

**ASSESSMENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON SECURITY
IN JUJA SUB-COUNTY, KENYA.**

BONIFACE ORANGI ONCHOKE



**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN SECURITY
STUDIES AND CRIMINOLOGY OF
MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY**

MAY, 2025

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION APPROVAL

DECLARATION

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

Signature:.....



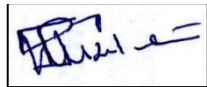
Date: 19/05/2025

Boniface Orangi Onchoke

MASSC/2022/51017

Approval by Supervisor

This research project has been submitted for examination with our approval as the university supervisor.



Signature:

Date: 19/05/2025

Dr. Panuel Mwaeke (PhD)

Institute of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics

Mount Kenya University

DEDICATION

Special dedication to my parents, brothers, sisters, workmates and friends.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to acknowledge the magnanimous grace of the omnipotent God that has enabled me to have the enthusiasm to do this spirited exercise. The almighty's benediction and mercy enable me to complete this project. This Academic accomplishment was not my effort, but deliberate, strong spiritual and moral support from my family and friends enabled me to complete the work. Notably, I thank my supervisor, Dr. Panuel Mwaeke, for guidance, constructive suggestions, inspiration, and working tirelessly to ensure that this study meets the required intellectual standard. Acknowledgement to my inspiring family who sacrificed everything to ensure my studies remained uninterrupted. May God bless all who contributed to my academic journey so far.

Last but not least, I have my profound gratitude to my employer, the National Police Service and colleagues at work for the support and ambience they gave me, up to the end of this academic Journey. In addition, I appreciate my workmates for their inspiration and encouragement to soldier on with this academic work despite the exigencies of work and related challenges that would potentially ground this work. Much appreciation to my respondents, the community policing committee members and the Key informants within the jurisdiction of Juja Sub-County for the much-needed support during the data collection period. Finally, is my appreciate to Mount Kenya University, especially the staff at the Institute of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics, for their guidance that made this work tenable.

ABSTRACT

Countries across the globe, including Kenya, have adopted various strategies to foster security for their citizens and property. The Kenyan strategy initiated a community policing approach in which the police and citizens collaborate to initiate and implement security enhancement programs to ensure the safety of citizens and property. However, it had not been known how community policing influenced security in the country because despite the initiation of the community policing approach, crime still persists and shows an increase than a decreasing trend. Community policing's effect on safety in Juja Sub County was the focus of this research. This study was guided by three specific objectives: First, the study establishes the influence of police-community partnership on security in Juja Sub-County. Secondly, the study assessed the influence of community policing prevention strategies on security and finally explored the challenges facing community policing and how they influence security in Juja Sub County. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study drew from the Critical Social Theory, Normative Sponsorship Theory, and Social Exchange Theory. Researchers used a census sample method to ensure that all 166 community policing leaders who were part of the Nyumba Kumi project were included in the research. Interviews with key informants and questionnaires were used to gather data. The quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS version 20, and the findings were presented using descriptive and inferential statistics. Narratives emerged from content analysis of qualitative data. The first objective established aspects of police-community partnership that influenced security management in Juja Sub-County that include; community support, information sharing and Joint police-community security initiatives that had significant implications on security management. According to the second objective, criminal information was scantily shared because of mistrust and police corruption that led to reprisal of citizens whose identity was shared by the police to criminals. The implication of this observation is that citizens constitutional right to security continued to be infringed and therefore prompting the need to crack the citizen mistrust impasse at the expense of peace and security. Inferential analysis of challenges facing community policing and their influence security in Juja Sub County was rated high having a substantial effect on safety, as shown by a mean of 4.16 and a standard deviation of 0.65. Regression analysis results revealed that the challenges of community policing accounted for 38.8% on security in controlling crimes in Juja Sub County and indicated by r-squared of 0.388, implying that a mitigation in the challenges directly reflected in the security situation. Among the study recommendations include; specific police reform with specific bias on the Human relations approach that will give community policing some leverage, concerted deliberate efforts be made to improve criminal information sharing between the citizens and the police. Further, security pundits, think tanks, academicians should jointly brainstorm to crack the police-civilian mistrust puzzle that has largely paralysed security operations. Benchmarking with developed countries where community policing has worked should also be done for best practices and standards. The study generated new knowledge and identified information gaps that are critical in policy formulation with regard to the influence of community policing on security in Juja Sub-County, Kenya.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	6
1.3.1 General Objectives.....	6
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	6
1.4 Research Questions.....	6
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	6
1.6 Scope of the Study	7
1.7 Limitation of the Study.....	7
1.8 Assumptions of the Study.....	7
1.9 Operation Definition of Key Terms.....	8
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 Definition of Community Policing	9
2.3 The Influence of Community Policing Partnership on Security.....	10
2.3.1 Nature of Crime Information to be Shared	11
2.4 Underscoring the Community Policing Initiatives in Local Security and Safety Management.....	12
2.5 Challenges Facing Community Policing and Its Influence on Security	16
2.6 Emerging Challenges	18
2.7 Theoretical Framework.....	20

2.7.1 Social Exchange Theory	21
2.7.2 Normative Sponsorship Theory	21
2.7.3 Critical Social Theory	22
2.8 Conceptual Framework	22
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	24
3.1 Introduction.....	24
3.2 Research Design.....	24
3.3 Location of the Study.....	24
3.4 Unit of Analysis	25
3.5 Target Population.....	26
3.6 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure	26
3.7 Data Collection Methods	27
3.7.1 Questionnaire	27
3.7.2 Key Informant Interview.....	27
3.8 Validity and Reliability of Data Collection Instruments	28
3.8.1 Validity of the Research Instrument	28
3.8.2 Reliability of the Research Instruments.....	28
3.9 Data Analysis Techniques and Procedure.....	29
3.10 Ethical Consideration.....	29
CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	31
4.1 Introduction.....	31
4.2 Response Rate.....	31
4.3 Demographic Information.....	31
4.3.1 Gender of Respondents	31
4.3.2 Age of Respondents	32
4.3.3 Education	33
4.3.4 Employment Status of Respondents	33
4.3.5 Length of service in Community Policing Committee	34
4.3.6 Socio Demographic Characteristics of Key Informants	34
4.4 The Influence of Police-community Partnership on Security in Juja Sub-County.....	34

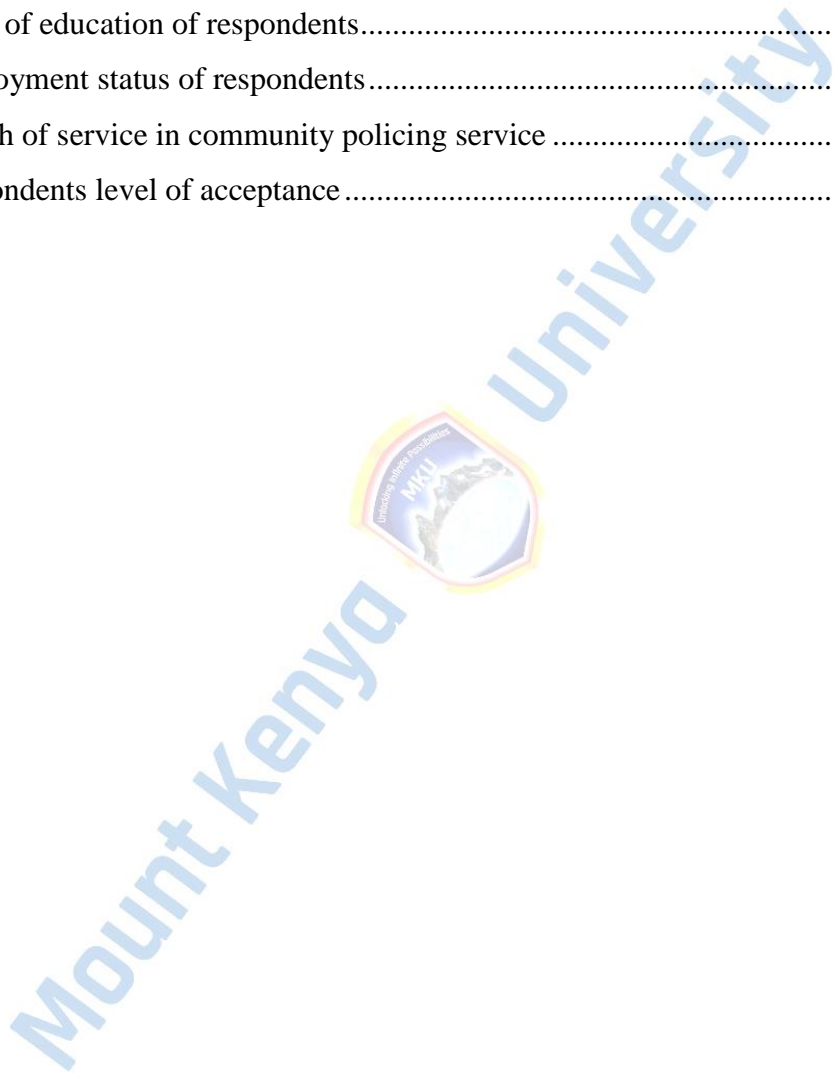
4.5 The Influence of Community Policing Prevention Strategies on Security in Juja Sub-County.....	37
4.5.1 Influence of Security Sensitization Meetings on Security in Juja Sub- County	38
Mode of strategy implementation	38
4.5.2 Influence of Sharing of Crime Information on Security in Juja Sub- County	39
4.6 The Challenges Facing Community Policing and their Influence Security in Juja Sub County.....	42
4.7 Discussion of Findings.....	44
4.7.1 The Influence of Community Policing Partnerships on Security in Juja Sub-County	45
4.7.2 The Influence of Community Policing Prevention Strategies on Security in Juja Sub-County.....	46
4.7.3 The Challenges Facing Community Policing and their Influence Security in Juja Sub County.....	47
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	50
5.1 Introduction.....	50
5.2 Summary	50
5.2.1 The Influence of Community Policing Prevention Strategies on Security in Juja Sub-County.....	50
5.2.2 The Influence of Community Policing Prevention Strategies on Security in Juja Sub-County.....	51
5.2.3 The Challenges Facing Community Policing and their Influence Security in Juja Sub County.....	51
5.3 Conclusions.....	53
5.3.1 Theoretical Conclusions.....	53
5.3.2 Empirical Conclusions	55
5.4 Recommendations.....	56
REFERENCES.....	57
APPENDICES.....	61
Appendix I: Transmittal letter.....	61
Appendix II: Questionnaire.....	62
Appendix III: Key Informant Interview Guide.....	67

Appendix IV: Letter of Introduction from Mount Kenya University, Graduate School 68
Appendix V: Nacosti Research Permit 71



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework	23
Figure 3.1: Location of the Study	25
Figure 4.1: Gender of respondents	32
Figure 4.2: Age of respondents	32
Figure 4.3: Level of education of respondents.....	33
Figure 4.4: Employment status of respondents.....	33
Figure 4.5: Length of service in community policing service	34
Figure 4.6: Respondents level of acceptance	40



LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Response Rate for main respondents	31
Table 4.2: Influence of police-community partnership on security in Juja Sub-County	35
Table 4.3: Preferred Strategy for citizen engagement in security agenda	38
Table 4.4: The Functionality of Mass Media and Public Meetings Strategies in the citizen security agenda in the context of Juja Sub-County.....	39
Table 4.5: Nature of criminal information shared in the context of security in Juja Sub-County	41
Table 4.6: Descriptive analysis of the challenges facing community policing and their influence security in Juja Sub County	42
Table 4.7: Testing the effect cause-and-effect relationships between variables.....	43



LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACC – Assistant county commissioner

APS – Administration Police service

CBP – Community Based Policing

CIPU – Critical infrastructure police unit

CP – Community Policing

CPO – Community Policing Officer

CPFs – Community Police Forums

DCC – Deputy county commissioner

GSU – General Service Unit

KPS – Kenya Police Service

NGOs – Non- Governmental Organisations

OCS – Officer Commanding Station

SAPS – South African Police Service



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Responding to the changing needs and expectations of contemporary law enforcement, community policing has become more prominent and acknowledged on a worldwide scale. Its history has its roots in the early 20th century, when a number of nations started toying with community-based police strategies. Today, community policing is widely acknowledged as an effective method for addressing crime, building trust, and enhancing security globally. One of the earliest instances of community policing can be traced back to the United Kingdom. Sir Robert Peel established the Metropolitan Police in London in the 1820s to encourage citizen participation in law enforcement (Jardine, 2020). This approach, known as the Peelian principles, focused on community cooperation, crime prevention, and maintaining public order through consent rather than force. The principles laid the foundation for community-oriented policing practices globally. In the final years of the last century, in the United Kingdom, there was an early example of community policing the neighbourhood guarding principle was introduced in the United States. The reasoning behind neighbourhood guarding was to move the concentration from a responsive, episode driven methodology to a proactive one that stressed organizations, issue explaining, and avoidance (Cooper et al., 2020). It tried to address hidden social issues adding to wrongdoing and advance cooperative efforts between law requirement offices and nearby networks.

In Africa, community engagement campaigns have increased in popularity as a fundamental tactic for improving safety, cultivating trust, and tackling unique troubles confronting African neighbourhoods. Grasping community involvement is extraordinarily meaningful for African territories as it harmonizes with cultural principles, nurtures teamwork, and authorizes local populations to address their distinctive security anxieties (Maillard & Terpstra, 2021). In numerous African nations, community-focused methodologies to policing have profound historical origins. Conventional societies across the region frequently had communal mechanisms for resolving arguments, sustaining order, and promoting social unity. These native practices acknowledged the significance of community participation in security affairs. Consequently, community engagement coincides with the African cultural situation by constructing on these bases of communalism and social accountability.

African countries, including those in the East African region, have faced diverse security challenges such as high crime rates, inter-communal conflicts, terrorism, and organized crime. Community policing offers a relevant and effective response to these challenges by fostering trust, empowering local communities, and encouraging proactive crime prevention. According to Trussler (2010) and Dauvergne and Li (2006) found that in Nigeria, violent crimes involving gangs, firearms, or the drug trade are not as often recorded as other kinds of recognized criminal acts. Baker (2002) pointed out that South African police have embraced a community policing strategy reminiscent of the West, with a focus on foot patrols. However, the community still faces numerous challenges, including the lingering effects of apartheid, which have hindered the capacity of some groups to coordinate and gather resources efficiently.

The East African nation initiated the Locality Safety Enterprise in the concluding years of the 20th century to tackle escalating unlawful acts and ruptured connections between law enforcement and citizens (Albrecht, 2022). Tanzania provides a notable example of community policing initiatives in East Africa. Daniel (2010) argued that an important first, in an effort to foster communication between the community and the police, the personal phone numbers of top officers were made public. The enterprise sought to boost teamwork between authorities and people, boost public security, and champion responsibility. Locality Police Officers (LPOs) were stationed at the village level to interact with community members, arbitrate disputes, and provide crime deterrence education. The East African nation's experience emphasizes the significance of locality policing in addressing protection concerns and forging links between law enforcement and communities.

Colonialism is the genesis of the modern idea of community policing in Kenya. During that time, local communities were involved in maintaining law and order through community-based organizations such as the clan or village chief barazas. However, it was in the post-independence era that community policing gained formal recognition and prominence and the neighbourhood law was established. The significance of neighbourhood law enforcement in Kenya lies to help cops and civilians communicate more effectively (Diphorn & Stapele, 2021). Previously, there have been cases of tense police-resident relations, distrust, and dishonesty. Neighbourhood law

enforcement intends to tackle these difficulties by promoting shared trust, discussion, and teamwork between officers and inhabitants.

Kenya implemented neighbourhood security groups for its residents. For instance, in 2013 the National Police created small community groups to spread security knowledge, share information secretly, and stop crimes where they start. This plan gives people the power to find likely dangers and work together to fix safety problems. The effects of the police working with the public in Kenya are important. When people take part in stopping crimes and safety plans, higher people report crimes, they have higher faith in the police, and the response time is improved. By talking often, the police learn a lot about the crimes that happen locally, so they can make good plans to fight crime.

The regional law enforcers' group projects have especially helped bring together and calm down fights between Kenyan tribes. Helping open talks and solving fights, these group tries have made tensions less and built peaceful living between the country's different tribes and belief groups. In areas with a troubled past, group policing has really helped the making up process and rebuilding trust between groups. Also, group policing has helped stop radical thoughts and violent extremes in Kenya. By working with group members, especially youth who can be easily affected, group policing opens a way to step in and put them back on the right path (Gjelsvik, 2020). Through programs focused on mentoring, awareness, and talks, group policing leads people away from extreme beliefs and toward productive and inclusive paths. It's important for Kenyans to understand group policing, as it gives them the power to actively take part in securing their groups. By involving themselves in crime prevention, reporting suspicious activities, and working with police, citizens become key partners in upholding security. Group policing strengthens that security is a shared duty, not just the responsibility of law enforcers.

