Evaluations of community policing project for peace and security in West Pokot County, Kenya

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Abstract: **This research sought to examine the evaluation of Community Policing project "Nyumba Kumi Initiative" for peace and security in West Pokot County. The objectives of the study were to establish the extent of community partnership in community policing in West Pokot, assess the nature of personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security situation in West Pokot County and suggested effective strategies for peace and security in West Pokot. The study targeted both the security officers and public members who are involved directly or indirectly with security members. Data for this study was obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The study adopted a constructivist (qualitative) and quantitative analysis based in West Pokot with data primarily collected through interviews.. The research was guided by a liberal peace theory which entailed mutual combination of factors used by community policing actors, and other actors on the relevance of peace and security by dealing with the conflict cycle from the structural causes of the struggle to its resolution and the assurance of a peaceful co-existence. The study established that insecurity in West Pokot reoccurs because of the adoption of ineffective methods of peace building, reconciliation and lack of community involvement. The study also found that complementary approach to peace building and policing efforts for long lasting peace is imperative. Today, a policing strategy which incorporates the communities as co-producers of their own security and safety has taken priority as a conflict management tool thus the birth of Community Policing or community oriented- policing. Community policing is one of the more significant recent developments in policing and the notion has been widely discussed and applied around the world. The recommendation established that the variety of conceptions about community policing highlight the complex nature of the notion and the many factors shaping its varied practices; police assumptions as to what constitutes good practice in community policing and what success might look like, deserve to be re-examined. The social constructions that police and citizens hold about community policing provide valuable sources of insight which challenge some of the conventional understandings regarding policing priorities.**

Keywords: **evaluation of Community Policing project, security, West Pokot County, Community policing.**

1. INTRODUCTION

Community policing is of great importance in modern societies because of rampant rise in crime and insecurity. It enables security organs to execute policies in otherwise impossible situations within the country. Success of community policing is dependent upon how it is implemented in the society. There are different strategies of implementing community policing. Its success however dwells upon which strategy is put in place to counter the unique circumstances affecting the region in question. Cox and Fitzgerald (1992) claimed that community- oriented policing in many ways an ideal that can be traced back to Sir Robert Peel. Friedmann (1992) noted that community policing became a "buzz word" that is taken for granted by the professionals and scholars who used the term to replace other terms such as foot patrol, crime prevention, problem oriented policing, community-oriented policing, and police-community relations. West Pokot county

has faced challenges in the implementation of the Nyumba Kumi initiative project, mainly because of the nature of their life, most of them tend to be pastoralist who keep on moving from one place to the other in search of pasture for their animals rendering the application of community policing "Nyumba Kumi initiative a bigger challenge for its residence. Community policing is of great importance in modern societies because of the rampant rise in crime and insecurity. It enables security organs to execute policies in otherwise impossible situations within the country. In particular, following instances of riot or other public disorder, police agencies have instigated this type of approach with a view to regain support from within communities and restoring public confidence whilst reducing acts of criminality. Universally, the police force is the most visible public institution concerned with the security of the residents of a country. Without law and order in a country, it becomes a pipe dream to accomplish social, economic, and political development of an area.

Problem Statement:

The core mandate of any legitimate government is security provision to its citizens. In his work, "Politics as a Vocation", Weber (1946) theorized the state as the only entity with monopoly for violence with police and military establishments as its coercive instruments. Kenya is one of those countries which inherited colonial police structure system which has been exploited by the elites as tools for coercion and achieving compliance where there is resistance. The Kenyan government adopted Community Policing Principles (CPP) as a central feature for reforming its security sector (MoS- PAIS 2009:1). In West Pokot County, however two main problems have continued despite the government and other stakeholder's effort to collect and destroy illicit- firearms-among others by applying this principles. The Public Security Sector Reforms (SSR) being pursued by the government tends to focus only on the public security sector and to turn a blind eye to the traditional security arrangements (Abrahamsen et al. 2006:1).It is difficult to disarm people who live under threat of insecurity yet the government is unable to protect them. It is not only cattle rustlers who need guns. The people in West Pokot who own cattle feel the need to be armed because this is the only way they can protect themselves and their property from hostile neighbors with similar tendencies. It is not practical for them to stay up all night guarding their property with only whips and ratchets then get attacked by people armed with rifles. In as much as the Nyumba Kumi initiative is a noble task, appropriate groundwork needs to be laid down for it to be agreeable to all Kenyans. Massive awareness has to be carried out to show the citizens that it is a good concept and it is for their own security.

