FACTORS INFLUENCING ADOPTION OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN KENYA: A CASE OF WEST POKOT COUNTY

BY:

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2015

DECLARATION

I declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented in any other university for Examination.

Signature..... Date.....

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L50/77941/2015

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project to my mother Mary Abuga, father Ben Abuga Mandere, sister Regina Ivanova and Brother Victor Nyaporo for their moral support and encouragement during the writing of this research project.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A.P	Administration Police
C.C	County Commissioner
C.O.P	Community oriented policing
D.C.C	Deputy County Commissioner
D.C.I.O	District Criminal Investigations Officer
O.C.P.D	Officer Commanding police division
O.C.S	Officer-in-charge of police station
P.O.P	Problem oriented policing
S.S.O	Service Standing Orders
C.P.C	Community Policing Committee
A.O	Administrative Officers

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the factors influencing adoption of community policing in Kenya, a case of West Pokot Sub County.

The objectives of this study are; to find how the culture of the Pokot Community influenced community policing, to investigate how the level of awareness influenced community policing, to assess how trust and confidentiality influenced community policing, to establish how availability of resources and incentives influenced adoption of community policing and to investigate how economic activities influenced community policing.

A descriptive survey design was used in this study. The target population comprised of the key informants- community policing members at sub county level, police officers, and Administrative officers i.e. Deputy County Commissioner, Assistant County Commissioners and Chiefs and ordinary citizens. The sample size of ordinary citizens was taken through simple random sampling while community policing members, police officers and Administrative officers was taken through stratified sampling.

Data was collected using questionnaires, interview schedules and observations. Collected data was analysed using descriptive statistics where both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used.

The study selected a sample size of 370 respondents from the targeted population of 10,000 respondents by use of Krejcie and Morgan, 1970 table. The researcher anticipates that all security stakeholders will use the research to improve their community policing approach, identify the gaps in the current practice and the environment factors influencing community policing in order to enhance their adoption and performance thereby improving their ability to prevent crime more effectively in order to resolve crime and disorder.

This research was based on the assumption that police alone cannot control crime, but require the active support of the community, to prevent, detect crime, reduce fear and crime and improve communication between the community and the police.

The study established that Culture of the Community negatively influenced adoption of community policing as most of the cultural practices was in contradiction to the law, the level of awareness on community policing was very low and unclear which was also a negative influence. The study further established that there was mistrust and lack of confidentiality between the police and citizens hence a setback in community policing adoption. The lack of resources and incentives was a negative influence while socio-economic activities especially cattle rearing and sale involved negative habits such as cattle rustling that were a negative influence to Community policing adoption. 60% of the respondents practice culture thatôs considered in conflict with community policing, 74.3% of the respondents carry out businesses unlawfully and illegal, 35.9 % of the respondents were fairly informed on CP while 38.2% were totally uninformed on the Community policing concept.Further,11.5% of the respondents fairly had trust in the police ,80.8 % had no trust in the police while 7.7% totally mistrusted the police. The study also established that 100% of the CPC members had no facilitation, incentives or resources allocated to them. Administrative officers and the police on the other had only received 9% of the resources they needed to fully implement Community policing. .

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

There is increasing recognition that without security there can be no development. Insecurity hinders economic growth in different ways: threats to physical security, the absence of safe living environments, dangers that prevent people from achieving sustainable livelihoods, and the impact upon health and education services. As one of the main providers of security, the police play a pivotal role in creating the conditions in which development can take place. However, all too often those who are most affected by insecurity have little opportunity to engage constructively with the police. This can result in feelings of mistrust between the police and the communities they serve. (Saferworld, 2008)

Cognizant of the fact that the police alone cannot win the war against crime and disorder, communities and neighbourhood associations started engaging in community policing initiatives which the Government sought to mainstream into a partnership in its policing operations(Philip Ransley,2009).

In South Eastern Europe many police forces in the region are tentatively adopting ócommunity policingô principles as part of a strategy to bridge yawning gaps of trust and respect between the police and the community. Often this is a process that has been shepherded and financially supported by international organisations working in the area. To be sure, it is a difficult task and remains at an embryonic stage. Nevertheless, its initiation, advocacy and promotion are clear signals of a new approach to policing in the Balkan region.(Sogan,Wesley G.,2009)

In Macedonia, ócommunity policingô has been a leading strategy adopted by the Government to rebuild weak community faith in state institutions. Broadly speaking, the objective is to

integrate (often for the first time) the police as an essential, valued and trusted part of the wider fabric of the community(Saferworld,2003). Achieving this involves changing the policeôs perception of their role as a reactive, state-centred agency and, at the same time, embarking on a project to win the hearts and minds of the Albanian communities in the northern areas of the country that were the main site of operations during the 2001 civil war. Not only do patrols now better reflect (demographically) the community they serve, but a new ócommunity centredô approach has been incorporated throughout their training periods. New structures have also been created to engage the community. Citizen Advisory Groups (CAGs) have been established as fora to discuss matters of mutual interest and concern between designated community representatives and the police.(Renta,Gordon,2003)

In Serbia an internationally funded and supported initiative has assisted the police in Serbia to move forward in the development of the philosophy of ócommunity policingô to transform it from a police óforceô to a police óserviceô which represents the community it serves. The Multi-Ethnic Policing Element (MEPE), created in 2001 to form a police unit that represented ethnic minorities in the south, has now been fully integrated into the mainstream Serbian Police Service. The current pilot projects in South Serbia have resulted in the formation of Citizen Advisory Groups (CAGs), Municipal Safety Councils (MSCs) and the South Serbia Working Group. The creation of similar groups will in the future be implemented throughout Serbia. A series of buildings are under construction in South Serbia to be used by the police and the local communities for training and joint initiatives. Essentially, the ability of the police to evolve into a refl ective and responsive policing service that meets the needs of the many varied communities in South Serbia, could be a major contributor to the maintenance of the often fragile political atmosphere of this region. The heightening of community awareness on the part of the police as it pertains to the issues of the citizens who are of the

minority community (whether because of ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, religion and belief, gender and/or disability) is viewed as forming part of the foundations of community partnership. The appointment of Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) and a training programme for all police officers in Diversity and Minority issues is planned to run in conjunction with the formation of Hate Crime Investigation Units. Increased public confidence in the police has traditionally had a dramatic effect on the reporting of crime/disorder and with measures like these in place the security of the community and the stability of Serbia will significantly be enhanced. Educating the police in those areas in the new approach has resulted in enhanced community participation in community safety throughout the country, representing a marked departure from hierarchical traditions of police-community relations (Yusuf,Islan, 2004)

Since the cessation of conflict in Kosovo in 1999, the newly established Kosovo Police Service has often struggled to exercise its authority and to implement a community-based policing strategy on the ground. From mid 2005 to late 2006, a Kosovar and international NGO have collaborated to increase the involvement of local communities in policing as well as related public safety issues at the local level so as to support broader community policing efforts. In one pilot site in the south east of the territory, the residents of a village affected by a range of safety and security problems worked over the course of a year, establishing links with security providers such as the police, KFOR and Kosovoôs civil emergency force the KPC (Kosovo Protection Corps) to agree specific community safety plansô for each of their problems. By first tackling problems such as reckless driving, wild dogs and river flooding, the community was able to gradually build the necessary links to improve the frequency of police patrols in their area, as well as residentsô responsiveness to the police.(Renta,Gordon, 2003)

In South Africa the end of apartheid, the advent of a new democratic dispensation and the need to transform the police from being a repressive organ of the state and paramilitary law enforcers to an organisation ôthat was of the people and for the peopleô was (and arguably remains) a massive undertaking (worldbank ,resources guidelines for municipalities,2003). To merge 11 different police organisations into one unified national structure comprising about 140,000 police officers ï one of the largest police forces inthe world ï against a backdrop of escalating violent crime, was no mean undertaking. The new South AfricanGovernment agreed that the policing model to achieve this was CBP.

In line with the model of CBP appropriate for a ónewó South Africa, a óPolice officer and police person of the month award schemeô was piloted in the Free State Province as a means of recognising and motivating those members of the police and public who had contributed most to implementing CBP.(NCPS,South Africa,2008)

This initiative was ôledô by the Government, obtained formal sponsorship from the media and businessorganisations, who all participated through an equal and formal partnership agreement. It captured widespread and positive media publicity, sensitised the public as to the new role of the police óto serveô, and led to an AnnualAward Scheme that has proven to be motivational and sustainable.

In Malawi In order to implement CBP, community consultative structures were developed that were based, either by integration or modification, on existing formal structures. This in turn aimed to build on traditional authorities and used proven systems of administration of justice. The police/public consultative structures that were supposed to address safety and security issues, had to operate from the grass roots level through to a national steering and co-ordinating mechanism.(groewald,Saferworld,2002)

Based on best practice from South Africa, Malawi introduced its own model CBP station, which became the testing ground and benchmark for the development of CBP and its incremental implementation.

