INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES ON YOUTH RADICALIZATION IN MOMBASA COUNTY IN KENYA

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Full Length Research

ABSTRACT

Effective implementation of community policing is a key tenet hence the need to evaluate the factors influence effective implementation of community policing. The study also looked at its influence on how police conduct their work, crime rate and community cohesion. Despite all these measures that have been established to secure the future of these young people especially from radicalization; there are still elements that end up getting a way to radicalize the youths into the gang groups and terrorist cells. The study therefore sought to evaluate influence of community policing on youth radicalization using the context of Kisauni Sub-county in Mombasa County. The specific objectives shall include: examining the influence of inadequate funding, police officer professionalism, and information sharing on youth radicalization levels. The study relied on Mass line policing theory that shows how the police as security institution can adopt the community policing program model to reduce incidences of crime and insecurity in society. A descriptive design was adopted. The study adopted a census study to identify the respondents and the population distribution of the target population since the target population was too small for sampling. The target population was members of community policing committee in the eight wards in Kisauni Constituency. The study conducted a census of all the 150 respondents comprised of ward and self-administered questionnaires to the police officers. The collected data was then analyzed using SPSS version 22 as the main computer tool of analysis. The descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, percentages and frequency of responses as well as inferential statistics such as regression to give the linear relationship of the variables were used. The results were then presented inform of tables and charts for easy interpretation and understanding by the readers. The study finding in this study is expected to assist the national government through the National Police Service in the administration of the community policing policy in strategy and policy formulation of community policing guidelines. The study established that inadequate funding; police officers professionalism and information sharing all have significant influence on youth radicalization. The study concludes the community policing is a significant predictor of youth radicalization. The study recommends that the management of the County Policing Authority should review, monitor and track the progress so far made in implementation of the Community Policing Initiative in Mombasa County. The policy makers at the National Security should align the policies and overall goals of County Policing Authority with the National Security goals so as to allow multi-agency and integrated approach in dealing with youth radicalization. The Finance Managers at the County Treasury should allocate adequate funds towards the County Policing Authority to support the community policing activities in Mombasa County. Equally, the

National Treasury should remit County budgetary allocations on time so that the same can be utilized in funding the community policing initiatives. The management team of advocacy and civil society organizations in Mombasa should organize more seminars and training among youths to create more awareness on the need to share relevant information and cooperate with police officers in handling radicalization challenge. The human resource managers working in the County Policing Authority and those at the Kenya Police Service should review the professional standards required by police officers.

Key Words: Inadequate Funding Of Community Policing Initiatives, Police-Community Collaboration, Information Sharing On Youth Radicalization

INTRODUCTION

Globally, community policing has been adapted to different levels using different initiatives. This was motivated by the increases in mobility of criminals, changing crime patterns and stubbornly high rates of crime. Some of the countries which have adopted community policing initiatives include the United States of America (USA), Singapore, Australia, United Kingdom (UK) and Canada. The initiatives have taken different forms ranging from delegation of a few additional police officers over and above the normal allocations to walk the beat to a system in which police work in collaboration with local agencies to tackle crimes facing the community (Bullock and Leeney, 2013). They have mainly partnered with the community in finding solutions to criminal challenges. In this arrangement, the community is regarded as the extension of the 'ears and eyes' of the police. Such scenarios make the community part and parcel to promoting peace and security. The community plays a key role in providing the necessary intelligence to the police which can be used to apprehend perpetrators.

In England and the Whales community policing initiatives included partnerships with the community through a system called Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) (Aston, O'Neill, hail and Wooff, 2021). Another initiative in community policing has been described as problem oriented policing where police normally pay keen attention to underlying problems to the criminal acts as opposed to focusing on the crime itself. This initiative involves the police learning more about the offenders and possible victims to assess the circumstances under which they came together (Cosgrove and Ramshaw, 2013). Using this strategy for instance, the police department in San Diego was able to conclude that a trolley station was the place where gangs fought; narcotic activities took place besides violent crimes. This was made possible through careful analysis of the problem which pointed to the design of the station as a contributing factor.

In Uganda, Akubu noted that community confidence and trust in police had largely remained a challenge. It was noted that Community Policing (CP) went beyond simply treating the symptoms of crime to identification and analysis of neighborhood problems, and then solving them through cooperative interaction between police and the community. The findings indicated that there needs to be better partnerships between the police, general community and other agencies for community-focused crime prevention, and problem-solving schemes. Area localized solutions need to disorder problems but police and the communities are failing to evenly embrace their roles as partners in the implementation and the sustainability of the community policing program. In another study, Gaokgathege (2020) examined the general level of effectiveness of cluster policing on crime prevention in Botswana where it was established that the contribution of cluster policing on crime prevention was moderately effective and resulted from of target hardening, law enforcement and enhanced community safety and security.

