INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON CRIME REDUCTION IN LURAMBI SUB-COUNTY, KENYA

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DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work prepared with no other than the indicated sources and support and has not been presented elsewhere for a degree or any other award.

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify they have read and hereby recommend for acceptance of Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology a thesis entitled, **"*Influence of Community Policing on Crime Reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya*."**

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my children: Beryl and Charles; and my mother Christine.

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ABSTRACT

Increased cases of insecurity and crime are the major challenges affecting many societies globally. Kenya is not an exception thus community policing was adopted to enhance security and safety, reduce crime, fear and improve social order in the neighborhoods through engagement of the community members and police. However, crime rate in some counties still remains high. For instance, a recent report by National Crime Statistics ranked Kakamega County fourth among Kenya's most crime-prone counties in 2019. The report indicated that most crimes in Kakamega have occurred in Lurambi Sub-County. Therefore, the study sought to examine the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County. The research was guided by the following specific objectives: To examine the extent to which community policing initiatives have succeeded in reducing crime rate in Lurambi Sub – County; to establish the effect of community participation on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County; to identify the strategies taken by the government to ensure better community policing in Lurambi Sub – County; and, to assess the influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub – County. Broken windows Theory and Systems Theory guided the study. The study employed a descriptive research design, and adopted stratified sampling technique and purposive sampling techniques to obtain sample units. The target population of the study was 1182 being community members, Nyumba Kumi leaders, police officers and National Government Administration Officers. Stratified random sampling and simple random sampling techniques were used to select community members who were the primary respondents for the study while purposive sampling was used to select key informants being police officers, Nyumba Kumi leaders and National Government Administration officers. A sample of 284 community members was used during data collection while 21 *Nyumba Kumi* leaders, 19 police officers and 5 National Government Administration Officers were also sampled to take part in the study. A questionnaire was used to collect data from community members, interview schedule was used to collect data from police officers and National Government Administration Officers while a Focus Group Discussion Guide was used to collect data from Nyumba Kumi leaders. The quantitative data was processed and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 28.0 for windows while the collected qualitative data was analyzed thematically in line with the study objectives. Results were presented using tables and figures. The study findings revealed a statistically significant relationship between community policing initiatives and crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County ($r= 0.574$, $p<0.05$). The study also found a significant relationship between community participation in community policing and crime prevention in Lurambi Sub-County ($r= 0.549$, $p<0.05$), police training and community members sensitization was the strategy used by the government to enhance the success of community policing in crime reduction and the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative was significant in crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County ($r= 0.517$, $p<0.05$). In light of the findings made, the study concluded that the Police-Community partnership method has a significant and positive effect on the crime reduction hence recommended coordination of the developed national crime reduction strategy based on the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative to monitor, evaluate and report on the progress made in the implementation of community policing only in Lurambi Sub-County but also at National level and beyond.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CP　　　　Community Policing

FGD　　　Focus Group Discussion

GOK　　　Government of Kenya

KII　　　 Key Informant Interview

KNCRC　 Kenya National Crime Research Centre

KPHC　　Kenya Population and Housing Census

NGAO　　National Government Administration Officers

NPS　　　National Police Service

OCPD　　Officer Commanding Police Division

OCS　　　Officer Commanding Police Station

SALWs　 Small and Light Weapons

SD　　　 Standard Deviation

SPSS　　Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

UNODC　United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Community – In this study, community means a group of people, living in the same geographical area or sharing the same attitudes, aspirations, and goals.

Community policing – In the context of this study, community policing refers to a policing approach that acknowledges the voluntary involvement of the local community in upholding peace. It also acknowledges the importance of police responsiveness to community needs. The central aspect of this approach involves collaborative identification and resolution of problems, while recognizing the distinct roles and responsibilities of both the police and the public in the realms of crime reduction and maintenance of order, as outlined in The National Police Service (NPS) Act of 2011.

Community Policing Committee – This study refers to a committee that is elected by a Community Policing forum in accordance with section 98(4) of the NPS Act, 2011. The committee's main responsibilities include coordinating, leading, and representing the forum. The individuals who have been democratically elected to serve as members of a cluster are bestowed with the responsibility of overseeing and administering the various endeavors undertaken by the group/cluster.

Community-police partnership- In this study, it refers to the joint endeavor of law enforcement and the community to solve criminal concerns and accomplish desired results. The collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the community is characterized by reciprocal benefits.

Crime- For purposes of this study it means an act committed by an individual which is against the law and regulations of the society/state.

Crime-reduction strategy- The term "community policing" is used here to describe the efforts of police officers to reduce crime by mediating and resolving conflicts between residents and law enforcement.

Nyumba-Kumi **Initiative** – The study defines this as an approach to establishing community policing as a foundational element at the domestic level. These dwellings may be situated in villages, estates, residential complexes, blocks of houses, streets, market centers, or gated communities.

Policing – In this study it means a proactive process established to maintain law and order, social cohesion and respect for the rule of law.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Karuri and Muna (2019) define "community" as a social, spiritual, professional, or other collective that possesses common characteristics or interests and considers itself to be unique from the broader society in which it operates. Community policing, according to Arisukwu and Okunola (2013), is a crime prevention strategy that envisions a closer partnership between the police and accountable community members. The insufficiency of police personnel and resources to adequately safeguard the community has rendered community involvement in crime prevention and control imperative (Schonteich & Louw, 2011).

If not addressed, it could potentially undermine the community members' sense of security and consequently diminish their overall standard of living. This finding holds importance as it offers valuable insights into the stakeholders and collaborators engaged in community policing. Numerous nations throughout the globe have undergone a paradigm shift concerning policing over the course of time. This is a consequence of the advancements and difficulties encountered within the security industry. As a consequence, novel strategies for addressing insecurity have become imperative, including community policing. (Radda, 2018). According to Karuri & Muna (2019), criminal actions claim thousands of lives and millions of dollars in property. It is consequently critical to include community people who

own and understand their area in comprehensive community policing (Arisukwu & Okunola, 2013).

Grace et al. (2019) report that, as a means to enhance crime management, Western states are displaying a growing preference for collaborative policing. Globally, development initiatives are propelled by the people, and widespread public participation has become the norm. At present, community policing in Nigeria consists of a strong partnership between law enforcement agencies and individuals from the public, functioning to safeguard lives and property at the local level. Despite this, endeavors to enhance and establish stable police-public cooperation—a prerequisite for effective community policing—have been thwarted by impediments including bribery and corruption, human rights violations, public mistrust and distrust, the intervention of political giants in police-community affairs, the absence of visionary schemes, and the needless use of coercion and threats to enforce rule compliance (Ordu & Nnam, 2017).

The concept of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing was borrowed from Tanzania, where it had a long track record of success (Kevin & Kenneth, 2016). The researchers' further state that *Nyumba Kumi* community policing has not been completely implemented since there have been questions and controversies about the legitimacy and legality of the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative. The initiative is not expressly stated in the Constitution of Kenya 2010, but it is implied by Article 244. (e). It is suggested that because criminals live inside the community, residents should be actively involved in crime reduction. However, how much should the community be involved in community policing? In the lack of a framework or clearly defined duties and responsibilities, examples of members trespassing on the rights to

privacy and security of others will be common. This has hampered its success in many areas, where it has been implemented. This is especially true in the context of crime reduction.

Community policing, which was established in 2005, is not a novel concept in Kenya. The primary objective of collaborative problem resolution is to reduce apprehension regarding criminal activities and societal unrest. The objective of neighborhood policing is to foster public-police collaboration as an effective means of reducing and controlling crime within a specific community. People-service is esteemed more highly than law enforcement. It depends on community engagement, collaboration, problem resolution, and decentralization of police structure in order to achieve its objectives and maintain its community-centric focus. Addressing the security concerns of various stakeholders within the community— including victims, suspected offenders, residents, visitors, indigenous peoples, settlers, and business owners—is a significant challenge (Mwangi, 2012).

Over the years, there has been an increase in the prevalence of community involvement in criminal operations. People accounted for up to 45 percent of all violent crime arrests and 50 percent of murder arrests in 2005, according to Watson-Thompson (2008). Up to 33,000 people are killed by guns every year. Community involvement in crime is common in Kenya, particularly in hotspots such as Kayole, Dandora, Kariobangi, and Kibera, among others. The methods put in place, such as the *Nyumba Kumi* community policing effort, have not been as successful in reducing the prevalence of community crimes. The exclusivity of such communal efforts contributes significantly to their failure.

According to Justus (2017), several governments have suddenly realized that they can no longer monopolize the security market. This viewpoint has resulted in the creation of

programs promoting community policing. As a result, the government has solicited the involvement of private security firms, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community people to take the lead in crime management. According to Karuri & Muna (2019), many parts of the country where community policing was successfully implemented have experienced crime reduction, for example Kasarani Sub-County in Kenya. However, a few seem not to have adopted this crime reduction strategy, since crime has continued to be waged on the innocent citizens in these parts of the country.

According to the National Crime Research Center (2019), Kakamega County was listed among the top counties with the highest number of criminal cases recorded. This supported Kenya Police records 2014 which rated Kakamega County fourth worst crime prone counties in Kenya.   In addition, Lurambi Sub-County was found to be the leading in Kakamega County with the most common crimes in Lurambi being robbery with violence, shop lifting, drug abuse and rape. This is a wake-up call for the government both at County and National levels to take new measures of which community policing is one to control crime in the affected areas, in this case Lurambi. The study therefore sought to investigate the influence of community policing on preventing crime in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Adoption of community policing in Kenya was mainly intended to bring about various stakeholders' participation in fighting against crime. The government of Kenya has inserted several efforts to enhance the implementation of community policing as a result some parts of the country have reported lower crime rates and this was credited to community policing that was found to have a positive impact on crime reduction. This is according to Kenya Police records from 2014 to 2020.

However, in spite of successful implementation of community policing in many parts of the Kenya, as several studies have established there is still persistence of crime in the country. This is because over time the initiative has been contradicted sharply with the actual realities and the practical results as a number of studies and reports have been criticizing community policing since its establishment saying that the concept is unsuitable for a modern capitalist Kenya. For instance, KNCRC (2016) indicated that many people were continually losing their lives and property, and organized criminal elements continued to enjoy their freedom as they live freely in the society. Also, recent police criminal reports showed that thousands of lives and millions of properties are being lost through crime activities (Karuri & Muna, 2019).

Another report from the National Crime Statistics indicated that from 2011 to 2020 crime cases have increased causing a national security threat. That is, in 2020 the total crime cases recorded were 69,645, which was seen as 25% decrease as compared to 2019 which recorded 93,411 crime cases. In 2018, the National Police Service recorded a total of 88,268

cases which increased by 6% in 2019. The 25% drop in cases witnessed in 2020 can be attributed to the lockdown measures that were implemented by the government in its bid to curb the spread of COVID-19 that was in effect from April 2020 (National Police Service Report, 2020).

Additionally, a rise in illicit activities has been observed in Kakamega County, as documented by the Kenya Police in 2014. This has prompted an inquiry into the efficacy and practicality of community policing initiatives in combating criminal activity. Thus, the current study was conducted in Lurambi Sub-County. National Crime Research Center (2018) ranked Kakamega County fourth among Kenya's most crime-prone in 2019. Also, the recent police media report indicated that Lurambi Sub-County has significantly high crime rates compared to other sub-counties in Kakamega.

According to KPHC (2019) Lurambi is categorized as predominantly rural and this explains the reason as to why the current study was conducted in Lurambi Sub-County since most previous community policing related studies in Kenya focused on urban settings. Therefore, above highlighted gaps necessitated more in-depth research on the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County.

1.3 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to establish the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya.

1.4 Specific objectives of the Study

The study specifically sought;

i.   To examine the extent to which community policing initiatives have succeeded in reducing crime rate in Lurambi Sub – County.

ii.   To establish the effect of community participation on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County.

iii. To identify the strategies taken by the government to ensure better community policing in Lurambi Sub-County.

iv.   To assess the influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub – County.

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following questions;

i.   To what extent have the community policing initiatives succeeded in reducing crime in Lurambi Sub-County?

ii.   What is the effect of community participation on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County?

iii. What strategies has the government taken to ensure better community policing in Lurambi Sub – County?

iv.   What influence does *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative have on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County?

1.6 Significance of the study

This study is valuable for both scholarly and policy purposes. Community policing is predicated on the notion that criminals and their accomplices reside within the communities where they commission crimes, and that establishing familiarity with the local populace can serve as a deterrent against criminal activity. Access to justice, safety, and the freedom from dread are therefore essential for every citizen of the nation. Social and economic development will improve as a result of a reduction in crime, thereby enhancing the economy and the standard of living for all citizens. Emerging criminal trends necessitate the implementation of innovative law enforcement strategies. Community policing thus places the community and law enforcement at the center of efforts to enhance safety and security.

In the academic sphere, being a relatively new concept in crime management in Kenya, community policing has not attracted much academic research (Awino & Kimani, 2017; Mwaura, 2014). In addition, this study generated knowledge that will benefit other scholars and students especially those undertaking security related studies as they may use this study and its findings as a source of literature.

In the policy category, a better understanding of how to reduce crime is likely to give government policymakers and other stakeholders the knowledge they need to work together to reduce crime in society. This entails enhancing the degree of reciprocal confidence between law enforcement officers and the community in order to promote greater community cooperation and participation in security initiatives. Finally, the study's results can be utilized by policymakers and security agencies to develop effective and suitable

strategies and national plans. These will be implemented at both the county and national levels with the aim of diminishing crime rates and fostering positive values, thereby advancing safety and security within the nation.

1.7 Scope of Study

This study was carried out in Lurambi Sub-County and limited to the assessment of the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County. It was carried out in six wards in Lurambi Sub-County. Specifically, the study sought to examine the extent to which community policing has succeeded in achieving crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County; the influence of police-community partnership in crime reduction; the influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime reduction and the strategies taken by the government to ensure better community policing in Lurambi Sub-County. Lurambi Sub-County was selected for this study because it is among the crime hotspots in Kakamega County.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

A number of limitations were identified in this study;

i.   The initial constraint was a subset of uncooperative and reticent participants who were concerned for their identities; however, the researcher provided reassurances regarding the confidentiality and anonymity of their answers..

ii. Bureaucratic procedures in government operations limited the researcher to acquire the data on time and on this the researcher made prior interview appointments.

iii.   An expectation of the client was that the research findings would be utilized for academic purposes only; in this instance, the researcher provided an explanation to that effect.

iv.   Lastly, the current study limited itself to Lurambi Sub- County hence the research findings cannot be compared 100% in other regions with different socio-economic factors. It would be interesting to carry out research on the influence of community policing on crime reduction in other regions.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

i.   The researcher assumed that respondents provided sincere answers to questions asked during the study since the researcher had assured them of preserving anonymity and confidentiality.

ii.   It was postulated that the characteristics of the participants would be comparable throughout the investigation. As an illustration, it can be stated that Lurambi Sub-County was most suitable for furnishing the necessary data for the research, thereby ensuring that the information gathered from the sample population would be an exact and genuine reflection of the entire population.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents thematic reviews of empirical literature with regard to the study objectives: the extent to which community policing has succeeded in mitigating crime in Lurambi Sub – County; the influence of police-community partnership on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub – County; influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub – County; and, lastly the strategies put in place by the County government to ensure better community policing in Lurambi Sub-County. Furthermore, the author elucidates the theoretical framework that underpins the investigation. A comprehensive literature review facilitated the recognition of a research void and provided a solid foundation for the investigation that followed. The scope of this literature review was on information that had been published locally, regionally, and internationally.

2.2 The Concept of Community Policing

Several scholars and researchers have explored and presented their findings on operationalization of the concept of community policing across the globe and within the country. Islam (2019) contends that the concept of "community policing" is a grassroots movement that mobilizes social resources within a certain population in order to enhance communal justice and social control. Moreover, community policing, as Fitzgerald (1989)

asserts, is an increasingly prevalent proactive approach to crime management that is garnering global attention. It is a method of raising community awareness regarding the importance of crime prevention as opposed to reactively contacting the police when a crime has already occurred. This is because the community itself is most familiar with its own security requirements, which may differ from those perceived by law enforcement. Therefore, authorities must collaborate with members of the community to combat crime. Community policing entails the collaboration of all state entities with community organizations in the struggle against crime. The general populace possesses the authority to fulfill their constitutional duty by apprehending and surrendering perpetrators to law enforcement. As a result of its objective to promote social integration and cohesion, community policing deters criminal activity via positive social influence (Fitzgerald, 1989). Consequently, determining the impact of community policing on crime prevention is crucial.

According to Matsuda (2017), community policing is one of the problem-solving strategies for crime management which thrives on partnerships and collaborations with the public to address issues of crime and deviance that might adversely affect communities and the public in general. This view is shared by Mburu and Helbich (2017) who assert that community policing aims at ensuring that community members take the forefront in initiating plans, programmes and policies, to reduce crime. Consequently, this has been one of the many approaches initiated worldwide to curb insecurity.

According to Skilling (2016); Diphoorn & Kyed (2016); John (2015), community policing has been implemented in many parts of the world which, somehow, indicates its popularity.

However, in many situations, especially in Africa, the characteristics of community policing strategies and their effectiveness in crime management in rural settings have never realized sufficient scholarly attention explaining why this study is significant. In English speaking countries, the focus of community policing has been racial and ethnic oriented. However, in other parts of the world, the focus has shifted to locations and neighbourhoods (Caless & Tong, 2015). In a study carried out in Chicago by Robert E. Park and Ernest Burgess as cited in Charis (2009) for example, crime rate was found to change or depend on the type of neighbourhood, in which case more structured and controlled urban areas were experiencing less criminal occurrences compared to disorganized urban neighbourhood. This view is shared by Poland in Allendu (2004) who argues that orderly communities are more desirable and effective compared to disorderly ones, a view used to support community policing in many parts of the world.

Caless and Tong (2015) assert that community policing strategies in the majority of developing nations have predominantly adopted centralized systems that are heavily militarized and state-centric, with minimal community involvement. In contrast, the Chinese police prioritize public engagement and collective accountability as their primary security strategies for upholding law and order (Sun, Liu & Farmer, 2016). Conversely, Won (2011) asserts that the efficacy of community policing is predominantly contingent upon the support provided by political and social institutions in promoting safety and security. Community policing adopts a democratic framework, wherein decisions are made by and for the benefit of the community.

Despite the fact that police officers in France seldom reside in the local communities they patrol, community policing remains a promoted strategy for maintaining peace and security; consequently, officers continue to receive training on this approach (Lambert et al. 2014). Lambert suggested in the study that local security contracts be established via business operators, civil societies, and educational institutions. Intelligence-led policing is an additional approach that can be employed to tackle community insecurity (Dupont, 2017; Lawday, 2013). Community policing was initially implemented in London by the Metropolitan Police District in the United Kingdom. This initiative was driven by the desire of the UK parliament to address the escalating crime rate in and around the expanding capital city (Denney & Jenkins, 2013). The purpose of fostering citizen familiarity with one another was to empower individuals to identify suspicious individuals or criminal activity. Additionally, citizens could contact law enforcement in the event of an incident.

According to Denney & Jenkins (2013), this resulted in a reduced crime rate in the neighborhoods enabling the state to achieve the primary goal of securing the communities. As stated in Jamaica Constabulary Force (2017) that in continental United States of America, the model of patrol and basic community policy can be seen as having been adopted from the U.K model. This was in agreement with a study conducted by Whalen & Mcinerny (2013) who had established that most U.S municipalities had already formed a forces department where they adopted paramilitary structures. In addition to that, the officers also used to wear distinguishing blue outfits and patrolled the allocated areas.

In contrast to London, however, the soldiers were armed and were commanded by native

leaders who were administratively designated (Jerome 1976). The history of community policing in Jamaica is rooted in "THE BIG SIX," which consists of the media, all statutory and voluntary agencies, the police, the business community, the public, and elected officials. A few examples of proximity policing techniques are as follows: foot patrol, which consists of an officer or more officers and members of the community walking through the general area without focusing on any particular crime; The implementation of precautionary patrol resulted in heightened police presence and visibility, which served as a deterrent to potential perpetrators. This fosters mutual trust between the police and the public and reduces anxiety among citizens (Jamaica Constabulary Force, 2017).

During the 1970s and 1980s, a novel approach to crime prevention was established in communities across the United States and Europe: increased police officer patrols. This innovation was rooted in community monitoring. In addition, law enforcement agencies initiated collaborations with commercial, governmental, and community affiliates. This association was established with the purpose of combating illegal activities as a unified organization in order to address the unique challenges faced by communities. However, resilient philosophies were put forth in order to implement strategies involving well-defined "beats" or defense zones. Before 1829, modifiable officers would only intervene subsequent to the recitation of a criminal act. Patrols were primarily concerned with a limited number of reported cases. An almost unintentional deterrence or apprehension of the accused toward illicit behavior occurred (Van der Spuy and Lever, 2010).

 The literature authored by Van der Spuy and Lever (2010) presents historical approaches to

crime resolution that involved post-crime intervention. Additionally, the researcher determined that a considerable number of community members, adherents of organizations, and individuals of varying social standing did not participate in the communal patrolling series. This lack of participation led to the widespread adoption of municipal patrolling. Therefore, it is critical that all individuals are engaged from the outset of communal policing in order to prevent any potential complications. This study ascertained that a lack of cooperation and appropriate communication existed between members of the community and constabulary officers. Furthermore, it was determined by Van der Spuy and Lever (2010) that the majority of communal leaders and other participants in communal patrolling failed to impart their perspectives on the essence of community patrolling. As a result, community policing in the Katima-Mulilo areas of responsibility failed to yield any overall benefit, as stated in the Zambezi regional police crime prevention strategy 2009/2014. The literature reviewed proved to be valuable in examining the approaches taken and the roles played by stakeholders in the context of community policing and crime prevention.

King Wa (2009) states that Chinese organized crime groups recruited indigenous populations in Hong Kong and demanded protection money from other lesser street gangs. This resulted in the majority of business proprietors uniting to establish vigilante organizations when the cost of protection increased. Additionally, King Wa (2009) noted that these vigilante organizations sought government protection, formalization, and subsequent recognition as a means of substantially reducing crime rates.

In addition, communal surveillance contributed to the prevention of organized crime by encouraging and empowering locals to report criminal activity and take action against

offenders. Therefore, King Wa (2009) proposed that communal patrolling could assist in containing the influence of these clusters among the youths of the neighborhood, controlling and suppressing criminal strategies, and preventing the spread of organized crime by means of constabularies projecting an air of assurance. Baker (2002) noted that the police force in South Africa is marked by a combination of politicization and revolutionary traditions. The transformation of law enforcement was facilitated through the adoption of community-police review settings and communal patrolling. A community surveillance initiative in Nyanga, Western Cape, emulates the Western approach by prioritizing foot patrols. However, due to financial constraints, the level of community participation in security forces was unprecedented and beyond what could have been imagined in London. There are several challenges that community enforcement encounters in South Africa. They consist of a police culture that places little value on discretion and low official morale. Additionally, apartheid impeded the capacity of certain communities to effectively mobilize their resources and organize.

Additionally, the reluctance of non-white residents to serve on forums stems from their mistrust of law enforcement or historic allegiances that exclude them. Regarding the intended outcomes of community policing, the perspectives and considerations of the police and indigenous communities are divergent. An unstable alliance results from community mobilization as a source of talent, in which the public is regarded as a means rather than a companion. This is due to the fact that while the police are obligated to receive information from the community, they are unable to reciprocate the favor. Abdulrahaman (2007) observed that the Nigerian police implemented community policing in 2004 as a pragmatic

strategy towards police reforms.

In fact, the foundation was laid for a distinct shift from conventional policing, which was characterized by its reactive and incident-oriented nature, to problem-solving-oriented policing that prioritizes community involvement in its objectives. Abdulrahaman (2007) states that the Nigeria Police Force aimed to enhance its operations and transition to a more sophisticated and professional style of policing that could effectively safeguard and preserve the lives and property of Nigerian citizens and visitors. Furthermore, an additional scholar, Omowunmi (2017), observed that despite the endeavors of numerous police administrations to mitigate criminal activity in Nigeria, crime persisted and resulted in the loss of a great number of lives and property. Omowunmi (2017) asserts that the Nigerian police force encountered numerous social and technical obstacles that hindered their ability to maintain optimal security levels throughout the nation. These challenges encompassed a dearth of essential instruments to combat crime and a lack of community engagement in crime prevention efforts. According to Omowunmi (2017), corruption within the Nigerian police force was the root cause of daily abuses against ordinary citizens and a grievous erosion of the rule of law in the country, thereby eroding public confidence and trust in the police.

Additionally, Omowunmi (2017) demonstrated that the police force is a product of colonialism, having been established primarily to enforce colonial legislation and not necessarily to ensure public safety. The Nigerian police, according to the scholar, were not trained and recruited to serve the people. The maintenance of this service deprivation to the public has been facilitated by police misconduct towards suspects in the stations or on the

streets. Consequently, the general populace harbors concerns regarding the police's collaboration in crime prevention and control. This developing mutual suspicion between the public and the police, according to Omowunmi (2017), was the greatest obstacle to community participation in crime prevention in rural Nigeria.

Daniel (2010) observed that in Tanzania, the police implemented a special reform in 2006 with the objective of fostering confidence and confidence between police departments and community members. As stated by Daniel (2010), a significant measure implemented was the disclosure of senior police officers' private telephone numbers with the intention of fostering communication between law enforcement and community members. Additionally, police departments receiving vital information from the public that enabled them to comprehend offenses and criminal activities was cited as one of the greatest accomplishments. However, notwithstanding the accomplishment attained, the police force endured years of financial dereliction, a negative public perception, and mistrust.

According to Ruteere and Pommerolle (2009), endeavors to institute community policing programs in Kenya commenced in the 1990s, with the private sector and the police department assuming the lead. Initially, these initiatives were confined to the Nairobi Central Business District; however, they subsequently expanded to encompass other regions of the country. Community policing, according to Ruteere & Pommerolle (2009), was established through the formation of partnerships between law enforcement and the communities they patrol in order to resolve social disorder and security concerns. As a consequence, the collaborations were centered on the provision of law enforcement services

that integrated elements of conventional enforcement, deterrence of criminal activities, and resolution of issues.

According to Ruteere and Pommerolle (2009), the objective of community policing in Kenya was to broaden the collaboration to include non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government agencies, the private sector, and members of civil society. The academicians observed that the overarching objective was to enhance public safety and the standard of living for every individual in the nation. Furthermore, Gimode (2007) observed that throughout the years, policing in Kenya had been defined by a focus on crime control via reactive policing practices; consequently, this policing paradigm had garnered consistent censure from the Kenyan populace.

Kiprono (2017) states that community policing was initially instituted in 2005 under the administration of former President H.E. Mwai Kibaki, encountering a range of outcomes that included both triumphs and setbacks. According to Kiprono (2017), the primary obstacles to the execution of community policing were as follows: a negative public perception of the police force; inadequate customer service protocols within the force, which deterred residents from reporting crimes; residents' perception that crime provides some individuals with a means of subsistence, which complicates efforts to eradicate it; enduring mistrust between residents and the police in Kibera; and residents' misunderstanding of the police within Kibera. Given the aforementioned obstacles, Kiprono (2017) concluded that the inability of security agencies and communities to form partnerships rendered the implementation of community policing unattainable.

In Kenya, modern policing has undergone a transformation since its inception, when the colonial police were established with the intention of subjugating the colonized "native populations" (Gimode, 2007). The Kenya Police, which originated as a colonial constabulary, was not established with the intention of serving the people's interests. Rather, it operated as a repressive and conquest instrument, driven by imperial ambitions for political dominance and resource extraction.

This peculiar history of anti-local sentiment and pro-imperialist coercion largely influenced the institutional structure and operations of the majority of African police services, including the Kenya Police. Consequently, the police have encountered significant challenges in effectively managing crime, which led to the implementation of community policing. Therefore, the degree to which community policing has been effective in reducing crime is a subject that is examined in this study.

2.3 Overview of Implementation of Community Policing in Kenya

Kenya's police implemented community policing as a crime management strategy in 1996. In contrast, the implementation of communal policing in Kenya commenced in May 2001 with the formation of community policing units in the three Isiolo, Kibera, and Ziwani regions. This occurred as a result of the Nairobi Central Business District Association, the Kenya Police, UN-Habitat, and "Safer world" collaborating in a joint partnership determination. The unit gained significant expertise and practical understanding in the

establishment and operation of Community Policing Forums. The development of a national manual, which is employed to educate communities about policing sites and police services, has provided additional support to the units (GoK, 2010).

"We endorse community policing as a viable approach to combating crime and have implemented the necessary infrastructure to support it," stated Interior Cabinet Secretary Joseph ole Lenku at the program's 2013 inauguration. "This strengthens the partnership between law enforcement and the community." The implementation of community policing in Kenya was propelled by the ratification of the 2010 Constitution.