This police station received national and international recognition for its pioneering work.

Learning from other African countries, in particular South Africa and Malawi, has positively contributed to the development of CBP in Kenya.(Saferworld,2008)

On 27th April 2005, His Excellency the President Mwai Kibaki officially launched a pilot Community Policing Programme in Ruai, Nairobi, which was expected to be rolled out countrywide. The Community Policing Programme is intended to foster partnership between the hitherto uncoordinated response to crime and disorder by various stakeholders. The community policing partnership initiative was also expected to address the low police to population ratio in comparison to the United Nations recommended standard of 1: 450.

Community-based policing (CBP) is an approach to policing that brings together the police, civil society and local communities to develop local solutions to local safety and security concerns. This helps to improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime, enhance access to justice and create more peaceful communities. CBP, whilst a policing style, is also an attitude of mind, both for the police and for the public. It involves a profound shift in police and community thinking about policing.(Ransley,2009)

Two training sites (Kibera and Isiolo) have largely been established and managed by Saferworld and Kenyan civil society partners. The lessons and experiences garnered in each site have subsequently been used to inform national thinking and practice on CBP. The type of activities carried out in each site has varied but has included: training and awareness-raising on CBP for police officers and communities, the establishment of Community Safety and Information Centres, support for practical projects, and anonymous information ódrop-inô

boxes (*Toa Habari kwa Polisi*) posted across the two pilot sites in order to facilitate information exchange on community safety issues.(Kenya police cp,2010)

Community policing facilitates partnership so that the public can seek assistance from law enforcement agencies. It operates on the premise that crime perpetrators and their accomplices live within the communities in which they unleash crime. The criminals are known to their neighbours and this vital resource can be tapped to reduce crime (Republic of Kenya, 2004).

The study area, West Pokot sub County is one of the four sub counties in West Pokot County which is located in the rift valley and borders the following counties; Turkana to the North, Baringo to the East, Elgeyo/Marakwet and Transnzoia to the South and republic of Uganda to the West .

It covers an area of 9,169.4 Km^2 rainfall varies from 400mm in low lands to 1500 mm in highlands per annum while temperature ranges from 10-30^{0}C .(Source.KNBS,2013)

Communities in West Pokot County practice agro-pastoralism combining mixed farming with nomadic pastoralism. One of the main power sources in the Country, Turkwel hydro electrical power plant is located in the county.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Crime is a complicated social phenomenon that cannot be explained from one perspective. Similarly, it cannot be solved without active cooperation among members of the public, various key sectors and law enforcement agencies. Indeed, where positive collaboration among key actors is thriving, both the incidence and fear of crime rapidly go down. (Ransley,2009)

Since the official launch of the programme, the roll out programme has been carried out in different parts of the country with little degree of success. There has been development of common community policing guidelines and a National Community Policing Policy for effective coordination and harmonization of the partnership in community policing though numerous setbacks are experienced.

Thereôs great difficulty in establishing a strong relationship between the community policing programs that they implemented and residents of the communities. One important reason for this failure is importing and implementing community policing programs without taking into account of the specific features of the environment that the program is aimed to be implemented. This important mistake that causes waste of efforts and loss of huge sources is due to the misassumption that if a community policing program has been successful in one place, then there is no reason for that program not to yield same results in another setting. Community policing programs adapted with no alteration without considering the specific conditions and needs of the environment, characteristics of the community and the structures of police organization often fails to produce desired results.

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1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to investigate factors influencing the adoption of community policing in West Pokot County, Kenya, with a view of identifying mitigation strategies to enhance adoption of community policing

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The research will be guided by the following objectives:

(i) To determine how culture influences adoption of community policing;

(ii) To identify how level of awareness influences adoption of community policing.

(iii) To examine how trust and confidentiality influences adoption of community policing.

(iv) To find out how resources and incentives influences adoption of community policing

(v) To investigate how economic activities influence adoption of community policing

1.5 Research Questions

The proposed study will seek to answer the following questions:

(i) How does the community culture influence adoption of community policing?

(ii) What is the level of community policing awareness by members of the public and how does it influence adoption of community policing?

(iii) How does trust and confidentiality influence adoption of community policing?

(iv) How much resources and incentives are utilized for community policing and how does this influence the concept?

(v) How does the communities economic activities influence adoption of community policing?

1.6 Significance of the study

Several studies have been carried out on Community policing but none has assessed the different environmental and community characteristic factors that influence community policing adoption.

This study was conducted with the aim of establishing the different factors influencing community policing adoption in West Pokot Sub County. The findings of this study was to illuminate the extent and role played by culture of the community, level of CP awareness, trust and confidentiality, resource availability and economic activities of the community influences on the adoption of community policing.

The researcher hopes that the study was important to the government and community policing programs stakeholders in helping them develop an effective public policy for a community policing program that matches the characteristics of both the environment and the police organization i.e. the unique characteristics of the community and the structures of police organization.

1.7Assumptions of the study

In the study, the following assumptions were made; the sample size was a true representative of the target population, community policing adoption rate in West pokot was at implementation stage, the respondents were fairly familiar with the concept and respondents provided a reliable responses and data collection instruments had validity and was measuring the desired construct.

1.8 Limitations of the study.

The findings of the study were based on the openness of the respondentsô feedback, a factor beyond the researcherôs control. The researcher assured the respondents of confidentiality in handling their information and that the research was for academic purpose only. This approach was appropriate to avoid biased response with fear of being victimised

Despite the need for exploring the whole of West Pokot Sub County, the research was limited to a sample due to limited time and funds.

1.9 Delimitation of the study

The study was limited to two wards out of four wards in West Pokot sub County, and dealt with the police and members of community policing committees, administrative officers including a sampled few civilians.

1.10 Definitions of Significant terms

Community Policing Committee- means the group elected by residents of a community policing area to represent them on community policing matters. It exists at various levels from village/ estate, to sub location, to location to the police station all of whom are of equal competence on matters related to their areas

Community policing forum- means an open meeting of residents of an area for the purpose of deliberating on community policing matters/agendas. It encompasses one or several villages or estates. It is more like a baraza where the police and the community members meet to discuss issues of security within their locality. It is necessary to check for representativeness in terms of gender, age, business groups, persons with special needs and religious organizations.

Community Policing- means the approach to policing that recognizes voluntary participation of the local community in the maintenance of peace and which recognizes 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;

Community-based policing is both a *philosophy* (a way of thinking) and an *organisational strategy* (a way of carrying out the philosophy), that allows the police and the community to work together in new ways to solve problems of crime, disorder and safety issues to improve the quality of life for everyone in that community.

Community Partnerships - Collaborative partnerships between the law enforcement agency and the individuals and organizations they serve to develop solutions to problems and increase trust in police

Organizational Transformation - The alignment of organizational management, structure, personnel, and information systems to support community partnerships and proactive problem solving

Community Members/Groups Individuals who live, work, or otherwise have an interest in the communityð volunteers, activists, formal and informal community leaders, residents, visitors and tourists, and commutersð are a valuable resource for identifying community concerns.

1.11 Organization of the study

This study is organized in five chapters. Chapter one consisted of introduction of the study, background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, limitations of the study, delimitations and definitions of significant terms.

Chapter two consisted of review of related literature ,concept of community policing ,culture of the pokot community, trust and confidentiality issues in community policing,awareness of community policing, resource mobilisation and allocation and economic influence on community policing, theoretical framework and conceptual framework .

In Chapter three, the researcher introduced the research design and methodology , the target population, sampling design ,data collection instruments and procedures ,data analysis and ethical considerations. Chapter four was on data analysis and presentation where both quantitative and qualitative analysis was made.

Lastly in Chapter five, the researcher concluded by explaining the summary of findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further reading.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section provides a literature review based on the objectives of the study. The literature provides an understanding of the key words in the study and helps to clarify the variables. It further provided the theoretical framework in which the study is anchored.

The literature review starts with the discussion of the concept of community policing, factors influencing adoption of community policing and conceptual framework which explains the relationships among variables is presented.

2.2 Concept of Community Policing

According to Hughes, Lurigio and Davis (2002), the primary function of police is to prevent and detect crime. However, according to Abebe (2000), police cannot shoulder the problems of crime alone. Palmiotto (2000) further strengthens the idea by saying: The police cannot succeed in solving or preventing crime without the assistance of the community. Police officers concur by stating: The police have come to realize that they can no longer deal with social problems alone (Redefining police-community relationships, 2005).

