

Journal of Public Policy and Administration (JPPA)

EFFECTS OF NYUMBA KUMI INITIATIVE ON SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN KENYA, A CASE STUDY OF LUNGALUNGA SUB- COUNTY

Festus M. Munyao and Dr. Robert Ng'ang'a

EFFECTS OF NYUMBA KUMI INITIATIVE ON SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN KENYA, A CASE STUDY OF LUNGALUNGA SUB- COUNTY

^{1*}Festus M. Munyao

¹Student, Kenya School of Government

*Corresponding email: festusmunyao@yahoo.com

²Dr. Robert Ng'ang'a

Lecturer, Kenya School of Government

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The study sought to find out the effects of Nyumba kumi initiative on security management in Kenya, a case of Lungalunga in Kwale sub-County.

Methodology: Descriptive research design was used where a sample of 61 respondents was selected using a simple random sampling technique. Primary data was collected using open and closed ended questionnaires from Nyumba Kumi clusters that had been established. Data collected was analyzed using a software SPSS version 20 where data was presented in frequency tables, bar graphs and pie charts.

Results: The findings of this study revealed that surveillance influences security management in the various ways. Majority of respondents 45(69.2%) agreed that use of surveillance helps to detect crime beforehand thus management of security is enhanced. This study also revealed that surveillance helps in intelligence gathering as supported by over 50% of the community members in Lungalunga sub-county who subscribed to the view that surveillance helps in intelligence gathering. Similarly, the findings observed that majority (95.4%) of the respondents in Lungalunga Sub County believed and supported the fact that peace building not only helps in identifying but also in prioritizing community problems. It also agreed that policing influences security management by 93.8% while accountability influence by 66.72%.

Policy recommendation: This study observed that Nyumba kumi strategy is working successfully in Lungalunga sub-county however the government should allocate financial resources to facilitate creation of awareness among the wananchi to safe on gains achieved and build more potential for future.

Key words: *Nyumba kumi, security management, Kenya*

1.1 Background to the study

Community-based policing or community-oriented policing is both a philosophy and an organizational strategy that allows the police and the community to work together to prevent and solve problems of crime, disorder and safety issues and to improve the quality of life for everyone in that community. Experience shows that when communities play a key role in defining their own security and safety needs and are involved in planning, implementing and monitoring locally-defined solutions to their problems, community safety and security improves considerably. The quality of the relationship between community groups, civilians and local security personnel, usually the police is often the determining factor in whether a survivor reports violence and receives adequate treatment, whether the perpetrator is apprehended, investigated and prosecuted and whether effective action is taken locally to prevent future incidents of violence. The deployment of a community police force or use of community policing methods can increase trust and the effectiveness of police in preventing and responding to violence and other crimes. Community-based policing requires police departments to organize their management, structure, personnel, and information systems in a manner that supports partnerships with advocates and other community members and proactive problem solving focused on survivor safety. Basically the Community must be aware that prevention of crime is a better approach to harmony that will depend on curtailing the desire, the opportunity and enabling environment for potential criminals to commit a crime.

Community policing can be defined as "a philosophy and not a specific tactic; a proactive, decentralized approach, designed to reduce crime, disorder, and fear of crime, by involving the same officer in the same community on a long-term basis" (Trojanowicz and Carter, 1988:17). Despite various forms applied by police agencies, community policing has some fundamental goals and principles, which includes reduction of fear among citizens, increased citizen satisfaction with the police, and development of techniques to address the problems of the community (Riechers and Roberg, 1990:107) and community building trust, and cooperation (Peak, Bradshaw, and Glensor, 1992). Especially, community policing emphasizes a full partnership between the community and its police in identifying and ameliorating local crime and disorder problems. It claims that crime and disorder problems are the joint property of the community (as client) and the police (as service deliverer) and the community members need to participate in shaping public police policy based on an interactive and cooperative relationship (Leighton, 1991).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The global and regional security environment continues to experience dynamic challenges and opportunities that call for new approaches. In view of this most countries in the world including the common wealth have shifted to community policing as a strategy of the 21st century and Kenya is not exceptional. As part of global village, Kenya is affected by these developments that have necessitated a paradigm shift in our policing doctrine. An effective policing strategy must provide a frame work that allows community members to participate in security themselves, their properties and national interests in this perspective the country is adopting a policing strategy

that entrenches community participation by empowering the citizen in the national security issues. The concept is aimed at bringing Kenyans together in clusters defined by physical locations, felt needs and pursuit of common ideas, a safe sustainable and prosperous neighborhood. Despite Kenya having been practicing community policing, since, an assessment of its effects has not been specifically carried out in Lungalunga sub-county.

1.3 Research Objectives

- i. To investigate how surveillance influence security management in Lungalunga sub-county
- ii. To establish how peace building influence security management in Lungalunga sub-county
- iii. To determine how policing influence security management in Lungalunga sub-county
- iv. To establish how accountability influence security management in Lungalunga sub-county

1.4 Conceptual Framework

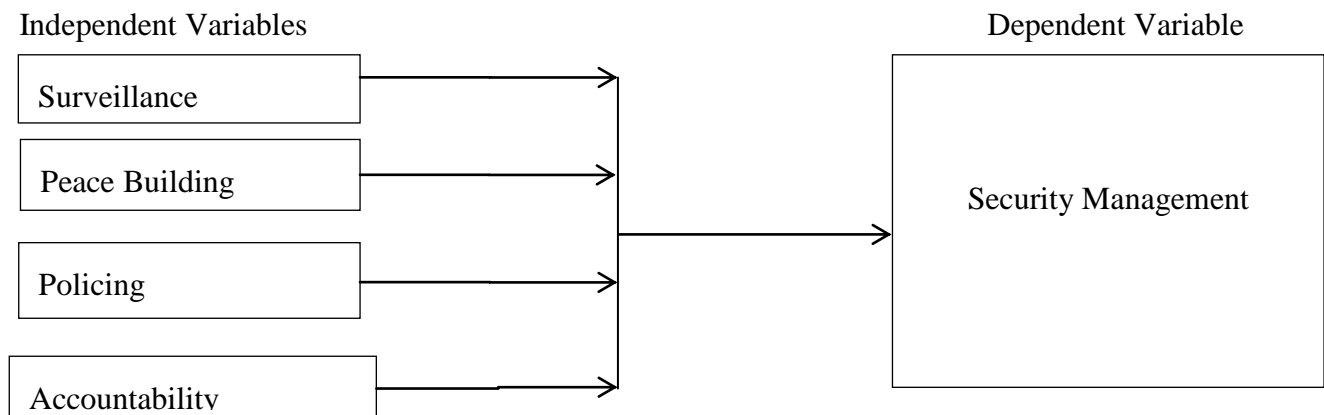


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical framework

Two theories were chosen as guidelines to the study and these are; Cornwall's theory of participation and Liberal Peace Theory

2.1.1 Cornwall's Theory of Participation

Cornwall's (2002) theory describes participation by considering aspects of space, power and differences; she argues that, participatory spaces can be created in order to allow people to interact and to discuss issues of their concern as well as to perform social responsibilities. These spaces can change from time to time and from one context to another. This could be through formulation of new laws or amendment of the previous laws or by inviting people to meetings and social clubs. However power and differences among the people may allow or limit effective

participation. This is because participatory spaces gather people from different backgrounds and with different identities.