Community policing is implemented in compliance with the National Police Service Act 2011, Cap 84, as mandated by the Constitution. Its primary objective is to foster and sustain a collaborative relationship between law enforcement and the community. Additionally, it aims to foster cooperation and communication between law enforcement and the public; enhance the quality of police services provided to the public at the national, county, and local levels; increase the transparency and accountability of services to the public; and offer solutions to issues confronting the community (Kenya Police, 2014).

In Kenya, community policing is carried out through Community Policing Committees (CPC.). The CPCs are hierarchical structures that approximately mirror the administrative entities of the nation. Representatives of the private sector, resident associations, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, and law enforcement agencies comprise the membership. The block, the lowest subgroup, is comprised of a number of

households and is typically suggested to have between five and ten members (Nyumba Kumi). The village/zone CPC and the block are exclusively comprised of members of the community, with no law enforcement agencies or other stakeholders represented.

Committees at the block and sub-location levels are required to convene on a bimonthly basis, whereas those at upper echelons convene on a monthly basis. In order to foster interaction and continuity among committees of varying levels, it is imperative that representatives from lower-level CPCs serve on committees at a higher level. The Division represents community representation at its highest level of community policing partnership.

The composition of Community Policing Committees emphasizes community ownership and control. The Committee's leadership is vested in community representatives, with the exception of location-level secretarial positions, which are held jointly by a community member and a representative of the security agencies. This may be done to ensure that community policing is perceived as being community-driven rather than a police initiative.

The criteria for leadership positions and committee membership are exclusively predicated on ethical attributes exhibited by members of the community, including but not limited to high integrity and respect. It is expressly forbidden for individuals in elected or political positions to occupy positions at various levels of the Committee. This is intended to underscore the committees' apolitical nature. In addition, it is expected that the committees exercise sensitivity towards the underrepresentation of women, individuals with disabilities, and adolescents. This is anticipated to endow the committees with legitimate authority grounded in ethical leadership, in addition to ensuring a diverse membership. Prior research indicates that Kenya continues to lack a legal framework governing community policing

strategies.

As evidenced by the high crime rates, the implementation of community policing in Kenya has not been wholly successful due to a number of factors. Mwaura (2014), who investigated the elements influencing the successful execution of community policing in the Kajiado North Police Division, reaches this conclusion. The study's target population comprised both residents and police officers from the Ngong, Kiserian, and Magadi police station locations.

The results of the study indicated that the execution of community policing in the region has encountered setbacks, including an inadequate legislative and administrative climate, insufficient personnel and equipment for law enforcement, and a dearth of training to educate officers and members of community policing forums regarding community policing. An additional critical element that emerged as an impediment to the effective execution of community policing was the insufficient number of police officers deployed to maintain security in the vicinity.

Awino and Kimani (2017) contend that the implementation of community policing in Kenya has been adversely impacted by human, material, and organizational resources. It is noted that numerous developing nations, Kenya being one of them, are unable to implement effective community policing initiatives due to a dearth of pertinent resources. Training resources, instruments, and supporting technologies are thus required, in addition to adequate funding for crime prevention strategies and the packages required for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of community policing.

Kassaye and Danney (2013) conducted research in the Amhara National Regional State of Ethiopia, which suggests that community enforcement encounters numerous obstacles, including insufficient resources for its management. Such as the authorities lacking the necessary transportation resources to arrive at crime scenes promptly. Internet access and office apparatus, such as computers, are also restricted. Additionally, community members raise funds for community policing, which they believe is the government's responsibility. In a similar vein, certain indigenous communities in Australia suffer from deplorable living conditions, inadequate education, high rates of alcoholism and substance abuse, violence, and sexual abuse of women and children due to their lack of fundamental social infrastructure. Such communities have long been subjected to neglect and insecurity as a result of inadequate law enforcement and a disproportionate representation of men in the criminal justice system. (Mazerolle & Ransley, 2009). As stated by Marks (2009), for community policing to be considered ideal, all collaborators and stakeholders must operate in unison. Nonetheless, this remains profoundly unrealized. Frequently, a dispute arises between law enforcement and the community concerning the degree of community participation that is appropriate in matters pertaining to policing (Mottiar and White, 2016).

Although there is a desire for greater community engagement in policing efforts, the police perceive such an attitude as an intrusion (Kimilu, 2013). Typically, law enforcement agencies strive to preserve their well-established dominance in the domains of security and criminal investigation; consequently, fostering collaboration with the community becomes arduous. Moreover, modern policing in Kenya underwent a transformation from its

inception as pro-imperial colonial forces designed to subjugate the colonized "native populations" to its present form (Gimode, 2007). The Kenya Police, which originated as a colonial constabulary, was not established with the intention of serving the people's interests. Rather, it operated as a repressive and conquest instrument, driven by imperial ambitions for political dominance and resource extraction.

This peculiar history of anti-local sentiment and pro-imperialist coercion largely influenced the institutional structure and operations of the majority of African police services, including the Kenya Police. Consequently, the police have encountered significant challenges in effectively managing crime, which led to the implementation of community policing. This study investigates the degree to which community policing has been effective in reducing crime. Since this topic has received little attention from academic researchers, it provides the current administration with an opportunity to conduct such a study in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the overarching dynamics of crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County and the nation as a whole.

2.4 Community participation in crime reduction

Crime is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by multiple factors. To effectively reduce crime, a comprehensive approach involving various levels of intervention and collaboration across different agencies is necessary. By coordinating efforts through partnerships, diverse views, resources, and talents may be utilized in a manner that maximizes efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and sustainability (Schmelzle, 2019). According to

Holtmann (2011), it is asserted that in the context of South Africa, the attainment of safety can only be anticipated through the assumption of communal responsibility in reconstructing the social system to alleviate the detrimental effects of historical social engineering. The fundamental principles underlying community policing encompass, but are not limited to, the concept of policing through consent rather than coercion, fostering collaboration between law enforcement and the community, acknowledging the community's security needs as paramount, and adapting policing strategies to align with the preferences and priorities of the community (Mwaniki, 2016).

According to Fleming (2005), policing necessitates the active engagement of the community, both at the individual and organizational levels, extending beyond law enforcement and transcending the boundaries of the public sector. Community involvement in community policing is vital in identifying neighborhood issues, reducing public fear of crime and improving police presence therefore fostering higher trust in police (Virta, 2006). Cordner (2009) outlines various strategies for facilitating community engagement, such as conducting regular and structured community surveys, organizing community policing forums, hosting community meetings, and establishing partnerships with advisory organizations and local companies.

According to Skogan and Hartnett (2008), there exists a substantial level of public engagement in providing information to the police, with many expressing gratitude for the chance to express their opinions and concerns. Nevertheless, according to Reno et al. (2008), the efficacy of a community in addressing its own issues is contingent upon the specific characteristics of the area. For instance, in cases when a community possesses a higher

degree of social capacity, it is more probable that they will effectively address their own issues and actively participate in scheduled gatherings, as compared to communities lacking such levels of investment. The focal point and ultimate objective of community policing is the reduction of crime, which is anticipated to yield enduring advantages (Segrave & Ratcliffe, 2010).

In a study conducted by Lee and Heeuk (2019), an examination was undertaken to investigate the relationship between police contact and individuals' confidence in the police within a medium-sized urban area. The findings of the study indicate that in order for policing to be acknowledged as community policing, it is important to establish a form of consultation or collaboration between law enforcement agencies and members of the local community. This collaborative effort aims to collectively define, prioritize, and address various issues and challenges. The study additionally documents that community policing is centered around establishing a collaborative relationship between law enforcement and the public with the aim of enhancing effectiveness in crime prevention and management within a given neighborhood. The focus is primarily on providing service to the public rather than solely enforcing the law. The achievement of its objectives and the prioritization of the community are facilitated by the decentralization of police organization, active community engagement and collaboration, as well as the implementation of problem-solving strategies.

According to Bayerl (2017), the effectiveness of community policing in European countries is significantly influenced by the extent to which individuals embrace the notion of community policing and actively interact with local law enforcement agents. The study placed significant emphasis on the significance of community policing as a means to foster

deeper relationships between communities and law enforcement, facilitating the collaborative establishment of safety measures and the cultivation of social cohesion. Moore and Recker (2016) conducted a study on the relationship between social capital, crime type, and social control in counties across the United States. The findings of the study suggest that informal mechanisms of social control are more effective in deterring property crimes than to violent crimes within a given culture. The occurrence of violent crimes such as rape is attributed to their prevalence in geographically distant and secluded regions. Hence, reconciling the intricate security considerations of community members with those of the police and government authorities poses a significant difficulty in numerous states.

In a study undertaken by Takagi et al. (2016), an examination was carried out to investigate the effects of criminal activity on social connections and civic engagement within the context of Tokyo. The results of the study indicate that the involvement of community members has a beneficial impact on the reduction and management of crime. This phenomenon can be attributed to the indirect correlation between crime rates and residents' low levels of civic participation, which is primarily influenced by their diminished acquaintanceship links due to fear of their neighbors. Additionally, the research discovered that generalized trust served as a protective factor in mitigating the negative associations between crime, wider social connections, and engagement.

According to Jude (2018), the alienation of the police resulting from European colonialism in Africa has persisted in post-colonial Nigeria, hence exacerbating the existing lack of confidence between the community and law enforcement authorities. According to Mesay (2014), the absence of community involvement has posed obstacles for the Nigeria Police

Force in effectively addressing crime and managing security issues in the country. The study highlighted the lack of collaboration between community people and the police in Nigeria, emphasizing that without this cooperation, the achievement of security, safety, and community development will remain elusive. Furthermore, according to Omowunmi (2017), there was a lack of collaborative endeavors between the residents and law enforcement authorities in the southwest region when it came to tackling criminal activities.

Omowunmi (2017) asserts that community policing in the aforementioned location did not adhere to the fundamental principles of community policing, as it lacked the necessary collaborative endeavors between the public and law enforcement agencies. The many security parties involved in Community Policing exhibited mutual animosity and expressed unfavorable sentiments towards one another. The affluent inhabitants of the locality were actively facilitating and harboring criminals, so impeding the legal process of prosecuting those criminals. The study posited that in Nigeria, there exists a phenomenon wherein prominent government officials, due to their proximity to positions of authority, have been observed to obstruct the proper administration of justice. As a result, the police force becomes entangled in this dynamic, leading to their involvement in criminal activities and subsequently contributing to the unresolved nature of several cases within the country.

According to Patterson's (2007) research conducted in Kenya, it was found that community involvement plays a crucial role in the implementation of community policing. Contemporary community policing is founded upon the principle that it is imperative for all members of a community to be equipped with the authority and resources necessary to improve their overall well-being and proactively address criminal activity, as well as the

underlying issues that contribute to it. The recognition of community members is vital due to the crucial role they play in the achievement of these objectives. The understanding of the role and function of the police, as well as active support for law enforcement, can yield benefits for all members of a community. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that community people may occasionally lack awareness regarding the significant contributions made by the police in advancing community policing practices.

Hence, a crucial element in promoting community awareness of community policing is in the provision of education to community members regarding community policing and their responsibilities in its execution (Patterson, 2007). Despite the lack of observable efforts by the Kenya Police to expedite this process, it is imperative to establish and enhance activities that foster community engagement.

Njiri (2014) conducted a study that focused on evaluating the implementation of community policing programs in Nakuru County. The study suggests that community policing is an effective strategy that significantly contributes to the decrease of crime rates. The study emphasizes the importance of community participation in order to properly apply this approach. The establishment of a positive rapport between law enforcement agencies and the general people is vital in order to mitigate criminal activities. The statement suggests that despite public awareness of community policing, there persists a significant obstacle in terms of engaging individuals in active engagement.

2.5.1 The Relationship between community members and the police

Andrea's (2019) research in northern Colorado, which examined community policing as defined by officers, sought to address the inconsistency in research definitions by establishing a unified definition that could be applied to subsequent investigations. Community policing has been redefined as a philosophical framework that builds trust with the community through problem-solving and customer service-oriented approaches, community outreach programs, and partnerships between citizens and officials. The ultimate goal is to decrease crime and fear of crime while increasing citizen participation in criminal reporting.

Andrea (2019) posits that community policing has originated from public skepticism and responses to law enforcement's failure to safeguard the public, as well as the resulting disconnect between the public and law enforcement within the local community. It is imperative to acknowledge that the level of public engagement with law enforcement agencies in the community will have an impact on how the public perceives and is willing to cooperate with the police in their efforts to reduce and control crime (Brunson & Weitzer, 2009; Arisukwu & Okunola, 2013).

Segrave and Ratcliffe (2019) and Skolnick Bayley (2018) contend that community policing failed to advance the concerns of the voiceless majority. Instead, it favored the agendas of a select few individuals who wield the most influence over community policing dialogues, thereby exerting a favorable impact on decision-making. Young and Tinsley (2018), who discovered that community policing in Namibia was hampered by ineffective teamwork and confusion on the part of the police and criminal justice, support this view. Officers acted primarily in self-defense when confronted with members of the public, which negatively

impacted community policing.

Many officers appear to lack training, knowledge, and experience regarding the organization of community policing, according to Ali (2017). This is primarily due to the fact that they were not instructed on the subject during their initial training. In addition, they are deficient in the ability to secure the empowerment of communities and in establishing collaborative relationships with other institutions. Due to these deficiencies in training and experience, it would be challenging for the police to effectively implement community policing. The research findings revealed that community policing required a greater amount of labor than was initially hypothesized, a fact that the police should recognize and comprehend.

As stated by Mastrofski (2016), the situation is comparable in other nations; for instance, recruit training in the United States does not prioritize community policing. Mastrofski further notes that community policing, in contrast to traditional policing, is implemented in the United States for only a limited number of days.Public roles encompass a range of responsibilities, such as liaising with law enforcement to share information or ideas pertaining to the safety of their vicinity, furnishing them with criminal information that enables them to take appropriate action, engaging in public forums to obtain insights on community policing, ensuring the confidentiality of whistleblowers, and cooperating with the police and community police committee to foster a harmonious working relationship and strengthen trust (Safer World, 2008). Community Safety Partnerships: The Limitations and Potential of Police Engagement with the Community in Northern Ireland and Scotland was the title of a study conducted by Diarmaid (2018). As stated by the researcher, the extent of

community policing is highly variable and contingent upon the specific security concern at hand. The findings suggested that public-police collaboration is the foundation of modern law enforcement.

In Bangladesh, CP initiatives were beset by a multitude of drawbacks, including political interference and inconsistent levels of stakeholder engagement, as well as a diversified police force that lacked the necessary skills, knowledge, and expertise to implement crime mitigation measures within the CP committee. Positive collaboration between law enforcement and the community has been observed in certain localities. Additionally, informal interactions between the two have increased, as has police participation in community policing forums and the exchange of reports pertaining to criminal activities and malfeasance.

In various communities, law enforcement agencies persisted in preserving a neutral stance, whereby they perceived themselves as superiors and the community as inferiors. As a result, a persistent dichotomy between "them" and "us" existed with regard to the community. In addressing crime and other social issues, police actions have been primarily reactive as opposed to proactive and preventative. Police corruption continued to be a significant obstacle. An increase in the number of police officers present in a community proved to be detrimental and potentially hazardous, as officers exploited their heightened authority and opportunities to intimidate or coerce funds from the most susceptible segments of the community (Lee, 2012). According to Shaw (2018), the protracted duration of negotiations between law enforcement and community members in South Africa has contributed to a rise

in crime rates. A study, on the other hand, by Ruteere and Pommerolle (2013) emphasized the view that administrative duties requiring high-level concentration should not be delegated to community members in favor of lighter tasks, such as information gathering.

An analogous investigation into crime was undertaken in South Africa by Schonteich and Louw (2011), wherein they observed the emergence of the notion that enhanced collaboration between law enforcement agencies and community members might contribute to the mitigation of criminal activity and disorder. The 1970s. The recognition that police services are co-produced by the community and the police was one of the factors that contributed to police departments being receptive to this idea, as it helped to distribute the responsibility for the increase in crime rates.

Community policing in Michigan requires change management strategies to be successful, according to a study by Polzin (2017), and it is ineffective when the police operate as a specialized unit, which creates an environment of isolation and, at times, friction (Carroll, Buracker and Associates Ltd. 2017). Therefore, it was determined that all 30 members of community policing should be involved. Engaging in specialized divisions presented difficulties pertaining to credibility, collaboration, and the seclusion of both officers and community members.

Cordner (2019) notes, however, that it may not always be so straightforward to engage each and every community member and police officer in the endeavor. For community policing to be successful, both law enforcement and members of the community must modify their perspectives and increase their understanding, expertise, and knowledge (Office of

Community Oriented Policing Services, 2007). This could contribute to the eradication of misconceptions surrounding community policing, stakeholder engagement, the evaluation of community requirements, and the development of effective community policing strategies. Further research is required to determine the correlation between training and community policing.

Over time, an excessive dependence on traditional police methods in Kenya has resulted in the neglect of community members' contributions to crime reduction and problem-solving, according to Kiprono (2007). In the absence of effective public participation to proactively prevent crime and resolve issues, you rendered the police reactive. Community policing, as defined by Kiprono (2007), aims to foster community engagement and problem-solving capabilities by means of collaborative efforts to reduce crime.

According to the Proximity Police brochure released by the National Police Service, Kenya (2017), collaborations between the police and community members foster confidence. The public has the capacity to furnish law enforcement with comprehensive data regarding neighborhood-specific criminal activities, thereby aiding officers in the collection of intelligence and the conduct of investigations. Crime reduction and enhancement of the quality of life will benefit communities.

As a fundamental collaborator in community policing, law enforcement should establish and sustain alliances with the community, foster communication with the community, collaborate with the community to address their security concerns, enhance the quality of

police services provided to the public while promoting transparency and accountability, expedite the identification of challenges confronting the PC and devise strategies for resolving these issues in collaboration with society and the community (Law on the Natio). A study was undertaken by Mwaniki (2016) to examine the efficacy of community policing in preventing crime within Kirinyaga County, Kenya. Individuals constitute a valuable human resource when mobilized effectively for crime prevention and control, according to the study. The fundamental ethical principles that underpin community policing encompass, but are not restricted to, policing through consent as opposed to coercion, collaboration between law enforcement and the community, acknowledging the paramount importance of community safety, and adapting police operations to align with the desires and priorities of the community.

Mwangi (2012) argues that the establishment of a nationwide policy on community-based police partnerships necessitates the adoption of a policing approach that surpasses the conventional emphasis on law enforcement. This more comprehensive viewpoint acknowledges the significance of engagements that promote the cleanliness and welfare of a local community. In order to fulfill their law enforcement responsibilities effectively, police officers must establish and maintain a relationship of trust with the community. Establishing these relationships upon trust requires holding individuals accountable for their portion of the work; doing so will empower all parties involved to establish priorities and devise solutions to their individual challenges.

According to a study conducted by Mwaura (2014) regarding the determinants of successful

community policing implementation in Kajiado North, the adoption levels of community policing were found to have a beneficial effect on crime rates. Collaboration among law enforcement agencies to facilitate information sharing, criminal investigations, apprehensions, and prosecutions was achieved through the establishment of society-oriented patrols, information gathering, and deterrence initiatives. The ineffective execution of community policing in Kajiado is impeded by several significant obstacles: inadequate levels of fundamental mutual trust, an unsupportive legislative and administrative climate, a negative public perception of the police, and diminishing police resources. The study made reference to the crucial and significant role played by community members and police associations in the reduction of the crime rate.

A research was conducted by Hope (2018) regarding police corruption and the security challenge in Kenya. The findings indicated that the Kenyan police force's incapability to guarantee utmost security in the nation stems from a multitude of social and technical obstacles, including inadequate community engagement and the absence of necessary tools to combat crime. As stated by Hope (2018), the extent of corruption within the Kenyan police force has eroded public confidence and confidence in law enforcement. The aforementioned pervasiveness of corruption within the Kenyan government and service has negatively impacted the rapport between members of the community and law enforcement personnel.

2.6 The strategies by the government to ensure better community policing

Crime reduction encompasses a variety of approaches implemented by all levels of government, communities, businesses, and non-governmental organizations in an effort to address the social and environmental determinants that contribute to an increased likelihood of criminal activity, persecution, and syndrome. While community policing and its associated initiatives may vary in appearance across jurisdictions, numerous instances exist where community policing strategies have been implemented effectively, showcasing the three fundamental elements of organizational transformation, collaborative community partnerships, and collective problem-solving (Andrea, 2019). Eric and Elechi (2010) contend that individuals are deterred from engaging in illicit activities by both formal and informal crime prevention methods. Scholars additionally disclose that formal crime prevention is heavily reliant on government agencies and established laws to deter criminal activity, whereas informal crime prevention methods rely on moral or social institutions, such as churches and families. A nation experiencing heightened crime rates is prone to falling behind in critical domains such as progress and expansion. Consequently, each state should accord utmost importance to crime prevention (Phillip, 2009).

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development as reported in 2019 indicated that effective crime prevention enhances speed for improved quality of life, increased employment opportunities, investments and business growth.Studies in the US on community policing have recommended training on effective community policing initiative for both police and the public. Areas of coverage in the training include change of attitude, skills, and dialogue among the stakeholders (Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice, 2008).

Furthermore, the training program ought to encompass debunking common misconceptions and providing accurate information pertaining to community needs assessments, stakeholder engagement in community policing strategies, and community policing strategies themselves. In order to enhance effectiveness and efficiency, community policing-related initiatives ought to be subject to ongoing evaluation and monitoring. Despite the fact that these studies were conducted in the United States, community policing dynamics in Kenya might not be all that dissimilar.

Konz (2016) argues that law enforcement officers should endeavor to consistently uphold a positive public image in order to establish and sustain community trust. This perspective is supported by Noble and Alpert (2009), who contend that while tens of thousands of law enforcement officers in the United States of America are capable of performing admirably, unethical behavior such as extortion and corruption could irreparably harm the service. It is imperative to foster a more constructive collaboration between the security sector and the general public. Nevertheless, in Lurambi Sub-County, the matter of police corruption cannot be disregarded as a proximity policing element in community policing.

Similar to effective strategic security policies, the primary objective of CP in Kenya was to establish a structure through which members of the community could aid law enforcement and security agencies in safeguarding their lives and property. This was accomplished primarily through the exchange of intelligence regarding insecurity with police, chiefs, and other government officers. It represented a departure from conventional policing practices that had long influenced society to believe that the police were the sole authorities with the ability to detect and prosecute criminal elements, as well as the only experts capable of providing solutions to their actions. It represents a departure from conventional policing,

which intervenes only after harm has been inflicted, or traditional policing, which operated on the basis of incident occurrence, towards problem-oriented policing that places the community at its core (Bullock, Erol & Tilley, 2006). A study was conducted by King Wa (2019) to examine the impact of community policing on organized crime in China. The research identified several contributing factors to Hong Kong's high crime rate, including but not limited to the following: substance addiction; economic volatility; social unrest; criminal organizations and gangs; unauthorized possession of firearms; and abortion.

Hong Kong was deemed the safest metropolis by both international governments and United Nations crime victim surveys, according to King Wa (2019). Hong Kong's anticrime initiatives and support for law enforcement measures, in addition to cultural influences including utilitarian familism, Confucianism, and extended kinship, contributed to this outcome (Broadhurst, Roderic & Ching, 2007). Certain crimes in Hong Kong, such as those involving firearms, frequently carry lengthy prison terms in comparison to comparable offenses punished in other Western nations. This has played a role in the city's relatively low crime rate. Between the 1950s and 1960s, Hong Kong was plagued by homicide and robbery, as well as civil unrest (Hong Kong Police report, 2008).

Critics have often expressed disapproval of crime reduction initiatives in African and other developing countries, contending that they frequently adopt unsuitable models of effective practices that are established in other regions without due regard for the specific circumstances (Brogden, 2011; Ellison, 2012). Over time, however, the notion underwent a transformation in light of the police operations in the vicinity, established power dynamics and dominant interests, the narratives of state-society ties, and the constrained capabilities and shortcomings of the state police. As a consequence, the final outcomes consistently

diverge from the idealized notion of democratization that is championed by artists worldwide (Baker, 2009; Kyed, 2010; Hills, 2012). As stated by UNODC (2010), the criminal justice approach encompasses various processes implemented by law enforcement, courts, and corrections with the aim of preventing recidivism among individuals with a history of criminal activity and contact with the system. Crime is significantly prevalent in South Africa, with violent crimes such as rape, homicide, and assaults being particularly high-profile (Eldered, 2015).

The South African Government commissioned the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation to undertake an investigation into the characteristics of criminal activity within the country in February 2007. The normalization of crime, a subculture of violence and criminality, the vulnerability of young people, poverty, unemployment, and reliance on the criminal justice system were all identified in this study as contributing factors to high crime rates (Kangethe, Manomano & Ndonga, 2016).

The South African Police Service's (SAPS) annual statistics not only unveiled alarming crime rates but also substantiated the persistent impact of criminal activities on impoverished South Africans (Felix, 2019). The SAPS concluded, based on an analysis of crime statistics for 2017/2018, that violence is so commonplace in South Africa that ordinary citizens perpetrate heinous acts in response to criminal activity. In his study on informal policing in Nigeria, Onwudiwe (2019) discovered that police officers were routinely transferred from one station to another, particularly after establishing relationships with the local communities. This practice hindered the officers' ability to collaborate with the community on crime prevention strategies. Community policing was hampered,

according to the study, by the frequent transfers of senior police officers. Similar to the situation in Nigeria, the performance of police officers in Lurambi Sub-County may be impacted by such obstacles.

A report was presented at the 2009 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Uganda, which provided guidelines on critical crime-combating strategies. The institutionalization of community policing in Uganda has contributed to the public and police awareness of the advantages of a community-based approach. In order to effectively foster a sense of community, the diverse process demanded that both citizens and law enforcement place their trust in one another. According to a report published by Kenya Police in 2013, the Kenyan Government has adopted community policing as a crime control strategy since 2003. Important components of crime control, such as administrators organizing peace meetings and collecting and exchanging information, can yield more effective outcomes in Kenya when implemented in tandem with community policing.

Due to the substantial impact that security agencies have on crime prevention, they ought to collaborate with the community in this regard rather than operate in isolation (Fridell, 2004). The detrimental impact of elevated crime rates on investment and societal fabric in Kenya is widely recognized (KIPPRA, 2014). Kenya's approaches to crime control have evolved over time, and their policies and practices reflect various United Nations resolutions. In addition to focusing on crime prevention, the approach also considers how this can be leveraged to preserve and enhance the social unity of communities, empowering members to collaborate and better their social lives (ICPC, 2019).

Rakgoadi (2019) confirmed in a study that resources are a critical concern in community policing and, furthermore, in crime prevention initiatives. A situation remarkably identical

to community policing efforts in Lurambi Sub-County was identified in the study: the majority of police facilities that could be utilized for other initiatives or community policing are dilapidated and poorly managed, eroding confidence in the efficacy of crime prevention. Furthermore, the study suggested that resources be made available to facilitate renovations and enhance service delivery. While efforts have been made to reform the sector, the majority of police structures in Kenya are inadequately maintained. It would be intriguing to learn the strategies employed by the government in Lurambi Sub-County to improve community policing.

According to a study conducted in Nigeria (Onyeozili, 2018), community policing initiatives lack adequate training. In conjunction with public education, the study suggests that a well-trained police force be used to manage conflict situations. This should pique the interest of both the general public and law enforcement in order to guarantee the success of community policing. Additionally, the police must enhance their conduct and demeanor toward the general public, and vice versa.

Patterson (2017) argues that communities would enjoy a higher quality of life and the task of addressing crime through community engagement would be considerably simplified if they were empowered. Bucqueroux (2017) conducted a study which found that community policing lacked priorities and local input. Furthermore, the study revealed that policing officers spearheaded the initiative without community participation, rendering community policing ineffective. Additionally, there was a barrier in that the performance of police officers engaged in community policing could not be precisely measured or determined, preventing the recognition of the commendable efforts of some community policing officers.

According to Gill and Bennet (2014), community policing programs have consistently been linked to the reduction of fear of crime ever since their inception. It is now generally acknowledged, according to Cordner (2015), that community policing aids in the reduction of crime and enhances public confidence in security. Since its inception in the early 1980s in response to criticism of the professional style of policing, proximity community policing has become the predominant method of delivering police services (Reed, 2013). Community policing approaches are founded on the following tenets: the formation of partnerships between security agencies and communities; community member volunteerism; and compliance with established public safety and security laws and procedures. Additional factors include community empowerment in matters pertaining to public safety and security, recognition and esteem for regional diversity, and advocacy for and protection of social rights (GoK, 2012). Community policing, according to Wambugu (2005), effectively manages crime through its collaborative approach, which institutionalizes the partnership between the government and the public on crime control and conserves the financial and human resources required for patrols. As an alternative to reactive policing, community policing is currently implemented by a number of police departments worldwide (Department for International Development, 2010).