Therefore, community policing has become a major issue for many countries in the world. As Abebe (2000) states in his paper: Community policing is the best way of policing currently; working together with the community on the basis of partnership should be the primary concern of the police.

The goals of community policing include exploring new proactive initiatives aimed at solving problems before they occur or escalate (South Africa, 1997). Similarly, it is to establish an active and equal partnership between the police and the public through which crime and

community safety issues can jointly be determined and solutions designed and implemented (BJA, 1994). Lab suggests that the goals of community policing are ' closely allied to the idea of identifying and attacking the root causes of problems; to reduce or eliminate crime; and to produce an increased feeling of safety and less neighbourhood disorder (Lab, 2004).

As a crime prevention strategy, community policing enables citizens to play a meaningful role in their security, and that role should be deemed as a legitimate civic responsibility, by members of the public. (Bertus, Ferreira, 1996)

Social trends and concerns change constantly, and so must the development of effective solution, thereby qualifying the statement ñCommunity policing is not static but continually evolving whereby new lessons/experiences are learntò. (Mwananchi handbook for CP, 2013)

At the centre of community policing are three essential and complimentary core components

Community Partnerships: Between the police and the community, - recognizes the value of bringing the people back into the policing process through partnerships between the police and the community so that rising crime can be effectively dealt with. It is the cornerstone of the strategy.

Problems solving: as a method to identifying the specific concerns that community members feel are most threatening to their safety and well-being. These areas of concern then become priorities for joint police ï community interventions in order to solve problems of concern to the community, address root causes of crime, disorder and fear.

Change Management: within the Police Services to accommodate increased community involvement.

The Kenya government commitment to develop an efficient, effective, accountable and professional police service was underscored with the launch of community policing in Ruai outside Nairobi on 27th April 2005. This commitment has been re-affirmed repeatedly through various government pronouncements and policy papers.

A number of guidelines have been developed, among them, the ó*Mwananchi Handbook for Community Policing'* and a ó*Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop Programme'* executed by The Ministry of Interior and National Government Coodination in collaboration with the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) with the support of the Business Advocacy Fund. Both the Kenya Police and Administration Police have incorporated community policing in the training curriculum

The Provincial Administration has also included community policing in the training of its officers both during the paramilitary training at the Administration Police Training College in Embakasi and at senior management training at the Kenya Institute of Administration (KIA). (NPS Basic and cadet training manual ,2011)

In 1984, Botswana Police Service (BPS) embraced partnership with the community and other stakeholders/ partners. Partnership was introduced through the formation of Crime Prevention Committees on the realization that traditional policing strategies were no longer effective in addressing crime. Community Policing programmes in Botswana includes: Neighborhood watch (Exchange of telephone number),Business watch ï sharing of information ,Anti-stock theft schemes, Domestic violence programmes, Youth anti- crime programmes, Community policing clusters (New concept), a popular local TV programme (*Itshereletse*) .(Ransley,2009)

In Sweden it is done through the Neighbourhood Police Service, which involves establishment of Neighbourhood Police Stations in collaboration with Local Authorities. The location of the Police Stations depends on crimes reported and surveys done.

The focus of Swedish policing is prevention of crime through police visibility in neighbourhoods and business areas. It encourages police officers to interact with members of the public to create a comfort level that enables the public to report any security concerns in their neighbourhoods. A police officer is expected to familiarize him/herself with the residents to such an extent that they know the police officer by name. The initiative also involves police officers visiting schools and getting local youth together to stop involvement of young people in crime. This also prevents their recruitment into criminal gangs. (Bertus,Ferreira.1996)

The experience in community policing in UK and Northern Ireland is that effective policing is the police working with the community and the community thereby participating in its own policing. Hence, there is emphasis on democratic policing (King. Barbara.1995)

2.3 Culture and its influence on community policing

Although there are many facets of culture, the term is defined as beliefs, values, patterns of thinking, behavior, and everyday customs that have been passed on from generation to generation. Culture is learned rather than inherited and is manifested in largely unconscious and subtle behavior. (Robert M. Shusta, Deena R. Levine, 2005)

With this definition in mind, consider that most children have acquired a general cultural orientation by the time they are 5 or 6 years old. For this reason, it is difficult to change behavior to accommodate a new culture.

Many layers of cultural behavior and beliefs are subconscious. Additionally, many people assume that what they take for granted is taken for granted by all people (ñall human beings are the sameò), and they do not even recognize their own culturally influenced behavior. Anthropologist Edward T. Hall (1959) said, ñCulture hides much more than it reveals and, strangely enough, what it hides, it hides most effectively from its own participants.ò In other words, people are blind to their own deeply embedded cultural behavior.

With community changes have come shifts in the concerns of law enforcement and criminal justice, as well as the nature of some crime and reactions to police tactics.

Without knowledge of citizensô cultural and national backgrounds, law enforcement officers in todayôs society are likely to experience baffling incidents and to observe citizensô surprising reactions to police tactics.

An understanding of accepted social practices and cultural traditions in citizens ócounties/communities can provide officers with the insight needed to understand and even predict some of the reactions and difficulties faced in security management.

However, some customs are simply unacceptable, and arrests must be made in spite of the cultural background

The Hmong, mountain people of Southeast Asia, and particularly Laos, have a tradition considered to be an acceptable form of eloping. ñMarriage by captureò translates into kidnap and rape in the Kenya. This Hmong tradition allows a male to capture and take away a female for marriage; even if she resists, he is allowed to take her to his home, and it is mandated that he consummate the union. Perpetrators of such crimes in the Kenya must be arrested.

If law enforcementôs function is to protect and serve citizens from all cultural backgrounds, it becomes vital to understand the cultural dimensions of crimes. Obviously, behaviors or

actions that may be excused in another culture must not go unpunished if they are considered crimes in this country (e.g., spouse abuse).

Nevertheless, there are circumstances in which law enforcement officials at all levels of the criminal justice system would benefit by understanding the cultural context in which a crime or other incident occurred. Law enforcement professionals must use standard operating procedures in response to specific situations, and the majority of these procedures cannot be altered for different groups based on ethnicity. In a multicultural society, however, an officer can modify the way he or she treats a suspect, witness, or victim given knowledge of what is considered ñnormalò in that personôs culture. When officers suspect that an aspect of cultural background is a factor in a particular incident, they may earn the respect ofð and therefore, cooperation fromð ethnic communities if they are willing to evaluate their arrests in lesser crimes. (Robert M. Shusta, Deena R. Levine,2005)

All people (except for very young children) carry ñcultural doôs and donôtôs,ò which some might also refer to as ñcultural baggage.ò The degree of this ñbaggageò is determined by their own conscious and unconscious identification with their group and their relative attachment to their cultural groupôs traditional values. Being influenced by cultural baggage is a natural human phenomenon. Much of who we are is sanctioned and reinforced by the society in which we have been raised. According to some experts, culture has a far greater influence on peopleôs behavior than any other variable such as age, gender, race, and economic status (Hall, 1959), and often this influence is unconscious. It is virtually impossible to lose oneôs culture completely when interacting in a new environment, yet change will inevitably take place.

This involves knowledge of ethnic communitiesô enables creation of the desire to establish a positive and trustworthy image in those communities (Katz, 2003).

2.4 Trust and Confidentiality and adoption of community policing

According to Oliver (2004), police-community relations is a long range, full scale effort to acquaint police and the community with each otherós problems and stimulate actions aimed at solving those problems. Both parties must be involved in identifying and solving all sorts of problems. Lab (2004) explains the importance of police-community relations to community policing implementation as follows: Community policing requires co-operation among police and the other members of the community. Police-community relations are an attempt to resolve the abhorrence or anathema between law enforcement and citizens by opening lines of communication.

Radelet and Carter (1994) strengthen the above concepts by saying that to fulfil the requirements of community policing, there must be a good relationship between the police and the community. The community must show its willingness or interest to be involved in police activities. The police on its part should improve its service delivery to foster a good relationship.

Members of the community policing committees often complain about lack of confidentiality regarding information that is shared with the security agencies thereby putting their lives in danger. Conversely, police officers also accuse community-policing members of leaking privileged information to the suspects to subvert arrest of criminals.

Related to the lack of trust is the accusation that both the police and the community levelled against each other on lack of cooperation. While the community feels that the police do not treat them as equal partners and merely uses them as sources of information, the police accuse the community of failing to give them information and shielding criminal suspects. (Saferworld, 2013)

2.5 Awareness and adoption of community policing

As stated by Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1994), community policing is encourages people and the police to forge new partnerships to address the issues of crime, fear of crime and disorder in their communities. However, police organizations rush into community policing implementation without a full theoretical understanding of the community-policing approach. So the movement to community policing faces enormous challenges. Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1994) highlight the fact that people jump on board without a full appreciation of what community policing is and without the know-how to make it work.