There has been high number of cases of deterioration of security in Kenya in the last two decades. Therefore in its intent to reduce crime in the country, the Kenyan government deemed it important to bring on board general public members besides other stakeholders through the introduction of Community Based Policing (CBP) program as captured in a Government of Kenya policy paper (2015). 'The 4th draft guidelines on community policing'. This paper documents that "community policing is designed to do away with fear of crime and disorderliness in social settings of the society through collaborations in coming up with solutions to their problems and keeping crime at bay. For a long time the institution of the Kenyan police has often being perceived by citizens as an instrument for use by the political class and ruling regime to intimidate, punish, as well as force them to subscribe to certain ideologies. Equally, many citizens feel that personnel working in the institution offer protection to people in government and few elites. This contradicts their motto "Utumishi kwa Wote (Service to All)"
Community policing and Nyumba Kumi Community policing grouping have been applied in many places of Kenya like Mombasa for a long time. Other areas have adopted different names like Sungu Sungu groups which were inspired by Sungu Sungu grouping of Tanzania's rural setting during the 1980s. These groupings spread to neighboring environments of Kuria in Kenya which helped Kuria communities manage crime through prevailing indigenous governance structures (Letting and Chepchirchir, 2017). This model informed the formation of Nyumba Kumi groupings in Kenya in the year 2013 from Tanzania's socialist history. It was launched with the aim of countering terrorism as many terrorists lived in some rented houses in neighborhoods where they organized to commit crimes. It was then designed with the aim of collecting intelligence through creation of clusters of houses with leaders who keep close contacts with policing committees created. However, critics of this concept have argued that it is less appropriate for modern capitalist Kenya specially in urban areas characterized by gated communities where residents manage their own security by engaging private initiatives like CCTV, erecting stone wall fences or hiring private guards as compared to less affluent areas characterized by rapid turnover of tenants in rented premises in flats and houses (Letting, 2012).

Therefore, it is important to assess effects of community policing on youth radicalization in Mombasa County in Kisauni Sub-county and specifically narrowing down on effects of community policing, inadequate funding, improved police professional standards and information sharing on youth radicalization and control.

Statement of the Problem

The communities in Kenya across different counties have continued to experience and element of radicalization and the initiation into the illegal gangs and groups which end up destabilizing the peace and security in the Country. Some of the factors that can be put forward that lead to the entry into the radicalization include: the issues of poverty, lack of employment, idleness among the youths among other factors. However, the government and the non-governmental institutions have continued to put measures in place and strategies to reach out to some of these youths to ensure that they do not fall victims to these vices which lead to initiation into terrorism and terrorist gangs that mug people and steal people property. Some of these measures include coming up with youth projects and training to give them hands on skills that enable them not only to become employable but also to be able to employ themselves, creation of Savings and Credit Cooperatives among the youths to give them a change to get funding for small businesses, induction into the youth funds and national youth services among others.

In a study, Pala and Balcioğlu (2016) examined community policing initiatives using data drawn from England, Wales, and European Union. It focused on community participation and elements used in solving problems facing the community. The study outlined how community policing initiatives have been implemented in the three identified countries.The study concluded that serious financial, cultural and organizational challenges hampered successful implementation of community policing initiatives. The study focused on challenges of implementing the initiatives and not how the initiatives affected youth radicalization as the case is in the current study.

Aston, O'Neill, hail and Wooff (2021) examined how sharing of information under community policing affected the level that the general public had in the police force. The study identified that interactional, distributive and procedural justice were silent interactions adopted between the policy and the community. It was noted that attitude and behaviour, communication, personal contact and accessibility. This study focused on information sharing strategy which is one of the strategies and not all strategies. The context was confined within Europe hence limiting the application of its findings in the Kenyan context.

Despite all these measures that have been established to secure the future of these young people especially from radicalization; there are still elements that end up getting a way to radicalize the youths into the gang groups and terrorist cells. Therefore, the current study investigated the effects of community policing initiatives on the youth radicalization in Kenya especially in

Mombasa County. Kisauni Sub County has been facing insecurity more so in the recent past including robbery with violence, murder, car hijacking, burglary and pick pocketing. In addition, criminal levels fueled by prevailing circumstances including high poverty, lack of employment, rising cases of radicalization, drug abuse, illicit activities and few numbers of police officers where the crime patterns are likely to become complex and unpredictable.

