



National Police Service

Community Policing Information Booklet



1

“BUILDING SAFER COMMUNITIES TOGETHER”



National Police Service

**Community Policing
Information Booklet**

First edition, 2017

FOREWORD

The 21st Century Policing principles are built on the realization that the police are no longer the sole guardians of law and order in the Society. The dynamic nature of the policing environment in our Country makes police work a complex business. For the National Police Service to adequately face this challenge, it is imperative that we constantly seek to embrace policing strategies that meet the emerging security needs of our people, now and in future. This promise is demonstrated in our Mission, *‘to provide professional police service through community partnership and upholding the rule of law for a safe and secure society’*.

Our spirit of Community partnership is operationalized through a **People centered approach** where every citizen becomes an active ally in addressing basic crime risk factors. In this arrangement, security consumers are provided with a platform to voice out their concerns and actively participate in the process of seeking for lasting solutions. Creating a constructive partnership will require energy, attitude change, creativity and commitment by all stakeholders. Nevertheless, police officers by law bear the duty to bring together the stakeholders and facilitate the establishment of committees and structures to operationalize Community Policing at all levels throughout the country.

This booklet is a culmination of a series of engagements with various stakeholders, particularly the Independent Medico-legal Unit (IMLU) who have supported my office in making this publication a reality. The design and format of this manual are simple and straight forward. The illustrative depictions included herein enhance context comprehension of Community Policing. Above all, a comprehensive legal framework

upon which Community Policing is anchored has been incorporated. This part provides officers with a clear understanding of the scope and limitations of Community Policing practice in relation to our mandate as spelled out in the Constitution, the National Police Service Act and the Service Standing Orders.

I call upon all officers to make full use of this booklet as a tool for delivering a people-centered service to our clients.



Mr. Joseph K. Boinnet, MGH, nsc (AU).
Inspector General
NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to extend my gratitude to the following officers, who devoted their time and energy in the development of this booklet:

1. Mr. Alex Ndili Directorate of Reforms, NPS.
2. Mr. Kiprono Lang'at DHCD, NPS
3. Mr. Musita Anyangu Directorate of Reforms, NPS
4. Ms. Anicent T. Ndanu APS
5. CI. Sammy Nthiwa DCI
6. IP. Walter Nyamato APS
7. IP. Collins Songa KPS

In addition, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Independent Medico-Legal Unit (IMLU) for dedicating their resources and spearheading the development of this booklet. Of particular note are the Executive Director, Mr. Peter Kiama, and programme officers; Ms. Carolyne Tunnen and Mr. Daniel Wang'ombe.

The contribution of the entire team will go a long way in mainstreaming Community Policing in the National Police Service. The overall outcome is the realization of a *People-Centered Policing* which translates into improved quality of life through sustainable development.



MR. JASPER NYAUMA, MBS
Director Reforms
NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE

IMLU NOTE

The independent Medico-Legal Unit (IMLU) is a governance, health and human rights non-profit making organization, whose vision is “A World Free from Torture, violence and Discrimination.” Our work is underpinned by a holistic approach involving litigation, medical and psychosocial rehabilitation of survivors of torture, monitoring government adherence to its human rights obligations and advocacy for policy, legal and institutional reforms. Over the last two decades we have assisted over 5,000 victims of torture, cruel, degrading and inhuman treatment through the support of our national networks of professionals: doctors, trauma counsellors, lawyers, human rights monitors and journalists.

As part of IMLU’s strategic plan to support the reforms agenda and development of social capital and nurturing strategic alliances, we have established a strategic partnership with the National Police Service to support efforts aimed at transformation of the National Police Service. In this respect, we are pleased to present to the stakeholders in the security services sector this booklet on Community Policing. The booklet has been developed as a collaborative effort with the Directorate of Reforms of the National Police Service. We remain grateful for the valuable inputs from the officers that were part of the project.

The document has been produced with the financial assistance of SIDA through Diakonia and DFID through Coffey International in the Jamii Thabiti project. The content of the document is the sole responsibility of NPS and IMLU and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the SIDA, Diakonia, DFID and Coffey International.

Peter Kiama,



Executive Director.