The population of Kiambu County has historically grasped the advantages of cooperation and civic involvement in upholding security. Inhabitants have discerned the benefits of collaboration and public contribution in sustaining law and order. Initiatives such as Nyumba Kumi have been instrumental in advancing locality-based criminal prevention and accumulating knowledge (Ndono, Muthama & Muigua, 2019). The significance of community policing in Kiambu County

lies in its capacity to nourish confidence and teamwork between law enforcement and residents. Conventionally, the county has confronted safety troubles like larceny, substance abuse, and disputes between factions. Community policing schemes furnish a mechanism for locals to actively assist in rectifying these difficulties, constructing a sense of ownership and shared obligation.

The locale of Kiambu County exemplifies the consequences of community policing in diverse manners. Initially, it culminated in superior rapport between law enforcement and inhabitants. Recurring discourse and deliberation amid police officers and community dwellers have aided in constructing belief, surmounting obstacles, and tackling concerns efficiently. This augmented affiliation has produced greater confidence in the police, resulting in intensified cooperation and the sharing of information. Moreover, community policing undertakings have added to the deterrence and diminishment of misdeeds in Kiambu County. By engaging community occupants in criminal offense prevention labours, like organizing vicinity guard groups and executing community watches, locals actively take part in pinpointing and relaying dubious doings. This alliance between the police and the populace has performed a pivotal function in discouraging criminal endeavours and promoting a more secure atmosphere.

Within the extent of Kiambu County, community policing undertakings have especially swayed the Puja sub-county, though insecurity in this area had continued unabated. This notwithstanding Puja sub county has confronted unparalleled security predicaments, and community policing has been indispensable in confronting them. By communal contribution, team effort, and preventative crime discouragement, community policing has cultivated belief, boosted safeguarding, and inspired a sense of possession amid Puja occupants. Employing community policing in Puja sub - county has conducted to improved affiliations between law enforcement and citizens.

Recurrent contact and deliberation between police and community affiliates have assisted establish trust, prompted intelligence interchange, and capacitated operative communication. This has culminated in a sturdier coalition between police and the community, essential for accosting local security anxieties. Though seen as the best mechanism to manage crime and insecurity in Puja sub county, community policing seem to be dogged by issues that has led to unabated insecurity in the area. Further, this is despite the registered success of the initiative elsewhere in the larger Kiambu

County. This research aims to evaluate the impact of community policing on security within the Juja Sub County, taking this backdrop into consideration.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Despite the implementation of community policing initiatives in Juja sub-county, Kiambu County, there is a need to critically examine their effectiveness in improving security and reducing crime rates. The problem arises from the lack of comprehensive studies and evaluations that assess the impacts of community policing strategies in this specific location. Understanding the effectiveness, challenges, and opportunities associated with community policing in Juja sub-county was crucial for developing evidence-based policies and practices that can enhance security and foster positive police-community relationships. To fill that void, this research analyzes the results of local community policing programs, paying special attention to vital components such stakeholder involvement, police-community partnerships, and the techniques themselves. In order to determine the benefits, drawbacks, and opportunities for growth of current community policing initiatives, it investigated the views and experiences of community people. Crime rates, community safety perceptions, and police-community interactions were also examined in the study's long-term impacts of community policing. Previous research that have tried to scratch this area looked at this area such as by Jeremy et al. (2021) and Ingvild (2020) looked at Macro level factors but not micro level factors. A closely related study by Smith et al (2020) was also broad and only provided a comparative study on the improvement of public safety through community policing also focusing on structural factors only. This study goes a notch higher and established micro level factors of the problem under the study. Additionally, there has never been any systematic and detailed inquiry that assessed the micro level factors that influence community policing on security in the context of Juja Sub-County, Kenya. Hence the rationale for this study. Potential measures to improve security in Kiambu County, Kenya were informed by this research's critical evaluation of the difficulties encountered by community policing.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study was guided by both the general and specific objectives as follows;

1.3.1 General Objectives

The purpose of this study was to assess the influence of community policing on security in Juja Sub County.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

This study was guided by the following specific objectives:

To establish the influence of police-community partnership on security in Juja Sub- County.

To assess the influence of community policing prevention strategies on security in Juja Sub-County.

To explore the challenges facing community policing and how they influence security in Juja Sub County.

1.4 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

What is the influence of police-community partnership on security Juja Sub- County?

How are community policing prevention strategies influencing security Juja Sub- County?

What are the challenges facing community policing and how do they influence security in Juja Sub County?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Finding out how community policing obstacles affected safety in Kenya's Kiambu County is the main reason why this research is important. It aimed to establish how police-community partnerships influence crime reduction, assessed the effectiveness of community policing tactics for crime prevention and identified the role of police-community problem-solving initiatives in lowering crime rates. In addition to generating new knowledge, these findings helped to inform policy imperatives with regard to the influence of community policing on security in the study area. Further, it listened more and understood community views thus making a decisive communication creating a good rapport with the community. It also acted as a path finder for other similar initiatives in other parts of the republic. Other institutions that may gain from insights revealed by this study are criminal justice institutions such as the Judiciary and the Probations. This study insights informs their policy making process. This study's new knowledge is beneficial

to academicians because it also forms some basis for further research in the same area. The community stands to benefit from improved security as a result of improved community policing.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study was situated in Juja Sub-County in the summer of 2024. The study focused on information provided by the study respondents within the purview of community policing initiatives only. Further, the study was confined within security parameters only. Because of the sensitivity of the study area, respondents felt uncomfortable providing the researcher with required information. To get around this, copies of the study permission and the university letter proving the reason for the investigation for specific answers were shown to the respondents. Secondly to allay any fears, assurance was given to study respondents aware that the study was for academic purposes and that all data would be treated with the utmost secrecy.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The study's focus was on Kiambu County's Juja Sub-County, focusing on assessing the impact of community policing barriers on security. To ensure a comprehensive approach, the researcher used a descriptive study approach and focused on Kiambu County people and police personnel.

1.8 Assumptions of the Study

The study was based on three assumptions; that the subjects would give the correct and accurate information about the problem under the study. Secondly, that the study assumed police and community partnerships, police and community strategies and police and community relations were genuine. Thirdly, all parties involved in the data gathering process have mutual confidence in one another and in the police.

1.9 Operation Definition of Key Terms

Community: In this study, this term was used to mean a community of individuals who share a physical location and a set of shared beliefs and customs as a society.

Community Policing: The term "community policing" describes a kind of law enforcement that encourages residents to voluntarily help keep the peace in their neighborhoods. It recognizes the importance of police responsiveness to community needs, with a key focus on collaborative problem identification and problem solving. It also respects the distinct roles and responsibilities participating in the fight against crime and for the preservation of public peace, as specified in the National Police Service (NPS) Act, 2011.

County: In this study, this term was used to mean Government Administration boundaries

Training: Refers to imparting knowledge or skills pertaining a certain assigned duty.

Crime Prevention Strategy: To reduce the likelihood of confrontations, community police officers use an intervention and problem-identification strategy stemming from misunderstandings between the community and police. This proactive effort is part of community policing's strategy to reduce crime via enhancing communication, confidence, and collaboration between the police and the people they protect.

Influence: In this study, this term was used to mean both, positive and negative effects

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

A literature overview on community policing and crime is presented in this chapter. Community policing is a hot topic right now, but many still don't understand what it is or what it means. Everyone seems to agree that the idea has no agreed-upon definition. Its theme area of reference to a philosophy of policing organizational programs which support the philosophy in action and values of community policing and compatible operational programs and initiatives.

2.2 Definition of Community Policing

Both a concept and an organizational technique, community policing is defined in the Kenya Police Reforms Framework Handbook (2004). Crime, drug misuse, fear of crime, social disorder (from graffiti to addiction), neighborhood degradation, and general quality of life are all efficiently addressed by a collaborative strategy between communities and police, according to this ideology. Community people should have a voice in police procedures as a token of appreciation for their support and engagement, according to this concept.

Community policing acknowledges that solving today's community problems requires innovative, holistic approaches beyond focusing narrowly on individual crime incidents. It advocates for problem-oriented policing that addresses broader community concerns, with police responsiveness to citizens' priorities and local issues. Moreover, it involves empowering communities through organization and initiatives designed to reduce criminal activity to actively participate in resolving criminal matters.

In general, community policing is an aggressive strategy that promotes a collaboration between the police and communities to decrease crime, lessen fear of crime, and improve the quality of life for all inhabitants. It seems that the growing instability in Juja Sub County has presented considerable obstacles to this police philosophy and technique, notwithstanding its effectiveness in other areas of security management. This investigation is necessary because of this condition.

2.3 The Influence of Community Policing Partnership on Security

There has been a shift away from enforcement-oriented policing, characterized by a top-down, bureaucratic approach, and toward a bottom-up, community-based approach to crime and disorder (Williamson, 2008). This shift underscores the importance of police engaging with the community through collaborative efforts with various public and private agencies (Cordner, 1998).

According to Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1990), the partnership between police and communities extends beyond problem-solving to include reducing terror of criminals, resolving social and physical disarray, and fighting back against the deterioration of one's community.

Beyond the scope of conventional police strategies, they call for a nationwide policy shift toward community-based policing recognizing the value of activities that promote neighborhood well-being.

Effective law enforcement, as outlined by Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1990), hinges on establishing faith in law enforcement and the community's trust in them. This trust is built through mutual responsibility, where both parties collaborate to identify priorities and develop solutions to address local challenges.

The concept of community partnership in policing emphasizes that police alone cannot solve community problems; it requires collaboration with other agencies at all levels (Young & Tinsley, 1998). Citizens are also crucial participants in ensuring their own security, not just out of civic duty but also as an expression of patriotism (Vinzant & Crothers, 1994). Community participation and backing are crucial to the achievement of program goals (Roth et al., 2004).

Braiden (1992) highlights that building mutual trust is fundamental to community policing, particularly through community partnerships. Unlike traditional approaches where police ask for public assistance after a crime, community policing integrates officers into the community fabric. By engaging in community activities such as aiding crime victims and resolving domestic conflicts, police build trust. This trust fosters greater community cooperation, leading to valuable information sharing that can prevent crimes.

Barley (1996) argues that effective community policing involves close collaboration not only with community members but also with organizations, businesses, and agencies. This collaborative effort addresses quality of life issues such as graffiti removal, property maintenance, and youth recreational programs, improving overall community well-being.

Problem-solving, as emphasized by Young & Tinsley (1998), has an important role in community policing. It involves police and communities identifying specific crime problems and devising tailored solutions. This approach assumes that crime and disorder can be minimized by analyzing local conditions and applying appropriate resources. It recognizes that individuals' choices are influenced by their immediate environment, and modifying these factors can deter criminal behavior.

Kelly (1988) stresses that problem-solving in community policing should extend beyond traditional crime issues and should not always involve arrests. As a result, communities and law enforcement are better able to work together to tackle crime's root causes (Cordner, 1998). The effectiveness of community policing programs depends on this team-based strategy for addressing problems.

The problem-solving aspect of community policing emphasizes crime prevention over traditional methods, focusing on deterring offenders, protecting potential victims, and modifying crime-prone environments (Cross-Community Policing Services Office, 2007). When trying to gauge how well a solution has worked, Bucqueroux (2007) suggests asking whether the underlying issue has been resolved, rather than relying solely on metrics like arrest numbers. Cordner (1998) outlines a structured approach to problem-solving in community policing, which includes four key steps: identifying the problem, analyzing its root causes, exploring alternative solutions, and implementing and evaluating responses with community input. These steps ensure that community perspectives are integral to addressing local crime concerns effectively.

2.3.1 Nature of Crime Information to be Shared

Along with Francis (2006), Kamau, Mwangi, and Mwaeke (2021) examined the obstacles to criminal information sharing and found that insecure situations need well-planned threat measures.

Strategies were defined by Schultz et al. (1997) as operational philosophical frameworks. Community members and law enforcement agencies work together under this strategy, which also include non-military actions to deal with security risks and enhance international cooperation (Snyder, 2012). The struggle against insecurity clearly requires creative thinking. New strategies, plans, and methods must be created to deal with new problems as they arise. A highly educated and competent workforce is essential for addressing modern security threats, as they do not always conform to outmoded strategic approaches. Uncertainty, according to Francis (2006), remains a major policy concern for several East African nations unless more innovative approaches are used to deal with new dangers.

Instead of depending just on law enforcement authorities to tackle the ever-changing difficulties of insecurity, previous experts like Schultz et al. (1997) and Francis (2006) contend that a fresh strategy is required. They imply that nations' tactics to combat growing insecurity are not exceptional. Furthermore, there is a dearth of written material elucidating the effect of police-community partnerships on security management, despite the fact that several theories highlight their importance in this domain. The purpose of this research is to gather and evaluate scientific evidence on this idea in the setting of Juja Sub County, taking all of the above into account.

2.4 Underscoring the Community Policing Initiatives in Local Security and Safety Management

Numerous empirical studies have looked at the effects of community policing programs in various areas. For instance, Johnson and colleagues' (2018) research of urban neighbourhoods revealed that community policing initiatives, such as consistent foot patrols and community involvement, significantly lowered crime rates. Similar to this, a 2019 study in a rural area by Brown and colleagues demonstrated the benefits of community policing on crime prevention and community satisfaction. Researchers Adams, Robe, and Arcury (2015) looked at how COPs are known and how people in the area see them in small to midsized towns.

Community policing does not entail police relinquishing authority but rather leveraging community expertise and resources to support law enforcement efforts (GoK, 2017). This approach involves various stakeholders such as county officials, social agencies, schools,

churches, and businesses working together to find practical solutions for community safety and development. Many neighborhoods' strong feeling of community has diminished due to rapid economic and technological changes. While those above the poverty line may have some resources to seek emotional support outside their immediate neighborhood, impoverished communities often lack such opportunities. Trojanowicz (1998) notes in "Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective" that these changes have occurred so swiftly that communities are struggling to adapt and restore cohesion.

The shift to a society where most people can afford personal vehicles, phones, TVs, and internet initially seemed to promise progress for all. However, instead of universal advancement, many communities are grappling with the cultural upheaval caused by these changes. Despite technological advances, the persistent problem of crime underscores the need for neighborhood residents to work together to rejuvenate community bonds, especially in areas where economic constraints prevent them from purchasing adequate protection.

A major obstacle of community policing (CP), as stated by Ortmeier (1999) in his book "Public Safety and Security Administration," is to reinvigorate the concept of how people living in a shared area may enhance community life by fostering a feeling of shared interests. Strangely, geographically-based mutual interests might be prompted by the fear of criminal activity. Apathy, social isolation, vigilantism, and unrest are some of the bad outcomes that may emerge from a lack of productive responses to fear of crime.

The research indicates that a significant proportion (20-50 percent) of residents in Kiambu County are familiar with the community policing (CP) model. This familiarity has been associated with increased community security. Understanding of CP initiatives has facilitated awareness of its structural foundations, promoting teamwork, commitment, and volunteerism in crime prevention efforts. Crawl (2017) stresses the importance of trusting connections between police and community people as a means to reduce crime and anxiety. Two pillars of community policing are problem-solving and community cooperation. By building trusting connections, including locals in crime prevention initiatives, and tackling problems together, police may better establish partnerships with the communities they serve.

Nevertheless, community policing presents an opportunity to use worries about disorder and crime as a driving force to improve the community's quality of life. It encourages community members to collaborate in addressing these issues proactively, thereby strengthening community bonds and improving collective well-being.

Issues related to crime, fear of crime, and disorder within geographic communities present police with a significant opportunity to unite people and restore a sense of community, irrespective of the neighborhood's characteristics. Any new community policing (CP) initiative should begin with direct interactions with ordinary citizens, not just designated community leaders. This initial phase involves engaging everyday residents in identifying priorities that law enforcement should address first, which can empower individuals with the purpose of regaining a feeling of control over their shared destiny.

The key to a successful effort is for it to come from inside the community, rather than being imposed solely by law enforcement or influential elites seeking a neighborhood according to their ideal of community. This approach ensures that community policing efforts are responsive to local needs and inclusive of diverse perspectives, thereby fostering genuine community engagement and collaboration.

It is critical to consider, its verifiable foundation to completely comprehend the development and importance of local area policing in Kenya. The roots of community policing in Kenya are found in the communalism and collaboration that characterize traditional African principles for upholding social order (Kamara, 2019). Community involvement in crime prevention was stressed by the colonial-era "Askari" system, and this strategy has changed over time (Mawara, 2019).