Community Police Services (2012) emphasizes that policing should strive to prevent crime and eradicate the dread that it instills, as opposed to reacting to crimes that have already occurred. A considerable number of Commonwealth nations consistently face circumstances that necessitate the integration of community policing practices (Republic of Kenya, 2015).

Community policing has enabled the Common Wealth nations, including Kenya, to transition from reactive to proactive policing in the twenty-first century.

The establishment of this approach in Kenya functions as a framework for law enforcement (Republic of Kenya, 2015). Police should cultivate positive relationships with the communities they serve, according to Chumba (2012), in order to address security concerns effectively. As a result, the National Police Services initiated collaborations with other government policing agencies through public bazaars in an effort to educate the populace about community policing. Because offenders reside with and interact with community members on a daily basis, community members must collaborate with law enforcement to eliminate this security risk. Wanjohi (2014) concurred that police-community partnerships aid in the prevention and management of crime. In order to foster these types of police-community partnerships for the purpose of preventing crime, reachable stations and police-community meetings are the most prevalent approaches. Patterson (2017) argues that in order for a community policing initiative to be successful, all stakeholders must have the means to better their lives. Additionally, each individual in the community would benefit from being cognizant of their pivotal responsibility in community policing.

Nevertheless, the general public is frequently uninformed about the police's function, including their responsibilities in community policing. It is impossible to overstate the importance of public education regarding community policing (Patterson, 2007). Community and law enforcement collaborate in pursuit of shared objectives, as the community is equally invested in offering remedies for issues pertaining to criminal activity as other security organizations. Community aversion to sharing information, inadequate

financial resources, and a dearth of mutual trust are a few of the challenges that police community partnerships encounter.

According to Muchira (2016), the establishment of police community partnerships necessitates the adoption of a police perspective that transcends the conventional focus on law enforcement. Community policing strategies, according to a study by Gitau (2017), will necessitate extremely tight ties between the community and the security sector, particularly the police. The research emphasized the importance of problem-solving and partnership-based approaches in the community-to-police paradigm of neighborhood policing. In addition, the study demonstrated the necessity of pooling resources in order to increase community engagement and facilitate more effective crime prevention. As a result, it is critical to recognize the significance of collaborating with police communities to provide adequate training. Training in such areas may encompass methodologies for analyzing and resolving issues, comprehension of community organization, conflict resolution, mediation, communication, mobilization, networking, intercultural connections, and skills. The research compared the conceptualization of community policing with the assessment of crime prevention by community policing, which is the subject of this study. Effective community policing, in the opinion of Tilley (2014), must transcend the mere formation of alliances among government security agencies, law enforcement, and citizens.

Additionally, intergovernmental and intergovernmental partnerships are essential for sharing resources, identifying threats, and exchanging information regarding security issues, especially terrorist attacks. Approaches to community policies, according to Singh (2016), emphasize community-police trust and reciprocal relationships. Additionally, citizen

participation in the prevention of crime and disorder is essential. Bush and Dodson (2014) posit that a fundamental obstacle to community policing is the deteriorating rapport that exists between law enforcement and the community.

Citizens do not always desire intimate ties with the police, and the police, on the other hand, are not always cordial with them. As a consequence, members of the public are mistrusted and the police are perceived as adversaries, engendering public skepticism and a decline in professionalism. This poses a challenge for community policing initiatives in their endeavor to attain substantial outcomes in crime prevention. According to Sikhulekile (2018), numerous criminal incidents in East Timor have been resolved through traditional means at the community level. Nevertheless, certain occurrences necessitated registration so that the resources at hand could be consistently applied to monitor the efficacy of community policing in crime reduction. The scientific validation of traditional approaches to refugee community policing in Kenya is still pending. This deficiency prompted the present investigation into the approaches that the government should implement to enhance community monitoring in the Lurambi Sub-County with the intention of reducing crime. According to a study by Taylor, Fritsch, and Caeti (2008), the majority of community policing research has concentrated on urban areas. The majority of community policing evaluations, according to the study, focused on the overall implementation of particular programs, with the city government conducting the majority of these evaluations. According to the study, community policing was merely an office position and lacked complete implementation. In addition to negative criticism and a lack of political benevolence, community policing faced additional obstacles. Certain obstacles identified in the study may

also be applicable to community policing concerns in the Lurambi Sub-County, which necessitate governmental intervention for the purpose of enhancing such initiatives.

As expected, community policing is not completely supported by the government, NGOs, and the public in many developing nations (Kimilu, 2013). None of the sixteen community police agents have accommodations in close proximity to their place of employment. Moreover, supporters of community policing seem to be exploited as a result of inadequate state funding and commitment. Sherman and Eck (2016) assert that numerous endeavors have been made to implement police models from developed nations to developing countries, including the dissemination of lectures by police experts in developing countries regarding the efficacy of policing in their native communities.

According to a study by Adambo (2015), the security management department in Kenya spends a portion of its budget on salaries, which has an effect on the execution of new policies. In addition, inadequate funding for police operations was identified in the study. The importance of community policing funding cannot be emphasized enough. Nonetheless, the study failed to specify who received the salary in question. Yet, community enforcement in the Lurambi Sub-County may encounter comparable obstacles. Ever since the country's independence, the Kenyan police force has been mired in poverty, lacked adequate employment, equipment, and resources, and was forced to endure deplorable living conditions. Inadequate transportation, communication apparatus, and forensic laboratories are also prevalent issues in the Sub-County of Lurambi, the majority of which have the potential to similarly impact crime prevention. According to the research conducted by Kirby and Palgrave (2013), community policing served to educate members of the public

about police endeavors, their advancements, and the input of local residents, in addition to the department's and its personnel's efficacy in managing and controlling crime.

They argued that dialogue with the community, organizations, the media, and other forms of public and private communication are utilized to evaluate police accountability. Appearance of a "approachable" security sector ought to result from the use of such modes of communication. Saunders (2013) and Kirby and Palgrave (2013) argue that failure is inevitable for the police department if partnership issues, including dread and mistrust, between the security sector and the public remain unresolved. The authors persist in their contention that officers occasionally endure harm at the hands of members of the public while performing their duties, and in extreme cases, are fatally targeted by the public.

It is suggested that a meticulously crafted in-service training program be implemented to guarantee efficacy in the security sector's management of the public, thereby preventing overt confrontations. While the police are obligated to handle conflicts with tact, they frequently resort to the use of force as a means to preserve order, which exacerbates the tensions between them and the general public. A number of the challenges that may impact community policing in Lurambi Sub-County are as follows. Particularly in situations where resources are limited, the exercise of discretion by law enforcement is essential (Reiner 2018). In many regions across the globe, law enforcement agencies have consistently faced resource constraints that hinder their ability to effectively enforce regulations and maintain order. As a result, it is anticipated that they will reserve front-line resources for frequent operations in order to address security concerns (Crawshaw, Devlin & Williamson, 2018).Community policing is founded on the tenet that members of the community must be empowered in order to combat crime (Diehr and McDaniel 2018). The strategy ought to

grant law enforcement access to community data that may be utilized to deter or prevent criminal activity in the communities in question. Additionally, the strategy could aid law enforcement in their fight against terrorism and other significant crimes.

Difficulties such as divergent values and expectations, conflicting community members, a dearth of social capital, a lack of process ownership, and insufficient community participation are evident at the community level. Moreover, community participation in dialogues pertaining to community policing is non-existent (Osse, 2016). The police frequently neglect to engage the community in efforts to address offenses that occur within its borders. Insufficient training regarding community engagement may also afflict law enforcement.

Community security in Nigeria, for instance, is beset by a dearth of personnel, inadequate resources, deteriorating infrastructure, information, and equipment. Additional obstacles associated with community policing consist of substandard education and training, insufficient instruments, and unfavorable working conditions. In South Africa, community policing faces obstacles such as strained relations and mistrust between law enforcement and the populace (Newham, 2013). Inadequate cooperation, communication, and collaboration between civilians and security experts constitute additional obstacles. Mammus (2010) and Kungu (2015).

The practice of community policing in the Lurambi Sub-County, which was the subject of this study, might also be impacted by such issues. Furthermore, additional obstacles such as miscommunication between the police and the community could undermine efforts to reduce crime. The rural nature of Lurambi Sub-County may have an impact on the implementation of community policing, an aspect that this study examined. Inadequate infrastructure and

communication channels were cited by Nyaura and Ngugi (2014) as obstacles to the Nyumba Kumi initiative in Kenya.

Furthermore, the country faces numerous obstacles, including pervasive corruption, a substandard workforce, inadequate training, negative public perception of the police, and an unprepared police force thrust (Alemika and Chukwuma, 2010). These obstacles may be comparable to those confronting the Lurambi Sub-County police force. Resource constraints exist within the National Police Service in the context of community policing, specifically concerning the Makara training (2008). Additionally, corruption resulting from poor wages has a negative impact on the sector's relationship with the public. Police collusion with criminals to cause harm to the public frustrates the endeavors of community policing initiatives such as Nyumba Kumi.

Community policing, according to Skilling (2016), aims to prevent crime; therefore, police should have a greater understanding of how to share information with the public in a manner that not only reduces but also prevents criminal activity. Nevertheless, law enforcement agencies continue to employ conventional methods such as deterrence, safeguarding civilians and property against criminals, and suspect identification in the present day. Nevertheless, these conventional approaches have proven to be inadequate with regard to crime prevention and security management. As stated by the Community Oriented Police Services Office (2017). By specifying values including but not limited to trust, commitment, hard work, dialogue, creativity, honesty, and teamwork, it is possible to establish a performance and measurement system that provides community policing with operational significance (Whitelaw, Parent & Griffiths, 2014; Schanzer, Kurzman, Toliver, & Miller, 2018). In order to provide guidance for community policing initiatives, it may be necessary

to develop a mission statement that integrates all of these values (Boettke, Lemke & Palagashvili, 2016).

The community police originated in the western world, where their reception appeared to be more favorable than in Africa. Philosophy, being foreign, has consequently generated resistance, which can also be attributed to inadequate domestication. A paucity of commitment from politicians and other stakeholders was also present. Furthermore, resources allocated to community policing initiatives were inadequate, and the community exhibited skepticism and concern regarding the police's dedication to such endeavors. Furthermore, insufficient economic and social backing has been observed in relation to police reforms that aim to incorporate community policing in its entirety (Kungu, 2015). Sherman and Eck (2016) and Matsuda (2017) and Tilley (2014), which may also have an impact on proximity police in Kenya.

Community policing, in contrast to the conventional police paradigm, advocates for the incorporation of field officers' expertise into the decision-making procedure. Consequently, participation of the base in the decision-making process is essential. As they are constantly on the ground, the importance of consulting so-called NCOs during the decision-making process cannot be overstated. Consider Weisburd (2018). Through decentralization of the police structure, the need for police officers to maintain contact with the local community regarding security concerns should be permitted and encouraged. Police conduct in this situation should be impartial and devoid of political bias. The establishment of community substations is critical to the effectiveness of community policing. Rosenbaum (2016) asserts that these stations ought to be outfitted with the requisite resources and capabilities to address issues pertaining to the community. Rather than norms and directives, greater

emphasis should be placed on fostering an organizational culture that is founded on mentoring and guidance, values and practices.

Last but not least, for productive cooperation with the community and other stakeholders, police accountability must be preserved at all costs. Additionally, a community-oriented police force with enhanced accountability mechanisms should be established. Failure to achieve this will significantly impede the collaboration between law enforcement and the community in the development of security management strategies. Additionally, the police force should implement potentially more effective problem-solving strategies (Boettke, Lemke, & Palagashvili, 2016).

As is evident from the literature review above, national security entails delineating a geographical region, identifying particular security concerns, and formulating strategies to confine the security situation. The government may implement various strategies within a given area to enhance community policing and maintain crime control. The effects of incorporating four strategies—community policing, security forums, peace barazas, and intelligence gathering—into the fight against crime in Lurambi Sub-County were the focus of this study.

2.7 Influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on Crime reduction

A Nyumba Kumi policy encourages inhabitants of a particular region to freely interact with one another while reporting any suspicious individuals. According to Rosenbaum et al. (2015), residents of a specific area should maintain a watchful eye on one another, particularly those who are new to the area. They should ascertain the motives of all those

coexisting with them by determining whether their presence is likely to compromise security or serve as a conduit for vice. For further action, information regarding insecurity must be conveyed to the appropriate authorities, including the police and National Government Administration Officers. The police, who have been entrusted with the primary responsibility of apprehending criminals, have utilized authorized and suitable channels to resolve challenges raised by suspicious individuals. The Nyumba Kumi initiative recognizes the interdependence of citizens and law enforcement in matters of security, as it was determined that police cannot effectively enforce their responsibilities in isolation and must therefore collaborate with society (Rosenbaum et al., 2015).

Neighbourhood Watch serves as a significant instrument in facilitating group discussions among locals. This policing approach guarantees that regularly scheduled gatherings take place in designated areas within the residential units where communally formed groups convene to exchange information regarding local offenses. The purpose of these gatherings is to deliberate on necessary strategies to apprehend the offenders and deter further transgressions. As stated by Muchangi (2016) and Rosenbaum (1987), these gatherings are coordinated by Crime Control Officers affiliated with the local police department. Involved members of the Neighbourhood Watch also express their sentiments and perspectives regarding locally committed offenses and devise a strategy to combat them. As an additional method for the public and the government to obtain and exchange information, neighborhood town meetings are also implemented. An alternative name is community Baraza. Renowned for its capacity to establish and sustain ongoing communication channels between law enforcement agencies and the local populace of a given area.

Distinguishable from Neighbourhood Watch, these gatherings take place in open fields and marketplaces, where attendees have unrestricted access to the agenda, and where meticulously organized agenda items are displayed. The meeting serves as a forum for the exchange of perspectives and concerns regarding security that have an impact on the community. Police are afforded the opportunity to solicit public support for the endeavor of promoting tranquility in the neighborhood through community meetings. In addition, members of the public are afforded the opportunity to fully disclose any information they possess to the police. They are capable of providing detailed explanations and explanations of any suspicious behavior, while the police are more inclined to divulge the significance of an initiative and its positive impact on the community (Lord & Friday, 2008).

The significance of citizens' perception regarding Nyumba Kumi cannot be overstated in relation to its ability to accomplish its intended goals. Through Neighbourhood Watches, Community Meetings, and Door to Door adventures, information is disseminated and deliberated upon with the intention of enhancing citizens' trust in law enforcement and fostering a positive relationship between the two entities. Given the apathetic atmosphere that currently prevails, it is certain that the populace supported the notion of exchanging intelligence regarding the presence of criminal elements within their midst. The way in which members of the public perceive the Nyumba Kumi initiative has been altered as a result of social and physical interactions and experiences with law enforcement in their surroundings (Ngigi, 2018). According to Groff et al. (2013), the public views interactions with foot patrol officers as amicable, non-combatant, and non-adversarial, whereas car patrol officers are perceived as adversarial and untrustworthy. According to the findings of

Bush and Dodson (2014), policing that involves citizens in the process, as opposed to policing for the citizens, assists in involving the residents in the initiative. This is because the residents have always felt insecure about the police handling all their unresolved issues; this attitude has fostered mistrust between the police and the public. The public prefers an individual acquainted with their concerns to address their issues on their behalf, as this fosters a sense of ownership over the process and increases public trust in the Nyumba Kumi Community Policing initiative. The presence of conflicting signals between law enforcement and citizens leads to the classification of citizens into distinct groups: those who document police activities in an attempt to undermine the image of professionalism, those who are suspected of engaging in criminal activity, and those who are ambivalent and do not comprehend the duties of officers (Bush & Dodson, 2014).

The anticipated stance of the general populace is to willingly establish a social contract with law enforcement agencies within their jurisdiction, whereby they collaborate with them via the Nyumba Kumi initiative and divulge any information pertaining to criminal activities (Kenya Police, 2014). In Kenya, the Nyumba Kumi Community Police Initiative was established in the wake of the 2013 Westgate terrorist attack. It is an approach to organizing community policing around the level of the family. The phrase "I am because we are and because we are so I am" was adopted from Ubuntu's African philosophy of social connection, which influenced Ujamaa's Tanzanian politics. One of the guiding principles of the Nyumba Kumi initiative is the principle of equal representation for all members. On the contrary, the situation differs as Nyumba Kumi is thought to encompass senior citizens of the community. Young individuals, despite their heightened involvement in illicit activities,

abstain from participating in Nyumba Kumi activities and remain uninvolved in the crime and security concerns that consume them. This has resulted in numerous frictions and tensions between the youth and the old over time.

It is crucial that both young and elderly participate in order to ensure that Nyumba Kumi is implemented effectively. Community policing strategies in Kenya that employ the Nyumba Kumi initiative include joint patrols, juvenile vigilante groups, and the community justice system. According to a study conducted by Ngigi (2018), which examined the Makongeni estate, Delta area, Thika, Kenya, the Nyumba Kumi initiative's function, practice, and challenges in crime reduction through a case study, this model was perceived as the remedy for terrorism and criminal behavior. The initiative also aimed to foster interaction and facilitate the exchange of information among Kenyan citizens. They are also expected to provide information to local government and security agencies and conduct investigations into security concerns.

The efficacy of the Nyumba Kumi initiative is demonstrated in its ability to diminish neighborhood transgressions, as well as to alleviate the subjects' apprehension towards engaging in wrongdoing and enhance group morale (Wekesa, 2016). An important goal of the Nyumba Kumi initiative is to ensure that localities are ultimately well protected by providing them with administration of the highest caliber. Thus, consumer loyalty becomes an indispensable indicator of sufficiency. Elements critical to the examination process include assessments of progress made by group members themselves and ongoing criticism from all participants.

Direct reviews in an arbitrary manner and educate the office on a regular basis regarding the level of public interest, the general visibility of the police execution of the service, and the sense of inclusivity for both the individual and the group. It should not feel compelled but rather organic (Mayhill, 2006; Munneke, 2011; Mwangi, 2012). In a broader sense, Nyaura and Ngugi (2014) provide evidence that the Nyumba Kumi initiative addresses a multitude of security concerns, including but not limited to sex-based misconduct and violence, the erosion of trust between security organizations and providers, ethnic pressures, and the proliferation of weaponry. It is noteworthy that people lead physical lives in which security concerns, including malfeasance, violence, terrorism, and dispersion, are frequently and intimately associated with more general "human security" concerns that pertain to the welfare, education, and careers of individuals (Kyed, 2010).

The Nyumba Kumi Initiative unites community members, police officers, neighborhood experts, and other security and equity providers in close collaboration to enable individuals to identify and organize their safety and welfare needs (Wazed and Akhtar, 2015). Additionally, Masese and Mwenzwa (2012) assert that the Nyumba Kumi Initiative represents a clear endeavor to enhance security, thus recognising the interdependence and mutual responsibility of community members and police officers in ensuring safe environments. Moreover, it is a dynamic partnership between law enforcement personnel and the general public that aims to combat criminal activity and enhance collective safety, which is the primary focus of the Nyumba Kumi Initiative in Kenya. Additionally, the researchers noted that community members become more informed and realise that they

have a responsibility to ensure the safety of their own property and personal well-being through the Nyumba Kumi Initiative.

A study was undertaken by Muturi (2015) to examine the constitutional and legal framework governing the Nyumba Kumi initiative in Kenya. According to his analysis, it is also possible to deduce implications regarding the Nyumba Kumi from the Criminal Procedure Code. This code stipulates that an individual may apprehend an individual whom he observes committing a felony or whomever he has a reasonable suspicion of having done so, and individuals who are discovered causing damage to property may be arrested without the need for a warrant from the property owner.

Muturi (2015) argues that these sections thus grant an individual the authority to apprehend another citizen, thereby reflecting the notion of Nyumba Kumi. Rather than reporting suspected criminals to the police, members frequently resort to instigating mob justice or treating them with cruelty and denigrating language of their own accord. Suspects are deprived of their right to life as a result. In regard to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, he concludes that the absence of constitutionality and community empowerment contribute to radical actions against suspected criminals.

Mark (2017) conducted a comparable study in which he determined that Nyumba Kumi attracts members from both the public and private sectors. Members are primarily responsible for assisting in the reduction of criminal activity and are entrusted with the responsibility of supervising community activities. Mark (2017) posits that the absence of adequate frameworks and directives within the Nyumba Kumi contributes to considerable ambiguity concerning community membership, obligations, and roles. Guidelines and

regulations are indispensable for both member screening and decision making. There are instances in which Nyumba Kumi members perceive the organization as a money-making enterprise or in which its elders are involved in illicit activities. Additionally, the absence of efficient mechanisms for accountability plays a role in individuals exploiting the Nyumba Kumi (Mark, 2017).

According to Walter Otieno et al. (2017), the Nyumba Kumi Initiative is a government-implemented strategy that serves as a supplementary measure to community surveillance initiatives. The collaboration between county and national governments and citizens takes place in ten-house groups. When security issues arise, the ten residents band together to find solutions to prevent the situation from escalating. Notifications regarding severe threats to human security are communicated to administrative authorities at the local, regional, and national levels.

In his analysis of the recently reintroduced 'Nyumba Kumi' concept by the government, Lisutsa (2013) asserts that Kenyans witness criminals and police conspiring daily. Kenyans are conditioned to fear and never trust the police, and their daily observations reinforce this conditioning. Kenyans observe law enforcement officers accepting gratuities to evade apprehension and court charges against criminals. Consequently, both the 'Nyumba Kumi' concept and community policing are improbable to achieve success. As a result, the study identifies the obstacles that have impeded Nyumba Kumi's success.

Additionally, Masese and Mwenzwa (2012) note that the Nyumba Kumi Initiative appears to be an attempt to enhance security. As a result, it acknowledges the necessity for cooperation to exist between the community and security actors. Moreover, it fosters a dynamic collaboration between law enforcement personnel and the general public, with the

shared objective of combating criminal activities and enhancing collective safety. By employing this methodology, the collective gains an increased awareness of and recognition of its responsibility to ensure the security of its own interests as well as their assets (Masese & Mwenzwa, 2012).

Muchangi (2016) argues that there has been a lack of substantial effort devoted to the implementation of strategies aimed at reducing crime. Awareness of the Nyumba Kumi initiative is crucial for ensuring security performance, according to the research. Furthermore, it demonstrates that both the authorities and the general public are resistant to comprehending the Nyumba Kumi initiative. This presents an obstacle to the execution of a strategy that has the potential to significantly aid in the reduction of crime in Kenya. Publicity, education, and sensitization regarding the same are crucial for increasing citizens' confidence in the strategy and boosting their awareness of it. Evidently reviewed by previous academics, the inventiveness of Nyumba Kumi is still in its infancy; thus, the purpose of this study was to assess its efficacy in reducing crime. The purpose of this research is to analyze the shortcomings of the Nyumba Kumi initiative and determine its impact on the reduction of crime in Lurambi Sub-County.

2.8 Summary of Research Gaps

The literature review indicates that community policing has had a significant impact on the reduction of crime worldwide. Nevertheless, the researcher deemed it imperative to conduct the current study due to the existence of several studies conducted in foreign nations characterized by distinct socio-cultural and economic circumstances. Consequently, the

present study is critical in elucidating the impact of socio-cultural dynamics on the efficacy of community policing as a crime prevention strategy in rural Kenya, with a specific focus on the Lurambi Sub-County of Kakamega.

A low ratio has existed between the police and the communities they are tasked with serving on a global scale. The void gave rise to the tremendously expanded private security sector, which has been of great assistance to law enforcement in preventing criminal activity as of late. However, further services are required in the security sector due to the inability of the private security industry to satisfy the growing demand. However, in an effort to compensate for the security deficiencies of state security agencies, particularly the police, the private security industry has emerged as a contender (Minnaar, 2015). Permanently and on contract, private security employs a substantial quantity of material and human resources in addition to physical ones (Schonteich, 2016). Scientific evaluation of the private security sector's contribution to community policing, particularly in Lurambi Sub-County, is still pending. Community policing encompasses collaborations among business communities, individuals, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, and communal mass media in order to enhance methods of coercing the community (Beyhan, 2011). The results of the investigation have facilitated the examination of potential stakeholders associated with this study; thus, the review contributes to the current investigation. Van der Spuy and Lever (2010) present previous approaches that were implemented in response to criminal activities, wherein measures were taken subsequent to the commission of the crime. As a result, the present study utilizes the aforementioned findings to investigate the impact of the

relationship between members of the community and law enforcement in Lurambi Sub-County on the reduction of crime in the area.

A study on police contact and public trust in the police was undertaken by Lee and Heeuk (2019) in a medium-sized metropolis, whereas the present investigation was carried out in a rural environment. The researcher wished to compare the results of this study to those of previous research on community policing and crime reduction conducted in urban contexts. Cordner (2009) outlines several approaches to community engagement, including periodic and systematic community surveys, community policing forums, community meetings, and consultations with advisory groups and businesses. This study specifically examines the impact of community engagement on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County.

An examination of the impact of community policing on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County was the focus of Heald's (2019) research on reforming communities and reclaiming the state through the development of Sungusungu in Northern Tanzania. Sherman and Eck (2016) state that numerous endeavors have been made to implement policing models from developed nations to developing countries. In these endeavors, policing specialists deliver lectures to the police forces of developing countries, highlighting the achievements of community policing in their respective hometowns. These types of success stories are typically not substantiated by substantial scientific evidence. Furthermore, no effort has been made to examine the potential application of community policing programs from developed nations to developing countries, including Africa. The government's examination of strategies in Lurambi Sub-County could potentially shed light on community policing successes and failings in other regions of the country by leveraging these gaps. Prior

research in Kenya has predominantly examined community policing through the lens of security concerns, neglecting the reduction aspect, particularly in cities with diverse ethnic populations. In a study conducted by Andyhoga and Mavole (2017), the focus was on examining the impact of the Nyumba Kumi Community Policing Initiative on social cohesion within cosmopolitan sub-locations in Nakuru. Conversely, Lagat and Chepchirchir (2017) conducted research on the effectiveness of the Nyumba Kumi Approach to Community Control in reducing criminal activity.

According to Ruteere & Pommerolle (2013) and Miller (2018), the majority of community development research in Kenya has frequently concentrated on urban areas; consequently, little is known about the ways in which rural communities employ community policing to combat crime. Lurambi, situated in Kakamega County, is predominantly rural, as per the Kenya Population and Housing Census Report (2019). Furthermore, the Kenya Crime Research Center (2018) identified it as one of the regions most susceptible to severe criminal activities.

According to Adambo (2015), the allocation of funds to the Department of Security Management in Kenya is primarily utilized for salaries, which consequently hinders the execution of newly established policies. In addition, inadequate funding for police operations was identified in the study. In regards to community policing, the importance of funding cannot be overstated. However, it was not specified whose salary was being paid in the investigation. However, it is possible that similarly daunting obstacles are impacting community policing in Lurambi Sub-County. In their 2017 study, Awino and Kimani examined the various factors that impact the implementation of community policing in

Nairobi County, Kenya. Additionally, Boettke and Palagashvili (2016) conducted research on the re-evaluation of community policing within a polycentric system. In contrast, the present study examined the impact of community policing on the reduction of crime in Lurambi Sub-County. According to a study by Taylor, Fritsch, and Caeti (2008), the majority of community policing research has been conducted in urban areas, whereas the current study was conducted in a rural setting. Furthermore, the research identified deficiencies in community policing, including insufficient operationalization, bureaucratic inertia, and political support as well as negative criticisms. These issues were found to be comparable to those identified in Lurambi Sub-County and required intervention from the government. The aforementioned findings held considerable importance in the present study as they assisted the government in developing suitable approaches to enhance community policing in Lurambi Sub-County.

The majority of previous research has expressed disapproval towards community policing. One of the criticisms pertaining to the model is its dissimilarity from other community policing models that have not yet been dissolved. This distinction has resulted in conflicts and intermittent disturbances of the progress that have been achieved with the previous models. As an illustration, a research investigation conducted by Muteti, Muriithi, and Kiruthu (2020) revealed that community policing appeared to be deficient in both clarity and resources. Furthermore, the Nyumba Kumi initiative in Kisauni appeared to be ineffective due to the difficulty in comprehending its provisions for wananchi (citizens). The purpose of this research is to determine how Nyumba Kumi has impacted the reduction of crime in Lurambi Sub-County.

Abdulrahaman (2007) posits that community policing was initially perceived as a pragmatic strategy for police reforms; however, subsequent research has shown that crime rates persisted in rising proportions as a consequence of inadequate community engagement. As an illustration, Omowunmi (2017) discovered that the Nigerian police force encountered numerous social and technical obstacles that hindered their ability to maintain optimal security levels. These challenges encompassed a dearth of essential tools to combat crime, inadequate community engagement in crime reduction efforts, and numerous others. Nevertheless, Omowunmi (2017) failed to conduct a more comprehensive investigation into the extent to which community policing impacts the reduction of crime. As a result, the present study demonstrates how community policing has significantly contributed to the reduction of criminal activity, thereby enhancing public safety.

