Consequences of Community Policing Strategies in Curbing Insecurity in Kenya: a case of Embakasi Central Sub-county, Nairobi City County

By

Noah Mwivanda, Dr. Solomon P. K. Muhindi and Dr. Denis Nyongesa Wamalwa

Abstract
This study sought to assess the impact of Community Policing strategies in curbing insecurity in Kenya: A case study of Embakasi Central Sub-County; Nairobi County. The specific objectives of the study were: to assess the impact of Information sharing Strategy in curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub-County in Nairobi County, to assess the impact of Technology Adoption Strategy in curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub-County Nairobi County, Kenya and finally to assess the impact of Problem Oriented Policing Strategy in curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub-County, Nairobi County. The study was anchored on the Systems Theory, Normative Sponsorship Theory and Social Contract Theory. Descriptive research design was adopted and mixed methodology that involves a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches was applied. The sample size was determined using Yamane’s (1967) formula at the level of significance of 0.05. The sample size for this study was 235 respondents drawn from National Police Inspectorate, Religious leaders, Civil Societies Representatives, Community Policing Committee Members and National Government Administrative Officers out of the population of 450. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire; key informant interviewed and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Pearson’s correlation moment and multiple linear regressions was used at a significance level of 0.05, to establish the relationship between the variables in the study. Statistical Package for Social Sciences was used in analyzing quantitative data while qualitative data was analyzed through content analysis. The study found that the adoption of technology strategies had the highest impact on curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub County followed by the problem oriented policing strategy and lastly information sharing strategy. These findings will be of help to policy implementation and the data will be used by the scholars who may be interested in carrying out such studies

Key words: NyumbaKumi, Problem orient policing, Information sharing and Technology adoption strategy.
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Background of the Study
Community policing has been defined as, a policing approach that recognizes the local community’s voluntary participation in the maintenance of peace and acknowledges that the police must be responsive to the communities and their needs (National Police Service Community Policing information booklet, 2017). Nyumba Kumi strategy involves securing security at the household levels organized in clusters within neighborhood; it is a strategy that enhances community policing in Kenya. Community policing includes collaboration among community establishments, business groups, citizens, NGO’s and mass media for the enhancement of methodologies to ensure the community actively participate in enhancing the community security (Kucukuysa land Beyhan, 2011). Community policing is a philosophy that inspires new corporation between societies and police to work together to identify, rank, and attend to the existing drawbacks such as crime, drugs and social issues within the neighborhood with the aim of enlightening the entire quality of life. The Community has the mission in crime prevention and there is need to build confidence between citizens and the police by bringing on board the civil society, the law enforcement officers, and local people in coming up with home grown security measures. Wisler and Onwudiwe (2009) opine that community policing has the tendencies of enabling in intelligence gathering, ensuring stability and community cohesion and can be very effective during the political stability. DuPont (2007) asserts that Police outreach and collaboration with community is very difficult to be achieved especially in phases of political disorder and when the people are obsessed by factionalism.

Globally, Community policing has been implemented as a modern notion of crime prevention in a number of countries. For example, in the year 1980s the United States of America implemented neighborhood guard plans to combat significant crimes such as extremism, burglary, robbery, and human trading. In many American cities, the initiative continues to reduce crime rates (Meares, 2017). In the year 2019, Statistical Research reported that about 16,425 cases for manslaughter were reported in the USA. The report shows that the trend is a decline as 1991 cases were about 24,700 for combine non-negligent manslaughter and murder (Statista Research Department, 2020). In the year 2020, the Council on Criminal Justice reported sharp increase in homicides across 21 US cities. Statistics showed that during summer, the cases increased by 42% while was higher (34%) during the fall of 2019. This raises the question what the problem in the security sector might be especially in community policing.

In United Kingdom (UK) Community policing started in the year 1990s when the British police force introduced a neighborhood monitoring program as a strategy of managing all upcoming crimes in British areas (Emmanuel, 2014). In the United Kingdom, the initiative continues to reduce burglary and other major crimes (Sidebottom et. al., 2017). In the year 2019-2020, the total number of crime offences in the United Kingdom was estimated to be at 6.43 million, a rise of over 130 thousand offences over the previous reporting year. Although crime
rates were marginally higher in the early 2000s, they were significantly lower in 2013/14, with only 4.4 million offences reported in the United Kingdom (Statista Research Department, 2021). Therefore, the rise in crime witnessed during that period in UK (year 2019-2020) has led to serious questions about how to reverse that trend, and whether Community Policing are still effective, and also if the police have enough manpower and resources to counter it.

Community policing has been in place in Asian nations such as Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste since 2007. Sri Lanka's policing structures were more authoritarian than service-oriented, with roots in British colonial tactics. This was exacerbated by the fact that police were preoccupied with military operations and terrorist attacks for 30 years during the civil war. In this environment, police held profound mistrust of ordinary inhabitants, while residents, whose lives had long been clouded by violence, avoided any engagement with police (Asian Foundation report, 2015). In Africa, Community policing became popular during the 1990s and 2000s as part of police force reform projects, unlike some of the countries in Africa, which use informal justice system, Somalia, and Somaliland, which uses customary and traditional legal system known as “Xeer” (traditional mediation) and is implemented by clan elders. The role of the police in this process is limited, and the local police commander serves as the ‘bridge’ between the formal and informal. The outcome is usually reported to the local police once the Xeer has made a decision on retribution and the offender or their family has capitulated (MEI report, 2020).