Community policing activities in Kiambu County are currently understood and implemented with the help of the historical background. Community policing theoretical foundations shed light on its guiding principles and operating procedures. The Goldstein-popularized problem-oriented policing (POP) strategy focuses on working with community stakeholders and the police on tackling criminal behavior's fundamental origins (Ratcliffe & Rengert, 2008). This method is consistent with the notion of community policing as a proactive tactic that emphasizes partnership

development and problem-solving. By emphasizing the value of solid community links and successful informal social control in deterring crime, the social disorganization theory further strengthens community policing (Bursik, 1988). The effects of community policing programs on many facets of security and community well-being have been the subject of numerous studies. According to a study by Mwaura (2019) conducted in Kenyan villages, community policing initiatives had a good impact on citizens' perceptions of safety, police trust, and community cohesiveness. It underlined the value of partnerships and community involvement in attempts to avoid crime. Similar to this, Nyaweri (2021) carried out a case study in the nations of East Africa and emphasized the beneficial impacts of neighborhood police on decreased criminal activity and increased feelings of security.

Additionally, Smith et al (2020) provides a comparative study on the improvement of public safety through community policing. The study looked at a number of nations, including those in East Africa, and discovered that community policing programs reduced crime rates, boosted public confidence, and enhanced police-community interactions. These results highlight how community policing could improve security outcomes in Kiambu County. Community policing has many advantages, but it also has drawbacks and restrictions. The requirement for ongoing support and resources from the community and the police is a major obstacle (Smith et al., 2020). Inadequate funding might prevent the police force's reluctance to reform, inadequate training, and the incomplete implementation of community policing projects (Kamara, 2019). In addition, elements like indifference, mistrust, and socioeconomic inequities may make it difficult for a community to participate (Johnson et al., 2018). The successful deployment and long-term viability of community policing programs depend on addressing these issues.

Key principles of community policing in Kiambu County, particularly in Juja Sub-County, include fostering alliances between communities and security authorities, promoting volunteering, and maintaining current public safety regulations and procedures (GoK, 2017). By promoting collaboration and utilizing community resources, community policing initiatives aim to enhance overall security conditions in the region.

The effects of community policing on increasing police legitimacy and trust among minority populations were the focus of another study carried out by Martinez and colleagues (2020). The results showed that community policing programs improved interactions between the police and undeserved neighbourhoods, which in turn increased cooperation and crime reporting. Smith and colleagues' (2017) study also looked at the function of community police in combating particular crimes, like drug-related offenses. The study showed that community policing strategies, like targeted enforcement and neighborhood-based substance misuse prevention initiatives, were successful in lowering drug-related crimes and enhancing neighborhood safety. The literature also sheds light on how community policing actually works in practice. In order to achieve long-lasting security improvements, it highlights the significance of community engagement, partnership development, and problem-solving methodologies. Neighborhood watch programs, town hall meetings, and collaborative problem-solving initiatives are examples of community policing activities proven effective in addressing local safety concerns and building trust between the community and law enforcement.

2.5 Challenges Facing Community Policing and Its Influence on Security

The literature suggests that there are many obstacles to the community policing security strategy. Jeremy et al. (2021) argues that community policing, despite its great reputation, could not really benefit communities, particularly in underdeveloped nations. Three major obstacles to the deployment of community policing are identified by the researchers: police leadership not prioritizing these new methods, officers who were educated in the project often rotating out, and not enough resources to address people' complaints.

Ingvild (2020) notes that the challenges in implementing community policing are intricately linked to broader socioeconomic and political contexts. Issues such as misuse of community policing for personal or tribal gain by civilians and police officers, as well as political tensions, pose significant barriers. These challenges—tribalism, nepotism, and corruption—are pervasive in local and national social, political, and economic structures. Therefore, police reform or community policing initiatives alone are insufficient to address or transform such systemic issues. Effective reforms must be part of comprehensive state-building processes that encompass broader public and political reforms.

Constitutional concerns, such as insufficient coordination and inefficient police service delivery, are among the obstacles to community policing in Ethiopia that Fikru (2016) lists. In addition to societal obstacles such as absent community policing forums, low community engagement, and strained ties between the community and police. Another major obstacle to community policing programs is a lack of funding. These difficulties are relevant to comprehending the present scenario in Kenya and are not unique to Ethiopia.

According to Mammus (2010), there are a number of problems with community policing in Nigeria. These include a lack of personnel, inadequate resources, and technical and operational assistance. Poor working conditions, a lack of equipment, a shortage of trained and educated workers, and an inadequate number of officers are other problems. The community policing committees responsible for implementing community policing are mostly ignored in this research, which narrowly focuses on police personnel and stations. To fill this void, this research surveyed people of the community via the Nyumba Kumi cluster for their perspectives.

Researchers Chimera and Likaka (2014) found that community policing committees were not as efficient in preventing crime in Njoro Sub-County, Nakuru, Kenya, due to a lack of information and communication facilities. Interviews were the only method of data gathering, in contrast to the planned study's use of a variety of approaches. In addition, as the majority of the population resides in rural regions, this research will provide light on community viewpoints that can vary from those in metropolitan areas.

Bond (2014) conducted a study on conflict in Laikipia County caused by usage of natural resources. The researcher observed that farmers and pastoralists conflict in Laikipia County, violence emerge from marginalization, lack of communication poor governance, insecurity and lack of trust among the stakeholders. His findings suggest that the existing efforts to thwart conflict in Laikipia County have not been effective owing to contextual incompatibility of the proposed conflict management efforts. This study seeks to propose a more nuanced approach that can be used in conflict management in Juja Sub County. In this regard it is vital to interrogate whether CP can be utilized as a better model in resolving pastoral conflicts in Laikipia West.

The literature review highlights various challenges affecting community policing (CP) globally, including issues related to understanding the CP model, resource allocation, environmental factors, technological limitations, institutional/organizational constraints, and socio-cultural dynamics, among others. However, there is a notable gap in research regarding community-specific challenges affecting CP initiatives in combating issues such as cattle rustling, which this study aims to address.

Furthermore, the review underscores that CP operates within diverse ecological, socioeconomic, and cultural contexts, leading to significant implementation differences from one area to another. Therefore, conducting a community-specific study is essential to identify the unique challenges hindering the implementation of CP in Juja Sub-County. This approach will provide insights into local dynamics and facilitate tailored strategies to enhance the effectiveness of CP initiatives in addressing community safety and security concerns in the region.

2.6 Emerging Challenges

The effectiveness of the criminal justice system depends on the public's faith in law enforcement, which is why Sunshine and Tyler (2003) and Gold (2003) argue that this trust must be high. Officers may earn the public's trust only if they carry out their duties with honesty, fairness, professionalism, and integrity. When people trust the police, they are more likely to help them and collaborate with them (Sunshine and Tyler, 2003). Trust is crucial for the police to offer basic community protection, according to Goldsmith (2003). Gaining community participation and legitimacy requires successful police work and solid, confidential relationships, as shown in this study. Citizens' reactions to law enforcement, political support, and engagement in community anti-crime activities are all influenced by public trust and opinions of the police. To that end, it studies these aspects. People are more likely to back and cooperate with law enforcement when they have faith in their ability to reduce crime (Sunshine & Tyler, 2003).

It can be difficult to create good police-community partnerships in big urban areas with varied populations that have limited community ties and high mobility, according to Walker (1992). Concern about safety, diversity in socioeconomic status, and high crime rates are some of the reasons why people avoid police-community relationships, according to Kelling and Wilson.

Citizens' engagement in police-community cooperation is impacted by community context variables, according to authors such as Lavrakas and Herz (1982). When people believe that crime and disorder are problems in their community, they are more inclined to help the police. While it's true that citizens are more likely to support police-community interactions when they have a favorable impression of the police, Citizens' openness to police-community collaboration cannot be accurately predicted by such sentiments, according to this research.

Police views of community cooperation are impacted by individual variables, and it's crucial to note that these aspects are context-dependent across different social and professional domains (National Research Council, 2004). Because of these things, police officers see the world through a certain prism. For instance, Lurigio and Skogan (1994) found that police officers' views of community collaboration tend to rise with rank. Lewis, Rosenberg, and Sigler (1999) found that higher-ranking police officers, including commanders and supervisors, felt greater community support than lower-ranking officers, like Police Constables (PCs). Even when lower-ranking officers see things negatively, it's not only because of their status; It's also because they deal with more people and more groups during emergencies. Conversely, community engagement with police administration tends to be less emotionally charged. Conversely, community engagement with police administration tends to be less emotionally charged. Patrol police mostly deal with criminals and the marginalized, while administrators deal with law-abiding residents who have a vested interest in the system (Klinger, 1997). The purpose of this research is to determine the reasons for the divergent opinions of police supervisors and commanders on the subject of public support and collaboration.

Factors such as police socialization and burnout, according to Paoline (2000), greatly impact a police officer's conduct and outlook as they go during their employment. During the first few months on the job, new police officers undergo a process of socialization that include being integrated into the police subculture. Building connections outside of the police culture becomes more challenging as officers advance in their careers, since they often become less linked to the communities they serve. Officers' opinions are directly affected by their tenure, however there is significant dispute in the research about how it affects the degree of socialization. Officers' views of citizen collaboration seem to increase with experience, according to certain research (Paoline,

2000). As a counterpoint, some studies have discovered an inverse correlation. Although the results are mixed, most academics believe that length of service has a significant role in how police view community involvement (Lewis et al., 1999).

Levels of policing stress may impact police engagement with the community, according to Yates and Pillai (1996). Officers' relationships with people of the community might be badly affected when they display a harsh manner as a result of stress. Because of the negative feedback loop that this aggressive conduct may have in community relations, less support from the public and the police might lead to less collaboration. While data shows that officers' views of community support change as their stress and frustration levels rise, One coping mechanism that officers with high emotional stress may use, according to this research, is to ask to be transferred from difficult assignments so that they have less contact with the public. When it comes to how people feel about community policing, situational considerations are also major players. A police officer's perspective on community policing and its support may be greatly influenced by the nature of their job duties and the working conditions. Factors such as exposure to violent crime, employment activities, and workload are important in shaping occupational attitudes. For example, aspects such as workload, job activities, and exposure to violent crime are key determinants of occupational attitudes. Overworked police officers may have short encounters with regular people. Since there isn't enough time to answer citizens' concerns, they may not get helpful input from the community and the public may even see them as hostile as a result (Klinger, 1997). Officers' views of community collaboration are likely to become more pessimistic as their workloads rise.

Officers on the front lines of a violent crime scene may be mentally and physically exhausted. Officers may become emotionally distant as a coping mechanism for the threats they face on the job (National Research Council, 2004). Because of this coping mechanism, people may become less involved in the community and have a harder time making friends there.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical frameworks used in the research included Critical Social Theory, Normative Sponsorship Theory, and Social Exchange Theory. Below, these theories are outlined;

2.7.1 Social Exchange Theory

According to George Homans's 1958 thesis, social exchange takes place when at least two parties (here, the community and its inhabitants) engage in the exchange of activities, both material and intangible, that might be beneficial or detrimental. This theory shows how social transaction and peace are processes of mediated interactions between parties; it is psychosocial in character. It implies that people form connections based on their own subjective evaluations of possibilities and costs. Our motivations for forming and maintaining these bonds, along with the variables that govern our interactions and dialogue, are all laid out in this model. Consequently, the purpose of this research is to illuminate the monetary and social obstacles that could impede fruitful interactions between people.

According to the social exchange hypothesis, people are more inclined to interact with one another when they can see the value in exchanging resources. Recognizing the benefits to both parties in a relationship is a prerequisite for productive communication, according to Homans (1974). Theoretically, this system is based on computations that try to maximize personal gain. The benefits of social standing—acceptance, loyalty, support, love, and companionship—make it beneficial to interact with those who provide these qualities. On the other side, unfavorable connections might cost us, such when a collaboration consumes our resources or impedes our ability to work in tandem with others. People use social exchange theory to show how they choose between alternatives by figuring out which one gives the most bang for the buck. It also stresses the significance of people exchanging knowledge with one another, despite the price involved. Members of community policing committees and police officers are examples of socially linked groups that this theory is especially applicable to since they engage in resource exchange under mostly generic exchange systems based on trust and long-term connections. Whereas this theory explains the framework for understanding the human interactions and relationships by viewing them as a cost benefit analysis to maximise benefits in their relationship in the interest of security, this theory doesn't lack limitations. For example the theory cannot explain why a segment of the society may still have solid reasons not to support community policing despite the known shared benefits, hence, the need for another theory.

2.7.2 Normative Sponsorship Theory

Normative sponsorship theory posits that most individuals are inherently cooperative and willing to collaborate to meet their needs. It asserts that a community initiative will only garner support if it aligns with established standards that are acceptable to all parties and interest groups involved. When embarking on community development projects, it is crucial to understand how different interest groups can find sufficient common ground or agreement on common objectives to ease execution.

All parties participating in a program need to have solid reasons to back it up these shared goals within their own values, norms, and objectives. Getting everyone on the same page becomes much simpler when their values, beliefs, and aspirations are well-aligned. However, each group may justify their involvement in or acceptance of these goals for different reasons, reflecting their unique perspectives and priorities. This theory will help the study understand how police-community partnership has influenced security in Juja Sub County. Despite explaining why people have solid reasons not to support community policing, this theory still has some limitations. For example, the theory does not explain why socially agreed upon police-community strategies may still don't work even after supporting them, hence the need for a third theory to bridge the gap.

2.7.3 Critical Social Theory

In critical social theory, the question of why and how individuals band together to confront and conquer political and economic obstacles to satisfying their basic wants is central. In the context of community policing, critical social science helps both police and citizens understand the underlying causes of their challenges, empowering citizens to actively participate in solving their own problems. Similar to the police-community relations movement, community policing views law enforcement as a versatile social service agency aimed at alleviating the challenges stemming from poverty.

This theoretical approach is crucial for uncovering crime prevention strategies employed by community policing and identifying the specific challenges faced by this security model in Juja Sub-County. By examining these aspects through a critical social theory lens, Community policing

has the potential to enhance community well-being and solve local security problems; this research seeks to shed light on how this is possible.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

Research variables and their interrelationships may be better understood with the use of a conceptual framework. It is a graphical representation of the relationship between independent and dependent variables. Figure 2.1 displays the study's conceptual framework, highlighting the relationships between the variables under investigation.

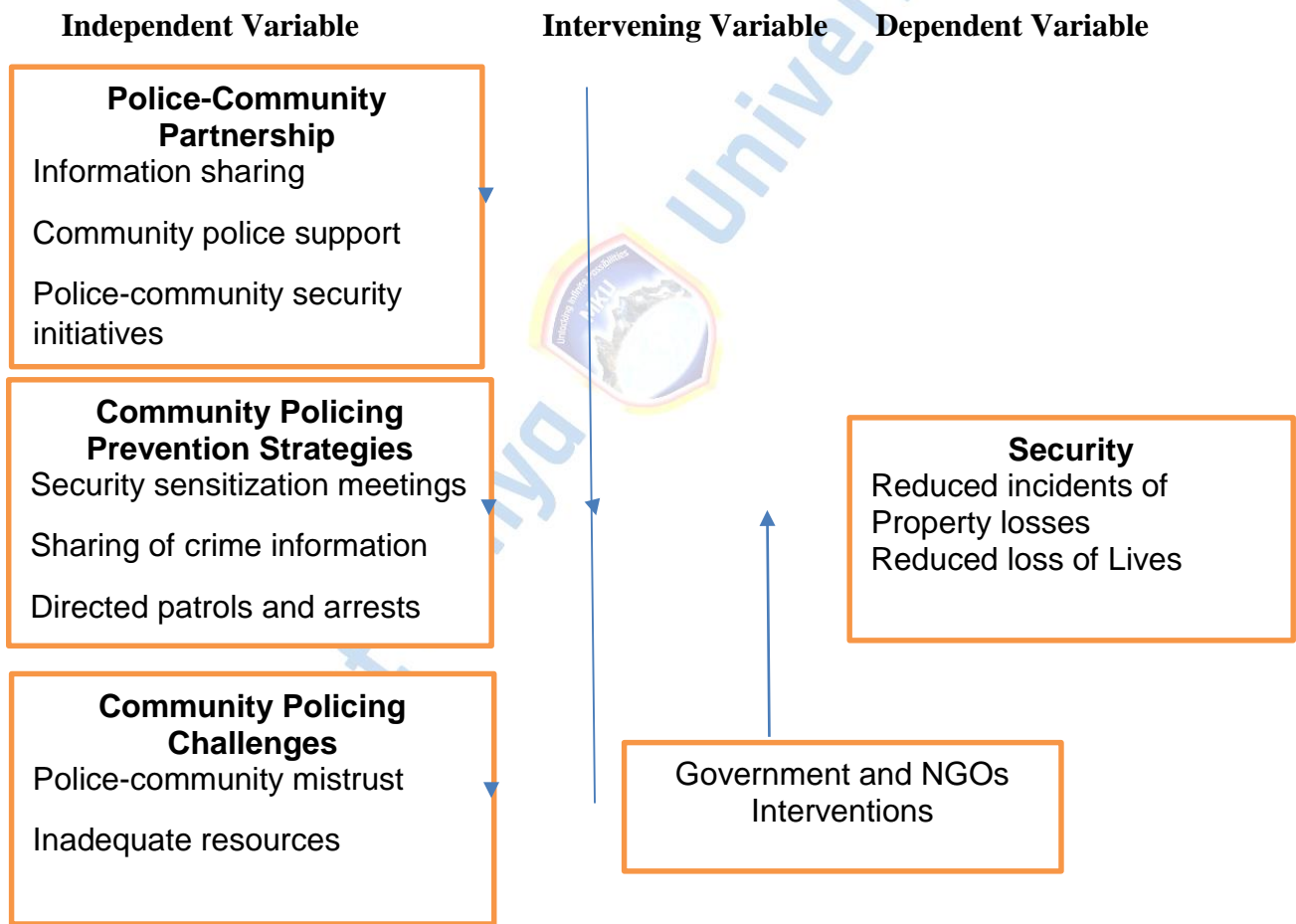


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

As shown in Figure 2.1 police-community partnership has influence on security. This is in the context of information sharing, joint police-community security initiatives and community police support. In addition, security can be enhanced in community policing through elaborate crime

prevention strategies such security sensitization meetings, cooperating with law enforcement by exchanging criminal data, doing targeted patrols, and making arrests. Community policing challenges may be affected by mistrust among the stakeholders involved in community policing and insufficient resource allocation to the security model. Interacting with the general public. Officers are more likely to believe that community support and collaboration is low in a risky and violent.



