its efforts in reducing criminal activities through increasing its resources in helping community partnership policing. Frequent measures should be placed by the government in discouraging corruption among the police who spares criminals and criminal activities in the area.

These findings are in line with Cordner (1999) who noted that law enforcement department ought to engage the public in cooperation to address crime and associated issues. This comprises working in partnership with other public and private institutions, businesses, schools, and all other community organisations. Law enforcement agencies and community ought to work in collaboration not just to address the issues, but similarly to minimize the fear of crime, physical and social disorder, and decay of neighbourhoods.

4.7.2 Rate of Crime in Kisauni

The respondents were given the opportunity to give their own opinions on the crime rate in Kisauni. According to the finding, crime rate in Kisauni was very high and community policing has enabled the crime rate to reduce. Involvement of the community members in collaborating with the security officers to control crime rate is a good initiative that should be supported by the county government for the aim of reduction of crime.

These findings are in line with Cordner (2007) who noted that the CP provides the law enforcement agencies with a mechanism of dealing with the factors that brings about occurrence of crime, however enforcement is continues to be a key role, hence law enforcers ought to keep on strictly enforcing violation of the law.

4.7.3 Conclusion

The study established that there has been reduced physical conflict between security officers and the general public. This is because the crimes are effectively managed without biasness with the help of community support. The study also established that increase in the number of report cases by the citizen at the police station also depicts that

community policing and crime management is achieved. The study established that there is need for government to increase its efforts in reducing criminal activities through increasing its resources in helping community partnership policing. This is because crime rate in Kisauni was very high and community policing has enabled the crime rate to reduce. Involvement of the community members in collaborating with the security officers to control crime rate is a good initiative that should be supported by the county government for the aim of reduction of crime.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE STUDY

5.1 Introduction

This part presented the summary, discussions, conclusions and recommendations of the study. This was based on the research findings that was presented and outlined in the previous chapters. The investigation ascertained various outcomes which directly contribute to body of knowledge and policy formulation. Recommendations both for further investigations as well as policy and practice have been made.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

From the outcomes, majority of the participants were female. Most of the participants were youths of ages 18 to 24; this is because they were more informed on the research topic. Most of the respondents have attained secondary education as their highest education level and least have obtained Masters as their highest education level, this means that they are informed through experience at the community but do not have necessary skills in solving the community policing in reduction of crimes. The respondents participate in various occupations such as business persons, casual workers, farmers and civil workers.

The study sought to examine how Mombasa County Police has re-oriented its operations in line with the concept of CP and what effect has it had crime management. The study established that there were recruitment/selection approaches that are seeking applicants who are suited to undertake CP role and there were staff assessments to strengthen CP and problem-solving. Construction of permanent stations and offices which are actively

in operation has contributed to reduced crime rate as they act as reporting areas. Recruitment and selections are done frequently for finding adequate community partners hence increasing community partnership. This has in turn increased the number of community agents who are dealing with community policing hence reduction in crime rate. Finally, there are staff assessments to strengthen CP and problem-solving

The study sought to examine the extent to which Mombasa County Police has established partnerships in its approach to Community Policing and what effect has it had in crime management. The study established that the involvement in policing practice by the community was evident as there are frequent forums are held to discuss the crime issues in the community as most of the within the community were directly taking part in the forums. The study established that the community was actively involved in policing activities which have a direct effect on reducing criminal activities through creating a sound interaction between the security officers and the public, the security officers feel safe because they are protected by the larger community. It was established that various agencies were actively taking part in CP to reduce criminal acts. The agencies provide the community with mentorship programs, capacity building, and resources which actively reduced the engagement in criminal activities, therefore making the area safe and peaceful. For combating crimes and criminal activities, some techniques have been adopted by the community which aim at ensuring that community policing is spread to the population of a specific area to combat crime incidences. Some of the techniques used by in facilitating community policing partnerships to combat crime and incidences include, conducting media campaigns. In addition, it was established that challenges

during implementation for reducing criminal activities include a lack of cooperation from the community members in ensuring that the criminal activities are hindered.

The study sought to establish the degree to which emphasis on prevention has been adopted in the implementation in CP in Mombasa County and its effects on crime management. The study established that the availability of police patrols that are visible, familiar, and accessible within 24 hours is a preventive mechanism for the reduction of crime in Kisauni. In addition, the study found that the hotlines are freely accessible and not charged; it works 24 hours making it flexible for the residents to report criminal activities that are handled for the shortest time possible. In addition, through the patrols, the police can capture the criminal offenders on the spot; therefore, this discourages the conducting of crimes. The residents are also mandated to protect themselves against the criminals since they are obligated to infrequent checking on their environment. Through effective cooperation of the community members in working with the police, crime will be reduced and hence long-term prevention in crime engagement.

