



THE ISSUE





NATIONAL CRIME RESEARCH CENTRE

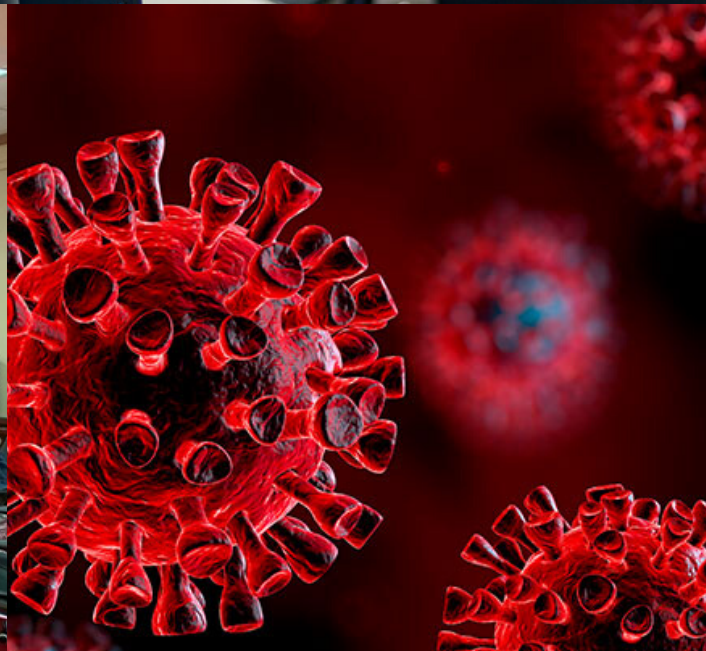
Fighting Crime through Research



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STUDENTS DRAWN FROM VARIOUS SCHOOLS ACROSS THE COUNTRY UNDER THE PUPILS REWARD SCHEME (PURES-A MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME UNDER THE PRESIDENCY) DURING THEIR VISIT TO NCRC ON 4TH OCTOBER 2018



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IN THIS ISSUE:

Welcome to our second issue of National Crime Research Centre newsletter dubbed **THE ISSUE**.

In this Issue, we will look at advisories issued by NCRC towards containment of criminal activities in the wake of covid-19 pandemic. This Issue will also highlight some prevention measures issued by The World Health Organization towards mitigating the spread of coronavirus (covid-19).

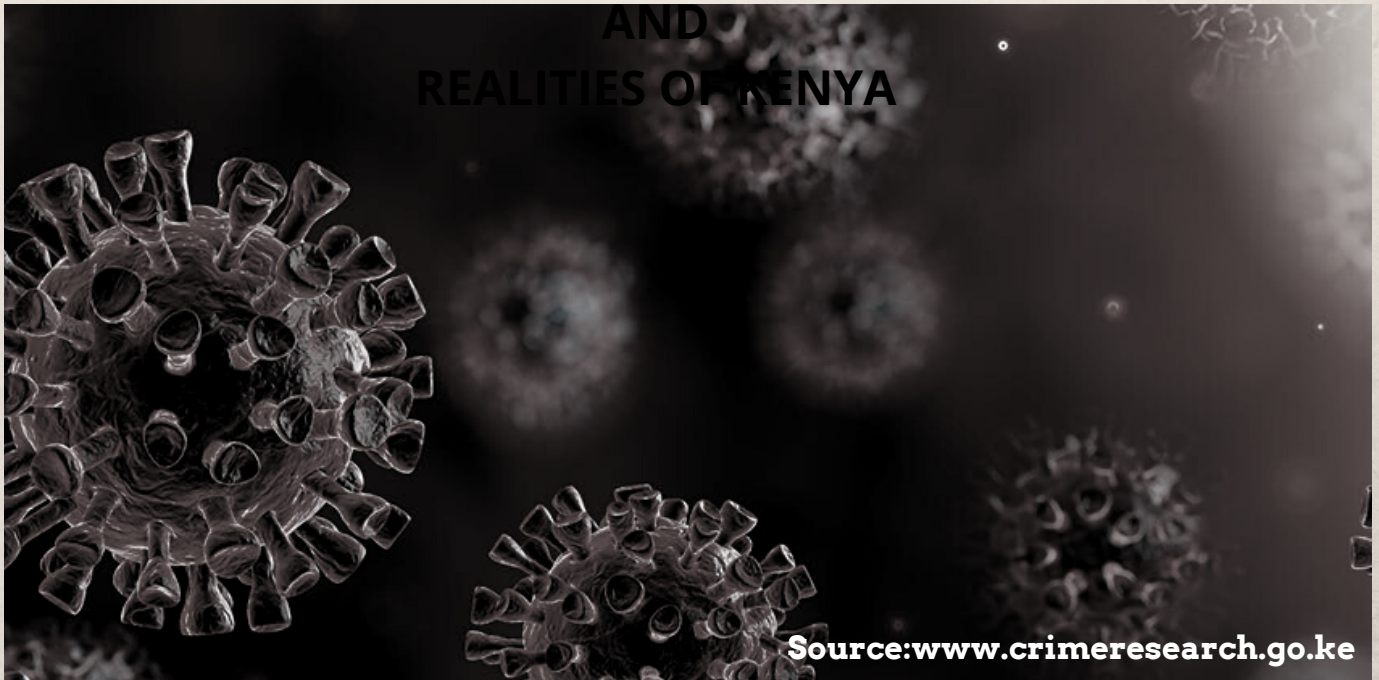
Further, towards enhancing access and use of its library resources and services, NCRC recently invested in an Intergrated Library System using an open source software called KOHA. This Issue shares more on NCRC's Library system.