Independent Medico-Legal Unit (IMLU)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
IMLU NOTE.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
1.0 DEFINITION OF TERMS	1
2.0 BACKGROUND	4
What is Community Policing?.....	4
What is Nyumba Kumi?	4
Why Community Policing?	4
3.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	6
4.0 PILLARS OF COMMUNITY POLICING.....	10
5.0 BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY POLICING	13
6.0 MISCONCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY POLICING.....	14
7.0 COMMUNITY POLICING ACTIVITIES.....	16
8.0 WHY PARTNERSHIP?.....	18
9.0 RULE OF LAW	20
Use of force	20
Principles governing use of force.....	20
10.0 STAKEHOLDERS	22
11.0 PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY POLICING.....	23
12.0 ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES/STRUCTURE.....	25

Vision: World class Police Service

Mission: To provide professional **police service** through community partnership and upholding the rule of law for a safe and secure society.

Motto: Service with Dignity.

Core Values: Justice, Integrity, Equity, Participation, Accountability, Openness and Civility.

1.0 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Area - Include a geographical area, village, residential estate, location, a ward, or community of interest as maybe identified by the community policing authority for the purpose of community policing.

Community – This is a group of people, living in the same geographical area or sharing the same attitudes, aspirations, and goals.

Community Policing - Is the approach to policing that recognizes voluntary participation of the local community in the maintenance of peace and which acknowledges that the police need to be responsive to the communities and their needs, its key element being joint problem identification and problem-solving, while respecting the different responsibilities the police and the public have in the field of crime prevention and maintaining order.

County Policing Authority - Is a body headed by a County Governor and is the point of interaction between the County Government , citizens and the national security agencies.

Community Policing Committee - Is a committee elected by a Community Policing forum as per section 98(4) of the NPS Act, 2011, for purposes of coordinating, leading and representing the forum. The democratically elected members of a cluster are entrusted with managing the activities of the group/cluster.

Community Policing Forums - This involves meetings between Community Policing committee members and the larger community. The forums provide a platform for giving feedback and gauging the effectiveness of Community Policing operations.

National Security - is the protection against internal and external threats to Kenya's territorial integrity and sovereignty, its people, their rights, freedoms, property, peace, stability and prosperity, and other national interests. Article 238(1) Constitution of Kenya

Nyumba Kumi - is a strategy of anchoring Community Policing at the household level or any other generic cluster. These households can be in a residential court, in an estate, a block of houses, a manyatta, a street, community of interest, a gated community, a village or a bulla.

Partnerships - it is a cooperative relationship between two or more entities to achieve a common goal; a state of working together for a common objective.

Policing – It is a proactive process established to maintain law and order, social cohesion and respect for the rule of law.

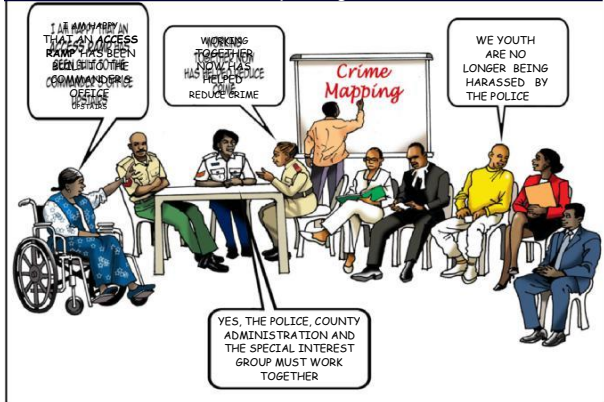
Security - is the state of being protected or safe from harm. Primary concern of security is protection and welfare

Stakeholder - A person with an interest, influence or concern in Community Policing.

The Rule of Law - it's a legal principle that suggests that no one is above the law and government decisions and actions must be within existing legal and moral principles.



Community Policing Forums



Community Policing Forums

2.0 BACKGROUND

What is Community Policing?

Community Policing is founded on the development of partnerships between the police and the communities they serve to address issues of security and social disorder. The partnerships are focused on delivery of police services that combine aspects of traditional law enforcement, crime prevention, and problem-solving. The practice of Community Policing in Kenya seeks to expand the partnership to all other Government Agencies, the private sector, Non-Government Organizations (NGO's) and the civil society. The overall goal is to improve public safety and the quality of life for all persons within the Country.

What is Nyumba Kumi?