In 2013, the President of the Republic of Kenya issued a presidential order that included the Nyumba Kumi Initiative in the Kenya community policing cycle. The Nyumba Kumi Initiative aims to unite the local community together in pursuit of similar values such as a safe, sustainable, and successful neighborhood by anchoring community policing at the family level with a distinct physical address. Community policing is defined as a policing approach that recognizes the local community's voluntary participation in the maintenance of peace and acknowledges that the police must be responsive to the communities and their needs (National Police Service, 2017). According to National Police Service Community Policing information booklet (2017), it is emphasized that Nyumba Kumi strategy of securing security at the household levels internationally. Nyumba Kumi community policing in Kenya was expected to bring cooperation aimed at enhancing interactions between security authorities and public, hence enhancing police service quality and, most importantly, lowering crime rates. Because crime occurs in the community, citizens should be involved in identifying, apprehending, and reforming criminals. However, in many places of Kenya where it was implemented, including Kisumu County, the benefits of the widely applauded and publicized plan have yet to materialize according to Kenya Police statistics (Kenya Police Annual Report 2013 to 2018). Most common crimes in Embakasi Central Sub-County Nairobi County are robbery with violence, shoplifting, and rape. Muggings, robberies, murder, and child defilement were also commonly reported crimes in Mlango Kubwa in Nairobi during the period of February to July 2020, as reported by (United Nation, 2021). Embakasi was ranked as Kenya's second most dangerous Sub-County.

**Statement of the Problem**

It was envisaged that the Kenya police service, in collaboration with community members, would reduce the rate of crimes and hence maintain peace as well as harmony among community members. Despite the implementation of NyumbaKumi strategy involving communities in reducing crime rates, available evidence from various statistics showed that the rate of crime
incidents continues unabated. The National Police Service had reported 65,820 offenses in 2018, compared to 59,029 in 2017, marking a 12% increase. Street crime is a serious problem in Nairobi especially in Embakasi and other counties like Mombasa, Kiambu and Meru. Most street crime involves multiple armed assailants. In some instances, large crowds of street criminals incite criminal activity, which has the potential to escalate into mob violence with little notice. Based on the above facts, crimes seem to increase annually despite the presence of community policing programs and Nyumba Kumi strategies since 2013. A number of studies on Community policing have been undertaken in Kenya and have found out that community members see community policing initiative as important outlets for mobilizing local resources and efforts to address community security and social issues. However, there is limited research on the impact of Nyumba Kumi strategies particularly with the following predictors; Technology adoption Strategy; Information Sharing Strategy and Problem Oriented Policing Strategy in curbing insecurity in Kenya. This study aimed at assessing the impact of using these strategies in curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub-County; Nairobi County

**Purpose of the study**
The purpose of this study was to assess the impact of Community Policing strategies in curbing insecurity in Kenya: A case study of Embakasi Central Sub-County; Nairobi County.

**Research Objectives**
The study was guided by the following three research objectives:

i. To assess the impact of Information sharing Strategy in curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub-County; Nairobi County

ii. To assess the impact of Technology Adoption Strategy in curbing insecurity Embakasi Central Sub-County; Nairobi County

iii. To assess the impact of Problem Oriented Policing Strategy in curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub-County; Nairobi County

**Research Questions**
This study was anchored on three research questions as follows:

i. What is the impact of Information sharing Strategy in curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub-County; Nairobi County?

ii. What is the impact of Technology Adoption Strategy in curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub-County; Nairobi County?

iii. What is the impact of Problem Oriented Policing Strategy in curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub-County; Nairobi County?

**Significance of the Study:**

a) **Policy Maker**
Policy makers will use the findings to analyze, explain their strengths and restructure the weak points of the Community Policing Initiatives (Nyumba Kumi) for better and effective implementation process.

b) **National Police Service**
Research shall also allow the police to understand how an effective community policing is, and help them identify the areas to be stressed and those to be changed. This shall help the Police Administrators to improve the working environments in different Police Stations.

c) Researchers and Scholars

Moreover, the data generated in the investigation shall be added to the existing knowledge in the area of Community policing strategies and Insecurity in Kenya. Scholars who may be interested in similar studies may use data for this study.

Scope of the study

The study only focused to assessing the influence of Community Policing strategies in curbing insecurity in Kenya: A case study of Embakasi Central Sub-County; Nairobi County and carried out in Embakasi Central Sub- County; Nairobi County, Kenya. Embakasi Central Sub-County has five electoral wards: Kayole North; Kayole Central; Kayole South; Komarock, and Matopeni, Spring Valley estate.