Finally, we highlight key features of NCRC's website which was recently revamped.

Enjoy the read.



NCRC ADVISORY: CONTAINMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SPREAD OF CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC IN LOCAL CONTEXTS AND REALITIES OF KENYA



Globally, there are 438,749 confirmed cases of COVID-19; 19,675 deaths and 111,895 recovered (WHO, 2020; John Hopkins, 2020). In Kenya there are 25 confirmed cases (GoK) - with Nairobi, Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale and Siaya accounting for some of these cases.

It is against this background, that community based/local approaches should be considered to minimize the spread, deaths and societal disruptions from the pandemic. The government and other stakeholders should consider context specific interventions and not a one-size-fits-all in its efforts to contain the spread and in the management of the Corona Virus (COVID-19) pandemic. These should take cognizance of sensitivities and local realities of the Kenyan context where about 70% of Kenyans are in the informal sectors (daily wages/hand to mouth livelihoods); over 70% live in urban informal (slums) settlements; majority of the citizenry relies on public means of transport and where rural-urban disparities exists.

Total lock down in the country might lead to a rise in criminality as the poorer segments of the population might resort to acts of civil unrest like looting and breakage into business premises, shops and supermarkets. The following are recommendations that can be adopted and adapted to specific local contexts and areas to assist in the containment and management the Corona pandemic in Kenya.

- Food rations/Relief food to address livelihoods of the most vulnerable: The GoK to consider contingency measures on food rations supply to those in mandatory self-quarantine/isolation, vulnerable informal urban dwellers and specific rural areas. These could comprise among others, dry foods- maize, beans, and rice or military-type rations/biscuits.