“Nyumba Kumi” is a Swahili phrase meaning ten households, though not literally. The Nyumba Kumi clusters cut across the various shades of society regardless of creed, political persuasion, ethnicity, race, gender or any other similar affiliation. Nyumba Kumi provides a framework that anchors Community Policing at the household/basic level. The concept is aimed at bringing Kenyans together in clusters defined by physical locations, felt needs and the pursuit of a common ideal of a safe, sustainable and prosperous neighborhood.

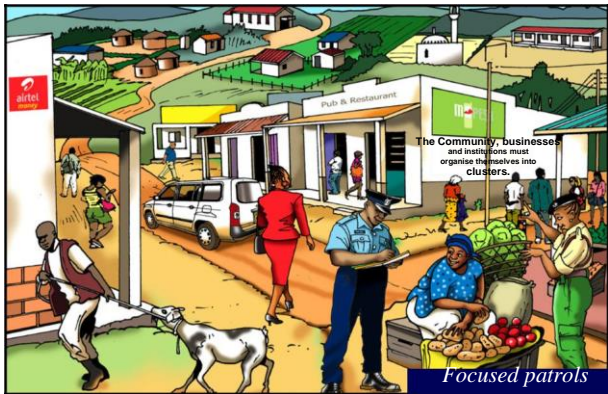
Why Community Policing?

Over the years, policing in Kenya has been characterized by law enforcement that gives primary emphasis to crime control through reactive policing practices. This policing model has attracted consistent condemnation from the Kenyan society. Towards the end of 20th century, many governments world over began the practice of engaging community members with the police to address recurring

crime and disorder. In Kenya, Community Policing was first launched in the year 2005 by the then President, H.E Mwai Kibaki. It had varying levels of success and failures. Further, the 2010 constitution provides for democratic policing by way of engaging the broader community in security issues throughout the Country.

Community Policing recognizes:

- That Police as an agency is not the sole custodian of national security.
- The expansion of police mandate beyond the routine crime control.
- That local community is best placed in understanding their security concerns; and
- The need to establish and retain police legitimacy by upholding the rule of law.



3.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Article 244 (e) of the Constitution provides that the police shall foster and promote relationships with the broader society. This provision is operationalized in NPS Act 2011 (2016) and any other relevant laws.

Functions and Powers of the Inspector-General Sec.10 (k) NPS Act (2011)

The Inspector-General shall “issue guidelines on Community Policing and ensure cooperation between the Service and the communities it serves in combating crime.”

Functions of the Deputy Inspectors General – Kenya Police Service/ Administration Police Service Section 23(i) and 26 (i) NPS Act (2011)

Establish and maintain a relationship between the KPS/APS and the community.

Objects of Community Policing: NPS Act (2011) Sec. 96

The Service shall liaise with communities through Community Policing initiatives, by: -

- i. Establishing and maintaining partnership between the community and the Service.
- ii. Promoting communication between the Service and the community.
- iii. Promoting cooperation between the Service and the community in fulfilling the needs of the community regarding policing.
- iv. Improving the rendering of police services to the community at national, county and local levels;

- v. Improving transparency in the Service and accountability of the Service to the community; and
- vi. Promoting policing problem identification and policing problem-solving by the Service and the community

Functions of County Policing Authority: NPS Act (2011) Sec 41(9) and 97

- a) Establish structures to implement Community Policing in all parts of the county so far as is appropriate
- b) Develop proposals on priorities, for police performance in the county;
- c) Monitor trends and patterns of crime in the county including those with a particular impact on women and children;
- d) Facilitate the training of members of the community on Community Policing within the county;
- e) Implement Community Policing policies and guidelines;
- f) Receive reports from Community Policing Forums and Committees;
- g) Preparing County Community Policing reports for submission to the Cabinet Secretary, the Governor, the Inspector General and the County Assembly.

Establishment of area Community Policing committees and other structures: Sec.98 NPS Act, (2011)

- a) A police officer in charge of an area shall, in consultation with stakeholders, be responsible for and facilitate the establishment of area Community Policing committees and other administrative structures.
- b) An area Community Policing committee shall consist of representatives of Community Policing forums in the area concerned elected for that purpose by such policing forums.
- c) A Station Commander or Administration Police Post commander and the members elected by the community from time to time to that effect shall be members of the area Community Policing committee concerned.
- d) Where appropriate, both the Administration Police and the Kenya Police Officers shall establish joint committees or other structures.

Functions of Community Policing Committees and other structures Sec.99 NPS (Act, 2011)

Community Policing committee or other structure shall perform the duties it considers necessary and appropriate to achieve the objects contemplated in section 96 which may include the functions envisaged in Article 244(e) of the Constitution.