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section describes the procedures used to gather data for the study. Ethical concerns, data collecting methods, study location, target population, sample size and sampling strategy, data analysis methodologies, data gathering protocols, and reliability and validity of data collection tools are all part of the research design.

3.2 Research Design

Burns and Grove (2016) state that research design is a systematic approach to carrying out a study that guarantees full command of variables that might affect the reliability of the results. This study will make use of a mixed methods approach. A mixed-methods study combines qualitative and quantitative techniques, according to Johnson, Onwuegbuzie, and Turner (2007). To get a thorough understanding and validate the results, this integration incorporates several points of view, ways of data collecting, ways of analysis, and tactics for drawing conclusions.

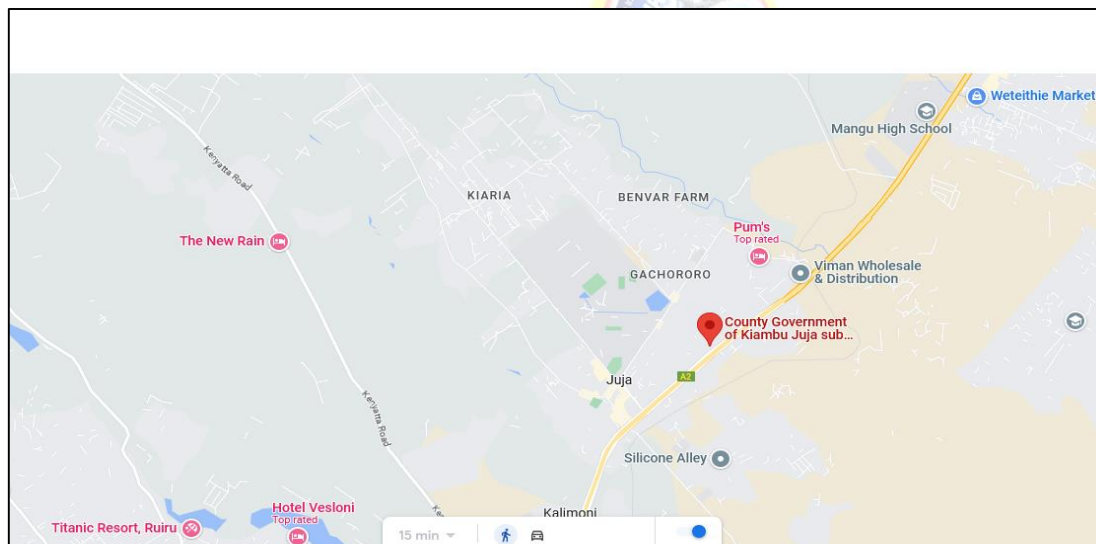
This study adopted a mixed methods research design paradigm. Mixed method research design was used because of the need to gain a comprehensive understanding of the problem under the study by integrating both qualitative and quantitative perspectives, while leveraging the strengths of each approach to compensate the limitations of the other. With the help of the quantitative part, statistical data that was systematically collected, aggregated and analyzed. On the other hand, the qualitative component provided deeper insights into the phenomena being studied, capturing data such as opinions, attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions that are not easily quantifiable (Mugenda, 2008). This dual approach allowed a comprehensive exploration of the subject of study, using qualitative and quantitative approaches to their full potential. The design was suited for collecting information of community policing barriers and their influence on security in the study area.

3.3 Location of the Study

Juja Sub County, situated in Kiambu County, is a cosmopolitan region defined by a combination of ethnic populations. The Kiambu County Government reported in 2018 that trade is the main economic activity in the county, with mixed farming and horticulture being practiced in rural areas. Because of the serious security concerns raised by the International Crisis Group in 2022, Juja Sub

County was chosen for this research. These security issues are often covered by local media, which highlights how they affect the community. Businesses and residential developments have attracted investors from all walks of life, which has led to the area's rapid population growth. This diverse population provides a one-of-a-kind setting in which to study the dynamics and reactions of community policing programs. In Juja Sub County, as was established in this study, police-community partnership was found to have influence on security, most pertinently in the context of information sharing, joint police-community security initiatives and community police support. In addition, security was enhanced in community policing through elaborate crime prevention strategies such as security sensitization meetings, cooperating with law enforcement by exchanging criminal data, doing targeted patrols, and making arrests. Collaboration among members of diverse communities, was found to be the most critical factor and the enabler of all the said dynamics. The Map of the study sight is presented in Figure 3.1

Figure 3.1: Location of the Study



3.4 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis was the 166 Community Policing Committees, as these committees are responsible for managing community policing activities within the Nyumba Kumi units. Studying these leaders provided insights into their perspectives, experiences, and contributions to community safety and security in Juja Sub-County.

3.5 Target Population

The target population is defined by Kothari (2004) as a set of people who share some trait that is important for the study. The research population is defined similarly by Polit and Hungler (1999) as all members or individuals that match certain criteria. According to the Kiambu County Integrated Development Plan (2018–2022), this study's target group was 166 community policing leaders from the Juja Sub County's Nyumba Kumi project. To identify the Community Policing Committees, a list of Nyumba Kumi units was obtained from the Sub-County Commissioner's Office. These Community Policing leaders are considered to possess adequate information regarding the impact of community policing on security within the study area, making them suitable subjects for understanding the effectiveness and challenges of community policing initiatives in Juja Sub-County.

3.6 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

When the unit of analysis was relatively large, sampling becomes necessary, as stated by Kothari (2004). Similarly, Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) suggest that, ideally, a study should aim for a large sample size whenever feasible. The sample size for this study was determined using Nassiuma's (2008) formula, which is commonly used to calculate sample sizes in research studies.

This study used a census sample approach since the target population is manageable and the respondents are easily available. Kothari (2004) defines census as a whole enumeration of all factors of population. As with all census inquiries, all respondents were part of the study, thus there were no element of randomness. Moreover, it was believed that the highest level of accuracy would be achieved in such investigations, particularly with a small population as was evidenced in this study with a sample size of 166 respondents.

In addition, purposive sampling procedure was used to draw 15 Key informants for interview who will opinion leaders (2), Sub County Commissioner (1), Assistant Sub County Commissioner (2), Officer Commanding Police Station (2) and Chiefs (6).

3.7 Data Collection Methods

The methods of data collection for this study involved using questionnaires and conducting key informant interviews. These methods are chosen to gather both quantitative and qualitative data, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the perceptions, experiences, and insights of Community Policing leaders in Juja Sub-County regarding community policing initiatives and their impact on security.

3.7.1 Questionnaire

Community policing leaders were surveyed using a semi-structured questionnaire. According to Kothari (2008), a semi-structured questionnaire is a research instrument used in data collection that consists of a set of pre-determined questions with space for open-ended responses. It allowed researchers to have a balance between structured and unstructured interviews, which helped them gain in-depth information from respondents while also enabling them to collect quantifiable data. The study used the questionnaire because it saves on time (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2008; Kothari, 2008). A questionnaire was sent to the participants, who were then asked to return it to the researcher. There was sufficient time for respondents to provide thoughtful responses. Respondents were assisted to fill questionnaires by the researcher. Further, as was anticipated, the exercise took exactly month.

3.7.2 Key Informant Interview

As highlighted by Saravanel (1992), Conducting an interview primarily serves to gather data on the subject under study. This information enables researchers to gain a deeper understanding of the issue or topic under study. Interviews are valuable for eliciting rich, detailed insights directly from participants, allowing researchers to explore nuances, perspectives, and experiences related to the research topic. Key informants in this study included opinion leaders (2), Number of Sub-Commissioners: 1, 2, Officers Commanding Police Station: 2, and 6, Chiefs. The data was collected using a key informant interview schedule. Key informant interview helped to collect data from experts in security docket to cross check information given by respondents. Interview for key informants were done by the researcher himself and it would take place at their convenient place and time. Key informant interviews would take place concurrently with collection of data from respondents using a questionnaire method.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of Data Collection Instruments

3.8.1 Validity of the Research Instrument

According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), validity is a crucial aspect in instrument development, referring to the extent to which an instrument accurately measures what it claims to measure. In this study, content validity will be employed. As defined by Berg (2001), content validity pertains to the ability of the items in an instrument to accurately represent the content of a specific construct.

To ensure content validity in this study, as recommended by Kumar (2002), the questionnaire was reviewed by my supervisor. The feedback and suggestions provided by the supervisor were incorporated into the finalization of the research tool, ensuring that the questionnaire effectively captured the relevant aspects of community policing and its impact on security in Juja Sub-County.

3.8.2 Reliability of the Research Instruments

According to Wiersma (1986), reliability is defined as the capacity to repeat investigations and the precision and uniformity of data analysis. The degree to which a measuring device produces consistent data, suggesting a high level of consistency and little bias, is described by Tabachnick and Fidell (2001) as reliability. Using Cronbach's Alpha as a measure, this research will assess the questionnaire's reliability, paying special attention to questions with a Likert scale. By calculating the average correlation between items, this statistic indicates the internal consistency of a scale. The dependability scale goes from 0 (totally unreliable) to 1 (totally reliable), as pointed out by Hinton, McMurray, and Brownlow (2004). According to the academic literature, an appropriate dependability level is often suggested by a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.7 or above (Leech, Barrett, & Morgan, 2005). The purpose of this statistical measure is to increase the reliability and validity of the study's results by making sure the questionnaire accurately measures community policing and its effect on security in Juja Sub-County.

3.9 Data Analysis Techniques and Procedure

Quantitative and qualitative techniques were used to examine the gathered data. The research issues were thoroughly investigated using this mixed-methods strategy, which made the most of the strengths of each data source while also addressing their limits. It put the results in perspective and added nuanced understanding to the conclusions. In addition to the quantitative findings,

qualitative data provided a more in-depth knowledge of the problems. Statistical descriptions and interpretations were derived from numerical values in quantitative data analyses that used both descriptive and inferential statistics. Frequency tables that were in line with the study goals were used to show the data. Analysis tools were generated using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), and the results were presented visually using graphs, tables, and charts. Qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis techniques, presenting findings through quotes and narratives to capture thematic insights effectively.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

The researcher maintained integrity in any information given. There was confidentiality to avoid intimidation of respondents. Informed and voluntary consent was obtained from respondents to avoid physical and psychological harm.

The study adhered to ethical guidelines outlined by Mount Kenya University, emphasizing originality and proper citation. Permits were obtained from NACOSTI, the National Council for Science, Technology, and Innovation, as well as the County and Ministry of Education offices in Juja Sub-County and Kiambu County, before data collecting could begin.

The researcher didn't engage research assistants as the study only projected data collection exercise to last for only one month. In the field, participants received clear and complete information about the study's purpose and provided verbal consent for their participation. Privacy and confidentiality of participants was rigorously maintained, with all collected data used exclusively for research purposes. Identifiable information was anonymized during data analysis and interpretation. Respect and courtesy guided interactions with participants, ensuring their comfort and cooperation throughout the study. In the end, local and national government agencies received a brief report, in order to apprise them of the effects of community policing on safety in Juja Sub County, including the Ministry of the Interior and the Coordination of National Government.



CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This section details the study's results and how they relate to the aims of the investigation. An analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics, such as percentages and frequencies, using primary data gathered via surveys. To further demonstrate the interrelationships of the research variables, the data was thematically categorized and shown visually.

4.2 Response Rate

As indicated in Table 4.1 a grand total of 166 fully completed surveys were collected from all the primary sources. Further, 15 filled interview schedules from the Key informants were obtained. This represented a 100.0% response rate. For main respondents herefore, This chapter's tables and graphs total 166 occurrences. Further, all the 12 Key informants who were interviewed also informed this study.

Table 4.1: Response Rate for main respondents

	Frequency	Percentage %
Responded	166	100.0
Did not respond	0	0.0
Total	166	100

4.3 Demographic Information

Members of the community policing committee and other key informants provided demographic data in this section. Their gender, age, level of education, job position, and tenure on community policing committees are all detailed.

4.3.1 Gender of Respondents

As shown in Figure 4.1 majority of the respondents were male (56%) while 44% were female.

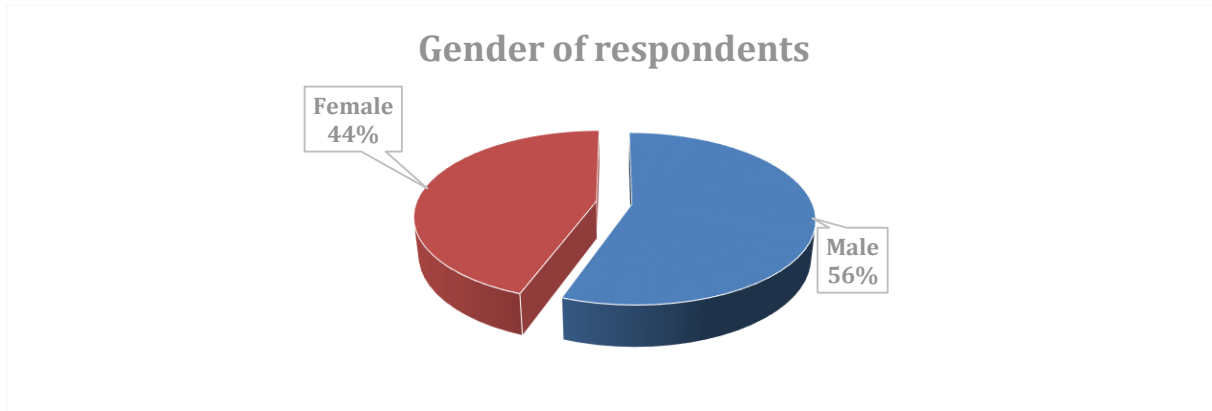


Figure 4.1: Gender of respondents

Figure 4.1 displays the gender breakdown of the respondents, with males making up 56% and females 44%. The study's focus on local household heads could explain this pattern. Households in Kenya, as in many African communities, usually include a mother, father, and their children. Possible explanations for the 44% of respondents who were female heads of households include deliberate single parenting, divorce, or widowhood.

4.3.2 Age of Respondents

Nearly half of the respondents (47.9%), as shown in Figure 4.2, were between the ages of 31 and 40, while 31.0% had 18 to 30 years of age. A significant percentage (15.3%) were aged 41 to 50 but 5.8% were in the 51–60 age bracket. This finding shows that responses cut across significant age categories, an indication that all respondents had the much needed experience that enriched this study.