Cornwall's theory of participation helped in examining whether by creating spaces that are being introduced by Kenyan government and by extension by Nyumba Kumi initiative whether Kenyans will pick up the challenge to do their civic duty of managing their own safety in their various neighborhoods. This occurs through raising people's consciousness about the existing situation and creating social networks for support such as Nyumba Kumi. This could expand people's ability to make decisions and to act, but this can be possible if only people are willing to take responsibility collectively or individually.

2.1.2 Liberal Peace Theory

Through liberal peace theory, the concept of security management is understood as that specific process that takes place along approaches of conflict resolution. Burton (1997) asserts that peace and security is a condition that goes beyond the conflict, however, the approach adopted in this study focuses on security as the last end challenge to reach in order to sort out peace initiatives. Liberal peace theory thus underscores that community policing is fundamental in conflict contexts in order to get people living together in long term peace. The theory shows the relevance of community policing within the context of geographical, environmental and cultural factors impinging heavily on security operations, especially in the rural areas. Any success of community policing is largely dependent upon the mode of its implementation in the society. There are different strategies of implementing community policing. Its success however depends upon which strategy is put in place to counter the unique circumstances affecting the region in Question, Anderson, (2003).

Liberal peace theory succinctly suits the study of how Nyumba Kumi a model of community policing provides a model of sustainable peace and security development in Lungalunga. As a model targeting to influence security at the village (Rural Kenya) and estate level (Urban Kenya), majority of the village folks are still in much haze because they have not been adequately educated /socialized to grasp the mechanics of Nyumba Kumi. Therefore most of them would not understand how the initiative would benefit them as individuals and as those ten (10) clustered household adopted by the initiative. Majority of citizens' population is sedentary. Liberal peace theory thus supports community policing as a suitable model in providing peace and security. The Nyumba Kumi Initiative is a form of community policing. In *Community Policing, Theory, Principles, and Practice* The police interact with the communities in that the police seek more effective methods to curb disorder and control crime. It has also been recognized that curbing disorder, fighting crime, and increasing feelings of personal safety requires commitment and trust from both the police and the public. Various theoretical elements and principles in community policing reviewed can be grouped into three more general categories as the most common features of police services that have adopted community policing framework: a) community partnership or engagement; b) a problem-solving orientation; and c) a focus on administrative decentralization Skogan (2006). The three features and their implications for implementation are briefly discussed below.

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Surveillance

Surveillance is the monitoring of the behavior, activities, or other changing information, usually of people for the purpose of influencing, managing, directing, or protecting them (Wikipedia). This can include observation from a distance by means of electronic equipment (such as CCTV cameras), or interception of electronically transmitted information (such as Internet traffic or phone calls); and it can include simple, relatively no or low technology methods such as human intelligence agents and postal interception. The word surveillance comes from a French phrase for "watching over" Surveillance is used by governments for intelligence gathering, the prevention of crime, the protection of a process, person, group or object, or for the investigation of crime. It is also used by criminal organizations to plan and commit crimes such as robbery and kidnapping, while business and private investigators use it to collect intelligence. Surveillance is often a violation of privacy, and is opposed by various civil liberties groups and activists. Liberal democracies have laws which restrict domestic government and private use of surveillance, usually limiting it to circumstances where public safety is at risk. Authoritarian government seldom has any domestic restrictions; and international espionage is common among all types of countries. Supporters of surveillance systems believe that these tools can help protect society from terrorists and criminals. They argue that surveillance can reduce crime by three means: by deterrence, by observation, and by reconstruction. Surveillance can deter by increasing the chance of being caught, and by revealing the modus operandi of criminals. This requires a minimal level of invasiveness in to personal privacy.

Another method on how surveillance can be used to fight criminal activity is by linking the information stream obtained from them to a recognition system (for instance, a camera system that has its feed run through a facial recognition system). This can for instance auto-recognize fugitives and direct police to their location. A distinction here has to be made however on the type of surveillance employed. Some people that say support video surveillance in city streets may not support indiscriminate telephone taps and vice versa. Besides the types, the way in how this surveillance is done also matters a lot; i.e. indiscriminate telephone taps are supported by much fewer people than say telephone taps only done to people suspected of engaging in illegal activities. Surveillance can also be used to give human operatives a tactical advantage through improved situation awareness, or through the use of automated processes, i.e. video analysis. Surveillance can help reconstruct an incident and prove guilt through the availability of footage for forensics experts. Surveillance can also influence subjective security if surveillance resources are visible or if the consequences of surveillance can be felt. Some of the surveillance systems (such as the camera system that has its feed run through a facial recognition system mentioned above) can also have other uses besides countering criminal activity. For instance, it can help on retrieving runaway children, abducted, missing adults or mentally disabled people. Other supporters simply believe that there is nothing that can be done about the loss of privacy, and that people must become accustomed to having no privacy. As sun Micro systems CEO Scott McNealy said: "You have zero privacy anyway. Get over it. Another common argument is: " If you are not doing something wrong then you don't have anything to fear" Which follows that if

one is engaging in lawful activities, in which case they do not have a legitimate justification for their privacy. However, if they are following the law the surveillance would not affect them.

2.2.2 Peace building

The second common feature of community policing is problem solving or problem oriented policing. Problem-solving differs from traditional policing in that it is proactive rather than reactive. The police racing to crime scenes to gather reports from victims and witnesses characterized traditional policing. Thus, in the past, the police equated crime prevention and police effectiveness with arrest and incapacitation (Skogan, 2006: 7). Problem solving, on the other hand, is based on the belief that “crime and disorder can be reduced in small geographic areas by carefully studying the characteristics of problems in the area, and then applying the appropriate resources” and on the assumption that “individuals make choices based on the opportunities presented by the immediate physical and social characteristics of an area” (Eck and Sherman, 1987). Problem solving requires the involvement of the public in identifying and prioritizing a wide array of community problems, some of which are not criminal, such as the presence of abandoned cars on neighborhood streets.

Determining the underlying causes of crime and crime problems requires in-depth knowledge of the community and its issues. This is where community engagement and information sharing between the police and the public becomes particularly important. The police need to acutely listen to the concerns of the community and work cooperatively with them to identify and address problems. As with level of citizen engagement, the nature and severity of community problems varies widely in different communities as well as with in specific communities; the whole community may be plagued by a problem or it may be confined to one small geographical area, Herman Goldstein (1990). Sustainable peace comes when *everybody* feels that they have a stake in the future. Building peace requires processes from high-level peace settlements through to daily decision making, where all voices and interests are represented. Where community security work will succeed is where people are able to contribute to local discussions and participate in local decision making on security and justice issues, the decisions taken are more likely to lead to lasting improvements in security and perceptions of safety. Peaceful societies are built on their ability to manage competing interests in ways that are seen as broadly fair and legitimate. In places which are emerging from violent conflict, at risk of conflict, or in conflict, a great deal hangs on the process of decision-making. Peace requires compromise and the accommodation of different interests. This can only be achieved if decisions and the processes by which they are reached are seen as legitimate by *everyone*. Sadly, many crucial decisions are still made behind firmly closed doors. While there is sometimes a need for secrecy, when decisions are taken without consulting or informing a wider group of people and sometimes without even understanding their concerns they often fail to overcome the conflicts they were intended to address. Nyumba Kumi will encourage community inclusiveness at decision making and implementation stages. Even when peace negotiations succeed in stemming the immediate violence, they often put to one side a range of difficult issues that leave key conflicts and tensions unresolved. The Northern Kenya and coastal areas frequent conflicts are two examples.