The implementation of community policing was the primary focus of the majority of scholars, including Kiprono (2007), Njiri (2014), and Mwaura (2019), among others. The present investigation examines various facets of community policing and attempts to reconcile the strained relationship between police officers and community members. Furthermore, it assesses the degree of success that community policing has achieved in reducing crime within Lurambi Sub-County.

A study conducted by Hope (2018) examined the correlation between police corruption and the security challenge in Kenya. The research bemoaned the Kenya police's inability to guarantee optimal security for the country, attributing it to a multitude of social and technical obstacles, including inadequate community engagement and the absence of essential tools to combat crime. As documented by prior research, the current study aimed to

investigate the diverse ways in which community participation, a crucial component of community policing, has contributed to the decline in crime in Lurambi Sub-County since its inception.

A study titled "Factors Affecting Community Policing as a Crime Prevention Strategy in Kisii Central Sub-County, Kenya" was undertaken by Wekesa (2016). The researcher determined that a successful Nyumba Kumi initiative reduces neighborhood misdeeds, reduces participants' fear of misconduct, and increases group morale. Despite this, the researcher neglected to evaluate the obstacles that the Nyumba Kumi initiative presented to crime prevention. As a result, the present study aimed to investigate the obstacles that have impeded the effectiveness of the Nyumba Kumi initiative in the Lurambi Sub-County in its pursuit of crime reduction. According to the literature review presented above, numerous studies on the Nyumba Kumi initiative and crime prevention have been conducted. All three of these studies—Munyao (2017), Kioko (2017), and Leting (2017)—came to the conclusion that Nyumba Kumi was inadequate for reducing crime in the regions where the research was carried out. The purpose of the present investigation was to conduct a comparable study in the rural Lurambi Sub-County, draw comparisons between the results obtained from this study and those of prior research, and subsequently provide suggestions to the government and other relevant parties regarding how to enhance the efficacy of the crime reduction initiative.

Finally, Ndono (2019) examined the function of the Kenyan Nyumba Kumi Community Policing Initiative. The present investigation centers on the impact that different community organizations have had on the Nyumba Kumi initiative. Ultimately, notwithstanding the

existence or effective execution of community policing, the aforementioned studies have been unable to identify the root cause of the escalating crime rate. This study is thus preoccupied with the deficiencies that have obstructed the tremendous benefits of community policing. Furthermore, the research investigated the approaches implemented by the administration to enhance community policing in Lurambi Sub-County.

2.9 Theoretical Framework

Various theories have been formulated on the effectiveness of law enforcement and crime reduction. This study was grounded on the Broken windows Theory and Systems Theory and drew their relevance in the study as discussed below.

2.9.1 Systems Theory

Based on the tenet of Systems Theory—that the entirety of something is superior to the sum of its parts—the research was conducted. Talcott Parsons, who developed systems theory in 1960, conceptualized society as a system comprised of distinct components known as subsystems, the failure of which would result in the collapse of the entire system and, consequently, society as a whole. According to this theory, the interconnection among these societal subsystems is predicated on the interchange of information (Ritzer, 1988). As stated by Parsons (1979), the following functions must be fulfilled by a system such as a society:

● Integration denotes the facilitation of the parties towards a harmonized interrelation. ● Adaptation pertains to strategies designed to restore a distorted equilibrium caused by the absence of order. ● Goal achievement prioritizes the motivation of members to carry out their responsibilities, such as seeking guidance on how to live. Therefore, the company should strive to accomplish its objectives.

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The maintenance of the model entails the responsibility of the organization to guarantee the preservation of its fundamental attributes.

Participation in community enforcement decisions, such as crime control, empowers individuals to have authority over their own lives, according to the author. Notwithstanding the diverse array of manifestations that participation can assume, practical implementation encounters substantial barriers. Community participation is frequently characterized by a lack of participation, as its influence on final decisions and the policy that ensues is minimal. Systems theory posits that in order to attain the intended outcomes, it is imperative that the four aforementioned components—citizenship, civics, awareness, and advocacy—be effectively integrated (Parsons, 1979; Ritzer, 1988).

2.9.2.1 The extent to which community policing has succeeded in mitigating crime in Lurambi Sub – County

The most effective approach to crime prevention in a community is for all relevant agencies to collaborate in order to mitigate the impact of criminal activities. This is precisely what the Systems Theory posits. Community policing entails the collaboration of all state entities with community organizations in the struggle against crime. The general populace possesses the authority to fulfill their constitutional duty by apprehending and surrendering perpetrators to law enforcement. As a result of its objective to promote social integration and cohesion, community policing deters criminal activity via positive social influence (Fitzgerald, 1989). Consequently, determining the impact of community policing on crime prevention is crucial.

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The researcher employed Systems Theory to measure to what extent community policing had succeeded in curbing crime in Lurambi Sub-County. Awino and Kimani (2017) contend that the implementation of community policing in Kenya has been adversely impacted by human, material, and organizational resources. It is noted that numerous developing nations, Kenya being one of them, are unable to implement effective community policing initiatives due to a dearth of pertinent resources. Training resources, instruments, and supporting technologies are thus required, in addition to adequate funding for crime prevention strategies and the packages required for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of community policing. The present study revealed that the community policing initiatives implemented in Lurambi Sub-County have achieved a significant degree of success primarily as a result of the community members' and the police's cooperation and commitment. Security measures and police response times to crime reports have consequently increased since the implementation of community policing.

2.9.2.2 The effect of community participation on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County

The purpose of systems theory is to elucidate the interdependence and dynamic relationships between system components and the organization–environment relationship. On the basis of the patterns and structures of the relationships that emerge from the interactions of components, a system is formed. Each system is unique due to the emergent relationships and patterns that have developed. This means that, in contrast to biological systems, social organization components possess volition and predetermined objectives.

Systems theory generally examines three levels of observation: the environment, human participants within the organization, and the social organization as a system. The origin of this multi-level emphasis can be identified in the initial endeavor to foster interdisciplinary discourse via systems theory. It is contended that this endeavor can be achieved via various means. One of them is the identification of universal phenomena that can be observed in numerous fields of study. For example, it is prevalent in social systems to observe aggregations of individuals forming interdependent relationships through their interactions with one another and the environment. Human organizations are amenable to the biological concepts of population change and the interaction between individuals and their surroundings. Populations are assemblages of individuals who share common characteristics and undergo fluctuations in the proportions of their constituent parts that are expanding and contracting. Every population demonstrates unique dynamic patterns and participates in ever-changing interactions with other populations. These principles form the foundation of the ecological and evolutionary viewpoints, which shall be elaborated upon in a subsequent segment. An alternative methodology entails analyzing the empirical domains using a nine-tiered structure, which is organized in accordance with the intricacy of the fundamental unit of behavior. Bounding (1956) identifies the following as the nine levels: frameworks, clockworks, thermostat, cell, plant, animal, human organism, social organization, and transcendental system.

Systems classified as level four (cells) or higher are perceived as being more permeable and intricate, functioning through self-maintenance mechanisms and permeable boundaries (Schneider & Somers, 2006). By employing this latter strategy in the form of a hierarchy,

theoretical and empirical deficiencies that have yet to be addressed in various disciplines are brought to light. One illustrative instance is the lack of comprehensive theoretical frameworks to comprehend open systems and social organizations during the 1970s. Additionally, this hierarchy is employed to clarify the extent to which the attributes of agency are actualized within systems. Determined systems, reactive systems, goal-driven systems, problem-solving systems, self-aware systems, and multivocal systems comprise the six levels of the continuum (Poole, 2014). Because systems operate in a predetermined manner, determined systems (level one) do not account for agency. However, multivocal systems (level six) allow agents to dynamically construct multiple selves in response to varying circumstances, which entails monitoring and problem-solving processes. Put simply, systems that exhibit greater degrees of agency are more likely to demonstrate flexibility and adaptability in the face of change. Systems theory posits that the constituent elements of a given system are arranged in a hierarchical fashion and are interdependent to the degree that their operation is dependent on one another; no element can operate independently of the others. Components of a system may be loosely coupled, in which the lesser subsets of tightly coupled components are not interconnected, or tightly coupled, in which the components are highly interdependent. Additionally, organizations and other organizations in the environment are interdependent at the organizational level. The interdependence in question is supported by permeable boundaries, which exist both within and between organizations. Social organizations are inevitably required to maintain a degree of permeable boundaries in order to export products or receive materials for survival.

The exchange procedure comprises the importation of resources (input) and the exportation

of products (output). Components of a system will collaborate to convert the primary materials into products that are subsequently exported to the environment. The throughput process involves the operation of the system through two distinct categories of feedback mechanisms: positive and negative. The function of negative feedback is to rectify defects so as to preserve the system's current state, while positive feedback serves to evolve the system by promoting progress or expansion. As the conditions of the environment become more complex, a system acquires the capability to become more intricate in response to the change. This corresponding capability of necessary variety is essential for the organization to continue operating and surviving under a variety of conditions. As a result, the concept of holism states that the entirety of a system is greater than the aggregate of its parts due to these processes. This relates to the elemental uniqueness of each system, which is determined by component interaction and interdependence. Emergence refers to the process by which the structure and properties of a system are generated through the interactions of its constituent parts. As a result, explanations for the higher-order entity are provided by lower-level interactions and activities via emergence. Emergence additionally pertains to the unforeseen and startling consequences that arise from the interactions and activities at a lower level of a system, particularly one that is complex in nature.

The concept of equifinality refers to the possibility for a system to attain its final state via various conditions and pathways, due to the interdependence among its components. The capacity of a system to continue growing and surviving without deteriorating is facilitated by its open exchange with the environment; this is referred to as negative entropy. A system strives to preserve homeostasis, or a state of equilibrium, by regulating the amount of energy

it imports. In response to feedback indicating that the output falls short of the target, the system will augment its resource input and modify the throughput procedure to ensure the system remains in the intended state.

The theory provides support for the assertions made by Mwaura (2014) that "community policing is impossible without police and community participation." Consistent with the observations made by Gitau (2017), community policing necessitates collaboration between the police and citizens, as well as between the state and other sectors across governments and agencies. These types of collaborations and partnerships will facilitate the exchange and accumulation of intelligence, the sharing of resources, and the detection of potential attack vectors and susceptibilities. Nevertheless, variations are to be anticipated in the realm of community monitoring, as stated by Singh (2016). Every assertion regarding community policing shares three fundamental components: fostering community engagement, instilling confidence in law enforcement, and establishing symbiotic relationships among officers. In Lurambi Sub-County and the nation as a whole, community participation in community policing initiatives to maintain law and order has had a positive effect on crime prevention and security enhancement, according to the findings of this study, which are consistent with the aforementioned theory. The community engages in diverse manifestations of community policing, which is an equally vital approach to ensuring national security. Consequently, this theory held considerable importance in the investigation as it assisted the researcher in ascertaining the extent of community engagement, a fundamental component of community policing.

2.9.2.3 The influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime

reduction in Lurambi Sub – County

Rosenbaum et al. (2015) state that the Nyumba Kumi policy encourages inhabitants of a specific geographic region to freely interact while reporting any suspicious individuals. According to Rosenbaum et al. (2015), residents of a specific area should maintain a watchful eye on one another, particularly those who are new to the area. They should ascertain the motives of all those coexisting with them by determining whether their presence is likely to compromise security or serve as a conduit for vice. For further action, information regarding insecurity must be conveyed to the appropriate authorities, including the police and the National Government Administrators. The police, who have been entrusted with the primary responsibility of apprehending criminals, have utilized authorized and suitable channels to resolve challenges raised by suspicious individuals. The Nyumba Kumi initiative views citizens and law enforcement as inextricably linked siblings in matters of security, upon realizing that law enforcement cannot function effectively in isolation and must therefore collaborate with society. As previously stated, Nyumba Kumi is a community policing initiative that draws together police and members of the community. Hence, within the framework of Systems Theory, this research examined the impact of Nyumba Kumi on the decrease in criminal activity in Lurambi Sub-County. The theory posits that neighborhood watch is a significant mechanism for mobilizing locals as evidenced by focus group deliberations. This policing approach guarantees that regularly scheduled gatherings take place in designated areas within the residential units where communally formed groups convene to exchange information regarding local offenses that have transpired, necessary

measures to apprehend the perpetrators, and prevent further transgressions. As stated by Muchangi (2016) and Rosenbaum (1987), these gatherings are coordinated by Crime Control Officers affiliated with the local police department. Involved members of the Neighbourhood Watch also express their sentiments and perspectives regarding locally committed offenses and devise a strategy to combat them. As an additional method for the public and the government to obtain and exchange information, neighborhood town meetings are also implemented. An alternative name is community Baraza. Renowned for its capacity to establish and sustain ongoing communication channels between law enforcement agencies and the local populace of a given area.

Distinguishable from Neighbourhood Watch, these gatherings take place in open fields and marketplaces, where attendees have unrestricted access to the agenda, and where meticulously organized agenda items are displayed. The meeting serves as a forum for the exchange of perspectives and concerns regarding security that have an impact on the community. Police are afforded the opportunity to solicit public support for the endeavor of promoting tranquility in the neighborhood through community meetings. In addition, members of the public are afforded the opportunity to provide the police with any and all information they possess; they are able to elaborate on any suspicious behavior and provide specifics, while the police reveal more about the significance of an initiative and how it has benefited the community (Lord & Friday, 2008).

The application of systems theory was primarily focused on public organizations, including zoos, libraries, parks, and schools, with the aim of enhancing their management,

communication, and overall organizational effectiveness. Comprehending their respective environments and assembling an effective leadership team comprised critical factors for achieving success and would positively impact the organization's overall performance rather than resulting in unbalanced gains. The significance of staff training in constructing multifaceted teams capable of effectively communicating the organization to the public in its appropriate settings without impediments was also emphasized. Additionally, it was crucial for such public organizations to cultivate relationships with members and solicit their input in order to improve services and retain members.

As Parsons (1979) and Ritzer (1988) underscore, community member participation in decision-making regarding matters that impact them, such as crime control, empowers individuals to exert authority over their personal affairs and fosters collaborative efforts towards the betterment of society. As a result, this theory contributed significantly to the investigation by enabling the researcher to ascertain the impact of the Nyumba Kumi community policing initiative on the reduction of criminal activity.

2.9.2.4 The strategies taken by the government to ensure better community policing in Lurambi Sub – County

Crime prevention has emerged as a significant empirical application of systems theory, owing to the extensive examination of organizational crises and their consequences, which Weick (1993) refers to as the "sense making process." By conducting a retrospective analysis of the crisis management strategies and the various stakeholders involved, organizations were able to enhance their crisis management and foresight capabilities. The

application of systems theory facilitated the restoration of public confidence and the company's reputation following a crisis.

The application of systems theory to disaster and catastrophe management was another area of interest to researchers. Some anthropogenic catastrophes have resulted from human interaction with the ecosystem, including the depletion or prospective depletion of natural resources. By considering government policies, human intervention, and the earth's natural course of change, geologists and ecologists were able to develop more comprehensive recommendations for governments and businesses and conduct more thorough investigations of the surrounding world. The adverse effects of natural disasters may be mitigated or prevented entirely by utilizing systems models and applications.

In the context of disaster management as a whole, cooperation and cohesion among pertinent organizations were more significant than rivalry, duplication of effort, interdependencies, and neglect resulting from inadequate communication and integration among these entities. Accidents occurring in workplaces were examined from a systems perspective. Rather than attributing fault to individual departments, organizations were motivated to establish preventive measures that could be implemented systemically. These measures could include the implementation of technology to create safer machinery in high-risk areas, conducting comprehensive hazard and risk assessments, and providing staff with education on safety protocols and matrices.

As a result of its contribution to the investigation, this theory facilitated the researcher's assessment of the impact of community policing on the reduction of criminal activity. By employing this theory, the researcher was able to assess the degree to which the community

in Lurambi Sub-County complied with the community-police partnership in crime prevention and security management strategies.

2.9.3   Broken Windows Theory

The researcher's investigation was additionally informed by the Broken Windows Theory. Wilson and Kelling established the Broken Windows Theory in 1982 (Wilson and Kelling, 1982). The theory posits that the prevention of more severe crimes can be achieved through the enforcement of policing measures for minor offenses. Wilson and Kelling (1982) argued that disorder and criminal activity proliferate in dilapidated communities. One unrepaired shattered window, in their opinion, communicated the message that no one cared. Soon, numerous others would break. Before criminal activity could ensue, disorder had to be contained to avert this. Minor offenses, according to the theorists, should be addressed by the police in an effort to strengthen police-citizen relations and subsequently exert informal social control. The theory was examined in the following manner with respect to each objective of the study:

2.9.3.1 The degree to which community policing in Lurambi Sub-County has been effective in reducing crime

The Broken Windows Theory, which was formulated by Wilson and Kelling in 1982, posits that security responsibilities cannot be solely borne by the police and the criminal justice system. Consequently, community involvement becomes imperative (Olusegun 2016). According to Rosenbaum (1987), certain scholars contend that if criminal activities stem from social disarray, then law enforcement agencies ought to enhance social control through

the promotion of community cohesion and the encouragement of conduct that serves as the foundation for moderating individual behaviors in society. This community policing strategy necessitates that members of the public take on the role of deterrence agents by promptly reporting any deviant conduct and by cooperating as witnesses during criminal incidents. Additionally, Lombardo (2007) posits that this strategy for deterring criminal activity will enable community policing initiatives to strengthen the implicit social control systems that were previously undermined by criminal activities and disorder. One of the primary formal mechanisms intended to regulate and control behavior in a community is policing.

When informal social processes such as social disapproval fail to deter criminal activity, abuse, and sociopathic behavior, the authorities are expected to serve as the primary line of defense against deviant individuals and lawbreakers. This investigation will be guided by the shattered window theory, which Kelling and Coles (1998) and Wilson and Kelling (1982) developed. In 1969, Stanford University psychologist Philip Zimbardo conducted the first experiment with the theory, which was subsequently developed by Wilson, Kelling, and Coles. From the early 2000s to the start of the twenty-first century, research has utilized this theory to examine the correlation between criminal activities and neglected environments.

As an explanation for the disorder and vandalism associated with urban crime, the shattered window theory is proposed. An empirical investigation into vandalism substantiated the correlation between broken windowed vehicles and increased vandalization probability, in contrast to vehicles lacking broken windows. Put differently, shattered windows would serve as an incentive for vandalism, signifying both obsolescence and carelessness.

The central contention posits that failure to repair a shattered window will inevitably draw attention and ultimately lead to criminal activity (Njiri, Ngari & Maina, 2014).

Thus, the theory adequately explains the function of communities in protecting their surroundings. Broken windows, as postulated by the theory, serve as an indication of disarray and potentially inspire feelings of insecurity. Disorders have been shown to increase the likelihood of criminal activity, and criminal activity can exacerbate disorder. Wilson and Kelling (1982) contend that minor transgressions or criminal activities have the potential to escalate into more severe criminal acts in the future. A view that is also espoused by proponents of community policing is that minor offenses should be handled by the community while the police are responsible for handling severe crimes.

Subsequent to its conception, the concept evolved into broken window policing, wherein the security sector was required to collaborate with communities regarding security management. It was hypothesized that if the community could resolve minor offenses, the police would have to deal with fewer serious crimes, resulting in increased efficiency in crime management and policing. Consequently, numerous countries, including Kenya, have implemented community policing strategies that are influenced by this theory.

The theory posits that order is inherently preferable to disorder, and as a result, communities are motivated to engage in efforts that foster the establishment of more organized societies (Pollard in Allender, 2004). It is noteworthy to mention that community policing endeavors to establish a milieu devoid of criminal activity and deviant behavior, with the intention of fostering order (Wong, 2008). The utilisation of this theory will enable the researcher to

assess the degree to which the community in Lurambi Sub-County collaborates with law enforcement in implementing crime prevention strategies and resolving minor offenses, such as shattered windows.

2.9.3.2 The effect of community participation on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub - County

Numerous authors have emphasized the necessity of community engagement in law enforcement due to the inadequacy of the police force to prevent offenses on its own. The circumstance in which community involvement in law enforcement is required is commonly known as the "Broken Windows" (Wilson & Kelling, 1982). An area that has degenerated into decadence will continue to attract more criminal activity if no action is taken to halt the deterioration and demonstrate concern. If the executive branch is too sluggish, community engagement in policing will motivate the police to enforce crime prevention measures (Aropet, 2012). Community policing serves as the foundation for the robust development of effective law enforcement.

According to Reisig (2010), who cites Schaffer (1980), officers who participate in community policing generate opportunities to enhance the effectiveness of the traditional police function, particularly when the entire force collaborates. To effectively address critical situations such as violence, the police force must establish collaborative partnerships within the affected community (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994; Lawteacher.net, 2021). Under such conditions, the community implements a comprehensive and rational strategy for the deliverance of police services, grounded in robust research.

Thus, community policing increases the visibility of police operations to the general public, thereby decreasing prejudice, negative perception, and demonization of law enforcement by the community. Based on the aforementioned, it can be inferred that community policing serves as an effective approach to tackle community concerns due to its decentralized nature, proactive approach, emphasis on crime prevention, and cultivation of fear of crime (NASEM, 2018). Furthermore, to eradicate criminal elements from impoverished urban neighborhoods, it is imperative that public officials at all levels foster the formation of fresh partnerships between organizations representing low-income residents and local police departments. This increases the community's capacity to combat crime and promote law and order. They made the observation that criminal incidents in communities were instigated by physical and social disorder. As a consequence of the disorder, law-abiding citizens associate their neighbors with insecurity, which causes them to disassociate themselves from informal social controls and regulations.

2.9.3.3 The influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub – County

Since its inception, the Broken Windows theory has emerged as a significant motivator in community policing initiatives due to its adaptation that unattended conduct leads to the erosion of community norms and conventions, thereby diminishing collective effectiveness. Wilson and Kelling posit that in neighborhoods characterized by abandoned properties, overgrown weeds, shattered windows, and a lack of adult supervision over disruptive children, unattached adults replace families and families relocate. There are altercations, the accumulation of trash, individuals consuming alcohol in public areas, and panhandlers

approaching pedestrians. As the proliferation of graffiti indicates that the area is out of control, so does the dread of criminal activity. As a consequence, pedestrian activity on the streets declines, thereby increasing the area's susceptibility to illicit intrusion.

The consequences of community withdrawals include a surge in drug trafficking, prostitution, and robberies. This theory posits that by focusing law enforcement efforts on minor offenses like vandalism and public disturbance, they effectively avert the progression of more severe crimes like robbery with violence and homicide. The police effectively obstruct the visibility of crime signals, thereby impeding the progression of severe criminal activities. Following its extensive implementation in the 1980s in the United States, during which law enforcement even stopped and frisked individuals, the authors subsequently argued that the theory should not be regarded as a "zero tolerance" approach to crime prevention. Rather, it suggested that it should be supplemented with meticulous training, guidance, and oversight. The article 'Broken Windows' by Wilson & Kelling (1982) is where the notion of community policing originated. Community policing endeavors to raise community awareness regarding the critical nature of crime prevention, as opposed to merely responding to incidents by dispatching law enforcement. This is because the community itself is most familiar with its own security requirements, which may differ from those perceived by law enforcement. Community policing thus serves to maintain order within the locality.

Ndono (2019) argues that an environment that is ordered, characterized by safety and minimal lawlessness, conveys the message that criminal activities are not tolerated in this neighborhood and are routinely monitored. Conversely, an environment that is disordered, characterized by visible acts of lawlessness and inadequate safety, suggests that routine

monitoring is not present in this neighborhood and that individuals are more likely to evade consequences when they commit crimes there. Benches that possess a robust social cohesion among their inhabitants repair these shattered windows (both metaphorically and literally), thereby instilling a feeling of authority within these localities over their communities.

The elimination of undesirable individuals and behaviors through the repair of these apertures fosters a sense of security among civilians (Herbert & Brown, 2006). Nevertheless, in settings where these breached windows remain unrepaired, inhabitants cease to perceive their communities as secure havens and will restrict their presence in communal areas to evade hostile assaults from strangers. Furthermore, failure to repair these damaged windows serves as an emblematic representation of an absence of informal social regulation.

Wilson and Keeling (1982) present the viewpoint that while community engagement, encompassing both residents and nonresidents, can significantly impact the perception of a neighborhood's safety, the police remain indispensable in upholding law and order. However, an increasing number of broken windows theory proponents contend that heightened policing and prosecutions are the answer to the problem of crime reduction. Others maintain that increasing the number of arrests does not resolve the issue; rather, they argue that altering the tangible environment should be the intended method of achieving the desired result. Brenda Bond of Suffolk University and Anthony Braga of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard discovered precisely this.

It turned out that cleaning up the physical environment had a significant impact, while misdemeanor arrests decreased and an increase in social services had no effect. The findings of this research presented compelling support for the efficacy of the shattered windows

theory in mitigating criminal activity through the reduction of disorder, particularly with regard to the physical and visible sanitation of the locality (Braga & Bond, 2008). According to Masese and Mwenzwa (2012), the Nyumba Kumi Initiative appears to be an attempt to enhance security. As a result, it acknowledges the necessity for cooperation to exist between the community and security actors.

Moreover, it fosters a dynamic collaboration between law enforcement personnel and the general public, with the shared objective of combating criminal activities and enhancing collective safety. By adopting this methodology, the collective gains an increased understanding of its responsibility to safeguard its own welfare as well as that of its assets (Masese & Mwenzwa, 2012).

According to Nyaura (2014), the Nyumba Kumi initiative serves as a reactive approach to conflict management while simultaneously addressing the security concerns of local communities. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the Nyumba Kumi initiative will improve security managers' understanding of community monitoring through the provision of feedback (Kenya Police, 2014). Moreover, the Nyumba Kumi initiative ought to heighten public consciousness regarding security concerns and endeavor to resolve them or report them to the appropriate law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the Nyumba Kumi approach could aid in addressing issues of accountability and transparency in law enforcement. Such endeavors may indicate that the strategy is capable of effectively combating criminal activity within communities.

Based on the theoretical framework considered, this paper examines how the Nyumba Kumi initiative ensures zero tolerance for any form of disturbance within the community that may

incite an increase in criminal activity. The community's unwavering stance against criminal activity serves as a unifying element and fundamental tenet of the security strategy at Nyumba Kumi. This concept was derived from the Broken Windows Theory (Isanya, 2016). Analogous to proponents of the theory, Nyumba Kumi exhibits a propensity to prioritize the prevention of minor infractions within the community—such as larceny, public intoxication, and idleness—which, if unaddressed, could lead to the development of the offenders into serious offenders—by urging the reporting of any crime to the appropriate authorities. Prior to the Nyumba Kumi Initiative, the Kenyan police directed their attention towards large-scale offenses like violent robberies and homicide. However, this emphasis has since transitioned to the "antecedents" or root causes of these criminal activities.

2.9.3.4 The measures implemented by the government in Lurambi Sub-County to improve community surveillance

Furthermore, as posited by the Broken Windows theory, offenses have at times presented obstacles to community-police collaborations, thereby contributing to a decline in societal security. Consequently, breaches of security result from insufficient practical collaboration between law enforcement agencies and members of the community. Additionally, it is asserted that the consequences of transgressions substantially erode the ethical principles of a community, ultimately leading to the procreation of further offenders. Wilson and Kelling (2018) argue that when law enforcement agencies engage in the removal or rehabilitation of disorder, they are effectively countering criminal activity. Despite encouraging preliminary investigations, this theory has encountered numerous criticisms. Much scholarly attention is devoted to the lack of a definitive causal link between disorder and criminal activity. The fact that crime decreases in tandem with increased order is merely a coincidental

relationship. Moreover, the implementation of stop and frisk practices has become more susceptible to racial and class prejudices, as enabled by this theory (Dunn & Shames, 2020).

When officers have shattered windows, they have an excessive amount of discretion in identifying criminals and will conduct warrantless searches for weapons and drugs. This strategy, however, is utterly ineffectual. In the year 2008, the New York police conducted approximately 250,000 stops; however, the discovery of firearms occurred in a mere one-fifteenth of one percent of those stops (Vedantam, 2016).

(O'Brien et al., 2019) A meta-analysis of 300 studies conducted in 2019 found that disorder in a neighborhood does not directly cause its residents to commission more crimes. The investigations conducted by the researchers analyzed studies that assessed the degree to which disorder influenced individuals' fear of crime, neighborhood perceptions, and criminal intent. O'Brien et al. identified numerous methodological shortcomings in the hundreds of studies incorporated in their analysis and concluded that there is no evidence to suggest a causal relationship between the disorder and crime. An additional rationale could be the economic expansion that occurred in New York City during the late 1990s; this factor significantly influenced the reduction in crime rates to a greater extent than the implementation of the shattered windows policy (Sridhar, 2006).