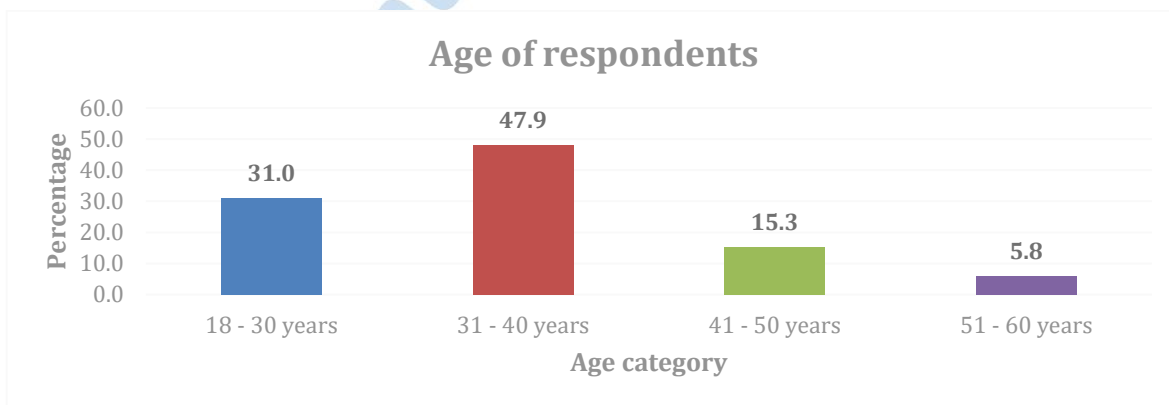


Figure 4.2: Age of respondents

4.3.3 Education

The respondents' level of education was also intended to be a measure of their understanding of the questions and the topic matter. Most respondents (70.1%) had finished some kind of post-secondary education, with 29.9% having just completed high school, as shown in Figure 4.3 below.

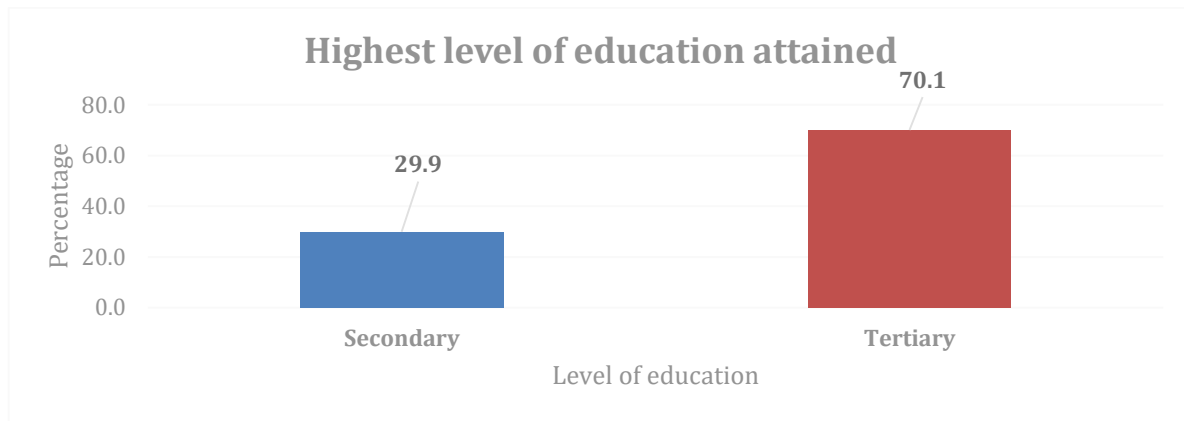


Figure 4.3: Level of education of respondents

4.3.4 Employment Status of Respondents

Figure 4.4 is a representation graphically of the respondents' work experience.

The researcher gained a greater knowledge of the effects of insecurity on the working population, which was crucial who would sometimes rise in the wee hours of the morning going to work and sometimes report late at night after work and as such relate well with security challenges in the area.

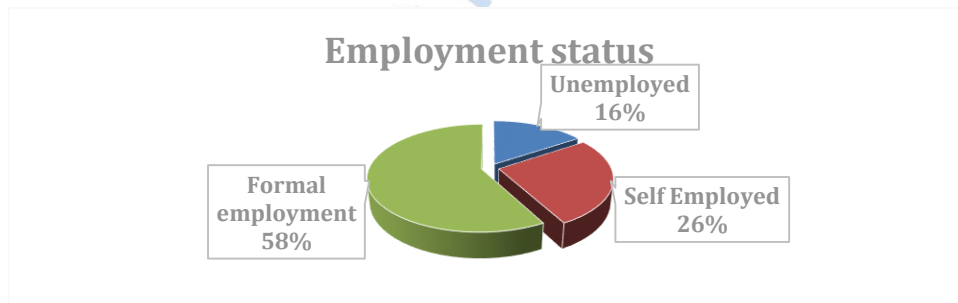


Figure 4.4: Employment status of respondents

Nonetheless, data showed that 58% of respondents were in an official job and 26% were self-employed. A significant number of the respondents (16%) were unemployed.

4.3.5 Length of service in Community Policing Committee

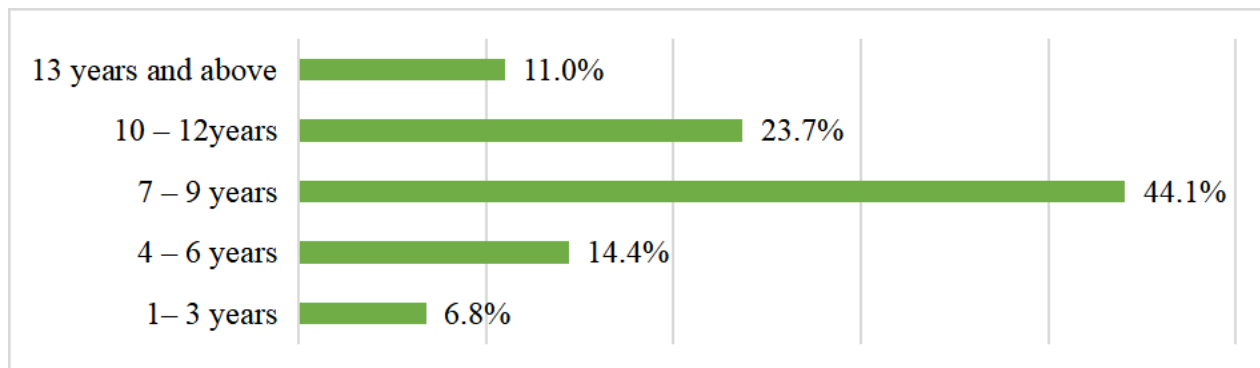


Figure 4.5: Length of service in community policing service

A majority of respondents had served on the community policing committee for 7 to 9 years (44.1%), followed by 10 to 12 years (23.7%), 4 to 6 years (14.4%), 13 years and above (11%), and 1 to 3 years (6.8%), according to the data in Figure 4.5. This indicates that the majority of respondents have the expertise to provide insightful commentary on how community policing affects security management.

4.3.6 Socio Demographic Characteristics of Key Informants

This study comprised of Twelve (12) Key informants; 5 women (41.6%) and 7 men (58.4%) of Peoples with rich, detailed insights who allowed researchers to explore nuances, perspectives, and experiences related to the research topic. Sixty-eight (68%) percent of the respondent were Christians while 32% were Muslims. Considering that Christians make up almost 80% of the population compared to Muslims at 20%, it's not surprising that 68% of those who took the survey identified as Christians. Further most of the respondents were adults between 30 and 57 years of age respectively.

4.4 The Influence of Police-community Partnership on Security in Juja Sub-County

Understanding how police-community partnerships affect safety in Juja Sub-County was the primary goal of this research. Information exchange, community police support, and joint police-community security activities were some of the factors that were evaluated. The results are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Influence of police-community partnership on security in Juja Sub-County

	Influence of police-community Partnership on security in Juja Sub-County.	Mean score	Percent (100%)
In a scale of 1-10 rate the extent to which information sharing, joint police-community security initiatives and community police support influence security Management.	Information sharing	9	90.0
	Joint police-community security initiatives	7	70.0
	Community police support	10	100.0

Source: Field Data (2024)

As indicated, the highest ranked attribute of police-community partnership that influenced security management in Juja Sub-County was community support (100%), followed by information sharing (90%) and Joint police-community security initiatives (70%). These attributes of police-community partnership had significant implications on security management as a respondent stated,

Observably, community support to the police was overwhelmingly supported (100%). According to this study, Anyone residing in a certain area, be it Juja Sub county, is considered part of the community, regardless of their age, socioeconomic background, sex, or degree of education.

According to this study support like community material wealth donations and grants from Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and other Non-Governmental Organizations to supplement police operations was found critical to support police operations. This was however scanty in Juja Sub-County and was said to significantly affect security, an assertion that was supported by all Key informants. As a respondent stated,

“Police allocation from the exchequer is scarce. This affects the frequency of their daily patrols in crime scene areas because of scarcity of fuel to cover their wide jurisdictions. Besides, police vehicles are few, old, and suffer from frequent mechanical breakdowns. Vehicle donations to

police, fuel contributions will greatly improve police operations and increase visibility in crime hot spot areas” (“**Key Informant number 10**”)

The second attribute of police-community partnership that influenced security management in Juja Sub-County was information sharing (90%) which was also according to this study largely at very low levels. Arguably, though based on the need to know basis when there is distrust between the community and the police, information exchange between the two is hindered.

As a respondent stated,

“There is mistrust between the police and the community despite the fact that policing is done in the context of the community. None between the two will succeed without the other. For example, criminal gangs are members of the community. Policing will be effective if it is proactively done using the community to share information about criminal activities to them. Some of the community members after sharing criminal gang information with the police have suffered reprisals from same criminals implying confidentiality of information breaches” (“**Key Informant number 5**”)

Arguably the community also have a greater responsibility through NGOs and CBOs by offering civic education programmes that educate citizens about dangers of engaging in crimes such as drug and substance abuse or taking part in terror related activities. This by all standards is supportive to policing but does not negate the fact that the police must make concerted efforts to ensure that there is free flow of information between them and the community. Any police excesses such as forced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and abduction of members of the community further stifles police and the community relations, perhaps the reason why information sharing between police and the public though pertinent in policing is still perceived to very dull. As a respondent stated,

“Information sharing between the police and the community is very dull because of their excesses and abuse of their authority through arbitrary arrests and detentions. Further, improving collaborations, trust, and reporting mechanisms between the citizens and the police is a must do if the security of Juja Sub County is to be improved”

(“**Key Informant number 2**”)

The third aspect of police-community partnership that influenced security management in Juja Sub-County was Joint police-community security initiatives (70%). This manifested itself by

fostering genuine community engagement and collaboration with the police that characterize traditional African principles for upholding social order. As a respondent stated,

“Our collaboration with the police is either, communication oriented or task oriented collaboration. whereas communication oriented collaboration emphasizes effective communication, task oriented collaboration revolves around achieving specific goals or projectives. However, even though these forms of collaboration are very critical, the police rarely reaches out for joint decision making with regard to task oriented collaboration or for consultation with regard to communication collaboration.”

(“**Key**

Informant number 5”)

The implication is reduced effectiveness in crime prevention and upsurge of crimes at the expense of peace and security.

In order for the criminal justice system to accomplish its goal, it is essential that the public has faith in the police, who are a component of the system's law enforcement subsystem. When police officers act professionally, fairly, and impartially, the public will have faith in them. A crucial component impacting the collaboration and support of civilians for the police, according to Sunshine and Tyler (2003), is confidence. Furthermore, Goldsmith (2003) stresses the importance of confidence in relation to the capacity of the police to guarantee individuals' fundamental safety. In order to build credibility and encourage community participation, this research stresses the significance of police work that is both effective and discreet. Because of the importance of public trust and views of the police in shaping citizen responses to law enforcement, political support, and participation in community and police anti-crime activities, this section focuses on these topics. Public support and cooperation in law enforcement efforts depend on the public's belief in the force's ability to effectively battle crime (Sunshine & Tyler, 2003).

4.5 The Influence of Community Policing Prevention Strategies on Security in Juja Sub-County

Examining how community policing preventative measures affected safety in Juja Sub-County was the study's secondary goal. The variables that were assessed include; Security sensitization meetings and Sharing of crime information. These variables were assessed as follows;

4.5.1 Influence of Security Sensitization Meetings on Security in Juja Sub- County

The first to be assessed was the influence of influence of Security sensitization meetings on security in Juja Sub- County. Main strategy used was citizens participation. Further, the research sought to find out the preferred strategy for citizen engagement in security agenda would be implemented. The results are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Preferred Strategy for citizen engagement in security agenda

Mode of strategy implementation	Frequency (n=166)	Percentage (%)
Mass Media	50	30.1
Social Media	37	22.3
Public Meetings	78	47.0
Phone calls	1	0.6
Totals	166	100

As indicated in Table 4.3 above public meetings were the most preferred strategy for citizen security agenda that influenced security management in Juja Sub-County (47%), followed by Mass Media (30.1%) and Social Media (22.3%). Other strategies that include use of phone calls perceived to have significant implications on security management in the context of Juja Sub-County.

According to this study, the most preferred strategy for citizen security agenda that influenced security management in Juja Sub-County were use of the Mass Media and Public Meetings. This

study went further to assess the impact of these strategies in the context of Juja Sub-County. The results are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: The Functionality of Mass Media and Public Meetings Strategies in the citizen security agenda in the context of Juja Sub-County

	Strategies in the citizen security agenda	Mean score (n=166)	Percent (%)
In a scale of 1-10 how do you rate the functionality of Mass Media and Public Meetings Strategies in the citizen security agenda in the context of Juja Sub-County?	Mass Media	4	40.0
	Public Meetings	6	60.0
Total		10.0	100.0

According to this study, and as shown in Table 4.4 the trend depicts a situation where though the strategies are perceived to be the game changer with the regard to most preferred strategy for citizen security agenda that influenced security management in Juja Sub-County, they are still not very commonly adopted given the relatively low ranked scores at 40% (Mass Media) and 60% (Public Meetings) respectively. These assertions were supported by all the Key informants. For example, a respondent stated.

4.5.2 Influence of Sharing of Crime Information on Security in Juja Sub- County

The rationale for assessing the influence of sharing crime information on security is based on the principle of social trade. According to Homans's thesis, which he put forward in 1958, social exchange occurs whenever two entities (here, the police and society) engage in some kind of activity, whether that activity is material or immaterial. According to this theory the exchange is

based on deliberate but logical social exchange calculations designed to maximise mutual benefit (in this context, security). Given the importance of sharing information that would be important to arrest any incidents of insecurity, this research aimed to determine how much the primary respondents were willing to divulge.

The responses are shown in Figure 4.6 below.

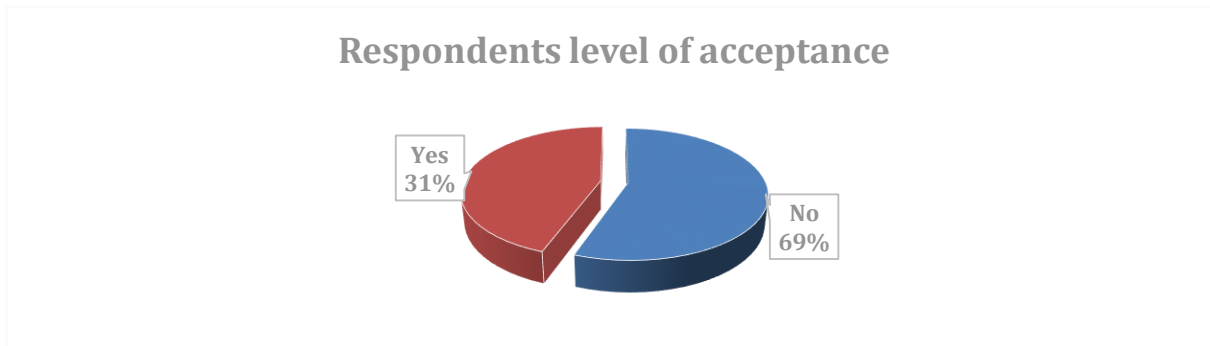


Figure 4.6: Respondents level of acceptance

As indicated in Figure 4.6 majority of the respondents (65%) would not share security information with the police while 31% would share such information with the police. However 50% of those who would share information about insecurity would not share sensitive information especially about wealthy criminals, as a respondent stated,

“Wealthy criminals always grease the hands of high ranking police officers and Judges to beat the system. They will then finally bribe the police to betray you”

(“Key Informant number 9”)

Nature of crime information to be shared:

Types of criminal information exchanged among law enforcement authorities were addressed by Kamau, Mwangi, and Mwaeke (2021). Nevertheless, the data in question was evaluated here from the eyes of both the police and the community.