Literature Review

Globally, according to Purdy, (2013) the core components of community policing are community partnerships and problem solving. Purdy comments that the main features of NyumbaKumi strategies include all round interventions that work towards the peaceful existence of the community not what disrupts. These have to be done in collaboration of various stakeholders at all times through community policing, awareness creation, trainings and communal meetings between security agents and residents. Saferworld (2008) commending on partnership agrees with Purdy that in enabling the process of togetherness and inclusivity when it comes to community problem solving strategy should be encouraged all through community policing interventions internationally, regionally and nationally. This creates a sense of empowerment, responsibility, accountability in addressing the needs and concerns of communities within a given framework that is neutral without any biases regardless of socioeconomic status in life. Gitau, (2017), researched various means of community policing including but not limited to surveillance which involves monitoring of activities, behaviors, and intentions through CCTVs cameras, phones, and internets for the sake of influencing the managing and protecting people from insecurities. According to Justus, (2017), Surveillance in many a times is used by governments for gathering intelligence information to help prevent crime, protect a person, object subject group or crime. Surveillance is also used by criminal gangs to plan and commit crimes. Important to note however that surveillance is often a violation of privacy, and is opposed by various civil society entities.

Skogan (2006) notes that the second common feature of community policing is problem solving which is deferent from the traditional policing because it is proactive rather than reactive. Traditionally, police would rush to the scene of crime to collect reports from witnesses and victims (Skogan, 2006). While problem solving, on the other hand, is based on the belief that “crime and disorder can be reduced in small topographical areas by understanding the kind of the
challenges in the area and engaging appropriate “resources” believing that “individuals make choices based on the opportunities presented by the immediate physical and social characteristics of an area” Gitau, (2017) asserts that problem solving requires the participation of citizens in discovering, and prioritizing a wide range of community difficulties, some of which are not necessarily criminal, for instance the presence of abandoned cars on neighborhood streets especially in Uganda and Tanzania.

**Influence of Information sharing Strategy in curbing Insecurity in Kenya**

Community policing promises that closer alliances between the police and the community will help reduce citizen fear of crime, improve police-community relations and facilitate more effective responses to community problems and Sharing of information in a timely, accurate and effective manner between the community and the police service will ensure the community stay ahead of any threat as the information can help in improving decision-making. It’s a philosophy and a structural strategy that encourages new partnership between community and police by working collaboratively in sharing information on crimes within their surroundings. Information sharing is a set of events in which information is passed to others either proactively or upon request and such information has an impact on another person's image of the world and creates a shared and mutually compatible working, (Sonnenwald, 2006). Information sharing incorporates two major aspects of giving information to others and receiving information that has been provided by the information giver. Social network tools like Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, and tweeter accounts etc that has been created to enhance content sharing among the community members and it’s the responsibility of the security agencies to turn to such network tools and share information and strategies for curbing insecurity in the community. This enhances the security agents’ effectiveness in their law implementation duties based on community good will and trust. In view of this, Roth (2004) postulates that prevention is the way forward to community policing across the globe. Sherman and Eck (2016), opines that neighborhood watch and community meetings are core in any plans of crime prevention and each party must ensure accountability in their actions. The community residents should have faith and trust in community policing leaders and security agents (Peak, and Glensor, (2012).

**Effects of Technology Adoption Strategy in curbing insecurity in Kenya**

Information Technology is the world’s fastest growing body of knowledge for sustainable development. ICT has become a key determinant for the steadiness of the national security, peace, growth, creation of wealth and business continuity at all levels of national development. Technology has greater role and in particular software systems in National Security Database as so significant in understanding e-security life-cycle. IT will help enable the nation to identify
potential threats, share information more readily, detection and Information fusion. The integration of information technology and emergency management presents significant opportunities for innovation in the way to assess, manage, and respond to security challenges. Most technologies today are increasingly mobile, highly integrated, and inherently flexible.

Crime mapping is yet another real strategy through which crime expert use it in locating evidence about crime proceedings. Crime mapping consist of placing physical pointers on maps and label the places where crimes are likely to occur (Mukinda, 2010). With the coming of computing, geographic information system (GIS) software, crime experts can then use a number of analytic software packages to examine and detect patterns of criminal activity from these virtual maps in bid to prevent and curb incidences of insecurity in communities. Information technology has also been used to improve citizen communication and make public safety information more timely and accessible. Development of websites that provides information about crime alerts and provision of email addresses of individual officers for the community to provide tips, give feedback, and communicate concerns has assisted in detecting and prevention of crime in the community. Community are encouraged to become “friends” with security agents on Facebook, tweeters, WhatsApp and other social media channels so as to create an alternate pathway for pushing information to the wider community (Jeffrey, 2008). Social Media are sites characterized by inherent features which facilitate sharing information among users and has high level of interactions among users. Social Media can represent an effective opportunity to preserve national security and reach the strategic interests of a state if used properly by security services (Papic and Noonan, 2011). Mamments (2010) revealed that the major challenge of policing was shortage of manpower, insufficient funding, and inadequate infrastructure, poor connectivity for insufficient IT equipment, lack of education and training that contributes so much in implementation of key strategies in curbing insecurity.