Furthermore, it has been observed that cities which did not employ the broken windows policy experienced a reduction in crime rates (Harcourt, 2009). Conversely, cities that did implement the broken windows policy did not observe a decline in crime rates (Sridhar, 2006). The program implemented by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to relocate residents of inner-city projects to residential areas characterized by greater

orderliness was the subject of analysis by Bernard Harcourt and Jens Ludwig. In contrast to the shattered windows theory, which posits that the tenants would engage in less criminal activity subsequent to their relocation to more secure neighborhoods, it was discovered that the rate of criminal activity among these individuals remained unchanged. (Harcourt & Ludwig, 2006) This study provides conclusive evidence that shattered windows might not be the underlying cause of a decrease in criminal activity.

In the majority of major cities today, shattered windows policing is not explicitly employed as a means of crime regulation due to its controversial nature. Nevertheless, vestiges of this theory continue to persist. This theory was employed to elucidate the rise in documented crime rates within Lurambi Sub-County and the impact of community policing on crime prevention in the area, with respect to the present study. As a consequence of its instability, deterioration, high crime rate, and lack of social order and control, Lurambi Sub-County attracted criminal activity and illicit endeavors from neighboring communities, according to the researcher.

The current study demonstrated that reducing crime is not a simple task, but the shattered windows theory offers a strategy for doing so while preserving social order. The researcher shares the viewpoints of numerous scholars who concur with Wilson & Kelling (1982) that if it were possible to induce feelings of guilt in individuals, it would likely encourage greater community participation, thereby fostering greater informal social control and discouraging criminal behavior in its various manifestations. This theory was suitable for this research because community policing is most effective at eliminating minor, recurring offenses that pave the way for more serious crimes in the neighborhood. As a result, the results are corroborated by the Broken Windows Theory, which directed this investigation and

advocates for intervention strategies to reinstate social order in the community and effective law enforcement. As a result, it is important to note that community policing, in accordance with the Broken Windows Theory, seeks to establish a more orderly environment devoid of deviance and criminal activity (Wong, 2008). By employing this theory, the researcher was able to assess the degree to which the community in Lurambi Sub-County collaborated with the police in security management and crime prevention strategies, as well as the effectiveness of the community's response to shattered windows and minor offenses.

2.10 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework model in Figure 2.1 presents a summary of the interaction between independent variables and dependent variables of the study. The independent variables included: the extent of success of community policing initiatives in reducing crime measured by frequency of the incidents of crimes and level of security since introduction of community policing; Community participation measured by the relationship between the police and community members and Frequency of the incidents of crime after community policing; and *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative measured by the willingness to involve the community members in *Nyumba Kumi*, Citizens' awareness of *Nyumba Kumi*, Community involvement in *Nyumba Kumi* activities and the ability of the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative in contributing towards preventing crime. Dependent variables were crime reduction while intervening variables were community policing policy and Constitutionality and legality of the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative. The effectiveness of police community partnerships in reducing crime will be measured by the community's and police's capacity to

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identify issues pertaining to criminal activity, the channels through which these issues can be reported, and the measures implemented to resolve these challenges.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

The extent of success of community policing initiatives in reducing crime
• Frequency of criminal incidents • Security level since introduction of community policing

Community participation
• Relationship between police and community members. • Crime frequency after community policing.

Community Policing Strategies
• Enhanced Patrols • Police Training in Community Policing

Nyumba Kumi community policing initiative
• Youth involvement in *Nyumba Kumi* • Citizens' awareness of *Nyumba Kumi* • Community involvement in *Nyumba Kumi* programs

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Crime reduction
• Increased safety • Increased number of investments • Improved quality of life • Low crime rate ported • Less arrests

INTERVENING VARIABLES

• Community policing policies • Constitutionality and legality of the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative • Constitution of Kenya 2010

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Figure 2. 1: Conceptual Model Showing the Interaction of Variables of the Study

Source, Researcher, 2018

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, the study area, the target population, the sampling techniques and sample size, instruments of data collection, validity and reliability of instruments, pilot study, data collection procedures, data analysis and presentation and data management and ethical considerations that this study employed.

3.2 Research Design

This study utilized a descriptive research design. The research design serves as the blueprint for all aspects of data acquisition, analysis, and measurement (Cooper & Schindler, 2011). As stated by Creswell and Creswell (2017), investigations that aim to depict and interpret the present state of phenomena, settings, conditions, events, or individuals as they exist in society frequently employ the descriptive research design. There is no intention on the part of the researcher to manipulate the variables so as to affect the outcome. Additionally, Creswell and Creswell (2017) suggest that conducting descriptive studies is becoming increasingly straightforward. They not only elucidate social phenomena in their natural state, but also serve as a substantial basis from which correlational and experimental investigations arise. In addition, the utilization of a questionnaire and an interview guide to gather quantitative and qualitative data for the study was facilitated by this research design. The objective of this study was to evaluate the impact of community policing on the reduction of crime in Lurambi Sub-County.

3.3 The Study Area

The study was conducted in the sub-county of Lurambi, Kakamega County, Kenya. The county government of Kakamega (2015) reports that the area in question encompasses 161.8 km2 and has an estimated population of 160,229 individuals (Figure 3.1).

The county seat of Kakamega County, Kakamega municipality, is situated in Lurambi Sub-County. It is the second most populous county in Kenya (Wegulo, 2014). It functions as the administrative epicenter for Kakamega County as a whole. Situated between 250 and 2000 meters in altitude, it is fifty kilometers to the north of Kisumu City.

The Lurambi Division and Municipality Division comprise the Sub-County, which has five main locations and thirteen sub-locations. Howeversotso east, Butsotso south, Butsotso central, Shieywe, Mahiakalo, and Shirere are its six wards (Wegulo, 2014). On a modest scale, the inhabitants of Lurambi Sub-County engage in intensive cultivation of maize, beans, tea, and horticultural plants. The annual precipitation in the county varies between 1280.1 and 2214.1 millimeters. The urban environment is cosmopolitan, commercial, residential, and industrial, rendering it susceptible to social issues such as criminal activity (Wakhu, 2012). The researcher selected Lurambi Sub-County on purpose for the study because, according to the 2014 Kenya Police Crime Report, Kakamega County had the highest crime prevalence among the 47 counties in Kenya, ranking 30th with 2,444 reported crimes.

3.4 Target Population

The population refers to the complete set of elements from which conclusions are drawn for every conceivable instance that is of interest to the research (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010). The target population entirely satisfies the prescribed criteria that are being investigated. Kisilu and Tromp (2006) define the term "population" as referring to a collection of entities, objects, or people from which samples are extracted in order to conduct measurements. The term "population" can be alternatively defined as the entirety of the items being examined in a particular area of study (Kothari, 2004). The households that benefited from community policing services in Lurambi Sub-County, including the Nyumba Kumi initiative, local administrative authorities, and National Police Service (NPS) officers stationed in community policing units were the focus of this research. According to records from the Lurambi Sub-County police commander's office, the target population comprised 984 community members actively engaged in community policing, 107 police officers assigned to support community policing activities across the four police stations and posts in Lurambi Sub-County, 86 Nyumba Kumi leaders, and the five National Government Administration Officers (NGAOs) presently stationed in Lurambi Sub-County. The sample population is thus increased to 1182.

3.5 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size determination

Sampling, as defined by Mugenda and Mugenda (2012), entails the selection of a subset of individuals from a larger statistical population in order to make inferences about the characteristics of the entire population. Information was collected from respondents using both probabilistic and non-probabilistic sampling methods in this study. A combination of

stratified random sampling and simple random sampling methods were employed to ensure the equitable selection of community members and Nyumba Kumi officials from the six constituencies of Lurambi Sub-County. This ensured that all segments of the research site were represented in an equitable manner. Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill (2016) define stratified random sampling as a form of probability sampling wherein the researcher divides the entire population into numerous homogeneous, non-overlapping strata. The final respondents of the study are selected at random from the diverse strata. This approach offers the advantages of cost reduction and efficiency enhancement. To ensure that all groups have an equal chance of being selected through simple probability, it is necessary that the members of each stratum be distinct. The selection of police officers and National Government Administration officials who participated in the study was conducted using purposive sampling. With regard to police officers, the inclusion criterion was based on the decision-making authority and scope vested in the officer in matters relating to community policing. Consequently, only officers in the ranks of corporal and above were included in the study given their leadership and coordination roles in community policing. Out of the 107 police officers deployed to support community policing activities across the 4 police stations and posts in Lurambi Sub-County, there were 9 corporals, 5 sergeants, 3 inspectors, 1 chief inspector and 1 superintendent of police. This gave the actual sample of police officers as 19. Given the small number of National Government Administrators in Kakamega County, all the 5 officers were purposively selected to take part in the study.

As regards *Nyumba Kumi* leaders, 21 leaders were identified as holding coordination roles at locational level and were purposively selected to take part in the study.

The responses of Nyumba Kumi officials, police officers, and National Government Administration officers supplemented those of community members, who comprised the majority of the study's respondents. Stockemer (2019) explains that purposive sampling is a method of selecting cases that contain the necessary information pertaining to the study's objectives. Purposive sampling involves the deliberate selection of cases of subjects that possess the necessary characteristics and are deemed informative. This approach enhances the quality of the collected data and, consequently, the validity of the study (Creswell & Clark, 2018). According to Kothari (2014), an ideal sample satisfies the following criteria: efficiency, representativeness, dependability, and adaptability. In accordance with Yamane's formula (Yamane, 1967), the following sample size was calculated for the study's primary respondents:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\ e^2}$$

Where

n = Sample Size)

N = Population size), and

e = 0.05 level of confidence.

$$n = \frac{984}{1 + 984(0.0025)} = 284.393 \approx 284$$

For the research, a cohort of 284 primary respondents who were members of the community was chosen. In addition, the study incorporated critical informants, consisting of five National Government Administrators, twenty-one Nyumba Kumi leaders, and nineteen police officers, to supplement the information gathered from the primary respondents. In order to allocate primary respondents into strata according to wards within Lurambi Sub-

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County, Yamane's (1967) sample allocation formula was utilized to determine the sample size for each stratum.

nh = (Nh / N) * n, where n represents the total sample size, Nh represents the population size for stratum h, N denotes the total population size, and n signifies the sample size.

Table 3.1: Proportion of Primary Respondents Sampled.

Ward	Approximate Population	Sample Size	Sampling Technique
Butsotso Central	143	(143/984x282) =41	Proportionate Random Sampling and simple Random Sampling
Butsotso East	171	(171/984x284) =49	Proportionate Random Sampling and simple Random Sampling
Butsotso South	149	(149/984x282) =43	Proportionate Random Sampling and simple Random Sampling
Shirere	184	(184/984x282) =53	Proportionate Random Sampling and simple Random Sampling
Mahiakalo	152	(152/984x282) =44	Proportionate Random Sampling and simple Random Sampling
Shieywe	185	(185/984x282) =54	Proportionate Random Sampling and simple Random Sampling
Total	**984**	**284**	

Source: Researcher, 2021

Yamane's allocation scheme is considered the most precise method for estimating the quantity of respondents to be selected from each stratum, as stated by Creswell and Clark (2018). Once the number of respondents from each stratum has been ascertained, a straightforward random sample is drawn without replacement from each stratum.

3.6 Instruments/ Tools of Data Collection

The tools that were used included Questionnaires with structured and unstructured questions; Key Informants Interview (KII); and, Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Each of the data collection tools were discussed below:

3.6.1 Questionnaires

This study employed questionnaires to obtain data. According to Kathuri (2014) questionnaires are tools for collecting data which give respondents humble time to give well thought answers. The researcher collected data using the questionnaire. The questionnaire contained four segments. The first segment focused on collecting general background and personal information of the respondents. The other three segments were structured in accordance with the study objectives. The researcher administered questionnaires to the 284 primary respondents of the study who were community members of Lurambi Sub-County. The questionnaire had both open ended and closed ended items to respectively collect both qualitative and quantitative data

3.6.2 Key Informants Interview (KII) Guide

Key informants were purposefully selected due to their role in community policing services. The interviews were conducted among the police officers, *Nyumba Kumi* leaders and NGAOs who were part of the community policing committees across Lurambi Sub – County to provide additional qualitative information. Consequently, 45 key informants were selected purposely and they included; 19 police officers from the 4 police stations in Lurambi Sub-County and 5 NGAOs serving in Lurambi Sub-County. The interview

involved questions that explored their experience and thoughts on the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County.

3.6.3. Focus Group Discussion Guide

A Focus Group Discussion Guide was utilized to collect qualitative data from *Nyumba Kumi* leaders in Lurambi Sub-County. The researcher developed a Focus Group Discussions guide that included topics that sought to obtain information that addressed the objectives. Sampling for FGDs was purposive. The researcher had a total of 3 FGDs each with 7 *Nyumba Kumi* leaders. Lastly, a convenient location was identified to afford ease of accessibility for the FGD participants.

3.7 Reliability and Validity of Instruments

This section discusses two key areas namely; validity and reliability

3.7.1. Reliability of Instruments

Gay (2009) defines reliability as the degree to which a test measure is consistent with what it is designed to measure. When the same thing is tested over and over again using the same parameters and under the same conditions, the results should always be the same (Orodho, 2005). Mohajan (2017) says that the reliability test is important for finding out how error-free the data collection tools are and for making sure that measurements are the same over time and for all the different parts of the tools. Reliability shows that the steps used in a study, like gathering data, can be repeated and get the same result each time.   This also supported what Campbel and Cook (1979) said about dependability. They said that reliability is the degree to which an instrument measures the same way every time it is used with the same people in the same conditions. A reliability test was done to see how well the

questionnaire worked to measure variables in the same situation. The data from the pilot study was used to test how reliable the research tools were. Five police officers and three Nyumba Kumi chiefs were chosen to take part in the pilot study of Butere Sub-County by the researcher. The list of questions was very long, which was seen in the test study, so the researcher shortened it.

A pilot test with 8 people from Butere Sub-County who were similar showed that the instrument had an acceptable reliability standard with a Cronbach alpha value of at least 0.793 at the 0.05 significance level. Reliability ratings above 0.8 are thought to be the best, those below 0.6 are thought to be the worst (Serakan, 2016). The sample of the questionnaire was meant to check how well the questions flowed, how clear the topics were, and how the study unit began and ended. As a result, the study was able to improve performance, time, and help with the study tool. The Split-half method was used in this study to check how reliable the instrument was.

3.7.2 Validity of Instruments

Validity is as argued by (Abbott & McKinney, 2013) to be the extent to which the research measure actually covers the concept measure it was intended to (Drost, 2012) suggests that, content validity can be accessed through two ways. According to Gray (2009), validity concerns whether the research instruments measured what was intended to be measured. Validity requires that an instrument is reliable, but an instrument can be reliable without being valid. In other words, validity helps in deducing the accuracy of the information obtained from the research that represents the study variables.

To ensure internal validity the researcher carried out a pilot test with selected five police officers and three community policing committee members where the results were used to make adjustments where necessary. External validity was achieved through getting an appropriate representative sample from the population that was used to generalize the results of a population. The researcher also used research supervisors and assistance of other lecturers who scrutinized the research instrument for validity.

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data obtained from the field was edited and cleaned to ensure accuracy, completeness, and comprehensibility and coded for ease of analysis. Study data were analyzed using descriptive data with the aid of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23 for windows. Descriptive statistics was computed to summarize and explain data and was presented in the form of frequencies, percentages, and mean. Descriptive statistics according to Kerlinger (1983), gives ways and means of interpreting data, condenses information and gives numerical and graphical techniques of presenting, organizing, analyzing and making conclusions. Descriptive statistics of mean, mode, median and standard deviation were used in the report writing to express emerging trends and opinions. Qualitative data derived from open-ended questions was thematically presented in narrative forms and tables.

Odia (2009) recommends that for qualitative data, there is a need to organize data in ways that facilitate identification of patterns of relationships among the categories in the process of data analysis, the researcher therefore used thematic. However, it also often goes further than this, and interprets various aspects of the research topic. Qualitative data were first

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sorted, summarized according to key themes and objectives and used to complement quantitative variables. The findings were eventually presented in frequency tables and pie charts.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

Being descriptive research, the study involved assessing attitudes, opinions, and responses of both community members and police officers towards crime reduction. The researcher obtained permission from the University's Directorate of Postgraduate Studies, the National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI), the County Director of Education, and the Ministry of education to comply with the regulatory framework governing research. The descriptive data was collected using questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions and interview schedules. The questionnaires for community members and police officers comprised both open and closed questions, which were preferred to take care of the illiterate respondents and whose questionnaires posed a challenge. Interview schedules were used on the NGAOs across Lurambi Sub-County. The researcher conducted FGDs on the community members across the 6 wards of Lurambi Sub-County. The questionnaires were filled and returned to the researcher. The researcher gained more control over the administered interview; hence bias recording was eliminated by obtaining clarifications when questions were not clearly answered. According to Bryman (2016), more than one research tool can be used in descriptive research. The study obtained a written informed consent from the respondents before conducting the study. Data obtained was handled with confidentiality. Therefore, the researcher ensured total conformity with the ethics during and after the study was completed.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data analysis, interpretation, and discussion of the research findings from the two categories of respondents. The chapter examines, categorizes, and tabulates the evidence so as to address the specific objectives of the study. The rest of the chapter is organized as follows: Response rate, the demographic characteristics of the sample, thematic subsections in line with the study objectives namely; the extent to which community policing has succeeded in mitigating crime in Lurambi Sub-County, the effect of community participation on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County and lastly, the strategies adopted by the government to ensure better community policing in Lurambi Sub-County.

4.2 Response Rate

Under this section, the study presented the response rate as recorded by the respective data collection instruments/tools used as illustrated on the previous chapter section 3.6. The study targeted 284 respondents being community members in Lurambi Sub-County. Following a recommendation by Remler and Van Ryzin (2021), that administering an extra 30% of questionnaires over and above the target sample ensures adequacy of the returned questionnaire, the study administered 355 questionnaires. Following the process of data cleaning before coding for analysis, the researcher identified 284 well filled questionnaires

in accordance with the predetermined study sample for purposes of analysis. Besides, study targeted 21 *Nyumba Kumi* leaders, 19 police officers and 5 National Government Administration officers, out of which the study managed to interview 18 *Nyumba Kumi* leaders, 15 police officers and 4 National Government Administration Officers as the key informants.

4.3 Demographic profile of the Respondents

This section presents the background information of the respondents including their demographic data and other details. This information assists in explaining the influence of community policing on crime reduction. The respondents were divided into various categories characterized by gender, age, level of education and duration of stay in Lurambi Sub-County.

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents according to Gender

On discussing the gender of the respondents, the researcher sought the following data as represented by Figure 4.1 below.
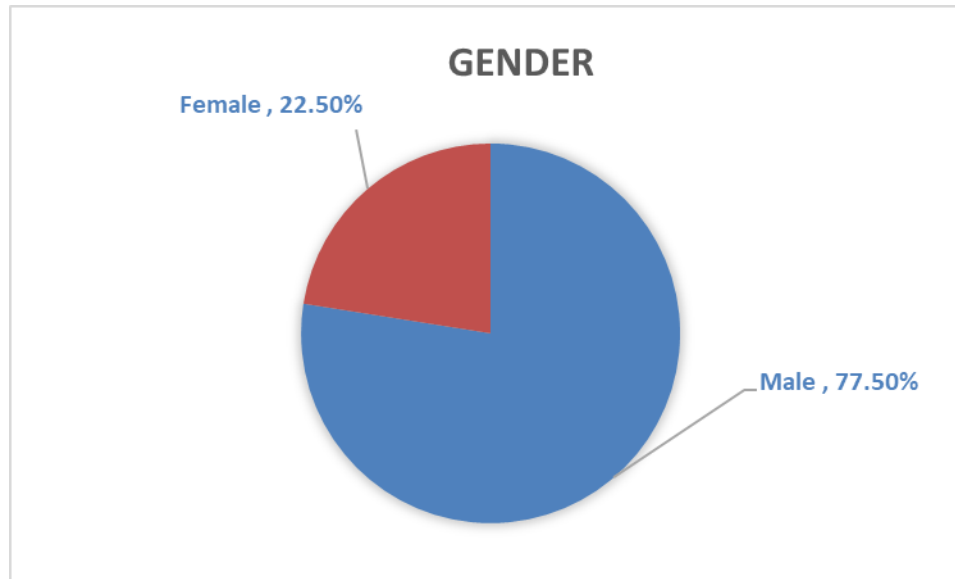
Figure 4.1: Gender of Respondents
Source: Research Data, 2021

The gender of the respondents was important because the researcher needed to establish the sex that involved in matters of community policing at the ward level. As illustrated on Figure 4.1 above, most of the respondents were male (77.5%) while the rest (22.5%) were female. This can be explained by the inherent feeling of responsibility among males towards provision of security for the family institution hence the interest towards security matters. From the research findings, it was realized that security is important to all regardless of gender therefore, there is a need to fill the disparity gap in terms of gender equity in constituting the various community policing groups. It was noted that the groups should be all inclusive of men women and the youth with a major focus on women and the youth since

they are heavily impacted on by crimes such as rape, robbery, drug abuse, petty thefts and domestic violence. The results are in line with the study conducted by Kimani, (2020) on "Solutions to Cattle Rustling from a Gender Perspective", who established that strategies which impact on both men and women are more effective than those that concentrate on only one gender. Also, a study by McKinsey Global Institute (2017) on gender representativeness found that lack of gender diversity is associated with a greater likelihood of below per performance, and when institutions commit themselves to diverse leadership, they are more successful. On the other hand, in organizations where gender diversity is lacking, employees gave lower marks to their institutions for such factors as motivation, capability, accountability, and innovation. It might be interesting to establish the role or place of women in community policing initiatives.

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents According to their Ages

The study results on the age distribution of the respondents are unfolded in the following figure 4.2.
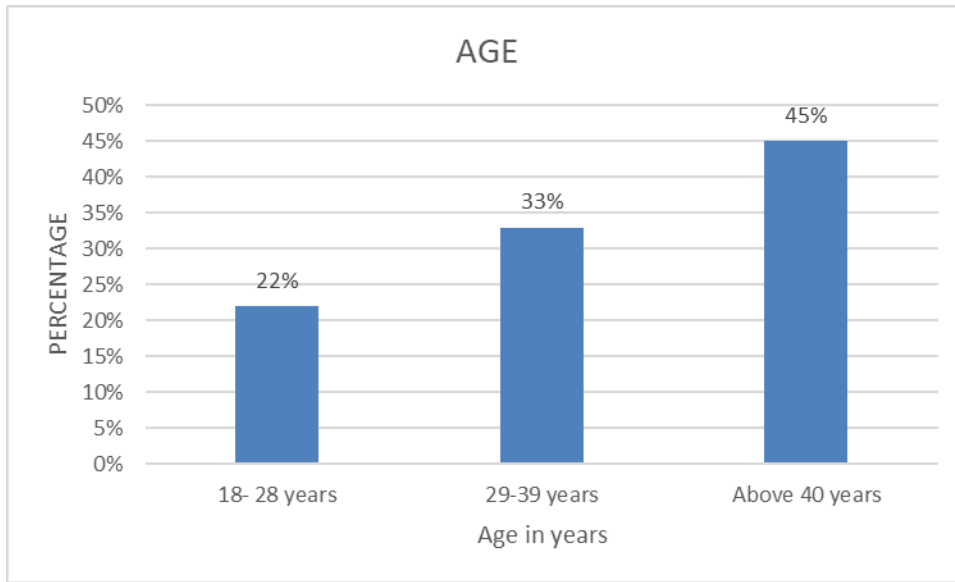
Figure 4.2: Respondents' distribution by Age
Source: Research Data, 2021

The respondents' age played a significant role in determining their capacity to effectively engage in community policing. Furthermore, as illustrated in figure 4.2, as maturity increases, the perspective of the elderly may diverge from that of the young. A total of 45% of the participants were aged 40 years or older, 33% fell within the age range of 29-39 years, and 30% were aged 18-28. This suggests that the elderly demographic exhibited a greater preoccupation with matters pertaining to law enforcement and security in the localities. This may be ascribed to the fact that elderly individuals who have amassed property frequently feel compelled to ensure the safety of themselves and their possessions by means of enhanced law enforcement.

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents according to Education level

The study results on the education level distribution of the respondents are unfolded in the following figure 4.3.
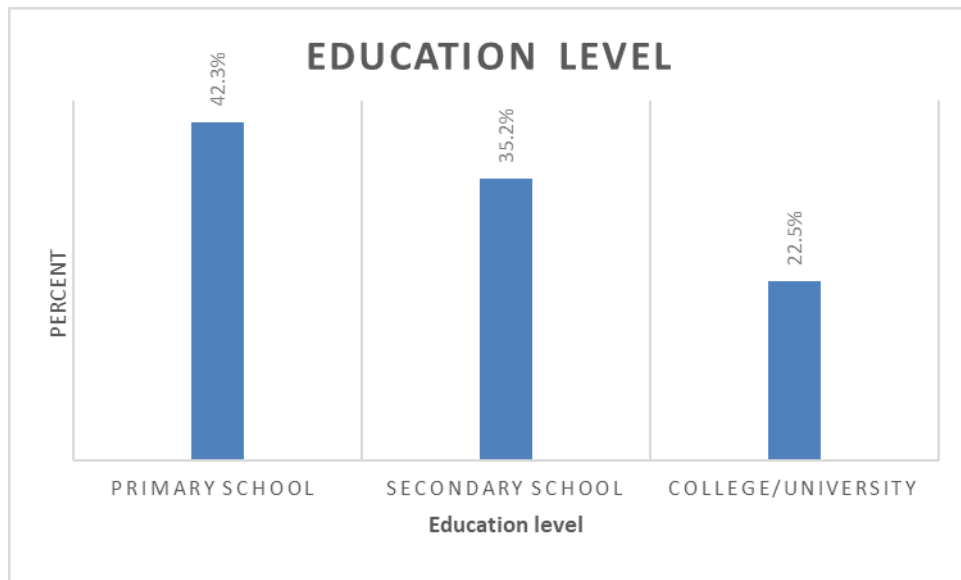
Figure 4.3: Respondents' Education level
Source: Research Data, 2021

Education level influences the manner in which individuals react to differing viewpoints. The objective of the study was to determine the level of education attained by the participants, as depicted in figure 4.3 above. A minority of the participants (22.5%) had completed higher education, with only 42.3% having completed primary school. Secondary school was attended by 35.2% of the respondents. Notwithstanding the findings that indicate a majority of Lurambi Sub-County inhabitants possess lower levels of education, this does not exert any influence on their engagement in community policing, given that security concerns impact the entire resident body.

According to Mesároš, *et al* (2017) education is important when it comes to performance of duties. The higher the education level the better the performance in most cases. It would however be noted that, although people with better education are expected to have better performance due to improved managerial and other work-related skills, this may sometimes not be the case. Nevertheless, education is usually a good measure of performance and productivity. This study also supports the earlier studies which alluded to the fact that, the level of schooling, empowerment and capability building by the community leaders and government social department is crucial in community policing, (Baker 2018).

4.3.4 Duration of stay in Lurambi Sub-County

The study further assessed the Duration of stay in Lurambi Sub-County of all the participants. The following Figure 4.4 below depicts the findings.
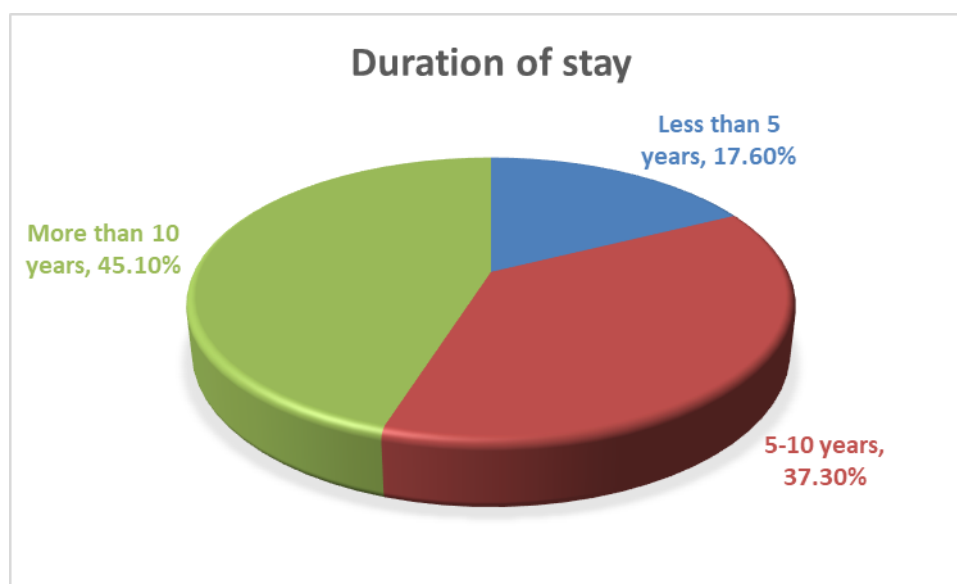
Figure 4.4: Duration of Stay in Lurambi Sub-County
Source: Research Data, 2021

Similar statistics and rationale were reported for the respondents' duration of stay at Lurambi Sub-County. As illustrated on Figure 4.4 above, the study found that the majority of the

respondents (45.1%) had stayed in the area for more than 10 years, followed by 37.3% of the respondents who had stayed for between 5-10 years while the rest (17.6%) had stayed for 5 years or less. This can be attributed to residents who had been born in the area, owned homes and/or rental houses and were thus more concerned about the security situation. These findings concur with Njiri (2014) who views that community policing is an accomplishment and plays a major role in crime reduction where the concerned parties have settled in the area where it is being implemented and know the area well.