Many ordinary people seemed to be unaware of community policing as a concept. Further, lack of clear guidelines on the relationship between the members of community policing committees has led to some members misunderstanding their roles. One of the concerns is the presumption by some members that they become part of the police service once they join the committees. While the police and the community complain about lack of trust and cooperation between them, community policing committee members sometimes abuse their proximity to police officers. (Wilson Kiprono, 2013)

2.6 Resources availability and adoption of community policing

The long-term success of community policing in transforming the law enforcement profession depends on the willingness of local governments to pursue effective integration. Elected and appointed administrators must understand the law enforcement agencyôs implementation strategy and participate in its development. (Community Policing Consortium, 2010)

Governors, county managers, legislative representatives, and other government executives must not be passive partners in this process; they must guide the expansion of this movement

toward ñcommunity-oriented governmentò at the local level. Just as the police need to determine the best ways to respond to and solve problems of crime and violence, political leaders and service providers need to find ways to direct all available resources at these critical social problems. Law enforcement agencies alone do not have the resources to address all contemporary problems; however, community policing can be a catalyst for mobilizing resources at the national, State, and local levels to impact these problems more successfully.

In Botswana Community Policing programs are funded by government on an annual basis. Estimates of the crime prevention budget rests with the national coordinator. Each district is allocated funds for the implementation exercise. Funded activities are carried out at districts and stations overseen by community policing committees. The activities include conducting workshops, seminars and other outreach activities. (Botswana reliability index,2013)

While community policing is a voluntary undertaking by the community members, there should be a paid a nominal fee for their participation in view of the time spent in community policing activities.

For community policing to be effective, the Government has to be alive to the fact that participants would not be committed in community policing without facilitation. This is critical, especially in respect to the rural communities. It is not realistic to expect them to use their meagre resources to pay for fares to and from committee meetings, and to feed themselves when they attend such forums away from their homes.

The same challenge is reflected by the scarcity of resources to the members of the community policing committee. They need communication equipment and facilities for effective coordination and information sharing. The police also need to have reliable transport to be able to effectively relate more with the community. (Philip Ransely 2009)

Agencies have to devote the necessary human and financial resources to support community policing to ensure that problem-solving efforts are robust and that partnerships are sustained and effective. (Criminal Justice Press, 2003)

2.7 Economic factors and adoption of Community Policing

Economic activities has been studied as a determinant of citizen security interaction with police. Economic status of an individual, that people having more income to be more satisfied, is related to citizen satisfaction (Walker, 1972). However, it should be noted that some studies challenge the relationship between economic status and individual perception of security (Dunham & Alpert, 1988).

Neighborhood characteristics are claimed to be associated with security. Mastrofski et al. (1998) found that the neighborhood in which the interaction with police occurs has significant effects on citizensô positive perception of community policing. Especially, urban areas are under scrutiny of the researchers more than suburbs. These places are likely to have greater social problems, such as poverty and high crime rates which may contribute to citizensô negative perception of policing (Nofziger & Williams, 2005). Kusow et al. (1997) studied the relation of race and residential location. Based on their study, Kusow et al. (1997) reported that ñwhites who live in the suburbs are more satisfied with police performance than both whites and blacks who live in the city. Similarly, blacks who reside in the suburbs are more satisfied with police performance than both whites and blacks who reside in the cityò (1997, p. 663).

2.8 Theoretical framework

This study is based on contingency theory by Lawrence & Lorsch. The authors showed in their empirical study that ñdifferent environments place different requirements on organizationsò. They specifically emphasized on the environments marked by uncertainty and rapid change in market conditions and technological areas since these kinds of environments present different demands, both positive and negative, than relatively stable environments.

While contingency theory has been greatly elaborated over years, the general orienting hypothesis of the theory suggests that design decisions depend on environmental conditions, meaning that organizations need to match their internal features to the demands of their environments in order to achieve the best adaptation. In other words, ñdriving force behind organizational change is the external environment, particularly the task environment with which an organization is confronted

A contemporary theorist, Scott pointed out two assumptions proposed by Galbraith that underlies contingency theory, and adds a third one himself. These following assumptions that constitute the central premises of the contingency theory can be utilized to address the problems that are encountered in the implementation of community policing programs:

- There is no one best way to organize,
- Any way of organizing is not equally effective,
- The best way to organize depends on the nature of the environment to which the organization relates

The first assumption challenges the traditional view that certain general rules and principles can be applied to organizations in all times and places. In community policing, it is often assumed that community policing has certain guidelines that are indispensable to an effective

community policing program. It might be true for the central notions of community policing, such as increasing cooperation between police and public and promoting public participation in law enforcement. However, it is a common misunderstanding that all guidelines and procedures of a program can be applied uniformly regardless of time and place.

The second assumption challenges the conventional wisdom of early economists that organizational structure is not relevant to organizational performance. Today, it is commonly held that organization form is associated with the performance of the organization. In community policing, however, importance of organization structure is often ignored or underestimated. An effective program often requires certain changes in the organizational structure of police departments, such as ñdecentralized decision making and flattened hierarchiesò. Adams, et.al. Suggests that community-oriented policing requires two fundamental changes: First is reorganization of the resources of a police organization away from crime control. This means more emphasis on street patrols and problem-solving efforts and greater officer freedom. Second is change occurs in the behaviours and expectations of police officers

The third assumption is particularly important in that it explains most of the factors that lead to problems in the implementation and application of the community policing programs Organizations are as successful as they are successful in adapting to their environments. When implementing a community policing program, specific features of the environment and characteristics of the community are often not taken into account, which is a major threat to the success of the program.

2.9 Conceptual framework

This study was based on simple conceptual framework that is illustrated in figure 2.1 below. The conceptual framework of the study indicates community policing adoption largely depends on various factors in the model.

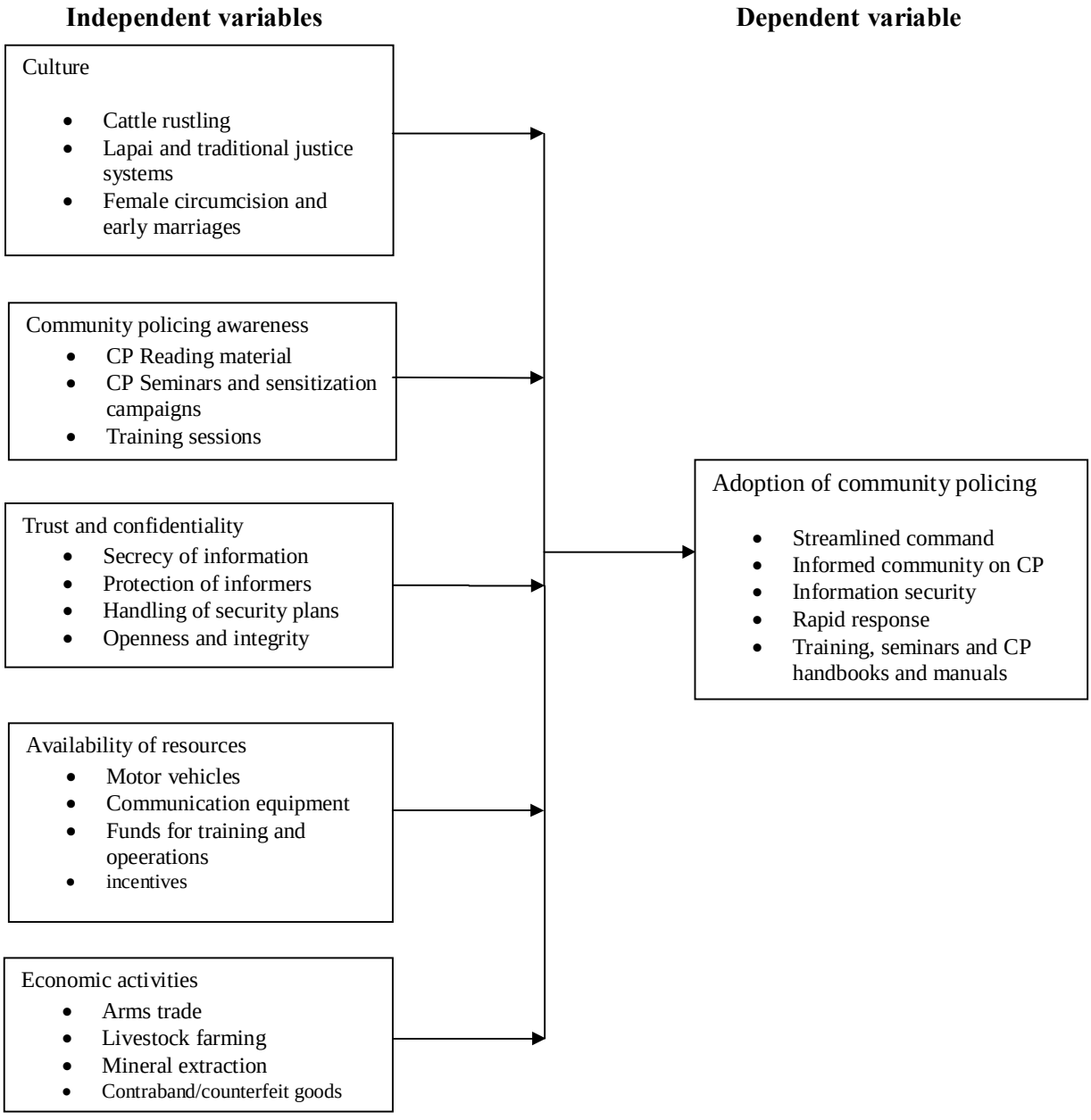

Figure 1: Conceptual framework (Source .Reviewed literature 2014)