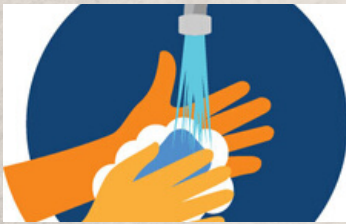
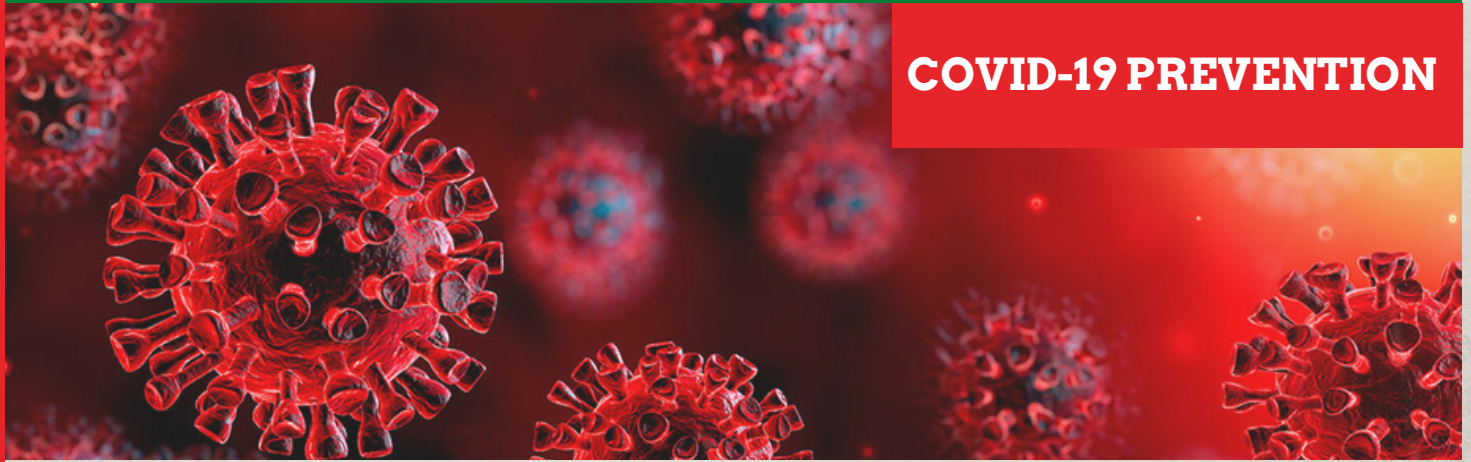
- Use fire engines, police water cannons and military water bowsers to supply water to urban informal settlements and use them to fumigate these settlements. County Government's fire departments can also be mobilized for these tasks. Explore the possibility of using police helicopters and military choppers to undertake aerial fumigation and disinfecting of village markets and public utility areas.
- Government should mobilize Private Sector Support through their Corporate Social Responsibility to support in the containment of the corona virus pandemic. The private sector has not come out strongly this far to help address the pandemic. Telcos-Safaricom, Zain, Telekom; EABL, Media-Nation Media, Standard Group; Banks- Equity, KCB, Absa; Philanthropies Chandaria and Asian Business community and related industries; NGO's; millers; faith based organizations etc can support in different areas/ways provision of face masks, media sensitization, sanitizers, soaps, finances etc.
- Channel more resources to Public Education, Sensitization and Sanitization especially in informal settlements and remote rural areas out of reach through TV, radio, newspapers. Go more for vernacular radio stations, NGAO-chiefs, village elders; opinion leaders. Sensitize on soap and water to sanitize for rural households.
- Enhancing National-County Government collaborations and partnerships through whole of government approaches/frameworks that brings together NGAO and County government officers in planning and executing measures to contain the pandemic holistically in different counties as per the prevailing corona virus pandemic situations.
- Lock downs- If situation of the pandemic warrants-consider specific area/context lock downs like major cities and towns like Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, and Nakuru rather than a total country lock down. Can also consider public transport lock downs in worst hit areas/contexts. Can also regulate/control inter-county movements based on COVID-19 prevalence.
- Likoni Ferry Services- Put in place sanitary measures at the ferry terminus and fastrack additional ferries to address heightened risk of infections and deploy police/military to manage numbers at crossing points.
- Heightened Surveillance and Screening for the COVID-19 in the general population; in informal settlements; rural areas; public transport sector. Also consider provision of self-testing kits for Covid-19 for the general population.
- The government to consider subsidy on some basic commodities used by most informal settlement dwellers and rural dwellers e.g Kerosene.

Current Global Statistics

Coronavirus cases:	4,442, 466
Deaths:	298, 322
Recovered:	1, 668, 251

Source: www.worldometers.info/coronavirus
As at 14th May 2020

The National Crime Research Centre is calling on all citizens to support all directives issued by the Government of Kenya to mitigate against the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19). Dial *719# for updates on covid-19 from the Ministry of Health
#komeshakorona



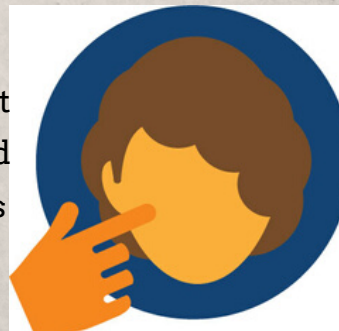
Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds



Cover your cough with a cloth or alternatively sneeze into your elbow



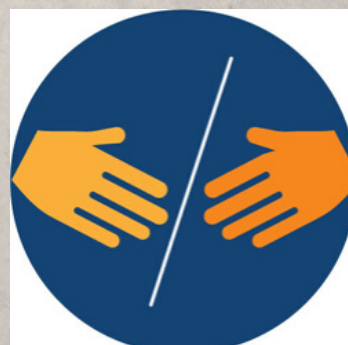
Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces or objects



Avoid touching your face (nose, mouth and eyes)



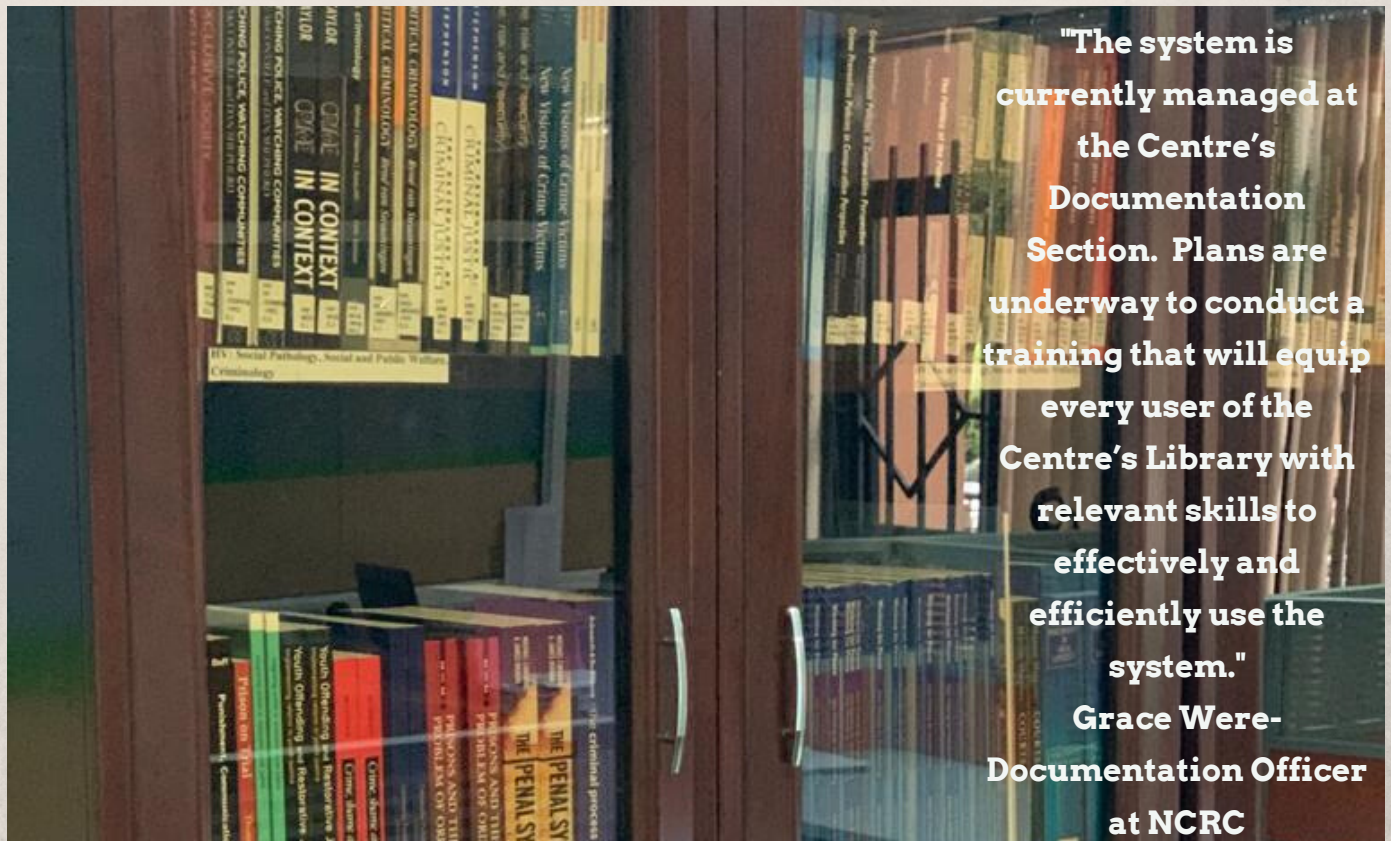
Stay home if you are sick unless when you go to seek medication



Avoid close contact with sick people

NCRC ESTABLISHES AN INTEGRATED LIBRARY SYSTEM

By Grace Were



"The system is currently managed at the Centre's Documentation Section. Plans are underway to conduct a training that will equip every user of the Centre's Library with relevant skills to effectively and efficiently use the system."