Procedural Matters Sec. 100 NPS (Act, 2011)

- a. The members of every community shall elect a chairperson and a vice-chairperson from amongst their number.
- b. The chairperson shall be a civilian member while the vice-chairperson shall be a police officer.
- c. The Committee shall determine its procedure and cause minutes to be kept of its proceedings; and
- d. Whenever it deems it necessary, co-opt other members, experts, community leaders to the committee in an advisory capacity
- e. Members of Community Policing forums and committees shall render their services on a voluntary basis and shall have no claim to compensation solely for services provided to such forums and committees.
- f. The quorum for a meeting of the Committee shall be the majority of the members thereof.
- g. The chairperson of a committee shall preside at every meeting at which present, but if the chairperson is absent from a meeting, the vice-chairperson shall preside, and if both the chairperson and vice-chairperson are absent, the members present shall elect one from among their number to preside.

Role of Cabinet Secretary: Section 126 NPS (Act, 2011)

Providing policy guidelines to the Service;

- a) Monitoring and evaluating the performance of the functions of the Service;
- b) Facilitating the involvement of the public in the activities of the Service;
- c) Facilitating the functioning of the county policing authorities;
- d) Receiving regular reports from the county policing authorities;

4.0 PILLARS OF COMMUNITY POLICING

- a. **Problem-solving** – Problem-solving is a joint process of addressing recurring security problems within a community. The process can be summarized in the “SARA” Model of problem-solving as illustrated below;
 - i. **Scanning:** Problems are identified using existing knowledge by the community.
 - ii. **Analysis-** Questions are asked to understand everything possible about the problem and its causes. The reasons for the problem are identified and the possible solutions enumerated.
 - iii. **Response-** Based on the careful analysis, responses are implemented.
 - iv. **Assessment-**The outcome is evaluated to determine if the problem was solved or reduced. Lessons learnt are documented for reference.



Figure 1. "SARA" Model

- b. **Partnership**- This is a collaborative effort to facilitate the process of problem-solving. The primary objective of this partnership is to determine, through consultation, felt security needs and policing priorities. The aim is to promote policing accountability, transparency, and effectiveness.
- c. **Police Transformation** - This refers to a fundamental shift from a police-centric to people-centered policing. It is instructive that the police as an organization review its administrative structures and strategies to accommodate the demands of the policed.

A transformed police service:

- ❖ creates room to involve the decisions of the local communities in addressing security concerns that affect them.
- ❖ empowers police officers with the discretion to make decisions and take actions appropriate to their ranks.
- ❖ encourages real-time feedback between stakeholders.
- ❖ is characterized by openness and transparency; and
- ❖ is highly regarded as a legitimate agency that exists to serve fairly and justly.



5.0 BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY POLICING

Community Policing benefits include:

- i. Increased trust between police and the community.
- ii. Reduced complaints against the police.
- iii. Effective utilization of resources.
- iv. Increased crime reporting.
- v. Ultimate reduction in the criminal justice system budget.
- vi. Reduced fear of crime.
- vii. Maintenance of social fabric through mentorship programs.
- viii. Reduction in antisocial behaviors.
- ix. Sustainable development; and
- x. Improved quality of life.



WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRADITIONAL POLICING AND COMMUNITY POLICING

TRADITIONAL POLICING	COMMUNITY POLICING
It is police centered	It's citizen-centered
It is Crime centered	It is Security centered
Security is the role of the police	It encourages police citizen partnership
It is Reactive	It is Proactive
Arrest was a primary tool	Problem solving is emphasized
Focused on crime reduction	Focus is addressing crime risk factors
Emphasis is on the use of informers	It encourages 'see' 'say,' 'hear' 'say' and 'suspect' 'say' – i.e., citizen participation

Table 1.