It is conceptualized in this study ñCommunity policing adoption depends on culture, awareness on community policing, trust and confidentiality, availability of resources and economic activitiesò

2.10 Knowledge gap

Various scholars have researched on Community Policing but very few have clearly considered the environment factors in varying areas influencing community policing adoption. It is with this approach that the research sought to find out the factors influencing adoption of community policing in West Pokot Sub County.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter of this project report, the researcher explained the research design that was used; the target population, sampling design and sample size, data collection instruments, validity and reliability of the research instruments, the methods used to obtain and analyze data, operationalization of variables and ethical considerations that the researcher appreciated was highlighted.

3.2 Research Design

The study used a descriptive survey research design. A descriptive survey design was suited for the study since the study aimed at collecting and analyzing data in order to describe and report on the factors influencing adoption of community policing among communities in West Pokot Sub-County.

This design was appropriate as it involves collection of information from a cross section of respondents selected in the study area and it offers a researcher the advantage of focusing on specific description or characteristics. It is also suitable where attitudes and opinions of respondents towards a given phenomenon are being sought. The study used a combination of qualitative and quantitative data. The quantitative paradigm is said to have an objective and outcome-oriented (Mwanje, 2001) while the qualitative paradigm subscribes to an inductive, holistic and subjective world view.

The respondents were selected using a stratified random sampling procedure and were interviewed once. The police officers from both Kenya Police and Administration police designated as the strata and formed the sampling frame from which a random sample of 138 officers was selected from each stratum.

The names of the officers were listed and numbered in each stratum and a table of random numbers used to draw the sample. In addition, purposive sampling was used to select six key informants and twenty two participants for focused group discussions from the study area. Purposive sampling allowed the researcher to use cases that had the required information with respect to the objectives of the study.

3.3 Target population

In this study, police officers, administrative officers and civilians were be targeted. The study was be conducted in two of four sub counties in West Pokot County

The population of this study was police officers up to a target population of 240,16 administrative officers and 10,000 civilians: This population represents only police officers, community policing committee members and civilians who were be sampled for the purpose of the study hence the population of West Pokot sub County is larger than this.

The study concentrated on this group because they are the most appropriate and directly relating to research topic. This number was appropriate because it was easy to print questionnaires that were sufficiently enough for the respondents hence the researcher was not strained financially. On the other hand, the number was ideal to gather important facts and information concerning the research topic.

Table 1: Target population

S/NO	Target respondents	Number
1.	Provincial Administrators (Chiefs,DOs,DC)	16
2.	Police officers	126
3.	Ordinary civilians	10,000
4.	Community policing committee members	8
TOTAL		**10,150**

3.4 Sample size and sampling procedure.

The main factor considered in determining the sample size is the need to keep it manageable, Mugenda(1999). Probability sampling technique was used in this study, mainly for the civilians and purposive sampling was for the key informants, administrative officers and community policing members.

Each member of the entire population had an equal chance of being selected. The target population was categorized into various groups such as age, group, location and rank/status.

Subjects were randomly chosen from each group to ensure a typical of the entire population representation.

The formula given below from Slovinôs (2003) was used to determine the sample size of the target population of civilians mainly due to their large number.

Equation $n=N/(1+Ne^2)$ where,

n = number of sample

N = Total population

e = Margin of error (0.05)

Therefore N= 10,000

n = 10,000/(1+10,000x0.05x0.05)

n =10,000/26 =385

The sample size of this population will be 385

This is almost in agreement with Krejcie & Morgan (1970), a population size of 10,000 gave a sample size of 370

3.5 Research Instruments

Due to the geographical spread of the sample, data was collected through self-administered questionnaires and interview methods to the respondents and document content analysis.

The following two instruments; Self-administered questionnaires and record analysis were used to get the required information for this study.

Primary data was collected by use of both structured and open-ended questions to ensure the information needed from the respondents was captured. The questionnaires were prepared and structured to meet the information needs. They were delivered to the respondents by hand and returned after two weeks. There were two different set of questionnaires; one for administrative officers, CP members and police and the other for the civilians.

The questionnaires were structured in four parts. Part A was used to capture the background information of the respondent, the community practices, culture and economic practices.

Part B was used to evaluate the level of awareness in the subject of discussion. Part C was used to collect data on the trust and confidentiality issues between the police and general public. Part D assessed the resource needs, availability and importance therein in practice of community policing. The sources of evidence were documents kept by the police stations and CP Committee members, crime records from police stations, the crime trends crimes and prevalence of given crime records, Minutes of community policing members and their recommendation to the sub county security committee.

The respondents were the police, Administrative officers, CPC members and ordinary citizens. Preliminary notification was given to the respondents and detailed account of why the information was being sort given to them to avoid any misconceptions which might have compromised the findings. Assurance of confidentiality of information was also be given to the respondents. After returning of the questionnaires back, each respondent was individually sent to a note of appreciation including the ones who did not respond.

3.6 Validity and Reliability

Pretesting of the questionnaires was done by pilot sending out the questionnaires to five Trans-Nzoia based CPC, police and citizens to help test the validity and reliability and to detect any weaknesses before rolling the instrument out to the other areas. The items which were not clear to the respondents were corrected after calling the respondent to confirm their understanding of the questions which were not clear to them. Some questions which did not have input to the objectives were then dropped and the non-clear ones re-phrased to simplify them.

3.7 Data Analysis

The data collected was edited for accuracy, uniformity, consistency and completeness. The researcher used descriptive survey statistics to analyse the collected data. The data was tabulated; measures of central tendency calculated and percentages drawn. The analysed data was presented using tables.

3.8 Operational definition of variables

The variables of this research project were measured both as subjective and objective. A subjective measure is based upon an opinion e.g. citizens satisfaction to community policing or relationship with police, objective measures are those measured in number e.g. CPCs set up in place and are functional, number of crimes curbed as a result of CP.

The variables here were measured by the researcher as follows; adoption was measured by the number of crime cases solved as a result of CP, Awareness by the number of respondents who could define and explain their role in CP, Resources by the amount of money made available for CP,

3.9 Ethical Consideration

Rights, anonymity and confidentiality of the respondents were highly respected in all phases of the research study. Informed verbal consent to the respective County Security Committee and the respondents was taken before data collection. Issues of anonymity and confidentiality, voluntary participation and freedom to discontinue the interview or discussion at later stage, importance of participating in the study were explained before the real date.

All findings were presented without writing names or identifiable personal description; this was to preserve anonymity.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

In this Chapter, the primary data collected from the sampled population was analyzed, presented, interpreted and discussed in line with the findings on the factors influencing adoption of community policing in West Pokot Sub County. The questionnaires were distributed to their respective respondents; AOs, Police Officers, CPC members and civilians. The information was assessed quantitatively and qualitatively through tabulation, graphs and charts for easy, simple and clear interpretation of collected data.

4.1 Analysis

This section presents figures and statistics attained from the collected data. The generated data is interpreted to provide some knowledge and understanding on how various variables influence adoption of community policing in West Pokot Sub County.

4.1.1 Response rate

The study did find necessary to understand the response rate of the respondents. This was important as it gave the data for analysis. The response rate analysis was presented in the table 4.1.1 below

Table 4.1.1 Response rate Analysis

Respondents	Target sample	Actual response	None response	Percentage
Administrative officers	16	11	5	3
Police officers	126	84	42	19
CPC Members	8	5	3	2
Civilians	385	318	63	76
Totals	585	418	167	100%

Table 4.1.1 illustrated the response rate on questionnaires and interview schedules given to various cohorts of respondents. Out of the five hundred and eighty five, only four hundred and eighteen were completed and returned, this is 72 %response rate. Some limitations such as time constraint and respondent reluctance contributed to this outcome. This is considered viable since its adequate to carry out any research. Mugenda & Mugenda (1999).