**Influence of Problem Oriented Policing Strategy in curbing insecurity in Kenya**

Problem-oriented policing is the development of a strategy that identifies the root causes of a problem, along with a solution to prevent that problem from happening. It is the most transformative aspect of the community policing strategy that shift from the reactive crime-response model to a more proactive problem-solving (Goldstein, 2001). Problem Oriented Policing Strategy heavily focus on efforts to prevent crime before it happens by systematically identifying and addressing specific social issues associated with criminal activity. The most common approach in POP strategy is the SARA Problem-Solving Model. SARA stands for the four step process: Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment. Roth (2004) postulates that prevention is the way forward to community policing across the globe. The security agencies
and community ought to work in collaboration in all aspects of community security at all levels not only to solve problems, but to lessen the distress of crime and disorderliness in the community (Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux, 2015). Effective POP approaches are grounded in high-quality information and the security agencies should invest in information technology systems and staff training. Effective training helps in the development of new police service attitudes, knowledge, and skills and enables reorientation of insights and modification of current skills.

Research Methodology and Design
According to Kombo and Tromp (2009), research design refers to a blueprint for the research, which guides the researcher in collecting, analyzing, and interpreting observed facts. This study adopted a descriptive research design. A descriptive research design allows for collection of information by means of questionnaires, observation checklists and score sheet through gradient measuring tools in giving the researcher an opportunity to collect both qualitative and quantitative data, which forms mixed methods approach (Sekaran, and Bougie, 2010). Mixed methodology approach permits for both qualitative and quantitative data to be collected concurrently (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2012). For this study, descriptive research design with a mixed method approach was appropriate to assess Nyumba-Kumi strategies in curbing insecurity among residents of Embakasi Central Sub-County, Nairobi, Kenya.

Location of the Study
The study was undertaken at Embakasi Central Sub-county in Nairobi, Kenya, which included five electoral wards. Kayole North, Kayole Central, Kayole South, Komarock, and Matopeni/Spring Valley. The study endeavored to assess Nyumba Kumi strategies in Curbing Insecurity among residents of Embakasi Central Sub-county, Nairobi, Kenya. The reason why this location was chosen was because Embakasi and its environs have been identified among hot spot areas for crime in Nairobi despite the implementation of Nyumbakumi initiative in Kenya in 2013 (Kenya 2020 Crime and safety Report) hence the need for this study to assess the impact of Nyumbakumi strategies in curbing crime in Embakasi East sub county.

Target Population
A population is a group of entities in a certain village, area, region, or a camp (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010). The target population for this study was 450 people that consisted of National
Police inspectorate, Religious leaders, Civil Societies representatives, Community Policing Committee Members and National Government Administrative Officers.

### Table 1 Target Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Target Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Police Inspectorate</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious leaders</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Societies Representatives</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Policing Committee Members</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Government Administrative Officers</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>450</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher, 2021*

**Sampling Procedures and Technique**

According to Balköse & Hamrang, (2015), a sample refers to a subset or a set of units pinched from the complete set of elements defined by the sampling criteria. Kombo & Tromp, (2004) that the sample reflects the opinion or the characteristics of an entire population of study, equally emphasize it. The sample size was determined using Yamane’s (1967) formula at the level of significance of 0.05.

\[
n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}
\]

Where \(n\) = Sample size;  
\(N\) = Population size; and  
\(e\) = Significance level

Therefore, the calculated sample size was;

\[
n = \frac{450}{1 + 450(0.05)^2} \approx 212
\]

An adjustment was made to increase the calculated sample size to account for an anticipated 10% withdrawal or non-response. This adjustment was made by dividing the calculated sample size \(n\) by \((1-w)\) where the expected proportion of withdrawal or non-response was.

\[
n^{**} = \frac{n}{1 - w}
\]

Therefore, the adjusted sample size was;

\[
n^{**} = \frac{212}{1 - 0.1} = 235
\]

**Table 2 Sample Size**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Target Population</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Police Inspectorate</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious leaders</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Societies Representatives</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Policing Committee Members</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Government Administrative Officers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>450</strong></td>
<td><strong>235</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher, 2021

Using systematic random sampling 235 respondents were selected from among the groups identified on the population frame. This method was suitable because it gave all cases of the population frame opportunity to be selected (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2012).

**Research Instruments**

According to Turabian, (2010) this entails the process of definition and elaboration of the construct targeted, formulation of ideas like instructions, response options, and choice of lengths. Before getting to the field, the researcher developed the research instruments, which included
structured and unstructured questioners and interview guide. Structured questionnaires are easy to administer because they have answers to choose from while the unstructured part of the questionnaire provides for in-depth response from the respondents that show hidden feelings. On the other hand, interviews give accurate information since the researcher has an opportunity to clarify questions (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2012).

Validity of Research Instrument
Validity refers to ability of study findings to truly represent what the research intended to measure so that inferences can be made to the entire population (Kothari & Gaurav, 2014). Mugenda & Mugenda, (2012), opine that validity of research instrument is the level of accuracy, truthfulness, and meaningfulness of the data and all inferences made from the data. For this study, the instruments were pre-tested in the area of study in a pilot study to ensure they are not faulty and are understood by the respondents. The pilot study involved 10 respondents drawn from the target population; two respondents from each of the five groups in the sample size. To ensure the validity of the questionnaire, the supervisor's recommendations were taken into account. It was possible to integrate expert commentary on how the questions could be phrased into the instruments prior to the actual fieldwork carried out. During the study, appropriate language was used to remove any ambiguity and allow free flow of information between the researcher or assistants and the respondents. The pilot study enabled the researcher to do necessary adjustments of the instruments by the help of supervisors and colleagues.