**Grace Were-
Documentation Officer
at NCRC**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has continued to support the use and dissemination of information in libraries and other information centers across the world. The result of such support has yielded so much, leading to the introduction of new systems that are absorbing existing ones, or perhaps merging together systems with migration of data to the most functional and acceptable system. This trend in practice has caused librarians and other information professionals to think of possible ways and means of approaching delivery of services to their research/library patrons.

The prime purpose of installing any system is to overcome challenges inherent in an organization in order to achieve unprecedented level of progress. The pursuit for excellence in all aspects of a research system around the world has also made every institution and of-course libraries to rise against their responsibilities. For Librarians to deliver quality information services to their clients, they must adapt to the changing work environment and adopt current systems useful in management of library routine activities and other documentation services.

Besides, there is need to take drastic decisions concerning viable means to make information available and accessible as at and when needed. It is a fact that information that is available in a library database or on shelves but not accessible is valueless.



NCRC Documentation Officer, Ms. Grace Were Mr. Kaberia (PSC) and Mr. Muriuki (Kiambu County) working on NCRC Library System

In view of the above, the Centre recently invested in an Intergrated Library System (ILS) using an open source software called KOHA to enhance access and use of its library resources and services. KOHA is a web-based ILS capable of managing a wide range of library administrative processes such as cataloguing, authority management, serials management, circulation, acquisitions and reporting among others. Via its Online Public Catalogue (OPAC) function, it is possible to promote the library's collections and simultaneously provide a set of services to patrons without them having to physically visit the library. Such services include information loaning, renewals, reservations, submitting acquisition suggestions, as well as placing holds. To date the system has one hundred and fifty nine (159) fully processed publications focusing mainly on different aspects of crime research and is continuously updated depending on new acquisitions. The system is currently managed at the Centre's Documentation Section in collaboration with the ICT Division. Plans are underway to conduct a training that will equip every user of the Centre's Library with relevant skills to effectively and efficiently use the system.

HUB OF KENYA'S CRIME RESEARCH INFORMATION

By Nancy Naburuki



The National Crime Research Centre's website is a one stop shop window for all crime research information. It is the Centre's key medium for sharing and sensitizing the public on NCRC's research work, its mandate and any new projects being implemented by the Centre.

The website which was revamped in 2019 is managed by a Website Management Committee appointed by the Director/CEO tasked with ensuring the website is not only interactive but engaging for the stakeholders of NCRC and the public at large.