From the illustration above,3% of the respondents comprised of Administrative officers,19% police officers, 2 % CPC members and 76 % ordinary civilians.

4.1.2 Gender of the respondents

The study found it necessary to investigate the gender distribution of the target population, this was vital because it helped in analyzing the role played. The respondents were asked to indicate their sex. The findings were as in table 4.1.2 below

Table 4.1.2 Gender of respondents

Respondents	**Frequency (male)**	**Percentage (male)**	**Frequency (female)**	**Percentage (female)**
Administrative officers	8	2.6	3	2.7
Police officers	77	25.2	7	6.3
CPC Members	3	1	2	1.8
Civilians	218	71.2	100	89.2
Totals	306	100%	112	100%

Table 4.1.2 showed that in terms of gender, 2.6% of Administrative officers were male while 2.7 % were female, police officers 25.2 % male while 6.3 %female, CPC members 1 % male while 1.8 % female, civilians 71.2% male while 89.2 % female. This show that majority of the respondents were male.

Table 4.1.3 below shows summary of the respondents' gender

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Male	306	73.2
Female	112	26.8
Totals	418	100

The table above showed that 73.2% of the respondents consisted of male whereas female were 26.8%.

4.1.3 Age of the respondents

The study found it necessary to understand the age distributed of the target population. This was important as it gave the data for analysis of age schemes and find out the age influence of culture and economic issues. The respondents were asked to state their age brackets and the results were presented in table 4.1.4 below

Table 4.1.4 Distribution of respondents per age

Age bracket in years	Frequency	Percentage
18-25	122	29.2
26-37	207	49.5
38 and above	89	21.3
Total	418	100%

The greatest population in West Pokot Sub County is made of youth between 18-35 years as illustrated by the age frequency distribution table

4.1.4 Level of community policing awareness

The study found it necessary to investigate the level of community policing awareness and understanding by the different cohorts of respondents. This was important in order to determine whether the target group of the project is aware and if the information regarding community policing has trickled down to the people.

Table 4.1.5 level of awareness

Respondents	**Level of awareness**					
	Informed	Percentage	Partially informed	percentage	Not informed	Percentage
Administrative officers	9	8.3	2	1.3	-	0
Police officers	77	71.3	7	4.7	-	0
CPC Members	4	3.7	1	0.7	-	0
Civilians	18	16.7	140	93.3	160	100
Total	108	100%	150	100%	160	100%

Table 4.1.5 above showed that in terms of awareness, 8.3% of fully trained/ informed respondents were Administrative officers,71.3 % were police officers, 3.7 % were CPC members while 16.7 % comprised of ordinary civilians. Among the fairly informed members,1.3 5 were administrative officers, 4.7 were police officers, 0.7 were community policing members while 93.3 % were ordinary civilians. Those that were completely uninformed were ordinary civilians at 100%.

This shows that awareness on community policing is high among Administrative officers and police officers while fair among CPC members and very low among ordinary civilians.

Table 4.1.6 Summary of level of awareness

Level of awareness	No. of respondents	Percentage
Informed	108	25.9
Fairly informed	150	35.9
Not informed	160	38.2
Total	418	100%

The table above shows that 25.9 % of the respondents were informed on community policing and understood the initiative, 35.9 % of the respondents were fairly informed while 38.2 % were completely uninformed. This is majorly because trainings have not been held sufficiently, poor distribution of CP material and poor communication on the initiative.

4.1.5 Trust and confidentiality level

The study sought to find out if the civilians and CP members were satisfied with the level of trust and confidentiality with which the police and Administrative officers held information supplied to them through the community policing initiative. The respondents were asked to state satisfaction level and the results were as in table 4.1.7 below

Table 4.1.7 Trust and confidentiality level

Level of satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
Very satisfied	0	0
Fairly satisfied	37	11.5
Not satisfied	261	80.8
Totally dissatisfied	25	7.7
Total	323	100%

The table above shows that none of the respondents is very satisfied with the police.11.5% are fairly satisfied, 80.8 % are not satisfied while 7.7 % are totally dissatisfied. This therefore shows thereôs lack of trust and confidentiality among the police and civilians to a great extent.

4.1.6 Resources and Incentives

The study found it necessary to investigate if resources were allocated to facilitate community policing and if the allocation was sufficient. This targeted the AOs,Police officers and Community policing members. The respondents were asked to state the sufficiency of resources and the results were presented in table 4.1.8 below

Table 4.1.8 Availability and sufficiency of resources

Respondents	% of operation funds available	% of motor vehicles available	% of incentives provided	total
Administrative Officers	10%	10%	0%	20%
Police Officers	40%	40%	0%	80%
CPC Members	0%	0%	0%	0%

From table 4.2.0 above,the study established that Administrative officers received only 20% of resources required for Community policing, police officers have 40% of vehicles required and 40% of operation expences required ,CPC Members have 0% facilitation resources and incentives. CPC Members on the other hand were neither facilitated nor paid e.g travelling, communication etc for their involvement in community policing initiative. This lowered their morale and interest to participate in the initiative

4.1.7 Culture

The researcher in his preliminary study found out several cultural practices by the people of West Pokot Sub County to be in contravention to the law. This study therefore

found it necessary to investigate if the members of the community subscribed to these cultures and if they encouraged the same.

The cultural practices included use of traditional justice system ñlapaiò in place of the normal criminal justice system, female circumcision, and cattle rustling practice. The respondentsô were asked if they subscribed to the cultures and if they should be encouraged of discouraged. The results were stated in the table below.

Table 4.1.9 Cultural practices

Cultural practice	**Number subscribing to practice**				**If practice should be encouraged**			
	F	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**	**F**	**%**
	Yes		**No**		**Yes**		**No**	
Traditional justice system	227	**71.4**	91	**28.6**	220	**69.2**	98	**30.8**
Female circumcision	198	**62.3**	120	**37.7**	94	**29.6**	224	**70.4**
Cattle rustling	145	**45.6**	173	**54.4**	63	**19.8**	255	**80.2**

From the table above, 71.4 & of the respondents subscribe to the traditional justice system "lapai" which is regarded in higher esteem that the normal criminal justice system involving the police, 28.6 % however do not. This shows that majority of the people solve issues, criminal in nature before traditional justice systems where fine, banishments etc are administered and therefore do not require police intervention.

From the same respondents, 69.2 % want the practice encouraged while 30.8 % do not. This further shows that there is more confidence in traditional justice system than the criminal justice system and the police.

On female circumcision, 62.3 % subscribe to the tradition while 37.7 % do not. Out of the respondents, 29.6 % support the tradition while 70.4 % discourage it, meaning that thereôs likelihood of abandoning the culture if necessary effort is made

Cattle rustling, which is an age old culture is practiced by 45.6 % of the population while 54.4 % do not practice it. Out of the respondents, 19.8 % encourage it while 80.2% do not.

4.1.8 Economic Activities

The study found it necessary to investigate the number of respondents practicing given economic activities that were found to be in contravention to security and would compromise community policing. The following activities were listed and the respondents were asked to indicate whether they participate in the practice or not. The results are as in table 4.2.0 below

Table 4.2.0 Economic activities

Economic activity	Frequency	Percentage
Stolen cattle sale	38	12%
Illegal arms trade	21	7%
Ivory and other mineral trade (gold,uranium)	47	15%
Unregistered businesses (unlicensed motorbikes, vehicles etc)	54	17%
Illicit brew trading and drugs	41	13%
Contraband goods & counterfeit goods	33	10.3%
Total	234	74.3%

From the table above, 74.3% of the population participates in either illegal or unregistered businesses. 12% participate in stolen cattle sale, 7 % participate in illegal arms trade,15% deal in ivory and other minerals trade, 17% run unregistered businesses,13 % take part in illicit brew and drugs trading,10.3% sell counterfeit and contraband goods e.g. sugar from Uganda. This is their meaningful source of employment which is yet in contravention to the law.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors influencing adoption of Community Policing in West Pokot Sub County, Kenya. The variables studied were culture, trust and confidentiality, level of awareness, resource availability and economic activities. This chapter therefore provides a synopsis of the findings, conclusions and recommendations that were deduced from the study findings.

The overall response rate was 72% of the desired respondents from the AOs, CPC members, police officers and ordinary civilians.

5.1 Summary of the findings

Community crime prevention means a neighbourhood or a smaller area where people organize themselves into groups or networks to prevent local crime and other problemsǿ (Rosenbaum *et al.,* 1998). Stevens states (2003) The fundamental philosophy of community crime prevention is that the most effective means of combating crime and improving the quality of neighbourhood life involves individual residents in proactive efforts to reduce or preclude the opportunities for crime.

It was clear from the research that community involvement in the initiative had been seriously undermined and the factors influencing adoption of the initiative have as well been overlooked.