General Objective:

The general objective of the study is to examine the evaluation of Community Policing project "Nyumba Kumi Initiative" for peace and security in West Pokot County Kenya.

Specific Objectives:

The specific objectives of this research project were:

i)   To establish the extent of community partnership in community policing in West Pokot.

ii)   To assess the nature of personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security situation in West Pokot County

iii) To establish various groups of people involved in Security decision making in West Pokot County.

Justification of the Study:

This study is necessary as researchers have not investigated tangible evidence of success on the study and there has been little research done in the past to establish the reasons why community policing strategies do not improve the security situation in many cases. There has been persistent loss of life, widespread illiteracy, low economic development brought about by the insecurity This study is justified not only because it has not been done before but also because despite the efforts and much resources put in place by the Government insecurity appears to be on the increase in the County. The study will be of great significance to the Government security bodies within this region. Foremost, the police and other few public members who are involved in decision making regarding security in this County. The Kenyan Constitution of August 2010(Chapter 8, Part 5 Article 118 Part 2 states that 'County governments are supposed to ensure and ….the question of public participation remains critical to stakeholders' this chapter of the Constitution emphasizes on the need of public participation in matters affecting them.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction:

The lack of clarity on where community policing begins and ends in relation to traditional policing may make such undemocratic usurpation more difficult to identify. In context of the perception of informal policing by the ordinary citizen more directly affected, the "sungusungu" vigilante movement gives us a preview "they represent the righteousness of the ordinary citizens on how the society responds to criminals within and a guard against the corruption without in the form of state officialdom" (Asseffa, 1996 pg. 58).

2.2 Theoretical review/ Conceptual framework:

2.2.1 Review the empirical and Theoretical literature:

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 insecurity as the last challenge to reach in order to sort out peace initiative. Liberal peace theory thus underscores that community policing is fundamental in conflictive contexts in order to get people living together in long term peace. Liberal peace 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 mode of it's of 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 community policing provides a model of sustainable peace and security development in West Pokot. 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 would not understand how the initiative would benefit them as individuals and as those 10 clustered household adopted by the initiative. Think of this, some rural natives are pastoral/nomadic in their ways of life, whose highly non-sedentary way of life renders Nyumba Kumi initiative application challenging and essentially not feasible.

The wide interest on community policing has been accompanied by critical discussion on its diversity of meanings (Brown and Schraub, 2012). The lack of a clear definition of community policing, may have much to do with the different theoretical and practical levels in which it has been implemented, while some define it by purpose and functions, others define it by structure and programs, and others again as a philosophy (Ajulu, 2011). As Kut (2007) contends, it is not uncommon for police services to label almost any non-reactive police strategy as a community policing initiative.

Adedeji (1981) argues that if the community comprises only community leaders, they are often, and quite paradoxically, likely to be out of touch with those on whose behalf they are supposed to be speaking. Furthermore, when referring to crime, the ambiguity over what constitutes 'community' is illustrated in the struggle for the police in balancing their own sense of responsibility for crime control and safety with a concern to involve residents and other local agencies, each with their own particular agendas and perspectives about priorities and the directions that policies should take (Adan & Pkalya, 2009).

2.2.1.1 Nature of causes of insecurity:

The indicators of political exclusion include human injustices, refugees and poverty which consequently cause crime. The increasing number of refugees in Daadab Camp, in North Eastern part of Kenya over the years implies that the majority of lower class residents and immigrants feel discriminated in their society and neglected by the authorities. It is worth noting that this concept is multi-dimensional and covers contexts of economy, sociology, spatial exclusion and social amenities. In addition, its unique features are that: it is a systemic issue-collective problem and it is imperatively associated with the concept of inclusion. Policies aimed at ensuring reforms in socio-political realm therefore play a significant role. The expected outcomes of such reforms strengthen the civil society and the criminal justice system by addressing political exclusion. Furthermore, military interventions have to take into consideration, the stipulations of the humanitarian law (International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, 2001).

2.2.1.2 Policy Recommendations and Alternatives:

Mason & Rychard (2005) emphasize that intelligence gathering by spy agencies should consider a mechanism of remote-control and synergizing global information regarding terror threats. This will be instrumental in dismantling the sophisticated terror networks that are becoming globally innovative day by day. The intelligent information should be used objectively rather than subjectively and should involve multi-dimensional approaches to carry out an in-depth root cause analysis. In a further study on community policing by Levinger (2004), it has been demonstrated that the onset, severity or resurgence of violent conflict can be significantly prevented by incorporating conflict sensitive approaches in development assistance. Additionally, policies and reforms need to be established by the state such as Security Sector Reforms (SSR) and implemented by the military, police and intelligence services which consequently help in countering conflicts (Levinger, 2004).