4.4 Extent to which community policing has succeeded in mitigating crime in Lurambi Sub-County

The first objective of the study sought to establish the extent to which community policing has succeeded in lowering crime rates in Lurambi Sub-County. In line with this objective, the following research question was formulated;

To what extent have the community policing initiatives succeeded in reducing crime in Lurambi Sub-County?

The findings of this objective were presented under the following sub-themes: the level of security since the introduction of community policing; and, the level of police response to crime reports since introduction of Community Policing in Lurambi Sub-County. Research data relating to community policing and crime reduction was subjected to descriptive and inferential statistics and findings presented in this section.

4.4.1 Success of Community Policing in mitigating crime in Lurambi Sub-County

According to the findings derived from the data analysis, it was found that community policing has effectively reduced crime rates in Lurambi Sub-County, as reported by all

participants. Crime has decreased as a result of community policing, information sharing, an effective reporting system, the apprehension and prosecution of offenders, and the testimony of witnesses. The comparison between the incidence of crimes prior to and subsequent to the implementation of community policing provides justification for the decline in crime rates. Prior to and subsequent to the implementation of community policing, the frequency of criminal incidents varied significantly. A significant proportion of the participants (51.6%) reported a high frequency of criminal incidents prior to the implementation of community policing. Among the remaining 12.1%, 24.2% deemed the frequency to be very high, and either low or very low. The majority of respondents (70.2%) also reported that the frequency of criminal incidents decreased significantly after the implementation of community policing. Additionally, 16.1% of respondents indicated that the frequency was low, while 8.1% and 5.6% of respondents reported that it was high and very high, respectively. The aforementioned findings are depicted in Table 4.1. As a result, community policing has been effective in decreasing crime rates in Lurambi Sub-County, as the prevalence of criminal incidents has decreased since its implementation.

Table 4. 1: Respondents' Perspectives on the Frequency of the Incidents of Crimes

Perspectives on the Frequency of the Incidents of Crimes	Very High		High		Low		Very Low		Total	
Frequency of the incidents of crimes before community Policing	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
	68	23.9	146	51.4	35	12.3	35	12.3	284	**100**
Frequency of the incidents of crimes after community policing	16	5.6	23	8.1	46	16.2	199	70.1	284	**100**

Source: Research Data, 2021

Findings in table 4.1 show that 51.4% (146) of the respondents stated that the frequency of crime was high before community policing while 23.9% (68) of the respondents indicated

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that the frequency of crime was very high before community policing. To this question still, 12.3% (35) of the respondents indicated that the frequency of crime was low before community policing and a further 12.3% (35) stated that the frequency of crime was very low before community policing.

With regard to the frequency of crime after community policing, the study found that 70.1% (199) of the respondents were of the view that the frequency of crime was very low. This finding means that majority of the respondents were of the view that crime frequency reduced after the introduction of community policing. In line with the study by Matsuda (2017), community policy is one of the problem-solving strategies for crime management which thrives on partnerships and collaborations with the public to address issues of crime and deviance that might adversely affect communities and the public in general.

This view is shared by Mburu and Helbich (2017) who assert that community policing aims at ensuring that community members take the forefront in initiating plans, programmes and policies, to reduce crime. Consequently, this has been one of the many approaches initiated worldwide to curb insecurity. According to Skilling, (2016); Diphoorn & Kyed, (2016); John, (2015) community policing has been implemented in many parts of the world which, somehow, indicates its popularity. However, in many situations, especially in Africa, the characteristics of community policing strategies and their effectiveness in crime management in rural settings have never realized sufficient scholarly attention explaining why this study is significant, given the finding that the introduction of community policing has reduced crime frequency.

Andrew, a KII from the local administration reported,;

> Crime has greatly reduced since the introduction of community policing. Thieves and thugs who were bringing insecurity have been jailed and some were shot by the police. At the moment, people can walk at night without being attacked by criminals. Also, the crime reports have greatly decreased and businesses run till late hours (KII in Shieywe on 18/11/2020).

This finding echoes the finding that crime prevention can be achieved when community policing is implemented. Cordner (2009) outlines several approaches to attaining community engagement, which encompass periodic and methodical community surveys, participation in community policing forums, organization of community meetings, consultations with advisory groups and businesses, and community meetings. According to Skogan and Hartnett (2008), members of the public are appreciative of the opportunity to have their opinions acknowledged and contribute significantly to the police's knowledge.

Focus Group Discussions with *Nyumba Kumi* leaders reported that,

> Community policing has enabled the police and public to work together and this has resulted in success in the control of crime (FGD in Mahiakalo on 19/11/2020).

This finding further stresses the role of community policing in crime prevention and the role of the collaboration between the police and community members in achieving the gains made in so far as the implementation of community policing is concerned.

4.4.2 Level of Security since the introduction of Community Policing

Under this sub-theme, the study examined the level of security since the introduction of community policing in Lurambi Sub-County. The results were illustrated on Table 4.2 below:

Table 4. 2: Respondents' Perspectives on the Level of Security since Introduction of Community Policing

Level of Security	Frequency	Percent (%)
Improved	252	88.7
Same	32	11.3
Total	284	100

Source: Research Data, 2021

An examination of the data pertaining to the security situation subsequent to the implementation of Community Policing reveals that a significant proportion of the participants (88.7%) reported an enhancement in security. Conversely, a mere 11.3% of the respondents indicated that the level of security had remained unchanged. Research has shown that communal patrolling contributes to crime prevention by encouraging and empowering local residents to report criminal activity and take appropriate action. According to the findings of King Wa (2009), communal patrolling could help control and suppress criminal strategies, prevent the spread of organized crime, and limit the influence of these clusters among the neighborhood's youth by establishing a confident appearance for the constabularies. Additionally, it could aid in the suppression of criminal strategies and the control and suppression of criminal activities.

Findings of the study having demonstrated that community policing had an effect on crime reduction, the study went ahead to test the relationship between community policing and crime reduction and findings presented in table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Pearson Correlation for Community policing and Crime Reduction

		Community Policing	Crime Reduction
Community Policing	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	284	
Crime Reduction	Pearson Correlation	.574**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	284	284

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Research Data, 2021

Results in table 4.3 reveal a statistically significant relationship between community policing initiatives and crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County ($r= 0.574$, $p<0.05$). This finding shows that an increase in the use of community policing reduces crime frequency. In line with this finding, Islam (2019) argues that, community policing is a micro-level idea that seeks to improve communal justice and social control by mobilizing social resources within a defined population with a view to mitigate crime. Moreover, community policing is an increasingly popular proactive approach to crime management that involves raising community awareness regarding the importance of crime prevention as opposed to reactively contacting the police when a crime does occur. Community policing entails the collaboration of all state entities with community organizations in the struggle against crime. The general populace possesses the authority to fulfill their constitutional duty by apprehending and surrendering perpetrators to law enforcement. As a result of its objective to promote social integration and cohesion, community policing deters criminal activity via positive social influence.

The OCS for Lurambi police Station reported the following regarding the level of security since the introduction of Community Policing;

> When I took over, the security situation was not so good as Community Policing was not given support. But with the encouragement of the OCPD and the public, we managed to work very hard to identify criminals and crime spots. Also, the community members willingly report crime cases when they occur to the nearest police station in their area. We were therefore able to seal all the loopholes which made crime easy to commit and made it very difficult for criminals to succeed. This has resulted in low crime rates and more information flow between police and the community members (KII in Lurambi police station on 20/11/2020).

Since the implementation of community policing, every single respondent also stated that the level of police response to crime reports has been exceptionally high. Security measures and police response times to crime reports have consequently increased since the implementation of community policing. The success of the implemented community policing measures can be largely attributed to the collaboration and commitment of both law enforcement agencies and members of the community. Security measures and police response times to crime reports have consequently increased since the implementation of community policing.

Awino and Kimani (2017) contend that the implementation of community policing in Kenya has been adversely impacted by human, material, and organizational resources. It is noted that numerous developing nations, Kenya being one of them, are unable to implement effective community policing initiatives due to a dearth of pertinent resources. Training resources, instruments, and supporting technologies are thus required, in addition to adequate funding for crime prevention strategies and the packages required for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of community policing.

4.5 Effect of community participation on crime reduction

The second objective of the study focused on the effect of community participation on community policing in Lurambi Sub-County. In line with this objective, the following research question was formulated;

What is the impact of community engagement on the reduction of criminal activity in Lurambi Sub-County?

The study acknowledges the significance of community involvement in community policing as a means to prevent crime and enhance safety. The principal objective of community policing is to foster public participation, and members of the public are actively encouraged to collaborate closely with law enforcement. The researcher evaluated the subsequent subthemes in pursuit of this objective: the various types of community participation, the advantages associated with community involvement, and the viewpoint of law enforcement regarding community participation in community policing. Descriptive and inferential statistics were applied to data pertaining to community participation in community policing and crime prevention, with the results being presented in this particular section.

4.5.1 Forms of community participation in community policing

Under this sub-theme, the researcher asked the respondents on whether community policing has improved the relationship between the police and community in Lurambi Sub-County in order to identify the various forms. The results were illustrated on Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Improved the relationship between the police and community

	Non existent	Very inadequately	Inadequately	Adequately	Very Adequately	Mean	SD
1. Cooperation between the police and religious bodies	5 1.8%	9 3.2%	39 13.7%	201 70.8%	53 18.7%	3.92	.69
2. Collaboration between police and civil societies	7 2.5%	13 4.6%	48 16.9%	184 64.8%	32 11.3%	3.81	.62
3. Collaboration between the police and private security agencies	4 1.4%	8 2.8%	26 9.2%	225 79.2%	21 7.4%	3.95	.67
4. Collaboration between the police and other public security agencies	9 3.2%	15 5.3%	20 7.0%	196 69.0%	44 15.5%	3.87	.66

Source: Research Data, 2021

From the findings in table 4.4, 70.8% (201) of the respondents indicated that there was adequate cooperation between the police and religious bodies as compared to 1.8% (5) of the respondent who suggested that cooperation between the police and religious bodies was nonexistent. This shows that majority of the respondents found the cooperation between the police and religious bodies in matters to do with community policing adequate.

The study found that 64.8% (184) of the respondents revealed that there was adequate collaboration between the police and civil society organizations in community policing within Lurambi Sub-County as compared to 2.5% (7) of the respondents who said that there was no collaboration between the police and civil society organizations in matters to do with community policing. This shows that majority of the respondents found the collaboration

between the police and civil society organizations in community policing adequate. Respondents were asked to comment on the collaboration between the police and other private security agencies in community policing and results revealed that 79.2% (225) of the respondents found adequate collaboration between the police and private security agencies in community policing. When this finding is compared with the 1.4% (4).

Of the respondents who found that the police did not collaborate with private security agencies in crime prevention, it emerges that majority of the respondents in the study were of the view that there was adequate collaboration between the private and private security agencies in community policing in Lurambi Sub-County. In relation to the question pertaining to collaboration between the police and other public security agencies, the study established that 69.0% (196) of the respondents were in agreement that there was adequate collaboration between the police and other public security agencies.

The number of respondents in agreement with this question is higher than that of the 3.1% (9) of the respondents who were of the view that there was no collaboration between the police and other public security agencies in community policing. Findings of this study were compared with findings from previous studies on inter-agency collaboration in community policing. For instance, the study by Cordner (2014) revealed that community policing should have more collaborations between the police and the public in solving neighbourhood issues as opposed to just improving relationships among the two groups. There should be a departure from traditional policing to problem solving partnership between the police and

the community. The law enforcement approach to crime by the police should therefore be replaced with problem solving approaches which are more effective in crime management.

The study also examined the various forms of community participation in community policing in Lurambi Sub-County. The results were illustrated on Table 4. 5.

Table 4. 5: Forms of community participation in crime reduction

Forms of community participation (N=284)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Attend community security meetings	169	59.5
Make financial contributions towards security operations	143	50.4
Participate in elections	157	55.4
Report crime cases	101	35.6

Source: Research Data, 2021

The study findings revealed that 59.5% of respondents attended community security meetings, 50.4% made financial contributions towards security operations, 55.4% said that they participated in elections and 35.6% which represented the minority of the respondents said they reported crime cases. This finding implies that community members actively participated in community policing and that there was a generally high rate of community participation in community policing in Lurambi Sub-County.

This result mirrors the discovery made by World Safer (2012) that members of the public actively engage in the sharing of information and ideas regarding security concerns that impact their locality with law enforcement. This underscores the significance of reporting

criminal activities and participating in security meetings and public forums where information regarding crime prevention and security provision can be exchanged. A similar report (2011) by UN Habitat emphasized that the community, not the individuals involved, should be the focus of efforts to combat crime. Consequently, community participation in community policing received a high score in the present study, which may be attributed to the rationale delineated by Parsons (1979) and Ritzer (1988) in the Systems Theory that served as the foundation for this research.

Participation in decisions such as crime control via community policing, according to the scholar, enables individuals to have agency over their own lives. To achieve the desired results, four components must be effectively integrated: civic education, defense, decision making, and awareness. A similar result was established by Denney, *et al* (2013) who conducted a study on "Securing communities: The what and the how of community policing.in Mozambique" and established that the communities came together and discussed local problems, facilitated patrols, mediated minor conflicts, made arrests but were however prohibited from carrying weapons.

Findings of the study having demonstrated that there was community participation in community policing, it went ahead to determine the relationship between community participation in community policing and crime prevention in Lurambi Sub-County. Consequently, the study calculated Pearson product moment Correlation Coefficient and findings presented in table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Pearson Correlation for Community Participation in Community policing and Crime Prevention

		Community Participation	Crime Prevention
Community Participation	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	284	
Crime Prevention	Pearson Correlation	.549**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	284	284

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Research Data, 2021

Results in table 4.6 reveal a statistically significant relationship between community participation in community policing and crime prevention in Lurambi Sub-County ($r=$ 0.549, $p<0.05$). This finding shows that an increase in participation by community members in community policing resulted in reduced crime prevalence in Lurambi Sub-County.

The results of this investigation were juxtaposed with those of prior studies that examined community involvement in crime prevention. Bayerl (2017) observed that the effectiveness of community policing in European countries is highly dependent on the level of citizen engagement and acceptance of the community policing concept, as well as the willingness of police officers in the region to participate. The research underscored the significance of community policing as a mechanism to foster a stronger relationship between law enforcement and the community in order to promote social cohesion and the joint creation of safety. Moore and Recker (2016), who investigated social capital, crime types, and social control in counties across the United States, concluded that property crime prevention is more effectively achieved through informal social control mechanisms than violent crime prevention. Because violent crimes such as rape occur in remote and isolated areas, this is

the case. In many states, reconciling the intricate security concerns of the general public with those of the current police and government constitutes an enormous challenge.

Furthermore, James, a KII, Area chief from Shirere ward reported that,

> The role of the community is key to having a successful CP committee in place. Having recently visited Machakos County where CP has been successfully implemented, I didn't find an existing supportive framework in Lurambi from the police stations within the Sub-County. The officers at the stations had not gotten involved with the community in undertaking CP. I have committed myself to use the skills and knowledge to make CP successful in Lurambi Sub – County and to share with colleagues my experiences with collaboration and networking as key pillars for CP. (KII in Shirere on 17/11/2020).

From this finding, the role of teamwork, collaboration, networking and active participation are key tenets for a successful community policing endeavor. Consistent with the findings of this research, UN Habitat (2011) asserts that the public plays a crucial role in combating crime and violence by exchanging information and ideas regarding local security. The vast majority of respondents, 96 (69 percent), indicated that they provide security-related information to the CP Committee in their community.

In numerous focus group discussions, it was discovered that residents divulge information regarding impending criminal activities. This is more pertinent to women employed in the marketplace who engage in significant community interaction as part of their professional responsibilities. Information pertaining to weapons utilized in criminal activities, including the identities of their vendors and storage locations, is also disclosed. Additionally, the community exchanges data pertaining to substance abuse and any other criminal incidents. Additionally, certain inhabitants provide direct reports to the chief, assistant county commissioners, local administration police, village elders, community business chairpersons, and community policing committee representatives.

Women also indicated that they share information during their women group meetings known as 'Chama's.' Elizabeth, a KII from the women leaders' focus group discussions reported that,

> Women talk to other women whose children may be involved in criminal activities to address their challenges. Women interact with their neighbors, understand their challenges and their children better, and are therefore able to intervene in security matters. Thus, victimization of women has reduced. (FGD in Butsotso South on 16/11/2020).

This stresses the need for collaboration and participation as a way of sharing information so as to prevent crime before it occurs.

Peninah, another KII, an elder in the community reported that,

> Women in the community policing committees undertake sensitization not only on security but also on land disputes, tenant/landlord disputes, business disputes and government projects which are ongoing or being initiated (KII in Shieywe on 17/11/2020).

Also, a KII, who was an elder in the community from Mahiakalo ward reported that there were cases of mistrust between police and community that affected community participation in community policing as follows;

> There are a few cases in which crime reports are made to the police about ongoing robberies. The police come but shoot in the air repeatedly before arrival on the scene, obviously to alert criminals and to give them a chance to escape. Some of the police officers are aware of such crimes even before they occur since the crimes are planned with their knowledge. This especially concerns Administration Police more than the regular police. Corruption is also making the security of the area to deteriorate; some Chiefs receive handouts from criminals for protection. Some police officers share security intelligence information discussed in meetings with criminals. As a result, criminals change their targets to avoid arrest and to catch victims unaware (KII in Mahiakalo on 18/11/2020)

The above response from the KII means that poor levels of integrity of some of the police officers was the reason behind low community participation in community policing programmes run in Lurambi Sub-County and which in turn affected crime rate in the area. Conversely, the findings pertaining to this subset indicated that a significant proportion of the populace exhibits a proactive stance in disseminating crime-related information due to their heightened awareness of local occurrences.

Contributions of money are crucial to the preservation of law and order. The findings regarding whether or not the respondents contributed financially to the provision of security in their areas revealed that the vast majority of respondents, 100 (70.4%), did in fact make such contributions.

By assessing attendance at general meetings, the research investigated the extent to which the community actively participates in CP Initiatives. The majority of the 103 respondents (83.7%) reported frequent attendance at general meetings on CP and indicated that they had done so in the past. The substantial turnout is indicative of the community's dedication to community policing.

As revealed through focus group discussions with participants, general assemblies are organized primarily by the chief and community policing committees. There are no monetary contributions towards the organization of resident meetings. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) may also coordinate community policing forums in certain circumstances. It was determined during their meetings that they accommodate residents who attend by providing refreshments and transport reimbursements. Typically, meetings of NGOs are held from Monday to Friday, whereas executives' and CP committees' meetings

take place on weekends. These meetings are conducted with a monthly frequency, on average. The meetings are publicized via various means, including community mobilizers, local radio stations, WhatsApp groups, and poster distribution.

Dominic, a KII reported that,

> Some meetings that are organized by the local administration and nongovernmental organizations are not publicized to the local area residents. Instead, we find other people living outside our village attend these meetings. Therefore, we feel excluded from such processes (KII in Mahiakalo on 18/11/2020).

A female participant in the youth focus group discussions also said,

> We participate in most forums and seminars on youth, drugs, relationships and security. More so, because these meetings target us, women. The organizers believe that we are likely to disseminate the information to people around us, including our households and friends. We use these meetings to express our problems and come up with possible solutions to fix these problems (FGD in Butsotso Central on 19/11/2020).

Active engagement in electoral processes is critical for the selection of community members to serve on the community policing committee, which is entrusted with the responsibility of promoting community policing within the jurisdiction (NPS Act, 2011). It was determined that routine elections are conducted to select office bearers. Elections are conducted by community policing committees, as determined by the researcher. James, a KII reported that,

> The elections are typically held once a year. It involves residents nominating persons we feel can make an impact on security in the committees. We are given a maximum number of representatives we can nominate. For example, every 25 households nominate one individual and the election is conducted by a show of hands (KII in Butsotso East on 17/11/2020).

A significant proportion of the 100 respondents (84.5%) took part in the most recent general election. It is evident from the research findings that members of the community participated actively in community policing in their respective municipalities. The results of the study are consistent with those of Muchira (2016), who identified several challenges faced by police-community partnerships, including community reluctance to share information, inadequate financial resources, and a lack of mutual trust. This study noted that a police-community partnership necessitates the adoption of a policing perspective that goes beyond the conventional emphasis on law enforcement. The findings of this study also concurred with Parsons (1979) and Ritzer (1988) who established that participation/involvement community members in decision making in matters and as seen in Lurambi Sub-County crime there was some progressive crime reduction due to community participation in most of the communal activities concerning them.

4.5.2 Benefits of community participation on crime reduction

Under this sub theme the researcher asked the community members if they had benefited from participating in community policing. The responses were rated using a likert scale on the level of 1 to 5. The results are shown in table 4.7. The researcher also recorded a few FGD and KII responses.

Table 4.7: Benefits of community participation in community policing

Benefits of community participation in policing (N=284)	Response Rate Scale of 1 – 5				
	Strongly Disagree 1	Disagree2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
It is safe to walk at night	23	31	19	179	32
	8..1%	10.9%	6.7%	63.0%	11.3%
Crime rate has reduced in my area	15	21	11	208	29
	5.3%	7.%	3.9%	73.2%	10.2%
It is safe to give crime information to the police.	30	44	27	146	37
	10.6%	15.5%	9.5%	51.4%	13.0%
I trust the community policing committee to assist resolve crime.	13	24	33	190	37
	4.6%	8.5%	11.6%	66.9%	13.0%
Businesses close late	25	37	24	155	43
	8.8%	13.0%	8.5%	54.6%	15.1%

Source: Research Data, 2021

From the findings in table 4.7, 63% (179) of the respondents stated that due to community policing, it was safe to walk at night due to reduced crime rate. The study also found that 73.2% (208) of the respondents reported reduced crime rate in their area due to participation in community poling. Further still, 51.4% (146) of the respondents indicated that of was safe to provide crime related information to police, 66.9% (190) of the respondents said that they trusted community policing to assist in resolving crime and 54.6% (155) stated that due to community policing that has reduced crime rate in the area, businesses closed late. This suggests that community policing in Lurambi Sub-County has been instrumental in a substantial decline in criminal activity. Consistent with this discovery, a report was delivered at the 2009 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Uganda, which provided directives on fundamental approaches to address criminal activities. The

institutionalization of community policing in Uganda has contributed to the public and police awareness of the advantages of a community-based approach. In order to effectively foster a sense of community, the diverse process demanded that both citizens and law enforcement place their trust in one another. According to a report published by Kenya Police in 2013, the Kenyan Government has adopted community policing as a crime control strategy since 2003. Important components of crime control, such as administrators organizing peace meetings and collecting and exchanging information, can yield more effective outcomes in Kenya when implemented in tandem with community policing.

A Focus Group Discussion of the religious leaders' category reported,

> Security at night is seasonal. There are times when it is safe to walk at night, and other nights it is not. However, the floodlights in the market have helped businesses open until late and hold keshas in our churches till dawn (FGD in Mahiakalo on 19/11/2020).

The results on whether crime rate had reduced indicated that 61% strongly agreed and 26% of the respondents agreed that crime rate has reduced in the area while 13% of the respondents said there was no change. The findings are supported by Safer world (2012) who implemented two community policing undertakings in Kibra and Isiolo and asserted that crime had reduced as a result of trust between the communities and police officers.

The study findings on crime information sharing indicated that 44% strongly agreed and 44% of the respondents agreed that it was safe to share crime information to the police while 12% of the respondents indicated that there was no change. The researcher observed that the community members trusted the committee to assist with resolving crime in the area.

Andrew, a KII from the local administration reported,

> I am involved in coordinating security meetings, resolving problems on security and receiving reports. Once I receive the reports, I escalate matters that are more serious to my seniors for further intervention. I have established different committees on security with the community elders and with the government representatives called the 'National Government Administration Officers' (NGAO) composed of the chief, assistant chief, assistant county commissioner and Deputy County Commissioner (KII in Shieywe on 18/11/2020).

Dominic, a KII, Assistant County Commissioner of Lurambi Sub-County supported this position that,

> Under my administration, we have formed a committee that addresses security problems that arise. The committee includes all the area chiefs and sub-chiefs across the Sub-County. We hold meetings every month where the chiefs and sub-chiefs give reports on criminal cases recorded as reported to them by the community members. Severally, we have organized anti-crime campaigns aimed at encouraging the community to help the police in identification of criminals. Through this we have seen more community members participate in policing thus decreasing the crime rate (KII in Shieywe on 18/11/2020).

The results of the study regarding whether businesses close late indicated that 32% of respondents strongly agreed and 1% strongly disagreed with the notion that the community contribution to community policing caused businesses to operate for extended hours and close late. A mere 5% of the participants indicated that there has been no alteration in business operating hours, thus no change has been encountered.

A *Nyumba Kumi* official from Shieywe made the following comments regarding the effect of community participation on crime reduction;

> Now we are able to offer information to the police without fear of victimization since we trust that it will be treated confidentially. We are especially grateful to the senior police officers who have opened their doors to all of us and we can make any reports as we think fit. Community policing has therefore played an important role in bringing the public and

the police closer in order to respond to our security issues (KII in Shieywe
on 18/11/2020).

The findings are in line with a study conducted by Diana, (2019) who found that the
contribution of the community residents towards community policing positively impacted
their social and economic lives.

The assistant chief in Shirere commented as follows;

> Criminals are within the society and sometimes cleverly inquire from
> members of community policing forums about timings for patrols. They
> then plan their burglaries or muggings away from the patrol areas in order
> to avoid arrest (KII in Shieywe on 18/11/2020).

The findings affirm Broken Windows Theory of (Wilson and Kelling, 1982) that the small
criminal activities if not seen early may lead to serious crimes. This findings suggests that
community members play a key role in identifying crime hotspots or criminals through
reporting to the police before the situation worsens. Therefore, community members
participating in community policing have greatly contributed to crime reduction in Lurambi
Sub-County.

Also, the systems theory that guided the study supports these findings as Parsons (1979) and
Ritzer (1988) established that participation/involvement community members in decision
making in matters and a similar observation has been made in the current study that
frequency of incidents of crimes had reduced in Lurambi Sub-County as result of
community participation.

4.5.3 The police perspective on community participation in community policing
The researcher asked the police officers about their perspective on community
participation in policing. The responses were rated using a Likert scale on the level of 1
to 5. The results are shown in Table 4.8:

Table 4.8: The police perspective on community participation in community policing

Description	Response Rate Scale of 1 - 5						
	Strongly Disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5	Mean	SD
We work with the community towards a common interest.	6.7%	10.9%	5.3%	59.5%	17.6%	4.02	0.51
We often have forum to discuss crime issues with the community	4.2%	14.1%	11.6%	54.9%	15.1%	4.11	0.59
Confidence between community and police makes reporting of crime easy	16.5%	22.5%	4.9%	42.3%	13.7%	3.97	0.56
Community is familiar with common trends of crime acts due to frequent notices from the police	12.0%	18.3%	10.9%	40.8%	18.0%	3.92	0.53
Trust between the police and the community has enhanced crime reduction	7.7%	15.8%	6.0%	53.2%	17.3%	3.98	0.55
Aggregate						4.00	0.55

Source: Research Data, 2021

Results in table 4.8 show that 59.5% of the police agreed that they worked closely with community members towards a common interest of reducing crime. It was also found that 43.9% of the respondents agreed that they have a forum where they discuss security related issues with members of the community and 42.4% alluded to the fact that there was confidence between the police and community members at it made crime reporting easy. Due to participation in community policing, the study revealed that 40.8% of the respondents agreed that the community was familiar with crime trends and were able to

respond appropriately when called upon. The further observed that 53.2% of the respondents alluded to the fact that the trust between community members and the police has led to crime reduction. The results of this study are consistent with those of Chumba (2012), who concluded that in order to combat crime and related issues, the police must form partnerships with the community. This includes collaborating with other public and private agencies to reduce the fear of crime, physical and social disorder, and neighborhood deterioration. By doing so, the police can foster greater community trust, which in turn contributes to a reduction in crime.