The results are shown in Table 4.5 below;

Table 4.5: Nature of criminal information shared in the context of security in Juja Sub-County

	Nature of criminal information shared	Mean score (n=166)	Percent (%)
In a scale of 1-10 indicate your level of agreement with the types of security information to be shared with the community	Criminal Movements	7	70.0
	Gang Information	8	80.0
	Terrorist links	5	50.0
	Illegal gun ownership	9	90.0
	Drugs and Drug abuse related information	9	90.0
	Illicit brew manufacture, sale and distribution	10	100.0
	Total average		10.0

According to this study, and as shown in Table 4.5, though the majority of the respondents (65%) would not share security information with the police and that only 31% would share such information with the police, the depicted trend is that there is a consensus on the nature of criminal

information that should be shared that include, Criminal Movements (70%), Gang Information (80%), Terrorist links (50%), Illegal gun ownership (90%), Drugs and Drug abuse related information (90%), and Illicit brew manufacture, sale and distribution (100%). These assertions were supported by all the Key informants. For example a respondent stated,

“The problem of citizens trust on the police remains a thorny issue that the police need to circumvent if there will be any cordial relationship between the police and members of public”
(“Key Informant number 1”)

The implication of the above observation is that citizens constitutional right to security continues to be infringed and therefore the need to crack the citizen mistrust impasse at the expense of peace and security.

4.6 The Challenges Facing Community Policing and their Influence Security in Juja Sub County

The third objective in this study sought to establish the challenges facing community policing and their influence on security in Juja Sub County. Whereas Jeremy et al. (2021), Ingvild (2020), Fikru (2016) argued that the challenges facing implementation of community policing are intricately linked to broader socio-economic community and political contexts, this study narrowed down and tested data on specific challenges followed by the factor by factor analysis. These challenges include; corruption, lack of coordination, insufficient community participation, poor community-police relationship, lack of community policing forums, resource constrains, inadequate training and education, inadequate communication facilities, and lack of trust among stakeholders. A descriptive analysis of these challenges was done and the results presented in Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: Descriptive analysis of the challenges facing community policing and their influence security in Juja Sub County

Challenges	SD%	D%	N%	A%	SA	Mean	SD
Corruption	0%	2%	0%	89%	9%	4.77	0.48
Lack of coordination	2%	1%	0%	83%	14%	4.62	0.52
Insufficient community participation	0%	2%	0%	75%	23%	4.39	0.58
Poor community-police relationship	1%	4%	2%	70%	23%	3.85	0.71
Lack of community policing forums	2%	5%	3%	66%	24%	3.54	0.76

Resource constrains	3%	5%	0%	60%	32%	3.23	0.83
Inadequate communication facilities	0%	2%	0%	75%	23%	4.39	0.58
Lack of trust among stakeholders	0%	2%	0%	75%	23%	4.39	0.58
Overall Mean						4.16	0.65

Table 4.6 shows the results of the study on the effects of community policing difficulties on safety in Juja Sub-County a standard deviation of 0.65, and an average score of 4.16. These problems have a substantial influence on police performance. The results show that 89% of people think corruption makes community policing less effective because wealthy offenders may pay their way out of jail, which in turn makes those who report them more vulnerable. The results showed that most respondents agreed with this, with a mean score of 4.77 and a standard deviation of just 0.48. Furthermore, with an average mean of 4.62 and a standard deviation of 0.52, 83% of respondents said that community police activities were greatly impacted by a lack of coordination. With a mean score of 4.39 and a standard deviation of 0.58, a significant portion of respondents (75%) also said that inadequate community involvement is a problem when it comes to crime control.

The data shows that there is a lot of range among replies, with a standard deviation of 0.71 and an average mean of 3.85, indicating that 70% of respondents think that a bad community-police relationship substantially influences community policing. With a mean score of 3.54 and a standard deviation of 0.76, 66% of respondents said that community policing forums are ineffective and inefficient, and 60% said that resource limits are a problem for community police operations. Finally, with an average mean score of 4.39 and a standard deviation of 0.58, 75% of respondents agreed that community policing programs are negatively impacted by insufficient communication facilities during operations and a lack of confidence between the people and the police.

Regression tests to determine the effect of community policing challenges on security in Juja Sub-County

With the goal of determining if difficulties confronting community policing have an impact on security, Table 4.7 below displays the outcomes of the regression analysis that was conducted.

Table 4.7: Testing the effect cause-and-effect relationships between variables

Model Summary						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square		Std. Error of the Estimate	
1	.623a	.388	.381		.49354	
Predictors: (Constant), Challenges affecting community policing						
1	Regression	13.874	1	13.874	56.956	.000a

The findings from the regression analysis that are offered in the Model Summary Community policing's difficulties explained 38.8 percent of the variation (Table 15). The safety of the Juja Sub-County population, as shown by an R-squared value of 0.388. It follows that resolving these issues would directly affect the security situation for the better. With an F-value of 56.956 and a significance value of 0.000, the demanding elements, when handled as independent variables, substantially impact security in Juja Sub-County, according to the ANOVA findings in Table 13. There is a confirmed significant impact since the significance value (0.000) is lower than the 0.05 criterion. This suggests that the difficulties encountered by community police significantly impact the level of safety in the region. Furthermore, security is considerably affected by the obstacles, as seen in Table 13's coefficients table, which has a standard error of 0.629 and a significance value of 0.000.

These findings were supported by Fikru (2016) maintained that the problems with community policing stem from a wide range of political and socioeconomic factors. Similarly, qualitative data provided by a female key informant who had served in the national government for 3 years noted that;

The biggest issue plaguing community policing is lack of trust between police and the public. This trust deficit plays a large role in influencing the crime rate because criminals live in the community and are therefore part of it. Reprisals that members of community and community policing committee members after the police reveal or disclose their source of information betrays is a big blow to any form of partnership between police and public.

(“**Key**

Informant number 4”)

4.7 Discussion of Findings

This section compares and contrasts the results with those of previous studies. Included are comparisons to current literature and a thematic organization based on the defined goals. Research in Juja Sub-County aimed to determine how police-community cooperation affected safety. In order to find out how community policing is doing and what problems it's having in Juja Sub-County, and how effective preventative methods are.

4.7.1 The Influence of Community Policing Partnerships on Security in Juja Sub-County

According to the study, the highest ranked attribute of police-community partnership that influenced security management in Juja Sub-County was community support (100%), followed by information sharing (90%) and Joint police-community security initiatives (70%). These attributes of police-community partnership had significant implications on security management.

According to the study Police allocation from the exchequer is scarce. This affects the frequency of their daily patrols in crime scene areas because of scarcity of fuel to cover their wide jurisdictions. Besides, police vehicles are few, old, and suffer from frequent mechanical breakdowns. Vehicle donations to police, fuel contributions may greatly improve police operations and increase visibility in crime hot spot areas. Further according to 90% of the respondents, mistrust between the police and the community hampered community policing.

This is because Some of the community members after sharing criminal gang information with the police have suffered reprisals from same criminals implying confidentiality of information breaches. Further, information sharing between the police and the community is very dull because of their excesses and abuse of their authority through arbitrary arrests and detentions. The last aspect of police-community partnership that influenced security management in Juja Sub-County was Joint police-community security initiatives (70%). This manifested itself by fostering genuine community engagement and collaboration with the police that characterises traditional African principles for upholding social order. This type of collaboration was twofold, communication-oriented or task-oriented collaboration. Communication-oriented collaboration emphasises effective communication, and task-oriented collaboration revolves around achieving specific goals or objectives. However, even though these forms of collaboration are very critical, the police

rarely reach out for joint decision-making with regard to task-oriented collaboration or for consultation with regard to communication collaboration. The implication is reduced effectiveness in crime prevention and an upsurge of crimes at the expense of peace and security.

In order for the criminal justice system to accomplish its goal, the police, who are a component of the system's law enforcement subsystem, must maintain a strong degree of public confidence. When police officers act professionally, fairly, and impartially, the public will have faith in them. A key component impacting the cooperation and support of residents for the police is trust, according to Sunshine and Tyler (2003). According to Goldsmith (2003), the capacity of the police to provide people with necessary protection is a key component of confidence. The importance of legitimate police work and solid, confidential ties with the community is emphasised in this research. Since public trust and opinions of the police may greatly impact people's responses to law enforcement, these issues were the focus of the research. Their political backing and their openness to neighbourhood and police anti-crime programs. Furthermore, the public's support and cooperation are crucial in achieving crime prevention goals when they have faith in the police (Sunshine & Tyler, 2003).

4.7.2 The Influence of Community Policing Prevention Strategies on Security in Juja Sub-County

Community policing, preventive measures and their impact on safety in Juja Sub-County was the focus of the study's second aim. The variables that were assessed include: security sensitisation meetings and sharing of crime information. The main strategy of security sensitisation used was citizens' participation. According to this study, the majority of the respondents (65%) would not share security information with the police, while 31% would share such information with the police. However, 50% of those who would share information about insecurity would not share sensitive information, especially about wealthy criminals. The wealthy criminals would always grease the hands of high-ranking police officers and Judges to beat the system, then finally bribe the police to betray the informant. As argued by Kamau, Mwangi and Mwaeke (2021) types of criminal information shared but in the context of police and community lenses include; Criminal Movements (70%), Gang Information (80%), Terrorist links (50%), Illegal gun ownership (90%), Drugs and Drug abuse related information (90%), and Illicit brew manufacture, sale and

distribution (100%). This information is according to this study, scantily shared. The implication of this observation is that citizens' constitutional right to security continues to be infringed, and therefore the need to break the citizen mistrust impasse at the expense of peace and security.

4.7.3 The Challenges Facing Community Policing and Their Influence on Security in Juja Sub-County

The third objective in this study establish the challenges facing community policing and their influence on security in Juja Sub County. Whereas Jeremy et al. (2021), Ingvild (2020), and Fikru (2016) maintained that larger socioeconomic community and political factors are inextricably tied to the difficulties of implementing community policing, this study narrowed down and tested data on specific challenges, followed by a factor-by-factor analysis. These challenges include: corruption, lack of coordination, insufficient community participation, poor community-police relationship, lack of community policing forums, resource constraints, inadequate training and education, inadequate communication facilities, and lack of trust among stakeholders.

There was a substantial effect on security, according to the inferential analysis of the difficulties encountered by community policing in Juja Sub-County, which had a high overall mean of 4.16 and a standard deviation of 0.65. Corruption diminishes the efficacy of community police, according to 89% of respondents. wealthy offenders often pay to avoid jail time, only to return to exact revenge on anybody who dared to expose them. The results showed a wide range of opinions, with a mean score of 4.77 and a standard deviation of 0.48. Community police activities were also negatively impacted by a lack of coordination, according to 83% of respondents shown by a standard deviation of 0.52 and an average mean of 4.62, indicating a large dispersion around the mean.

The survey found that many participants believe that a lack of community involvement is a problem when it comes to crime control, with 75 per cent of respondents, a mean score of 4.39, and a standard deviation of 0.58. A bad community-police connection severely hinders community policing, according to 70% of respondents. The results show a wide range of answers, with a mean of 3.85 and a standard deviation of 0.71. Community policing forums are crucial for efficacy and

efficiency; without them, operations suffer, according to 66% of respondents. Community policing forums are crucial for efficacy and efficiency; without them, operations suffer, according to 66% of respondents. With a mean score of 3.54 and a standard deviation of 0.76, 60% of respondents agreed that limited resources make community policing initiatives more difficult. Finally, with an average mean score of 4.39 and a standard deviation of 0.58, 75% of respondents said that poor communication facilities during operations and public-police distrust hurt community policing programs. These findings indicate that the difficulties encountered by community policing greatly impact its efficacy and longevity.

Regression tests to determine the effect of community policing challenges on security in Juja Sub-County showed that there was a link between the difficulties of community policing to security concerns. Regression analysis results revealed that the challenges of community policing accounted for 38.8% of security in controlling crimes in Juja Sub County and indicated by R-squared of 0.388, implying that a mitigation in the challenges directly reflected in the security situation. This implied that challenges affecting community policing factors highly influence security in Juja-Sub County ($\beta=0.629$, Sig=0.000). These findings were supported by Fikru (2016) argued that the challenges facing the implementation of community policing are intricately linked to broader socio-economic community and political spectrum.

As indicated in this study, this study depicted a trend where individual police factors determined police perceptions of community cooperation. As has been established in this study, these factors are cross-cutting; both individual police related factors, environmental and organisational.

According to Paoline (2000), issues including socialisation and burnout are associated with police officers' tenure, which in turn affects their conduct and attitudes. Building connections outside of the police culture might become more difficult for officers as they acquire experience, because they may have a diminished sense of connection to the community they serve. The scholarship is divided on whether or not officers' opinions are directly impacted by tenure, but most would agree that it does effect socialisation. Officers' views of citizen collaboration seem to increase with experience, according to certain research (Paoline, 2000). On the other hand, several studies have

discovered the exact opposite. Researchers Lewis et al. (1999) and others believe that police views of community collaboration are significantly impacted by tenure.

Levels of policing stress may impact police engagement with the community, according to Yates and Pillai (1996). When police officers are under emotional or mental strain, they may behave aggressively against people of the community. Because of this antagonistic attitude, the community and police may no longer feel supported, which may lead to less collaboration. In addition, a police officer's perspective on community policing and community support is greatly influenced by their job responsibilities and the work environment. Important factors that influence occupational attitudes include workload, particular tasks, and exposure to violent crime. Overwhelmed officers may engage in shallow conversations with residents. Officers may mistakenly believe community members are hostile because they do not have the time to answer people's issues, leading to misconceptions (Klinger, 1997). Officers' views of community collaboration are likely to become more pessimistic as their workload grows. Recognizing the importance of work activities in determining police officers' support for community policing and their views of community support and collaboration, this research presents the findings. Police officers who participate in community outreach and initiatives to reduce crime are more likely to have interesting conversations on topics other than law enforcement. Their chances of making friends in the neighborhood will rise if they interact with more people. As a result, police officers who take part in community events are likely to feel more publicly supported in their efforts than their counterparts who don't.

Police personnel may experience considerable mental and physical strain while dealing with widespread violent crime. The National Research Council (2004) found that officers may develop emotional detachment as a coping mechanism in response to environmental threats. A lack of investment in the neighbourhood and an inability to connect with its residents are consequences of this disengagement. When cops work in dangerous and violent areas, they may have a negative impression of the community's willingness to help.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

Following the aims of the research, this section provides a thematic presentation of the findings, suggestions, and summary.

5.2 Summary

Research in this research focused on Juja Sub-County and how community policing has affected safety there. It looked at how community policing preventative tactics fared, how police-community collaborations affected safety, and more as well as the difficulties encountered by community policing and how they impact safety in Kenya's Juja Sub-County. The results are organized topically in accordance with the goals that were set.

5.2.1 The Influence of Community Policing Prevention Strategies on Security in Juja Sub-County

According to the study, aspects of police-community partnership that influenced security management in Juja Sub-County were community support, followed by information sharing and Joint police-community security initiatives. These aspects of police-community partnership had significant implications on security management. According to the study Police allocation from the exchequer is scarce. This affects the frequency of their daily patrols in crime scene areas because of the scarcity of fuel to cover their wide jurisdictions. Besides, police vehicles are few, old, and suffer from frequent mechanical breakdowns. Vehicle donations to police, fuel contributions were suggested greatly improve police operations and increase visibility in crime hot spot areas.

Further according to this study, mistrust between the police and the community hampered community policing. This is because some of the community members, after sharing criminal gang information with the police have suffered reprisals from the same criminal, implying confidentiality of information breaches. Further, information sharing between the police and the community is very dull because of their excesses and abuse of their authority through arbitrary arrests and detentions. The last aspect of police-community partnership that influenced security

management in Juja Sub-County was Joint police-community security initiatives. This manifested itself by fostering genuine community engagement and collaboration with the police that characterize traditional African principles for upholding social order. However, even though these forms of collaboration are very critical, the police rarely reaches out for joint decision making with regard to task oriented collaboration or for consultation with regard to communication collaboration. The implication is less successful crime prevention efforts leading to an increase in criminal activity, threatening the stability of our society.

5.2.2 The Influence of Community Policing Prevention Strategies on Security in Juja Sub-County

Among those surveyed, 31% said they would tell the police about a security breach, while the majority said they would not. However 50% of those who would share information about insecurity would not share sensitive information especially about wealthy criminals. The wealthy criminals would always grease the hands of high ranking police officers and Judges to beat the system, then finally bribe the police to betray the informant. As argued by Kamau, Mwangi and Mwaeke (2021) types of criminal information shared but in the context of police and community lenses include; Criminal Movements (70%), Gang Information (80%), Terrorist links (50%), Illegal gun ownership (90%), Drugs and Drug abuse related information (90%), and Illicit brew manufacture, sale and distribution (100%). This information is according to this study scantily shared. The implication of this observation is that citizens constitutional right to security continues to be infringed and therefore the need to crack the citizen mistrust impasse at the expense of peace and security.

5.2.3 The Challenges Facing Community Policing and their Influence Security in Juja Sub County

According to this study, established the challenges facing community policing in Juja Sub County include; corruption, lack of coordination, insufficient community participation, poor community-police relationship, lack of community policing forums, resource constrains, inadequate training and education, inadequate communication facilities, and lack of trust among stakeholders. Inferential analysis of challenges facing community policing and their influence security in Juja Sub County was rated high with With a mean score of 4.16 and a standard deviation of 0.65,

security was clearly affected. Corruption, according to the majority of respondents (89%) destroys the integrity of community policing as wealthy criminals bribed their way out of police cells and dragnets and return to haunt the reportees with reprisals.

A standard deviation of 0.48 and an average mean of 4.77 showed that there was a lot of dispersion around the mean. A lack of coordination also has a substantial influence on community police activities, according to 83% of respondents. The average score was 4.62 with a standard deviation of 0.52. A large percentage of respondents (75%) think that a problem with crime control is a lack of community involvement, according to the report with a standard deviation of little under half a percent. With a mean score of 3.85 and a standard deviation of 0.71, 70% of respondents also observed that community policing is strongly affected by a bad police-community interaction. Also, 66 percent of people think it's an issue that there aren't enough community policing forums, which are crucial for efficiency and effectiveness. The majority (60%) agreed that limited funds had a detrimental effect on community policing initiatives, with a mean score of 3.54 and a standard deviation of 0.76. In conclusion, community policing activities are negatively impacted by insufficient communication facilities during operations and a lack of public-police confidence (75% of respondents agreed with this statement) support by a mean score of 4.39 with a standard deviation of 0.58. These results suggest that the challenges facing community policing have significant ripple effects on its overall effectiveness.

Regression tests to determine the effect of community policing challenges on security in Juja Sub-County showed that a correlation between security and the difficulties of community policing. Regression analysis results revealed that the challenges of community policing accounted for 38.8% on security in controlling crimes in Juja Sub County and indicated by r-squared of 0.388, implying that a mitigation in the challenges directly reflected in the security situation. This implied that challenges affecting community policing factors highly influence security in Juja-Sub County ($\beta=0.629$, Sig=0.000). These findings were supported by The difficulties in implementing community policing, according to Fikru (2016), are highly related to the wider socio-economic spectrum and political spectrum.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the research results, this section presents the study's conclusions. Specifically, there are two types of conclusions: theoretical and empirical.

5.3.1 Theoretical Conclusions

Critical Social Theory, Normative Sponsorship Theory, and Social Exchange Theory provided the theoretical framework for the research. Developed by George Homans in 1958, Social Exchange Theory states that for at least two parties (here, the community and the people), social exchange entails the interchange of activities, both material and intangible, that may be beneficial or detrimental. This theory explains social trade and peace as outcomes of mediated interactions between parties; it is psychosocial in character. It implies that people form and sustain connections based on their own subjective assessments of the pros and cons of certain actions. Factors that govern human relationships and communication are explained by this hypothesis. Consequently, the purpose of this research is to illuminate the monetary and social obstacles that could impede fruitful interactions between people.

When both sides see the value in exchanging resources, the likelihood of an encounter increases, according to the Theory of Social Exchange. When both sides recognize the reciprocal benefits of communication, as pointed out by Homans (1974), there must be a knowledge exchange. Aiming to maximize individual advantage, this idea is based on logical computations. It is beneficial to interact with people who raise our social standing because we normally appreciate their approval, devotion, support, love, and companionship—rewards. Negative experiences, on the other hand, might cost resources like time, energy, and money that were put in a relationship or in working with another person.

According to Social Exchange Theory, people choose among competing offers by calculating the relative merits of each. Furthermore, it stresses the significance of people exchanging knowledge with one another, irrespective of the expenses involved. Furthermore, as this theory pertains to socially connected groups, it is especially pertinent to the present investigation. For example, police officers and members of CPCs. They are able to trade resources within a framework of universal transactions because they have built confidence via long-term connections.

On the other hand, Normative sponsorship theory posits that most individuals are inherently cooperative and willing to collaborate to meet their needs. It asserts that a community initiative will only garner support if it aligns with established standards that are acceptable to all parties and interest groups involved. When embarking on community development projects, it is crucial to understand how different interest groups can find sufficient common ground in order to simplify execution, reach an agreement on common objectives.

Participating groups must be able to legitimately and ethically support the program's common aims in light of their own principles, standards, and priorities. The more similar the organizations' aims, values, and beliefs are, the more easily they may agree on a shared path forward. However, each group may justify their involvement in or acceptance of these goals for different reasons, reflecting their unique perspectives and priorities. This theory will help the study understand how police-community partnership has influenced security in Juja Sub County. Since, the normative sponsorship theory does not explain how community policing strategies influence security, the study introduce critical social theory to bridge the gap.

In critical social theory, the question of why and how individuals band together to confront and conquer political and economic obstacles to satisfying their basic wants is central. In the context of community policing, critical social science helps both police and citizens understand the underlying causes of their challenges, empowering citizens to actively participate in solving their own problems. Similar to the police-community relations movement, community policing views law enforcement as a versatile social service agency aimed at alleviating the challenges stemming from poverty.

This theoretical approach is crucial for uncovering crime prevention strategies employed by community policing and identifying the specific challenges faced by this security model in Juja Sub-County. By examining these aspects through a critical social theory lens, the study seeks to increase community well-being in the area by shedding light on how community policing may successfully handle local security challenges.

5.3.2 Empirical Conclusions

The First objective established aspects of police-community partnership that influenced security management in Juja Sub-County, that include; community support, information sharing and Joint police-community security initiatives that had significant implications on security management. Most pertinently was police allocation from the exchequer that was found to be scarce. This affected the frequency of their daily patrols in crime scene areas because of the scarcity of fuel to cover their wide jurisdictions. Besides, police vehicles were reportedly few, old, and suffered from frequent mechanical breakdowns. Additionally, the research found that community policing was hindered by distrust between the police and the community. This is because some of the community members, after sharing criminal gang information with the police, have suffered reprisals from the same criminals, implying confidentiality of information breaches. Further, information sharing between the police and the community is very dull because of their excesses and abuse of their authority through arbitrary arrests and detentions. Joint police-community security initiatives were also lacking and therefore reduced police effectiveness. Crime rates rose as a result of ineffective crime prevention measures, jeopardising public safety.

According to the second objective, types of criminal information shared but in the context of police and community lenses include: Criminal Movements, Gang Information, Terrorist links, Illegal gun ownership, Drugs and Drug abuse related information, and Illicit brew manufacture, sale and distribution. This information is according to this study scantily shared because of mistrust and police corruption that led to reprisal of citizens whose identity was shared by the police with criminals. The implication of this observation is that citizens' constitutional right to security continued to be infringed and therefore prompting the need to break the citizen mistrust impasse at the expense of peace and security.

The third objective established the challenges facing community policing in Juja Sub County include: corruption, lack of coordination, insufficient community participation, poor community-police relationship, lack of community policing forums, resource constraints, inadequate training and education, inadequate communication facilities, and lack of trust among stakeholders. Inferential analysis of challenges facing community policing and their influence security in Juja Sub County was rated high with a mean score of 4.16 and a standard deviation of 0.65, security

was significantly affected. Regression analysis results revealed that the challenges of community policing accounted for 38.8% on security in controlling crimes in Juja Sub County and indicated by r-squared of 0.388, implying that a mitigation in the challenges directly reflected in the security situation. This implied that challenges affecting community policing factors highly influence security in Juja-Sub County.

Recommendations

Based on the study findings the study makes the following recommendations as per the set objectives;

Police reform with specific bias on Human relations approach that will give community policing some leverage.

Concerted deliberate efforts should be made to improve criminal information sharing between the citizens and the police. Security pundits, think tanks, academicians should jointly brainstorm crack the police-civilian mistrust puzzle that has largely paralyzed security Operations

Benchmarking with developed countries where community policing has worked for best practices and standards.

5.5 Recommendations for Further Studies

Similar study should be carried out under similar circumstances and contexts to compare the findings.

REFERENCES

- Adebajo, A. (2012). *UN Peacekeeping in Africa: From Suez Crisis to the Sudan Conflicts*. Jacana Media.
- Anderson, D. M., & McKnight, J. (2014). *Kenya at war: Al-Shabaab and its enemies in Eastern Africa*. *African Affairs*, 114(454), 1-27.
- Aronson, S. L. (2013). *Kenya and the global war on terror: Neglecting history and geopolitics in approaches to counterterrorism*. *African Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies: AJCJS*, 7(1/2), 24.
- Bazeley, P., & Jackson, K. (Eds.). (2013). *Qualitative data analysis with NVivo*. Sage Publications Limited.
- Bond, J. (2014). *Conflict, Development and Security at the Agro–Pastoral–Wildlife Nexus: A Case of Laikipia West Sub County, Kenya*. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 50(7), 991-1008.
- Bradbury, M., & Kleinman, M. (2010). *Winning Hearts and Minds? Examining the relationship between aid and security in Kenya*. Feinstein International Center.
- Cannon, B. J., & Ruto Pkalya, D. (2019). *Why al-Shabaab attacks Kenya: Questioning the narrative paradigm*. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 31(4), 836-852.
- Chimera J. M & Likaka, L. (2014). *Community Policing Implementation by Security Agencies in Njoro Sub-County, Nakuru, Kenya*. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences* Vol. 4, No.8.
- Cruz, C. D. (2013). *Genes: a software package for analysis in experimental statistics and quantitative genetics*. *Acta Scientiarum. Agronomy*, 35(3), 271-276.
- Emerson, S. (2014). *Back to the future: The evolution of US counterterrorism policy in Africa*. *Insight on Africa*, 6(1), 43-56.
- Fikru (2016). *Challenges and prospects of community policing, a case of Nejo town of Oromia regional state Ethiopia*. Hawasa University, Ethiopia. School of Governance and Developmental studies
- Freear, M., & De Coning, C. (2013). *Lessons from the African Union Mission for Somalia (AMISOM) for peace operations in Mali*. *Stability: International Journal of Security and Development*, 2(2).

George, T. (2023, June 22). *Mixed Methods Research | Definition, Guide & Examples*. Scribbr. Retrieved August 23, 2023, from <https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/mixed-methods-research/>

Grisham, K. E. (2014). *Transforming Violent Political Movements: Rebels Today, what Tomorrow?* Routledge.

Goldsmith, A. (2005). Police reform and the problem of trust. *Theoretical criminology*, 9(4), 443-470.

Hollander, E. (1980). Leadership and Social Exchange Processes. In K. Gergen, M. Greenberg, & R. Willis (Eds.), *Social Exchange: Advances in Theory and Research* (pp. 103-118). New York: Plenum Press.

Ingvild M. (2020), *Police Reform and Community Policing in Kenya: The Bumpy Road from Policy to Practice*. Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), Oslo, Norway.

Jeremy M. W., Graeme, B. & Fotini, C. (2021). *Community Policing: A Better Way to Improve Policing or a Bust?* Stanford University. Retrieved from; <https://fsi.stanford.edu/news/community-policing-better-way-intervene-or-bust-practice> (Accessed on 4th October 2023).

Jones, R., & Gray, D. H. (2013). *Bolstering Governance: The Need for a Multifaceted Approach to United States Counterterrorism Policy in the Horn of Africa Region*. *Global Security Studies*, 4(4).

Khalil, J., & Zeuthen, M. (2014). *A case study of counter violent extremism (CVE) programming: Lessons from OTI's Kenya transition initiative*. *Stability: International Journal of Security and Development*, 3(1).

Klinger, D. A. (1997). Negotiating order in patrol work: An ecological theory of police response to deviance. *Criminology*, 35(2), 277-306.

Kombo D.K. & Tromp D. L.A. (2006). *Proposal and Thesis Writing: An Introduction to Research Methods*, McGraw Hill, Prentice Hall.

Kothari, C. R. (2004). *Research methodology: Methods and techniques*. New Delhi: New Age International.

Leurs, K. (2014). *The politics of transnational affective capital: Digital connectivity among young Somalis stranded in Ethiopia*. *Crossings: Journal of Migration & Culture*, 5(1), 87-104.

- Lewis, S., Rosenberg, H., & Sigler, R. T. (1999). Acceptance of community policing among police officers and police administrators. *Policing: an international journal of police strategies & management*, 22(4), 567-588.
- Lind, J., & Howell, J. (2010). *Counter-terrorism and the politics of aid: civil society responses in Kenya*. *Development and change*, 41(2), 335-353.
- Lochery, E. (2012). *Rendering difference visible: The Kenyan state and its Somali citizens*. *African Affairs*, 111(445), 615-639.
- Lurigio, A. J., & Skogan, W. G. (1994). Winning the Hearts and Minds of Police Officers: An Assessment of Staff Perceptions of Community Policing in Chicago. *Crime & Delinquency*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128794040003002>
- Mammus K. (2010). *Challenges and Prospects of Policing (Edo State, Nigeria in Perspective)*. Study Mode.
- Mihas, P. (2019). *Qualitative data analysis*. In Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Education.
- Monar, J. (2015). *The EU as an international counter-terrorism actor: Progress and constraints*. *Intelligence and National Security*, 30(2-3), 333-356.
- Mugenda, A. G., & Mugenda, A. G. (2008). *Social science research: Theory and principles*. Nairobi: Applied.
- Mugenda, M. & Mugenda, G. (2003). *Research Methods. Quantitative and Qualitative approaches*. African Centre for technology Studies press. Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mwangi, O. G. (2012). *State collapse, al-Shabaab, Islamism, and legitimacy in Somalia*. *Politics, Religion & Ideology*, 13(4), 513-527.
- Olson, J. M., Herman, C. P., & Zanna, M. P. (2014). *Relative deprivation and social comparison: An integrative perspective*. In *Relative Deprivation and Social Comparison* (pp. 13-28). Psychology Press.
- Pavanello, S. (2010). *Livestock marketing in Kenya-Ethiopia border areas: A baseline study*.
- Plaut, M. (2013). *How unstable is the Horn of Africa? Review of African Political Economy*, 40(136), 321-330.

Rock, P. (2016). *Making of symbolic interactionism*. Springer.

Schwartz, M., Shetret, L., & Millar, A. (2013). *Rethinking international counterterrorism assistance to the greater horn of Africa: Toward a regional risk reduction strategy*. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 7(6), 100-112.

Tyler, T. R. (2003). Procedural justice, legitimacy, and the effective rule of law. *Crime and justice*, 30, 283-357.

Walker, S. G., & Walker, C. R. (1992). The process of developing a program evaluation of a community policing initiative. *Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation*, 7(2), 25-42.

Williams, P. D. (2013). *Fighting for peace in Somalia: AMISOM's seven strategic challenges*. *Journal of International Peacekeeping*, 17(3-4), 222-247.

Yates, D. L., Pillai, V. K., & Humburg, J. D. (1996). Frustration, strain, and commitment to community policing: A comparative analysis of American and English police officers. *Police Stud.: Int'l Rev. Police Dev.*, 19, 1.

Zhu, J. (2014). *Quantitative models for performance evaluation and benchmarking: data envelopment analysis with spreadsheets (Vol. 213)*. Springer.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Transmittal letter

Name : Boniface Orangi Onchoke

Postal address:

Telephone : +254 710 608833

Email address:

Dear Respondent,

RE: INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON SECURITY IN JUJA SUB COUNTY

I am Boniface Orangi Onchoke, and I am a Master of Arts student in Security Studies at Mount Kenya University. What makes community policing successful is something I'm investigating at the moment. The purpose of the accompanying questionnaire is to gather data for this research. We will study the findings jointly, and all replies will be kept secret. Your name should not be included. Please fill out the table as appropriate and answer all questions in the questionnaire.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Boniface Orangi Onchoke



Appendix II: Questionnaire

This survey is meant to collect information for a research project called "The Influence of Community Policing on Security in Juja Sub County, Kiambu County." Please do not mention your name in your replies as they will be kept fully secret. To show your answer, just mark (↔) the correct box that is given. To express your thoughts on the given question, please use the area that is provided.

SECTION A

Respondent's demographic data

Gender

Male Female

Age

Below 30 years

Between 30 – 39 years

Between 40 – 49 years

50 years and above

Academic qualifications

CPE/KCPE.

KACE/KCSE

Diploma

Graduate (Bcom, BA and Bsc)



a) What is your occupation/current rank in the police force

.....
.....

b) If Police officer, how long have you held this rank?

.....
.....

Working experience

Below 5 years

5 – 9 years

10 – 14 years

15 – 19 years

20 – 24 years

63

25 – 30 years

Over 30 years.

SECTION B: COMMUNITY POLICING AS A SUCCESS

This section requires capturing your opinion on issues regarding the factors determining the effectiveness of community policing initiatives within Juja sub- county area. Please write as briefly as possible in the spaces provided.

What structures are necessary in the community to promote long-term conditions for the success of community policing in your area.

.....
.....
.....

How does the following affect community policing?

..... a)

Information sharing:

.....
.....

b) Joint police-community security initiatives and community police support

.....
.....