Community policing focus on obtaining responses on the integrated approaches that have been put in place to promote stability in post-conflict instances The government of Kenya has been keen on designing and implementing peace accords and treaties. Others include disarmament exercises, social integration through activities such as sports and community policing. Mechanisms and approaches should be designed in a cohesive and well-co-ordinated manner to minimize oppositions and conflict of interest. Ethical standards and moral virtues should be adhered to by police reservists and security officers such as being culturally sensitive (Schweizer & Sharp, 2007). However in a culturally intrinsic community such as is found in the study area, ethical and moral standards lie far below cultural beliefs and practices, rendering applications of such recommendations complicated.

2.2.1.3 Conceptual Perspective of Community Policing:

Fielding (2009) provides rationalistic perspective on the approaches that the international community should focus on. The ideologies of perpetrators of conflicts often form a justification of their actions. The ideals of governance such as liberalism, dictatorship, anarchy, capitalism and communism are prone to controversies by some law breakers, particularly cattle rustlers. The differences in ideals have made it impossible for theoretical policies such as community policing to be fully effective in all circumstances. Due to the marginalization in some areas, some members of the society feel that they are deprived of their rights and social injustices such as jobs and healthcare facilities due to poor political leadership. Political fragmentation has resulted from inequalities and segregation between political elites and ethnic society members. The causes revolve around the issues of social diversity, ethnic/clan diversity and scramble for resources.

In a more traditional view, policing can be seen as referring to "organized order maintenance, peace keeping, rule or law enforcement, crime investigation and prevention, and other forms of investigation and associated information-brokering, which may involve the conscious exercise of power…" (Luc, 2001). Indeed, some of the more narrow conceptions about policing may be reflected in the popular belief that policing is the solution to the crime problem (Kut, 2007). However, other conceptions of policing point to the relationship between the police and the public in a legitimate way. Such is the case with the term 'policing by consent' which is closely associated with policing. Policing by consent' is the active construction of public consent by the police to carry out their functions.

The analysis of conflicts and insecurity involves a comprehensive assessment of their causes with a view of finding solutions because they pose a great challenge on social, political and economic stability of states (Coquilhat, 2008). It is imperative to unravel the nature of the insecurity situation in order to gain an in-depth understanding of the conflict and humanitarian crisis in West Pokot In view of this, there is need to conceptualize the issues of human rights, human security, civilian oversight, accountability and democracy in governance in order to form the basis of appropriate policy recommendations.

Conceptual framework
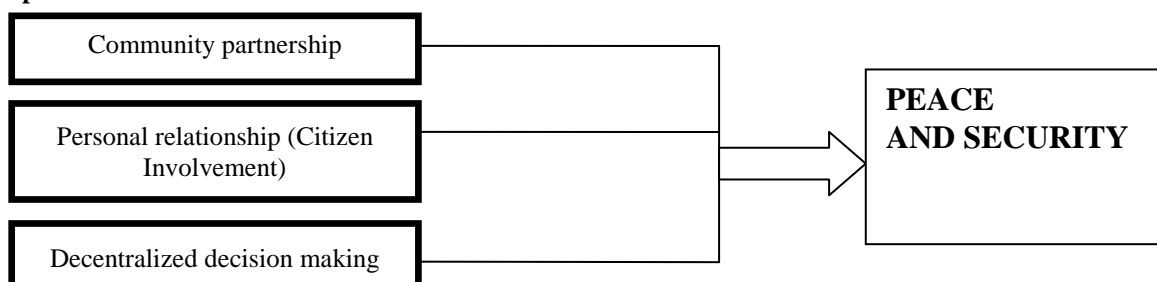
3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed the survey research design. Pinsonneault and Kraemer (2003) defined survey as a means for gathering information about the characteristics, actions and opinions of a larger group of a target population. The survey method was used because of its capacity to obtain information from larger samples of the target population within a shorter period of time. The research method used for qualitative study is use of questionnaires and interviews entails a narrative documentation of open ended question in order to establish the extent of community partnership in community policing in West Pokot and assess the nature of personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security situation in West Pokot County and suggest effective strategies for peace and security in West Pokot. This research design was used because the researcher collected data from observing the participants in their natural social settings.

4. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4. 1 Introduction:

The findings below were data collected in West Pokot County. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 8 to give out a picture of what is happening at the ground.. The following are the findings of the data collected. Discourse analysis was used to analyze data collected. Critical discourse analysis is the main focus of this data analysis model and it has a focus past language to greater practical conclusions from the collected data. Socially-recognizable identity is the focus of the study as well as the way different people interpret their world. Using the model, it is possible to establish how the people from the target culture translate the influence of community policing in promoting peace and security. Thus, this model of discourse analysis is very appropriate to the analysis of the data collected in the study. This system helped to establish objectives in data.

4.2 Qualitative Analysis:

4.2.1 Community Partnerships:

To establish the extent of community partnership in community policing in West Pokot County, there was a general consensus that there is insecurity in West Pokot. The interviewee strongly agreed to the fact that the Kenyan government has done enough to curb insecurity in West Pokot County. Majority of the respondent 47% strongly agreed that there is insecurity in West Pokot County. About 42% also agreed that there is insecurity in the area. However 1% of the respondent were not sure whether there is insecurity or not. It is evident that circumstances such as the level of community cohesion in place and their organization affect how well community policing strategies can be implemented. This means that a community that lacks harmony and is disorganized will prove difficult to manage even in matters of security. Kelman (2008) underscores that as African countries strive to achieve their millennium development goals, security challenges pose one of the biggest threats towards this. However, minority of the respondent 10% disagreed that there is no insecurity in the area. In a comparative perspective, regarding the role of trust, it is obvious that trust has played an important role in the emergence and aims of community policing in West Pokot.

The need 'proximity policing' was first established after a reorganization of the police in 2008. It therefore becomes imperative that other than citizen involvement, participative management is also required in community policing

Cause of this has been cattle rustling which is a practice that has been there since even before independence. This makes it very. In addition 11% strongly agreed that there is also partnership between the security organ and the local communities concerning the issue of insecurity in the area. However, 20% of the respondent disagreed about the existing partnership between the security organ with the local communities and 6% strongly disagreed. About 3% did not know whether there is partnership between the two groups or not. As a result, citizens can actively participate in management of such activities. This variable will be measured through assessment of the number of times participative security forums are organized within the county.

4.2.2 Citizen Involvement in Community policing:

Majority of people interviewed were aged 26-35 which comprised 34%. This area is populated by young adults who are not employed. This is followed by 30% of people age 18-24 years which is a youthful population. According to the findings there was a small percentage for older people. For ideal security in an area it is mandatory for community involvement in an area. For cases West Pokot County, the research carried out shows that 60% of the respondent agreed

that there is partnership between the community and security organ in the area. This shows that the local community cooperates well with the security organ including police officers in bringing security in the area. Involvement of the community involves members of the community reporting any case of crime and violence in the area. Community members should be involved in meetings and forums which are aimed in discussing security matters in the area. It's important to engage them as they are most affected and to carry out a need assessment to show the extent of insecurity in their places. Therefore they are able to give inputs on the strategies which can be employed to curb the cases of insecurity in west Pokot County. The security organ has the mandate to select representatives from the community to work with them in reporting insecurity cases in the area. Involving members of the community is effective, since it's hard for the security organs to know all the crimes happening in their areas. Burton (1997) asserts that peace and security is a condition that goes beyond the conflict, however, the approach adopted in this study focuses on insecurity as the last challenge to reach in order to sort out peace initiative. In West Pokot, community policing is fundamental in conflictive contexts in order to get people living together in long term peace. Liberal peace 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 mode of it's of implementation in the society.

4.2.3 The nature of challenges and gains made in the improvement of security situation in West Pokot County:

According to this research 39% of the respondent agreed that there have been an improvement in terms of the security in the area. The government has made efforts to bring security in the area. However, there have been a number of challenges in improving security in the area. The *Nyumba Kumi* initiative introduced by the government to promote peace among people has not been well absorbed by the residents of West Pokot County. This was a mechanism put in place to reduce in security in war zone areas but most people have not taken up the initiative. In this area the highest population is made up of young adults. These young people are unemployed therefore they are used in insecurity cases in the area. They are given firearms to fight among themselves. Therefore when such initiative are put in place to curb insecurity issues they get counter attacked by the young men.