Research Objectives

i. To examine the influence of inadequate funding of community policing initiatives on youth radicalization in Mombasa County
ii. To establish the influence of police-community collaboration on youth radicalization in Mombasa County
iii. To find out the influence of information sharing on youth radicalization levels in Mombasa County

LITERATURE REVIEW

Criminal activities including rape, burglary and robbery with violence, murder, kidnap, pick pocketing are widespread in every part of the world and continue to grow each day resulting into weakened states. The reaction to these criminal activities further fractures states with disharmonious communities. Fear of crime by the people has often leaded to deteriorating standards of living and decay in quality of ordinary life. Many lives are lost daily, property destroyed where not stolen destroyed through violent means and as a result, insecurity has led to downscaling-in some cases outright closure- of many businesses and loss of income.

Theoretical Framework

Mass Line Policing (MLP)

As proposed by Wong (2009), Mass Line Policing (MLP) has direct application that shows how the police as security institution can adopt the community policing program model to reduce incidences of crime and insecurity in society. The scholar sees MLP as consisting of three recurring steps that include; collecting parts of information from the people, which is then processed and use the same information to let the people be informed of their security fear. From the ideological perspective, it is assumed that the people are in charge of their own destiny as well as security. It can therefore be argued that the idea behind the theory is to ensure that every activity within community is in entirety dependent on the people. Since the people are, the ultimate drivers of community policing according to MLP. In a deeper examination of the critical functions that the institution of the police plays from the public's perspective, MLP is vindicated on various reasons.

It is important to note from the onset that human beings have tendencies of living beyond their means. From people's perspective, this can be a source of insecurity within community. It is upon this that empowering people through ensuring that they are meeting their personal security needs. MLP theory further addresses the unequal connection between public and the police. As illustrated in the theory, the people occupy a preponderance position to control the crimes in their areas of residence using an organization of any kind that belongs to the community. The theory therefore focuses on do-it-yourself, and the readiness to minimize insecurity by the community leaders.

This theory discusses how parts of information is collected from people, processed and then used to inform the same people of the security measures to take to ensure their safety. It touches on police and public relationship where the security agencies are the recipients of the information. They are mandated to process the information professionally in order to improve on insecurity hence maintaining a cordial relationship in the spirit of community policing. It elaborates how encouraging adequate participation of community stakeholders within Kisauni in partnership with the police force can increase the level of security for people and their property.

Security Problems

Incidents of insecurity resulting in loss of life and property have been rampant in Kenya as terrorists invade key locations within the capital City and other locations. This has cost many citizens their life and property making it unsafe. Two distinct sources of insecurity have been identified as external and internal. External threats mainly manifest themselves in the form of terrorism which has been guised as an Islamic Jihad (holy war). Major perpetrators on the Kenyan soil for this kind of threat have been largely Al-Shabaab terrorist organization whose origin and operation is within Somalia. Al-Shabaab have been using sporadic guerilla strategy where they attack on areas know to harbor individuals of other religious inclination and sparing Muslims in case they are found in such places. Perpetrators have been using ability to recite a number of passages from the Holy Quran to identify whom to execute as witnessed in both the Westgate siege of September 2013 and the Mandera executions of November 2014. The militia group has cited terrorist attacks as being retaliation to presence of Kenya in Somalia under the aegis of the United Nations' AMISOM. Wagner (2014) is of contrary opinion as he indicated that prior to invasion of Somalia by Kenya Defense Forces in 2011, terrorism attacks were already being reported in the Country.

Following the indication of Foden, (2014), threats to internal security start with rampant robbery over and above theft targeting individuals which is evident in Kenya where majority of the citizens considered being normal citizenship burden. The next type of insecurity within Kenyan boarders is targeted at groups of persons known by different names ranging from inter-ethnic clashes, rivalry within and among clans, theft of livestock commonly called cattle

rustling, boundary clashes and insurgency. All these incidences have undergone metamorphosis where the characters no longer brook the interference of security apparatus put in place by the Government while doing their activities. This has been exhibited in the manner they have slaughtered the police who are custodians of internal security in the country at will. This has always passed on a clear message every time this has happened: the terrorists and their sympathizers no longer recognize the laws of Kenya. This has also been rife in areas like Kapedo and Baringo in the recent past. These incidences have continued to cause loss of police and ordinary citizens' lives (Odula, 2014).

According to Wagner, (2014), colonial policies have played a big role in the existence of the "arc of insecurity" which contributed immensely to neglecting of arid and semi arid areas in Kenya because they were regarded as being unproductive. As such, they never considered such areas as worthy of any form of meaningful social and or economic investment of whatever nature. This ideology was been propagated by independence government for over 58 years since independence. This has contributed to the continued to the detriment of these areas. The ignorance shown to these areas by successive governments have been exhibited through little investment and presence which has hindered the ability to earn loyalty and regard from the residents in these regions. The residents in these areas have had to fend for themselves hence limiting their adherence to orders issued by the Kenyan Government on quests to maintain law and order by living well with their neighbors.