6.0 MISCONCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY POLICING

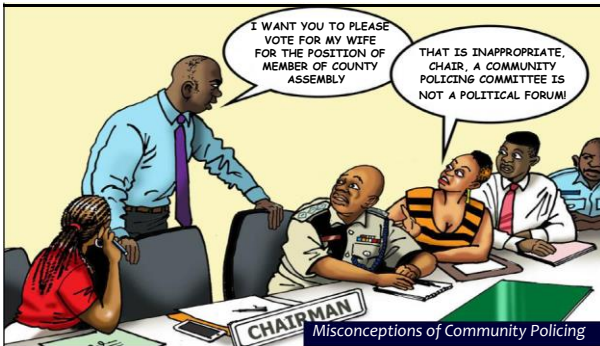
For clarification, Community Policing should not be confused with:

- i. **Vigilantism**- Vigilantes are proscribed groups in Kenya. These are groups with a high potential of mutating to a militia.
- ii. **Coercion or extortion**- Community Policing is a consensual way of solving common security problems. No duress, no compulsion, no coercion
- iii. **Replacement for village elders**- Community Policing committee members, are not a substitute to village elders. The two should develop a mutual working relationship.
- iv. **Spy rings** – Community Policing does not mean spying on others. It's a means to share information for the welfare and security of the community.

- v. **A parallel security system-** Community Policing is a joint venture between the statutory security system and local residents.
- vi. **Political forums-** Community Policing is purely apolitical and non-partisan.



Misconceptions of Community Policing



Misconceptions of Community Policing

vii. **Employment-** Community Policing services are free and voluntary.

viii. Any other outfit that contravenes the law

7.0 COMMUNITY POLICING ACTIVITIES

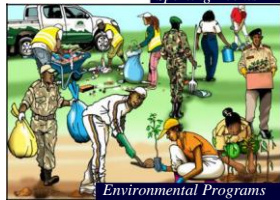
The police and the community should endeavor to prioritize and engage in activities that seek to address security risk factors.



Sporting Events



Sporting Events



Environmental Programs

Common activities include:

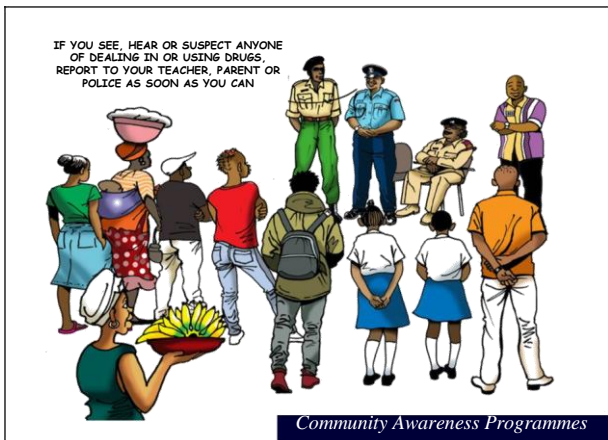
- ❖ Community awareness programmes.
- ❖ Community forums.
- ❖ Sporting events.
- ❖ Environmental Programs.
- ❖ Religious crusades.
- ❖ ASK shows and Trade Fairs.
- ❖ Rehabilitation and re-integration of ex-convicts.
- ❖ Open days.
- ❖ Focused police foot patrols.
- ❖ Peace caravans.
- ❖ Academic days.
- ❖ Road and safety awareness.
- ❖ Youth Crisis Intervention Programmes.
- ❖ Crime mapping and record keeping ; and
- ❖ Crime evaluation surveys.



Academic Days



LOOK
RIGHT,
LOOK
LEFT
THEN
LOOK
CAREFULLY
YOU
CROSS



8.o WHY PARTNERSHIP?

Partnerships help to facilitate trust between community members and the police. Citizens are able to provide the police with insights into the specific crime problems occurring within their neighborhoods and can aid officers in intelligence collection and investigations. The communities stand to benefit from reduced crime and improved quality of life.

Basically, police-community partnerships:-

- i. Enhances trust and willingness to share information without fear.
- ii. Promotes trust and a good working relationship among the partners.
- iii. Promotes inclusivity.
- iv. Develops synergy among partners; and
- v. Encourages community tailored solutions to local security challenges.



Community members assisting the construction of a gender office

9.0 RULE OF LAW

Human Rights

All police officers shall comply with the constitutional standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms and in particular when:

- i. Effecting arrests and detaining suspects.
- ii. Conducting searches and seizures.
- iii. Interviewing and interrogating suspects.
- iv. Carrying out investigations and surveillance; and
- v. Dispersing a riotous mob.

A police officer shall not subject any person to cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment.