Differences among leaders of different tribes and clans living in west Pokot County has also contributed to insecurity. Lack of unity among the leaders and community members has been a challenge in improving security in the area. Lack of good involvement between the security organ and the local communities has declined security matters in west

Since a common good is important for a community, he supported multi-agency involvement in his social engineering approach. Kelling and Stewart (1989) supported this and stated: "To respond appropriately police must view their role in neighborhoods as a means of re-stablishing the neighboring relationship and strengthening the institutions that make a community competent and able to deal with its problems". As a result, most of the respondent 52% agreed and 11% strongly agreed that they have witnessed efforts by the local authorities to introduce to the public the security personnel who are usually in charge of those areas. Eleven percentages (11%) also strongly agreed that they have witnessed. However, about 27% they disagreed that they have not witnessed any effort made by the local authorities in introducing security personnel in charge of their areas. Among the respondent 4% neither agreed nor disagreed on the efforts made by the local authorities in introducing security personnel in the areas.

Majority of the people 45% agreed and 12% strongly agreed that they have never been invited to attended security forum and meeting in west Pokot County concerning insecurity issues. This differs with 19% of the respondent who disagree and 11% who strongly disagreed that they have never, attended any security forum or meeting. However, 3% did not neither agree nor disagree on the issue. The implication of the finding resonate the participative framework. Participation is important because practical experience on the ground shows that it establishes the necessary sense of ownership. Participation has greatly contributed to the sustainability of development initiatives; strengthen local capacity given a voice to the poor and marginalized and linked development to peoples' needs.

Participation has provided checks and balances against unnecessary political interference in service delivery and disregard for professionalism and meritocracy in the public sector amongst others. Majority of people 52% agreed that the local people also participate in providing the police with information concerning criminals issue in West Pokot County. Those who strongly agreed were about 14%. Among the respondent 19% disagreed that the local people participate in providing information to police regarding criminals in the area. Also, 11% strongly disagreed on the same. Despite those who agreed or disagreed 4% neither disagreed nor agreed on the same.

According to the findings 39% agreed that the local people are included in the security committees in making decision regarding security in West Pokot County area. About 18% also strongly agreed on the same. However, 26% disagreed and 12% strongly disagreed that the local people are included in security committee in making decision regarding security issues in West Pokot County. Citizen participation in administrative decision making is thus inclusive of goal setting, determination of strategies, monitoring and evaluating government services. Citizen participation would then relate to the techniques and mechanisms to arrive at this. The techniques include but are not limited to public hearings and sittings, citizen advisory councils and citizen panels, neighborhood, to public sittings. The functional or practical or practical areas for citizen involvement are economic development, education, environmental protection, public health, and policing, public safety among others.

The findings show that the best security situations are brought about where everybody is involved in the process. 39% of the respondent agreed that since the inception of the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative, there has been improvement in security in West Pokot County area. Among 18% of the people also strongly agree that since inception of that initiative security issues in the area have improved. However, 26% of the respondents strongly disagree and 12% disagreed that through inception of the initiative the security in the area has improved. In addition, about 5% neither agreed nor disagreed that since the inception of the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative security in the area have improved. Community policing is based on this key strategy of involving the citizens in security issues. Security as a docket cannot be left to the police officers alone.

Majority of the respondent 54% strongly agreed and 41% agreed that if the local people participated in security matters there would be less crime in West Pokot County. However, 23% disagreed and 23% disagreed that if the local communities participate in security matters there would be less crimes. About 3% disagreed and 2% strongly disagreed that if the local communities participated in security matters there would be less crimes in the area. Citizens in developing and developed nations are fond of expecting security to be a responsibility of the police. Criminals have on the other hand taken advantage of lapses in security agencies to and developed new ways of stealing, murdering and engaging in other violent acts.

Majority of the respondent 59% agreed and 39% strongly agreed that if the public was made more aware of the need to partner with the security officials it would lead to increased security and cooperation in the area. However, only 1% disagreed and 1% strongly disagreed on these. This shows that most people agreed that if there is partnership between the local communities and security officials it would increase security and cooperation. With regard to this, it is evident that that intelligence gathering by spy agencies should consider a mechanism of remote-control and synergizing global information regarding terror threats. This will be instrumental in dismantling the sophisticated terror networks that are becoming globally innovative day by day. The intelligent information should be used objectively rather than subjectively and should involve multi-dimensional approaches to carry out an in-depth root cause analysis. In a further study on community policing

51% of the respondents agreed that if leaders of different tribes and clans living in West Pokot County would meet regularly with security officials this would reduce the cases of cattle rustling and insecurity in West Pokot County. Among the respondent only 4% disagreed and 4% who strongly disagreed on the same issue. These show that most of the respondent agreed on the same.