Ngunjiri, (2010) observed that inherited policies from colonial government contributed immensely to the current state of ignorance of these areas by dictating that the areas were not attractive for investments through advocating for centralization of governance. This limited resource distribution to arid and semi arid areas making living in these areas difficult. With diminishing productive land and increases in population, these areas became attractive as populations expanded their activities into these regions.

As policies were passed on control of state power, control over public wealth was introduced and this resulted in tribalism, bribery, looting and patronage (Ethics and Anti-Corruption(EACC), 2006). Through corruption, a significant proportion of resources in the nation were controlled by corrupt elite and their crones. This left the Arid and Semi arid areas disadvantaged hence suffered from systematic and structured neglect.

Influence of Inadequate Funding of Community Policing Initiatives on Youth Radicalization

The issue of resources and funding is one of the most important items for any organization since it is the blood or the fuel for the organization in order to allow it to run and conduct the different activities. Therefore, if the police service in Kenya is well funded it means that it

would be able to curb different criminal activities and gangs that recruit different youths by way of radicalization into criminal activities within Kenya specifically Mombasa County.

For years now since the inception or the promulgation of the new constitutions the different leaders in Kenya have been fighting for the increase of funding for the county allocation from the current fifteen of the total gross domestic product to between thirty per cent to fifty per cent. This means that there will be an efficient and effective functioning of the local or county government which will now be able to perform at their level best. However, the issue of security in Kenya is a National Government function which is only done by the central government and as such it is responsible for protection against the domestic and foreign aggression.

There is an association between the funding that is provided by the government or lack of it and the performance or facilitation of the police officers who are enforcing the law on the ground. This means that when the officers are not well facilitated in terms of tools and movement or weapons it becomes difficult to deal with the bandits. However, if the officers and their station have been well equipped it means that they would be able to curb increasing crime or criminal activities easily or with much ease.

Influence of Information Sharing on Youth Radicalization

The foundation of community policing is the belief that collaboration between police and the community has more potential of improving security in a faster and effective way because the perpetrators of insecurities live among the community members. They interact with them on day to day basis (Skolnick & Bayley, 1998). It forms meaningful and lasting relationships with community members. It makes positive agreements between the police and the community. It means both people and police have distinct roles and responsibilities. Along with the police, people have the authority to arrest, search and seizure, use force to make arrest, patrol, respond to incidents, etc. Citizens also have a role to report crimes, help to solve the problems and be good witnesses. So that people are the partners with the police in policing activities.

As Eck & Rosenbaum (1994) asserts that activities incorporated in the community policing initiatives are geared towards increasing citizen satisfaction with the way police do their job. It also encourages the public to share key information on suspicious individuals for ease of arrest so as to keep the community safe. Some of the ways that community policing is practices is through holding community meetings, establishing citizen advisory boards, foot patrols, arranging door to door visits, neighborhood watch among others to help police get an understanding of the problems they face and come up with ways in which they can make their lives safe. This is important in helping demystify the work of police and building a mutual trust between the police and the community. Through these activities, the people will feel more comfortable interacting with police to share with them their problems and ways in which

suspected criminal individuals can be dealt with.

To be effective, communities need to be empowered such that their voices can fit well in police priorities and practices for continued trust in the relationship (Mackenzie & Henry, 2009). The level of closeness between the community band the police and the extent to which they trust one another will influence the quality of information generated for security of the community (Fielding, 2005). Community desires can only be met in circumstances where police and the community are in good working terms. In situations where there is a good relationship, the police will not need to coerce the community to provide vital information in maintenance of law and order. So, the success of community policing is dependson the extent of community engagement in policing activities. An essential objective of community policing is aimed at improving and sustaining law and order within society including reduced incidences of crime, fear of crime and developing closer liaison between police and the public.

Using the case of the American policing model, Kelling (1996) noted that significant changes were witnessed in the past twenty eight years as it changed from a bureaucratic, incident driven force to community policing. The new policy resulted in circumstances where the police were responding to underlying causes of problems encountered by the communities. Additionally, they got quality contributions from the community on the best ways of dealing with identified security challenges in future. The outcome indicated that unlike the bureaucratic arrangement, community policing relied more on the resolve to participate by the community in identifying and coming up with candid solutions to the problems identified (Miller & Hess, 2002). The change allowed police to engage in community activities and engage the community effectively so as to identify the underlying issues, their cause and how the police can work with the community to ensure that the problems are overcome. Campaigns were conducted to help increase the quality and quantity of contacts and participation between police and the community (Sherman, 1997).