Use of force

It refers to the amount of effort applied by police to compel compliance by an unwilling subject

In the performance of functions and exercise of specific powers concerning the use of force and use of firearms, officers shall adhere to provisions under the sixth schedule of the NPS Act 2011(revised 2016)

Principles governing use of force

Officers shall observe the following fundamental principles about the use of force:

Proportionality: Prohibits the use of force where the harm outweighs the benefits of the use of force.

Legality: Use of force needs to serve a legitimate objective as established by law

Accountability: This means that a police officer must be held answerable for his/her actions and omissions.

Necessity: This principle has three components:

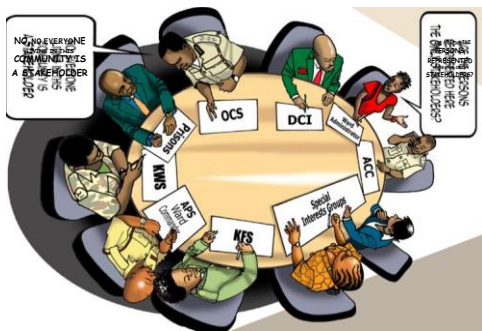
- Is force necessary at all or is it possible to achieve the legitimate objective without resorting to force?
- The level of force used should be the minimum that can still be considered effective; and
- The use of force must stop once the objective has been achieved or is no longer achievable.



10.0 STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders in community policing include;

- i. National Police Service.
- ii. General public
- iii. National Government Administration Officers
- iv. Government Policing Agencies (GPAs) eg. Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Prison Service, Kenya Forest service etc.
- v. Religious groups
- vi. Faith-based organizations
- vii. Community-Based Organizations
- viii. Civil Society Organizations
- ix. Private sector
- x. Private Security industry
- xi. Media
- xii. Non-Governmental Organizations
- xiii. Special needs groups
- xiv. Learning institutions
- xv. Youth
- xvi. Women



11.0 PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY POLICING

i. Trust/Confidentiality

Police manage a large array of information that may be useful in making difficult decisions. It is therefore critical to handle such information in a way that strikes the right balance between an individual's privacy and the community's safety. Due to the role played by a police officer, a decision to disclose or not disclose information could in some circumstances put lives at risk. Breaches of privacy laws can result in complaints against the police.

ii. Commitment

Commitment refers to adherence to values and beliefs that guide an organization and the behavior of its employees. In Community Policing, officers' obligations to duty and common decision generate public trust. Police officers' attitude toward their work and meeting pledges to the public are key in winning public trust. These determine response behavior of the local communities in the process of problem identification and information sharing.



iii. Teamwork.

Teamwork in Community Policing means working together to anticipate, identify, prevent and investigate criminal conducts. This includes the synergy to resolve problems that arise at work and in the community. Everyone's input is significant in making decisions and in implementing agreed upon actions. Positive Police attitudes have a more lasting impact than words and engender trust and respect.

iv. Volunteerism

“The police are the public and the public are the police”. The police are only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent upon every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence. Consequently, it's a civic responsibility for every citizen to spare their energy, time and resources for the maintenance of a peaceful living environment. Thus, stakeholders' participation in Community Policing activities is free and shall not attract any monetary or other benefits.

v. Accountability

Officers shall be held liable for actions and decisions taken by them while responding to concerns raised by the citizen whether individually or as an entity. Similarly, community members should be encouraged to be genuine every time they share or offer their service to the police and other partners in a given Community Policing area. Police officers should effectively respond to community security needs and provide prompt and as accurate feedback to the best of their capability.

1. Peelian principles

12.0 ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES/STRUCTURE

Terms of Engagement

The following general provisions shall apply to every Community Policing Committee (CPC).

A CPC shall:

- i. Have no power of command and control over the operations of the NPS;
- ii. Be a non-political entity, and no committee member may wear any insignia or identification mark in respect of any political party while attending a meeting or representing the interest of the CPC;
- iii. Not exploit their membership for the furtherance or prejudice of any political interests; and
- iv. Draw out rules of procedure.

Selection criteria of community policing committee members

- i. Must have no criminal record
- ii. Must be a resident of the community area
- iii. Must not be holding a political office
- iv. A committee member shall hold office for a period of two years renewable once
- v. Must observe the principle that not more than two thirds of the committee members shall be of the same gender
- vi. Must meet all principles of chapter six of the constitution

Removal from office of a community policing committee member

A CPC member shall be removed from office;

- i. If he/she commits a criminal offence
- ii. On gross violation of the Constitution.
- iii. If he/she is not of good character or moral standing
- iv. For physical or mental incapacity to perform his/her function(s)
- v. If he/she is adjudged bankrupt.