4.2.4 The type of people involved in decentralized decision making:

According to the findings of the research carried in West Pokot County 44% of the respondent said that the best people to be involved in decision making are the police. Therefore the top level security officials should be involved in the decision making matters. Security response requires prompt action whenever insecurity issues are identified. Lincoln Police Department (2014), most operational decisions are decentralized to the level of execution. Field officers are given broad discretion to manage their own uncommitted time.

Operational policies are concise, and serve as general guidelines for professional practice more than detailed rules and regulations. First line supervisors are heavily involved in decisions that are ordinarily reserved for command ranks in traditional police departments. Decentralization of decision making is a focal point in an effective community policing model. However, effective decision making involves senior official in security organ in the area affected and the top security officers in the country.

However, according to Trojanowicz & Bonnie, (1990), Decision making in security matters should not be restricted to the top security chiefs only. At times, the best decisions can be made by officers on the ground. Police officers and agencies need to be empowered to be able to make decisions based on their experience and knowledge of ongoing security situations and operations.

The finding shows that 44% of the respondent said that the police in the area should be responsible for decision making in matters regarding security in West Pokot County. About 41% said that village/clan elders should be responsible in making decision on matters regarding security. However, only 8% chose governor, 6% said chief and 1% said that president was responsible in making decision in security matters. There needs to be far greater reliance on communal institutions such as the family, school, church, and various civic associations that will make participation in crime less acceptable than it is today. There needs to be increased proactive planning and a climate supportive of wide-based coordination of community-oriented activities. This variable can be measured through assessment of the number of existing partnerships between the security officials and other organizations/ groups and the level of peace experienced in West Pokot County.

4.3 Quantitative Analysis:

4.3.1 Inferential Statistics: Regression:

The researcher conducted a multiple linear regression analysis so as to determine the relationship between the factors affecting peace and security in West Pokot County and the four independent factors namely: community partnership in community policing, personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security, participative management from various stakeholders and people involved in decentralized decision making.

The regression equation was

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \varepsilon$

Whereby $\quad$ **Y** = Peace and security in West Pokot County

X_1 = Community partnership in community policing

X_2 = Personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of Security

X_3 = Participative management from various stakeholders

X_4 = People involved in decentralized decision making

Table 4.1 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	0.843	0. 742	0.724	0.4216

a)   Predictors: (Constant), community partnership in community policing, participative management from various stakeholders, and people involved in decentralized decision making.

b)   Dependent variable: Peace and security in West Pokot County

The study used the R square. The R Square is called the coefficient of determination and tells us how the peace and security in West Pokot County varied with community partnership in community policing, personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security, participative management from various stakeholders, and people involved in decentralized decision making. The four independent variables that were studied explain 74.2% of the factors affecting peace and security in West Pokot County as represented by R Squared (Coefficient of determinant). This therefore means that other factors not studied in this research contribute 25.8% of the factors affecting peace and security in West Pokot County.

Table 4.2 ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11.72	9	1.302	44.231	.000(a)
	Residual	3.432	91	0.066		
	Total	**15.152**	**100**			

a)   Predictors: (Constant), community partnership in community policing, personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security, participative management from various stakeholders, and people involved in decentralized decision making

b)   Dependent Variable: Peace and security in West Pokot County

The study used ANOVA to establish the significance of the regression model from which an f-significance value of p less than 0.05 was established. The model is statistically significant in predicting how community partnership in community policing, personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security, participative management from various stakeholders and people involved in decentralized decision making affect peace and security in West Pokot County. This shows that the regression model has a less than 0.05 likelihood (probability) of giving a wrong prediction. This therefore means that the regression model has a confidence level of above 95% hence high reliability of the results.

Table 4.3 Coefficients Results

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	0.116	.186		0.623	.535
Community partnership in community policing	0.577	.068	.559	8.478	.000
Personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security	0.157	.043	.257	3.676	.036
Participative management from various stakeholders	0.082	.042	. 301	2.252	.020
People involved in decentralized decision making	0.021	.002	.245	6.906	.001

a) Predictors: (Constant), Community partnership in community policing, personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security, participative management from various stakeholders, and people involved in decentralized decision making