5.3 Conclusion

The study concluded that Mombasa County Police has re-oriented its operations in line with the concept of CP and what effect has it had crime management. This is because there were there are recruitment/selection approaches that are seeking applicants who are suited to undertake CP role and there were staff assessments to strengthen CP and problem-solving. Construction of permanent stations and offices which are actively in operation has contributed to reduced crime rate as they act as reporting areas.

The study concluded that Mombasa County Police has greatly established partnerships in its approach to Community Policing and the impact it has had on crime management. There is involvement in policing practice by the community was evident as there are frequent forums are held to discuss the crime issues in the community. Community was actively involved in policing activities which have a direct effect on reducing criminal activities through creating a sound interaction between the security officers. In addition, various agencies were actively taking part in CP to reduce criminal acts as they provide the community with mentorship programs, capacity building, and resources which actively reduced the engagement in criminal activities, therefore making the area safe and peaceful.

The study concluded that a lot of emphasis on prevention has been adopted in the implementation in CP in Mombasa County and its effects on crime management. This is because of the availability of police patrols that are visible and the hotlines that are freely accessible and not charged, making it flexible for the residents to report criminal activities that are handled for the shortest time possible. The residents are also mandated to protect themselves against the criminals since they are obligated to infrequent checking on their environment

5.4 Recommendation of the Study Findings

Based on the findings on re-oriented operations in line CP, partnerships in CP framework and emphasis placed on crime prevention, the study makes the following recommendations:

The study also recommends there is need for using patrols; using contact persons for information; using watch programmes; use sharing of information; effective use of door to door contacts; increasing patrols; improve hotline responses; employ familiar police officers; and reduce response time to crimes in regard to community policing preventive strategies employed to reduce crime in Kenya.

The investigation similarly recommends the necessity to reinforce the relationship between the security officers and the general public since the level of mistrust is high particularly by the general public towards the law enforcement officers. Additionally, the National and County Government ought to come up with policy to enhance the manner in which the two levels of Government interact pertaining to CP execution.

For achievement of long-term community partnership, there should be increased funding, increased police forums, increased police post and increase of ease in accessing of police services through utilization of technology to reduce the crime rate in the area.

The National police service commission should initiate an immediate and thorough examination, review and revision of the police recruitment, promotion and deployment processes based on suitability, competency and integrity and train more police officers to raise police to population ratio to the UN Standards of 1:450.

The study recommends that there should be increase in the use of technology which will in turn encourage community partnership. Through the use of digital platforms, the community policing is facilitated efficiently. This is because technology speeds the whole

process of community policing which will eventually lead to reduction of crime in the jurisdiction area.

The study further recommends there is need for better detection techniques; employing more police officers; better equipment 's; use technology; use of detection equipment; and make proactive arrests in regard to problem solving as a strategy of community policing employed to counter crime in Kenya.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

1. The same investigation should be carried out for different counties in Kenya, with the aim of comparing the findings from different study so as to asses' commonality of the findings or lack thereof. This will enable the governmental policy makers in coming up with solutions pertaining reduction of criminal activities in the country generally.
2. It is important that a similar investigation is undertaken to ascertain the CP challenges encountered by the communities across the country and perhaps regionally as well.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire

The questionnaire helped to obtain information on the effect of CP on crime management in Mombasa County with specific focus in Kisauni Sub County. Please respond to the questions by writing a brief statement or appropriately ticking in the boxes given. The information given was treated as strictly confidential and at no occasion was participant's details be mentioned in this investigation. This investigation was solely for an academic purpose.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Indicate your Gender? Male Female

2. What is your age in years?

18-25 26-35 36-45 46 and above

3. What is your highest educational qualification? (Tick one)

Primary Secondary Tertiary University

4. What is your occupation?

Farmer Civil servant Business person Casual worker

**SECTION B: COMMUNITY POLICING AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN CRIME
MANAGEMENT**

PART 1: RE-ORIENTED OPERATIONS OF THE CP CONCEPT

5. Please indicate your level of agreement with the statement in the table below;
where 1= Strongly disagree, 2 Disagree, 3=Neutral, Extent, 4= Agree, 5=
Strongly agree.

Re-oriented operations through community policing	1	2	3	4	5
Geographically-based crime analysis is undertaken efficiently,					
There are permanent neighbourhood-based offices/stations					
There are citizen surveys to allow the agency point out needs and main areas of concern					
There are recruitment/selection strategies that seek applicants who are qualified for CP work					
There are staff assessments to strengthen CP and problem-solving					

6. Do you think re-orientation operations with community strategies reflect what is going on in the community regarding crime and disorder Yes [] No []

Give reasons for the answer above

.....