Meeting procedure

- i. 50% will constitute a quorum.
- ii. A simple majority shall win a vote.
- iii. Meetings will be held monthly/quarterly and reports/feedback submitted as described in table 1.1.
- iv. Other meetings can be called on short notice on a need basis.
- v. Notice of meetings will be through formal correspondence. This will be re-enforced by face to face, Telephone, cell phone/ Online (calls and texts) and social media platforms.
- vi. Proceedings shall be recorded for every meeting held.
- vii. Impromptu meetings will be communicated via the most available, accessible and fastest means possible.
- viii. Urgent matters will be addressed by the Station CP executive committee (Excom) in consultation with the Police station management committee.
- ix. The meeting venues for CPCs and forums shall be determined by the Excom

S/ No.	Level	Meeting	Submission
1	Nyumba Kumi	Between the first and third day of every month	By Friday of the same week
2	Sub- Locational CPC	Second Monday of every month	By Friday of the same week
3	Locational CPC	Third Monday of every month	By Friday of the same week
4	S/W-CPC	Last Monday of March Last Monday of June Last Monday of Sep Last Monday of Dec	By Friday of the same week By Friday of the same week By Friday of the same week By Friday of the same week
5	SC-CPC	First Monday of April First Monday of July First Monday of Oct First Monday of Jan	By Friday of the same week By Friday of the same week By Friday of the same week By Friday of the same week
6	C-CPC	Second Monday of April Second Monday of July Second Monday of Oct Second Monday of Jan	By Friday of the same week By Friday of the same week By Friday of the same week By Friday of the same week
7	DIGs Secretariat	Third Monday of April Third Monday of July Third Monday of Oct Third Monday of Jan	By Friday of the same week By Friday of the same week By Friday of the same week By Friday of the same week
8	NPS-CPC	Fourth Monday of April Fourth Monday of July Fourth Monday of Oct Fourth Monday of Jan	By Close of April By Close of July By Close of October By Close of Jan

9	IG	By end of May By end of August By end of November By end of February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To issue quarterly public statements on the status (Achievements, challenges & way forward) of CP within the Country. • Review/Amend CP guidelines as and when necessary. • Provide resources for specific CP programmes. • Manage stakeholders at the National/Strategic level.
---	----	---	---

Table 2.

Where the meeting date falls on a holiday, the meeting shall be held on the week day before or after.

The executive committee (Excom) shall comprise of the Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, The Secretary, and Org Secretary.

Key

- C-CPC:** County Community Policing Committee
- CP:** Community Policing
- CPC:** Community Policing Committee
- Excom** Executive Committee
- NPS-CPC:** National Police Service Headquarters CPC
- S/W-CPC:** Station/Ward Community Policing Committee
- SC-CPC:** Sub-County Community Policing Committee

Functions of the CPCs (Station/Ward and below)

- i. Promote joint problem identification and problem solving
- ii. Coordinate the activities of lower Community Policing committees
- iii. Develop and implement programs in respect of identified security concerns
- iv. Evaluate and review response programs/initiatives
- v. Maintain demographic profiles of suspected persons residing within their jurisdiction
- vi. Initiate and support police community integration projects.
- vii. Keep a database of all CPC activities
- viii. Mobilize resources to sustain CPC activities
- ix. Facilitate continuous training and awareness creation for all community policing stakeholders.
- x. Provide feedback to the lower structures and Community Policing forums

Functions of NPS Community Policing Secretariat, County and Sub-County CPCs

They shall have a supervisory role in respect of CP committees below them. Supervisory includes:

- i. Monitoring and evaluation of committee policing operations
- ii. Determining and mobilizing their allocation and distribution of CP resources addressing operational and administrative challenges

Composition of CPCs

Sub-location Community Policing Committee

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| i. Chairperson | Civilian |
| ii. Vice Chairperson | Police Officer |
| iii. Secretary | Police Officer |
| iv. Vice Secretary | Civilian |

- v. Organizing Secretary DCI Officer
- vi. Assistant Chief
- vii. Chairpersons of Nyumba Kumi blocks
- viii. 2 Representatives Learning Institutions
- ix. 1 Representative Women
- x. 1 Representative Youth
- xi. 1 Representative Persons with Disability
- xii. 2 Reps Business Community
- xiii. Sub location Administrator Represent County interest
- xiv. GPA representatives (KWS, KFS, NYS, Immigration, etc.,) where applicable
- xv. 2 Reps Religious Leaders
- xvi. Professional reps, e.g., Medical Practitioners, Lawyers, Drivers, etc.
- xvii. 1 Rep from the children's department and one from probation and aftercare services.