Please recommend three ways community policing prevention strategies can be implemented to reduce crime in your jurisdiction.

.....
.....

What is the level of community sensitization and awareness on human rights issues in your community?

.....
.....

How can the relationship between the police and members of the public be improved?

.....
.....

.....
 What training is necessary for member of the public and the police to make the program effective?

The police

.....
 Members of the public

.....
 What are the factors that impede the implementation of community policing program?

.....
 What do you consider to be the main components of police-community partnership? Indicate your opinion, either; Yes, or No

9. What do you consider to be the main components of Security Sensitization meeting?

What do you consider to be the main components of police-community partnership?			
	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Security Sensitization meeting	Yes		
	No		
	Total		
Sharing of crime information	Yes		
	No		
	Total		
Other (specify)	Yes		
	No		
	Total		

Indicate your opinion, either; Yes, or No...

What do you consider to be the main components of Security Sensitization meeting?			
	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Mass Media	Yes		
	No		
	Total		
Social Media	Yes		
	No		
	Total		
Public Meetings	Yes		
	No		
	Total		
Phone calls	Yes		
	No		
	Total		

10 In a scale of 1-10, how do you rate the functionality of Mass Media and Public Meetings Strategies in the citizen security agenda in the context of Juja Sub-County?

.....

What difficulties have you faced in fostering community partnerships to decrease crime in your locality?

.....

Concerning the challenges that affect community policing indicate; whether you strongly agree, agree, not sure, disagree and strongly disagree with each question in the questionnaire instrument.

Challenges affecting community policing in controlling crimes in Juja Sub-County							
Options	SA	A	N	NS	D	SD	
Corruption							
Lack of coordination							
Insufficient community participation							
Poor community-police relationship							
Lack of community policing forums							
Resource constrains							
Inadequate communication facilities							
Lack of trust among stakeholders							
Average mean & STD Values							

Thank you for participating in the study.

Appendix III: Key Informant Interview Guide

How long have you worked in the position and how long have you worked in Juja Sub County?

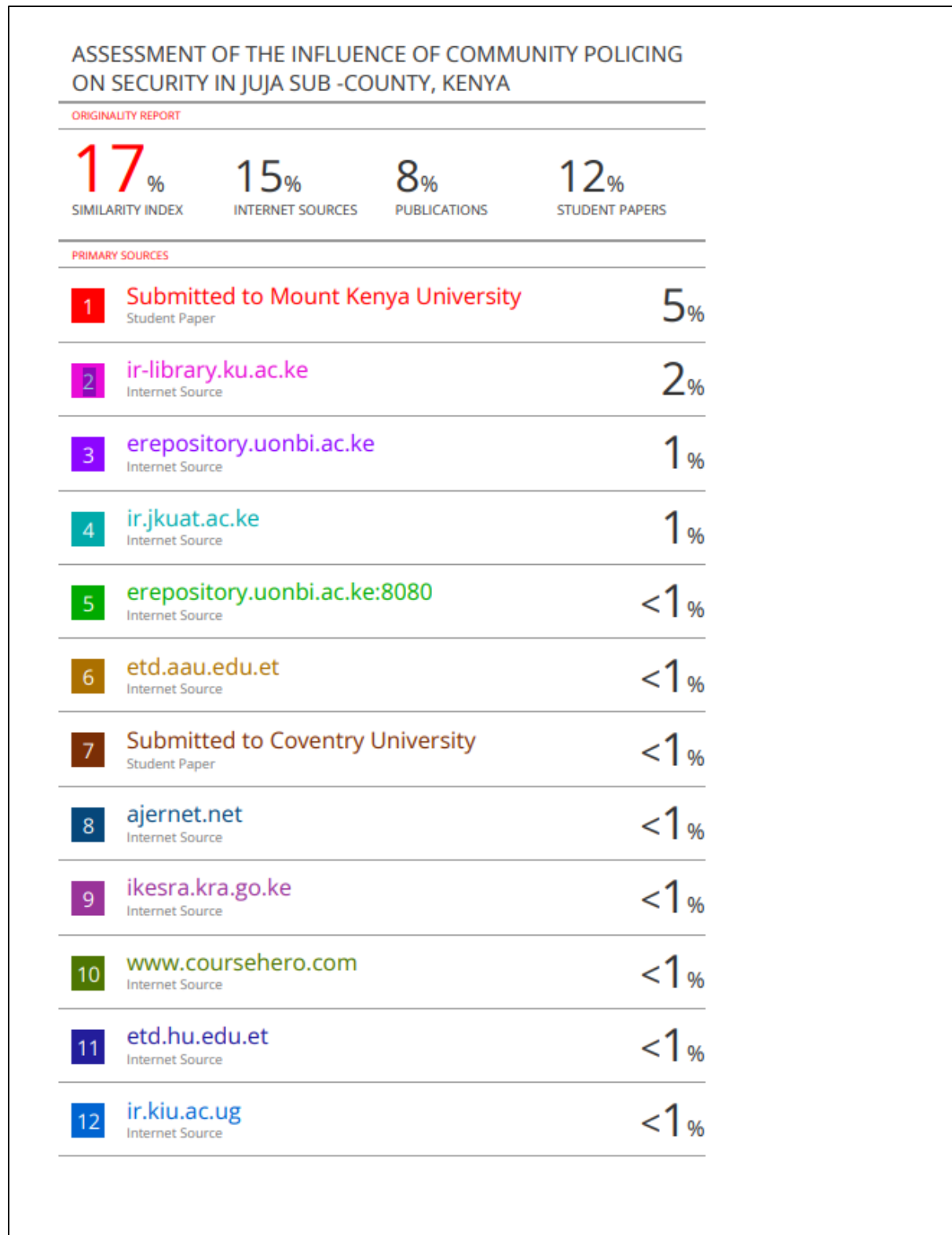
According to you, what is the influence of police-community partnership on security Juja Sub-County?

How are community policing prevention strategies influencing security Juja Sub- County?

What are the challenges facing community policing and how do they influence security in Juja Sub County?




Appendix IV. Turnitin report



13	Submitted to Bugema University Student Paper	<1 %
14	core.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
15	Submitted to Kenyatta University Student Paper	<1 %
16	pt.scribd.com Internet Source	<1 %
17	dokumen.pub Internet Source	<1 %
18	hdl.handle.net Internet Source	<1 %
19	cech.uc.edu Internet Source	<1 %
20	Submitted to University of Stirling Student Paper	<1 %
21	cdn.cocodoc.com Internet Source	<1 %
22	repository.ju.edu.et Internet Source	<1 %
23	stars.library.ucf.edu Internet Source	<1 %
24	uta.influent.utsystem.edu Internet Source	<1 %
25	ir.knust.edu.gh Internet Source	<1 %
26	Submitted to American InterContinental University Student Paper	<1 %
27	repository.maseno.ac.ke Internet Source	<1 %

Appendix V: Letter of Introduction from Mount Kenya University, Graduate School



Mount Kenya University

DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MASSC/2022/51017

6th August, 2024

*National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)
Off Waiyaki, Upper Kabete
P.O Box 30623- 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA*

Dear Sir/Madam,


RE: BONIFACE ORANGI ONCHOKE - REGISTRATION NO. MASSC/2022/51017

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts in Security Studies and Criminology** in the **Institute of Security Studies, Justice and Ethics** in the **School of Social Sciences**.

The title of the research is "**Assessing the Influence of Community Policing on Security in Juja Sub-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 **August, 2024 and October, 2024.**

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.



Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, Ph.D
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: 020-2878 000, Cell: +254 709 153 000
Email: info@mku.ac.ke, Web: www.mku.ac.ke
Chartered and ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution.
Unlocking Infinite Possibilities

Mount Kenya University



REF: MKU/ISERC/4060

Date: 31 July 2024

TO: BONIFACE ORANGI ONCHOKE

REG: MASSC/2022/51017

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: ASSESSING THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON SECURITY IN JUJA SUB-COUNTY, KENYA

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **2958**. The approval period is **31/07/2024 - 30/07/2025**.

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) (<http://www.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

MKU/PG/F011

Mount Kenya University



SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

MKU/PG/F011: RESEARCH PROPOSAL CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTIONS
(NB: This Research Proposal Certificate of corrections should be submitted to the Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies for clearance before the Student proceeds to collect data)

PART I: CANDIDATE PARTICULARS

Name of candidate Dr./Mr./Ms **Bonface Orangi Onchoke.**

Registration No: **MASSC/2022/51017**

Department of study: **Security studies justice and ethics**

Cell phone No: **0710608833**

School: **Social sciences**

Degree Title (MA, MED, PhD): **MA in Security Studies and Criminology**

Area of specialization: **SECURITY MANAGEMENT**

Title of Thesis:/PROJECT; **ASSESSING THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON SECURITY IN JUJA SUB COUNTY, KENYA**

Date of Meeting/Examination: **16/05/2024**

Signature of candidate:  Date: **05/07/2024**

PART II: DECLARATION OF SUPERVISOR(S) OVERSEEING CORRECTION / REVISION

I/We, the undersigned supervisor(s) overseeing corrections of the research proposal as advised by the candidate's evaluation panel do hereby declare that all the corrections have been effected satisfactorily as required.

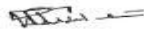
Any other remarks

Names of Supervisors

Signature

Date

1: Dr. Paniel Mwacke



05/07/2024

PART III: CONFIRMATION BY THE CAMPUS/ SCHOOL POSTGRADUATE COORDINATOR

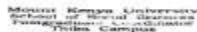
I hereby do confirm that the supervisor(s) appointed to oversee the candidate effect the corrections on the research proposal have done so as per the instructions of the candidate's evaluation panel.

Any other remarks

Name of Coordinator:

Signature ...Dr. Judy Mwangi 13/3/2024

Stamp



PART IV: CONFIRMATION BY THE DEAN OF THE RELEVANT SCHOOL

I hereby do confirm that the supervisor(s) appointed to oversee the candidate effect the corrections on the research proposal have done so as per the instructions of the candidate's evaluation panel.

Any other remarks

Name of DeanDr. Serah Kimaru.....

Signature  Date 13/3/2024

School Stamp



PART V: CLEARANCE BY THE UNIVERSITY ETHICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (ERC)

The candidate will be issued with a Certificate of Ethical Clearance by the Directorate of Research and Development.

NB: Two (2) copies of the corrected/revised research proposal should accompany this Certificate of corrections

PART VI: COMMENTS BY THE DEAN SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

The candidate is granted/not granted permission to proceed to the field to collect data (delete where applicable)

NB: One (1) copy of the corrected/revised research proposal should accompany this certificate of corrections






Name of DeanDr. Samuel M. Karega.....

(School of Postgraduate Studies)
Signature  Date 6th August 2024

School Stamp



Appendix VI: Nacosti Research Permit

 REPUBLIC OF KENYA	 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Ref No: 349479	Date of Issue: 16/August/2024
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
<p>This is to Certify that Mr. BONFACE ORANGI ONCHOKE of Mount Kenya University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Kiambu on the topic: ASSESSING THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING ON SECURITY IN JUJA SUB-COUNTY, KENYA. for the period ending : 16/August/2025.</p>	
License No: NACOSTI/P/24/39190	
349479	
Applicant Identification Number	Director General NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
	Verification QR Code
	
<p>NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.</p>	
See overleaf for conditions	

THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013 (Rev. 2014)
Legal Notice No. 108: The Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014

The National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation, hereafter referred to as the Commission, was established under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act 2013 (Revised 2014) herein after referred to as the Act. The objective of the Commission shall be to regulate and assure quality in the science, technology and innovation sector and advise the Government in matters related thereto.

CONDITIONS OF THE RESEARCH LICENSE

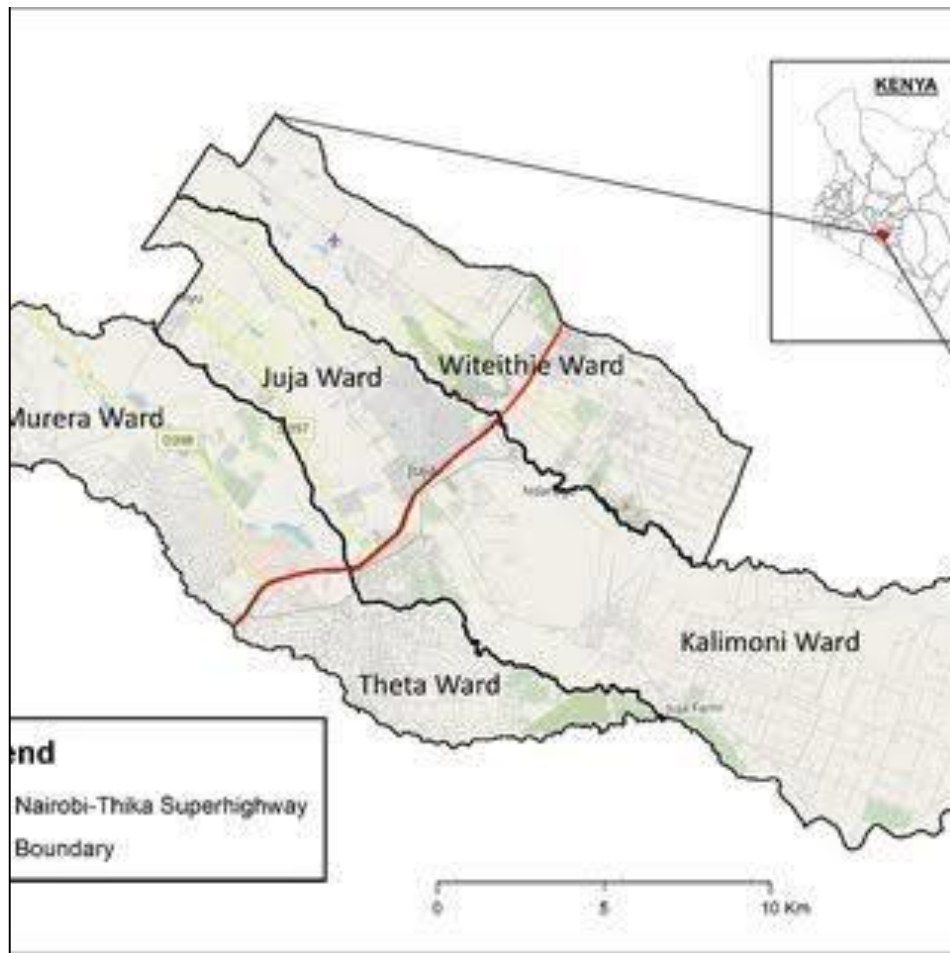
1. The License is granted subject to provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, and other relevant laws, policies and regulations. Accordingly, the licensee shall adhere to such procedures, standards, code of ethics and guidelines as may be prescribed by regulations made under the Act, or prescribed by provisions of International treaties of which Kenya is a signatory to
2. The research and its related activities as well as outcomes shall be beneficial to the country and shall not in any way;
 - i. Endanger national security
 - ii. Adversely affect the lives of Kenyans
 - iii. Be in contravention of Kenya's international obligations including Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN).
 - iv. Result in exploitation of intellectual property rights of communities in Kenya
 - v. Adversely affect the environment
 - vi. Adversely affect the rights of communities
 - vii. Endanger public safety and national cohesion
 - viii. Plagiarize someone else's work
3. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
4. The license any rights thereunder are non-transferable
5. The Commission reserves the right to cancel the research at any time during the research period if in the opinion of the Commission the research is not implemented in conformity with the provisions of the Act or any other written law.
6. The Licensee shall inform the relevant County Director of Education, County Commissioner and County Governor before commencement of the research.
7. Excavation, filming, movement, and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
8. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
9. The Commission may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project for the purpose of assessing and evaluating compliance with the conditions of the License.
10. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy, and upload a soft copy of their final report (thesis) onto a platform designated by the Commission within one year of completion of the research.
11. The Commission reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.
12. Research, findings and information regarding research systems shall be stored or disseminated, utilized or applied in such a manner as may be prescribed by the Commission from time to time.
13. The Licensee shall disclose to the Commission, the relevant Institutional Scientific and Ethical Review Committee, and the relevant national agencies any inventions and discoveries that are of National strategic importance.
14. The Commission shall have powers to acquire from any person the right in, or to, any scientific innovation, invention or patent of strategic importance to the country.
15. Relevant Institutional Scientific and Ethical Review Committee shall monitor and evaluate the research periodically, and make a report of its findings to the Commission for necessary action.

National Commission for Science, Technology and
Innovation (NACOSTI),
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,
P. O. Box 30623 - 00100 Nairobi, KENYA
Telephone: 020 4007000, 0713788787, 0735404245
E-mail: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke

Appendix VII. Research Authorization letter.



Appendix VIII. Map Of Juja Subcounty



source: google maps