The level of satisfaction of citizen with the work of police is key indicator of the success of community policing initiative. To have the community voluntarily share pertinent information related to incidences that may jeopardize law and order in a region requires that a good working relationship is established and nurtured. Advisory boards need to be formed alongside holding regular community meetings where they exchange ideas on bettering the security of the citizens and their property. There needs to be an increase in door to door visits and sharing of information on offenders among the community (Eck & Rosenbaum, 1994). Community policing has been credited for increasing police-citizens approachability as well as enhancing public confidence in police forces ability to solve problems. Notably, the involvement of members of public in policing matter has over the years reduced crime and insecurity in various states worldwide.

NPS (2016) highlighted clearly the role of community policing in ensuring safe environments

for all citizens and their property. It emphasized on the importance of partnership arriving at a point where both the community and the police benefit in preventing criminal incents from occurring. This was to be enhanced through timely identification of community safety needs by holding consultative meeting, involvement of the community in decision making and efficient application of problem solving approach.

Influence of Police-Community Collaboration on Youth Radicalization

Police are generally confronted with many challenges in their work posed by constantly changing security situations which call for reforms in the way they do their work. This could partially explain the reason as to why many nations across the world have been pre-occupied with setting policies geared towards police reforms (Edmunds, 2004). This is informed by the important role played by security in economic transformation of any nation. Any incidents of insecurity or stability has repercussions which may take long to go away. Many emerging issues have rendered the old practice of policing ineffective. Frequent terrorism attacks and and the changing face of terrorism itself has posed a great challenge for nations in securing their citizens with their property.

History from many African nations indicates that colonialism together with cold war in the international system played a role in the existing security systems and regimes. Many countries came up with security systems which alienated human security except for the governing regimes which were ring fenced with security. This kind of security arrangement resulted in mismanagement, corruption, and personalization of security for the governing regimes leaving the civilians exposed (Jonyo & Buchere, 2011).
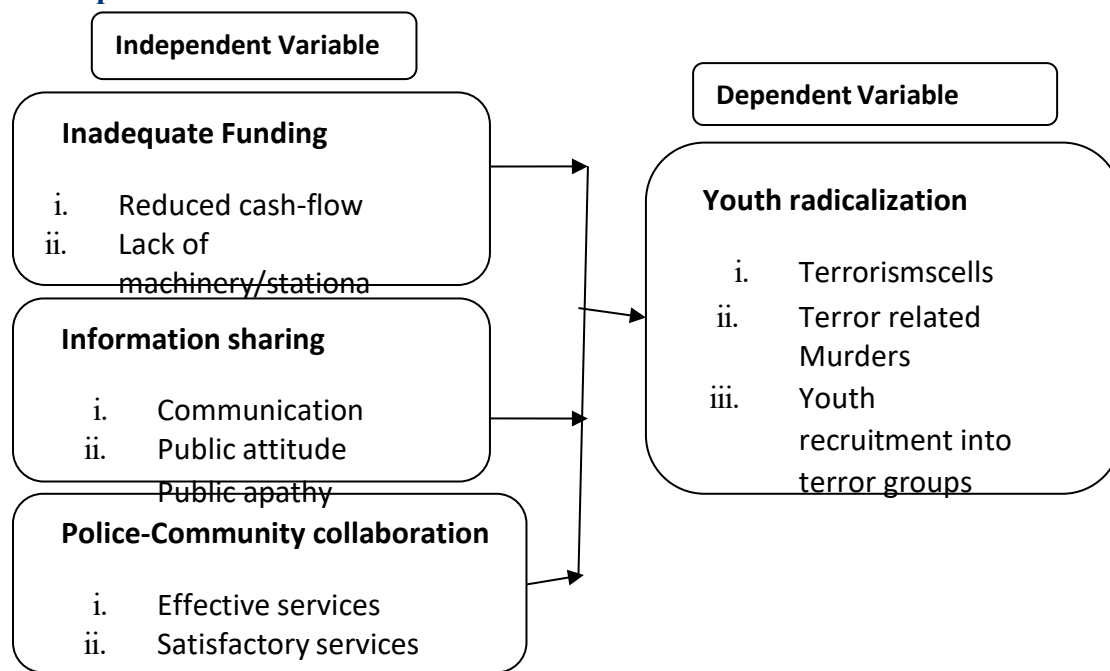
In addition, limited resources both in financial terms and personnel for the police forces in Africa have hindered their effective performance (Baker, 2008). It is noted that many countries have experienced under staffed police forces working with outdated equipment. In addition, the personnel have not been adequately trained to deal with the emerging trends in security. These factors have hindered their ability to work effectively to maintain law and order at all times.

However, statistics indicate that African countries are implementing a number of strategies aimed at dealing with reforms in the security sector. These strategies have been embraced by many international community friends who have willingly partnered with them in implementation. A good example on this is the Sierra Leone which has posted an outstanding progress in police force development since the year 1999. Through government efforts, the country received international police assistance to refurbish its reputation (Loh, 2010). The success was attributed to the efforts made by the president in and the Inspector General of the Sierra Leone police. Lower rank officers were integrated into the reform process as a way of managing resistance during implementation be siding motivating them to run with the reform

strategy. Loh (2010) further alludes to existence of systematic interactions with civil society and the media for successful security reform strategy implementation.

In the Kenyan context various institutions in Kenya have since the era of colonialism undergone transformative transitions influenced mainly by the prevalent social environment and regime of the day. There is need for the establishment of National Police Service Academy and expansion of existing colleges including Provincial Training Centers for training of police officers at middle and senior level (NPS, 2016). One of the major concerns by police officers in reference to NPS (2016), was that the police training that they undergo is not professionally certified. A major achievement in the new curriculum is the introduction of diploma and post-graduate diploma in policing. A National Police Service Examination Board has been established on an interim basis to ensure quality assurance and standardization of examinations for both Police Services. This Board, when fully operationalized, will be under the oversight of the National Police Service Commission whose mandate includes standardization of training and certification of training programmes in the police service (Naikuni, 2012). This will help the police in further improvement of understanding how community policing operates.

Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable

Inadequate Funding
  i. Reduced cash-flow
  ii. Lack of machinery/stationa

Information sharing
  i. Communication
  ii. Public attitude
  Public apathy

Police-Community collaboration
  i. Effective services
  ii. Satisfactory services

Dependent Variable

Youth radicalization
  i. Terrorismscells
  ii. Terror related Murders
  iii. Youth recruitment into terror groups

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research adopted a correlational relation design which dwells on matters related to what, where, when, and how of a phenomenon with the aim of building a profile on it besides drawing inferential statistics (Ford, 2006). Correlational relation design is appropriate for the study based on the phenomenon of the study and the nature of data collection materials and

analysis methods to be used. This design was chosen because it has successfully been applied previously by other scholars (Wagner, 2014; and Ngunjiri, (2010) while evaluating the effect of inherited policies from colonial government on the current state of governance in Kenya. The study has dependent variable as radicalization among youthful population in Mombasa County. This was operationalized in terms of the number of terrorism cells created, terrorisms cells, terror related murders and youth recruitment into terror groups. The independent variable is community policing initiatives which were operationalized through funding for community policing initiatives, information sharing concept through *Nyumba Kumi* and police community collaboration.

The research site for the study is Mombasa County in Kisauni sub-county where the residents were given a chance to participate in the study. Mombasa County is at the Kenyan Coast touching the Indian Ocean. The area is famous for foreign tourism as foreigners seek to experience the coastal culture. This areas was selected upon because of the number of the large number of youths who have been radicalized in the past from the region. The region is also predominantly inhabited by people of Islamic Faith whom terrorists have closely associated with. The study area was chosen because of its high levels of criminal activities including robbery, murder, youth radicalization has been recordedwithin the county.

The study targeted members of ward community policing committee in Kisauni constituency. The target population was 150 respondents since the study targeted ward community policing committee members in Kisauni constituency in all the six wards. Since the target population was small, there was no sampling of the population as the target population is less than 200 making the target population to be manageable by the researcher. The researcher conducted a census study to the target respondents in the identification of the target respondents for the study. The study therefore conducted a census of all the 150 respondents as the sample population to participate in the study. The structured interviews and the questionnaires were adopted as the research tools in the current study on the investigation of the influence of community policing on the security challenges in Mombasa County, Kisauni Constituency. The data collection instruments were submitted to validity and reliability test where validity of the instruments was tested by the university supervisors who gave a go ahead for data collection if the research instruments were valid and objective with respect to the study objectives and what needs to be captured by the instruments. The administered questionnaires were then tested against Alpha test where any Cronbach Alpha value of 0.7 and above will indicate that the data collection instruments to be used for the study are reliable. Reliability deals with the ability to arrive at similar conclusions should a study be repeated under similar settings (Akaker, 2007). The data collection process was self-administered to the target respondents. The data collection process was through the snowballing whereby one respondent would inform the researcher on where to get the other respondents since they are members of one committee and have the information of where the other members are.