Reliability of Research Instrument
Reliability is the extent to which an instrument consistently measures similar results (Kothari and Gaurav, 2014). The study will use Cronbach’s alpha (1951) to measure the internal consistency among a set of survey variables in the questionnaire, which are believed to have the same characteristics, and are therefore correlated with each other. Cronbach’s alpha (\( \alpha \)) coefficient is considered reliable, if it will have to yield an alpha (\( \alpha \)) coefficient equal or greater than 0.7 as propounded by Nunnaly (1978).

Data Collection Methods and Procedures
This research utilized both primary and secondary sources of data to analyze the findings. Primary data was collected through Questionnaires and observation methods. Focus Discussion Group (GGD) guide was developed to collect data from this category, Interview schedule was established with a list of open-ended questions on the thematic areas addressed by the study. Observation protocols were made by the researcher and research assistants thought the entire data collection period by filling in the observation checklist to supplement the questionnaire. Secondary data was collected through document and content analysis.

Data Analysis Techniques and Procedures
According to Kothari (2007) this entails systematic review, packaging and examination of collected information to ensure communication of findings is easy and efficient these are techniques that recognize certainties, recognize design, create clarification as well as test theories. The collected data was coded and analyzed by the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 24. In addition, data was analyzed using inferential statistics including regression.
and correlation analysis to establish the relationships between variables. For the quantitative research instrument, the research findings are presented using descriptive of frequencies and percentages. For qualitative data from open-ended research questions responses were coded and transcribed appropriately according to the emerging themes.

**Ethical Considerations**
The research approvals from respondents were obtained. They included ethical approval from the School of postgraduate study, research permit Ethics Review Committee and NACOSTI. The respondents were explained that the study is for academic purpose only and they had the right to withdraw from the study at any time without any repercussions. The participants were also guaranteed that their privacy would be protected by strict standard of anonymity and no one was to be coerced into participating in the study. The researcher requested the participants to give accurate information for the study to eradicate possible circumstances of biasness that could make the results of this study unrealistic. This was achieved by letting the participants know the benefits of undertaking the study, how many parties would benefit and also the that the information they provide would be purely used for research purposes.

**Data Analysis, Interpretation, Presentation and Discussion**
This section presents the study findings and interpretation. It is presented in three main sections. These sections present the respondents’ point of view on the impact of community policing strategies in curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub County. The first section addresses research response rate, which is computed and presented. The second one is the demographic characteristics of the respondents and lastly is the findings of the three objectives which are the impact of the information sharing strategy in curbing insecurity, impact of technology adoption strategy and lastly the impact of problem oriented policing strategy in curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central sub county, Nairobi County. The responses were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics and presented in tables.

**4.2 Response Rate**
There were 235 questionnaires distributed to the respondents in Embakasi Central Sub County for the purpose of getting data on the impact of community policing strategies in curbing insecurity. Out of the total 235 questionnaires administered, 220 of them were returned for analysis. This response rate translated to 93.6%. The return rate was considered sufficient to be used in the study as shown in the table 3;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response Rate</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>Returned</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Police Inspectorate</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious leaders</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Societies Representatives</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Policing Committee Members</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Government Administrative Of</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ficers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>235</strong></td>
<td><strong>220</strong></td>
<td><strong>93.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher, 2021
4.3 Demographics of the Respondents

The respondents in this section were the National Police Service, religious leaders, and representatives from the civil society, NyumbaKumi committee members and the national government administration police officers. The respondents were characterized by age, gender, academic qualification, and the duration of stay in Embakasi Central Sub County.

4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents

The study sought to find out the gender of the respondents. Results are shown in table 4.

Table 4 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher, 2021

The data shown in the table 4 above shows that out of the 220 respondents who participated in the study, 112 (51%) were males while 108 (49%) were females. The findings show that the gender distribution was taken care of. The data further shows that both genders participate in community policing as insecurity cuts across every member of the community.

4.3.2 Age of the Respondents

The age of the respondents was sought, and the results are shown in the table 5 below.

Table 5 Distribution of Respondents by Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 – 30 years</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 – 45 years</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 – 55 years</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 55 years</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher, 2021

The statistics indicated in the table 5 above shows that the highest portion of the respondents 70 (31.8%) were above 55 years followed closely by those between 31 – 45 years at 65 (29.5%), 18 – 30 years were 47 (21.4%) and lastly those who were between 47 – 55 years were 38 (17.3%). Therefore, the results indicate that the study involved more mature people than youths. This could be as a result of many NyumbaKumi members are drawn from mature people in the society.