By contrast, in countries that have been more successful in gradually building more peaceful societies, people from across the spectrum emphasize that one of the most fundamental lessons was to exclude no one. Nyumba Kumi peace initiative will offer an opportunity to promote peace awareness on conflict issues that should be integrated into all social interventions, and action taken to reduce conflict risks and support peace-building. Conflicts generally revolve around competition for power and resources. By introducing new resources into this sort of environment, external aid inevitably has an impact on the local political economy. This may challenge and change existing power relations, and affect dynamics of peace and conflict. Over the past ten years an increasing number of international agencies have recognized this risk, and have tried to adopt a more 'conflict-sensitive' approach. This entail, understanding the context people operate in, especially the conflict dynamics, understanding the nature of your engagement and how this affects the conflict context, and vice-versa, acting on this understanding to avoid reinforcing conflict dynamics and to capitalize on opportunities to support peace. Conflict sensitivity is sometimes associated with the 'politicization' of aid. Aid is always political at the point of delivery, because it creates winners and losers in the recipient society. What is most important is that aid takes account of these politics and reduces rather than increases injustice and exclusion. Consulting with local stakeholders and ensuring their security concerns are taken into account, Ensuring reconstruction and development projects benefit different regions and groups equally, Operating in a way that supports the local economy and provides employment opportunities to local people, Engaging responsibly with political leaders and government institutions to avoid fuelling corruption and patronage politics. Conflict sensitivity is relevant for all external actors operating in conflict-affected contexts, including development NGOs, multilateral agencies, national governments and international companies. One of the key challenges is to understand the scope for different sorts of actors to alter their approach. This means understanding the entry points and opportunities to institutionalize conflict-sensitive approaches within the agency concerned. Conflict-sensitivity is an essential aspect of making aid effective in conflict affected and fragile states.

It is also an important principle for all international actors, including emerging powers, to understand and act on in their increasing engagement in conflict-affected states. Women in fragile and conflict affected areas face a unique set of issues and challenges, and these are reflected in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions. These resolutions are important because they recognize the peace building potential of women and the importance of women's political participation; acknowledge the impact of conflict on women; and set the basis for international policy on women, peace and security. Similarly, cultural notions of masculinity can fuel insecurity and conflict.

2.2.3 Policing

A Community Policing Forum (CPF) is a group of people from the Police and different committees (local leaders, residents, and community based organizations) who meet to identify and solve problems in their areas. The Community Policing Forums can be established in residential places, business areas and estates near local Police Stations for easy communications and complementary support.

Community policing is both a philosophy (a way of thinking) and an organizational strategy (a means to implement out that philosophy), that allows the police and community to work together to solve problems of crime and insecurity. Community policing rests on two core pillars: Adopting policing practices that involve communities in making decisions about their own security and establish a long-term partnership between communities and the Police.

Neighborhood Watch is another highly popular form of community policing. Neighborhood Watch usually involves community members coming together in small groups in a local residence to share information about local crime problems, share crime prevention strategies and develop plans for “watching” the neighborhood and reporting crimes. Initial Neighborhood Watch meetings are often organized by crime prevention officers from a local police department or community organization. Subsequent meetings involve presentations and sessions of property target hardening and the establishment of phone trees for surveillance and support. Members also discuss feelings and perceptions of local crime problems and develop solutions to deal with them (Rosenbaum, 1987). Neighborhood Town Meetings are also known as community meetings, this type of initiative is popular for developing and maintaining contact between the police and the public. Unlike Neighborhood Watch meetings, which are held in local residences, neighborhood town meetings are held in open public spaces, such as schools or community centers, and are well advertised in order to obtain the greatest possible attendance. The meetings provide a forum for exchanging information and a venue for identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing problems within a community or neighborhood. As with public education initiatives, neighborhood town meetings also provide the police with an opportunity to gain public support for specific initiatives, as they are able explain at length why an initiative is important and how it will benefit the community (Wycoff & Skogan, 1993).

2.2.4 Accountability

In leadership roles, accountability is the acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies including the administration, governance, and implementation within the scope of the role or employment position and encompassing the obligation to report explain and be answerable for resulting consequences. In governance, accountability has expanded beyond the basic definition of "being called to account for one's actions. It is frequently described as an account giving relationship between individuals, e.g. "A is accountable to B when A is obliged to inform B about A's (past or future) actions and decisions, to justify them, and to suffer punishment in the case of eventual misconduct". Accountability cannot exist without proper accounting practices; in other words, an absence of accounting means an absence of accountability. Hence accountability is an assurance that an individual or an organization will be evaluated on their performance or behavior related to something for which they are responsible. In this study the community is accountable for their own security in collaboration with immediate security agents at their disposal.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a descriptive research design. The research site was Lunga Lunga which is located in extreme southeastern Kenya, at the international border with the Republic of Tanzania. The target population of the study comprised of two hundred and one (201) clusters of Nyumba Kumi in Lungalunga sub-county. Stratified and purposive sampling techniques were used in this study. A sample size of sixty one (61) respondents was used for this study and it was drawn from operational Nyumba Kumi clusters in Lungalunga sub-county. The sixty one respondents were drawn from the two hundred and one (201) clusters, which translate to 30% by picking one at an interval of three from the first respondent. The assumption is that, the number sampled is a fair representation of all Nyumba Kumi clusters in the sub-county. The study focused on primary data both qualitative and quantitative. The data was collected through administration of structured questionnaires. The questionnaire included both open-ended and closed ended questions. Reliability and validity tests were conducted. Pre-testing of 10 % of the questionnaire was done to assist in determining their dependability, consistency and trustworthiness. The data was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize and analyze the data. This included the use of frequencies, and percentages. The data was presented in tables, graphs and charts.

4.0 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Demographic characteristics

4.1.1 Gender of the respondents

From a sample size of 65 respondents sixty three (96.9%) were male and only two (3.1%) were female. This gender distribution was skewed. From findings above, it is clear the male respondents were more comfortable to respond to the questions under investigation. Culturally, the Muslim women are not comfortable answering question from male this tilted the gender parity.

4.1.2 Age of the respondents

The findings also revealed that majority of respondents were between the age of 36 years to 55 years. This informs the study that these are mature and were able to understand the questions. At the same time 40 respondents (61.5%), in the aged bracket of 26-35 years. There were eleven respondents (16.9%) only two respondents were aged between 18-25 years that is (3.1%) and only twelve respondents (18.5%) were aged 56-65 years. This is shown in the fig 2.