Location Community Policing Committee

- i. Chairperson Civilian
- ii. Vice Chairperson Police officer
- iii. Secretary Police officer
- iv. Vice Secretary Civilian
- v. Organizing Secretary DCI officer
- vi. Chief
- vii. Chairperson of sub-Localational Community Policing committees
- viii. 2 Representatives Learning Institutions
- ix. 1 Representative Women
- x. 1 Representative Youth
- xi. 1 Representative Persons with Disability
- xii. 2 Reps Business Community
- xiii. Location Administrator Represent County interest
- xiv. GPA representatives (KWS, KFS, NYS, Immigration, etc.,) where applicable

- xv. 2 Reps Religious Leaders
- xvi. Professional reps, e.g., Medical Practitioners, Lawyers, Drivers, etc.
- xvii. 1 Rep from the children’s department and one from probation and aftercare services.

NB: Locational CPC Members shall be drawn from the Sub-Locational CPC

Station/Ward Community Policing Committee

- i. Chairperson Civilian
- ii. Vice Chairperson Officer Commanding Police Station
- iii. Secretary AP Ward Commander
- iv. Vice Secretary Civilian
- v. Organizing Secretary DCI officer
- vi. Assistant county commissioner
- vii. Chairperns of locations Community Policing committee
- viii. 2 Representatives from learning Institutions
- ix. 1 Representative Women
- x. 1 Representative Youth
- xi. 1 Representative Persons with Disability
- xii. 2 Reps Business Community
- xiii. Ward Administrator Represent County interest
- xiv. GPA representatives (KWS, KFS, NYS, Immigration, etc.,) where applicable
- xv. 2 Reps Religious Leaders
- xvi. Professional reps, e.g., Medical Practitioners, Lawyers, Drivers, etc.
- xviii. 1 Rep from the children’s department and one from probation and aftercare services

NB: Station/Ward CPC Members shall be drawn from the Locational CPC

NB: Composition of Sub-county and County CPC shall have a representation similar to that of the S/W-CPC

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE COMMUNITY POLICING STRUCTURE

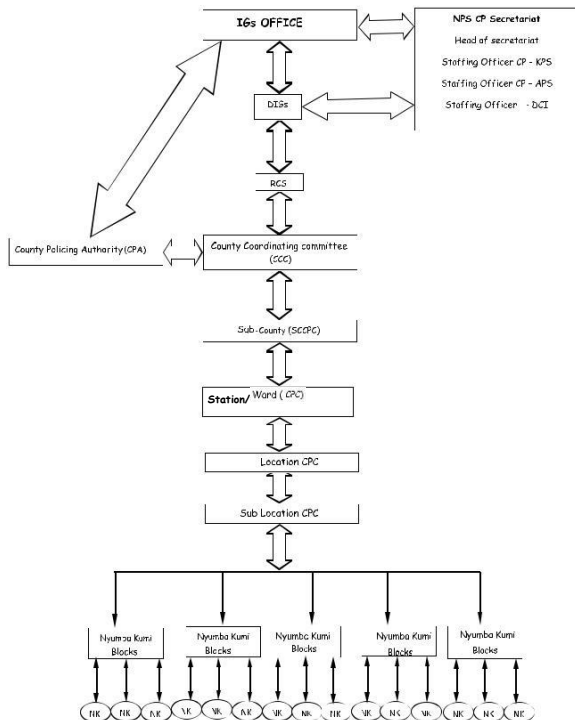


Figure 2.



Participation of local community in the maintenance of peace is encouraged.



The National Police Service is enhancing open communication with the public.



National Police Service

Jogoo House 'A' Taifa Road Tel: +254
- 020-2221969

Email: nps@nationalpolice.go.ke

Twitter: [@NPSOfficial_KE](https://twitter.com/NPSOfficial_KE) Facebook:
[@nationalpoliceke](https://www.facebook.com/nationalpoliceke)

Website: www.nationalpolice.go.ke



Hj;;p