b) Dependent Variable: Peace and security in West Pokot County

The established regression equation was

$$Y = 0.116 + 0.577X_1 + 0.157X_2 + 0.082X_3 + 0.021X_4 + \varepsilon$$

The regression equation above has established that holding all factors (Community partnership in community policing, personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security, participative management from various stakeholders and people involved in decentralized decision making) constant, factors affecting peace and security in West Pokot County will be 0.116. The findings presented also shows that taking all other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in community partnership in community policing will lead to a 0.577 increase in the scores of the peace and security in West Pokot County. A unit increase in personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security will lead to a 0.157 increase in peace and security in West Pokot County. On the other hand, a unit increase in participative management from various stakeholders will lead to a 0.082 increase in the scores of the peace and security in West Pokot County; and a unit increase in people involved in decentralized decision making will lead to a 0.021 increase in the scores of the peace and security in West Pokot County. This infers that community partnership in community policing influences peace and security in West Pokot County most followed by participative management from various stakeholders, personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security and then people involved in decentralized decision making.

The study also established a significant relationship between peace and security in West Pokot County and the independent variables; community partnership in community policing ($p=0.00<0.05$), personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security ($p=0.036<0.05$), participative management from various stakeholders ($p= 0.20<0.05$) and people involved in decentralized decision making ($p=0.001<0.05$) as shown by the p values. The researcher dropped the regression model because $p>0.5$ and $t<1.96$. Therefore the restated model is as follows:

$$Y=0.577X_1+0.157X_2+0.082X_3+0.021X_4+ \varepsilon$$

4.3.2 Non-parametric correlation:

A Spearman correlation is used when one or both of the variables are not assumed to be normally distributed. The values of the variables were converted in ranks and then correlated. The study correlated community partnership in community policing, personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security, participative management from various stakeholders and the people involved in decentralized decision making under the assumption that both of these variables are normal and interval.

Table 4.4 Correlations

			Community partnership in community policing	Personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security	Participative management from various stakeholders	People involved in decentralized decision making
Spearman's rho	Community partnership in community policing	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.617	.547	.667
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.000
		N	100	100	100	100
	Personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security	Correlation Coefficient	.617	1.000	.437	.235
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000	.001
		N	100	100	100	100
	Participative management from various stakeholders	Correlation Coefficient	.547	.437	1.000	.441
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.	.002
		N	100	100	100	100
	People involved in decentralized decision making	Correlation Coefficient	.667	.235	.441	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.
		N	100	100	100	100

The results suggest that the relationship between community partnership in community policing and personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security (rho = 0.617, p = 0.000) is statistically significant. Community partnership in community policing and participative management from various stakeholders had a rho of 0.547 and a p value of 0.000 therefore denoting statistical significance. Similarly, the community partnership in community policing and people involved in decentralized decision making posted a rho of 0.667 with a p value of 0.000 therefore providing a statistical significance. Personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security and participative management from various stakeholders had a rho of 0.437, p=0.000 further pointing to a statistical significance.

On the same note, the personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security and the people involved in decentralized decision making correlated at rho=0.235 and p=0.001. This therefore is statistically significant. Finally, the participative management from various stakeholders and people involved in decentralized decision making stood at a correlation of rho=0.441 and p= 0.002 revealing statistical significance.

4.4 Conclusion:

This chapter has analysed the role of policing within the spectrum of data results. Across locations, there is one similar priority in community policing but mainly for the police. Police-citizen partnerships were a priority mentioned only by police officers not by citizens. Although the citizens did mention that they wanted to be consulted about their needs, none of them refer to anything such as a collaborative interaction with the police in order to address their several needs and concerns. It was recurrent in several accounts that citizens consider that crime reduction is the job of the police, rather than a matter of shared responsibility.

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction:

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion as well as suggested recommendations for implementation on the Nyumba Kumi initiatives within the dimension of community policing. There are exceptional cases of citizens that do not place all the responsibility on the police in respect to the issues that need to be addressed locally. This communitarian approach casts a different light on community policing in terms of the, sometimes, idealized idea of conceiving the police and citizens as 'equal' partners in fighting and preventing crime.

5.2 Summary of Findings:

To examine the extent to which community partnership in community policing in West Pokot is enhanced through Nyumba Kumi initiatives, 39% of the respondents agreed that there had been an improvement in terms of the security in the area. The government has made efforts to bring security in the area. However, the improvements there have been a number of challenges in improving the security in the area. The *Nyumba Kumi* initiative introduced by the government to promote peace among people has not well absorbed by people in West Pokot County. Trust within the context of community policing has received little attention, although it has been regarded as an important component in police-citizens relationships. Trust is seen as a driver for the implementation of community policing in the locations. Across locations trust has also been conceived by the participants as having three roles in the operation of community policing: police and citizens see trust as a precondition, a consequence and a process.