There are different data analysis techniques which procedures which were conducted by use of the SPSS which includes the Descriptive statistics, the correlation Matrix, the Analysis of variance or ANOVA, Frequency distribution figures and tables, Cross tabulation and finally the Ordinary Least Square Regression Model. The empirical model assumed the following model:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Where;

Y= Youth Radicalization

β_0 = Constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2,$ and β_3 are Coefficients

ε_{it} = error term

X_1 = Funding of community policing initiatives

X_2 = Information Sharing

X_3 = police-community collaboration

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND RESULTS

From the 150 questionnaires that were administered to the participants, 109 were dully filled and recollected representing a response rate of 73%. Babbie (2010) noted that a response rate going above 70% is suitable and well established in presented the characteristics of the population of interest. On distribution of respondents by their age, 61% of the respondents were 32-38 years of age, 6% were above 39 years. This implies that majority of the targeted members of ward community policing committee in Kisauni constituency. Are in their youthful age and probably they were very productive. On gender distribution, 61% of the respondents were male, 39% were female. This implies that there was gender consideration in the study which was well aligned with the Gender rule provisions envisaged in the Constitution. On marital status, 62% of the respondents were married, 10% were widowed. This means that majority of the respondents who participated in the study had families and probably there were responsible enough eve to share relevant information as sought by this inquiry. On the level of Education, 73% of the respondents had tertiary level of education, 5% had primary level education. This means that respondents who participated in the study were generally learnt and probably could read and write as required when handling the questionnaire.

Funding

The study established a number of statements on inadequate funding that were rated on a 5-poinmt Likert scale where respondents were asked to indicate their agreement.

Table 1: Perceptions of Respondents on Funding

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
The inadequate funding has an effect on the ability of the police to solve criminal activities?	3.89	.765
The increased funding for the police has a significant effect on solving the youth radicalization in Mombasa County?	3.73	.886
In case of increased findings the police will be able to secure witnesses within the witness protection program which would reduce radicalization among the youths?	3.67	.654
Increased facilitation and findings within the police services makes it possible for the police to solve different crimes effectively and efficiently?	3.65	.775
The crime prevention caused by adequate police findings has reduced handling of stolen property cases in the area?	3.63	.793
Average	**3.71**	**.775**

Respondents agreed that it affected the ability of the police to solve criminal activities (M=3.89, SD=0.765). Solving criminal activities require funds and inadequacy of the same constrain the operations. Respondents were in agreement that increased funding for the police had a significant effect on solving the youth radicalization in Mombasa Count (M=3.73, SD=.886). This means that funding was an outstanding issue of concern as far as community policing was concerned. This is supported by Skogan and Hartnett (2019) who observed that issue of resources and funding is one of the most important items for any organization since it is the blood or the fuel for the organization in order to allow it to run and conduct the different activities. It was reported by respondents that in case of increased findings the police would be able to secure witnesses within the witness protection program which would reduce radicalization among the youths (M=3.67, SD=.654). Participants were in agreement that increased facilitation and findings within the police services made it possible for the police to solve different crimes effectively and efficiently (M=3.65, SD=.775). These finding resonate with Skogan and Hartnett (2019) who observed that issue of resources and funding is one of the most important items for any organization since it is the blood or the fuel for the organization in order to allow it to run and conduct the different activities.

It emerged from respondents that the crime prevention caused by adequate police findings had reduced handling of stolen property cases in the area (M=3.63, SD=.793). The overall implication of the results in Table 4.4 is that respondents agreed on the statements under inadequate funding (M=3.71, SD=0.775). This implies that inadequate funding was a challenge as far as community policing initiative was concerned. This finding is consistent with Rushin and

Michalski (2020) who coiled funding as one of the greatest challenge as far as implementation of community policing practices were concerned.

Funding determines the tools and equipment possessed by police officers in combating of crime. If funds are adequately available, more equipment would be obtained and the same might be used in combating crime. The finding is supported by consistent with Rushin and Michalski (2020) who shared that when the officers are not well facilitated in terms of tools and movement or weapons it becomes difficult to deal with the bandits. However, if the officers and their station have been well equipped it means that they would be able to curb increasing crime or criminal activities easily or with much ease.

Police Officers Professionalism

A number of statements on police officer professionalism were established and rated on 5-point Likert scale. Table 2 provides a summary of the results.