.....

.....

PART 2: COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP AND CRIME MANAGEMENT

7. How often do you involve the community in policing practices in your area of jurisdiction?

Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements in the table below; where 1= Strongly disagree, 2 Disagree, 3=Neutral, Extent, 4= Agree, 5= Strongly agree.

Partnership between police and community	1	2	3	4	5
We usually have forum to talk about crime issues with the community					
We collaborate with the community towards the shared interest					
The community has interest of solving crime just as security officers are					
Trust between the community and law enforcers has enhanced crime reduction					
Community is familiar with common patterns of crime acts because of continuous notices from the security officers					
There is confidence between community and police making reporting of crime easy					

8. In your opinion do you think involving the community in community policing has helped eliminate or reduce crime levels in your area? Yes No

Give a reason for the answer above

9. What are some of the public and private agencies involved in community policing partnership to combat criminal activities in your area?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

10. Indicate the common techniques employed to facilitate community policing partnership to combat crime and incidence in your area.

- Media campaigns Community mobile stations
- Accessible mini-stations Police Community forums

11. What challenges have you encountered in community partnership in an attempt to reduce crime in your area?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

12. In your own opinion suggest some ways in which partnership in community policing can achieve long term community partnership to combat crime in your area

1.
2.
3.

PART 3: PREVENTION STRATEGIES OF CP

13. Please indicate your level of agreement with the statement sin the table below;
 where 1= Strongly disagree, 2 Disagree, 3=Neutral, Extent, 4= Agree, 5=
 Strongly agree.

Preventive emphasis through community policing	1	2	3	4	5
Police patrols are visible, accessible and familiar to their community					
Community members are given hotlines for reporting crime related incidences or indications					
Community police effectively use door to door strategy as a means of combatting crimes					
Watch programs are used (residence monitor the likely criminal acts)					
Community based intelligence is shared with the security officers					

14. Do you think prevention strategies with community strategies reflect what is
 going on in the community as regards crime and disorder Yes [] No []

Give reasons for the answer above

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SECTION C: COMMUNITY POLICING AND CRIME MANAGEMENT

15. Please indicate your level of agreement with the statement in the table below;
 where 1= strongly disagree, 2 Disagree, 3=Neutral, Extent, 4= Agree, 5= strongly agree.

Effects of community policing on Crime management	1	2	3	4	5
Reduced physical conflict between security officers and the public					
Decrease in crime against property					
Enhanced information from the public to law enforcement officers					
Improved attitudes of the public toward law enforcers					
Reduction in crime against individuals.					

16. Do you think the government is doing enough to support community policing in combating crime in Kisauni Sub-county? Yes [] No []

Give reasons for the answer above

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How do you rate crime rate in Kisauni Sub county?

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Thank You for Your Responses

Appendix II: Budget

Activities/Items	Quantity	Units	Unit Cost Ksh	Total cost/Ksh
Field research				
Questionnaire production	(5*69) =345	Copy	@5	1,725
Research assistants (10)		-	@3000	30,000
Photocopying	(5*126)	5		1260
Printing	345pgs		@10	3450
Binding	5		@300	1500
Data analysis				10,000
Transport cost				6,000
Subsistence				15,000
Contingencies				5,000
Total				73,935

Appendix III: Approval Letter



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL

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

P.O. Box 43844, 00100

NAIROBI, KENYA

Tel. 810901 Ext. 4150

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

Internal Memo

FROM: Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 19th May, 2020

TO: Vincent Ronoh
C/o International Relations, Conflict
& Strategic Studies Dept.

REF: S202/OL/MSA/32280/2017

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL

We acknowledge receipt of your revised Project Proposal as per our recommendations raised by the Graduate School Board at its meeting of 26th February, 2020, Entitled, "Community Policing and its Effect on Crime Management in Mombasa County".

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Julia Gitu'.

JULIA GITU
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

C.c. Chairman, Department of International Relations, Conflict & Strategic Studies

Supervisors:

1. Dr. Linnet Hamasi
C/o International Relations, Conflict
& Strategic Studies Department
Kenyatta University

Appendix IV: Research Authorization Letter



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: S202/OL/MSA/32280/17

DATE: 19th May, 2020

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

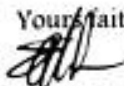
RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR VINCENT RONOH – REG. NO. S202/OL/MSA/32280/2017

I write to introduce Mr. Vincent Ronoh who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. He is registered for M.A degree programme in the **Department of International Relations, Conflict and Strategic Studies**.

Mr. Ronoh intends to conduct research for a M.A Project Proposal entitled, **“Community Policing and its Effect on Crime Management in Mombasa County”**.

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,


PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI
DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL