

**INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON INCIDENTS OF CRIME
REDUCTION IN MANDERA COUNTY, KENYA**

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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration by Student

To the best of my knowledge, this study project has not been submitted for the award of a degree at this university or any other, and it is my original work.

Sign  _____ Date: _____ 05/08/2024 _____

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Approval

This research project has been submitted for presentation with my approval as the university supervisor.

Sign  _____ Date __ 10/08/2024 _____

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DEDICATION

I dedicate my research to my supervisor, who gave me constant support during the research process, and my family, who helped me finish my coursework



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to thank Allah for his heavenly support and direction. I also want to thank my capable supervisor, Dr. Ibrahim Nyaboga, for all of his hard work and excellent advice throughout my studies.



ABSTRACT

Because Mandera County is so close to the Al Shabaab-infested region of Somalia, it has seen a particularly high number of terrorist activities in recent years. The Mandera County Government has frequently been urged to use greater community policing as a means of combating terrorism. This study investigates the influence of community policing on crime reduction in Mandera County, Kenya, using Identity Theory as its framework. A convergent parallel mixed-method research design was employed, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection. The study involved 156 respondents, purposively selected from a population of 175,372, and data was gathered through surveys with community members engaged in policing and interviews with chiefs, police station commanders, and the head of the National Taskforce on Community Policing. To ensure instrument validity, tools were reviewed by a research supervisor and pre-tested in Wajir County, while reliability was measured using Cronbach's alpha, with a threshold of 0.7. Data analysis was conducted using SPSS and descriptive statistics such as mean percentages. The study aimed to expand the knowledge base on community policing, particularly its role in addressing crimes such as terrorism. The findings provide insights for the Mandera County government on the effectiveness of community policing initiatives in reducing crime and terrorism incidents. They also offer relevant information for researchers and development professionals interested in replicating similar studies in other regions. The findings reveal that respondents generally feel community policing campaigns are not conducted frequently enough. Respondents generally disagree on the frequency of neighborhood security meetings, with a range of opinions about the regularity of these gatherings. There is general disagreement about the regularity of government-led community-police meetings, with some variation in responses. The findings suggest that the Nyumba Kumi initiative is not always regularly practiced in neighborhoods, with mixed opinions on its frequency. Respondents perceive terrorism incidents and crime in their community as highly frequent, with a significant increase in victimization rates over time. The study concludes that there is a general recognition of the potential effectiveness of community policing in reducing terrorism, there are concerns about the infrequency of campaigns. There are concerns regarding the frequency and consistency of these meetings and information-sharing practices. While government-led community-police meetings have the potential to strengthen relationships and reduce terrorism. The Nyumba Kumi initiative appears to have a positive impact on enhancing community security and reducing terrorism, especially due to the involvement of local leaders and community engagement. The study recommends the need to regularly schedule awareness campaigns to ensure broader community engagement and increased impact. There is need to regularly schedule awareness campaigns to ensure broader community engagement and increased impact. The government should schedule and promote regular community-police meetings to foster continuous dialogue and collaboration. The Nyumba Kumi initiative is seen as a valuable tool in enhancing community security and reducing terrorism, especially due to its involvement of local leadership.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CP	Community Policing
IEP	Institute for Economics & Peace
KPS	Kenya Police Service
NCOPBAR	National Crime Observatory Project Bi-Annual Report
NKI	<i>NyumbaKumi</i> Initiative
NSM	Neighborhood Security Meetings
NTCP	National Taskforce on Community Policing
OCS	Officers Commanding Stations
PC	Penal Code
QUAL	Qualitative
QUAN	Quantitative
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SRIC	Security Research and Information Center
SSR	Security Sector Reform
USA	United States of America

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Community policing has been a pivotal strategy in law enforcement within the United States, aiming to foster collaboration between police departments and the communities they serve. This approach emphasizes building trust, engaging with community members, and proactively addressing the root causes of crime . A meta-analysis found that while community policing did not significantly impact disorders, drug sales, or property crime, it did have a positive effect on reducing overall crime rates . Additionally, neighborhood watch programs, a common component of community policing, have been associated with a significant decrease in crime rates, ranging from a 16% to 26% reduction (Haberman, Groff, Ratcliffe and Sorg, 2022).

The British Parliament recognized the need to establish a framework where the police were expected to work in unison with the local population, possess extensive familiarity with their neighborhoods, and help local residents address the social disorders and crime that were slowly robbing the people of London of a more secure environment in which to live. This led to the inception of community policing in London due to elements like extremist political groups, drugs and substance abuse, and destitution (Wolfe and Nix, 2022). The London Police Administration turned out to be unequivocally dedicated to local area organizations in their different structures. Strengthening relationships with the general public was the best method for them to assist the people of London. Following agreement on the framework, the term "community policing" was adopted. Sir Robert Peel stated that "the police should always maintain a relationship with the public that reflects the historic tradition that the police are the public and the public are the police." The police are simply the members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties that every citizen is responsible for in the interest of community welfare and survival (Wolfe and Nix, 2022).

Londoners' daily responsibilities to protect and support the more than 900,000 people who lived, worked, or visited the City of London have consistently focused on the community policing. Police officers in the city have been addressing three distinct categories: residential, business, and street intervention. This structured approach has enabled them to concentrate their efforts in the city's commercial and residential areas, ensuring a consistent and effective presence, and deter crime. Working with networks has been more intelligent and efficient since they positioned their groups in this way. The teams used a well-coordinated approach and exchanged knowledge and skills to support one another (Wolfe and Nix, 2022).

Africa's proportion of the global financial cost of terrorism grew from 4.2 percent in 2007 to 20.3 percent in 2016, when measured in relative terms. At minimum US\$119 billion was lost to terrorism on the African continent between 2007 and 2016. This number is actually much higher once measurements for losses to the GDP, decreased unofficial economic activity, increased security expenditures, and expenses related to refugees and internally displaced people are all included (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2004). It is a direct result of the above reasons that security intercession procedures, for example, local area policing was started to attempt to decrease these impacts (McGoey, 2013).

Naude (2004) notes that community policing has proven successful in African contexts where interactions have been more informal. In Nigeria, individuals have strayed from formal to casual regulation in trying to check the threat of wrongdoing, for example, shaping casual ethnic local army gatherings to give assurance (Rotimi, 2001). A few networks, for example, the Igbo people group of South Eastern Nigeria have placed a lot of accentuation on their conventional traditions and values as well as other unwritten ideas of regulation to decipher what regulation is. For instance, they accepted that the way of behaving of residents should be directed by their native

individuals whom they were intimately acquainted with like the older folks (Okfar, 2006). Nigeria has also undergone changes, announced by the Assessor General of Police and officially launched by the president in April 2004. These changes were designed to establish a partnership between the local government and the police to ensure a safe and secure environment for all. Since the police were not typically perceived as outsiders but rather as collaborators in Nigerian development, the technique has been recognized as effective in reducing crime rates (Ikuteyijo, 2009).

Community policing was introduced in Kenya in 2003 and officially announced by the government in April 2005, primarily with the intention of transferring responsibility for critical thinking processes to the general population. This was intended to be accomplished through collaborative efforts between the local police force and the community. The main objectives were to promote long-term improvements and enhance community well-being; fabricate the limit of the neighborhood organizations and individuals in the co-appointment and execution of local area policing; reinforce the coactivity and the association between the police and the general population; fortify communication between and among the public authority, establishments and common social orders experiencing an interest as one, security and vote based policing; further foster confidence amongst law enforcement and the local area and foster linkages among advancement and the security.

Local area policing was likewise to involve community policing police gatherings, neighborhood security gatherings, *nyumbakumi* drive and community policing awareness crusades as indicated by the Kenya Republic (2004). However people group police has been extremely challenging to execute since its commencement in the 2003 and with the crimes, for example, terrorism, burglary, thievery, housebreaking, furnished burglary, murders and between ethnic conflicts hit at an unequaled high, the public authority of Kenya has witnessed seen to constantly underline on the requirement for residents to help out the public authority in carrying out communities based strategy drives, for example, the

"*nyumbakumi*" or "ten families" which entails for isolating areas cross country into a group of ten houses in towns and villages to help the police protect the area and prevent crimes like terrorism (Kyalo, 2014).

Because Mandera County borders Somalia, a country heavily infiltrated by Al Shabaab, there has been a high incidence of terrorism there. Terrorism (67.32%) was the most common sort of crime in the four sampled counties, according to study done by the Security study and Information Centre (SRIC, 2017) on crimes in Northern and South East Kenya, specifically Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, and Lamu. The National Crime Observatory Project Bi-Annual Report (NCOPBAR) (2018) states that there were 63 and 141 occurrences in total in Mandera related to terrorism and failed terrorist attempts. Thus, a review of newspaper articles revealed that the majority of the county's terrorist incidents happened in its largest cities (NCOPBAR, 2018).

Because of successive happenings or likelihood happenings of terrorism in the County of Mandera, the administrators and chiefs within the areas have in many circumstances been encourages and instructed through the national taskforce on community policing (NTCP) to make sure that the area inhabitants are able to embrace community policing. It is hoped and expected that through this, terrorism that has resulted to incessant losses to the lives and the property would be ameliorated in order to ensure that the areas occupied by the local populace are safe and secure to abide by.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Mandera County, located in northeastern Kenya, has faced persistent security challenges, including cross-border terrorism, clan conflicts, and high incidents of violent crime. In response, community policing has been promoted as a key strategy to enhance public safety by fostering collaboration

between law enforcement agencies and local communities. However, despite the implementation of community policing initiatives, crime rates in Mandera County remain a significant concern.

Empirical studies suggest that community policing can improve public trust in law enforcement and reduce crime rates (Lum, Koper and Wu, 2022). However, the effectiveness of community policing in Mandera County remains unclear due to factors such as inadequate community engagement, logistical constraints, and strained police-community relations. A study by Musyimi (2016) examined various factors affecting the success of community policing initiatives across Kenya. The research highlighted that effective collaboration between police and community members leads to synergy, which is instrumental in creating safer communities through the reduction of crime and social disorder. Akpa (2024) conducted a comparative analysis of community policing in South Africa and Kenya, focusing on its role in crime reduction. The study found that community policing, characterized by law enforcement-community partnerships and problem-solving strategies, has the potential to improve community well-being and reduce crime rates.

Despite existing studies highlighting the benefits of community policing in crime reduction, its effectiveness in Mandera County remains unclear due to unique security challenges. While Lum, Koper, and Wu (2022) emphasize the role of community policing in enhancing public trust, there is limited empirical evidence on how this applies in Mandera's socio-political context. Musyimi (2016) explored community policing initiatives in Kenya but did not specifically address Mandera's complex security dynamics. Similarly, Akpa (2024) provided a comparative analysis between South Africa and Kenya but lacked localized insights into Mandera County. Additionally, the extent to which community engagement influences crime reduction in Mandera remains underexplored. Logistical constraints and strained police-community relations further hinder the successful implementation of community policing in the region. Therefore, more localized research is needed

to assess the long-term effectiveness of community policing strategies in reducing crime in Mandera County.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of community policing on incidences of crime reduction in Mandera County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study.

The research study was directed by the subsequent precise goals:

- i. To determine the influence of awareness campaigns on incidences of crime reduction in Mandera County.
- ii. To establish the influence of neighborhood security meetings on incidences of crime reduction in Mandera County.
- iii. To assess the influence of community-policy joint meetings on incidences of crime reduction in Mandera County.
- iv. To find out the influence of *nyumbakumi initiative* on incidences of crime reduction in Mandera County.

1.5 Research Questions

In order to fulfill the goals of this investigation, the ensuing research inquiries

- i. How does an awareness campaign influence incidences of crime reduction in Mandera County?
- ii. What is the influence of neighborhood security meetings on incidences of crime reduction in Mandera County?
- iii. How does community-policy joint meetings influence incidences of crime reduction in Mandera County?
- iv. What is the influence of *nyumbakumi initiative* on incidences of crime reduction in Mandera County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

Local Law Enforcement Agencies (Police Force)-Local law enforcement agencies, including the police in Mandera County, stand to gain significantly from this study. The research might provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of community policing strategies and how they can be refined to reduce crime in the region. Police officers and leadership might benefit from understanding the challenges and successes of their current policing practices, allowing for better resource allocation, training programs, and the enhancement of strategies tailored to local needs. Additionally, the study's findings can help law enforcement agencies strengthen their collaboration with the community, improving public trust and cooperation in crime prevention efforts. The research could also offer evidence-based recommendations on improving communication and the handling of crime reports, leading to more efficient policing.

Local Communities-The local communities in Mandera County, especially those living in high-risk areas, are among the primary beneficiaries of the study. Community policing relies on strong collaboration between the police and the community, and understanding its impact on crime reduction might help improve community engagement and the effectiveness of these programs. The study will provide insights into how community members perceive their involvement in crime prevention and how they can contribute to a safer environment. It might also help identify any gaps in the implementation of community policing initiatives that may hinder the active participation of local residents.

Government (National and County Governments)-The national and county governments, including the Ministry of Interior and the County Government of Mandera, will benefit from this study as it provides a comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of community policing programs within their jurisdiction. The study's findings can guide the development of policies and strategies that align with national security goals while addressing local concerns. It might also help these governments allocate resources more effectively, ensuring that community policing programs are adequately funded, supported, and integrated into the broader security framework.

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Policymakers and legislators-Policymakers at both the county and national levels might benefit from the findings of this study as it provides empirical evidence on the impact of community policing on crime reduction. This evidence can guide the development of laws, policies, and regulations that promote effective community policing. Legislators can use the study to lobby for increased funding, better training for police officers, and improved community engagement strategies. Furthermore, the research could inform the creation of new legislative frameworks that encourage community policing as a key strategy for addressing crime, terrorism, and other security concerns, especially in marginalized regions like Mandera County.

Researchers and academia- Academics and researchers in the fields of criminology, sociology, law enforcement, and public policy might find this study to be a valuable resource. It might contribute to the existing body of knowledge on community policing and its role in crime reduction, providing a case study of Mandera County. The findings can be used for further academic research on the efficacy of community policing models in different regions, especially in areas that face unique challenges such as rural communities and regions affected by terrorism. Furthermore, the study may inspire comparative research on community policing efforts in other counties or countries, fostering broader discussions on global security practices and their applicability in diverse contexts.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The Mandera County in Kenya was the site of the study. Drawing from yearly crime data over several years, the topic of research was picked because it had a high incidence of terrorism in the recent past. Indicators of community policing was included in the study. These included *nyumbakumi* initiative, neighborhood security forums, community-police joint meetings, and initiatives to raise awareness of community policing. Banissa, Lafey, Mandera West, North, South, and Mandera East are the six sub-counties of Mandera County where this study was carried out. Chiefs, police officers, the head of NTCP, and citizens of Mandera County made up the responders.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

Security challenges- Mandera County faces frequent security threats due to terrorism and cross-border conflicts, which may hinder data collection efforts. The researcher will collaborate with local authorities and security agencies to ensure

Inadequate documentation on community policing in mandera- There is limited literature specifically addressing the effectiveness of community policing in Mandera County. The researcher will

incorporate qualitative approaches, such as key informant interviews and focus group discussions, to gather first-hand information from local stakeholders.

Language and cultural barriers- Some respondents, especially in rural areas, may have difficulty understanding research instruments due to language differences or cultural sensitivities. The researcher will engage local interpreters and translate questionnaires into commonly spoken languages, such as Somali and Swahili, to enhance clarity and inclusivity.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

- a) **Community policing is actively practiced in Mandera County-** The study assumes that community policing is being implemented across various regions of Mandera County, with active participation from both the police and local communities.
- b) **Respondents will provide honest and accurate information-** It is assumed that the respondents, including community members and law enforcement officers, will provide truthful and reliable responses during interviews and surveys without fear of repercussions.
- c) **Crime data is consistently recorded and accessible-** The study assumes that crime statistics, particularly those related to incidents of crime in Mandera County, are recorded systematically and can be accessed from law enforcement agencies, such as the police or local security offices.

1.10 Delimitations

Focus on law enforcement and community perspectives- The study will primarily gather data from law enforcement officers, community members, and local leaders, and will not include perspectives from other groups such as government agencies or international bodies involved in crime reduction. This limits the diversity of viewpoints but ensures a focus on the direct participants in the community policing initiatives.

Specific crime types-The study will examine incidents of crime reduction linked to community policing, focusing on certain types of crime that are prevalent in Mandera County, such as livestock theft, armed robbery, and gender-based violence. Other forms of crime that may also be impacted by policing efforts but fall outside the scope of the study may not be considered in detail.

Methodological Limitations-The study will rely on qualitative and quantitative data collection methods, including surveys and interviews, which may not capture all nuances of the relationship between community policing and crime reduction. The reliance on self-reported data may introduce bias, particularly if respondents provide socially desirable answers rather than honest assessments.



1.10 Operational Definition of Terms

Community – A community is a group of individuals who live in the same geographical area or share common interests, values, or goals.

Community policing – It will be used in this study to define a situation where social issues and the general public's fear of crime are addressed through community collaboration with the police.

Crime – Crime in this study refers to any act or omission that violates a state's penal code and is subject to legal repercussions.

Influence – Influence in this study refers to the potency and nature of the connection between two or more factors.

Neighborhood security meetings – are gatherings of local residents, law enforcement officials, and sometimes other stakeholders to discuss and address safety and security issues within a specific neighborhood.

Nyumbakumi Initiative – is used to describe residences found in a estate, residential court, manyatta, street, gated community, market, bulla or hamlet. This investigation will employ the same interpretation.

Police – community joint meetings – cite the practice of having community members attend brief police consultations at their homes or community centers. This study will follow the same interpretation.

Terrorism – Terrorism is the use of violence, intimidation, or threats by individuals or groups, typically motivated by political, ideological, or religious objectives, to instill fear or coerce societies, governments, or specific populations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter's literature review covers the development and application of community policing, its relationship with criminal activity, the implementation and challenges of community policing, its practical application, as well as global incidents, interpretations, and related penalties of criminal behavior.

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Community Policing Awareness

Community policing encourages collaboration between the police and the public to address crime and disorder by tackling root causes while also responding to incidents. Reid (2006) argues that lower crime rates are not always a primary outcome of community policing in cities like Chicago and New York. However, proponents suggest that reduced police abuse in such areas leads to higher police approval. Crime rates in the U.S. have significantly declined, partly due to increased police presence supporting proactive policing. Community policing has heightened public awareness of crime and encouraged citizens to report suspicious activities. This approach fosters trust between law enforcement and communities. As a result, many believe community policing acts as a crime deterrent.

In 2003, the Kenyan government adopted community policing as a crucial instrument for preventing crime. At that time, cooperation between the general population and law enforcement was essential to preventing crime and enhancing the rapidly declining security environment (Akpa, 2024). According to The Guidelines on Community Policing from April 2004, the key goals are to: increase trust between the community and the police, enhance the collaboration and cooperation between law enforcement and the public, and build the capacity of local institutions and individuals for better implementation and coordination of community policing.; and enhances the communication between

and among the government, civil societies and institutions having the interest in democratic policing, safety and peace promotion (Akpa, 2024).

Community policing in Kenya includes police patrols, neighborhood security events, police-community interactions, and awareness campaigns. High crime rates have denied Kenyans a safe environment, prompting the government to emphasize community policing programs like *Nyumba Kumi*. During Jamhuri Day on December 12, 2014, Kenya's Head of State highlighted that security threats come from within communities. He urged citizens to collaborate with the government to combat crime. The public is aware of criminals but fears confronting them. To address this, the government encouraged forming groups of ten households to enhance security. Citizen involvement is seen as the first step toward safety (Braun and Clarke, 2021).

The work in this area, written by many writers, have notably addressed the conception, implementation, and awareness of community policing. Additionally, they have demonstrated the success of community policing in developed nations. (Bryman, 2021). However, they haven't explicitly demonstrated to us if community policing could effectively combat crime in developing nations, Kenya included. By identifying the influences of the community policing on instances of terrorism in Mandera County, this study aimed to close the gap.

2.2.2 Impact of Community Security Meetings on Decreased Crime Rates

Residents of developed nations like the U.S. actively participate in neighborhood watch programs to discuss local crime issues, share tactics, and develop crime prevention strategies. Block or apartment watch groups facilitate these efforts (Greene et al., 2002). Initial meetings are often organized by crime prevention officers from local police or community organizations. Later sessions focus on improving surveillance methods. Residents exchange thoughts on crime trends and collaborate on

solutions. These programs enhance community awareness and engagement in crime prevention. Neighborhood watch initiatives foster cooperation between citizens and law enforcement. Ultimately, they contribute to safer communities (Lum, Koper and Wu, 2022).

Neighborhood town meetings help establish and maintain engagement between the public and police. Unlike neighborhood watch meetings held in homes, these meetings take place in public venues like community centers and schools, requiring extensive advertising to attract broad participation (Skogan, 2003). They provide a platform for sharing ideas, identifying and prioritizing community issues, and fostering collaboration. These meetings also allow police to gain public support for initiatives by having residents explain their importance. They enhance communication, trust, and cooperation between law enforcement and the community. Public participation helps shape crime prevention strategies. Ultimately, they strengthen community-police relationships.

Store ministrations in the U.S. serve as accessible hubs where police and community members interact to reduce crime in high-risk areas. These stations create a visible police presence and are staffed by officers, volunteers, and paid civilians (Diane, 2013). Another initiative, the *Weed and Seed Program*, combines law enforcement with community services to combat crime (Skogan, 2003). It follows a two-pronged approach: law enforcement targets criminals, while community organizations provide intervention, treatment, and neighborhood revitalization. The program's four pillars—law enforcement, intervention, community policing, and rehabilitation—aim to prevent and reduce crime effectively.

Numerous writers have denigrated a range of community policing projects, such as store supervisions, public awareness campaigns, programs for neighborhood watch, weed-and-seed initiatives and town meetings. This is clear from the works in this area. They haven't addressed whether, in the absence of the assessed programs, community policing policies which aren't in place in developing countries like

Kenya—would be successful in thwarting the danger of crime. Therefore, the goal of this work is to close that knowledge gap.

2.2.3 Influence of *Nyumbakumi* Initiative on incidences of crime reduction

Nyumba Kumi is a neighborhood watch program aimed at enhancing security by fostering close community ties. Inspired by Tanzania's success, it seeks to create safe and prosperous neighborhoods. The initiative divides estates and homes into groups of ten, where residents must know each other's activities, visitors, and movements. Regular meetings are held to discuss security concerns. Members collaborate with authorities to report suspicious activities. The program strengthens local law enforcement by encouraging collective responsibility. Leaders work with communities and civil society to find local security solutions (Diane, 2014). Its goal is to reduce crime and enhance safety.

This informed the Tanzanian governments about a range of security issues. For instance, the police and immigration could gather information about every citizen of the nation, including any foreigners, the hotels they were staying at, their rented homes, their property ownership, and their movements in and out of specific areas. Actually, a foreigner had to notify the police and immigration within twenty-four hours in advance in order to renting the house in Tanzania, stay in a hotel, or enter a community. They also have to keep detailed records of the individuals in question. Community policing is the only and best type of policing currently available to anyone who wants to better police administration, operations, or relationships with the community or general public; since then, it has evolved into the new norm for police officers (Eck and Rosenbaum, 2009).

Nyumbakumi was created with the intention of enabling the community and the police to collaborate in order to address problems with disturbance, crime, and safety. By focusing on police-community ties and addressing the security needs in each neighborhood, It seeks to impose a shared responsibility for safety and security. Communities and public safety agencies should start preparing their communities to counter possible terrorists or bioterrorists by raising NK awareness as a CP project., as a number of community policing models have yielded insights that can be effectively applied to other models (Government of Kenya, 2014).

The pieces in this section demonstrate how many programs that *nyumbakumi* is supposed to comprise have been disparagingly mentioned by various authors. Examples include electing cluster leaders, holding meetings among the clusters, cooperating and coordinating with the police, and more. What they haven't said is whether, without those programs, Since those programs may fail always be well-liked, the *Nyumbakumi* Initiative would be successful in lowering the threat of crime at the community level. Therefore, bridging that knowledge gap is the aim of our endeavor.

2.2.4 Influence of awareness campaigns on incidences of crime reduction

In tandem with the nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative, an awareness campaign was started. Since the campaign's inception in 2010, the DHS has collaborated with groups to increase awareness in localities all over the nation. The initiative collaborates with a wide range of institutions, including state and local governments, federal agencies, major sports leagues, entertainment venues, transit hubs, private companies, houses of religion, nonprofits, and many more. The campaign's success has been largely dependent on these collaborations. Find out how your company may take part in the campaign. The campaign has specifically collaborated extensively with the states and territories of the United States to identify the proper procedure for reporting suspicious behavior in each location. Additionally, bundles of campaign materials have been developed that organizations operating inside their respective states or jurisdictions can utilize.

DHS declared September 25, 2018, to be National "If You See Something, Say Something®" Awareness Day. This day is often referred to as #SeeSayDay. This day serves as a nationwide reminder to the public to be on the lookout for suspicious conduct and to know how to report it to law enforcement, as coordinated by DHS and its campaign partners. The campaign's materials have undergone redesigns over time and will do so in the future. But since the start of the DHS campaign, the basic theme has stayed the same: "If You See Something, Say Something®."

An awareness campaign is any organized, focused, time-bound endeavor whose main objective is to increase public awareness and publicity for your cause. For nonprofits, this entails organizing a public relations campaign to inform people about your purpose, its importance, the hard work your organization is putting into addressing a particular issue, and your need for their assistance. Increasing your organization's visibility is the main goal of an awareness campaign. You may expand the audiences and building a more solid foundation of supporting to further the mission by raising awareness of the cause that your nonprofit is working to promote (Wolfe and Nix, 2022).

To leverage existing public attention around a certain issue, you can host your awareness campaign to coincide with a national awareness day, week, or month. For example, if the work of your nonprofit is related to Black History Month in February or Mental Health Month in May, those would be great times to start awareness campaigns. Growing your audience a year or more ahead of a significant project expansion or the capital campaigns might help you establish a better foundation for future growth if you're effectively planning ahead.

2.1.5 Impact of combined community-policy meetings on instances of reduced crime

The foundation of community policing is the idea that reducing crime requires cooperation between law enforcement and the communities they serve. Reports that are now available show that in order

for law enforcement to prevent and/or lessen crime, local communities must support them. Community policing is one strategy that works in combination with the growing strategy of encouraging citizen-centered approaches to governance through public participation. This way of thinking contrasts with that of some law enforcement organizations, which take a state-centered approach to security management that ignores human security in favor of a very limited focus on state security and ignores the role that citizens play as collaborators in maintaining security.

In the past, states and non-states entities have collaborated to support CP efforts. Because most communities uphold the idea of being one another's keeper through ingrained customs, community policing is therefore not a novel approach to security. Because of a common cultural identity, most rural communities put the idea of community policing into reality even though it is not documented. Several successful community policing initiatives have been implemented in metropolitan settings. For instance, community policing programs in Nairobi's Ruai and Kasarani sub-counties have been largely successful. The community has praised the program for lowering crime and offering a previously unavailable forum for discussing local security concerns (Wolfe and Nix, 2022).

The post-election violence in Kenya in 2007–2008 heightened calls for the NPS to consciously implement reforms aimed at strengthening their connection with the communities they serve. Community policing should be adopted by law enforcement agencies as one of their crime prevention techniques, according to a recommendation made by the National Task Force on Violence Investigations. The August 2010 constitution gives citizens even more authority to participate in security management. By creating Communities Policing Committees as one method of operationalize communities policing, the NPS Act of 2011 makes community policing possible.

The National Police Service (NPS) adopted community policing after the 2007–2008 post-election unrest. Unlike traditional crime prevention, it is proactive and participatory. The National Police Service Act recognizes community policing as a key strategy for improving public service delivery. Current crime prevention focuses on enforcement, arrests, and prosecutions rather than prevention. Police reports rarely address community contributions to crime prevention. Strengthening cooperation between law enforcement and the public can enhance security. Community involvement plays a crucial role in addressing security concerns. A structured approach can improve crime prevention efforts.

Community policing has not been adopted by all communities, and some misinterpret it as forming local militias or vigilantes for security. While law enforcement relies on communities to report crimes, some groups misuse this by conducting illegal patrols, arrests, and mob justice, especially in informal settlements. Others see it as a way to collaborate with police in crime prevention. Misconceptions also exist within law enforcement, with some viewing it as citizen surveillance rather than partnership. Some community members mistakenly equate it to spying on neighbors. In reality, it involves exchanging information to enhance overall security and well-being.

Insufficient institutional capability for community policing: The architecture of the present police agencies has not yet begun to endorse the idea of community policing. Since most budgetary allocations in policing agencies appear to be focused on typical, regular enforcement activities, it is unclear whether the annual budgetary allotment made by law enforcement agencies includes a line item for funding community policing initiatives. Donors provided funding for the few communities policing programs that have been put into action in a few areas of Nairobi. For example, the Nairobi Central Business District Association's (NCBDA) security proposal of placing police booths at key locations failed when the association withdrew owing to internal strife.

When providing public services, police agencies are not incentivized to give community policing priority, even if Standing Service Orders and police training curricula both acknowledge it as a crime prevention strategy. Additionally, there are no evaluations conducted on top commanders to determine whether they support communities policing as a means of preventing crime in their respective regions of control. Because of this, law enforcement agencies find it challenging to support community policing as a crime prevention strategy; instead, they view it as an outside force rather than something that comes from within. To make their jobs easier and foster the much-needed confidence between the public and law enforcement, the National Police Service should provide incentives for its officers to adopt community policing.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Identity theory will serve as the framework for this study.

2.3.1 Identity Theory

Certain theories suggest that young individuals with low self-esteem and strong, even urgent, needs to establish their identities are more likely to become terrorists (Olsson 1988). Taylor and Quayle (1994), based on informal and largely undocumented interviews with Irish and European terrorists, observed that many resorted to political violence in search of a sense of purpose and self-worth, or "a place in the sun." Böllinger's (1981) psychoanalytic interpretation of interviews with eight members of German terrorist organizations was grounded in Erik Erikson's (1959) theory that adolescents go through a phase of identity development where ideologies help them define who they are. Böllinger claimed that the controlling parents of these individuals were the reason for their lack of autonomy and that these parents also created identity problems that made violence inevitable. In the worst-case

scenario, individuals struggling with identity issues may experience feelings of isolation and may resort to terrorism as a way to cope with the distress of anomie (Ferracuti 1982).

This point of view is consistent with the theory put forth by Freud (1953–1974), according to which the want for destruction and the right to self-determination might be related. This point of view also reminds me of Frantz Fanon's (1965) ideas about using violence to resist colonial oppression, which held that doing so liberates the self-identity in addition to the body. Begin (1977) supported this perspective by referencing the neo-Cartesian aphorism "We fight; therefore, we are." He provided evidence, including cases like Charles Bishop, a 15-year-old who, in early 2002, committed suicide by crashing a small plane into a bank and left a note expressing allegiance to al Qaeda young people seeking identity through political violence may also be eager to join groups because doing so allows for the instantaneous grafting of identity (Rosenberg, Waddell, and Smalley 2002).

Another explanation suggests that individuals seeking identity are driven by a need to submit to the authoritative control of a charismatic leader as a form of anaclitic devotion, which involves choosing a figure who resembles a parent. To date, there has been no published controlled empirical study examining whether this theory applies to young terrorists. This theory was selected because it offers a broad explanation of the crime of terrorism, including the age group that commits terrorism most frequently and the reasons behind it. Therefore, it is easy to comprehend all of these steps if the problem is to be lessened, if not completely resolved.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

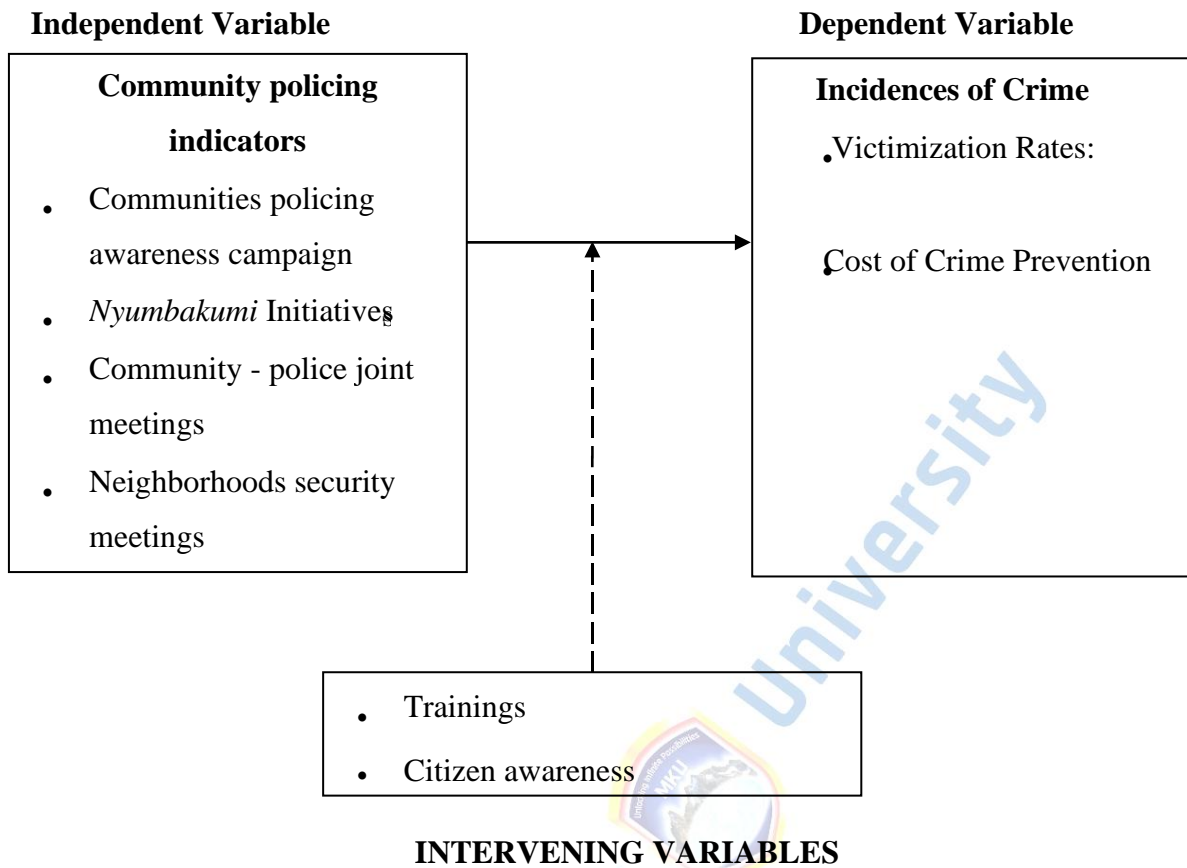


Figure 1: An explanation of how community policing's factors relate to one another

Figure 1 shows that community policing is the independent variable under evaluation in the conceptual model above to determine its impact on the dependent variable, in this instance terrorist incidents. There are certain markers that are used to gauge the effectiveness of community policing. Campaigns to raise community policing knowledge, the *nyumbakumi* Initiative, joint meetings of the police and the community, and neighborhood security forums are examples of such indications in this situation. For community policing to have an impact, a number of things would need to alter in order for the study's variables to be present such as a decrease in the occurrence of terrorist actions. These factors are referred to as intervening variables, and in this instance, they include citizen awareness and training. The intervening variable of training will be controlled by guaranteeing that study

participants have received training in community policing, and the intervening variable of citizen awareness will be controlled by guaranteeing that study participants are limited to those who are familiar with community policing.

2.5 Research Gaps

The existing literature on community policing has extensively covered its conception, implementation, and effectiveness, particularly in developed nations such as the United States. Studies by Diamond and Weiss (2009) and Reid (2006) highlight the benefits of community policing, including increased trust between law enforcement and the public, proactive crime prevention, and higher police approval ratings. However, there remains a significant research gap regarding the effectiveness of community policing in combating crime in developing nations, particularly in Kenya. While the Kenyan government has embraced community policing strategies like Nyumba Kumi to address security challenges, there is limited empirical evidence on their impact in regions experiencing persistent insecurity and terrorism threats. This study addressed the gap by examining the influence of community policing on instances of terrorism in Mandera County, Kenya, where crime and insecurity remain prevalent. By focusing on this specific context, the study provided insights into whether community policing strategies can be effectively adapted to mitigate security threats in Kenya and other developing nations.

Existing research on community security meetings and related programs, such as neighborhood watch initiatives, town hall meetings, and store ministrations, has primarily focused on their implementation and effectiveness in developed countries like the United States. Studies by Greene et al. (2002) and Skogan (2003) highlight the role of these initiatives in fostering collaboration between law enforcement and the public, enhancing crime surveillance, and providing platforms for discussing and addressing security concerns. However, a significant research gap exists regarding the applicability and effectiveness of such strategies in developing

nations like Kenya, where crime prevention structures may not be as well-established. While community security meetings have been widely studied in Western contexts, little empirical evidence exists on how similar initiatives function in areas with unique security challenges, such as Mandera County, Kenya. This study addressed the gap by examining the role of community security meetings in reducing crime rates in Mandera County. By assessing how local community forums contribute to crime prevention, the study provided insights into whether such meetings can serve as viable crime reduction strategies in Kenya and similar developing regions.

While existing literature discusses the implementation of the Nyumbakumi Initiative and its role in enhancing neighborhood security through community collaboration, there is a notable research gap in assessing its direct impact on crime reduction, particularly in Kenya. Studies by Diane (2014) and Eck and Rosenbaum (2009) highlight the initiative's origins and its effectiveness in Tanzania, emphasizing the role of structured neighborhood surveillance and police-community cooperation. However, these studies do not provide empirical evidence on whether the initiative, in the absence of its prescribed programs—such as electing cluster leaders, holding regular meetings, and active police coordination—can still effectively reduce crime. Furthermore, there is limited research on the practical challenges faced by communities in implementing Nyumbakumi and whether its success in Tanzania can be replicated in Kenya, given the differing socio-political dynamics. This study addressed the gap by examining the influence of the Nyumbakumi Initiative on crime reduction in Mandera County, Kenya, evaluating its effectiveness in enhancing security, the extent of community participation, and the factors that affect its success or limitations in a local Kenyan context.

While existing studies highlight the importance of community-police collaboration in crime prevention, there is a notable gap in understanding the direct impact of combined community-police

meetings on reducing crime rates. Many studies, such as those on community policing in Nairobi's Ruai and Kasarani sub-counties, acknowledge the success of the approach but fail to isolate the effectiveness of structured community-police meetings as a specific intervention. Additionally, while Kenya's post-2007 reforms emphasized community policing through the National Police Service Act of 2011, there is limited research on how these meetings influence public trust, reporting of crime, and overall security outcomes. The current study addressed this gap by evaluating the role of community-police meetings in enhancing crime prevention efforts, assessing their effectiveness in fostering cooperation, and identifying challenges that hinder their success. By examining these aspects, the study provided empirical evidence on how structured engagement between law enforcement and communities contributes to crime reduction.



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive description of the research design, study area, study population, sampling strategy, sample size, data collection tools, data collection process, data analysis, and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Methodology

A mixed research methodology for a study on the *"Influence of Community Policing on Incidents of Crime Reduction in Mandera County, Kenya"* would involve combining quantitative and qualitative research approaches to gain a comprehensive understanding of the topic. Quantitative and qualitative data are collected and analyzed separately but concurrently. The results are then compared and integrated to draw comprehensive conclusions. This mixed-methods approach ensures a holistic understanding of how community policing influences crime reduction in Mandera County.

3.3 Research Design

The study adopts a convergent parallel mixed-method research design, a commonly used approach that enables the simultaneous collection of both qualitative and quantitative data. This design allows the researcher to gather both types of data concurrently, analyze them independently, and then compare the findings to determine whether they support or contradict each other (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). As noted by Plano Clark and Creswell (2015), this method is beneficial because it offers a fuller picture of the research problem by integrating quantitative precision with qualitative depth.

To collect quantitative data, the study utilizes survey questionnaires. Surveys are advantageous as they allow for the collection of large amounts of data from a broad population in a relatively short period (Fink, 2022). According to Creswell (2014), surveys are an efficient method for collecting

numerical data that can be statistically analyzed to identify trends and patterns, making it easier to assess relationships and differences between variables. For the qualitative aspect, the study will use interview schedules and focus group discussion (FGD) guides. Interviews allow for in-depth exploration of participants' views and experiences, offering insights that are not always possible through quantitative methods alone (Bryman, 2021). Similarly, focus groups foster dynamic discussions that can reveal shared perceptions and ideas, which is particularly useful in understanding complex social issues such as community policing (Morgan, 2018).

The process will involve statistical analysis of the quantitative data using appropriate software, enabling the researcher to test hypotheses and interpret numerical trends (Field, 2018). The qualitative data will be analyzed using thematic analysis, a method that involves identifying patterns or themes within the data, which is particularly useful for exploring attitudes and perceptions (Braun & Clarke, 2021). This combination of statistical and thematic analysis ensures a comprehensive approach to understanding the influence of community policing on crime reduction.

3.4 Study Area

Mandera County is a county in Kenya. Mandera is its major town and capital. To the east, Wajir borders the county; to the south, it borders Ethiopia; and to the north, it is adjacent to Ethiopia's borders. According to the 2019 census, the county has a population of 1,200,890 and covers an area of 25,939.8 km². The main revenue source is pastoralism, while additional activities include border trade with Ethiopia, artisanal mining, and agriculture along the Dawa River. Banissa, Lafey, Mandera West, Mandera North, Mandera South, and Mandera East are some of its six sub-counties. Mandera County will be the site of this investigation. The area of study has been selected since it is one of the nations where terrorist acts are frequently conducted at high rates. According to the 2018 National Crime Observatory Project Bi-Annual Report.

3.5 Population of the Study

The citizens of Mandera County who are older than 18 made up the study population. Mandera County has a population of 175372. (IEBC, 2019). The research population also comprised chiefs and heads of police agencies, as well as the leader of the National Taskforce on Community Policing (NTCP).

3.6 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

In this study, purposeful sampling (also known as purposive sampling) was employed, a non-probability sampling technique that focuses on selecting participants who are knowledgeable and experienced in the subject matter (Palinkas et al., 2015). Purposeful sampling is particularly appropriate for studies where the researcher aims to gather in-depth information from individuals who possess specific expertise or experience, making them well-suited to address the research questions (Etikan, Musa, & Alkassim, 2016). In the context of this study, purposive sampling was justified because the research aimed to examine the effectiveness of community-police collaboration, requiring participants who are directly involved in or have knowledge of community policing practices.

The chiefs from Mandera County's six sub-counties played a vital role in identifying knowledgeable residents, ensuring that only individuals with direct experience or awareness of community policing were selected as participants. This method was crucial for maintaining the relevance and credibility of the data collected (Coyne, 2017). Additionally, combining proportionate sampling with purposive sampling allowed for representativeness across the sub-counties. By ensuring that each sub-county was adequately represented, the study maintained both the depth of information from knowledgeable individuals and the breadth necessary to capture diverse perspectives on community policing across Mandera County (Palinkas et al., 2015). This combination of purposive and proportionate sampling strengthens the reliability and validity of the study's findings.

A sample size of 175372 was selected from the study population using Nassiuma's formulas (Nassiuma, 2000), which enable the computation of a sample from a parent population of more than 10,000: $n = \frac{NC^2}{C^2 + (N - 1) e^2}$

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

According to Nassiuma (2000), $C=25\%$, $e = 0.02$ and $N = 175372$ are acceptable.

$$n = \frac{175372 \times 0.25^2}{0.25^2 + (175372 - 1) 0.02^2}$$

$$n = \frac{10960.75}{70.21}$$

$$n = 156.11$$

$$n = 156.11$$

$$n = 156 \text{ respondents}$$

Thus, 156 respondents make up the sample size.

To collect the 156 samples required for the study, purposeful sampling was employed (only those locals who have knowledge of what community policing involves). This was accomplished by locating different chiefs in the Mandera Sub-counties, who then helped the

researcher locate locals who are knowledgeable in community policing and was thus supply the researcher with the necessary or pertinent information.

To guarantee representativeness of all residents in the six sub-counties, proportionate sampling was used. The formulas provided by Thompson was used to determine how many responders each chief in each sub-county is expected to provide to the researcher (2002). Tables 1 provide a diagrammatic illustration of this. The number of respondents that each chief in each of Mandera County's six sub-counties needed to produce, or each sub-sample size (n_h), is calculated from the total sample size (n) in the following way:

$$n_h = n \frac{N_h}{N}$$

H is one of the two strata when n is the total sample size, n_h is the subsample for each stratum, N_h is the population within the stratum, and N is the target population. For example, the Mandera West formula for n_h is computed as follows: $26816 \times \frac{156}{175372} = 24$ responders.

The following are the sub-samples, or the required number of respondents for each chief to provide to the researcher:

Table 1: *The Mandera sub-counties' population and sub-samples*

Mandera	Mandera	Banisa	Mandera	Mandera	Mandera	Lafey	Total
Sub-	West		North	South	East		
Counties							
Wards							
Population	26816	18476	51231	25833	38695	14321	175372

<i>(N_h)</i>							
Sample (<i>n_h</i>)	24	16	46	23	34	13	156

Source: Researcher (2024)

Officers commanding police stations (OCSs) in each of the six sub-counties, one chief from each of the six sub-counties, and the head of the National Taskforce on Community Policing (of which there is one) was all be specifically chosen for the interviews. As a result, there was a total of 13 interviewees. It should be noted that the 13 interviewees were count toward the 156-person sample size that was determined. The study had a total sample size of 169 [156 quantitative and 13 qualitative].

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

Standard questionnaires and semi-structured interview schedules were used in the project to gather data. The questionnaires were distributed by the researcher. To ascertain the impact of local policing on acts of terrorism in Mandera County, the questionnaire was formatted (standardly). The sample survey is included in Appendix I as is.

In this study, information was gathered using semi-structured interviews. Specifically, an interview schedule was employed to collecting the qualitative data from the chief, the head of the police station, and the head of the National Taskforce on Community Policing in Mandera County. The interviewer scheduled appointment with the respondents and visit them at their various offices to conduct the research. A sample interview schedule is included as Appendix II.

3.7.1 Validity

The research instruments were sent for professional evaluation to the Department of Security and Correction Science specialists and supervisors of research proposals in order to guarantee

internal, construct, and content validity. Any necessary adjustments was then made. By comparing the instrument items to the study objectives, this was accomplished. External validity was enhanced by using real-world settings and making sure the sample was representative of the study population. By purposefully choosing various participants for the study, data source triangulation was also ensured. Triangulation improved the research and account for the drawbacks of using a single data collection method (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2007).

3.7.2 Reliability

Internal consistency was assessed during the questionnaire's pilot test to determine its reliability. The Cronbach alpha coefficient was used by the researcher to evaluate the questionnaire's items' internal consistency. A statistical coefficient (a value between 0 and 1) called Cronbach's alpha is using the instrument reliability. In Wajir County, the questionnaires underwent a pilot study. The county shares similarities with Mandera because it is close to the study county. Residents of the Mandera sub-counties received sixteen questionnaires. The data set was divided in half after the results are obtained, and a participant score was computed from each half of the scale.

A reliability indicator, the Cronbach alpha value of at least 0.7 was regarded as acceptable. If a scales is highly reliable, the respondents received the samilar score on every half, resulting in a very high correlation between the two halves (Kothari, 2008). During pilot testing in Wajir County, reliability was assessed using Cronbach's alpha, with a threshold of 0.7 considered acceptable. If reliability scores were found to be low, adjustments were made by: Revising ambiguous questions, eliminating weak items, Adding or refining questions, Improving Response Options and Re-administering the pilot test.

3.8 Data Collection Procedure

Mount Kenya University, which assisted us in obtaining initial approval for the research project from the NACOSTI, would provide us with an introduction letter. The researcher went to the Mandera County Commissioner's offices and let them know that data collection is the goal. The researcher then identified the chiefs in the sub-counties of Mandera who helped the researcher locate the locals who can provide the necessary information.

The researcher then delivered questionnaires to the participants at their homes, where they were informed of the study's goal and given the opportunity to give their consent. After completing the quantitative data collection using survey questionnaires, the researcher started collecting the qualitative data using interviews. Interviews with the chief of Mandera County, interviews with the chief of the National Taskforce on Community Policing and the head of the police station was held in order to provide a more thorough explanation of the findings from the quantitative phase. With the participants' consent, audio recordings of the interviews was made. The cassettes was analyzed after they have been transcription.

3.9 Data Analysis

The study processed, code, and analyze the data in according to the study objectives . Descriptive statistics was examined using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 20). The use of frequencies and the percentages in descriptive statistics aided in highlighting the fundamental characteristics of the data. The Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) was used to analyze the objectives, and the paired sample t-test was used to confirm them. The collected data from the interview was subjected to thematic content analysis and constant comparison using Nvivo software. This is an analysis of the concepts and topics associated with the research topic and findings. The study used qualitative data to provide a full explanation of the quantitative phase outcomes.

Table 2: Summary of Data Analysis Matrix

Objectives	Independent variables	Dependent variable	Statistical procedures and tests
Campaigns to raise awareness have no statistically significant impact on the number of terrorist incidents in Mandera County.	awareness campaigns	incidences of terrorism	Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, mean scores, paired sample t-test, percentages, and frequencies
Joint community-police meetings do not statistically significantly affect the number of terrorist incidents in Mandera County.	community police joint meetings	incidences of terrorism	Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, mean scores, paired sample t-test, frequencies, and percentages
Neighborhood security meetings had no statistically meaningful impact on the number of terrorist incidents in Mandera County.	neighborhood security meetings	incidences of terrorism	The paired sample t-test, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, mean scores, percentages, and frequencies
The Nyumbakumi Initiative has no statistically meaningful impact on the frequency of terrorism in Mandera County.	<i>nyumbakumi</i> initiative	incidences of terrorism	Mean scores, paired sample t-test, percentages, frequencies, and Pearson's correlation coefficient .

Source: Researcher (2024)

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Informed consent- Participants in the study must voluntarily agree to participate in the research, having been fully informed of the study's purpose, procedures, potential risks, and benefits. They must also understand that they have the right to withdraw from the study at any time without facing

any negative consequences. Before data collection, the researcher provided participants with a clear explanation of the study in simple language. Written consent forms was obtained from all participants, ensuring they understand their role and rights in the study. In cases where written consent is not feasible, verbal consent was documented in the presence of a witness.

Confidentiality and Anonymity- It is crucial to protect the identity and privacy of participants. Any information that could reveal the identity of respondents must be kept confidential and handled with the utmost care. This ensures that participants feel safe and secure in sharing honest and accurate information. All personal and sensitive information was stored securely, with access limited to authorized personnel only. Steps to ensure confidentiality and anonymity includes; protection of participant identity, data access restrictions, secure data storage and data disposal.

Right to privacy- Participants have the right to privacy, and no personal details unrelated to the research topic should be collected. Questions asked during interviews or surveys should respect participants' personal lives and only gather information pertinent to the study's objectives. The researcher ensured that questions are directly relevant to the research questions and avoid probing into areas unrelated to the research. Steps to ensure right to privacy includes; ethical data collection, respect for personal boundaries, informed consent, and sensitive issues handling.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study based on the data collected and analyzed. It outlines the key results in relation to the study objectives, addressing the research questions systematically. The chapter integrates both quantitative and qualitative findings to provide a comprehensive understanding of the issues under investigation. The findings are presented thematically, guided by the study's objectives, with data visualizations such as tables, used to enhance clarity. Additionally, this chapter includes a detailed discussion of the results, comparing them with empirical literature to highlight consistencies, disparities, and emerging insights.

4.2 Response Rate

The response rate refers to the proportion of respondents who participated in the study relative to the total number of individuals targeted for data collection.

Table 2: Response Rate

Response	Frequency	Percentages
Returned questionnaires	127	81
Unreturned questionnaires	30	19
Total	157	100

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 3 indicates the response rate of the study participants. Out of a total of 157 questionnaires distributed, 127 were successfully returned, representing 81% of the total. The remaining 30 questionnaires were unreturned, accounting for 19% of the total. The high response rate of 81% demonstrates a strong engagement from the respondents, likely attributable to effective data collection strategies such as follow-ups and clear instructions. This rate is well above the generally

accepted threshold for social science research (usually around 70%), indicating the reliability and robustness of the data collected. The 19% non-response rate might be due to factors such as respondents being unavailable, unwillingness to participate, or challenges in accessing the targeted individuals. However, the high response rate minimizes the impact of these non-responses on the validity of the study findings.

The response rate of 81% provides sufficient data for meaningful analysis and enhances the credibility of the study. The returned questionnaires offer a strong basis for drawing insights and achieving the study's objectives. The unreturned questionnaires, while a limitation, do not significantly undermine the representativeness or reliability of the findings due to the overwhelmingly high participation rate.

4.2.1 Tests of Reliability

Reliability testing refers to the process of determining the consistency and stability of a measurement instrument, ensuring that it produces the same results under consistent conditions. Internal consistency reliability examines the consistency of results across items within a test. Cronbach's Alpha measures the average correlation among items in a test. A value of 0.7 or higher is generally considered acceptable, though this can vary depending on the field.

Table 4: Reliability Tests

Category	Cronbach Alpha	No. of Items	Remarks
Community policing awareness	0.911	6	Accepted
Neighborhood Security Meetings	0.842	6	Accepted
Community-Policy Joint Meetings	0.782	6	Accepted
Nyumba Kumi Initiative	0.854	6	Accepted

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 4 shows the reliability test, the Cronbach Alpha value of 0.911 indicates excellent internal consistency. This suggests that the items used to measure community policing awareness are highly consistent with each other, implying a reliable construct. Since the value is well above the acceptable threshold of 0.7, this category is considered reliable. A Cronbach Alpha of 0.842 falls within the acceptable range (typically between 0.7 and 0.9), indicating good internal consistency. This means that the items measuring neighborhood security meetings are reasonably reliable, providing consistent results across the six items.

With a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.782, this category also falls within the acceptable range, showing good internal consistency. The reliability of this construct is deemed satisfactory, with the items consistently measuring the intended concept of community-policy joint meetings. The Cronbach Alpha value of 0.854 suggests good to excellent internal consistency. This indicates that the six items related to the Nyumba Kumi Initiative are reliable and measure the concept consistently.

All the constructs tested—Community Policing Awareness, Neighborhood Security Meetings, Community-Policy Joint Meetings, and Nyumba Kumi Initiative—show high levels of internal consistency, with Cronbach Alpha values ranging from 0.782 to 0.911. These results indicate that the measurement instruments used for these constructs are reliable and produce consistent results across respondents. The reliability tests show that all the categories have met the accepted threshold for Cronbach Alpha, with values above 0.7, confirming that the instruments used to measure these aspects of community engagement in security and policing are reliable. Therefore, the data collected using these instruments can be considered stable and consistent for further analysis.

4.3 Demographic Data

The area provides demographic statistics, including details on gender and age bracket of the respondents

Table 5 presents data on the gender of the respondents.

Table 5: Gender of the Respondent

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	90	71
Female	37	29
Total	127	100

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 5 shows that the majority of the respondents are male, accounting for 71% of the total sample. This indicates a significant gender imbalance in the data, with more than two-thirds of the participants being men. Female respondents represent a smaller proportion at 29%, suggesting either lower participation of women in the context of the study or potentially a reflection of gender representation in the population under study.

The data reveals a predominance of male respondents (71%) compared to females (29%). This disparity may have implications for the study's findings, particularly if gender-specific perspectives or experiences are relevant to the research topic. To ensure a balanced representation of views, future studies might consider strategies to achieve a more proportional gender representation, if applicable.

Table 6: Age Bracket of Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
18 - 30 years	45	35
31- 40 years	52	41
41-45 years	17	14

45 years and above	13	10
Total	127	100

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 6 shows the 31-40 years age bracket represents the largest group of respondents at 41%, indicating that individuals in this age range are the most prevalent in the study population. The 18-30 years age bracket follows with 35%, suggesting a significant representation of younger respondents. The 41-45 years age bracket constitutes 14% of the respondents, indicating lower participation compared to the younger age groups. The 45 years and above group is the smallest, making up only 10%, suggesting limited representation of older individuals in the study.

The majority of respondents fall within the 31-40 years age bracket (41%), followed closely by the 18-30 years group (35%). These two groups together constitute 76% of the total respondents, highlighting a predominantly youthful to middle-aged population. The smaller representation of individuals aged 41 and above (24%) may reflect the demographic characteristics of the population being studied. Future studies might explore whether this age distribution impacts the findings or whether additional outreach could improve representation across all age brackets.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics

The primary characteristics of a dataset are arranged, summarized, and presented using descriptive statistics. Without drawing conclusions or forecasts, they offer a straightforward synopsis of the sample and the measurements. Measures of central tendency, measures of variability, and measures of frequency distribution are the most often used descriptive statistics.

Table 7: Community Policing Awareness

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
In my neighborhood, community policing awareness campaigns are conducted frequently or regularly.	127	1.9370	.27453

Awareness campaigns provide a platform for identifying, assessing, and prioritizing issues within communities and neighborhoods, and facilitate knowledge exchange.	127	2.1102	.31442
In my neighborhood, community organizations or local police departments that focus on crime prevention typically organize awareness programs.	127	2.8189	.38663
People in the community gather in towns and local homes to learn about community policing.	127	2.9764	.19779
Most people believe that community policing awareness campaigns effectively reduce terrorism in my neighborhood.	127	3.0472	.21300
I believe community policing awareness programs are an effective way to reduce terrorism in my neighborhood.	127	3.0472	.21300

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 7 shows the study's correlation analysis provides valuable insights into the relationships between various community policing initiatives and crime incidences, directly addressing the research objectives. Understanding the significance of these relationships helps contextualize their implications for policy and practice.

1. Relationship Between Community Policing Awareness and Incidences of Crime

The statistically significant positive correlation ($r=0.251, p=0.004$) between community policing awareness and incidences of crime suggests that as community members become more aware of policing initiatives, there is a corresponding increase in reported crime. This aligns with empirical literature suggesting that heightened awareness leads to improved crime reporting rather than an actual increase in crime (Diamond & Weiss, 2009).

In the context of Mandera County, where insecurity challenges persist, this finding suggests that community policing awareness may be encouraging residents to report crime more frequently rather than reflecting a genuine rise in crime rates. This outcome aligns with the study's objective of evaluating how community awareness influences crime incidences. The significant p-value (<0.05) confirms that the observed relationship is not due to chance.

2. Relationship Between Neighborhood Security Meetings and Incidences of Crime

The weak but statistically significant positive correlation ($r=0.211, p=0.017$) indicates that an increase in neighborhood security meetings is associated with a slight rise in crime incidences. This finding is similar to the community policing awareness relationship, where enhanced vigilance and engagement may lead to improved crime reporting rather than an actual crime increase.

This result directly addresses the study's objective of analyzing the role of neighborhood security meetings in crime reduction. While literature suggests that such meetings strengthen community collaboration and early intervention (Diane, 2013), the finding implies that in Mandera County, these meetings might primarily improve awareness rather than lead to a direct decline in crime rates. The statistically significant p-value supports the reliability of this interpretation.

3. Relationship Between Community-Policy Joint Meetings and Incidences of Crime

The weak and non-significant correlation ($r=0.123, p=0.169$) between community-policy joint meetings and incidences of crime suggests no strong relationship between these variables. The p-value greater than 0.05 indicates that any observed relationship could be due to random variation rather than a systematic effect.

This result raises concerns about the effectiveness of community-policy joint meetings in Mandera County. While literature supports these meetings as a mechanism for fostering collaboration between law enforcement and the public (Republic of Kenya, 2004), their limited statistical impact in this study suggests they may not be structured or frequent enough to yield tangible security benefits. This finding highlights a gap that policymakers may need to address to enhance the effectiveness of community-policy engagement in reducing crime.

4. Relationship Between Nyumba Kumi Initiative and Incidences of Crime

The negative correlation ($r = -0.086, p = 0.338$) suggests a very weak, non-significant relationship between the Nyumba Kumi initiative and crime incidences. Given that the p-value is greater than 0.05, this result does not provide strong evidence that the initiative has a direct impact on crime rates.

This finding contradicts literature emphasizing Nyumba Kumi as an effective grassroots security strategy (Republic of Kenya, 2004). It suggests that while the initiative may exist in Mandera County, its implementation could be inconsistent, or external factors such as local socio-political dynamics might be influencing its effectiveness. The study's objective of evaluating the role of community policing structures in crime reduction is only partially supported, as the data does not confirm a direct impact of Nyumba Kumi.

Table 8: Neighborhood Security Meetings

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
There are frequent meetings about neighborhood security in the area where I live.	127	1.8504	.53569
In my neighborhood, information is regularly and systematically shared between community policing committees and official policing organizations.	127	2.2520	.43586

In my neighborhood, all residents and government policing organizations share a mutual responsibility and capacity for addressing safety and security issues.	127	2.4331	.49746
Government policing organizations can now resolve disputes and conflicts in collaboration with the communities they serve, thanks to the development of conflict resolution mechanisms	127	2.8189	.38663
Most people believe that the community and the police work together to reduce terrorism in the area.	127	3.0000	.17817
I believe that meetings about community security are an effective way to reduce terrorism in the neighborhood where I live.	127	3.1496	.35810

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 8 shows the statistical findings provide critical insights into the implementation and effectiveness of community policing strategies in Mandera County, particularly in relation to security meetings, information sharing, mutual responsibility, and terrorism prevention. The interpretation of these findings against empirical literature helps assess their implications for policy and practice in enhancing community policing efforts.

1. Frequency of Neighborhood Security Meetings and Community Engagement

The mean score of 1.8504 (SD = 0.53569) indicates general disagreement among respondents regarding the regularity of neighborhood security meetings. This suggests that these meetings are either infrequent or inconsistently organized. Empirical studies highlight that such forums serve as essential platforms for information exchange, fostering collective problem-solving (Greene et al., 2002). In developed countries, neighborhood security meetings are a cornerstone of community policing, with structured schedules and active public participation.

However, the variability in responses ($SD = 0.53569$) suggests inconsistencies in meeting occurrences or differing levels of awareness among respondents. This finding directly relates to the research objective of evaluating the effectiveness of community policing structures in crime prevention. The low mean score implies a gap in implementation, necessitating strategies to institutionalize and reinforce regular meetings.

2. Effectiveness of Information Sharing Between the Police and the Public

The mean score of 2.2520 ($SD = 0.43586$) indicates slight disagreement regarding the regular sharing of security-related information. Skogan (2003) emphasizes that regular information flow between law enforcement and the community is fundamental to proactive crime prevention. In contrast, the study findings suggest that such exchanges in Mandera County may be sporadic or inefficient.

This result aligns with concerns raised in Kenyan policy discussions, where information sharing is often hindered by mistrust, fear of retaliation, or a lack of clear communication channels (Republic of Kenya, 2004). The standard deviation (0.43586) highlights variability in responses, indicating that while some communities may experience effective information sharing, others do not. This discrepancy underscores the need for systematic, community-wide communication strategies to enhance the effectiveness of policing efforts.

3. Public Perception of Mutual Responsibility for Security

The neutral to slight disagreement (mean = 2.4331, $SD = 0.49746$) regarding shared responsibility for security contrasts with existing literature. Diane (2013) underscores that a core principle of community policing is fostering a sense of collective accountability among residents and law enforcement. The neutral stance suggests a passive or unclear understanding of citizen roles in security matters.

This finding is particularly significant in Mandera County, where security challenges necessitate strong community collaboration. The relatively high standard deviation (0.49746) indicates that perceptions of responsibility vary among respondents. This inconsistency may result from uneven community policing initiatives or inadequate public education on the role of civilians in crime prevention. Addressing this gap requires targeted awareness campaigns and policy interventions to cultivate a stronger culture of collective security.

4. Perceived Effectiveness of Conflict Resolution Mechanisms

The neutral to slight agreement (mean = 2.8189, SD = 0.38663) regarding the role of conflict resolution mechanisms in community policing suggests that while such structures exist, they may not be fully utilized or effective. Skogan (2003) highlights that public forums and mediation mechanisms enhance trust between law enforcement and the public, promoting peaceful dispute resolution.

In Mandera County, historical inter-clan conflicts and political tensions necessitate robust conflict resolution strategies. The moderate agreement suggests that some initiatives are in place, but effectiveness may vary by location or awareness levels. Strengthening these mechanisms through structured mediation programs and culturally sensitive approaches could enhance their impact in reducing security-related tensions.

5. Police-Community Collaboration in Counterterrorism Efforts

The mean score of 3.0000 (SD = 0.17817) indicates broad agreement that police and communities work together to combat terrorism. This aligns with literature emphasizing community-driven counterterrorism strategies, such as the Weed and Seed program in the U.S. (Skogan, 2003), and Kenya's nyumbakumi initiative (Republic of Kenya, 2004). The low standard deviation (0.17817) suggests consistency in responses, reinforcing the idea that collaborative policing is recognized and valued in Mandera.

This finding directly supports the research objective of assessing community policing's role in enhancing security, specifically in mitigating terrorism threats. Given Mandera's vulnerability to cross-border security risks, the strong consensus highlights the potential effectiveness of expanding joint police-community operations to strengthen counterterrorism measures.

6. Effectiveness of Community Security Meetings in Reducing Terrorism

The strong agreement (mean = 3.1496, SD = 0.35810) on the effectiveness of community security meetings in reducing terrorism is highly significant. Empirical research by Greene et al. (2002) underscores that such meetings are critical for sharing intelligence, organizing surveillance, and reinforcing preventive measures.

This finding suggests that where these meetings are held consistently, they have a tangible impact on security. The slightly higher standard deviation (0.35810) compared to other variables indicates some variation in perceptions, possibly due to differences in implementation quality across different communities. To maximize their effectiveness, policymakers should consider standardizing meeting formats and ensuring broader participation to create more uniform benefits across Mandera County.

Table 9: Community-Policy Joint Meetings

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
In the community where I live, the government regularly holds meetings between residents and the police.	127	1.9291	.55178
In my community, a large number of people typically attend these meetings.	127	2.3150	.46634
In my neighborhood, people are willing to talk to the police during these meetings.	127	2.6142	.48872
These gatherings provide the police with an opportunity to build trust with the community.	127	2.9213	.27040
Most people believe that meetings between local citizens and the police are an effective way to reduce terrorism in my neighborhood.	127	3.0315	.17535

I believe that meetings between the police and local citizens are a great way to combat terrorism in my community.	127	3.2520	.43586
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Source: Researcher (2024)

The findings from Table 9 provide insightful statistical data regarding community-police joint meetings, their frequency, public participation, trust-building, and perceptions of effectiveness in addressing issues like terrorism. By analyzing these findings in relation to the research objectives, we can better understand the dynamics of community policing and its impact on security outcomes in Mandera County, as well as identify areas for improvement.

1. Frequency of Government-Led Community-Police Meetings

The mean score of 1.9291 (SD = 0.55178) suggests general disagreement with the statement that government-led community-police meetings occur regularly in the community. This result indicates that respondents perceive such meetings as infrequent or inconsistent. According to empirical literature, community policing initiatives often struggle with limited resources and organizational focus, leading to underfunding or inconsistent implementation (Skogan, 2003).

This finding is significant because it highlights a gap in the research objective related to evaluating the effectiveness of community-police partnerships. The low frequency of such meetings suggests that there may be insufficient institutional support or organizational commitment to the principles of community policing. Policy makers and local government authorities may need to allocate more resources and prioritize regular community-police engagements to improve their outreach and impact on security outcomes.

2. Public Attendance at Community-Police Meetings

The mean score of 2.3150 (SD = 0.46634) indicates slight disagreement about the significant attendance at community-police meetings. This suggests that while some individuals attend these

meetings, participation is not widespread or consistent. This finding resonates with empirical literature, which points out that community policing programs often face challenges in attracting consistent public participation (Diane, 2013).

The moderate standard deviation (0.46634) suggests some variability in responses, possibly reflecting different levels of community engagement across neighborhoods. This is significant in relation to the research objective of assessing community involvement in policing efforts. For effective community policing initiatives, active and widespread participation is crucial, as it facilitates information exchange and cooperative problem-solving (Skogan, 2003). This finding underscores the need for better public sensitization campaigns and the development of incentives for active participation to overcome barriers such as apathy, mistrust, or a lack of awareness.

3. Community Willingness to Engage with the Police

The mean score of 2.6142 (SD = 0.48872) indicates neutrality to slight agreement regarding the willingness of community members to engage with the police during meetings. This reflects a cautious approach to collaboration, suggesting that while some residents are open to cooperation, others may be hesitant. Greene et al. (2002) note that mistrust and misunderstandings about the role of community policing can hinder full public engagement, which is consistent with the findings here.

The moderate variability in responses (0.48872) suggests that some individuals may see community policing as a tool for surveillance, leading to a reluctance to engage proactively. This cautionary stance aligns with the broader literature on community-policing challenges in contexts where historical mistrust of law enforcement exists. The findings emphasize the importance of education and trust-building efforts to ensure that communities understand the collaborative nature of policing and see it as a mutual benefit rather than a form of surveillance.

4. Trust-Building Through Community-Police Meetings

The mean score of 2.9213 (SD = 0.27040) indicates agreement that community-police meetings provide an opportunity to build trust between law enforcement and the community. This aligns with empirical literature, which emphasizes that effective community policing is built on mutual trust and cooperation (Skogan, 2003). The low standard deviation (0.27040) indicates that most respondents agree on the role of these meetings in fostering trust, suggesting that when these meetings occur, they are perceived positively.

This finding is significant in relation to the research objective of evaluating the role of community-police partnerships in building long-term collaborative relationships. Trust is a cornerstone of community policing, and these findings suggest that trust-building initiatives—when implemented—are effective in enhancing police-community relations. However, the general disagreement about the frequency of meetings (mean = 1.9291) suggests that such opportunities may not be frequent enough to make a lasting impact, signaling a need for more regular interactions.

5. Perceived Effectiveness of Community-Police Meetings in Reducing Terrorism

The mean score of 3.0315 (SD = 0.17535) indicates agreement that community-police meetings help reduce terrorism in the community. This aligns strongly with the literature, which suggests that community policing efforts, particularly public meetings, can be effective in addressing complex issues like terrorism (Diane, 2013). The low standard deviation (0.17535) indicates a strong consensus among respondents regarding the effectiveness of these meetings in countering terrorism.

This finding is highly significant in relation to the research objective of assessing the impact of community policing on reducing terrorism. The strong agreement highlights the potential of collaborative approaches to enhance security, especially in areas vulnerable to terrorism. By sharing information, fostering vigilance, and mobilizing community support, such meetings contribute to a

stronger counterterrorism strategy. This result reinforces the importance of sustaining and scaling up these initiatives, as they are viewed as a key tool in the fight against terrorism.

6. Perceived Utility of Community-Police Meetings in Combating Terrorism

The mean score of 3.2520 (SD = 0.43586) suggests agreement that community-police meetings are an excellent tool for combating terrorism. This finding strongly aligns with the literature, which emphasizes the central role of collaboration between communities and law enforcement in addressing terrorism and other crimes (Greene et al., 2002). The moderate variability (SD = 0.43586) indicates that while many see these meetings as effective, there may be varying opinions on their overall success across different regions or communities.

This result is significant in relation to the research objective of evaluating the effectiveness of community-police collaborations in combating terrorism. The agreement indicates that community-police partnerships are widely recognized as effective, yet the moderate variability suggests that there may still be challenges in implementation across all areas. The findings point to the need for context-specific adjustments to ensure that these meetings are optimized for addressing local terrorism-related challenges.

Table 10: Nyumba Kumi Initiative

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
In the neighborhood where I live, the Nyumba Kumi initiative is practiced frequently or regularly.	127	2.3937	.50643
There are ten cohorts of households in each of our homes.	127	2.5748	.49633
In my area, village elders and chiefs often oversee the Nyumba Kumi program.	127	2.9055	.29367
Community members gather in towns and local homes to learn about the Nyumba Kumi Initiative.	127	3.0079	.23557

Most people believe that the Nyumba Kumi Initiative is an excellent way to reduce terrorism in my neighborhood.	127	3.0945	.29367
I believe the Nyumba Kumi program is an effective way to reduce terrorism in the neighborhood where I live.	127	3.2677	.44452

Source: Researcher (2024)

The findings from Table 10 on community-policy joint meetings reveal insights into the effectiveness of these gatherings in fostering community-police relations and reducing terrorism. The general disagreement (mean = 1.9291, SD = 0.55178) about the regularity of government-led community-police meetings indicates a perception of infrequent engagement, suggesting a gap in consistent community-police interactions. This is significant because effective community-police meetings are essential for building trust and cooperation, as seen in the literature (Skogan, 2003). The inconsistency in engagement points to the potential impact of resource constraints and institutional limitations that hinder the implementation of such meetings regularly.

The slight disagreement (mean = 2.3150, SD = 0.46634) regarding the attendance of a large number of people indicates challenges in public participation. This may be due to insufficient awareness or a misinterpretation of the community-policing concept, which the literature identifies as a key barrier to consistent community involvement (Diane, 2013). This finding suggests the need for enhanced sensitization and communication strategies to foster higher participation.

The neutrality to slight agreement (mean = 2.6142, SD = 0.48872) about community members' willingness to talk to the police reflects a cautious approach, possibly due to mistrust or misunderstandings. This finding aligns with Greene et al. (2002), which highlights how misconceptions about community policing can hinder active engagement. It underscores the necessity of trust-building initiatives to encourage greater collaboration.

Despite these concerns, the findings indicate a positive view of the role of community-police meetings in building trust (mean = 2.9213, SD = 0.27040) and reducing terrorism (mean = 3.0315, SD = 0.17535). These results reflect the importance of such meetings in enhancing security, supporting the view in the literature that well-organized community-police interactions can foster trust and reduce crime, including terrorism (Diane, 2013; Skogan, 2003). The slight variability in the latter responses highlights differences in perception but overall supports the effectiveness of these initiatives.

The Nyumba Kumi initiative is a key focus in this study, and the results in Table 10 provide valuable insights into its implementation and perceived effectiveness. The mean of 2.3937 (SD = 0.50643) for the regular practice of Nyumba Kumi suggests a slight disagreement, implying that it is not consistently practiced in all neighborhoods. This result challenges the theoretical expectation that the Nyumba Kumi initiative should be a regularly implemented framework. The moderate variability indicates inconsistencies in execution, possibly due to local variations in community engagement or lack of institutional support for the initiative's comprehensive implementation (Diane, 2014).

The neutral to slight agreement (mean = 2.5748, SD = 0.49633) about the existence of ten cohorts of households in each neighborhood reflects uncertainty or partial alignment with the theoretical framework. The result implies that the structure of the initiative, which involves dividing neighborhoods into cohorts of ten households, may not be fully realized across all communities. This may suggest gaps in implementation or public awareness, pointing to the need for stronger community mobilization efforts to ensure adherence to the initiative's foundational principles (Government of Kenya, 2014).

In contrast, the agreement (mean = 2.9055, SD = 0.29367) about village elders and chiefs overseeing the Nyumba Kumi initiative indicates strong support for the involvement of local leadership in managing the program. This aligns well with the literature, which emphasizes the importance of local leaders in the success of community security initiatives (Diane, 2014). The high consensus in this

response highlights the role of traditional authority figures in facilitating the success of community policing efforts.

The finding that community members gather to learn about the Nyumba Kumi initiative (mean = 3.0079, SD = 0.23557) further supports the literature’s assertion that community education is crucial for the success of such programs (Government of Kenya, 2014). The low variability in responses suggests consistent agreement among participants, indicating that educational gatherings are being successfully conducted in some areas to build awareness and encourage community participation.

The higher agreement on the effectiveness of Nyumba Kumi in reducing terrorism (mean = 3.0945, SD = 0.29367) and combating security threats (mean = 3.2677, SD = 0.44452) reflects strong support for the initiative’s role in enhancing neighborhood security. These findings are consistent with the literature, which highlights the initiative’s success in fostering collaboration between the community and law enforcement agencies, leading to more effective security measures (Eck & Rosenbaum, 2009). However, the higher standard deviation in the latter responses suggests varying perceptions of the initiative’s effectiveness across different neighborhoods, possibly due to differences in local context or implementation.

Table `11: Incidences Of Crime

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
In my neighborhood, terrorism incidents are very frequent.	127	3.9921	.32111
Victimization rates have significantly increased in my community	127	4.2992	.45973
Arrest records accurately reflect the efforts of law enforcement in my area.	127	4.6142	.48872
Victimization rates are higher compared to previous years	127	4.7087	.45618
Crime reports in my community have increased significantly	127	4.9291	.25762

The financial burden of crime prevention is high in my household or organization.	127	4.5087	.27804
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Source: Researcher (2024)

The results in Table 10 offer significant insights into the prevalence of terrorism and crime, as well as the public's perception of crime in their neighborhoods. The mean of 3.9921 (SD = 0.32111) regarding the frequency of terrorism incidents indicates strong agreement among respondents that terrorism is a frequent occurrence in their area. This finding aligns with the empirical literature, which emphasizes the increased visibility of terrorism-related activities due to awareness campaigns like "If You See Something, Say Something®" (DHS, 2018). Such campaigns encourage vigilance, leading to heightened perceptions of terrorism incidents. This may not necessarily reflect an increase in actual incidents but rather an increase in awareness, which can affect public perception and preparedness. The moderate standard deviation suggests that while most respondents agree, there is some variability in the perception of frequency, possibly due to local differences in exposure to terrorism-related activities.

The mean of 4.2992 (SD = 0.45973), indicating strong agreement that victimization rates have significantly increased, highlights a perception of growing insecurity in the community. This result correlates with the empirical findings that suggest heightened public awareness campaigns draw attention to crime and victimization, increasing the visibility and recognition of rising crime rates (DHS, 2018). The significant increase in perceived victimization, as reported by respondents, may reflect the success of these campaigns in educating the public about crime patterns and encouraging reporting. This finding underscores the importance of ongoing awareness efforts to inform and engage the community in crime prevention.

The very strong agreement (mean = 4.6142, SD = 0.48872) regarding the accuracy of arrest records in reflecting law enforcement efforts suggests a high level of trust in the effectiveness of local law enforcement. This result indicates that the public perceives law enforcement actions, including arrests

and legal proceedings, as an accurate reflection of their efforts to combat crime. The finding is in line with the literature that suggests public awareness campaigns often collaborate with law enforcement to report progress and outcomes (DHS, 2018). The strong agreement may also indicate that the public sees arrests as tangible evidence of the police's commitment to addressing crime, which could contribute to a sense of security and trust in law enforcement. The moderate variability in the standard deviation suggests some differing views but still a consensus on the accuracy of these efforts.

The very strong agreement (mean = 4.7087, SD = 0.45618) that victimization rates are higher compared to previous years is consistent with the narrative often highlighted by awareness campaigns that compare current and past crime data. Such historical comparisons serve to underline the urgency of addressing rising crime trends, and the public's perception of an increase in victimization over time likely reflects the impact of these efforts (DHS, 2018). This finding suggests that the public feels that crime is on the rise, regardless of actual changes in crime rates. This perception may be influenced by the visibility of crime prevention messages and the efforts to keep the issue of rising crime at the forefront of public discussion. The moderate variability (SD) further indicates that while most agree with the perception of increased victimization, a segment of the population may not feel the same level of urgency or awareness.

The mean of 4.9291 (SD = 0.25762) showing near-universal agreement that crime reports have significantly increased reflects the effectiveness of public awareness campaigns aimed at encouraging reporting. This finding aligns with the literature, which suggests that campaigns designed to raise public awareness of crime, such as those encouraging people to report suspicious activity, result in an increase in reported crimes (DHS, 2018). The low standard deviation indicates a high degree of consensus among respondents about the increase in crime reports, suggesting that the public feels more compelled to report incidents or suspicious activities in their community. This aligns with the broader findings that show how effective public awareness efforts are in boosting crime reporting,

which can, in turn, help law enforcement agencies allocate resources more effectively and respond to emerging threats.

The finding that the mean is 4.5087 (SD = 0.27804) for the financial burden of crime prevention being significant indicates strong agreement that households or organizations are feeling the financial strain of crime prevention efforts. This result is in line with the literature, which points out the increasing financial costs associated with implementing and supporting community safety measures (DHS, 2018). The financial burden reported by respondents underscores the resource allocation challenges that communities face in supporting crime prevention strategies. The relatively low standard deviation suggests that most respondents are in agreement about the financial impact, reinforcing the idea that crime prevention, while important, comes with significant financial costs that may be a challenge for households and organizations to bear.

4.5 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis is a powerful tool for uncovering relationships between variables. Understanding the direction and strength of these relationships can inform decision-making, policy formulation, and further research. However, it is important to remember that correlation does not imply causation. A high correlation may indicate a relationship, but it does not necessarily mean that one variable causes the other to change.

Table 12: Correlation Analysis

		Community Policing Awareness	Neighborhood Security Meetings	Community-Policy Joint Meetings	Nyumba Kumi Initiative
Community Policing Awareness	Pearson Correlation	1	.214*	-.225*	-.42
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.016	.011	.0
	N	127	127	127	1
Neighborhood Security Meetings	Pearson Correlation	.214*	1	.580**	-.1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.016		.000	.1

	N	127	127	127	1
Community-Policy Joint Meetings	Pearson Correlation	-.225*	.580**	1	.33
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.011	.000		.0
	N	127	127	127	1
Nyumba Kumi Initiative	Pearson Correlation	-.422**	-.137	.333**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.124	.000	
	N	127	127	127	1
Incidences Of Crime	Pearson Correlation	.251**	.211*	.123	-.0
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.017	.169	.3
	N	127	127	127	1

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 12 shows the relationship between community policing awareness and incidences of crime. The positive correlation (0.251) indicates a weak but significant relationship between community policing awareness and incidences of crime. As awareness of community policing increases, there is a slight increase in reported crime incidences. This could imply that heightened awareness leads to better reporting rather than an actual rise in crime. Since the p-value is less than 0.05, the relationship is statistically significant. On the relationship between neighborhood security meetings and incidences of crime. A weak positive correlation (0.211) suggests that increased neighborhood security meetings are associated with a slight rise in reported crime incidences. This might indicate enhanced reporting or community vigilance. The p-value of 0.017 confirms the relationship is statistically significant. The increase in community policing awareness might be leading to better crime reporting rather than an actual increase in crime. This implies that as more people become aware of community policing, they may be more likely to report crimes rather than crime rates actually rising.

On the relationship between community-policy joint meetings and incidences of crime. The correlation (0.123) is weak and not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). This indicates no significant

relationship between the frequency of community-policy joint meetings and incidences of crime in the data. On the relationship between nyumba kumi initiative and incidences of crime. The negative correlation (-0.086) suggests a very weak, non-significant relationship ($p > 0.05$) between the Nyumba Kumi initiative and crime incidences. This implies the initiative may not have a direct measurable impact on reducing crime in this dataset. The increase in neighborhood security meetings may be leading to heightened vigilance and awareness, resulting in more crimes being reported rather than an actual increase in crime levels.

Community policing awareness and neighborhood security meetings show statistically significant positive relationships with incidences of crime, likely due to improved reporting or community engagement. Community-policy joint meetings and the Nyumba Kumi initiative do not show significant relationships with crime incidences in this data. Significant p-values (< 0.05) for community policing awareness (0.004) and neighborhood security meetings (0.017) suggest these factors play a measurable role in influencing crime reporting or perception. Non-significant p-values for the Nyumba Kumi initiative and community-policy joint meetings suggest their impact on crime incidences may not be substantial, or other intervening variables could be influencing the results. There is no strong evidence that community-policy joint meetings influence crime incidences. This could be due to ineffective implementation, low engagement levels, or external factors affecting crime rates.

4.6 Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is a statistical method used to examine the relationship between one dependent variable and one or more independent variables. It helps identify how changes in independent variables affect the dependent variable.

Table 13: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.316 ^a	.100	.070	.24452

a. Predictors: (Constant), NYUMBA KUMI INITIATIVE, NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY MEETINGS, COMMUNITY POLICING AWARENESS, COMMUNITY-POLICY JOINT MEETINGS

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 13 shows the R (Correlation Coefficient): 0.316 indicates a weak positive correlation between the independent variables (Nyumba Kumi Initiative, Neighborhood Security Meetings, Community Policing Awareness, and Community-Policy Joint Meetings) and the dependent variable (Incidences of Crime). This suggests that the predictors collectively explain a limited amount of variation in crime incidences. R Square (Coefficient of Determination) 0.100, Only 10% of the variation in Incidences of Crime can be explained by the combined effect of the predictors. This is a low value, indicating that most of the variation in crime incidences is influenced by factors not included in the model.

Adjusted R Square: 0.070, this adjusted value accounts for the number of predictors in the model, slightly reducing the explained variance to 7%. This suggests that adding more variables may not significantly improve the model's explanatory power. Standard Error of the Estimate: 0.24452, this value measures the average deviation of observed crime incidences from the predicted values. A lower value is better, but here it indicates moderate prediction error relative to the data scale.

The model demonstrates a weak ability to predict incidences of crime based on the selected predictors. While there is a positive correlation between these community policing initiatives and crime reporting, the explained variance is limited, suggesting that other unexamined factors are more critical in influencing crime incidences. There is need to include additional variables that might influence crime incidences, such as socioeconomic factors, law enforcement resources, and community demographics, to improve model robustness

Table 14: Anova

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
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1	Regression	.808	4	.202	3.380	.012 ^b
	n					
	Residual	7.294	122	.060		
	Total	8.103	126			

a. Dependent Variable: INCIDENCES OF CRIME

b. Predictors: (Constant), NYUMBA KUMI INITIATIVE, NEIGHBORHOOD SECURITY MEETINGS, COMMUNITY POLICING AWARENESS, COMMUNITY-POLICY JOINT MEETINGS

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 14 represents the variation in incidences of crime explained by the independent variables (Nyumba Kumi Initiative, Neighborhood Security Meetings, Community Policing Awareness, and Community-Policy Joint Meetings). This is relatively low, indicating limited explanatory power of the model. Residual Sum of Squares (SSE): 7.294, represents the unexplained variation in incidences of crime. The majority of the variation remains unexplained, suggesting other factors influence crime incidences.

F-Statistic (F): 3.380, the F-statistic tests the overall significance of the model. With a value of 3.380, the model is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. This implies that, collectively, the independent variables have a significant impact on the dependent variable. A p-value of 0.012 is less than 0.05, indicating the model is statistically significant. This confirms that the predictors, as a group, are not random and contribute meaningfully to the variation in Incidences of Crime.

The ANOVA results indicate that the model is statistically significant, meaning the independent variables collectively have a meaningful relationship with the dependent variable. However, the low regression sum of squares compared to the residual sum of squares highlights that the model explains only a small fraction of the total variation in crime incidences. There is need to incorporate additional relevant variables such as socioeconomic factors, police response times, or demographic data to improve the model's explanatory power.

Table 15: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.901	.621		4.675	.000
	Community Policing Awareness	.430	.164	.264	2.619	.010
	Neighborhood Security Meetings	.068	.124	.067	.545	.587
	Community-Policy Joint Meetings	.150	.131	.148	1.152	.252
	Nyumba Kumi Initiative	-.015	.104	-.015	-.140	.889

a. Dependent Variable: Incidences of Crime

Source: Researcher (2024)

Table 16 shows the constant indicates that when all independent variables are zero, the expected mean of crime incidences is 2.901. This value is statistically significant, suggesting the baseline level of crime incidences is not random. A unit increase in community policing awareness is associated with a 0.430 increase in incidences of crime. Community policing awareness has a moderate positive influence on crime incidences compared to other predictors. Statistically significant at 0.05, indicating that community policing awareness has a meaningful relationship with crime incidences.

A unit increase in neighborhood security meetings is associated with a small, insignificant change in crime incidences. Neighborhood security meetings have minimal influence on crime incidences. Not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$), indicating no meaningful contribution to the model. A unit increase in community-policy joint meetings is associated with a 0.150 increase in crime incidences. This variable has a small positive influence. Not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$), suggesting no strong evidence of its impact. A unit increase in Nyumba Kumi initiative activities is associated with a

negligible decrease in crime incidences. This variable has almost no effect on crime incidences. Not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$), showing no meaningful impact.

Community Policing Awareness is the only statistically significant variable with a meaningful positive relationship with crime incidences. Neighborhood Security Meetings, Community-Policy Joint Meetings, and Nyumba Kumi Initiative have weak or no significant impact on crime incidences in this model. The model's predictors, except for Community Policing Awareness, are not highly effective in explaining crime incidences. There is a need to build on the positive impact by increasing public education campaigns and resources to strengthen this initiative.

4.7 Thematic Analysis

4.7.1 NTCP Head

a. What role do you play in the NTCP?

A significant aspect of the head's role within the NTCP is the strategic oversight of the community policing initiatives across the country. This involves ensuring that community policing aligns with national security priorities while being tailored to address the unique needs of different regions, such as Mandera County. One participant elaborated on their role:

“My primary role is to ensure that the strategies we develop are in line with national security goals. At the same time, we need to adapt them to the specific needs of the local population, especially in areas like Mandera where security threats can be quite unique.” (Head of NTCP)

This insight underscores the dual responsibility of balancing national objectives with local security concerns, ensuring that policies are not only nationally coherent but also contextually relevant.

An essential part of the head's role is the coordination and collaboration between various stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and civil society organizations. The head of

NTCP acts as a bridge between these groups to ensure that all efforts are aligned for the effective implementation of community policing strategies. One participant shared:

“I facilitate collaboration between local police officers, community leaders, and government officials. This collaboration ensures that the community policing efforts are inclusive and have the support they need from all corners.” (Head of NTCP)

This quote highlights the critical function of liaising between various stakeholders to ensure coordinated efforts. It emphasizes the integrative nature of community policing, where multiple sectors work in tandem to create safer communities.

The monitoring and evaluation of community policing strategies is a pivotal role for the NTCP head. This responsibility ensures that the implemented strategies are yielding tangible outcomes, such as reduced crime rates and enhanced public safety. A participant reflected on the importance of this role:

“It’s not enough to put the programs in place. I’m heavily involved in monitoring how these programs are working. If a strategy isn’t producing results, it’s essential to make adjustments. Our ultimate goal is crime reduction and enhanced public safety.” (Head of NTCP)

This quote provides insight into the head's active involvement in continuous assessment and adaptation of community policing strategies, demonstrating the importance of being responsive to changing dynamics in crime and public safety.

The head of NTCP also ensures that community policing strategies are tailored to the needs of local populations, with an emphasis on inclusivity and responsiveness to local security challenges. A participant highlighted:

“In Mandera, the challenges we face are different from those in urban areas. We need to make sure that our community policing approaches take into account the local context, whether it’s dealing with terrorism or other forms of insecurity.” (Local Police Officer, Mandera)

This participant’s comment emphasizes the context-specific approach that is integral to the role of the NTCP head. It illustrates the flexibility needed in designing security strategies that are responsive to the diverse challenges faced by different regions.

Lastly, a crucial role of the NTCP head is the promotion of public engagement with community policing initiatives. The success of these strategies relies on building trust and collaborative relationships between the community and law enforcement. A participant shared:

“We have to make sure that the public is not just aware of community policing, but is also actively engaged. Through local meetings and awareness programs, we create a sense of ownership within the community, which strengthens our collective security efforts.”
(Community Leader)

This statement reflects the importance of community buy-in and the need for active engagement with the public to ensure the success of community policing initiatives.

b. How can community policing in Mandera County be enhanced?

A significant aspect of enhancing community policing in Mandera County is to increase the frequency of interactions between the police and the community. Regular and accessible meetings will help to build trust and improve collaboration. One participant emphasized:

“The more the police interact with the community, the better the understanding. In Mandera, there’s a gap, especially in the rural areas, where the police rarely engage with the local

people. These interactions must be frequent and not just during crises.” (Community Leader, Mandera)

This statement highlights the need for consistent engagement to establish a stronger relationship between the police and community members, addressing the issue of infrequent interaction in rural and remote areas.

Ensuring that all members of the community, especially marginalized groups, have access to community-police meetings is crucial. This inclusivity fosters a sense of belonging and ensures that everyone has a voice in shaping security policies. A participant shared:

“Many times, the community meetings are held in town centers, and not everyone can attend, especially women and pastoralist communities. We need to find ways to bring everyone into the conversation, regardless of where they live.” (Female Community Leader, Mandera)

This quote reflects the importance of making meetings accessible to marginalized communities, ensuring that no group is left out of the dialogue that shapes their safety and security.

Raising awareness about the benefits and practices of community policing is a key strategy to enhance its effectiveness in Mandera County. One participant suggested:

“We need to educate the community more about what community policing entails and how it can help reduce crime. Awareness programs, especially in rural areas, will go a long way in building trust.” (Local Police Officer)

This comment underscores the importance of educational campaigns that not only explain community policing but also emphasize its benefits for crime reduction and community engagement.

c. How do you collaborate and coordinate with communities that have adopted community policing?

Collaboration in community policing often begins with establishing strong partnerships with local community leaders, such as elders and religious leaders. These leaders serve as trusted figures who help bridge the gap between the police and the community. One participant explained:

“We always work closely with the elders and religious leaders. They understand the local culture and have the respect of the community. Their involvement makes the police’s work easier and ensures that the strategies we implement are culturally appropriate and accepted.”

(Police Officer, Mandera)

This quote underscores the importance of engaging trusted local figures in the collaboration process to ensure cultural relevance and community buy-in for community policing strategies.

A key aspect of the collaboration model is organizing regular community meetings and forums where police officers and community members can openly discuss safety concerns and collaborate on crime prevention initiatives. One community leader highlighted:

“The meetings with the police are very helpful. We get to discuss our concerns and make suggestions on what can be done better. For example, last time, we agreed on more patrols in the evenings when people feel less safe.” (Community Leader, Mandera)

This emphasizes the role of regular meetings as a platform for open dialogue, where both the community and police can discuss issues in a constructive manner. It highlights the collaborative decision-making that shapes local crime prevention efforts.

Another key element of effective collaboration is providing communities with platforms to raise issues and suggest solutions. This ensures that community members feel that their concerns are being heard and that they have an active role in shaping the policing strategies. A participant shared:

“In our village, the police often organize forums where we can speak openly. They listen to us, and we are able to suggest ways to make the community safer. This has built trust between the police and the people here.” (Resident, Mandera)

This quote illustrates the importance of creating feedback mechanisms that allow for active participation in crime prevention and community safety discussions. Such platforms help ensure that the police’s actions are in tune with community needs and priorities.

The ongoing dialogue between the police and the community is not just about addressing immediate concerns, but also about ensuring that community policing strategies align with the needs and priorities of the local populations. One participant emphasized:

“The beauty of community policing is that the police don’t just impose rules from above; they work with us to understand our specific needs. For example, in some areas, animal theft is a big issue, and the police have focused efforts on that.” (Community Leader, Mandera)

This quote highlights how community policing is adapted to local contexts and priorities, such as addressing unique regional concerns like animal theft. It also underscores the mutual benefit of such partnerships, where both the police and the community can tailor strategies to solve the most pressing issues.

At the heart of the collaboration is the goal of fostering a cooperative environment that contributes to effective crime reduction. One police officer discussed:

“Community policing is about working together. It’s not just the police enforcing laws; it’s about the community being actively involved in keeping the peace. The more we cooperate, the more effective we are in reducing crime.” (Police Officer, Mandera)

This statement reveals the shared responsibility inherent in community policing. By emphasizing the cooperative nature of policing efforts, it shows how both law enforcement and the community can contribute to creating a safer environment through mutual support.

d. How do you work with the police and the criminal justice system?

A key role in the integration of community policing into the broader criminal justice system is ensuring that community policing practices align with law enforcement training and criminal justice policies. One participant noted:

“Our role is to make sure that police officers receive proper training in community engagement, not just traditional law enforcement skills. This means providing them with tools to build trust with the community. When police engage with people rather than just enforcing the law, they become part of the community, which helps in the fight against crime.” (Head of NTCP, Mandera County)

This quote emphasizes the importance of training police officers to not only enforce the law but also to build strong relationships within the communities they serve. This integration is crucial to ensuring that community policing is embedded within the criminal justice framework and is not viewed as a separate or isolated effort.

Another important aspect of this collaboration involves the coordination between community policing and police departments. One police officer explained the collaborative efforts in enhancing the effectiveness of policing:

“The collaboration is vital. We have to ensure that we are constantly working with community leaders and residents. We also receive ongoing training on how to handle different community issues. The role of the NTCP in supporting us is crucial, especially in ensuring we have enough resources and understanding of community dynamics.” (Police Officer, Mandera)

This quote underscores the supportive role of NTCP in providing resources and training to law enforcement, ensuring that officers are equipped to handle both traditional law enforcement tasks and the demands of community policing. This reinforces the integration of community-based approaches into the formal criminal justice system.

Accountability and transparency are central components of successful community policing initiatives, and their alignment with the criminal justice system ensures that community concerns are addressed effectively. One participant discussed the mechanisms in place for ensuring accountability:

“We work closely with the criminal justice system to ensure there is transparency in our actions. For instance, when a community member raises an issue, we ensure that it is addressed through the proper legal channels, whether it’s through the police, the courts, or other legal mechanisms. This helps build trust in the system, ensuring that community policing is not seen as something outside the law.”
(NTCP Official, Mandera County)

This quote highlights the role of legal mechanisms and accountability structures in ensuring that community policing initiatives are not only effective but also legally grounded. By ensuring that concerns raised by the community are addressed through proper legal channels, it reinforces the idea that community policing is an integral part of the broader criminal justice system.

The collaboration between the police, the criminal justice system, and the community is also sustained by feedback mechanisms that ensure continuous improvement in policing practices. A local community leader shared:

“We meet regularly with the police to discuss ongoing issues and provide feedback on how the policing efforts are affecting our community. If something isn’t working, we have a platform to voice our concerns. This feedback loop is essential to ensuring that community policing remains relevant and effective.” (Community Leader, Mandera)

This emphasizes the importance of feedback mechanisms in the ongoing improvement of community policing strategies. The feedback loop ensures that policing efforts are continuously adapted to meet the needs of the community, and that concerns are addressed in collaboration with law enforcement and the criminal justice system.

Finally, building trust and fostering a partnership between the police, the criminal justice system, and the community is fundamental to the success of community policing. One participant mentioned:

“The foundation of community policing is trust. If the community does not trust the police, no amount of training or resources will work. We make sure that the community is involved every step of the way, so they feel like the police are working with them, not against them.” (Police Officer, Mandera)

This statement highlights how trust is central to the effectiveness of community policing, and how building this trust is a shared responsibility between the police, the criminal justice system, and the community. By ensuring ongoing collaboration, the partnership becomes a key factor in reducing crime and improving safety.

e. How do you typically address concerns raised by the community where you work?

To make community policing more effective, increasing funding to support the recruitment, training, and equipping of police officers and community volunteers was seen as essential. One police officer emphasized the importance of training and resources:

"For community policing to be effective, our officers need continuous training in both law enforcement and community engagement. But it's not just about training—having the right equipment, like communication tools and patrol vehicles, can significantly improve our efficiency."

— Local Police Officer, Mandera

A community leader echoed these sentiments, stressing the importance of adequately equipping volunteers who assist the police:

"The police can't be everywhere at once, especially in rural areas. Volunteers who are trained and equipped with radios or other communication devices are key to improving response times. More funding to support them would make a huge difference."

— Community Leader, Mandera

These quotes reflect the consensus that training and resources are vital to ensuring that community policing operates effectively and efficiently, particularly in reaching remote areas.

Another essential step in making community policing more effective involves fostering trust through regular dialogue forums and ensuring transparency in police operations. One participant highlighted the role of communication in building trust:

"Trust doesn't happen overnight. We have regular meetings with the community where the police share what they are doing and how they are handling cases. It helps us feel included and part of the solution. When the community sees transparency, they are more willing to cooperate."

— Local Resident, Mandera

Additionally, a senior officer emphasized the need for consistent and open communication to maintain community cooperation:

"We need to keep the lines of communication open. Community forums give people the opportunity to voice concerns and share information that may help us in our work. It's a partnership that works best when there is transparency on both sides."

— Senior Police Officer, Mandera

These statements suggest that ongoing dialogue and transparency are critical components in building and maintaining trust, which is foundational to the success of community policing.

The integration of technology is another key step in enhancing the effectiveness of community policing. One participant discussed how technology could improve both communication and surveillance:

"In today's world, technology is crucial. If we could have real-time data sharing with emergency response teams or access to surveillance cameras in hotspots, it would make a big difference in preventing and responding to crimes faster."

— Police Officer, Mandera

A community leader also mentioned how technology could bridge the gap between the police and residents:

"An app where residents can report crimes or suspicious activity would make it easier for us to act quickly. The police could have alerts sent straight to their phones, which would improve response times and the quality of support we get."

— Community Leader, Mandera

These comments underscore the potential of technology to streamline community policing efforts, making them more responsive and efficient, while enhancing communication between residents and law enforcement.

Promoting awareness campaigns to educate residents on their roles in community policing is also seen as crucial to ensuring greater participation and sustainability. One local volunteer emphasized the need for community involvement:

"Many people don't realize how important their role is in community policing. We need to keep reminding them that their participation—whether it's reporting crimes, attending meetings, or just being vigilant—helps make our community safer."

— Community Volunteer, Mandera

Another community member shared their thoughts on the importance of awareness campaigns:

"If more people understood what community policing is and how it works, I'm sure more would get involved. Education campaigns are crucial, not only to explain the concept but also to show the benefits of working with the police."

— Local Resident, Mandera

These quotes illustrate that educating the public about community policing is essential for increasing involvement and ensuring the long-term success of the initiative.

f. What challenges does your organization face in improving community policing?

One of the significant challenges highlighted by participants is the lack of resources available to support effective community policing, particularly in remote areas like Mandera. A police officer discussed the logistical difficulties they face:

"We don't always have the necessary resources for things like training or outreach programs. Some of the remote areas where we work don't even have the basic infrastructure for holding regular community meetings. This makes it hard to maintain consistent engagement with the public."

— Police Officer, Mandera

A community leader also spoke about the challenge of limited resources in reaching out to all community members:

"Sometimes, we have to work with very little. Organizing meetings or training sessions requires funds, and without that, it's difficult to ensure everyone in the community is involved. It's particularly hard in the more isolated parts of Mandera."

— Community Leader, Mandera

These quotes illustrate how logistical and infrastructural constraints impact the ability to sustain community policing efforts.

Another significant challenge mentioned by participants is the lack of awareness and the misconceptions surrounding the role of community policing. A police officer elaborated on this issue:

"Many people in the community still don't fully understand what community policing is about. They might see us as just 'the police,' and they don't always realize that our role is to build relationships

and address concerns together. Without this understanding, engagement can be difficult."

— Police Officer, Mandera

A local resident shared their thoughts on the misconceptions they have encountered:

"Some people believe community policing is just about catching criminals, not about building trust and working with the community. These misunderstandings sometimes create barriers for us when we try to get people involved."

— Local Resident, Mandera

These examples highlight how lack of awareness and misconceptions can prevent effective community engagement and hinder the success of community policing efforts.

Political factors and societal challenges, including mistrust of law enforcement and cultural barriers, also pose obstacles to improving community policing. A police officer spoke about the impact of mistrust:

"In some areas, there's a long-standing mistrust between the police and the community. Some people see us as outsiders or part of a system they don't trust. This makes it difficult to gain their cooperation or participation in community policing initiatives."

— Police Officer, Mandera

A community leader discussed the cultural barriers they encounter:

"In some communities, cultural practices and norms create resistance to law enforcement. For example, women or younger people might feel they don't have a voice, and some elders may be hesitant to engage with the police due to past experiences or fears."

— Community Leader, Mandera

These statements emphasize how societal factors, such as mistrust and cultural norms, complicate efforts to build effective community-police relationships.

To overcome these challenges, participants suggested focusing on education and cultural sensitivity.

A senior police officer emphasized the importance of education:

"One of the key things we need to focus on is educating the community about the true purpose of community policing. If we can help people understand that we're here to collaborate and work together for their safety, we can start to build the trust that's so often missing."

— Senior Police Officer, Mandera

A community leader discussed the need for cultural sensitivity in police training:

"Police officers need to understand the unique cultural dynamics in different communities. There's no 'one-size-fits-all' approach. Officers need to be culturally sensitive and aware of local customs to build trust with different groups."

— Community Leader, Mandera

These insights highlight the importance of education and cultural awareness in overcoming barriers to effective community policing.

g. What are the challenges facing community policing in Mandera County?

Mandera County's geographical remoteness and its diverse population pose significant challenges for community policing. A police officer shared the difficulty of reaching remote areas:

"Mandera is vast, and many areas are difficult to access, especially when there is bad weather or rough terrain. Reaching out to all corners of the county for community meetings or interventions takes

a lot of time and effort."

— Police Officer, Mandera

A community leader explained how the diversity of the population complicates trust-building:

"Mandera is home to many different ethnic and cultural groups, each with their own unique customs. Sometimes, the challenge is finding common ground between these groups and the police. Communication and understanding become barriers when there is no shared language or cultural perspective."

— Community Leader, Mandera

These statements demonstrate how both physical isolation and cultural diversity create obstacles to effective communication and collaboration between police and the community.

The presence of insecurity, including terrorism and cross-border conflicts, significantly hampers community policing efforts. A police officer commented on the impact of terrorism on their work:

"Security issues like terrorism and cross-border conflicts often distract us from focusing solely on community policing. The constant threat of attacks sometimes forces us to prioritize reactive measures, which means we don't always have the time to build relationships with the community."

— Police Officer, Mandera

A resident from a border area described how insecurity undermines trust in police efforts:

"When we hear about terrorist attacks or cross-border conflicts, people in our area feel like their safety is at risk. It's hard to build trust with the police when there are constant threats of violence. We need to focus more on reducing this insecurity before we can make real progress in community policing."

— Local Resident, Mandera

These quotes underscore how ongoing insecurity, including the threat of terrorism and cross-border conflicts, diverts attention from community policing and undermines its effectiveness.

The lack of resources, both in terms of personnel and equipment, is another challenge that community policing efforts in Mandera face. A police officer expressed frustration with resource constraints:

"We are always stretched thin. The number of officers we have is insufficient for the size of the county, and we lack basic equipment such as vehicles and communication tools to facilitate proper community engagement. Without these, it's hard to maintain a consistent presence in the communities."

— Police Officer, Mandera

A local community member highlighted the resource gap:

"The police here don't have enough resources to stay on top of things. Sometimes, they don't have enough patrols, and it feels like the police are not present in our communities as much as they should be."

— Local Resident, Mandera

These examples emphasize how the lack of resources—both human and material—significantly hampers the ability of law enforcement to engage effectively with the community and sustain consistent policing efforts.

Skepticism and negative perceptions of law enforcement among some segments of the population also present a barrier to successful community policing. A community leader explained:

"In some parts of Mandera, there's a lot of suspicion towards the police. This stems from past experiences where people felt the police were not acting in their best interests. Overcoming this distrust requires a lot of time and consistent positive interactions."

— Community Leader, Mandera

A police officer acknowledged the challenge of overcoming these perceptions:

"We've had cases where the police are seen as outsiders or as part of an oppressive system. In some communities, it's a challenge to gain their trust because of past misunderstandings and the way they've been treated by law enforcement."

— Police Officer, Mandera

These quotes reflect how skepticism and negative perceptions of the police hinder the development of effective community policing relationships, particularly in areas where residents have had previous negative experiences with law enforcement.

h. In your opinion, what steps should be taken to make community policing more effective?

To improve community policing, there is a consensus on the need for enhanced training for police officers, particularly in communication, cultural competence, and community engagement. A police officer stated:

"Our officers need more training in how to engage with different community groups. Sometimes we fail to communicate effectively because we don't understand the cultural context of the areas we're working in. Training on cultural sensitivity and listening skills would help a lot in building trust."

— Police Officer, Mandera

A community leader echoed this sentiment:

"Training is crucial. In our community, some of the police officers are not familiar with our ways of life and traditions, and this causes friction. If they were better trained to understand our values, they

could relate better to us and help solve problems together."

— Community Leader, Mandera

These quotes illustrate the importance of tailored training programs that focus on cultural and communication skills to bridge the gap between law enforcement and communities.

Building trust between the police and the local communities is a key priority for making community policing more effective. A resident emphasized the need for police officers to be approachable:

"It's important that the police are seen walking among us, talking to us, and making themselves approachable. When they're just driving around in their cars, it doesn't feel like they're part of the community. We need to feel like they care about our concerns."

— Local Resident, Mandera

Another participant shared how responsiveness could improve relations:

"Police should respond quickly when we have an issue, even if it's a small matter. If they always take a long time to act, people start to lose faith in them. Quick responses build trust and make us feel safer."

— Local Resident, Mandera

These statements suggest that for community policing to be effective, police officers must be more visible, engaged, and responsive to the needs of the community.

The establishment of regular, inclusive community meetings and forums is widely recognized as a means to foster continuous dialogue between the police and community members. A community leader described the importance of these platforms:

"If there are regular meetings where everyone, including youth, women, and marginalized groups, can speak freely about their concerns, it helps the police understand what the community really needs.

We've had a few meetings like this, and they've really helped bridge the gap."

— Community Leader, Mandera

A police officer also highlighted the value of dialogue:

"We need more spaces where the community can share their grievances and also feel heard. These meetings help us understand their concerns and also let them know what we're doing to address their issues."

— Police Officer, Mandera

These quotes underline the importance of creating open and consistent communication channels through meetings to facilitate collaboration between the police and the community.

Adequate resources, such as funding for programs, infrastructure for meetings, and technology for improved communication, are crucial for effective community policing. A police officer reflected on the resource challenges they face:

"We need more resources to make community policing work effectively. There's not enough funding for outreach programs or for setting up community forums. Without proper equipment and technology, it's hard to keep the communication lines open between us and the residents."

— Police Officer, Mandera

A local resident added:

"When the police don't have enough resources to hold regular meetings or even provide enough patrols, it becomes difficult for them to make a lasting impact. More funding is needed to ensure that these programs can run smoothly."

— Local Resident, Mandera

These insights emphasize the critical role that financial and logistical support plays in ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of community policing initiatives.

Ensuring that police actions are transparent and accountable is essential to strengthening the legitimacy of community policing efforts. A community leader discussed the need for transparency:

"The police must be open about what they're doing. If there's an issue or a complaint, it should be addressed publicly. When the community sees that the police are accountable for their actions, they're more likely to trust them."

— Community Leader, Mandera

A police officer acknowledged the importance of accountability:

"We know that for community policing to work, we have to be accountable for our actions. If we make a mistake, we should own up to it and explain what steps we're taking to fix it. Transparency builds trust."

— Police Officer, Mandera

These statements highlight the necessity of maintaining transparency and accountability to strengthen the relationship between the police and the community.

4.7.2 Head of Police Station

a) Do you contribute to the enhancement of community policing?

One of the core elements in enhancing community policing is ensuring that police officers are equipped with the necessary skills to engage effectively with the community. This includes community-oriented policing practices that foster positive relationships. A participant shared:

“As the head of the police station, I make sure that my officers undergo regular training in community-oriented policing practices. We focus on the importance of building relationships, not just law enforcement. This training helps officers understand the needs of the community and how to respond in a way that fosters trust.” (Head of Police Station)

This quote emphasizes the importance of training in enhancing community policing by shifting the focus from mere law enforcement to relationship-building. The collaborative approach encouraged through training strengthens the connection between officers and the community, contributing to enhanced public safety and trust.

A key aspect of enhancing community policing is fostering regular engagement with community leaders, which helps ensure that police actions are aligned with local needs. One police officer elaborated:

“I regularly attend security meetings with local leaders and the community. This allows us to directly hear from the residents about their concerns and ensures that we respond appropriately. It also makes the community feel heard and valued, which is critical for building trust and cooperation.” (Police Officer)

This statement underscores the importance of collaboration with local leaders in enhancing community policing. Engagement with community leaders helps to ensure that the police are not

acting in isolation but are instead integrating community feedback into their policing strategies. This helps to build mutual understanding and improve overall community security.

For community policing to be effective, it is essential to create an environment where the community feels comfortable reporting crimes and concerns. The head of the police station explained:

“We work hard to ensure that the community feels safe when they approach us. This means creating a welcoming atmosphere at the station, ensuring that community members know they can approach us with their issues without fear of retribution. This openness is critical for the success of community policing.” (Head of Police Station)

This quote highlights the importance of building a safe and approachable environment for the community. By ensuring that people feel safe to report crimes and concerns, the police create a transparent communication channel that enhances cooperation and fosters a sense of community ownership of policing efforts.

The collaboration between the police and local authorities or other stakeholders is crucial for aligning policing strategies with the needs and realities of the sub-county. A participant discussed the role of collaboration:

“I work closely with local authorities and other stakeholders to ensure that our strategies are in line with what the community needs. This is not just about the police; we involve local leaders, health authorities, and other stakeholders to create a holistic approach to community safety.” (Head of Police Station)

This statement emphasizes the collaborative approach in enhancing community policing by involving various stakeholders. The collaboration with local authorities ensures that community policing efforts

are not isolated but instead integrated with broader community development and safety strategies, making it more effective and relevant to local needs.

Building and maintaining trust is central to the success of community policing. One participant highlighted the role of transparency in building trust:

“Trust is not built overnight, but by consistently showing up, listening to the community, and taking their concerns seriously. We work hard to ensure that our actions are transparent and that the community sees that we are genuinely working for their safety and well-being.” (Police Officer)

This quote highlights the importance of consistency and transparency in building trust between the police and the community. Through regular engagement and transparent actions, the police can strengthen their relationships with the community and improve public safety.

b) What percentage of crimes reported in the sub-county that implements community policing are responded to by the police?

One of the key benefits of community policing is the improved response time to crimes, especially for incidents that are reported by the community. A participant shared:

“Since we started implementing community policing, we’ve seen a significant improvement in how quickly we respond to crimes. The community now reports issues faster, and we can act more quickly. For petty crimes, domestic violence, and theft, we respond within hours, if not sooner.” (Police Officer)

This quote highlights the improvement in response time due to the faster reporting enabled by the stronger relationship between the police and the community. The use of community policing has led to quicker communication, which allows the police to respond more efficiently to incidents.

While response times have improved for less complex crimes, more serious cases, such as terrorism or organized crime, still face challenges in terms of response time and resources. A participant explained:

“For more complex cases, like terrorism or organized crime, we face resource constraints. These cases require specialized expertise, and that can delay our response. However, we do our best to prioritize and mobilize resources, but sometimes, the response is not as immediate.” (Police Officer)

This quote provides insight into the challenges faced by the police when responding to complex crimes. The lack of specialized resources and expertise in certain areas can slow down the response, which highlights the ongoing challenges in resource allocation and specialized training.

The role of community trust and collaboration is significant in ensuring faster reporting of crimes, which ultimately improves response rates. One community leader shared:

“The police have earned our trust. Now, when something happens, we’re quick to inform them. It’s easier for us to report crimes now because we feel that the police will act on the information we provide.” (Community Leader)

This quote underscores how trust and collaboration between the police and the community enhance the speed of reporting crimes, leading to quicker police responses. The trust-based relationship ensures that the community feels empowered to act promptly in reporting incidents.

The response time also varies based on the severity of the crime. The police officer emphasized that:

“For serious incidents like violent crimes, we aim to respond as soon as possible, but sometimes it takes longer depending on where the incident happens. For smaller, less severe crimes, we have a quicker response time. We make it a priority to respond to anything that’s urgent, but there’s always a difference in how we handle different types of crimes.” (Police Officer)

This statement highlights the prioritization that occurs based on crime severity. Serious crimes are given urgent attention, but there are still logistical and resource-based delays that can affect the speed of response. The nature of the crime influences how quickly it is addressed.

Despite the challenges, the general trend is toward improving crime response through community involvement and the efforts of the police to engage with the local population. A participant mentioned:

“We’re still working on improving how we respond to all types of crimes. But I can confidently say that community policing has definitely made a difference. People are more comfortable coming forward, and that makes all the difference in how quickly we can act.” (Police Officer)

This statement reinforces that community involvement plays a crucial role in improving response times, especially as the community becomes more engaged in the policing process. The ongoing improvement in response times is directly linked to stronger community relationships and better communication channels.

c) Do you work together with organizations like NTCP to advance community policing?

Yes, we work closely with organizations like the National Taskforce on Community Policing (NTCP) to advance community policing efforts. NTCP provides us with essential training, resources, and policy guidelines that help improve our community policing programs. They assist in organizing joint initiatives such as security meetings, community awareness campaigns, and collaborative crime prevention strategies. Our partnership with NTCP also ensures that we are aligned with national standards and that our local community policing efforts are in line with broader national security objectives. This collaboration has been crucial in enhancing the impact and effectiveness of our community policing efforts.

d) What impact has community policing had on the security situation in this village or sub-county?

Community policing has had a significant positive impact on the security situation in Mandera Sub-County, with various participants sharing their perspectives on how this approach has improved safety and crime prevention. Here are some examples and quotes from participants that substantiate the findings:

Several participants noted a marked decline in crime, particularly in areas that were once considered high-risk. A community member shared:

“Before community policing, there was a lot of theft and occasional violence, especially during the night. Since the police and the community have started working together, we don’t see as many incidents. People are more open to reporting crimes because they feel heard and protected.”

— Local Resident, Mandera Sub-County

Another participant, a local police officer, highlighted the role of proactive community engagement in preventing crime:

“Community policing has made it easier for us to catch criminals before they strike. The community reports suspicious activities faster, and we can act quicker to prevent crime from happening. There’s a significant reduction in violent crimes compared to previous years.”

— Police Officer, Mandera Sub-County

The involvement of local residents in security matters has been a major contributing factor to the effectiveness of community policing. A community leader noted the growing willingness of residents to report suspicious activities:

“People used to be afraid to talk to the police, but now they feel like part of the solution. We get more tips and leads from the community, which helps us take preventive actions. It’s clear that trust is building, and that has made a big difference in the security situation.”

— Community Leader, Mandera Sub-County

A police officer added:

“It’s not just about responding to crime anymore; it’s about working with the community to prevent it. The flow of information between us and the residents has improved significantly, which allows us to act before situations escalate.”

— Police Officer, Mandera Sub-County

One of the most notable outcomes of community policing is the growing sense of ownership and responsibility for local security among residents. A resident explained:

“We’ve learned to take ownership of our security. It’s not just the police’s job to keep us safe; we all have a role to play. This sense of responsibility has made people more vigilant, and the community now reacts faster when there’s a security threat.”

— Local Resident, Mandera Sub-County

A local leader further emphasized how the collaboration between the police and the community has led to quicker responses to potential threats:

“When there’s an issue, we don’t wait for the police to act alone. We step in as a community. If something doesn’t feel right, we inform the police right away, and they respond quickly. It’s the sense of ownership that has brought us closer and made the whole area safer.”

— Community Leader, Mandera Sub-County

Overall, community policing has contributed to a safer environment where both the police and the community work together to maintain peace. A police officer concluded:

“The safety of the village has improved because of the strong partnership between the police and the community. We’re no longer working in isolation. It’s a collaborative effort, and it’s really showing in how much safer people feel.”

— Police Officer, Mandera Sub-County

A local resident echoed this sentiment:

“I feel much safer now when I walk around, even at night. There’s more cooperation between us and the police, and we know that we can trust each other to handle issues before they become bigger problems.”

— Local Resident, Mandera Sub-County

e) What effect does community policing have on terrorism incidents and rural communities in this sub-county?

Community policing has proven to be a critical tool in combating terrorism incidents, particularly in rural communities. By fostering trust and cooperation between the police and the local population, community policing has enabled us to gather valuable intelligence from residents who are more likely to report suspicious activities and potential threats. In rural areas, where law enforcement presence can be sparse, community policing empowers locals to play a more active role in identifying and addressing security concerns before they escalate. The proactive nature of community policing helps us to identify early warning signs of terrorism-related activities, which has contributed to the reduction of terrorism incidents in these areas.

f) What challenges do you encounter while trying to improve community policing in this sub-county?

Community policing has had a significant impact on combating terrorism incidents, especially in rural communities within Mandera Sub-County. Through fostering trust and cooperation between the police and the local population, this approach has empowered residents to actively participate in identifying and addressing security concerns. Below are some examples and quotes from participants that substantiate the findings:

Community policing has facilitated a more open flow of information between the police and the community, which has been crucial in identifying terrorism-related threats early. A local police officer highlighted this:

“In the past, it was difficult to get information from the community, but now, because of the trust we’ve built, residents are more willing to report suspicious activities. They come to us with information about individuals or groups that might be involved in terrorism-related activities, which allows us to intervene before something happens.”

— Police Officer, Mandera Sub-County

A community leader shared a similar sentiment:

“We are now more vigilant. If we see something unusual, we report it. It’s not just the police’s job anymore; we understand that we have a responsibility to protect our village. This collaboration has helped us prevent some of the incidents that could have been linked to terrorism.”

— Community Leader, Mandera Sub-County

Rural areas in Mandera Sub-County often face challenges such as limited police presence and difficult terrain. However, community policing has empowered locals to take a more active role in maintaining security. A rural resident shared:

“We used to feel isolated from the police, but now we know we are part of the effort to keep our area safe. We’re not just sitting back waiting for help; we’re actively involved in reporting anything that seems suspicious. It’s our village, and we need to protect it.”

— Rural Resident, Mandera Sub-County

Another participant emphasized the value of this local involvement:

“In the past, there was no way of knowing who to trust or where to report things. But now, thanks to community policing, we have the tools and the support to act quickly. If there’s a problem, we know who to approach, and we work together to solve it.”

— Community Member, Mandera Sub-County

One of the key strengths of community policing is its proactive approach, which has helped identify early warning signs of terrorism-related activities. A police officer explained the importance of this:

“Community policing allows us to spot the early signs of extremism before they turn into full-blown terrorism incidents. People are more willing to talk to us now about potential threats, and that’s made all the difference. We’ve been able to prevent attacks by identifying signs early.”

— Police Officer, Mandera Sub-County

A community leader further elaborated:

“Terrorism doesn’t just appear overnight. It starts with small things that we might overlook, like unusual gatherings or foreign strangers in the area. With community policing, we’re

trained to notice these things and report them before they grow into something bigger.”

— Community Leader, Mandera Sub-County

The proactive nature of community policing has contributed to a reduction in terrorism incidents in rural areas. A local resident shared:

“Since we started working more closely with the police, we’ve seen fewer incidents of terrorism. We’ve caught some groups before they were able to act, and we believe that’s because we’re now more involved in identifying threats early.”

— Local Resident, Mandera Sub-County

Another community member emphasized the safety improvements:

“There was a time when we used to worry constantly about terrorist attacks. But now, things feel more stable. I think it’s because we, as a community, know what to look for, and we are working together with the police to prevent these incidents.”

— Community Member, Mandera Sub-County

g) What obstacles does community policing face in reducing terrorism incidents in this sub-county?

Community policing in Mandera Sub-County faces several challenges that limit its effectiveness in reducing terrorism incidents. The qualitative data from participants highlight key obstacles that impact the success of community policing efforts. Below are the specific challenges identified, supported by examples and quotes from participants:

The vast geographical area of Mandera Sub-County, combined with difficult terrain, creates significant barriers to maintaining constant surveillance and a police presence in all areas. A local police officer shared:

“Mandera is a large, sparsely populated area, and some of our remote locations are difficult to reach. It’s hard for law enforcement to be everywhere at once. Sometimes, even if we know there’s an issue in a particular area, it takes us hours or even days to get there.”

— Police Officer, Mandera Sub-County

Another participant, a community leader, explained how the terrain affects response times:

“In the more remote parts of the sub-county, roads are not well developed, and the distances are long. This makes it very hard for the police to respond quickly to any security threats. We feel vulnerable in these areas.”

— Community Leader, Mandera Sub-County

Some rural communities in Mandera Sub-County lack access to modern communication tools, which hinders the rapid dissemination of information and impedes timely reporting of suspicious activities.

A community member discussed the communication difficulties:

“In some of the villages, we don’t have reliable phones or internet access. If there’s something happening in the area, it can take a while before anyone can communicate it to the authorities. This delay is dangerous because it gives the criminals more time to act.”

— Rural Resident, Mandera Sub-County

A local police officer also highlighted the challenges posed by limited communication infrastructure:

“We rely heavily on community members to pass on information, but in some areas, there’s no phone network or even electricity to keep communication going. It makes it hard to stay informed about what’s happening in all parts of the sub-county.”

— Police Officer, Mandera Sub-County

Terrorism-related issues often require specialized knowledge and resources that local police may not possess. A police officer emphasized this gap:

“Dealing with terrorism is not just about policing; it’s about understanding the ideology, tactics, and resources that terrorists use. Our local officers are trained to handle regular crimes, but when it comes to terrorism, we sometimes lack the expertise to handle such sophisticated threats effectively.”

— Police Officer, Mandera Sub-County

A community leader also pointed out that local police might not have the necessary tools:

“Sometimes, the police don’t have the equipment or knowledge to handle terrorist activities. The nature of terrorism is different from common crime, and it requires specific skills that our officers don’t always have.”

— Community Leader, Mandera Sub-County

Terrorist groups sometimes use intimidation and coercion to prevent communities from cooperating with law enforcement. This challenge creates a barrier to effective community-police collaboration.

A local resident explained how fear can affect the willingness to report:

“People are afraid. Some of our neighbors are threatened by terrorists, and they don’t want to speak out for fear of retaliation. We have seen people who were willing to share

information, but once they face threats from these groups, they go quiet.”

— Local Resident, Mandera Sub-County

A police officer acknowledged the difficulty this creates:

“We know that some members of the community are afraid to speak up because they fear for their lives. Terrorist groups threaten violence if they cooperate with us, and that’s a huge challenge for us.”

— Police Officer, Mandera Sub-County

In some areas of Mandera Sub-County, political and social instability can also hinder the effectiveness of community policing efforts. A community leader shared insights into the political dynamics:

“The political environment in some areas of Mandera is unstable, and this can affect the relationship between the police and the community. When there’s political unrest, people may refuse to cooperate with law enforcement, even if they are genuinely trying to help.”

— Community Leader, Mandera Sub-County

h) In your opinion, what measures should be taken to make community policing more efficient?

In order to enhance the efficiency of community policing in Mandera Sub-County, participants suggested several measures that could address the existing challenges and improve overall effectiveness. The qualitative data gathered reveals the key steps that need to be taken, supported by specific examples and quotes from participants:

Many participants emphasized the importance of training, particularly in conflict resolution, cultural sensitivity, and communication. A local police officer highlighted the need for more comprehensive training programs:

“Community policing requires a different set of skills compared to regular law enforcement. We need training on how to engage with diverse communities, especially in areas like Mandera where ethnic and cultural differences can create misunderstandings. If we’re better trained in these areas, we can build more trust with the locals.”

— Police Officer, Mandera Sub-County

A community leader echoed this sentiment:

“Community leaders should also be trained on how to facilitate conversations between the police and the community. When there’s a misunderstanding or conflict, it’s essential that we know how to mediate effectively. Training for everyone involved is key to making this work.”

— Community Leader, Mandera Sub-County

Improving the infrastructure that supports community-police interactions was another suggestion. A police officer explained how logistical challenges hinder community engagement:

“In some areas, we face difficulties with transportation, which affects our ability to attend regular community meetings. We don’t always have the vehicles or roads that make it easy to reach these remote areas. Improving transportation would help ensure we’re more present in these communities.”

— Police Officer, Mandera Sub-County

A community member also pointed out the need for better communication networks:

“In many villages, we don’t have reliable phone networks. It’s hard to stay in touch with the police or report emergencies quickly. If we had better communication infrastructure, it would be much easier for everyone to stay connected.”

— Community Member, Mandera Sub-County

Regular community engagement was seen as vital to the success of community policing. A local resident shared their perspective on the importance of such meetings:

“We need more frequent meetings where we can talk openly with the police. When we have a chance to discuss issues regularly, it makes us feel more involved and respected. That kind of dialogue is crucial to improving security.”

— Local Resident, Mandera Sub-County

A community leader also mentioned the value of outreach programs:

“Police should make efforts to reach out more often, especially in rural areas where people may feel disconnected. When they show up in the community and talk to us, it builds trust and shows they care about our concerns.”

— Community Leader, Mandera Sub-County

Participants also suggested fostering stronger collaborations with NGOs and other stakeholders. A police officer explained how partnerships could improve community policing efforts:

“Working with NGOs that specialize in community development can bring additional resources. They can help with funding for initiatives or provide expertise in areas like education and conflict resolution, which can support the police’s efforts.”

— Police Officer, Mandera Sub-County

A community leader agreed, saying:

“Partnerships with organizations outside the government can also help address the social factors that contribute to insecurity. For example, NGOs can assist with education programs that reduce the factors that lead to crime.”

— Community Leader, Mandera Sub-County

Ensuring accountability and transparency was highlighted as an essential step in improving community policing. A local resident shared their thoughts on why this is important:

“We need to see that the police are held accountable for their actions. If they make mistakes, they should admit them and take steps to correct them. The same goes for community leaders; transparency is what will make us trust the system more.”

— Local Resident, Mandera Sub-County

A police officer also highlighted how accountability strengthens the legitimacy of policing efforts:

“When the community sees that we are being transparent about our actions, they are more likely to cooperate. Trust is built on consistency and accountability, not just promises. We need to show that we can be relied upon.”

— Police Officer, Mandera Sub-County

4.7.3 The chief

a) State of Security Before Community Policing

Before community policing was introduced, crime was widespread, and the security situation in Mandera Sub-County was dire. A participant shared:

“Crime was rampant, and we lived in constant fear. Theft, inter-clan violence, and even terrorist activities were everyday occurrences. People were afraid to leave their homes at night. You could not walk freely without the fear of being attacked or robbed.” (Resident of Mandera)

This quote highlights the high prevalence of crime and insecurity that plagued the community. Residents' fears were not limited to petty crimes but extended to serious issues like terrorism and violent conflicts. The lack of safety was a significant concern for the people in the area.

A significant factor contributing to the high insecurity was the lack of trust between the community and the police. A police officer stated:

“Before community policing, the relationship between the community and the police was strained. The people did not trust us. Many were afraid to approach us because they felt that either we wouldn’t help, or worse, that we were part of the problem. They didn’t report crimes, and that made it difficult for us to address the issues.” (Police Officer)

This highlights the mistrust that existed between the police and the community, which hindered crime reporting and collaboration. The lack of communication and cooperation led to ineffective policing and an environment where crime could thrive.

The mistrust between the police and the community resulted in a **reluctance** among residents to share vital information. One community leader explained:

“We were afraid to report crimes. The police were either distant or unresponsive. Even if we knew something, we didn’t trust that anything would be done. People preferred to handle issues on their own rather than approach the authorities.” (Community Leader)

This quote exemplifies how lack of trust prevented people from sharing intelligence or reporting crimes. It further indicates that the community felt isolated and helpless, leading to a reliance on self-help mechanisms rather than formal law enforcement.

Another major issue contributing to the insecurity was the limited police presence in rural parts of Mandera Sub-County. A local resident shared their experience:

“The police stations were few, and most were located in the urban areas. We felt neglected in the rural parts. If something happened, it could take hours for the police to respond. Many times, by the time they arrived, the criminals had already escaped, and the damage was done.” (Rural Resident)

This quote highlights the geographical disparity in police presence, which made rural areas particularly vulnerable. The slow response times and lack of immediate support from the police contributed to a pervasive sense of lawlessness and instability.

The threat of terrorism was another factor exacerbating insecurity in the region. A participant from the police force noted:

“Mandera has always been a hotspot for terrorist activities. Before community policing, we struggled to respond to these threats. The community didn’t cooperate with us, and the terrorists took advantage of that. The police were often overwhelmed and underprepared.” (Police Officer)

This quote emphasizes the terrorist threat that the community faced and how the lack of cooperation between the police and the community made it more difficult to combat terrorism effectively. The overwhelm and underpreparedness of the police contributed to the security challenges in the area.

b) Changes in Security After Community Policing

One of the core elements in enhancing community policing is ensuring that police officers are equipped with the necessary skills to engage effectively with the community. This includes community-oriented policing practices that foster positive relationships. A participant shared:

“As the head of the police station, I make sure that my officers undergo regular training in community-oriented policing practices. We focus on the importance of building relationships, not just law enforcement. This training helps officers understand the needs of the community and how to respond in a way that fosters trust.” (Head of Police Station)

This quote emphasizes the importance of training in enhancing community policing by shifting the focus from mere law enforcement to relationship-building. The collaborative approach encouraged

through training strengthens the connection between officers and the community, contributing to enhanced public safety and trust.

A key aspect of enhancing community policing is fostering regular engagement with community leaders, which helps ensure that police actions are aligned with local needs. One police officer elaborated:

“I regularly attend security meetings with local leaders and the community. This allows us to directly hear from the residents about their concerns and ensures that we respond appropriately. It also makes the community feel heard and valued, which is critical for building trust and cooperation.” (Police Officer)

This statement underscores the importance of collaboration with local leaders in enhancing community policing. Engagement with community leaders helps to ensure that the police are not acting in isolation but are instead integrating community feedback into their policing strategies. This helps to build mutual understanding and improve overall community security.

For community policing to be effective, it is essential to create an environment where the community feels comfortable reporting crimes and concerns. The head of the police station explained:

“We work hard to ensure that the community feels safe when they approach us. This means creating a welcoming atmosphere at the station, ensuring that community members know they can approach us with their issues without fear of retribution. This openness is critical for the success of community policing.” (Head of Police Station)

This quote highlights the importance of building a safe and approachable environment for the community. By ensuring that people feel safe to report crimes and concerns, the police create a

transparent communication channel that enhances cooperation and fosters a sense of community ownership of policing efforts.

The collaboration between the police and local authorities or other stakeholders is crucial for aligning policing strategies with the needs and realities of the sub-county. A participant discussed the role of collaboration:

“I work closely with local authorities and other stakeholders to ensure that our strategies are in line with what the community needs. This is not just about the police; we involve local leaders, health authorities, and other stakeholders to create a holistic approach to community safety.” (Head of Police Station)

This statement emphasizes the collaborative approach in enhancing community policing by involving various stakeholders. The collaboration with local authorities ensures that community policing efforts are not isolated but instead integrated with broader community development and safety strategies, making it more effective and relevant to local needs.

Building and maintaining trust is central to the success of community policing. One participant highlighted the role of transparency in building trust:

“Trust is not built overnight, but by consistently showing up, listening to the community, and taking their concerns seriously. We work hard to ensure that our actions are transparent and that the community sees that we are genuinely working for their safety and well-being.” (Police Officer)

This quote highlights the importance of consistency and transparency in building trust between the police and the community. Through regular engagement and transparent actions, the police can strengthen their relationships with the community and improve public safety.

c) Collaboration and Planning with Organizations Like NTCP

The collaboration between local authorities, law enforcement, and organizations like the NTCP has contributed significantly to the effectiveness of community policing in Mandera. A police officer mentioned:

“Working with NTCP has been a game-changer. Through their support, we have received modern tools and resources, like communication devices, that help us respond faster to security concerns. The training has also enhanced our approach to community engagement, which has improved trust with the residents.” (Police Officer)

This quote emphasizes the role of NTCP in providing resources and training that have made community policing more efficient. The modern tools provided by NTCP, such as communication devices, help in improving the speed and effectiveness of police responses, thus enhancing the overall impact of community policing.

NTCP’s role in training local leaders and law enforcement personnel is crucial in strengthening community policing initiatives. A community leader shared:

“The training we received from NTCP on conflict resolution and community engagement has really made a difference. We now understand better how to interact with the police and work together for the common good. This collaboration has made our security meetings more effective.” (Community Leader)

This quote highlights how NTCP’s training programs have improved community-police relations and empowered local leaders to play a more active role in conflict resolution. The joint effort between community leaders and police officers in security meetings has led to more effective outcomes in addressing security issues.

The collaboration between the NTCP and local stakeholders ensures that the security needs of the community are aligned with national security strategies. A member of the NTCP commented:

“One of the key aspects of our collaboration with local authorities is ensuring that the national strategies we develop are tailored to address the specific needs of communities like Mandera. We do this by engaging with local leaders to gather feedback, ensuring that what we plan is actually relevant to the challenges they face.” (NTCP Member)

This quote underscores the importance of feedback loops between the community and the NTCP. By ensuring that national strategies are informed by local security needs, the collaboration helps to create more relevant and effective policing approaches.

Collaboration with NTCP has also facilitated the mobilization of resources that enhance the operational capabilities of community policing initiatives. A police officer stated:

“NTCP has been instrumental in helping us secure additional resources for our work. For example, they provided us with more vehicles and communication tools, which makes patrolling and responding to emergencies much easier. These resources are critical to our work, especially in remote areas where access is limited.” (Police Officer)

This quote highlights how resource mobilization facilitated by NTCP has improved the operational efficiency of police officers, especially in remote and hard-to-reach areas of Mandera. The provision of vehicles and communication tools has made it easier for the police to cover a larger area and respond to incidents more quickly.

A key benefit of collaborating with NTCP is the improved communication and coordination between various stakeholders involved in community policing. A local leader noted:

“Through NTCP, we’ve been able to establish better communication channels with the police. They regularly share updates on security developments, and we also get to share our concerns more easily. This has made a big difference in how we work together to solve security issues in the community.”

(Local Leader)

This quote highlights the improved communication between community leaders and the police through the support of NTCP, enabling more timely and efficient responses to security challenges.

The partnership with NTCP also involves joint planning sessions to ensure that security strategies are effectively tailored to local needs. A police officer described:

“The planning sessions with NTCP are very useful because they help us ensure that our strategies are not just theoretical but are actually practical for the communities we serve. We focus on what works on the ground and how to address specific local challenges.” (Police Officer)

This quote underscores the value of planning sessions that bring together multiple stakeholders to ensure that security strategies are aligned with local realities. By engaging in these collaborative planning efforts, police and community leaders can design strategies that are practical and effective.

d) Impact of Community Policing on Security

Community policing has had a transformative impact on security in Mandera Sub-County. It has bridged the gap between law enforcement and residents, building trust and improving information flow. Enhanced surveillance and proactive reporting have led to a reduction in violent crimes, while fostering a sense of collective responsibility for safety. The participatory approach has also empowered marginalized groups, including women and youth, to actively contribute to security efforts.

Community policing has helped to bridge the gap between the police and the residents of Mandera Sub-County, fostering a greater sense of trust and improving communication. One community leader noted:

"Before community policing, we didn't trust the police. People were hesitant to report crimes because they felt the police would ignore or misuse the information. But with the new approach, we see them as partners. We have a direct line of communication with them, and our concerns are taken seriously."

— Community Leader, Mandera

This sentiment reflects how trust has been built through consistent engagement, transforming the police from figures of authority into approachable partners in maintaining security.

Another participant described how the regular interaction between the police and the community has improved the flow of information:

"In the past, if there was a theft or violence, we wouldn't know how to contact the police or where to go. Now, the officers come to our meetings, and we know them by name. If anything happens, we report it immediately, and they respond quickly."

— Local Resident, Mandera

This demonstrates how community policing has made law enforcement more accessible and responsive to community needs, leading to a more fluid exchange of information about security threats.

Community policing has contributed to better surveillance and more proactive reporting, which has been essential in reducing violent crimes in the region. One police officer shared:

"Since the implementation of community policing, we've been able to respond faster to crimes. The community now helps us by reporting suspicious activities before they escalate. This early detection has been crucial in preventing violent crimes like assault and theft."

— Local Police Officer, Mandera

Another participant explained how the community's vigilance and proactive engagement have made a significant difference in crime reduction:

"The community is more aware now. People look out for one another, and the police are always ready to respond. We've seen fewer violent incidents and disputes, especially those that used to arise between clans."

— Local Elder, Mandera

These quotes indicate that the shift to a collaborative approach has led to faster response times and a more proactive community in terms of reporting potential threats.

Community policing has fostered a greater sense of collective responsibility for safety. One community member emphasized:

"Before, we used to think that security was only the responsibility of the police. Now, everyone in the community feels accountable for safety. If something happens, we don't wait for the police to act

alone. We all get involved in solving the problem."

— Youth Group Leader, Mandera

This highlights how the shift towards community involvement in security matters has created a shared sense of responsibility among residents, leading to a safer environment for everyone.

A women's group leader also shared how this collective approach has led to positive outcomes for the community:

"We now have a voice in matters of security. Women used to be sidelined, but today, we work together with the police to make sure our children are safe, and crimes are prevented. This sense of responsibility has brought the community together."

— Women's Group Leader, Mandera

These quotes illustrate the importance of inclusivity and how it has helped empower individuals, making them feel more responsible for the collective safety of their community.

Community policing has played a vital role in empowering marginalized groups, particularly women and youth, to take an active role in security. One female participant noted:

"In the past, we were never part of security discussions, but now we attend community meetings and are included in the decision-making process. This has helped us address safety concerns, especially for women and children."

— Female Community Member, Mandera

This empowerment has enabled women to contribute to community safety, addressing issues such as domestic violence and child protection. Similarly, youth involvement in security efforts has increased:

"We used to be seen as the problem, but now the youth are actively involved in security programs. We assist the police with patrols and help prevent crime. This involvement has changed our perception of the police and has made us feel like we matter."

— Youth Leader, Mandera

These examples demonstrate the importance of community policing in creating opportunities for marginalized groups to contribute meaningfully to the safety of their community, which in turn fosters inclusivity and cohesion.

e) Influence on Terrorism and Rural Communities

Community policing has played a critical role in addressing terrorism threats in Mandera's rural areas. By encouraging vigilance and intelligence-sharing, it has disrupted potential terror plots and improved community resilience. Rural communities, which were once isolated and vulnerable, now benefit from stronger security networks and coordinated responses to emergencies. However, the

persistence of extremist narratives remains a challenge, requiring sustained efforts in education and counter-radicalization.

f) Challenges in Improving Community Policing

Efforts to improve community policing in Mandera face several challenges, including inadequate funding and limited resources. Many rural areas lack sufficient personnel and infrastructure, such as vehicles for patrols. Cultural barriers and inter-clan rivalries sometimes hinder cooperation, while mistrust between police and residents still lingers in certain areas. Additionally, low literacy levels among some community members limit their understanding of their roles in security initiative

g) Difficulties in Minimizing Terrorism Incidents

Community policing encounters unique difficulties in reducing terrorism incidents in Mandera Sub-County. The porous border with Somalia facilitates the movement of extremist groups, posing a significant security threat. Fear of retaliation often discourages residents from reporting suspicious activities. Furthermore, the lack of specialized training for local police officers on counter-terrorism undermines their ability to effectively address sophisticated threats, leaving some communities exposed.

h) Steps to Make Community Policing More Effective

To make community policing more effective, increasing funding to support the recruitment, training, and equipping of police officers and community volunteers was seen as essential. One police officer emphasized the importance of training and resources:

"For community policing to be effective, our officers need continuous training in both law enforcement and community engagement. But it's not just about training—having the right equipment, like communication tools and patrol vehicles, can significantly improve our efficiency."

— Local Police Officer, Mandera

A community leader echoed these sentiments, stressing the importance of adequately equipping volunteers who assist the police:

"The police can't be everywhere at once, especially in rural areas. Volunteers who are trained and equipped with radios or other communication devices are key to improving response times. More funding to support them would make a huge difference."

— Community Leader, Mandera

These quotes reflect the consensus that training and resources are vital to ensuring that community policing operates effectively and efficiently, particularly in reaching remote areas.

Another essential step in making community policing more effective involves fostering trust through regular dialogue forums and ensuring transparency in police operations. One participant highlighted the role of communication in building trust:

"Trust doesn't happen overnight. We have regular meetings with the community where the police share what they are doing and how they are handling cases. It helps us feel included and part of the solution. When the community sees transparency, they are more willing to cooperate."

— Local Resident, Mandera

Additionally, a senior officer emphasized the need for consistent and open communication to maintain community cooperation:

"We need to keep the lines of communication open. Community forums give people the opportunity to voice concerns and share information that may help us in our work. It's a partnership that works best when there is transparency on both sides."

— Senior Police Officer, Mandera

These statements suggest that ongoing dialogue and transparency are critical components in building and maintaining trust, which is foundational to the success of community policing.

The integration of technology is another key step in enhancing the effectiveness of community policing. One participant discussed how technology could improve both communication and surveillance:

"In today's world, technology is crucial. If we could have real-time data sharing with emergency response teams or access to surveillance cameras in hotspots, it would make a big difference in preventing and responding to crimes faster."

— Police Officer, Mandra

A community leader also mentioned how technology could bridge the gap between the police and residents:

"An app where residents can report crimes or suspicious activity would make it easier for us to act quickly. The police could have alerts sent straight to their phones, which would improve response times and the quality of support we get."

— Community Leader, Mandra

These comments underscore the potential of technology to streamline community policing efforts, making them more responsive and efficient, while enhancing communication between residents and law enforcement.

Promoting awareness campaigns to educate residents on their roles in community policing is also seen as crucial to ensuring greater participation and sustainability. One local volunteer emphasized the need for community involvement:

"Many people don't realize how important their role is in community policing. We need to keep reminding them that their participation—whether it's reporting crimes, attending meetings, or just being vigilant—helps make our community safer."

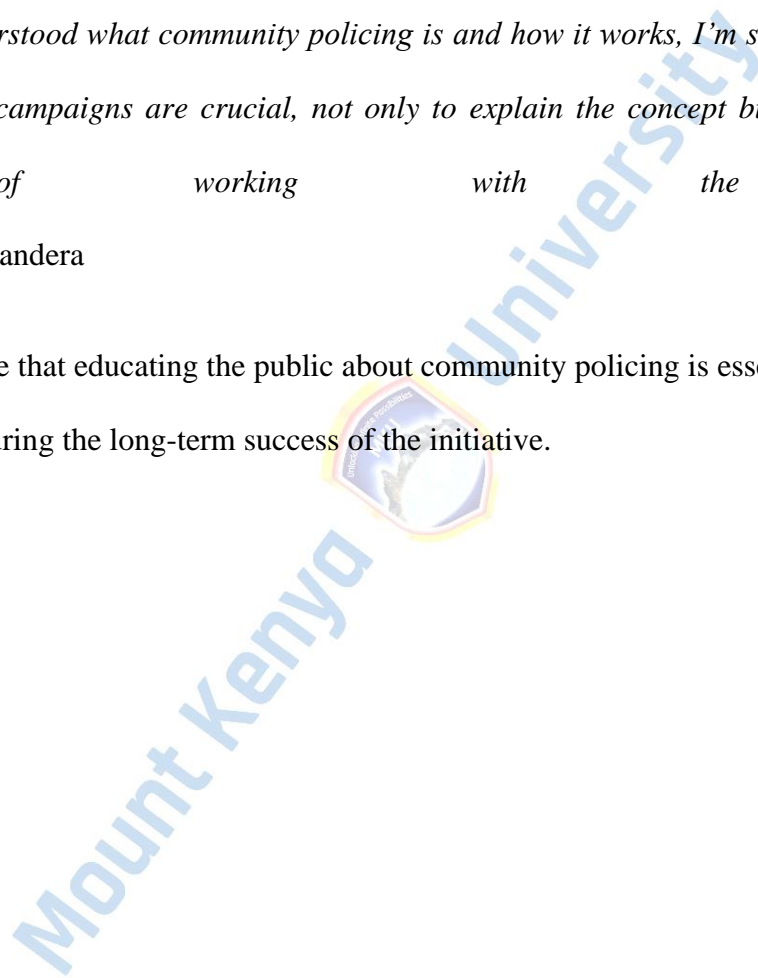
— Community Volunteer, Mandera

Another community member shared their thoughts on the importance of awareness campaigns:

"If more people understood what community policing is and how it works, I'm sure more would get involved. Education campaigns are crucial, not only to explain the concept but also to show the benefits of working with the police."

— Local Resident, Mandera

These quotes illustrate that educating the public about community policing is essential for increasing involvement and ensuring the long-term success of the initiative.



CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the study by summarizing the key findings, drawing conclusions, and offering recommendations based on the research objectives. It synthesizes the results discussed in previous chapters to highlight significant insights and their implications. Additionally, the chapter outlines actionable recommendations to address the identified issues and improve the effectiveness of the subject under study. The chapter concludes with suggestions for further research to explore areas that require additional investigation and provide a basis for future studies.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The findings reveal that respondents generally feel community policing campaigns are not conducted frequently enough and show slight disagreement regarding their role in addressing issues and facilitating knowledge exchange. There is a neutral stance on the organization of such programs by local police and organizations, with a diverse range of opinions. However, respondents agree that people do gather in local settings for community policing discussions, reflecting strong community engagement. Additionally, there is agreement on the effectiveness of community policing awareness campaigns in reducing terrorism, with consistent views across respondents on their impact.

The findings indicate that respondents generally disagree on the frequency of neighborhood security meetings, with a range of opinions about the regularity of these gatherings. There is slight disagreement regarding the regularity of information sharing between community policing committees and official organizations. While there is some neutrality about the mutual responsibility for addressing security issues, respondents lean slightly toward agreement that conflict resolution mechanisms help improve collaboration between the police and communities. Notably, there is a

strong consensus that the police and communities collaborate effectively to reduce terrorism, with many also agreeing that community security meetings are an effective tool in combating terrorism

The findings reveal general disagreement about the regularity of government-led community-police meetings, with some variation in responses. There is also slight disagreement regarding the level of community attendance at these meetings, suggesting that participation may not be consistent. While respondents show neutrality to slight agreement about the willingness of community members to engage with the police, there is agreement that such gatherings help build trust between the police and the community. Additionally, respondents strongly agree that these meetings are effective in reducing terrorism, with many viewing them as an excellent tool for combating terrorism.

The findings suggest that the Nyumba Kumi initiative is not always regularly practiced in neighborhoods, with mixed opinions on its frequency. There is a neutral to slight agreement on the structure of ten household cohorts in the initiative, indicating some uncertainty about its implementation. However, there is a strong consensus that village elders and chiefs play an important role in overseeing the program, and community members generally gather to learn about it. The initiative is widely viewed as effective in reducing terrorism, with most respondents agreeing on its success, although opinions vary slightly on its overall effectiveness.

The findings indicate that respondents perceive terrorism incidents and crime in their community as highly frequent, with a significant increase in victimization rates over time. There is strong recognition of law enforcement efforts, as reflected in the accuracy of arrest records, which are seen as an indicator of visible policing. The perception of rising crime is widespread, and respondents consistently report that crime reports have escalated significantly. Additionally, the financial burden of crime prevention is considered substantial by most, with limited variation in opinions.

5.2 Conclusion

The results suggest that while there is a general recognition of the potential effectiveness of community policing in reducing terrorism, there are concerns about the infrequency of campaigns and their limited role in identifying and addressing community issues. Strengthening the regularity of these campaigns and enhancing their role in knowledge exchange could improve their effectiveness. Increased community involvement in local discussions also shows promise in furthering the success of these initiatives. The recognition of community policing's potential in reducing terrorism emphasizes the importance of community engagement in security initiatives. Increasing the frequency and impact of campaigns could significantly strengthen these efforts, fostering greater awareness and involvement.

The results suggest that while there is agreement on the importance and effectiveness of community security meetings in reducing terrorism, there are concerns regarding the frequency and consistency of these meetings and information-sharing practices. To enhance the effectiveness of such initiatives, it is crucial to improve the regularity of meetings, encourage more consistent collaboration between the police and communities, and strengthen communication channels to ensure a more unified approach to addressing neighborhood security challenges. Strengthening community security meetings and improving collaboration between the police and communities could result in more cohesive security efforts and improved neighborhood safety. Consistent information-sharing practices are essential for maximizing the impact of these meetings.

The results suggest that while government-led community-police meetings have the potential to strengthen relationships and reduce terrorism, there are concerns regarding their regularity, attendance, and engagement from community members. To improve the effectiveness of these meetings, it is important to enhance attendance and encourage more active participation from both the community and law enforcement. Strengthening these initiatives can foster trust, collaboration, and a more robust approach to combating terrorism. Government-led community-police meetings have the potential to

build trust and improve cooperation, ultimately reducing terrorism. By enhancing attendance and active participation, these meetings could become more influential in shaping security strategies and fostering collaboration between law enforcement and communities.

The Nyumba Kumi initiative appears to have a positive impact on enhancing community security and reducing terrorism, especially due to the involvement of local leaders and community engagement. However, there is a need to ensure its more consistent practice across neighborhoods and clarify the structure of household cohorts to strengthen its implementation. Promoting further awareness and participation in the initiative could enhance its effectiveness in combatting terrorism and fostering community cooperation. The Nyumba Kumi initiative has shown promise in enhancing security, particularly through local leadership and community participation. Expanding its reach and increasing consistency across neighborhoods could improve its effectiveness in combatting terrorism.

The findings underscore a growing concern about terrorism and rising crime in the community, alongside a recognition of the law enforcement's efforts to address these issues. However, the increasing crime rates and the associated financial burden on the community call for more targeted and effective crime prevention strategies. It is recommended that authorities focus on enhancing community-police collaborations, increasing resource allocation for crime prevention, and further strengthening the effectiveness of law enforcement to reduce crime rates. Additionally, the community should be involved in crime reduction initiatives to alleviate the financial pressures associated with crime prevention. The rising crime rates and the financial burden on communities call for more targeted strategies to prevent crime. Strengthening collaboration between the police and the community and increasing resource allocation can mitigate these issues.

Identity theory provides a relevant framework for interpreting the findings related to community policing and its effectiveness in reducing terrorism incidents. According to this theory, individuals, particularly youth, often engage in violent behavior such as terrorism in an attempt to establish or

reaffirm their identities. The need for self-worth and a sense of belonging plays a significant role in their motivations. In the context of community policing, the themes emerging from the findings can be better understood through this lens, with specific attention to how community dynamics, police involvement, and local initiatives may help mitigate the factors that contribute to a sense of alienation, thereby reducing the appeal of terrorism. Identity theory offers a deeper understanding of how community policing can reduce terrorism by addressing feelings of alienation, particularly among youth. Strengthening community dynamics and police involvement may prevent violent behaviors by fostering a sense of belonging and self-worth.

5.3 Recommendations

To enhance community engagement and effectiveness, policymakers should allocate resources for regular awareness campaigns and ensure support for local partnerships between law enforcement and community organizations, with a focus on addressing specific community concerns. Law enforcement should actively collaborate with local organizations to design relevant programs and engage in consistent impact assessments through feedback mechanisms, ensuring the initiatives are continually improved. Community leaders should use local platforms and media to promote these campaigns, encouraging higher attendance and participation. This collaborative approach will strengthen community involvement, improve trust, and enhance the overall impact of security initiatives.

Policymakers should prioritize funding for regular awareness campaigns and foster collaboration between law enforcement and local organizations to ensure that programs are tailored to community-specific issues. Law enforcement should strengthen these partnerships by actively engaging in program delivery and conducting periodic assessments through community feedback to adjust initiatives for maximum impact. Community leaders should leverage local platforms and media to promote these campaigns, ensuring that information reaches a wider audience and encouraging greater

participation. This coordinated effort will enhance community engagement, build trust, and improve the effectiveness of security initiatives.

The government should prioritize scheduling regular community-police meetings to encourage ongoing dialogue and strengthen collaboration between law enforcement and the public. Policymakers should ensure that targeted awareness campaigns are implemented to boost community participation and engagement in these meetings. Law enforcement should receive training in effective communication to improve interactions with community members, fostering a more cooperative atmosphere. These meetings should be used as platforms for transparent discussions about safety concerns, with law enforcement demonstrating commitment to addressing community issues. Additionally, feedback mechanisms should be established to evaluate the effectiveness of these meetings and identify areas for continuous improvement.

Policymakers should prioritize the consistent implementation of the Nyumba Kumi initiative across all neighborhoods, ensuring that the structure of household cohorts is clearly defined for better understanding and coordination. Local law enforcement and community leaders should work together to increase community engagement by organizing informative sessions and encouraging broader participation. Efforts to enhance the visibility and communication of the initiative should be intensified, using local media and community platforms to raise awareness and keep the community informed. By fostering greater consistency and transparency in the initiative, stakeholders can improve its effectiveness in enhancing security and reducing terrorism at the grassroots level.

5.4 Recommendations for Further Studies

Based on the findings, here are several areas for future research that could further enhance the understanding of community policing, security meetings, and terrorism prevention:

Frequency and effectiveness of community policing campaigns- Investigate the impact of increasing the frequency of community policing campaigns on community engagement, knowledge exchange, and perceptions of security. How does the frequency of community policing campaigns influence public trust and community participation in crime prevention? What factors contribute to the perceived effectiveness of these campaigns in addressing local security issues?

Role of local police and organizations in community policing- Examine the role of local police and organizations in organizing and leading community policing initiatives, especially in areas where there is a neutral stance on their efforts. How do local police and organizations perceive their role in facilitating community policing? What barriers exist to more effective collaboration between law enforcement and community organizations?

Community-police collaboration in combatting terrorism- Explore in greater detail the mechanisms through which community policing and neighborhood security meetings contribute to reducing terrorism. What specific elements of community policing (e.g., communication, trust-building) are most effective in combating terrorism? How can these mechanisms be replicated or expanded in other regions facing similar challenges?

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY,

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT

Dear Sir/Madam,

Subject: Request for Information

I am Haji Mohammed Mohammed, a Master's student in Public Administration and Management at Mount Kenya University. As part of my academic requirements, I am conducting research on the "Influence of community policing on incidents of crime reduction in Mandera County, Kenya."

I kindly request your assistance in providing any relevant information for this research, particularly in response to the questions I will pose during the interview. Your responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be used solely for academic purposes.

Please take your time to provide thoughtful answers. Your support is greatly appreciated.

Thank you sincerely,

Mohammed Haji

SECTION 2: PERSONAL BACKGROUND

Before we begin, I would like to share a bit about myself.

1. My place of birth and educational background.

Please feel free to ask any questions during the interview.

APPENDIX II: CONSENT FORM

My name is Haji Mohamed Mohamed . Student Registration Number: MPAM/2017/76869. I am student in Mount Kenya University (Virtual Campus) pursuing Master Degree in Public Administration and Management. I am carrying out research on the topic: “influence of community policing on incidences of crime reduction in Mandera County, Kenya ”

I am requesting a few minutes of your time to answer some questions in this questionnaire. Confidentiality will be maintained and there will be no way to associate you to your data. Giving correct information will benefit the current and future county governments based on the recommendations that will be made from the conclusion of the study findings.

You are free to participate in this research and leave any time without giving reason or notification.

Finally, I am requesting to you sign below as proof of having understood the objective of the research and that all aspects pertaining to the research has been explained to you at length.

Participant

Date: Signature:

Researcher

Date: Signature:

d) In case of any complains, you are always free to consult the Chairman Ethical Review Committee, Mount Kenya University. P.O.BOX 342-01000 Thika.

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

My name is Haji Mohammed Mohammed, and I am currently pursuing a master's degree in public administration and management at Mount Kenya University. I kindly request your assistance in completing this questionnaire as part of my research on the "Influence of Community Policing on Incidences of Terrorism in Mandera County, Kenya." Your responses will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and will solely be used for academic purposes. I appreciate your cooperation.

Instructions:

- Please tick the appropriate box where applicable.
- Provide brief answers as required.

Section A: Respondent Background Information

1. Gender:

- Male []
- Female []

2. Age:

- 18 - 30 []
- 31 - 40 []
- 41 - 45 []
- 45 and above []

a) Community Policing Awareness

#	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	In my neighborhood, community policing awareness campaigns are conducted frequently or regularly.					
2	Awareness campaigns provide a platform for identifying, assessing, and prioritizing issues within communities and neighborhoods, and facilitate knowledge exchange.					
3	In my neighborhood, community organizations or local police departments that focus on crime prevention typically organize awareness programs.					
4	People in the community gather in towns and local homes to learn about community policing.					
5	Most people believe that community policing awareness campaigns effectively reduce terrorism in my neighborhood.					

- 6 I believe community policing awareness programs are an effective way to reduce terrorism in my neighborhood.

b) Neighborhood Security Meetings

#	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	There are frequent meetings about neighborhood security in the area where I live.					
2	In my neighborhood, information is regularly and systematically shared between community policing committees and official policing organizations.					
3	In my neighborhood, all residents and government policing organizations share a mutual responsibility and capacity for addressing safety and security issues.					
4	Government policing organizations can now resolve disputes and conflicts in collaboration with the communities they serve, thanks to the development of conflict resolution mechanisms.					
5	Most people believe that the community and the police work together to reduce terrorism in the area.					
6	I believe that meetings about community security are an effective way to reduce terrorism in the neighborhood where I live.					

c) Community-Policy Joint Meetings

#	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	In the community where I live, the government regularly holds meetings between residents and the police.					
2	In my community, a large number of people typically attend these meetings.					
3	In my neighborhood, people are willing to talk to the police during these meetings.					
4	These gatherings provide the police with an opportunity to build trust with the community.					
5	Most people believe that meetings between local citizens and the police are an effective way to reduce terrorism in my neighborhood.					
6	I believe that meetings between the police and local citizens are a great way to combat terrorism in my community.					

d) Nyumba Kumi Initiative

#	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	In the neighborhood where I live, the Nyumba Kumi initiative is practiced frequently or regularly.					
2	There are ten cohorts of households in each of our homes.					
3	In my area, village elders and chiefs often oversee the Nyumba Kumi program.					

- 4 Community members gather in towns and local homes to learn about the Nyumba Kumi Initiative.
- 5 Most people believe that the Nyumba Kumi Initiative is an excellent way to reduce terrorism in my neighborhood.
- 6 I believe the Nyumba Kumi program is an effective way to reduce terrorism in the neighborhood where I live.

INCIDENCES OF CRIME

8. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements using a scale of 1 to 5, where 5 equals "Strongly Agree," 4 equals "Agree," 3 equals "Not Sure," 2 equals "Disagree," and 1 equals "Strongly Disagree."

Questions Relating to Neighborhood Security

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1. In my neighborhood, terrorism incidents are very frequent.					
2. Victimization rates have significantly increased in my community					
3. Arrest records accurately reflect the efforts of law enforcement in my area.					
4. Victimization rates are higher compared to previous years.					
5. Crime reports in my community have increased significantly					
6. The financial burden of crime prevention is high in my household or organization.					

APPENDIX IV: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THE NTCP HEAD

1. What role do you play in the NTCP?
2. How can community policing in Mandera County be enhanced?
3. How do you collaborate and coordinate with communities that have adopted community policing?
4. How do you work with the police and the criminal justice system?
5. How do you typically address concerns raised by the community where you work?
6. What challenges does your organization face in improving community policing?
7. What are the challenges facing community policing in Mandera County?
8. In your opinion, what steps should be taken to make community policing more effective?



APPENDIX V: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THE HEAD OF POLICE STATION

1. Do you contribute to the enhancement of community policing?
 2. What percentage of crimes reported in the sub-county that implements community policing are responded to by the police?
 3. Do you work together with organizations like NTCP to advance community policing?
 4. What impact has community policing had on the security situation in this village or sub-county?
 5. What effect does community policing have on terrorism incidents and rural communities in this sub-county?
 6. What challenges do you encounter while trying to improve community policing in this sub-county?
 7. What obstacles does community policing face in reducing terrorism incidents in this sub-county?
 8. In your opinion, what measures should be taken to make community policing more efficient?
-

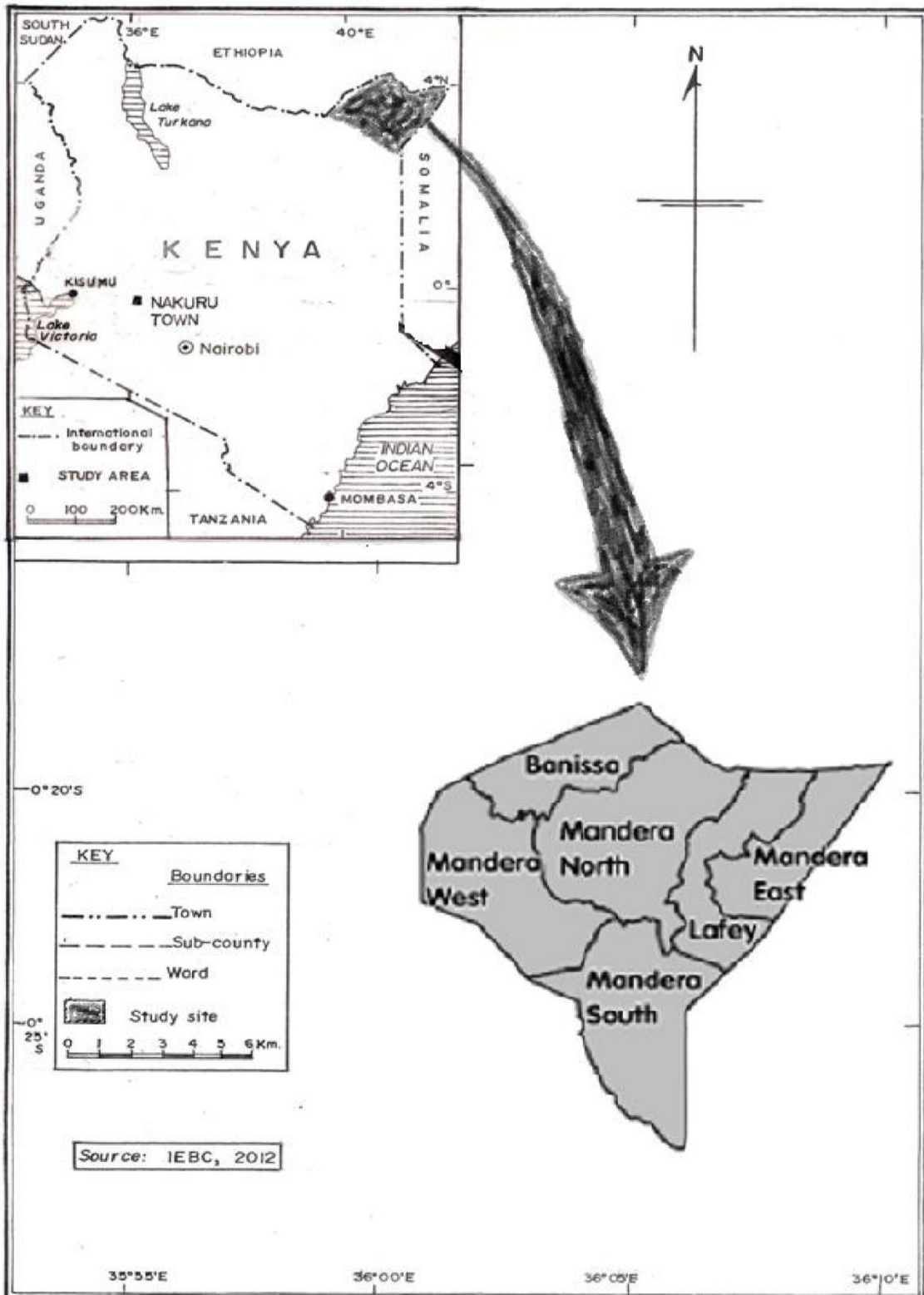


APPENDIX VI: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THE CHIEF

- a) What was the state of security in this sub-county before the introduction of community policing?
- b) How has the security situation in this sub-county changed since the introduction of community policing?
- c) How do you collaborate and plan with organizations like NTCP to enhance community policing?
- d) What impact has community policing had on the security situation in this village or sub-county?
- e) How does community policing influence terrorism incidents and rural communities in this sub-county?
- f) What challenges do you face when trying to improve community policing in this sub-county?
- g) What difficulties does community policing encounter in minimizing terrorism incidents in this sub-county?
- h) In your opinion, what steps should be taken to make community policing more effective?



APPENDIX VII: MAP OF THE COUNTY



APPENDIX VIII: ERC LETTER

Mount Kenya University

REF: MKU/ISERC/4404 Date: 24 September 2024
TO: HAJI MOHAMED MOHAMED
REG: MPAM/2017/76869

Dear Sir/Madam,


RE: INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON INCIDENCES OF CRIME REDUCTION IN MANDERA COUNTY, KENYA

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **3124**. The approval period is **24/09/2024 - 23/09/2025**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements:

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**


Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) <https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke> and also obtain other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC

MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY
ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE
P. O. Box 342 - 01000,
THIKA

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika.
Tel: +254 709 153 000 / +254 709 153 200
Email: info@mku.ac.ke Web: www.mku.ac.ke

APPENDIX IX: LETTER TO NACOSTI


Mount Kenya University

DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MPAM/2017/76869
7th November, 2024

*National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,
P.O Box 39623- 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA*

Dear Sir/Madam,


RE: HAJI MOHAMED MOHAMED – REGISTRATION NO. MPAM/2017/76869

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts in Public Administration and Management** in the department of **Management** in the school of **Business and Economics**

The title of the research is **"Influence of Community Policing on Incidences of Crime Reduction in Mandera County, Kenya."** It has been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data between **November, 2024 and January, 2025.**

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.


Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, PhD
Director, Graduate Studies
Enc.

Mount Kenya University
P.O. Box 342-01000, THIKA
Office of the Director,
Graduate Studies

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika.
Tel: +254 709 153 000 / +254 709 153 200

Mount Kenya University

APPENDIX X: LETTER FROM THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Telephone: 0728210462
Email: cdemanderacounty@gmail.com
REF:EDM/MCT/VOL 1/776



COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
MANDERA,
P.O BOX 30-70300,
MANDERA,
DATE: 15.11.2024

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION**


TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE:HAJI MOHAMED MOHAMED
NACOSTI LICENCE NO:P/24/ 42184

This is to introduce to you the above name who hails from Mount Kenya University and the National Commission For Science, Technology And Innovation (NACOSTI) and intending to carry out research on the topic **(INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON INCIDENCES OF CRIME REDUCTION IN MANDERA COUNTY)** for a period ending 15TH NOVEMBER 2025.

Please accord Mr HAJI assistance and cooperation to conduct the research accordingly.

Thank you


ABDI S. SHUEB
COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
MANDERA



Mount Kenya

APPENDIX XI: RESEARCH LICENSE

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
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