4.3.3 Education Level of the Respondents

The education level of the respondents was sought, and the results are shown in the table 6 below.
The highest level of education of the respondents was evaluated. The findings indicate that most of the respondents 104 (47.3%) were either primary or secondary school leavers. There was only 6.8% (15) respondents who had postgraduate level of education. Undergraduate had 23 (10.5%) of the respondents, diploma respondents were 28 (12.7%) while certificate respondents were 50 (22.7%). The findings implied that community policing needs people with communication skills, but Nyumba Kumi committee members are not selected based on their education level. They are people who have lived in the areas for a long time and are well known within the community.

### 4.3.4 Duration of Stay in the Area of Study

The length of stay in the area of study was assessed and the findings are tabulated in the table 7 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of Stay</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – 3 years</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 – 5 years</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 5 years</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>220</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher, 2021

The length of stay of the respondents depicted their experience in terms of community policing. Due to the low level of education of the respondents, the study sought to find out the length of stay of respondents in Embakasi Central. This study therefore considered establishing the period respondents stayed in the area of study as shown in the table 4.5 above. The results indicated that most of the respondents had stayed in the area of study for more than 5 years as indicated by 42.7%. The results conclude that, the findings given by the respondents were accurate based on the length of their stay in Embakasi Central Sub County. The study could competently report that the observation made was based on the experience respondents had with community policing.

### Impact of Information Sharing Strategy on Curbing Insecurity

The first objective of this study sought to determine the impact of information sharing among the members of community to the security agencies in Embakasi Central Sub County. Specifically, the study sought to find out if there was a policy guiding on information sharing between the
community and the security forces, if the police service had invested in information support systems that enabled information sharing, whether information shared was accurate and credible and lastly whether there was trust between police officers and the members of the community. Data was collected by the use a likert scale from 1 – 5 where 1 – strongly disagree, 2 – disagree, 3 – neutral, 4 – agree and 5 – strongly agree. The findings of the study are presented in the table 8 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information Sharing Strategy</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is a policy that guide on Information sharing between the Police force and the Community</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police force has invested in information support systems that enables information sharing</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information shared is accurate and credible information</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is trust between the Police officers and the Community</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>1.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher, 2021

The findings in the table 8 above indicate that the majority of the respondents strongly agreed that the information shared was accurate and credible at a mean of 4.58 and standard deviation of 1.67. Further, the respondents indicated that there is trust between community members and the police at a mean of 4.56 and standard of 1.89. The investment of the police service in terms of information support systems to enable information sharing scored a mean of 4.11 and the standard deviation of 1.87. The policy guiding information sharing between community members and the police scored a mean of 3.52 and a standard deviation of 1.44. The information collected from the respondents indicates that Embakasi Central has borrowed the community policing strategy when it comes to strengthening information sharing. The key informants confirmed that information sharing was used to affirm working relationship between the community members and the police. The findings of this study are supported by (Skogan, 2006), that stakeholder involvement, information sharing, allocation of enough resources to the security organs assist in curbing insecurity. Khamisi (2020) while studying on the partnership between the community members and the police on enhancing security in Kwale, found that community awareness of community policing and trust between the police and community has strong impact on community policing strategies that curb insecurity. Jasper (2017) argues that exchange of information among intelligence sectors provides support to the de-conflict. De-conflict aims at avoiding the opposite of link blindness in cases where several intelligence forces are investigating a same case concerning an individual person or group of persons simultaneously.

4.4.2 Impact of Technology Adoption Strategy on Curbing Insecurity

The second objective of the study was to find out the impact brought about by the adoption of technology to curb insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub County. Precisely, the study sought to find out if there was a well-developed police website where members of the community would share their information. In addition, if there was integration of technology in the security management systems, finally, whether the police service had a social network like Facebook and
other social media accounts, whether police had been fully trained on application of ICT tools and lastly whether police officers used ICT tools in crime mapping.

Data was collected by the use a likert scale from 1 – 5 where 1 – strongly disagree, 2 – disagree, 3 – neutral, 4 – agree and 5 – strongly agree. The findings of the study are presented in the table 9 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Adoption Strategy</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is well developed police website</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is integration of Technology in the security Management like Security cameras</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The police force in my community have created social network tools like Facebook and twitter accounts</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police officer have been fully trained on application of ICT tools</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police officers use ICT tools in crime mapping</td>
<td>4.46</td>
<td>1.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher, 2021

As indicated in the table 9 above, the respondents confirmed that the police uses ICT tools to map crimes with the mean of 4.46 and standard deviation of 1.89. The issue of police officers being fully trained on matters application of ICT to curb insecurity had a mean of 4.06 and the standard deviation of 1.37. The integration of technology like security cameras in the management of security got a mean of 3.80 and the standard deviation of 1.34. The respondents were asked to agree or disagree if the police use social media accounts like Facebook and twitter and they responded with a mean of 3.07 and the standard deviation of 1.38. The statement on whether the police have developed a police website where the crime would be reported received the lowest mean of 2.07 and the standard deviation of 1.58. The lowest mean on the issue of the website may have been attributed by either the respondents’ failure to know its existence or the lack of it. Further, it was noted that most respondents had low education standards and the use of website would not be a priority to them as also indicated by the study of Wambugh (2020). Crime analysts have a crucial role to apply various factors that focus on information technology that support appropriate methods of curbing insecurity (Justus, 2017). Gimode (2011) in his study on the impact of community policing on security in Nairobi County acknowledged that information technology adoption is crucial in curbing insecurity. He further indicated that use of ICT in community policing had a positive impact on curbing insecurity. Dunworth (2000) in support of Bryne and Marx (2011) argue that technology should be adopted in law enforcement agencies in a manner that is outstanding to ensure criminal justice in the country. All agencies that enforces the law in any country must be able to clearly understand their environment and develop various ways on how they can adapt to that environment (Dunworth, 2000).