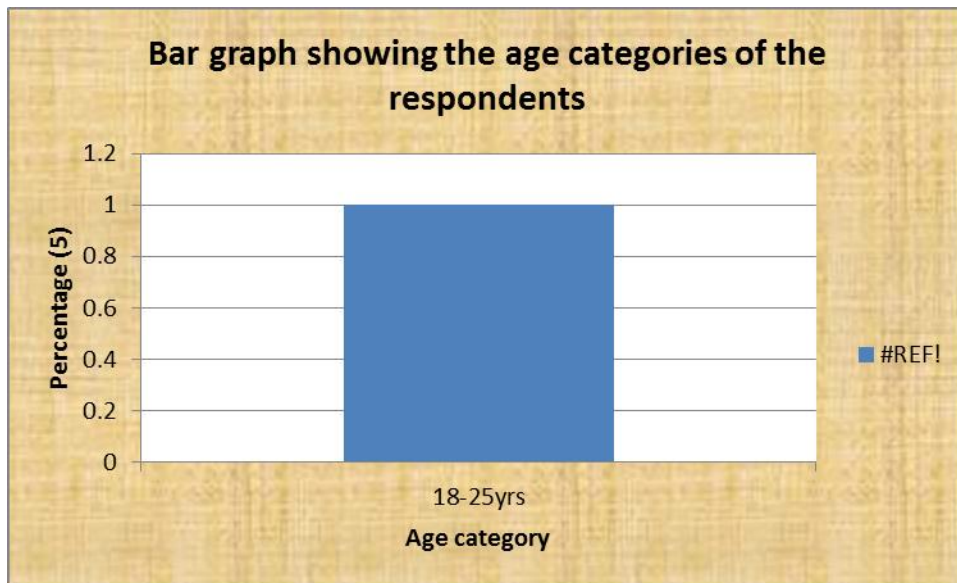


Figure 2: Age category of respondents, source field data 2016

4.1.3 Education Level of respondents

The study sought to find out the level of education of the respondents. The purpose for this was to gauge the involvement of different categories of citizens in the community. Out of 65 respondents 5(7.7%) had never gone to school, 35 (53.8%) had only reached primary level, 24 (36.9%) had reached secondary level and only one respondent (1.5%) had reach post-secondary education. In analysis this implies that most of the respondents did not go beyond post-secondary education. This is illustrated in Figure 3.

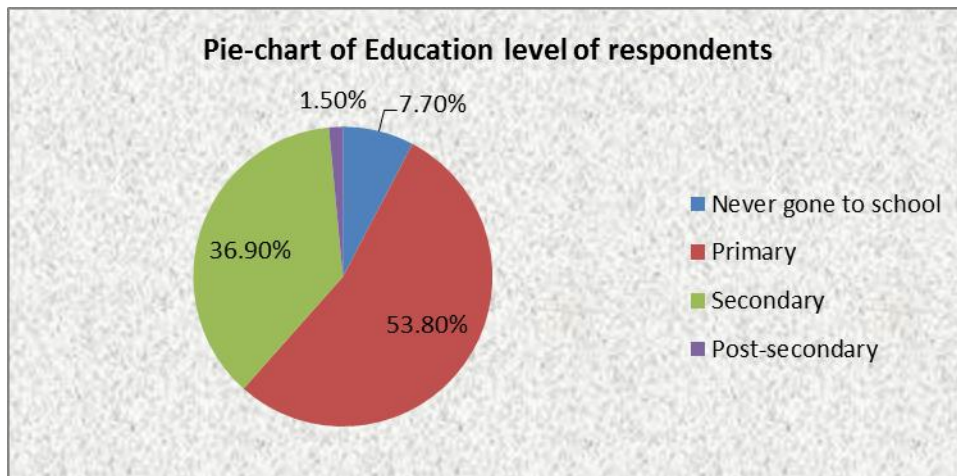


Figure 3: Level of Education of respondents, source field data 2016

4.1.4 Administrative units distribution of respondents

The study sought to know the administrative units the respondents were coming from. This enables a fair distribution of respondents and allowed the researcher to collect responses from various villages giving diverse views on the subject under investigation. Majority of the respondents 19 (29.2%) were from Lungalunga location, 12 respondents (18.5%) came from Vanga location, 7 respondents (10.8%) were from Pongwekidimu location, 12 respondents (18.5%) were from Kikononi location, 6 respondents (9.2%) were from Dozombo location and 9 respondents (13.8%) were from Mwereni location.

4.1.5 Marital status of the respondents

Based on the marital status of the respondents, the findings revealed that majority of the respondents 60 (92.3%), were married 2 (3.1%), of the respondents were single, while one (1.5%) respondent was divorced / separated and 2 of the respondents were widowed (3.1%). Therefore, this implies that most of the respondents were married.

4.2 The influence of surveillance on security management

One of the specific objectives of this study was to investigate how surveillance influences security management in Lungalunga Sub-County. This section outlines findings of the extent to which the respondents agreed or disagreed on a number of statements regarding the influence of surveillance on security management in Lungalunga Sub County.

4.2.1 Use of surveillance to detect crime

Respondents were asked to express their extent to which they agreed to a statement that use of surveillance helps to detect crime beforehand. The findings revealed that majority 45 (69.2%) respondents strongly agreed with this proposition, 17 (26.2%) respondents agreed with this proposition. This shows that surveillance is a strong way of detecting criminal activities beforehand. This is important for security agents as it triggers response before crime is committed. Only one respondent representing 1.5% of the total respondents was not sure whether use of surveillance helps to detect crime. Similarly, one respondent also strongly disagreed with the view that the use of surveillance helped to detect crime beforehand while one (1.5%) of the respondents did not respond. This shows that majority of the respondents are convinced that using surveillance helps to detect crime beforehand. Therefore, this means that use of surveillance should be endorsed to reduced crime rate in Lungalunga Sub-County. When citizens work closely with law enforcement agencies, the level of crime is likely to reduce and thus management of security is enhanced.

4.2.2 Use of surveillance gives human operatives a tactical advantage

Where respondents were asked surveillance gives human operatives a tactical advantage 41 (63.1%) of the respondents strongly agreed while 19 (29.2%) agreed with a lesser conviction. One (1.5%) was neutral (not sure) whether surveillance gives human operatives a tactical advantage. However, two (3.1%) of the respondents strongly disagreed with this proposition. This shows that majority of the residents or Lungalunga (92.3%) agreed that surveillance gives human operatives tactical advantage hence should be enhanced.

4.2.3 Surveillance protects society from terrorism and criminals

The study sought to find out the effect of surveillance with respect to protection of the society from terrorism and criminals. Majority of the respondents were in strong agreement 45 (69.2%) of the respondents, 11 (16.9%) agreed with a lesser conviction and 3 (4.6%) of the respondents were neutral (not sure) of the proposition that surveillance helps to protect society from terrorism and criminals. However, 3 (4.6%) disagreed whereas 3 (4.6%) did not respond to the proposition that surveillance protects society from terrorism and criminals. Therefore, it can be argued that majority of the respondents (83.1%) were convinced that surveillance helps to protect the society from terrorism and criminals. This further reinforces the fact that surveillance is an important element in management of security in the Lungalunga sub-County. As shown in table 1.

Table 1: Respondents' view on Surveillance and its effect to the society

	Frequency	Percent
Missing	3	4.6
Strongly agree	45	69.2
Agree	11	16.9
Neutral	3	4.6
Disagree	3	4.6
Total	65	100.0

4.2.4 Surveillance helps in intelligence gathering

Based on the proposition that surveillance helps in intelligence gathering the extent of agreement with this statement varied across the respondents 43 (66.2%) respondents of the total sample size (n=65) strongly agreed while 11(16.9%) of the respondents just agreed with the statement. 5 (7.7%) of the total respondents were neutral (not sure) about this whereas 1 (1.5%) of the respondents strongly disagreed implying that they did not believe that surveillance helps in intelligence gathering 5 (7.7%) of the total sample size did not respond. This implies that over 50% of the community members in Lungalunga sub-county subscribe to the view that surveillance helps in intelligence gathering. Over 10% of the respondents view surveillance as an alien enterprise in intelligence gathering or an issue which needs to be explained to the community members.