The respondents were made up of Administrative officers accounting for 3%, Police officers who were19%, CPC members who were 2% and civilians who were the large majority at

76%.the respondents comprised of both male and female accounting for 73.2 and 26.8% respectively. Most of the respondents that did not return the questionnaires or shied away from interview were female who especially did not feel confident to respond to cultural and economic issues, therefore accounting for the disparity in response between genders.

Majority of the respondents were below 37 years accounting for 78.7% and 21.3% above 38 years, therefore majority of the population is youthful.

5.1.1 Culture and its influence on Community policing

According to Dempsey (1999), each ethnic group strives and struggles to overcome lifeós challenges to acquire part of the countryós dream-the-dream to be free to live, work, worship and pray as it sees fitô According to Stevens (2003), culture is a shared lifestyle. Moreover, it has fundamental characteristics such as symbols, language, values, norms, material goods and goals that distinguish it from other concepts

Police officers provide a service to culturally diverse communities and to judge whose standards prevail and which is right or wrong, is difficult. Moreover, the cultural mix can cause problems. When internal cultures conflict, it can be a destructive and demoralising event, as there may be a misunderstanding between two cultural groups which can lead to conflict and taken to extreme physical confrontation.

The study found out that 71.4% of West Pokot sub county population subscribe to the traditional justice system,62.3% subscribe to female circumcision while 45.6% of the population cattle rustling. On average,60% of the population subscribe to common cultural practices . Some of the practices are considered unlawful and the community members support them. It would therefore be very difficult for the same people to raise such as security concerns in community policing.

5.1.2 Trust and Confidentiality and its influence on Community policing

As indicated in the Community Policing Consortium (Police integrity, 2005), trust between the police and the community is the cornerstone of effective community policing. The incidence of corruption and abuse of power can harm the image of the police in their community. Community policing gives a name and a face to the police so that residents will feel that the police are people they can trust and work with. According to Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1990), the relationship of the community and the police must be based on mutual trust and respect.

From the research 7.7% of the respondents had totally no trust in the police, 80.8 % were not satisfied with the level of confidentiality and trust they had with the police,11.5% were fairly satisfied while none of the respondents totally trusted the police. They cited reasons such as corruption and ill treatment in the past. Further, the population blames police for selling them out whenever they make reports concerning certain crimes. It is therefore clear that the level of trust and confidentiality is very poor which is a major setback for community policing

5.1.3 Level of Awareness and its influence on Community policing

To fully understand and know community policing, it is better for police officers, the community and media workers to know and understand what community policing is not, in order to identify its exact and true nature (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1994)

Community policing is not a limited effort to be tried once and then withdrawn later but instead, it is a new philosophy of delivering a full service to the community. Moreover, it is a new way of thinking and acting on the part of the police officer. It is a completely new way of policing, bearing in mind that the whole police service is familiar with the philosophy and principles of policing (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1994)

38.2% of the respondents could neither define community Policing nor explain their roles in CP. 359% were fairly informed and had an idea of what community policing is but have not been involved in the exercise.25.9% were informed and understood their roles in Community policing. This mainly comprised of police, administrative officers and CPC members .Efforts of training and awareness creation appear to be less fruitful within the sub county

5.1.4 Resources and incentives availability and its influence on Community policing

The government has the sole responsibility for controlling crime and ensuring the safety and the security of its people. To address this, there must be a well-organised police service in terms of manpower and resources. These include professional police officers, logistics, an adequate budget and continuously reviewed laws, procedures and policies in the context of the existing technological advancement.

This study found out that 100% of police officers and Administrative officers had resources for work but 100% of these respondents claimed that the resources were insufficient.

100% of the CPC members informed that they totally had neither resources nor facilitation towards community policing. Further, the study realised that thereôs Lack of sufficient financial or technical resources and equipment for the police especially in rural and interior areas to effect and implement community policing ,further there are no incentives given to community policing members or members of the public to help in participating in CP and reduce crime In the society

Thereôs also Inadequate funding by the government that can enable training / sensitization workshops on the concept be carried out at the police station level so as to reach to the

majority, as opposed to the current practice of conducting the same at the Divisional/District Headquarters

5.1.5 Economic Activities and its influence on Community policing

The strong and underlying causes of crime are economic and social inequality. During the research, the respondents all remarked that before trying to implement the community-policing approach, it is important to carry out an assessment of socio-economic peculiarities to identify what variant of the community-policing approach is suitable for the given area.

The study established that 12% of the population practice stolen live stock sale, 7% deal in illegal arms trade, 15% deal in ivory,gold,uranium and mineral trade,17% of the respondents practice unregistered businesses, 13% are involved in illicit brew and drugs trading,10.3 % deal with contraband and counterfeit goods. This adds up to a total of 74.3 % practicing businesses unlawfully.

In community policing the proactive approach to crime and social disorder gains its rightful place. It also needs an anticipation of possible crimes and possible threats to social economic and social problems and their impact on crime and that social disorder are analyzed in good time. Areas of priority are identified and joint strategic plans drawn up with inputs from the community.

5.2 Conclusions

The study established that the level of community policing adoption is below par. The items indicating CP adoption is low is 60% of the respondents practice culture thatôs considered in conflict with community policing, 74.3% of the respondents carry out businesses unlawfully and illegal, 35.9 % of the respondents were fairly informed on CP while 38.2% were totally

uninformed on the Community policing concept.Further,11.5% of the respondents fairly had trust in the police ,80.8 % had no trust in the police while 7.7% totally mistrusted the police. The study also established that 100% of the CPC members had no facilitation, incentives or resources allocated to them. Administrative officers and the police on the other had only received 9% of the resources they needed to fully implement Community policing

The results of this analysis may have implications for community policing activities intended to increase citizen satisfaction with police

Although most of the respondents do not hold favourable attitudes toward the police, it is clear that there is a room for development.

Besides differences in application, community policing is the chosen way of policing in the contemporary world. We cannot deny the fact that the police could not do their work without the support of the public and the public cannot have peace and order without the police. Therefore, the police-community relationship must be a two-way partnership.

Because the police cannot shoulder the burden of crime prevention alone, it is important at this time for police officers to seek closer co-operation with the community. Therefore, community policing is the major vehicle for police to tackle the ever-increasing rate of crime and disorder. For the community-policing approach to be adopted and become effective, it requires partnership, contingency problem-solving mechanisms, and the active participation of members of the public. It also requires the police to decide on policing priorities, empowerment and the delegation of duties to subordinates as well as to members of the community.

This study established that all factors namely culture, trust and confidentiality, level of awareness, resources and economic activities have a big influence on the adoption of community policing. However, the extend of influence and importance of these factors differ.

These are unique factors influencing community policing adoption in West Pokot Sub County and should be seriously considered for the initiative to be successful.

i. Community policing programs adapted with no alteration without considering the specific conditions and needs of the environment, characteristics of the community and the structures of police organization often fails to produce desired results.
ii. The culture of the people and their economic activities are factors for serious consideration and for law enforcement to design proper plans to enable reduced conflict with the people while ensuring law is enforced.
iii. An effective public policy for a community policing program that matches the characteristics of both the environment and the police organization requires in-depth analysis

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the research findings and empirical discussions and evidence, the following recommendations for study are made:

i. Activities in community policing should be undertaken within the context of the socio-cultural characteristics of a specific community and within the following parameters: The purposes, strategies, objectives and principles of community policing; The benefits of community policing and the safety and security status of the town; The mandate to implement community policing and the duties of the police; The various methods that help to implement the community policing approach; The

appropriate crime prevention approach which is valuable for a given area; and high crime areas and various strategies which are helpful in implementing community policing to be considered during assessment or whilst conducting research.

ii. There is a lack of knowledge due to insufficient training of community-policing concepts in different aspects. All police officials, as well as civilian personnel, should undergo training in the concept of community policing in the following areas: The meaning, purposes, elements, principles, strategies and benefits of community policing; The implementation of community policing; The evaluation of community policing; The mandate to implement community policing; and the role and responsibility of police as well as the community to implement the community-policing approach.

iii. Police must provide a quality policing service to their customers since quality means meeting customersô expectations. To meet the standards of a quality police service, priorities and standards of service delivery are needed. To meet these standards, police and the public should agree to consultation with local people. In that way, there will be a shared identification of problems as well as shared ownership of solutions. As a result, the service delivered should be effective, efficient, based on the needs of the customer and cost effective.

iv. The researcher anticipates that police officers will use the research to improve their community policing approach, identify the gaps in the current practice and the environment factors influencing community policing in order to enhance their adoption and performance thereby improving their ability to prevent crime more effectively in order to resolve crime and disorder.