Underlying the nature of personal relationship (citizen involvement) in the improvement of security situation in West Pokot County, majority of the respondent were educated up to secondary school level 57%. This mean that most people in West Pokot County are educated up to secondary level therefore they are prone to be involved in bad behaviors' including crimes because of low level of education. Those who were educated up to college were 24% and 14% university level respectively. Only 5% of the respondent had education up to primary level. This showed that most people in the area had gone up to secondary level. This communitarian approach casts a different light on community policing in terms of the, sometimes, idealized idea of conceiving the police and citizens as 'equal' partners in fighting and preventing crime. Furthermore, this case illustrates how important it is to look at plural points, as they all are relevant to see different parts of the complex picture of community policing; parts that may be contradictory, but informative of the different contexts in which community policing is conceived.

The level of participative management from various stakeholders towards implies decentralized decision making. Most respondents agreed that if leaders of different tribes and clans living in West Pokot County would meet regularly with security officials this would reduce the cases of cattle rustling and insecurity. Among the respondents, only 4% disagreed while 4% who strongly disagreed on the same issue. These show that most of the respondent agreed on the same. Like with other labels in policing, there are unresolved issues about the notion of organized crime such as identifying clearly who the criminals are. Community policing can be a starting point for police and citizens for that, as illustrated before, citizens in West Pokot want to know the local police officers so they can directly know with whom they are dealing in their neighborhood. Of course, a closer and familiar relationship within the context of community policing would be just a starting point to explore who the criminals might be, as the issue is much more complex than that.

5.3 Conclusion:

According to the research carried out in West Pokot County, it is clear that there is insecurity in the area. However, the government has tried to curb the insecurity issues in the area by use of various initiatives. The *Nyumba Kumi* initiative, for example, has been put in place to improve the security situation. Contrary to the initial aims of the initiative, some people have implemented the initiative and left out others. It is a challenge to the government to curb the insecurity issues especially where the initiative is not properly implemented.

Majority of the people agreed that there is partnership between the security organ and the local community, therefore, this is the attribute that has improved the security situation in West Pokot County. The local community identifies the criminals in the area and reports them to the security officers. Though the involvement is not effective as expected, the security organ is trying to identify key persons in the local community who will support them in security. However, the government has a lot to do in improving collaboration between the security and the local community in improving security.

Decentralized decision making is effective in improving the security situation; therefore the local people should be put in place to deal with security issues. According to the findings, the police are responsible in security matters; however the police alone will not fully improve security. Other key persons in the community, including chiefs, governor, village elders and security officials in the government should come together to deal with these issues. Therefore security issues need urgent action and response.

5.4 Recommendations of the study:

The study established that there is little involvement of security organs and the locals. The government should take the responsibility to ensure that there is strong partnership between the security organ and the local communities so as to improve security situation in West Pokot. This can be done by use of community representatives who will act as a link between the police and the local communities. The representatives will be responsible in communicating crimes happening in the area so that rapid actions can be taken. The government should take responsibility of recruiting more police officers in the area to ensure security is upheld.

Education programs should be started by the government to create awareness to the residents on the importance of peace in the area. The government should create the need for security among people and make them responsible citizens. This education should mostly target the youths as they are the ones used mostly in insecurity matters. There is need to create employment opportunities to the youths so as to occupy them and reduce their idleness.

The government should come up with heavy penalties and fines for those found violating the law or those involved in insecurity matters. Those communities found involving themselves in cattle rustling should be charged with heavy penalties. The initiatives put in place to curb cattle rustling should be well implemented among communities involved in those cases. However, if the government fails to implement the initiative, no security will be expected any soon in West Pokot.

Although the government tried to implement the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative it has not been fully absorbed by community members. The government should start more campaigns to create awareness to people about the importance of this initiative on improving security in their area. This will increase responsiveness among people; they will know the people they live with. Those involved in decentralized decision making should be focal people in the security organ and be quick to act in case of insecurity issues in the place.

The study also established that most of the locals have left the security issue for the police alone, they should be advised that the security issues needs a lot of collaboration from all stakeholders in the society, they are the people who are possessing every little information regarding the security of their area, they should be encouraged to partner with the security agencies within their areas.

The researcher recommends the following study areas

i) The role of local leaders on community policing project within their areas of jurisdiction

ii) The effects of cattle rustling on community policing project

iii) The role of government in reducing insecurity in West Pokot County.

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