4.2.5 Surveillance influences people change from criminal behavior

Based on a total 65 respondents 38 (58.5%) strongly agreed that surveillance influences peoples change from criminal behavior, 15 (23.1%) agreed with a lesser conviction, 3 (4.6%) of the respondents were neutral (not sure) whether surveillance influences people; change from criminal behavior. On the other hand, 4 (6.2%) disagreed and 1 (1.5%) strongly disagreed that surveillance can indeed help influence people's change from criminal behavior. Therefore 81.6% of respondents in Lungalunga sub county support that surveillance influences people to change from criminal behavior. This is an important element in security management. Behaviour

of criminals is influenced by surveillance. It therefore calls for community and law enforcement agencies to be alert all the time.

4.2.6 Opinion on the influence of surveillance on security management

The respondents were asked to give their opinion on whether surveillance influences security management. According to the findings, majority of the respondents 61 (93.8%) alluded to the fact that surveillance influences security management in Lungalunga sub county. Whereas only 2 respondents (3.1%) disagreed. 2(3.1%) of the respondents did not express their view on the influence of surveillance on security management. In summary this shows majority of the residents in Lungalunga Sub County that is 93.8% confirmed that surveillance indeed influences security management and therefore should be encouraged. This can be illustrated in fig 4.

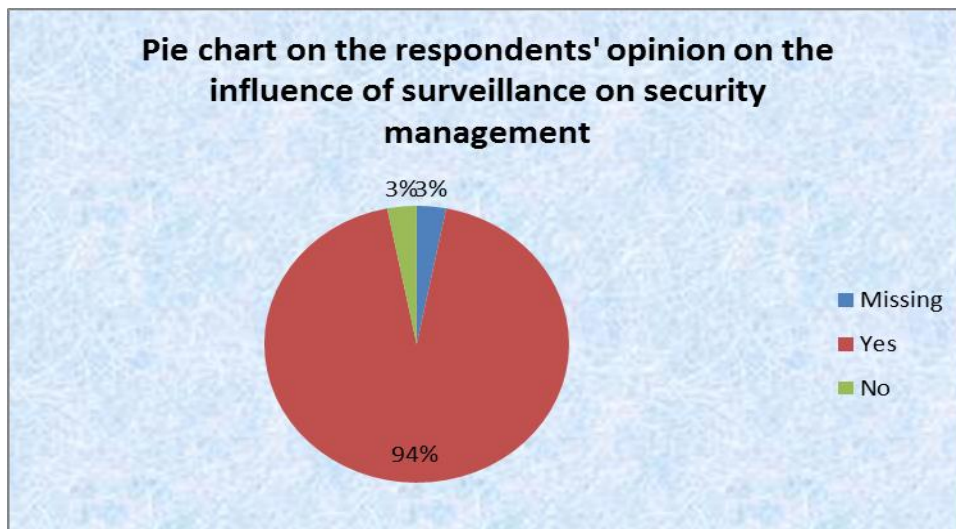


Figure 4: Influence of surveillance on security management

4.3 The influence of peace building on security

The study sought to find out the influence of peace building on security management. The respondents were required to express the extent of their agreement on specific security in Lungalunga sub- County. Majority (83.1%). of the residents of respondents were of the opinion that peace building influences management of security in several ways.

4.3.1 Peace building helps in identifying and prioritizing community problems

The respondents' view was varied on the aspect of peace building as a tool of identifying community problems. From the results, 52(80%) respondents of the total sample size (n=65) strongly supported this statement whereas 10(15.4%) of the respondents supported with less conviction. One (1.5%) of the respondents did not support this while 1 (1.5%) neither agreed nor disagree with the proposition. Only 1.5% that is one respondent did not respond. This can be construed to mean that 95.4% of the residents of Lungalunga sub-county believe and support the fact that peace building not only helps in identifying but also in prioritizing community problems. This is shown in fig.5.

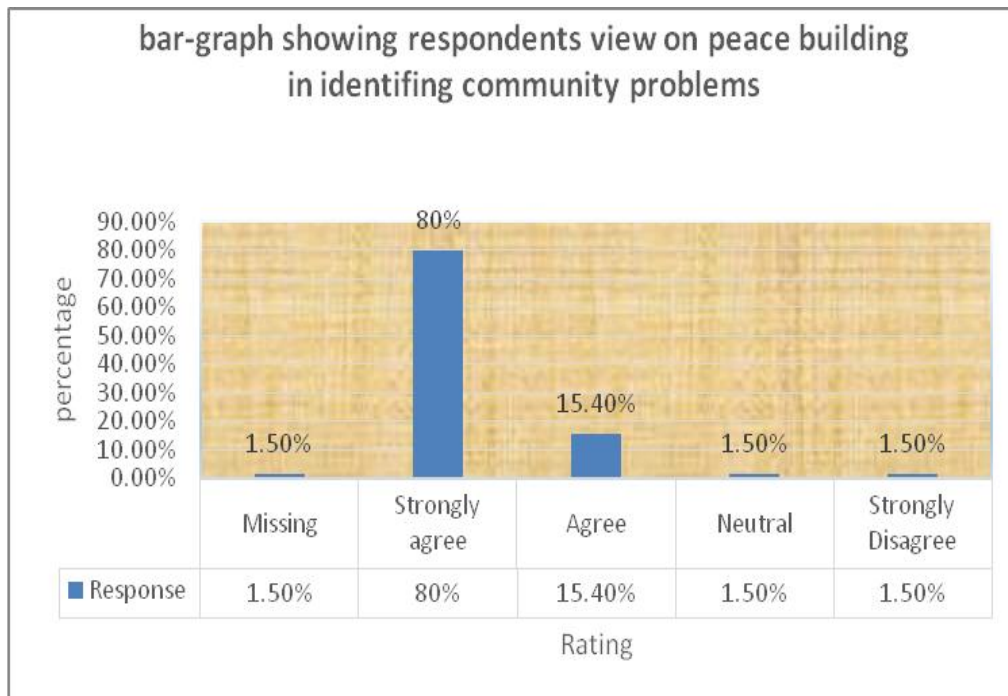


Figure 5 Bar graph showing Respondents’ view on peace building

4.3.2 Peace building determines causes of crime and related problems

Residents of Lungalunga Sub County were asked whether they thought peace building helps in identifying underlying causes of crime and crime related problems. 20 respondents representing 30.8% supported this though with a less conviction compared to 41 respondents (63.1%) who were seriously convinced that peace building indeed helps in identifying causes of crime and related problems. However, two respondents (3%) were not in agreement whereas two (3.1%) did not respond at all. Therefore, 93.9% of the respondents of Lungalunga sub county support peace building initiatives as they feel that it can help in reduction of crime and related problems.

4.3.3 Peace building helps in sharing information between police and public

On whether peace building could help in information sharing, 14(21.5%) of respondents in Lungalunga sub county sharing agreed though to a smaller extent as to the 47(72.3%) of the respondents who strongly supported 1(1.5%) neither agreed nor disagreed. However, 1(1.5%) respondent strongly disagreed while 2(3.1%) did not respond. Therefore, this shows that 93.8% of the respondents in Lungalunga Sub County are of the view that with peace building information sharing between police and the public will be enhanced.

4.3.4 Peace building reduces crime and disorder in small geographical area

Out of the sample size of 65 respondents, 43(66.2%) strongly supported that with peace building initiatives, crime and disorder will be reduced in a small geographical area whereas 15(23.1%) respondents just supported 2(3.1%) respondents disagreed compared to 1(1.5%) who strongly

disagreed. This shows that majority 89.3% of the respondents in Lungalunga support that crime and disorder can be reduced with enhanced peace building initiatives. Similarly, majority of the respondents 36(55.4%) were of the view strongly that peace building leads to lasting security whereas 18(27.7%) were just in concurrence. However, 5(7.7) respondents did not agree or disagree. Only 3(4.6%) respondents disagreed whereas 3(4.6%) did not respond. This shows that higher number of the population felt that through peace building decisions made on security and justice issues are more likely to lead to lasting improvement in security and perception of safety. As shown in table 2.

Table 2: Respondents response on how peace building reduces crime and disorder in small geographical area

	Frequency	Percent
Missing	2	3.1
Strongly agree	43	66.2
Agree	15	23.1
Neutral	2	3.1
Disagree	2	3.1
Strongly agree	1	1.5
Total	65	100.0

4.4 The influence of policing on security management

This section outlines the finding of the extent to which the respondents agreed or disagreed with the statements regarding how policies influence security management in Lungalunga Sub County.

4.4.1 Nyumba Kumi initiative identifies and solve problems

Based on the statement on the extent to which Nyumba Kumi meet to identify and solve problems in their neighborhood, 45(69.2%) respondents agreed with the above proposition, 15 respondents (23.1) also agreed but with a lesser conviction. Out of 65 respondents two of them (3.1%) were not sure whether Nyumba Kumi identifies and solves problems in Lungalunga Sub County while 1 respondent (1.5%) strongly disagreed. 2 respondents (3.2%) did not respond to this statement. This result shows that majority of the respondents represented by (92.3%) agreed that Nyumba Kumi identifies and solves problems hence Nyumba Kumi initiative should be encouraged. In security management, sharing of information among stakeholders is necessary.

This sharing starts from where the community identifies problems within their environment. They later share the problem with relevant authorities including law enforcement agencies.

4.4.2 Nyumba kumi initiative involves community in decision making

Respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement to some statements regarding citizen participation in community policing decisions. 44 respondents (67.7%) strongly agreed with this

and 17 respondents (26.2%) just agreed. 2 respondents (3.1%) strongly disagreed that Nyumba Kumi does not involve community in decision making; while the same number of respondents (2) alluded that they are involved in Nyumba Kumi decision making process. From the foregoing, the findings revealed that over 70% of the respondents were in agreement that the community is involved in making decision this enhances management of security in the study area. As shown in table 3.

Table 3: Response on how Nyumba kumi initiative involves the community in making decisions

	Frequency	Percent
Missing	2	3.1
Strongly agree	44	67.7
Agree	17	26.2
Strongly disagree	2	3.1
Total	65	100.0

4.4.3 Partnership between communities and the police service

When respondents were asked whether Nyumba Kumi establishes a long term partnership between communities and police service in Lungalunga Sub County, 44 respondents (67.7%) strongly agreed and 17 respondents (26.2%) agreed with a lesser significance. However 1 respondent (1.5%) disagreed and 2 respondents (3.1%) were not sure whether Nyumba Kumi establishes a longer partnership between communities and police service. It can be comprehended that highest percentage of the residents in Lungalunga Sub County are aware that Nyumba Kumi establishes a long term partnership between communities and the police service.

4.4.4 Information storing and crime prevention strategy

Out of 65 respondents, 43 respondents (66.2%) strongly agreed that communities share information about local crime problems, crime prevention strategies and develop plans for watching the neighborhood and reporting crimes in Lungalunga sub county, 15 respondents (23.1%) agreed with the above, 3 respondents (4.6%) and 2 respondents (3.1%) were not sure and strongly disagreed respectively. 2 respondents (3.1%) did not respond on whether communities share information on local crime problems and prevention strategies. This illustrates that community's shares information on local crime problems, prevention crime strategies and develops plans for watching and reporting crime to a greater extent represented by 89.2%.

4.4.5 Policy as a forum and avenue for exchanging information, identifying, analyzing and prioritizing problems

The residents of Lungalunga Sub County when asked whether Nyumba Kumi initiative is a forum for information exchange and avenue for identifying, analyzing and prioritizing problems within their community, 43 respondents (66.2%) strongly agreed and 16 respondents (24.6%) agreed. 3 respondents (4.6%) were not sure or else 2 respondents (3.1%) strongly (1.5%) did not respond. According to the above response 90.8% of the respondents agreed that Nyumba Kumi initiative is a good forum and avenue for exchanging information, identifying, analyzing and prioritizing community problems. As shown in table 4.

Table 4: Response on how policing is a forum for exchanging information and a venue for identifying, analyzing and prioritizing problems

	Frequency	Percent
Missing	1	1.5
Strongly agree	43	66.2
Agree	16	24.6
Neutral	3	4.6
Strongly disagree	2	3.1
Total	65	100.0

4.4.6 Opinion on how policing influences security management

Lungalunga residents were of the opinion that policing influences security management by 93.8%. On the other hand 4 respondents (6.2%) disagreed. Therefore community policing should be enhanced to influence security management.

4.5 The influence of accountability on security management in Lungalunga sub county

4.5.1 Cooperation of security agents of the residents

Based on the proposition that security agent's work with residents to improve neighborhood condition and visit residents to increase perception of personal safety the extent to which the respondents agreed with statement varied from one respondent to the other. 34 (52.3%) of the total sample size (n=65) strongly agreed with this statement, while 15 (23.1%) of the total respondents just agreed. However, 5(7.7%) disagreed with this proposition. Besides 2(3.1%) of the total respondents strongly disagreed that security agents work with residents to improve neighborhood conditions and perception of personal safety.

Therefore it can be interpreted that most of the residents in Lungalunga Sub County agree that security agents work with residents to improve neighborhood conditions to improve perception of personal safety. The work of security agents is pivotal in the general security issues of the neighborhood and the sub county in general.

4.5.2 Community recognizes police activities that contribute to order and well being

In response to the question of whether community recognizes police activities that yield order and well-being, 34(52.3%) of the sample size (n=65) strongly agreed with this statement. 25(38.5%) just agreed with this statement, 3 (4.6%) were not sure if community recognizes police activities that contribute to order and well-being. However, 1 respondent disagreed with this proposition. Besides another 1 respondent strongly disagree. 1 respondent did not respond to this.

Accordingly therefore it can be deduced that most community members (52.3% + 38.5% = 90%) are aware that community recognizes police activities that contribute to order and well-being. This reveals that police activities have been felt by the entire community especially in the sphere and well-being. As shown in table 5.

Table 5: Respondents response on whether community recognizes police activities that contribute to order and well-being or not.

	Frequency	Percent
Missing	1	1.5
Strongly agree	34	52.3
Agree	25	38.5
Neutral	3	4.6
Disagree	1	1.5
Strongly disagree	1	1.5
Total	65	100.0

4.5.3 Developing and maintaining trust between police and community enhances success of community policing

Based on the above statement 48 (73.8%) of the total respondents, strongly agreed with it. 11 (16.9%) just agreed but with a lesser conviction than the initial sect of respondents. 13 of the respondents (4.6%) were not sure whether developing and maintaining trust between police and the community enhances success of community policing. Besides, other 3 respondents disagreed with this view that success of community policing was enhanced by mutual trust between police and community. From the above analysis it's vivid that the view that mutual trust between the community and police enhances success of community policing is appreciated by a large proportion of the members of Lungalunga Sub County. Therefore mutual trust should be upheld to spearhead the success of community policing.

4.5.4 Accountability of the police and public to each other

In relation to the above statement a number of varied responses on the extent to which it was applicable in security management were recorded. 41(63.1%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that both the police and the public are accountable to each other in matters of security management. Then 14(21.5%) just agreed. 8(12.3%) were not sure if both the police and public

are accountable to each other in security management issues. However, 1 respondent ie (1.5%) never reacted to this statement. This implies that most of the residents in Lungalunga Sub County believe that both the police and the public are accountable to each other in issues of security management matters. Besides, a substantial number of the residents don't have a clear understanding of whether the police and the public are accountable to each other in security management matters.