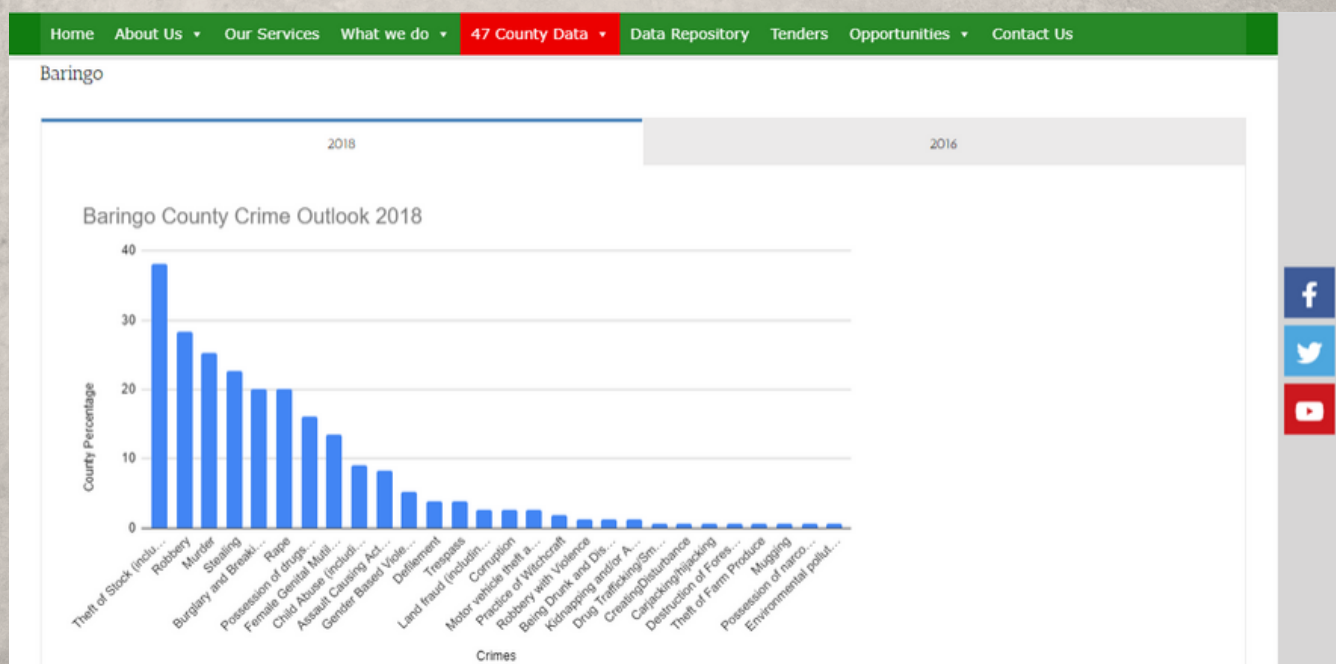


To ensure stakeholders access easily all information pertaining to research conducted by the Centre, the **What We Do** tab has been placed at the home page of the website. A single click on the tab will present all crime research which has further been simplified by way of infographics. This summarizes all content of the research reports by way of pictorial presentation bearing statistics for easy grasp by the consumers of the reports

On the same tab, information pertaining to the mode of operation adapted by the Centre in its day to day running is made available to the public. This is to ensure NCRC's stakeholders are sensitized on how NCRC conducts its business to ensure transparency, which is a core value in its Strategic Plan.



Further, towards fulfilling a Memorandum of Understanding between the Centre and the Council of Governors, the website hosts all county crime outlook data for all the **47 Counties of Kenya**. This information has been made available on the **County Tab** located on the home page. The data which has been categorized by counties (arranged alphabetically) bears information of crime mapping research carried out between the years 2016 to 2018. The various crimes identified per counties are then presented in a graph which enables stakeholders understand the trends of crimes within their county of origin and in a nutshell, Kenya at large.



NCRC is tasked with the vital role of issuing advisories on research findings arising from crime research reports conducted by the Centre, analyzed crime data from collated reports from Agencies in the criminal justice system and findings from research through collaboration and partnerships. All approved Issue and Policy Briefs are located in the **Data Repository Unit tab** on the homepage of the website. The Crime Repository unit further facilitates the collation of crime related reports from all agencies that form the National Council for Administration of Justice.



NCRC's website is a complete source for understanding statistics and analysis on crime and safety in Kenya. It is also linked to NCRC's digital media platforms for follow-through by stakeholders. All these digital platforms are normally subjected to regular auditing to ensure that all existing alien sites which could be used to disseminate falsified crime information about the Centre and its research activities are stemmed out.

The website can be accessed via the link www.crimeresearch.go.ke

CYBER ETIQUETTE WHILE WORKING FROM HOME DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

By Rose Weru



COVID-19 has changed nearly every aspect of our daily lives, including how we shop, socialize, exercise and work. If you are a front-line worker or working from home, you must also consider how these adaptations will present opportunities for criminals wanting to exploit this crisis. Just as we have reduced the risk of the corona virus through social distancing measures and proper hand washing, we will need to develop good security habits to reduce these security risks. After all, we are in the midst of the largest work-from-home experiment in history.

Remote work presents a unique challenge for information security because remote work environments don't usually have the same safeguards as in the office. When an employee is at the office, they are working behind layers of preventive security controls. While not perfect, it is harder to make a security mistake while at the office. However, when computers leave the perimeter and people work remote, new risks arise for the company.