4.4.3 Impact of Problem Oriented Policing Strategy on Curbing Insecurity

The third and last objective of the study was to find out the impact of problem oriented policing strategy to curb insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub County. The study was detailed in finding out if the police have adopted the SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment)
problem-solving model, how. In addition, if the police focus on crime prevention, whether the police service work collaboratively with the community in all aspects of security through community mobilization and sensitization on security issues. Further, whether there is a continuous training of police officers to help in skills, attitude and knowledge development, and lastly whether there were well-defined roles and the security agencies were accountable for security issues within the area of study.

Data was collected by the use a Likert scale from 1 – 5 where 1 – strongly disagree, 2 – disagree, 3 – neutral, 4 – agree and 5 – strongly agree. The findings of the study are presented in the table 10 below.

Table 10 Problem Oriented Policing Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem Oriented Policing Strategy</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police Officers have adopted SARA problem solving model</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police officers focus on crime prevention</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>1.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police work with the community through mobilization and sensitization on security issues.</td>
<td>4.07</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is continuous training of police officers to help in skills, attitude and knowledge development</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well defined roles and being accountable for security issues in your community</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher, 2021

From the above table 10, the adoption of SARA problem solving model was found to curb insecurity in Embakasi Central at the mean of 3.50 and standard deviation of 1.44. The respondents further indicated that police officers focusing on crime prevention were useful within the community at the mean of 4.56 and standard deviation of 1.89. The police officers working with the community collaboratively through community mobilization and sensitization on security issues got a mean of 4.07 and the standard deviation of 1.58 was attained. The continuous training of police officers for the purpose of equipping them with skills, positive attitude and knowledge develop got a mean of 3.80 and a standard deviation of 1.34 and lastly, the roles defined and accountability of security issues received a mean of 3.07 and the standard deviation of 1.38. The key informants in the interview indicated that there was need to support the community policing without factoring consideration of what resulted to the problem at hand this was in line with findings of Wanjohi (2014). Further, it was found that the community policing is a strong weapon to curb insecurity in Embakasi Central and would lead to a conducive environment for safer citizenship. Thus, community policing need ideas collectively from all the community stakeholders calling for training of Nyumba Kumi leaders, crime analysts, problem-oriented strategies, cultural accommodation, implementation of new technologies and the government collaboration. Kabia, (2009) in his study on the role of community policing in controlling crime in Ruai Division, Nairobi, found out that poor relationship between community members and the police led to increased crime and insecurity cases. Moreso, the postulation of the Normative sponsorship theory associates the stakeholders interested in community policing with bringing some sponsorship to enable harmonious working
towards security in a community. Tura, Hunter, Thompson and Tseloni (2022) ranked forces of police in relation to POP commitment. They further provided methodology used and empirical evidence which was to be used in examining POP contemporary adherence besides the role played by the styles of policing in reduction of insecurity rates in England and Wales.

4.5 Regression Analysis
This study conducted the regression analysis to assess the impact of community policing strategies in curbing insecurity. Statistical Software for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to code and compute the regression analysis of the study. The findings are shown in the figure 4.9 below.
Table 11 Multiple Regression Model Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.867</td>
<td>0.752</td>
<td>0.749</td>
<td>0.209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Predictors: (Constant), curbing insecurity, information sharing strategy, information technology adoption, and problem oriented policing strategy.

Source: Researcher, 2021

Table 11 above shows the impact of community policing initiatives on curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central, Nairobi. The study found out that a correlation value of 0.867 showed a good linear dependence between the variables. The value of R-square was 0.752 and the adjusted R-square was 0.749. Therefore, the variables used in the study on the impact of community policing strategies on curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central contributes to about 75.2%. There is a difference of 24.8% which is contributed by other variables not factored in the study and they have impact on the community policing strategies on curbing insecurity.

Table 12 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>373.749</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>93.437</td>
<td>901.592</td>
<td>0.000b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>27.774</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>0.104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>401.523</td>
<td>299</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Curbing Insecurity
b. Predictors: (Constant), information sharing strategy, adoption of information technology and problem oriented policing strategy.