These findings also concur with findings from the study by Cordner (2014), who is of the opinion that community policing should have more collaborations between the police and the public in solving neighbourhood issues as opposed to just improving relationships among the two groups. There should be a departure from traditional policing to problem solving partnership between the police and the community. The law enforcement approach to crime by the police should therefore be replaced with problem solving approaches which are more effective in crime management.

4.5.4 Community participation in Community Policing by frequency of the incidents of crimes after Community Policing

The researcher examined the frequency of crime rate when community participation in community policing was high. The incidence of criminal incidents subsequent to community policing is the dependent variable, whereas the level of public participation in community policing is the independent variable (refer to Table 4.8). The relationship between the two variables is confirmed by the data in the table. When community policing was accompanied by a high level of public participation, the incidence of crimes was primarily moderate, with

subsequent rates being very low and low. It can be inferred that the implementation of community policing has resulted in a decrease in the occurrence of criminal incidents due to community participation.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Respondents according to Level of Public Participation in Community Policing by Frequency of the Incidents of Crimes after Community Policing

Level of public participation in community policing	Frequency of the incidents of crimes after community policing				Total
	Very high	Moderate	Low	Very low	
Very Low	27	2	2	2	33
High	5	25	27	144	201
Moderate	5	5	2	2	14
Very low	2	5	2	27	36
Total	39	156	33	56	284

Source: Research Data, 2021

Findings of the study reveal that when there is increased participation in community policing, there is a general decline in frequency of crime incidents in Lurambi Sub-County. This was evident from 50.7% (144) who stated that high participation in community policing by community members resulted in very low crime frequency reported. According to Moore and Recker (2016) who found that increased community participation in community policing resulted in crime reduction.

The area chief from Butsotso Central made the following comments on community participation in community policing to enhance crime reduction through building trust and partnership between the police and community members;

The OCPD and OCS have performed exceptionally well since they were posted despite the challenges, they face such as inadequate resources to give incentives to community policing forum members. This is because community policing forum members are not rewarded financially in any way and must therefore use their own resources like transport even to come for meetings or to forward security information to the police. However, we as community policing forum members give these services wholeheartedly because we understand that the police are there to assist us and make insecurity a thing of the past (KII in Butsotso Central on 18/11/2020)

The results documented in the study's second objective support the findings of Buracker and Associates Ltd. (2007), which demonstrated that the efficacy of community policing is constrained when community police function as specialized units in the United States. It was noted that specialized units had a tendency to foster an atmosphere of seclusion or induce discord among personnel. 'Whole of organization' approaches were discovered to be more effective in fostering success for community policing initiatives. Nevertheless, the execution of a "whole of organization" strategy frequently encountered obstacles (Cordner, 2009). It was observed that community police officers, which operate within organizations that deliver community policing via specialized officers (e.g., community constables) or dedicated divisions, experienced isolation.

It was discovered that establishing credibility and obtaining status among colleagues who were still primarily motivated by law enforcement and criminal justice practices was more challenging when one worked in specialized units. It is therefore clear from the discussion in this section that community policing had effectively contributed to crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County and thus confirming the broken window theory that calls for community partcipation in addressing crime related challenges.

4.6 The strategies taken by the government to ensure better community policing in Lurambi Sub-County

The third objective of the study sought to inquire about the strategies taken by the government to ensure better community policing in Lurambi Sub-County. In order to address some of the barriers/challenges that obstruct the role of community policing in crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, a number of strategies to improve community policing were suggested by the respondents. The findings were presented under the following subthemes: training of police officers on crime reduction, counseling centers for citizens, level of deployment of police officers and creation of awareness on the existence of community policing.

4.6.1 Training of police officers on crime reduction

The study assessed the training of the police officers on crime reduction in the Lurambi Sub-County. Asked whether the police officers and law enforcement officers underwent any training to acquire knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary for the development of community policing and crime reduction.36.3% responded that police officers had undergone through the community policing training programme. It was also found that 63.7% did not undergo any training. These findings conform to Taket & Edmans (2003) who recommended that staff training is very important for better results in community interactions for purposes of crime prevention. Table 4.10 shows the detailed information.

Table 4.10: Training of police officers on crime reduction

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	181	63.7	63.7	63.7
Yes	103	36.3	36.3	100.0
Total	**284**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Source: Research Data, 2021

Further, the study sought to establish how effective the training was in enhancing crime reduction, the researcher asked police officers who were trained to state how the training has impacted on crime reduction. The results were illustrated on Table 4.11:

Table 4.11: Impact of the Training on crime reduction

Area of Training	Frequency	Percentage %
Understanding of the concept of community policing and crime reduction	119	41.9
Understanding of the legal framework of community policing	91	32.0
Enhanced knowledge on objectives of community policing	106	37.3
Enhanced officers' capacity to plan for community activities that greatly prevent crime.	88	31.0
Enhanced police-community partnership	95	33.5
Gained knowledge on community needs identification and resolution	59	20.8

Gained more knowledge on reduction of crime and violence and reduction of public fear of crime	76	26.8
Gained understanding on building sustainable confidence and mutual trust between community members and police officers.	43	15.1

Source: Research Data, 2021

The research results indicate that among the participants, 41.9% reported that the crime reduction training improved their comprehension of the principles underlying community policing and crime reduction. 32.0 percent of respondents indicated that the training had improved their comprehension of the legal framework governing community policing and its function in reducing crime, according to the study. The results of the study also indicated that among the respondents, 31.0% reported that the training improved officers' ability to strategize community policing initiatives that effectively deter crime in the area. Additionally, 20.8% said they gained a deeper understanding of identifying and resolving community needs, and 26.6% said they gained knowledge on reducing crime and violence as well as alleviating public fear of crime.

The findings further indicated that 15.1% of the respondents said they gained understanding on building sustainable confidence and mutual trust among community members and police officers. The findings are an indication that training the police officers on crime reduction has significantly ensured effective crime reduction.

These findings conform to Sadd and Grinc (2016) who were of the opinion that training the police on community policing has been minimal, a view also shared by Duman, Ali (2017) who argues that training among the police with regard to partnerships and community

empowerment has been minimal if not absent all together. Consequently, the police are likely not to perform well in community policies strategy as observed by Mastrofski (2016) who established that basic training in the United States lacked community policing curriculum. The Bureau of Justice Assistance, a division of the U.S. Department of Justice, conducted a research in 2008 which revealed a deficiency in the training provided to police officers in relation to community policing initiatives. The importance of training for both police personnel and community members in the context of effective community policing has been acknowledged. Such training serves to foster the acquisition of new attitudes, knowledge, and skills among police officers and community members alike. Additionally, it facilitates the reorientation of perceptions and the enhancement of current skills within the realm of community policing.

The study suggests that it is important for training initiatives to address misconceptions surrounding community policing. This includes ensuring that accurate community needs assessments are conducted, involving all relevant stakeholders in data collection to formulate effective community policing strategies. Additionally, it is crucial to allocate appropriate resources for community programs and regularly evaluate and make necessary adjustments to these programs. This aspect will serve as an incentive for community members to actively participate in community policing efforts.

4.6.2 Counseling centers for citizens

Asked whether there were counseling centers for citizens in order to develop reduction, diminish fear of crime, detect citizens' problems, provide support during their resolution and establish positive relations with citizens. The results were illustrated in the Table 4.12:

Table 4.12: Counselling centers for citizens

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No	160	56.3	56.3	56.3
Yes	124	43.7	43.7	100.0
Total	284	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Data, 2021

Results in table 4.12 show that 43.7% (124) responded that there were counseling centers for citizens while 56.3% (160) however, responded that there were no such services for citizens in their areas. The study established that the few counseling centers offered appropriate information and advice to citizens, and undertook other activities in accordance with law to prevent crime in Lurambi Sub-County. The findings concur with Belgrade (2017) that, information centers for crime reduction are intended for all citizens, with the aim to inform them about different ways of safety self-protection.

4.6.3 Level of Deployment of Police Officers in Lurambi Sub-County

The study sought to know the level of deployment of police officers in Lurambi Sub-County. The level of deployment of police officers refers to whether the existing number of officers in the Sub-County is sufficient or not sufficient to maintain law and order. The study findings were illustrated on the Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Level of Deployment of Police Officers in Lurambi Sub-County

Level of deployment	Frequency	Percent
Very adequate	56	19.7
Adequate	196	69.0
A little adequate	32	11.3
Total	**284**	**100.0**

Source: Research Data, 2021

Based on the data presented in Table 4.13, it can be observed that the deployment of police officers in Lurambi Sub-County was deemed to be generally sufficient. Specifically, 19.7% (56) of the respondents reported that it was highly adequate, 69.0% (196) indicated that it was adequately deployed, and 11.3% (32) of the respondents perceived it to be somewhat adequate. The adequacy of police officer deployment can be inferred from the implementation of community policing, which has fostered resident cooperation in providing information and engaging in patrols alongside law enforcement personnel. This facilitates the efforts of law enforcement personnel, rendering their tasks more feasible and yielding improved crime management outcomes.

From the findings of KII, the Lurambi Sub-County OCPD stated;

> Members of Community Policing Committees should be rewarded financially while the public should be sensitized on the importance of community policing. Monitoring and evaluation of the programme should be done while monthly reports should be sent to the Community Policing Unit (KII in Shieywe on 17/11/2020).

This finding underscores the fact that community policing members are largely unrecognized for their work and deliberate steps need to be taken to recognize and appreciate them.

Osse (2016) in addition recommends that the police have to develop positive attitude and fully involve communities in crime control and management. Both the police and the community must also pull resources together to address the most urgent security needs. Bennett, Newman and Gray (2016) concur with Osse (2016) when they observe that community policing policies have never been articulated well incorporating the 64 citizens and as such the approach has been affected. There is therefore need for a clear policy to guide community policing (Thurman & McGarrell, 2014).

4.6.4 Creation of awareness on existence of community policing

The first research question was designed to assess if the respondents were aware of community policing in the area and whether the government had rolled out programmes to educate the public on the importance of community policing. The results were presented on table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Awareness on the existence of community policing

Statement	Non-existent	Very inadequately	Inadequately	Adequately	Very Adequately
1. Awareness about community policing	21 7.4%	41 14.4%	49 17.3%	140 49.3%	33 11.6%

Source: Research Data, 2021

The above table indicates that 7.4% (21) of the respondents were of the view that community policing was not existent, denoting that they lacked awareness about community policing as an approach to crime control by the police. The study also found that 14.40% (41) of the respondent felt that awareness about community by police authorities was very inadequate while 17.3% (49) of the respondents viewed that it was inadequate.

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From the analysis, 49.3% (140) of the respondents were of the view that adequate awareness has been created by the government through police authorities about community policing while 11.6% (33) of the respondents felt that the awareness was very adequate. Thus, it has been revealed that a significant majority of the respondents were of the opinion that enough awareness has been created about community policing by the government.

A senior police officer from Shinyalu police station made the following comments regarding the strategies to improve community policing;

> The County government should budget and offer some incentives for community policing. This will assist in resources such as vehicles and allowances for members. Public image of the police should be improved through better relations while mutual trust should be encouraged. The relationship between the police and the APs together with chiefs should be improved through joint meetings and the later reporting to the OCPD on crime matters and community policing forum meetings should be held more frequently including in churches and other public areas (KII in Shinyalu police station on 18/11/2020).

This finding supports the idea that devolved governments should support community policing by offering incentives as a way of boosting morale of those who actively take part in the same.

Also, the Shieywe Police station OCPD stated;

> Members of community policing committees should be rewarded financially while the public should be sensitized on the importance of community policing. Monitoring and evaluation of the programme should be done while monthly reports should be sent to the Community Policing Unit (KII in Shieywe on 18/11/2020).

A leader of a *Nyumba Kumi* in Mahiakalo ward made the following observation regarding challenges that obstruct the key role of community policing in reducing crime in the area;

> The roles of police and public are not clearly defined, that is, there is no policy to guide the community policing partnerships which may lead to

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blame game. The appointment of community policing forums members should also be done under a clear policy so that only dedicated and persons of integrity are given the opportunity to serve the community. Persons such as village elders should also undergo interviews and vetting (KII in Mahiakalo ward on 15/11/2020).

Another *Nyumba Kumi* leader made the following comments on the challenges that obstruct

effective application of community policing;

> Some cases of insecurity originate from the original inhabitants who attack newcomers and accuse them of coming to kill their children by reporting them to the police. Some of the original inhabitants claim that community policing came with newcomers as they had protected themselves well before it came. Ethnicity and cultural differences are the other impediments to effective implementation of community policing. These separate people hence unity is affected (KII in Mahiakalo ward on 15/09/2020).

Another *Nyumba Kumi* official from Butsotso East area made the following comments on

the challenges that obstruct community policing;

> Some chiefs are not ready to serve ordinary members of the public and when such people report crime to them, they ask who they are? Some community policing forum members do not come out at night for patrol and this causes discouragement for the other members. It is also not easy to identify community policing forum members because we do not have identification cards and this may pose a risk to the members. Training is also lacking in community policing and in other areas such as sign language which may assist in incorporating the disabled members of the society into community policing forums. From the time the County government was put up, community policing has been ignored (KII in Shirere ward on 18/11/2020).

A former chief and presently a *Nyumba Kumi* official commented as follows;

> Lack of proper coordination between the police and the public also affects community policing. For example, a police vehicle may not be utilized in assisting community policing forums to patrol. Witch hunting of hard-working police officers may result in officers being transferred or demoralized hence eroding all the gains made so far. Community policing is dedication since we are not paid any money or given any benefits. When we come for meetings, we usually come with our own means which is not encouraging. Those who lack transport do not attend the meetings (KII in Mahiakalo ward on 15/11/2020).

Butsotso South OCPD also commented as follows;

> Lack of laws to protect informers has negatively affected implementation of community policing. Informers are afraid to release information hence crimes have gone unpunished. Lack of resources for example, for phones and transport has also negatively affected implementation of community policing and resulted in low motivation among both police and public, and even made some members withdraw (KII in Butsotso South on 16/11/2020).

Patterson (2017) notes that in community policing, the full engagement of the concerned community members is a requirement. As such therefore, the community members require equipment with regard to the practice of community policing as a way of crime prevention. In order for everyone to benefit, the community must be aware of what is expected of them regarding community policing approach, which is likely to benefit them as well as the security of 59 agents in the area of operation. In most cases, however, this is not the case.

Usually, the community is ignorant on the role of the police in community policing as well as their own role. There is therefore need to create awareness on community policing among the citizens through education. (Patterson, 2017). According to the study findings, the researcher established that the available strategies will however only succeed if both police and public are willing and ready to work together to achieve improved security. Therefore, fear of retaliation is an important factor that affects the public in making the decision of whether to report crime or not.

4.7 The influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County

This presents the findings and discussion of the fourth objective of the study which sought to assess the influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County. The analysis elaborates the respondents' awareness level of and

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involvement in the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative and willingness to be engaged in as well as willingness to involve the youth in such community policing initiatives to prevent crime.

4.6.1 Awareness of *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative

The researcher asked the respondents if they were aware of the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative. The results were illustrated on Table 4.15:

Table 4.15: Awareness of the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative

Statement	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	263	94.0
No	14	4.9
I don't know	7	2.5
Total	284	100

Source: Research Data, 2021

The results show that 94.0% of the respondents are aware of the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative but are however reluctant to participate in the same. 4.9% of the respondents said they were not aware of the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative. These findings implied that all the respondents were aware of the *Nyumba Kumi* Community Policing initiative.

Findings from the interviews on the awareness of the Nyumba Kumi initiative were also presented. A KII James, who was a *Nyumba Kumi* leader from Shirere ward reported that:

> Many residents from here are very active in community policing as we believe that if we work together, we can achieve crime reduction. Most of us have the knowledge of community policing and take active part in Nyumba Kumi initiative that is presided over by the community policing committees and community leaders (KII in Shirere on 20/11/2020).

The findings of this study are in line with Parsons (1979) and Ritzer (1988) who developed the Systems Theory under which this study was grounded; the systems theory argues there

are four aspects that should be well integrated if the desired results are to be achieved and they consist of the following: decision making, civic education, awareness and defense. In the current study, the researcher established that the majority of the respondents were aware of the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative.

Therefore, it is evident in relation to awareness on *Nyumba Kumi* initiative in Lurambi Sub-County, these four aspects outlined by Parsons (1979) and Ritzer (1988) were successfully integrated thus achieving reduced crime rate was possible in the area and perhaps, time was the best measure of change and things will improve with time just as Collen & Nicholson (2014) say that if interested in knowing the status of economy, measure its performance over time.

4.6.2 Involvement of community in *Nyumba Kumi* activities

Under this subtheme, the study focused on the involvement of community members in *Nyumba Kumi* activities. The researcher asked the respondents if they were involved in *Nyumba Kumi* activities. The respondents were supposed to indicate 'YES', NO or 'I DON'T KNOW". The responses were illustrated on Figure 4.5:

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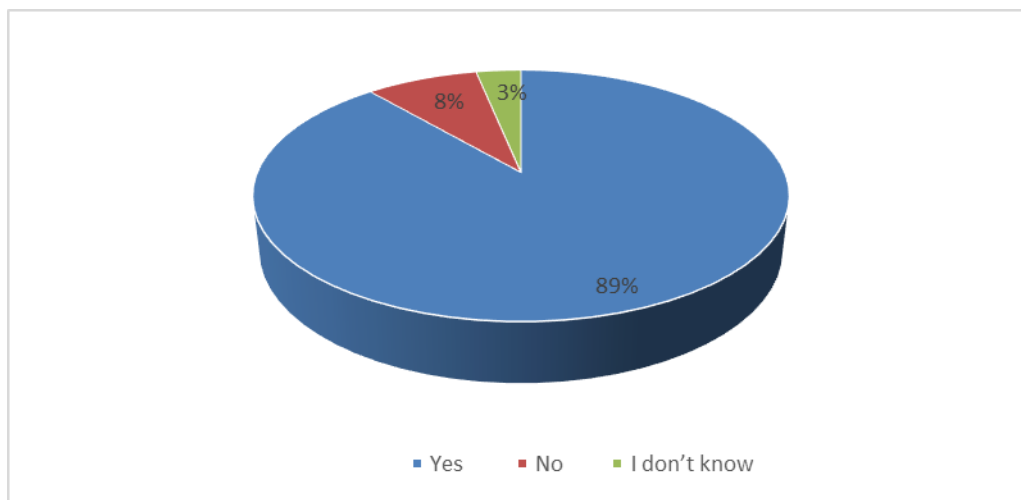
Figure 4. 1: Involvement of community in *Nyumba Kumi* activities
Source: Research Data, 2021

The analysis shows that 89% of the respondents have been involved in *Nyumba Kumi* activities, 8% of the respondents have been involved in a number of activities and 3% of the respondents are not aware of the *Nyumba Kumi* activities. This indicated that the majority of residents in Lurambi Sub-County are involved in *Nyumba Kumi* activities. (Diehr & McDaniel, 2018) observe that community policing should seek to empower communities to prevent crimes in their own localities. In addition, it should establish mutual relationships among the security team and other stakeholders with a view to enabling the police to access information held by the community in order to prevent crime from occurrence (Braga & Weisburd, 2015). The partnerships formed in support of community crime management efforts can also provide a framework for engaging citizens to help police identify possible terrorist threats and infrastructure vulnerabilities (Tilley & Sidebottom, 2017).

Further, the researcher asked those who indicated they had engaged in *Nyumba Kumi* activities to mention the various activities they were involved in. The analysis illustrated on Table 4.16 shows the *Nyumba Kumi* activities that the respondents have engaged in.

Table 4.16: Involvement of Respondents in *Nyumba Kumi* activities

Involvement	Frequency	Percent (%)
Nyumba Kumi meetings	95	33.45
Reporting community issues	32	11.27
When there are community matters to be discussed	47	16.55
Water installation	38	13.38
Security lights installation	29	10.2
Reporting of criminal suspects	43	15.14
Total	**284**	**100.0**

Source: Research Data, 2021

From the findings, 33.45% (95) who are the majority of the respondents have attended the *Nyumba Kumi* meetings, 10.9% (29) have been a part of security lights installation, 13.38% (38) have been part of water installation, 11.27% (32) reporting community issues, 16.55% (42) availed themselves whenever there were community matters to be discussed and 15.14% (43) reported of criminal suspects. The findings imply that community members were involved in *Nyumba Kumi* activities which were aimed at mitigating crime and ensuring safety among members of households. These findings concur with Patterson (2007) who established that community engagement in community policing is vital. Contemporary community policing is based on the notion that all residents should be empowered to enhance their quality of life and prevent or eliminate crime and the problems that lead to crime.

A *Nyumba Kumi* leader from Shirere noted the following on the involvement of community members in *Nyumba Kumi* activities;

> We as members of Nyumba Kumi talk to community members in order to gather information on crime in our area and immediately inform the police for action to be taken. Recently, we were able to recover from a woman a gun which had been used to injure a police officer. We made a report to the police and the suspect was arrested and consequently jai crime incidents within our area as they act as deterrents (KII in Shirere on 18/11/2020).

From the findings presented above, there were few community members who were not involved in the *Nyumba Kumi* activities. Thus, the lack of trust and confidence in such a community policing initiative is part of the reason why community involvement is proving futile as found in objective two, where the relationship between police and community members was a little stained. This also can be attributed to the fact that there are no regulations as well as guidelines on the implementation of the *Nyumba Kumi* such as roles and responsibilities, membership and decision-making processes

Also, the findings of this study are in line with Parsons (1979) and Ritzer (1988) who developed the Systems Theory under which this study was grounded; the Systems Theory argues that there are four aspects that must be considered if the desired results are to be achieved. They include the following; decision making, civic education, awareness and defense. Therefore, in order to achieve 100% community involvement in *Nyumba Kumi* activities in Lurambi Sub-County, there is a need for the four aspects to be integrated to control crime in the area.

4.6.3 Willingness to involve the Youth in *Nyumba Kumi* initiative

Another indicator of measuring the influence of *Nyumba Kumi* was the prevalence of youth involvement in *Nyumba Kumi* initiative. Here, the study established that there was a need to maximize youth involvement in *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative in order to achieve reduction in crime rates. The responses were rated using a likert scale on the level of 1 to 5. The results are shown in Table 4.17.

Table 4. 17: Involvement of youths in Nyumba Kumi **initiative.**

Description	Strongly Disagree 1		Disagree 2		Neutral 3		Agree 4		Strongly Agree 5		Total	
Respondents' willingness to involve the Youth in *Nyumba Kumi* initiative	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)
	22	7.7	46	16.2	47	16.5	73	25.7	96	33.8	284	100

F- Frequency

%- Percentage

Source: Research Data, 2021

Based on the findings, it was seen that 33.8% of the participants expressed a strong agreement about the involvement of the youth in Nyumba Kumi Initiatives. Additionally, 25.7% of the participants indicated agreement, while 16.5% remained neutral. Conversely, 16.2% of the participants disagreed, and 7.7% severely disagreed with the notion. The primary rationales provided by the majority of respondents in favor of youth participation in Nyumba Kumi encompassed several aspects. These included the need to establish a system of mutual surveillance among youth to effectively combat crime, as they possess familiarity

with one another. Additionally, respondents emphasized the importance of repairing the strained relationship between the youth and the elderly, as the former group is often stigmatized as criminals. Moreover, there was a call to revamp the existing Nyumba Kumi structure, which has exhibited limited success thus far. The inclusion of youth in this initiative was also seen as a means of generating employment opportunities for them. Furthermore, respondents stressed the importance of involving youth in decision-making processes that directly impact them, as well as assigning them greater roles and responsibilities within the community.

The dearth of young engagement has resulted in the emergence of tension and discord with the older generation, who are widely perceived as delinquents. On the contrary, an alternative perspective suggests that if young individuals are able to monitor one another and effectively scrutinize those involved in illegal behavior, this could contribute to the reduction of crime rates and enhancement of community safety. There are several factors contributing to the divergence of opinions among the respondents regarding youth involvement. Firstly, the youth express a sense of apprehension, perceiving their involvement as a means of being surrendered to law enforcement authorities. Secondly, the older generation exhibits hesitancy in incorporating the youth, possibly due to their own self-interested motives. Thirdly, a prevailing perception exists that all young individuals are involved in criminal activities. Lastly, there is a belief that youth involvement may exacerbate human insecurity, as young individuals may provide protection for their peers, among other reasons. The aforementioned data provide support for the Broken Windows Theory proposed by Wilson and Kelling (1982), which posits that crime and disorder are more likely to occur in deteriorating communities.

4.6.4 The ability of the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative in contributing towards crime reduction

The researcher asked the respondents their opinion on the ability of the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative in contributing towards crime reduction. The responses were rated using a Likert scale on the level of 1 to 5 as shown on Table 4.18.

Table 4.18: *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative and crime reduction

Description	Strongly Disagree 1		Disagree 2		Neutral 3		Agree 4		Strongly Agree 5		Total	
	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)
Nyumba Kumi Initiative has aided in preventing crime	16	5.6	16	5.6	46	16.2	92	32.4	114	40.2	**284**	**100**
Application of *Nyumba Kumi* has helped in sharing information in order to reduce crime in our area	11	4.0	11	4.0	23	8.1	115	40.3	124	43.6	**284**	**100**
Information shared through *Nyumba Kumi* is very transparent and credible	9	3.2	11	4.0	18	6.5	103	36.3	142	50	**284**	**100**
Addressing security issues through the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative is the most effective way to reach out to all community members	9	3.2	9	3.2	9	3.2	96	33.8	161	56.6	**284**	**100**

Source: Research Data, 2021

From the data analysis, 40.2% of the respondents strongly agree while 32.4% agree that the

Nyumba Kumi Initiative has aided in preventing crime, 16.2% of the respondents are neutral,

5.6% of the respondents strongly disagree and disagree with this statement. In addition, the statement of application of *Nyumba Kumi* has helped in sharing information in order to reduce crime in our area, the findings indicated that 4.0% strongly disagreed and disagreed, 8.1% were not sure, 40.3% agreed and majority representing 43.6% strongly agreed. Also, the respondents indicated their opinions on the statement, information shared through *Nyumba Kumi* is very transparent and credible as follows; 3.2% strongly disagreed, 4.0% disagreed, 6.5% were uncertain, 36.3% agreed while the majority of the respondents which was 50% strongly agreed.

Lastly, as presented on the table 4.11 above, the statement on addressing security issues through the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative is the most effective way to reach out to all community members, the responses were as follows; 3.2% strongly disagreed, 3.2% disagreed, 3.2% were uncertain, 33.8% agreed while the majority of the respondents which was 56.6% strongly agreed. The above findings implied that the majority of the respondents recognized *Nyumba Kumi* as a security management tool in incorporating the community in order to improve security within the Lurambi Sub-County.

Findings of the study having demonstrated that the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative was widely applicable in community policing in Lurambi Sub-County, the study proceeded to investigate the relationship between *Nyumba Kumi* initiative and community policing. Consequently, data on *Nyumba kumi* initiative and data on crime reduction in were subjected to Pearson product moment Correlation Coefficient and findings presented in table 4.19.

Table 4.19: Pearson Correlation for *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative and Crime Reduction

		Nyumba Kumi initiative	Crime Reduction
Nyumba Kumi initiative	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	284	
Crime Reduction	Pearson Correlation	.517[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	
	N	284	284

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Research Data, 2021

The findings presented in Table 4.19 demonstrate a statistically significant association between the Nyumba Kumi project and the reduction of crime in Lurambi Sub-County (r= 0.517, p<0.05). This empirical evidence demonstrates that the implementation of the Nyumba kumi initiative led to a decrease in criminal activities. The present study's findings were juxtaposed with the findings of prior studies pertaining to the idea of Nyumba kumi in the realm of community policing. The study conducted by Walter Otieno et al. (2017) demonstrates that the Nyumba Kumi Initiative serves as a governmental strategy aimed at supplementing community policing efforts. County and national administrations collaborate with residents in clusters of ten households. In instances wherein security concerns manifest, a collective effort is undertaken by the ten neighboring individuals to address and resolve these matters proactively, so preventing their escalation and potential exacerbation. Reports on significant human security threats are transmitted to administrative officials at various levels, ranging from the village to the national level.

Lisutsa (2013) presented an alternative discovery in his examination of the Nyumba Kumi concept, which has been recently reintroduced by the government. According to his

analysis, Kenyan citizens perceive instances of criminal collusion with law enforcement on a daily basis. The Kenyan populace has been socialized to harbor apprehension and exhibit skepticism towards law enforcement authorities, with this conditioning being perpetuated on a daily basis through their observations. In Kenya, there is a perception among the populace that law enforcement officers engage in corrupt practices by accepting payments in order to refrain from apprehending criminals or initiating legal proceedings against them. Therefore, it is unlikely that the 'Nyumba Kumi' model, similar to community policing, can achieve success. The present study thus aims to identify the variables that have impeded the effectiveness of the Nyumba Kumi initiative.