Separate work and personal devices

Setting boundaries between work life and home life while working from home (WFH), the same is true of devices. While it may seem cumbersome to constantly switch back and forth between the two, do your best to at least keep your main work computer and your main home computer separate (if you have more than one such device).

If you can do the same for your mobile devices—even better. The more programs and software you install, the more potential vulnerabilities you introduce. Avoid paying your home bills on the same computer you compile work spreadsheets. You can not only create confusion for yourself, but also end up compromising your personal information when a cyber-criminal was looking to breach your company.



Speaking of homeschooling

Keep your child's digital curriculum separate from your work device. Both are huge targets for threat actors.

Avoid public Wi-Fi

Public Wi-Fi introduces significant security risk and should be avoided if possible. The best practice is to use a personal hotspot from a dedicated device or your phone.

Encrypt Sensitive Data in Emails and on Your Device.

Sending emails with sensitive data is always going to be a risk. It could be intercepted or seen by a third party. If you encrypt the data attached to an email, it will prevent an unintended recipient from viewing the information.

Lock Your Doors.

When you bring your work computer home or tend to work remotely, confidential corporate information could be at risk. When you get in the habit of always locking your doors, you have taken a key step toward improving your home office's security.

Never Leave Your Devices or Laptop in the Car.

It's a best practice to keep work laptops and devices on your person at all times while on the road. And the trunk of your car is not any safer. There may be criminals watching the parking lot from afar, waiting for their next victim.

NCRC UNDERTAKES REVIEW ON ITS RISK REGISTER

By Simon Ndiritu



Internal Audit Division held a workshop to review and sensitize divisional heads on Institutional Risk Management. The output of the training was a risk register which is key in enabling NCRC to document, manage, monitor, review and update strategic and operational risk information. Further, risk register reporting allows the Governing Council and Management to monitor and review risks in alignment with the Centre's strategic plan, functional operational plans, programs and other cascading plans.

NCRC operates in a dynamic environment and under limited and scarce resources and thus prudent decision making is critical to the achievement of NCRC's vision of "**To be a World Class Crime Research Institution**". The Risk Register is deemed critical to the Centre as it is an enabling wheel for achieving NCRC's mandate, vision, mission and objectives (both strategic and operational).

The objectives of the register are to;- anticipate risks and develop appropriate mitigation strategies, prevent surprises, improve ability to negotiate, meet customer commitments, reduce schedule slips and reduce costs overruns.

The register which is to be tabled before the Audit Committee of the Governing Council has assessed the risks against the likelihood of occurrence and impact in case of crystallization as follows;-

- Likelihood has been categorized as follows;-

Level	Likelihood	Description
3	Very Likely	Event will probably occur in most circumstances. Event will probably occur in at least once a year.
2	Likely	Event might occur at some time, moderate probability of occurrence Event might occur at least once every 2 years.
1	Unlikely	Event can occur in 3-5 years

- Consequences/Impact have been categorized as follows;-

Level	Impact	Description
3	High	A risk event that if it occurs one or more critical objectives will not be achieved
2	Moderate	A risk event that if it occurs one or more stated objectives will fall below goals but above minimum acceptable levels
1	Low	A risk event that if it occurs will have little or no impact on achieving outcome objectives

The workshop was conducted at NCRC's 1st floor boardroom.

NCRC TRAINS ISMS CHAMPIONS

By Nancy Naburuki



ISMS Champions Training at NCRC Boardroom

NCRC has conducted a training on Information Security Management System (ISMS). The training which forms part of the Performance Contract (to be vetted) for the Centre for the financial year 2019/2020 involved key personnel each representing all divisions of NCRC.

The training which was organized by NCRC's ISMS committee led by Dr. Victoria Gioto was geared towards equipping members with skills and knowledge to enable them proactively limit the impact of security breach.

The one week training which took place at NCRC's 1st floor boardroom and conducted by Mr. Edmond Wandera from Information and Communication Technology Authority (ICTA) was driven by the need to place measures that would minimize risks within the Centre and ensure normal business continuity.

The Committee which was appointed by the the Director/CEO has a role of ensuring safety of data, information, process and people security.



The Director/CEO

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