Source: Researcher, 2021

The ANOVA test is statistically significant to predict and determine the influence of the independent variables on dependent variable. The significance value is 0.000, which is less than 0.05; therefore, the model is fit. The F-value is 901.592 with about 4,296 degrees of freedom implying that the independent variables used in the study have significant impact on curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub County. This is also confirmed by the (Rono, 2021) in his research on Community policing and its effects on crime Management in Mombasa County found that community policing and its various strategies have reduced crime rate and crime reporting significantly since its implementation.
From the findings above, on the regression analysis, if the variables in the study (information sharing, adoption of information technology and problem oriented policing strategies) are held constant, the curbing of insecurity would be at 0.371. Whereas the information sharing strategy would be at 0.029 increase in curbing insecurity, adoption of information technology strategy would lead to increase in curbing insecurity by 0.671 and finally problem oriented policing strategy would lead to 0.172 increase in curbing insecurity. Therefore, the findings in the analysis shows that the adoption of information technology had the highest impact on curbing insecurity and distantly followed by problem oriented policing strategy and lastly information sharing in that order. These findings are supported by those of Mwaura (2014) while studying on factors affecting implementation of community policing in Kajiado North police Division found that lack of proper network and connectivity of technology was an impediment to the success of community policing implementation in Kajiado Division. It is the reflection of the systems theory through the process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interest, or similar situations to address issues affecting the well-being of those people. Hence its success in Nairobi County.

Summary of Findings, Conclusion, And Recommendations
The information presented in this section is the summary of findings, conclusion, and recommendation to the study and future studies based on the objectives of the study. Both primary and secondary data was relied upon to make conclusions and recommendations of this study.

Summary of the Findings
This study sought to investigate the impact of community policing strategies on curbing insecurity issues in Embakasi Central Sub County, Nairobi County. The study found out that adoption of technology strategy would have the highest impact on curbing insecurity followed by problem oriented policing strategies and lastly the information sharing strategies. The first objective of the study was to find out the impact of information sharing strategies in curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub County. The findings indicate that the majority of the respondents strongly agreed that the information sharing strategy was accurate and credible way of managing insecurity in Embakasi Central. Further, the respondents indicated that there is trust...
between community members and the police. The police have invested in information support systems such hot line numbers to enable information about crimes to be passed quickly and on time by members of NyumbaKumi. Information sharing between community members and the police is still low despite police investing in information sharing systems with the community members and the increased trust between the NyumbaKumi members. The information collected from the key informants indicated that Embakasi Central borrowed the community policing strategy when it came to strengthening information sharing. They further confirmed that information sharing was used to affirm working relationship between the community members and the police.

The second objective of the study was to evaluate the impact of technology adoption technology on curbing insecurity. The findings from the respondents confirmed that the police use ICT tools to map crimes. The issue of police officers being fully trained on matters on application of ICT to curb insecurity was fairly rated and meaning that the police have the capacity to use modern technology to map crime. The integration of technology like security cameras in the management of security was also fairly rated. On whether the police use social media accounts like Facebook and twitter on issues of crime mapping results were neutral. The statement on whether the police have developed a police website where the crime would be reported showed that the public was not aware of. Furthermore, majority of the respondents showed that they had little or no knowledge on the use of web sites hence would not use it if it existed. Gimode (2011) in his study on the impact of community policing on security in Nairobi County acknowledged that information technology adoption is crucial in curbing insecurity. He further indicated that use of ICT in community policing had a positive impact on curbing insecurity. The third and last objective of this study was to identify the impact of problem oriented policing strategy in curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub County. The study found out that the adoption of SARA problem solving model was found to curb insecurity in Embakasi Central. The respondents further indicated that police officers focusing on crime prevention were useful within the community. The police officers worked with the community collaboratively through community mobilization and sensitization on security issues. There was continuous training of police officers for equipping them with skills, positive attitude, and knowledge in community policing. Lastly, the roles NyambaKumi members are not well defined as perceived by the community and in most times, there is no accountability; one is not compelled to report crime, as they deem it not their job. The key informants in the interview indicated that there was need to support the community policing since its benefits to the people override any financial gain for any individual. Further, it was found that the community policing is a strong weapon to curb insecurity in Embakasi Central and would lead to a conducive environment for safer citizenship. Thus, community policing need to be collectively supported and embraced by all the community stakeholders and there is need for training of NyumbaKumi leaders, crime analysts on problem oriented strategies.

Conclusion
The adoption of technology strategies had the highest impact on curbing insecurity in Embakasi Central Sub County followed by the problem oriented policing strategy and lastly information sharing strategy. This study concludes that there is need for the community to be involved in security matters and be trained on ICT to curb insecurity. Further, the NyambaKumi committee
members should be informed on how they benefit from embracing the community policing strategies to improve security in their area of residence. The study further concludes that the government of Kenya should come up with more security strategies apart from the community policing and be rolled out throughout the country.

Recommendations of the Study
Based on the findings and conclusion of this study, the following recommendations were made. Community policing strategies should be done according to the area and people living there in line with the National Police Service Act. The problem-oriented approach should be valuable and the police to adopt it as it puts more emphasis on the problems affecting the community. Information Communication Technology strategies should be put in place and community members involved in security matters should be trained to familiarize themselves on all matters technology. The security agencies should fully partner with the members of the community for the purpose of information sharing to gather intelligence swiftly. This would create a rapport between the community and the police service. There should be a wide training on matters concerning community policing. All the security stakeholders should be involved in training from the community members to senior police commanders. This would have great benefit to the community and make work easier for the police when curbing insecurity.
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