Furthermore, the researcher recorded a few responses from KIIs on their opinions on the ability of *Nyumba Kumi* to enhance crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County. The respondents revealed the following;

Fridah, who was a *Nyumba Kumi* leader of Butsotso East reported that:

> Weekly meetings are organized by village elders, each representing a household together with the chairperson of Nyumba Kumi organizes regular meetings to check on security situation and priorities in the area (KII in Butsotso East on 19/11/2020).

Consequently, the dissemination of knowledge has enhanced the execution of the Nyumba Kumi program. Wazed and Akhtar (2015) agree with the present research findings, which indicate that community members actively provide information to law enforcement authorities concerning individuals displaying suspicious behavior and any security-related incidents, with the aim of mitigating the upward trajectory of insecurity. Nevertheless, the rapport between the community and law enforcement was tepid.

The findings of this study align with those of Bush and Dodson (2014), who observed that the implementation of the Nyumba Kumi initiative not only facilitated the exchange of information but also empowered community members to address societal challenges independently, without relying on government intervention. These tactics serve to both safeguard and address the fundamental social issues prevalent within the community, which give rise to social disorder that, if unattended, will have adverse consequences on the society.

However, findings from the FGD under youth leaders' category indicated that,

> Most of us here agreed to Nyumba Kumi only if it is restructured as there are a lot of loopholes in the current structure and if the youth are involved in the same. If not then it will be futile. Nyumba Kumi is at times viewed as a money-making business and that the elders / leaders look out for their personal interests rather than the community' and that currently it has proven to be futile as the leaders as well as the community members are not aware of their roles and responsibilities and that there is no monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure that Nyumba Kumi Initiatives perform the roles that they should (FGD at Butsotso Central on 20/11/2020.

The study found that the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative had greatly contributed to crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County. However, there was a need to create more awareness in all the wards in the region in efforts to curb crime. The results support a study conducted by Muchira (2020) on Community Policing and Crime reduction in Kirinyaga County in Kenya, who established that *Nyumba Kumi* initiative played a key role in crime reduction as it helped relieve the regular courts and police service from being overwhelmed with cases from petty crimes as well as serious crimes. In regard to the responses given, the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative has helped in finding feasible solutions to problems that detract from the safety and security of the residents and has further promoted communication of any form of anomalies amongst the residents.

The findings affirm Kevin Kenneth's (2016) arguement that *Nyumba Kumi* initiative has enabled societies to be consistent and upright in the decisions and social wellbeing of its members on various rules pertaining to social neighborhood issues and providing appropriate solutions concerning neighborhood queries.

These findings affirm Broken Windows Theory of (Wilson and Kelling, 1982 which underlines that person's location matters when it comes to criminality as an important

predictor of violence and crime that take place within the neighborhood setting. Therefore, this neighborhood security strategy is a kind of an integrated security framework which encompasses active participation of citizens in an attempt to contain any insecurity elements that may spring up in their midst.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of major findings of the study, conclusions and recommendations on the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya.

From this overall objective, this study aimed at: examining the extent to which community policing initiatives have succeeded in reducing crime rate in Lurambi Sub – County; establishing the effect of community participation on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County; identifying the strategies taken by the government to ensure better community policing in Lurambi Sub – County; and, assessing the influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub – County.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

This study was conducted on the premise that community policing had an influence on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya. The study reviewed both theoretical and empirical literature on community policing and crime reduction. From the review of related literature, a conceptual framework was constructed to conceptualize the relationship between community policing and crime reduction. Guided by the conceptual framework together with objectives of the study, the research used a questionnaire for primary respondents (community members) and an interview schedule for key informants (the police officers, *Nyumba Kumi* leaders and NGAOs). In summary, the following are the findings of the study;

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5.2.1 Extent to which community policing initiatives have succeeded in reducing crime rate

The first objective of the study sought to establish the extent to which community policing has succeeded in mitigating crime in Lurambi Sub-County. The frequency of the incidents of crimes before and after introduction of community policing justify the decreasing crime rates. There is a large difference in the frequency of the incidents of crimes before and after community policing was introduced. Majority of the respondents (51.6%) indicated that the frequency of the incidents of crimes before introduction of community policing was high, 24.2% indicated that it was very high while 12.1% of the respondents indicated that it was either low or very low.

Majority of the respondents (70.2%) also indicated that the frequency of the incidents of crimes after introduction of community policing was very low, 16.1% indicated that it was low while 8.1% and 5.6% of the respondents indicated that it was high and very high respectively.

Data analysis on the level of security since the introduction of Community Policing shows that the majority of the respondents (88.7%) indicated that the level of security since the introduction of Community Policing had improved while only 11.3% of the respondents indicated that it had remained the same.

Results from Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient revealed a statistically significant relationship between community policing initiatives and crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County ($r = 0.574$, $p<0.05$).

5.2.2 Effect of community participation on crime reduction

The second objective sought to investigate the effect of community participation on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County. It was established that many respondents took active part in community policing as they believe that if they work together, they can achieve crime reduction. A majority, 69% of the respondents stated that they share information on security with the CP Committee in their locality. The study also examined the various forms of community participation in community policing in Lurambi Sub-County.

The study findings revealed that 91.5% of respondents attended community security meetings, 70.4% made financial contributions towards security operations, 84.5% said that they participated in elections and 69% which represented the minority of the respondents said they reported crime cases. The data analysis can therefore be translated that all respondents involved in this study played a key role in crime reduction as the community participation rate was high. Discussions with the participants in various focus group discussions showed that residents share information about crimes that are about to take place. The results of whether the respondents were making any financial contribution to security in their areas established that a majority of the respondents, (70.4%), contributed to the provision of security in their area. Most of the respondents 103 (83.7%) indicated that general meetings on CP are often held and had attended a general meeting before.

Correlation results revealed a statistically significant relationship between community participation in community policing and crime prevention in Lurambi Sub-County ($r= 0.549, p<0.05$).

5.2.3 Strategies taken by the government to ensure better community policing

The third objective of the study inquired about the strategies taken by the government to ensure better community policing in Lurambi Sub-County. The study assessed the training of the police officers on crime reduction in the Lurambi Sub-County. Asked whether the police officers and law enforcement officers underwent any training to acquire knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary for the development of community policing and crime reduction. 36.6% responded that police officers had undergone through the community policing training programme. 63.4% however, did not undergo any training.

Research findings revealed that significant majority (92.0%) of the respondents were of the opinion that enough awareness has been created about community policing by the government. The study established that there were few counseling centers that offered appropriate information and advice to citizens, and undertook other activities in accordance with law to prevent crime in Lurambi Sub-County as the results showed 43.7% responded that there were counseling centers for citizens while 56.3% however, responded that there were no such in the area.

5.2.4 Influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime reduction

The fourth objective sought to examine the influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime reduction. The findings revealed that the majority of the respondents, 92.7%, were aware of the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative but were however reluctant to participate in the same. 4.8% of the respondents said they were not aware of the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative. The findings revealed that information sharing improves security through the circulation of information. From the data analysis, 40.3% of the respondents strongly agree

while 32.3% agree that the *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative has aided in preventing crime, 16.1% of the respondents are neutral, 5.6% of the respondents strongly disagree and disagree with this statement. In addition, the statement of application of *Nyumba Kumi* has helped in sharing information in order to reduce crime in our area, the findings indicated that 4.1% strongly disagreed and disagreed, 8.1% were not sure, 40.3% agreed and majority representing 43.5% strongly agreed. Also, the respondents indicated their opinions on the statement, information shared through *Nyumba Kumi* is very transparent and credible as follows; 3.2% strongly disagreed, 4.1% disagreed, 6.5% were uncertain, 36.3% agreed while the majority of the respondents which was 50% strongly agreed.

Results from Pearson Correlation revealed a statistically significant relationship between the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative and crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County (r= 0.517, p<0.05).

5.3 General Conclusion of the Study

Considering the findings of this study, the general conclusion made is that community policing significantly influences crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya and thus speaks in the same tune with the broken window theory that calls for community involvement in addressing crime related challenges.

5.3.1 Conclusions Specific to Objectives

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are made:

i. The first objective of the study sought to establish the extent to which community policing has succeeded in mitigating crime in Lurambi Sub-County. In light of the

findings, a conclusion is made that community policing had a significant influence on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya.

ii. The second objective sought to investigate the effect of community participation on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County. In line with this finding, it is concluded that community participation in community policing had an influence on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya.

iii. The third objective sought to identify the strategies taken by the government to ensure better community policing in Lurambi Sub-County. It is hence concluded based on the results of the study that intensified police patrols, citizens counselling centres and training of police officers in matters community policing were the strategies adopted by the government to ensure better community policing in Lurambi Sub-County

iv. The fourth objective sought to examine the influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime reduction. With respect to this finding on the fourth objective, a conclusion is made that the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative was significantly useful in crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya.

5.2 Recommendations

From the foregoing findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are made in accordance with the research objectives:

i. The study recommends that the government should strengthen the adoption of community policing as a style of policing through budgetary allocations to cater for community policing initiatives. This is because there is a need for community

policing agencies such as the national police service to carry out civic education targeting the local communities and other stakeholders such as business people on the significance and contribution of community policing at the national security arena. Therefore, the need to involve stakeholders such as social and religious institutions and the private sector in community policing agenda cannot be over emphasized

ii.   It is recommended that the Government should also ensure an enabling legislative and administrative environment, increase police resources such as personnel and equipment and provide a conducive environment for community members' participation in community policing. The study recommends that the youths should also be incorporated into community policing forums while integration among inhabitants to address ethnicity and cultural differences should be actively fostered. Community policing forums should also enjoin more young people and female residents. Police should improve on the integrity levels by sensitizing junior officers on its benefits to community policing and to general crime reduction.

iii.   It is also recommended that police service officers should be trained specifically on community policing and residential leaders be inducted on how to work with the police service officers through more modern communication technology and on how to relate to prevent crime. Also, the study recommends recruiting, training and deploying more police officers to meet the demand. It was apparent that the current police service is inadequate in offering sufficient service to all the Kenyans especially in rural areas. There is therefore a need to step up the recruitment and training processes within the service with the aim of meeting the security demands of

not only the slum areas but also the entire country. This is because an adequate level of deployment of police officers improves the level of security at Sub-County, county and national levels.

iv.   Finally, the study recommended coordination of the developed national crime reduction strategy based on the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative, which monitors, evaluates and reports on the progress made in the implementation of police reforms quarterly. In addition, the study recommended that the government (county and national) should provide resources as well as facilitate cohesion with the *Nyumba Kumi* through developing structures and sufficient policies to guide in effective implementation of the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

This study focused on the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub – County, Kenya. Considering the findings made in this study, the following suggestions are made for further research;

i.   A similar study may be conducted but in a different Sub-County and findings compared to those of this study. This will paint a clearer picture of exactly how community policing influences crime reduction.

ii.   Another study may be conducted to investigate the effect of the availability of resources to the police and community members for purposes of crime reduction and how this affects the level and extent of police-community engagement in community policing.

iii.   There is a need for a study on how the introduction of community policing in police training and the sensitization of community members on community policing would influence the levels of implementation of community policing.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

 Elvira Namenge Lwanga

Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology

Department of Criminology and Social Work.

Dear respondent,

RE: DATA COLLECTION

I am Elvira Namenge Lwanga, a Master of Arts in Criminology student from Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. I am undertaking research on community policing and its effect on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya. I am doing data collection and collecting your general views on the topic. You have been chosen to be among the participants for the study. The data collected is purely academic and will be treated with utmost confidence. Your participation in the study will be highly appreciated. Thank you in advance.

Yours Faithfully,

Elvira Namenge Lwanga.

APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE

I am Elvira Namenge Lwanga, a Master student from Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. I am undertaking research on community policing and its effect on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya. I am doing data collection and collecting your general views on the topic. You have been chosen to be among the participants for the study. The data collected is purely academic and will be treated with utmost confidence. Your assistance on the following questions is highly appreciated

Thank you.

INSTRUCTIONS: Please tick [√] in the BRACKETS where appropriate.

Section A: Background Information

INSTRUCTIONS: Please tick [√] in the table where appropriate

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male		
Female		
Total		
Age		
18- 28 years		
29-39 years		
Above 40 years		
Total		
Education level		
Primary school		
Secondary school		
College/University		
Total		
Duration of stay in Lurambi Sub – County		
Less than 5 years		

5-10 years		
More than 10 years		
Total		

Section B: Success of Community Policing in mitigating crime in Lurambi Sub-County

1. How often do crimes occur before and after community policing? Please tick appropriately on the table below:

Perspectives on the Frequency of the Incidents of Crimes	Very High		High		Low		Very Low		Total	
Frequency of the incidents of crimes before community policing	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Frequency of the incidents of crimes after community policing										

2. What is the level of security in this area? Has it improved or remained the same after community policing? Please indicate on the table below:

Level of Security	Frequency	Percent
Improved		
Same		
Total		

Section c: Effect of community participation on crime reduction

1. How is the relationship between the police and community?

Please tick on the table below:

	Non existent	Very inadequately	Inadequately	Adequately	Very Adequately	Mean	SD
1. Cooperation between the police and religious bodies							
2. Collaboration between police and civil societies							
3. Collaboration between the police and private security agencies							
4. Collaboration between the police and other public security agencies							

2. What are the Forms of community participation in community policing in your area?

1.what are your roles in contributing to community policing in your area? (Multiple responses possible)

Attend community security meetings

Report crime

Participate in elections

Make financial contributions to security

3. Do you share information on security with the community policing committee and police?

Yes

No

4. Do you contribute to the provision of security in your area?

Yes

No

5. Have you ever participated in community policing initiatives in your locality?

Yes [ ]   no [ ]

6. Do you have community policing forums in your ward of residence?

Yes [ ] no [ ] I don't know [ ]

7. Do you understand your role as a community member on crime reduction?

Yes [ ]   no [ ] Not sure [ ]

8. Do you Attend community security meetings?

Yes[ ]

No [ ]

9. On a scale of 1to 5, kindly rate the following statements. Please tick the box you select **1-strongly agree,2-agree,3-neutral,4-disagree,5-strongly disagree**

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Because of the community contribution to community policing it is safe to walk at night.					
Because of the community contribution to community policing, the crime rate has reduced in my area.					
Because of the community contribution to community policing, it is safe to share information on crime with the police.					
Because of the community contribution to community policing, I trust the community policing committee to provide security.					
Because of the community contribution to community policing, I trust the community policing committee to resolve crime.					
Because of the community contribution to community policing, businesses operate for longer hours (close late).					

10. How frequent are crimes when community participation is high?

Level of public participation in community policing	Frequency of the incidents of crimes after community policing				Total
	Very high	Moderate	Low	Very low	
Very Low					
High					
Moderate					
Very low					
Total					

11. What are the goals of community policing?

192

_____

_____

_____

12. What kind of skills do police and community leaders need to have to make community policing work?

_____

_____

13. What are the essential elements of an effective community policing program?

_____

_____

14. What types of procedural and operational changes do police departments have to make to institute community policing?

_____

_____

15. What measures work best to promote a collaborative relationship between police departments and the communities they serve?

_____

_____

_____

16. What are some of the barriers to good police-community relations, and what steps can be taken to eliminate them?

17. Other than the above; what other aspects influence community participation in Lurambi Sub-County?

_____

_____

Section C: The influence of *Nyumba Kumi* community policing initiative on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County.

I) Are you aware of the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative ?

Yes [ ]

 No [ ]

I don't know [ ]

2) a) Are you involved in *Nyumba Kumi* activities in your area?

Yes [ ] No [ ] I don't know

b) If yes, tick the activities listed on the table below that you are involved in:

Involvement	Frequency	Percent (%)
Nyumba Kumi meetings		
Reporting community issues		
When there are community matters to be discussed		
Water installation		
Security lights installation		
Reporting of criminal suspects		
Total		

18. Are the youths involved in *Nyumba Kumi* initiative in your area and what is your opinion on youth involvement? PLEASE TICK APPROPRIATELY ON THE TABLE:

Description	Strongly Disagree 1		Disagree 2		Neutral 3		Agree 4		Strongly Agree 5		Total	
Respondents' willingness to involve the Youth in *Nyumba Kumi* initiative	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)

19. Has the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative contributed towards crime reduction in your area? Indicate your opinion on the table below:

Description	Strongly Disagree 1		Disagree 2		Neutral 3		Agree 4		Strongly Agree 5		Total	
Nyumba Kumi Initiative has aided in preventing crime	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)	F	(%)

20. What is the role of *Nyumba Kumi* Initiative in crime reduction?

Give the level of importance for the following statements. Please rate in a Likert scale of 1-4 where; 4 – Very high, 3 - High, 2 – Low, 1 – Very low.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Problem solving					
Service orientation					
Empowerment and accountability					
Mobilization and sensitization					

21. In general, write a comment on anything you know about *Nyumba Kumi*.

………………………………………………………………………………………

22. Do you think police officers are trained on crime reduction? Please tick in the brackets appropriately**.**

Yes ( )   No ( )

23. Are there counseling centers in your area?

Yes ( )   No ( )

24. Do you think the government should increase the number of police officers deployed in this area? **Yes ( )   No ( )**

25. Other than the above; what other aspects influence *Nyumba Kumi* initiative in Lurambi Sub-County?

_____

_____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

APPENDIX 3: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

I am Elvira Namenge Lwanga, a Master of Arts in Criminology student from Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. I am undertaking research on community policing and its effect on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya. I am doing data collection and collecting your general views on the topic. You have been chosen to be among the participants for the study. The data collected is purely academic and will be treated with utmost confidence. Your assistance on the following questions is highly appreciated

Thank you.

INSTRUCTIONS: Please tick [√] in the BRACKETS where appropriate.

Section A: Background Information

INSTRUCTIONS: Please tick [√] in the table where appropriate

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male		
Female		
Total		
Age		
18- 28 years		
29-39 years		
Above 40 years		
Total		
Education level		
Primary school		
Secondary school		
College/University		
Total		
Duration of stay in Lurambi Sub – County		

Less than 5 years		
5-10 years		
More than 10 years		
Total		

In which ways has crime affected you personally as a Kenyan?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……

How often do you engage the police in addressing crime and incidences in your area?

…………………………………………………………………………………

In your opinion, do you think partnering with police in community policing has helped eliminate or reduce crime levels in Lurambi Sub-County?

……………………………………………………………………………………

What are the most common techniques you know that have been employed to facilitate community policing partnership to combat crime and incidences in Lurambi Sub-County?

……………………………………………………………………………………

What challenges have you encountered in partnering with the police in combating crime in your area of residence?

……………………………………………………………………………………

To your understanding, do reduction strategies employed by the Community and the Police to reduce crime in Lurambi Sub-County work?

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

Do you think youth involvement in community policing can be effective in the fight against crime in your area?

……………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………...………………

Based on the community policing organizational capacity, what would you consider as the two main challenges facing the police regarding community policing in your community?

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…

Suggest the three most important strategies, which you consider community policing officers can employ to improve community policing to counter crime in your community?

………………………………………………………………………………………

In your opinion, do you think the government is doing enough to support community policing in preventing crime in Lurambi Sub-County?

………………………………………………………………………………………

In your opinion, suggest some ways in which the community can play a role to ensure community policing achieves a long-term and holistic approach to combat crime in Lurambi Sub-County?

....

....

Thank you for your contribution and stay well

APPENDIX 4: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS GUIDE

I am Elvira Namenge Lwanga, a Master of Arts in Criminology student from Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. I am undertaking research on community policing and its effect on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya. I am doing data collection and collecting your general views on the topic. You have been chosen to be among the participants for the study. I will facilitate the group discussions and take notes on your responses. This information will be used for academic purposes. The notes will be kept safely and will be considered private and confidential. It will be used for this study only and the notes will be destroyed afterwards. Any report from this discussion group will not use any names or any other information that may identify any. The data collected is purely academic and will be treated with utmost confidence. Your assistance on the following questions is highly appreciated

Thank you.

INSTRUCTIONS: Please tick [√] in the BRACKETS where appropriate.

Section A: Background Information

INSTRUCTIONS: Please tick [√] in the table where appropriate

1. What is the name of the group?

Category	Tick [√]
Youth leaders	
Women leaders	
Elders	
Community opinion leaders	
Religious leaders	

Section 1: General overview I would like us to begin by focusing on the meaning and significance attached to community policing in this community.

2. Generally, how do you understand community policing?

_____

_____

3. What are the goals of community policing?

_____

_____

_____

4. What kind of skills do police and community leaders need to have to make community policing work in your area?

_____

_____

5. What are the essential elements of an effective community policing program in your area?

_____

_____

_____

6. What types of procedural and operational changes do police departments have to make to institute community policing in your area?

_____

_____

_____

7. What measures work best to promote a collaborative relationship between police departments and the communities they serve?

_____

_____

_____

8. What are some of the barriers to good police-community relations, and what steps can be taken to eliminate them?

_____

_____

_____

9. When was community policing implemented in this area?

_____

_____

10. Is the community aware of community policing?

11. . What are the Forms of community participation in community policing in your area?

_____

_____

12. Has community policing succeeded in curbing crime in this area?

_____

_____

13. How many of you willingly participated in *Nyumba Kumi* activities?

_____

_____

14. How is the relationship between community members and police officers?

_____

_____

15. What are the common crimes committed in this area?

_____

_____

16. How frequent are the incidents of crime before and after community policing?

_____

17. What is the level of security in this area?

_____

_____

18. In your understanding, why do some people choose to participate in criminal activities while others decide not to participate?

19. Are the youths involved in *Nyumba Kumi* initiative in your area and what is your opinion on youth involvement?

_____

_____

20. In your view, how does the government view Community policing?

_____

_____

21. Other than the above; what are the other aspects that can relate with the effect of community policing on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County?

_____

_____

_____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

APPENDIX 5: INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Research on Effect of community policing on crime reduction in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya

CONSENT FORM

Greetings,

My name is Elvira Namenge Lwanga, a Master of Arts in Criminology student in Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. This study topic is on community policing and its effect on crime reduction. The results of this research will help educate citizens on the nature and extent of which community policing influences crime reduction. Also, it will help recommend strategies be taken by the government to ensure better community policing. Your participation will be helpful in providing useful results.

Participation is voluntary and one is free to withdraw from the research at any time. Information given by those willing to participate will be kept confidential and used only for the purpose of this research. Name codes will be given to ensure confidentiality.

Any questions and concerns are welcomed. Thank you.

Participant's Consent to Participate in this Research

Having understood there is no risk in participating in this study and the importance of the study, I consent to participate in the research study. I understand that I can discontinue my participation at any time, without any penalty to me.

_____   _____

Participant's Signature   Date

APPENDIX 6: MAP OF THE STUDY AREA
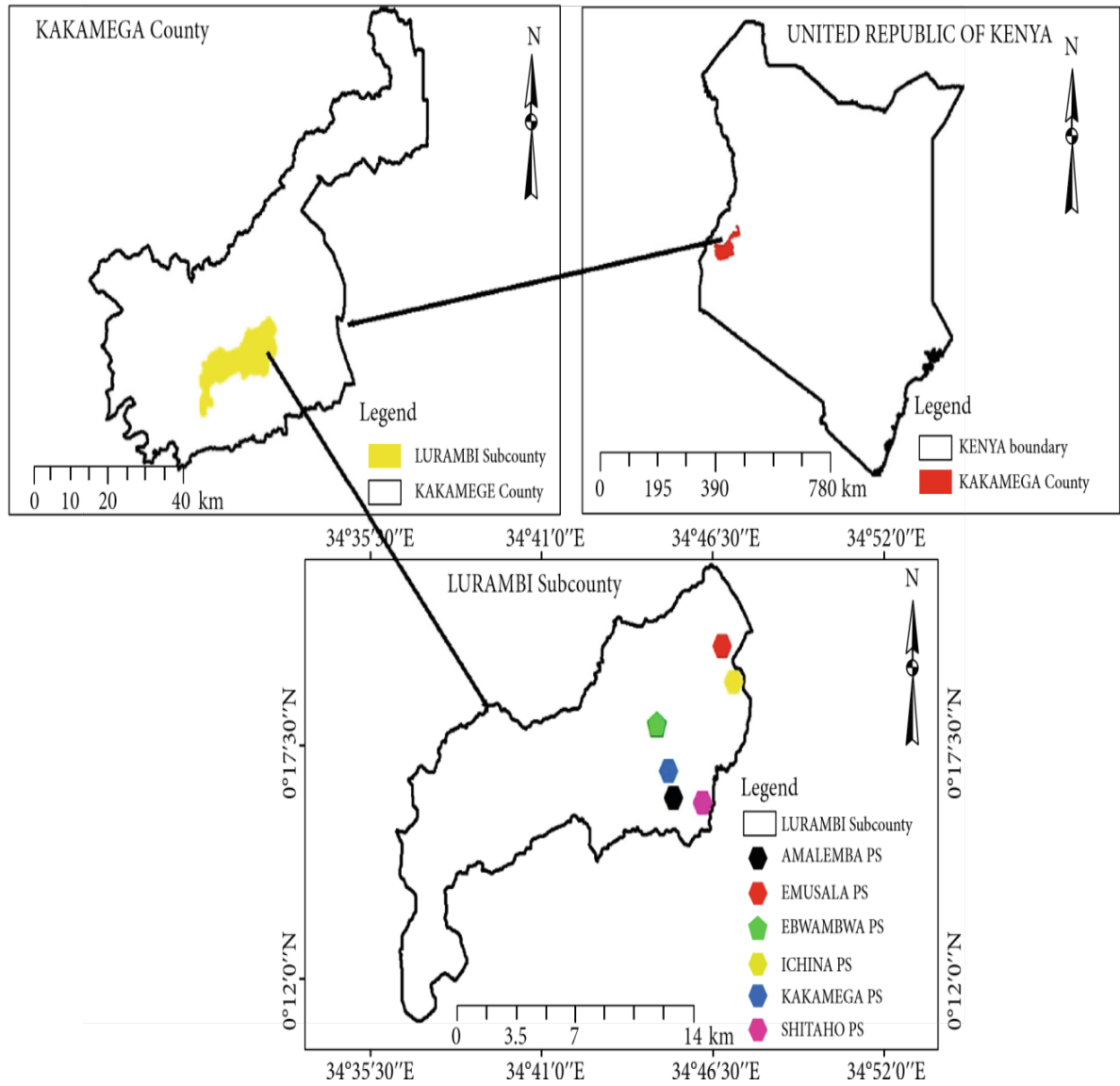
APPENDIX 7: APPROVAL LETTER FROM DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MMUST)

Tel: 056-30870
Fax: 056-30153
E-mail: directordps@mmust.ac.ke
Website: www.mmust.ac.ke

P.O Box 190
Kakamega – 50100
Kenya

_____ **Directorate of Postgraduate Studies** _____

Ref: MMU/COR: 509099

Date: 24th July, 2019

Elvira Namenge Lwanga,
CCJ/LG/03/14
P.O. Box 190-50100
KAKAMEGA

Dear Ms. Lwanga,

RE: APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL

I am pleased to inform you that the Directorate of Postgraduate Studies Board has considered and approved your Masters proposal entitled: *'Community Policing and its Effect on Crime Prevention in Lurambi Sub-County, Kenya'* and appointed the following as supervisors:

1. Dr. Moses Poipoi   - SEDU, MMUST
2. Ms. Patricia Kariaga   - SASS, MMUST

You are required to submit through your supervisor(s) progress reports every three months to the Director of Postgraduate Studies. Such reports should be copied to the following: Chairman, School of Arts and Social Sciences Graduate Studies Committee and Chairman, Department of Criminology and Social Work and Graduate Studies Committee. Kindly adhere to research ethics consideration in conducting research.

It is the policy and regulations of the University that you observe a deadline of two years from the date of registration to complete your Master's thesis. Do not hesitate to consult this office in case of any problem encountered in the course of your work.

We wish you the best in your research and hope the study will make original contribution to knowledge.

Yours Sincerely,

DEAN
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIE
MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Date:.................. Sign:.................

Prof. John Obiri
DIRECTOR, DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

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APPENDIX 8: PERMIT FROM NACOSTI

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 782635

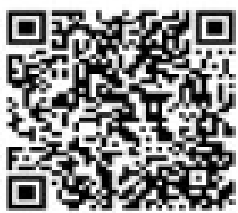Date of Issue: 18/September/2019

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Ms., Elvira Lwanga of Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology, has been licensed to conduct research in Kakamega on the topic: COMMUNITY POLICING AND ITS EFFECT ON CRIME PREVENTION IN LURAMBI SUB-COUNTY, KENYA. for the period ending : 18/September/2020.

License No: NACOSTI/P/19/1360

782635

Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code

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