5.4 Suggestions for further study

Since not all stakeholders were included among the respondents due to time constraints (although they might have been included indirectly), it is therefore recommended that further research should be conducted using a larger sample which should include schools, religious places of worship, social activities .The same research should also be carried in the remaining sub counties of West Pokot County, to address their unique security needs.

This will help the security stakeholders and the county to develop workable strategies to embrace and ensure the successful adoption of community policing to help curb crime and insecurity.

West Pokot being a single cultural society has its own specific security needs. Its therefore important to carry out research in a multi-cultural society in order to further identify their needs and develop a workable security/community policing strategy

5.5 Contribution to the body of knowledge

Table 5:1 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge

Objective	Contribution
1. To determine how culture influences adoption of community policing;	The study established that West Pokot sub county respondents were of one culture and some of the cultural practices were in contravention to the law e.g female circumcision, lapai justice system and cattle rustling. Itôs important that cultures be practiced within the confines of law
2. To identify how level of awareness influences adoption of community policing.	The study established that training and awareness on CP was very poor and hence majority of respondents do not understand community policing. Training and sensitization should be enhanced
3. To examine how trust and confidentiality influences adoption of community policing.	The relationship between police and civilians was found to be wanting. Measures should be put in place in the police service to improve their image and level of cohesion with the community
4. To find out how resources and incentives influences adoption of community policing	Merger resources have been set aside to operationalize CP. This has discouraged many who are willing to participate in the

	exercise. Resources should therefore be provided sufficiently from both national and county governments
5. To investigate how economic activities influence adoption of community policing	The study established that a good number of the respondents practice illegal businesses. The same should be reviewed and good business advice given to the community

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: RESEARCH PERMIT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. WESLEY OANDO ABUGA
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 0-30600
kapenguria,has been permitted to
conduct research in *Westpokot County*

on the topic: *FACTORS AFFECTING ADOPTION OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN KENYA: A CASE OF WEST POKOT COUNTY*

for the period ending:
31st December,2015

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/15/3754/6756
Date Of Issue : 30th June,2015
Fee Recieved :Ksh 1,000

Applicant's Signature

Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation

CONDITIONS

1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit
2. Government Officers will not be interviewed without prior appointment.
3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.
5. You are required to submit at least two(2) hard copies and one(1) soft copy of your final report.
6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

Serial No. A 5590

CONDITIONS: see back page

APPENDIX II: PERMIT FROM THE COUNTY

THE PRESIDENCY

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Telegrams; DISTRICTER' Kapenguria
Telephone; kapenguria 054-62291
Radio call; kape 5ZRO

Office of the County Commissioner,
West Pokot County,
P.O. BOX 1,
KAPENGURIA.

Email: westpokotland@rocketmail.com

REF: CONF.CC.ADM.15/15 VOL.I/18

3RD JULY, 2015

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION
MR. WESLEY OANDO ABUGA

Reference is made to the Director-General/CEO, National Commission for Science, Technology and innovation letter NO. NACOSTI/P/15/3754/6756 dated 30th June, 2015.

The above named is a student at University of Nairobi and has been authorized to carry out research on "***Factors affecting adoption of community policing in Kenya: A case of West Pokot County***" for a period ending 31st December, 2015.

Please accord him your cooperation and necessary assistance he may require while undertaking the exercise.

HEZRON M. NYAMBERI
For: COUNTY COMMISSIONER
WEST POKOT COUNTY

cc. County Director of Education
WEST POKOT COUNTY

APPENDIX III: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

NACOSTI

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: secretary@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref: No.

Date:
30th June, 2015

NACOSTI/P/15/3754/6756

Wesley Oando Abuga
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on ***"Factors affecting adoption of community policing in Kenya: A case of West Pokot County,"*** I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **West Pokot County** for a period ending **31st December, 2015.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, West Pokot County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.

DR. S. K. LANGAT, OGW
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
West Pokot County.

The County Director of Education
West Pokot County.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO 9001: 2008 Certified

APPENDIX IV : KREJCIE AND MORGAN TABLE

N	*S*	*N*	*S*	*N*	*S*
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	1000000	384

Note.—*N* is population size. *S* is sample size.

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

APPENDIX V: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear Respondents

I am a student at The University of Nairobi pursuing Masters of Arts in Project Planning and Management. I am carrying out a research study on ñ***factors influencing adoption of community policing in Kenya.A case of West Pokot Sub County*****".** The information requested in this questionnaire is meant for academic purposes only and confidentiality will be upheld.

The Information given on this questionnaire will be held in strict confidence and will be used only for the purpose of the study.

If any of the questions may not be appropriate to your circumstance you are under no obligation to answer. Kindly assist in filling in the questionnaire.

Thanking you in advance for your support

Yours faithfully

Wesley Abuga

0707029474

(Researcher)

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

(Please tick where appropriate)

1. Name of the respondent (optional) é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é .

2. Please indicate your age from the choices

18-25 years { } 26-37 years { } 38 and above { }

3. What is your level of Education?

Primary { } Secondary { } Tertiary { } University { }

4. What is your marital status?

Married { } Single { } Other { }

4. What is your gender?

Male { } Female { }

SECTION B: Awareness, culture and economic activities

1. What do you understand buy the term community policing?

   é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é é

Seminar [ ] Media[ ]

Baraza [ ] Other specifyé é é é é é é é é é é ..

5. Are you a member of the Community policing Committee in your locality

Yes [ ] No [ ]

6. How accessible is information concerning community policing within your locality

Very accessible [ ] Quite accessible [ ] Not Accessible [ ]

7. Have you participated in Community policing activities before?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

8. If yes above, how effective do you rate Community policing as a means to fighting crime?

Very effective [ ] effective [ ] Ineffective [ ]

9. In your opinion, what are the major setbacks to realizing a successful community policing program in West Pokot sub county?

.....

.....

.....

.....

10. Do you subscribe to the following cultural practices?

Traditional justice system (lapai)	yes( )	no( )
Cattle rustling	yes( )	no( )
Female circumcision	yes( )	no( )

11.Do the above cultural practices affect Community policing?

Traditional justice system (lapai)	yes( )	no( )

Cattle rustling yes( ) no( )

Female circumcision yes( ) no( )

12. If ñyesò on any of the above, do you support its continued practice?

yes( ) no( )

13. Do you practice any business?

yes( ) no( )

14. If yes above, kindly state the types of business

é é

é é

15. Is your business registered

yes( ) no( )

SECTION C: Trust and Confidentiality

1. How do you rate you relationship with the police

   Very satisfied [ ] Fairly satisfied [ ]

   Not satisfied [ ] totally disatisfied [ ]

2. Do you trust the Police/ Civilian members of the community policing to handle security matters effectively?

   Police yes [ ] No [ ]

   Civilian Members yes [ ] No [ ]

3. How often does security matters leak to the public

   Very often [ ] rarely [ ]

   Never [ ]

4. Is the security of any informers or members of the community policing committee threatened as a result of engaging in Community policing?

   yes [ ] No [ ]

5. Explain any causes of breach of trust and confidentiality between police and civilians.

   é ..

   é

   é .

   é .

SECTION D: Resources and Incentives

1. Who facilitates your training/meetings with regard to community policing?

   Government [ ] Community [ ]

   Self [ ] Police [ ]

2. Do you have adequate funding towards the exercise?

   Yes [ ] No [ ]

3. How well are you equipped in terms of motor vehicle, communication, offices

   Motor Vehicle: Adequate [ ] Inadequate [ ] None [ ]

   Incentives: Adequate [ ] Inadequate[ ] None [ ]

   Operation funds: Adequate [ ] Inadequate [ ] None [ ]

4. What percentage of the required resources are you provided with?

   Motor Vehicle: é é é é é é é é é .. %

   Operation expenses: é é é é é é é é é .. %

   incentives é é é é é é é é é .. %

5. Does the resources/funding availability or unavailability affect your performance in community policing? Yes ( ) No ( )
6. 5. If yes above, explain the effects

é é é

APPENDIX VI: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR COMMUNITY POLICING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The purpose of this guide is to gather information on factors that affect adoption of Community Policing in Kenya, A case of West Pokot County. The information given will be confidential and will be used for the purpose of research only.

General Questions:

1. What are the main security concerns in the area?
2. How is the Community Policing Committee structure in this area and whatôs its mode of operation?
3. How well has the Community policing committee addressed the security concerns of this area?
4. How effective and efficient is community policing in this area?
5. What are the major constraints faced in the adoption of community policing?
6. How often are you trained or sensitized on community policing?
7. How often do you have community policing committee meetings?
8. Who facilitates your operations and how well resourced are you?
9. How well do the Committee members interact?
10. How confidential are security matters handled by the committee?
11. To whom do the committee members report to incase of security concerns?