4.5.5 Trust for effective partnership between police and the public

The agreement on the extent to which there was trust for effective partnership between police and the public had great variance across the respondents. 36(55.5%) of the respondents (n=65) strongly agreed that there was trust for effective partnership between police and the public. Besides, 17(26.2%) also agreed. 6(9.2%) of the total respondents were not sure if there was trust for effective partnership between police and the public. 2 of the respondents (3.1%) did not subscribe to this view (disagreed). Moreover, 3 respondents ie (4.6%) strongly disagreed. However, 1 respondent did not respond to this question.

Interpretatively, most of the residents believe that there is mutual trust between police and the public for effective security management. Moreover, it reflects the critical role of trust between the police and public in security management in Lungalunga Sub County.

4.5.6 Influence of accountability on security management

The respondent in Lungalunga Sub County had a divided opinion on whether accountability influence security management. 61(93.8%) of the total respondent agreed with this view. However, 4(6.2%) of the sample size (n=65) disagreed. This can be interpreted to mean that a higher percentage agrees that accountability do foster security management in Lungalunga Sub County. Accountability is therefore treated as a prerequisite in managing security in this sub county. The above analysis can be summarized in a pie chart in fig. 6.

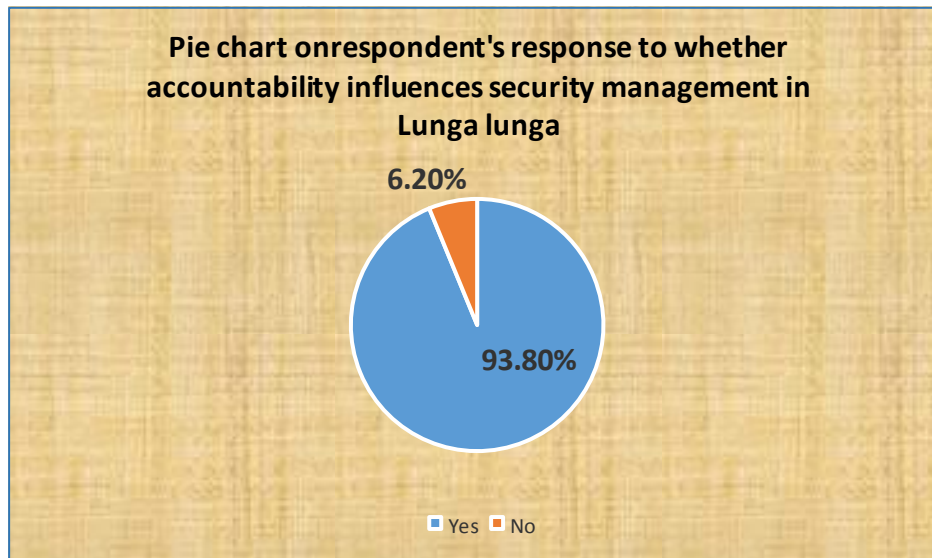


Figure 6: Response on accountability's influence on security management

5.0 SUMMARY OF STUDY FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary of Findings

According to the findings of this study surveillance influences security management in the following ways: Majority of respondents 45(69.2%) agreed that use of surveillance helps to detect crime beforehand thus management of security is enhanced. Further, majority of the residents of Lungalunga (92.3%) agreed that surveillance gives human operatives tactical advantage hence should be enhanced. Similarly, most (83.1%) of the respondents were convinced that surveillance also helps to protect the society from terrorism and criminals. This further reinforces the fact that surveillance is an important element in management of security in the Lungalunga sub-County. This study also revealed that surveillance helps in intelligence gathering as supported by over 50% of the community members in Lungalunga sub-county who subscribed to the view that surveillance helps in intelligence gathering. On the same note, 81.6% of respondents in the study area contended that surveillance influences people to change from criminal behavior which is an important element in security management. Behavior of criminals is influenced by surveillance this therefore calls for community and law enforcement agencies to be alert all the time. This study sought to establish the influence of peace building on security management in Lungalunga Sub County. The findings revealed that majority (95.4%) of the respondents in Lungalunga Sub County believed and supported the fact that peace building not only helps in identifying but also in prioritizing community problems. Further, 93.9% of the respondents supported peace building initiatives as they feel that it can help in reduction of crime and related problems.

In addition, it was observed that 93.8% of the respondents in Lungalunga Sub County were of the view that with peace building, information sharing between police and the public will be enhanced thus helps in security management. Majority 89.3% of the respondents in Lungalunga supported that crime and disorder can be reduced with enhanced peace building initiatives. Most of the respondents 36(55.4%) were of the view that peace building leads to lasting security management. This shows that higher number of the population felt that through peace building decisions made on security and justice issues are more likely to lead to lasting improvement in security and perception of safety. Therefore, most residents endorsed the influence of peace building by 83.1%. This study establishes how policing influences security management in the following ways: Majority of respondents 45(69.2%) alluded that Nyumba Kumi initiative meet to identify and solve problems in their neighborhood thus helping in security management. Further, the most of respondents (92.3%) agreed that Nyumba Kumi initiative identifies and solves problems hence Nyumba Kumi initiative should be encouraged. Similarly, majority of respondents, 44(67.7%) strongly agreed that Nyumba Kumi initiative involves the community in decision making process which plays a vital role in security management. Furthermore, majority of respondents 44 (67.7%) were of the opinion that Nyumba Kumi initiative establishes a long term partnership between communities and police service in Lungalunga Sub County. It can be comprehended that highest percentage of the residents in Lungalunga Sub County are aware that Nyumba Kumi initiative establishes a long term partnership between communities and the police service.

In addition, most of respondents 43(66.2%) agreed that communities share information about local crime problems, crime prevention strategies and develop plans for watching the neighborhood and reporting crimes in Lungalunga sub county. Therefore, the communities shares information on local crime problems, prevention crime strategies and develop plans for watching and reporting crime to a greater extent represented by 89.2%. in relation to the response 90.8% of the respondents agreed that Nyumba Kumi initiative is a good forum and avenue for exchanging information, identifying, analyzing and prioritizing community problems. Lungalunga residents agreed that policing influences security management by 93.8%. Therefore community policing should be enhanced to influence security management.

The study establishes that accountability influences security management in the following ways: Most of the respondents 34(52.3%) agreed that security agent's work with residents to improve neighborhood condition and visit residents to increase perception of personal safety. Therefore, most of the residents in Lungalunga Sub County agree that security agents work with residents to improve neighborhood conditions and perception of personal safety. The work of security agents is pivotal in the general security issues of the neighborhood and the sub county in general.

Consequently, most of community members 90% are aware that community recognizes police activities that contribute to order and well-being. This reveals that police activities have been felt by the entire community especially in the sphere of security management. Moreover, 48 (73.8%) of the total respondents are vividly of the view that mutual trust between the community and police enhances success of community policing is appreciated by a large proportion of the members of Lungalunga sub county. Therefore mutual trust should be upheld to spearhead the success of community policing. The findings further pointed out that 41(63.1%) of the total respondents strongly agreed that both the police and the public are accountable to each other in

matters of security management. This implies that most of the residents in Lungalunga Sub County believe that both the police and the public are accountable to each other in issues of security management matters.

Additionally, 36(55.5%) of the respondents agreed that there was trust for effective partnership between police and the public for effective security management. Moreover, it reflects the critical role of trust between the police and public in security management in Lungalunga Sub County. Therefore, accountability does foster security management in Lungalunga Sub County. Accountability is therefore treated as a prerequisite in managing security in this sub county.

5.2 Conclusion

The study concluded that; surveillance, peace building policing and accountability greatly influence security management and therefore should be treated as a prerequisite in managing security in this sub county. The data revealed that Nyumba kumi strategy is working successfully in Lungalunga sub-county however the Ministry of Interior should allocate financial resources to facilitate creation of awareness among the citizens to save on gains achieved and build more potential for future.

5.3 Recommendations

The Kenya police commission should provide security and law enforcement officers with civic education, through organizing frequently workshops. Nyumba kumi should solidify the communities through forming development groups and create awareness to neighborhoods. Mainstream Kenya police service in to Nyumba Kumi clusters, with constant supervision, reward the best performers and offer transport and credit allowances to officers attached to Nyumba Kumi community clusters. The Kenya police service should train community on policing, surveillance, accountability and peace building strategies through workshops and public gatherings. to strengthen Nyumba Kumi initiative. Nyumba Kumi clusters should be trained in disaster management by national disaster committee to enhance community safety.

REFERENCES

- Burned, C. C., & Robert A. B. (1990). "Community Policing." *Public Management* 72(6) (July):2-6.
- Campbell, D. T., & Stanley, J. C. (1963). *Experimental And Quasi-Experimental Designs For Research*. Chicago: Rand McNally.
- Canili, Kevin R. (1976). "*Citizens and Policemen: Inclusion of Both Parties in the Analysis of Police Service Delivery*." M.A Thesis. University of North Carolina.
- Cooper, D. & Schindler, P. (2003). *Business Research Methods, 8th Edition*. Marlborough house, Pall Mall Creator: United Nations (UN) Database: WorldCat Date: 1949
- Decker, Scott H. (1981). "Citizen Attitudes Toward the Police: A Review of Past Findings and Suggestions for Future Policy." *Journal of Police Science & Administration* 9(1):80-87.
- Doyle, Michael. (1986). "Liberalism and World Politics" *American Political Science Review* 80: 4 (December): 1151-69.
- Esbensen, Finn-Aage (1987). "Foot Patrols: Of What Value?" *American Journal of Police* 6(1):45-65,
- Gartzke, E., Li, Q., & Boehmer, C. (2001). Investing in the peace: Economic interdependence and international conflict. *International organization*, 55(2), 391-438.
- Gay, L. R. (1992) *Educational research competencies for analysis and applications*, (4th ed). New York: Macmillan.
- Goldstein, Herman (1979). "Improving Policing: A Problem-Oriented Approach." *Crime And Delinquency* 25:236-258. Threshold Question." *Crime And Delinquency* 33(1):6-30.
- Greene, Jack R. (1987). "Foot Patrol and Community Policing: Past Practices and Future Prospects." *American Journal of Police* 6(1):1-15.
- Greene, J. R. & Stephen D. Mastrofski (eds.) (1988). *Community Policing: Rhetoric and Reality*. New York: Praeger.

- Hawkins, Richard O. (1973). "Who Called the Cops? Decisions to Report Criminal Victimitizations." *Law And Society Review* 7:426-444.
- Kelling, G. L. & Mark H. M. (1988). "From Political to Reform to Community: The Evolving Strategy of Police," in J.R. Greene and S.D. Mastrofski (eds.). *Community Policing: Rhetoric or Reality*. New York: Praeger
- Kothari C.R. (2006), *Research Methodology: methods and techniques*. Second edition. Wishwa Prakashan, New Dalhi.
- Kothari C.R. (2009) *Research Methodology and Techniques*, New Age Publications
- Kothari, C.R. (1995) *Research Methodology*. New Delhi, Willey Eastern Ltd.
- Kress,G. (1988) *Research 3rd edition*, Prentice Hall inc. Eaglewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
- Kronenberg, P. S. & Renée G. L. (1991). "Quality Management Theory: Historical Context and Future Prospect." *Journal of Management Science & Policy Analyses* 8(3-*): (Spring/Summer):203-221.
- Leighton, B. N. (1991). "Visions of Community Policing: Rhetoric and Reality in Canada." *Canadian Journal of Criminology* 33 (July/October):485- 522. 522.
- Manning, P. K. (1971). "The Police: Mandate, Strategies, and Appearances," in P. Manning and J. VanMaanen (eds.). *Policing: A Review From The Street*. New York: Random House. 3(2):205-227.
- Marenin, O. (1989). "The Utility of Community Needs Surveys in Community Policing." *Police Studies* 12(2):73-81
- Milakovich, M. E. (1990). "Total Quality Management for Public Sector Productivity Improvement." *Public Productivity & Management Review* 14(1): 19-32.
- Mearsheimer, John. (1990). "Back to the Future." *International Security* 15, 1 (Summer): 5-56.

- Mugenda ,O.M. & Mugenda, A.G. (1999) *Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*. Nairobi:Acts Press.
- Mugenda, D.M. et al. (2004) *Research Methods; Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. Act Press, Nairobi.
- Mugenda, O. M., & Mugenda A. G. (2003) *Research Methods: Quantitative and qualitative approaches*. 2nd Ed. Nirobi: ACTS Press.
- Ngechu M (2006) *Understanding the research process and Methods*. 1st edition. Star bright services Ltd, Nairobi.
- Orodho, J. A. (2002) *Techniques of Writing Research Proposals and Reports in Education and Social Sciences*. Nairobi: Masola Publishers.
- Peak, K., Bradshaw, R. V., & Glensor, R. W. (1992). Improving citizen perceptions of the police:“Back to the basics” with a community policing strategy. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 20(1), 25-40.
- Riechers, L. M., & Roberg, R. R. (1990). Community policing: A critical review of underlying assumptions. *Journal of Police Science and Administration*, 17(2), 105-114.
- Scaglione, Richard and Richard G. Condon (1980). "Determinants of Attitudes toward City Police." *Criminology* 17(4):485-494.
- Skogan W.G. (2006),*Police and community in Chicago: A tale of three cities*. New York Oxford University Press
- Skogan, W & S.Harnett (1997) *community policing in Chicago Style*, New York:Oxford;Oxford University Press
- Skogan,W. (2004). *Impediments to community policing*. In Fridell,L, and M, Wycoff (Eds) *The future of community policing* (pp.159-167) Washington:Police Executive Research Council.
- Skolnick, J. H. & Bayley D. R. (1986).*The New Blue Line*. New York: Free Press.

- Trojanowicz, R. & B. Bucqueroux (1998) *community policing: How to get started* (2nd ed) Cincinnati: Alderson publishing Co.
- Trojanowicz, Robert (1982). *An evaluation of the neighborhood foot patrol in Flint, Michigan*. Lansing, MI: Michigan State University Press.
- Trojanowicz, R., & Bucqueroux, B. (1990). *Community policing. A contemporary perspective* (Cincinnati, Anderson Publishing Co., 1998).
- Trojanowicz, R. C., & Carter, D. (1988). *The philosophy and role of community policing*. National Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University.
- Tyler, T.R. (1990). *Why people obey law*. New Haven: Yale University Press
- Wilson, L. A., & Durant, R. F. (1994). Evaluating TQM: The case for a theory driven approach. *Public Administration Review*, 137-146.