Table 2: Perceptions of Respondents on Police Officers Professionalism

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
Improved professionalism in management of police officers is required to achieve the service delivery standards set	3.97	.779
Community policing has enhanced police professional standards thus the reduction of crime rates in our area	3.61	.757
Community policing has made the previous misbehaved Kenya police change their character hence reduced crime rates in our area	3.53	1.067
Community policing has brought about competition between the Kenya police and the general public on maintaining law and order hence reduced crime rate	3.75	.648
Community policing has made it difficult for the underperforming police officers to survive in Mombasa county	3.51	.885
Community policing has exposed the general public on the desired standards and practice expected from the Kenya police making the police to improve on their duties hence reduced crime rates in the area	3.83	.957
Community policing has changed the police force to police service due to pressure from the public	3.69	.733
Broken the public link and participation with theKenya police in crime related activities hence reduced crime rates	3.52	1.945
Average	**3.68**	**.971**

Respondents highly rated the statement that improved professional human capital among police officers was enough to steer up police service in required service delivery standards (M=3.97, SD=0.779) and that community policing had exposed the general public on the desired standards and practice expected from the Kenya police making the police to improve on their duties hence reduced crime rates in the area   (M=3.83, SD=.957). This means that community policing improved service delivery in the police service by improving on how they performed their duties.

According to Wagner, (2014), colonial policies have played a big role in the existence of the "arc of insecurity" which contributed immensely to neglecting of arid and semi-arid areas in Kenya because they were regarded as being unproductive.

Participants agreed that community policing had brought about competition between the Kenya police and the general public on maintaining law and order hence reduced crime rate (M=3.75, SD=.648) besides changing the police force to police service due to pressure from the public (M=3.69, SD=.733). It is from the increased competition between the general public and the Kenya police that probably brought about an improvement in service delivery to citizens. Wong (2009), in Mass Line Policing (MLP) theory shows how the police as security institution can adopt the community policing program model to reduce incidences of crime and insecurity in society.

Respondents were in agreement that community policing had enhanced police professional standards thus the reduction of crime rates in their area (M=3.61, SD=.757) besides making the previous misbehaved Kenya police change their character hence reduced crime rates in the area (M=3.53, SD=1.067). This implies that community policing was an effective strategy towards improving the professional standards and character development in the police service. According to Uddin (2011), many police organizations around the world have recognized the need for involving the community in policing activities contrary to the previously adopted professional model and that in community policing, policing activities are done in a form of partnerships with NGOs and Community Based organizations (CBOs) so as to get the community participate in finding solutions to lawlessness in their society.

There was agreement among respondents that community policing had broken the public link and participation with the Kenya police in crime related activities hence reduced crime rates (M=3.52, SD=1.945) besides making it difficult for the underperforming police officers to survive in Mombasa county (M=3.51, SD=.885). This implies that community policing initiative was an important strategy of driving and improving the overall performance of the police officers. Bullock and Leeney (2013) shared that community policing has been adapted to different levels using different initiatives and that this was motivated by the increases in mobility of criminals, changing crime patterns and stubbornly high rates of crime.

The findings in Table 4.6 on overall indicate that respondents generally agreed on most of the statements under police officer professionalism (M=3.68, SD=0.961). This implies that community policing initiative had contributed towards strengthening professionalism among policemen. In other words, community policing initiative was an effective strategy in improving professionalism among police officers. One of the major concerns by police officers in reference to NPS (2016) was that the police training that they undergo is not professionally certified. According to Uddin (2011), many police organizations around the world have recognized the

need for involving the community in policing activities contrary to the previously adopted professional model.

Information Sharing

The subsequent sections detail the findings of descriptive statistics on information sharing as an objective variable covered in the study. Table 3 is a summary of the views shared by respondents on information sharing.

Table 3: Views of Respondents on Information Sharing

Category	Classification	Frequency	Percentage
Does the public need police or vice versa in dealing with crime?	**Yes**	87	80%
	No	22	20%
What is the level of mutual trust in relation to the public and the police?	**Total**	**109**	**100.0**
	Very Low	17	16%
	Low	10	9%
	Moderate	9	8%
What is the level of integrity of the police?	High	50	46%
	Very High	23	21%
	Total	**109**	**100.0**
	Very Low	33	30%
	Low	39	36%
	Moderate	11	10%
	High	5	5%
	Very High	21	19%
	Total	**109**	**100.0**

Respondents were asked to indicate if the public needed police or vice versa in dealing with crime. From the findings, 80% of the respondents agreed that police were needed in handling crimes. This means that police occupied a central role in handling criminal activities. The study sought to establish the level of mutual trust in relation to the public and the police. From the findings, 46% indicated a high level while 8% supported a moderate level. This implies that

community policing had partly contributed towards improving the trust between the public and the police service. The participants were asked to indicate the level of integrity of the police. From the findings, while 36% of the respondents indicated a low level, 5% indicated high level. This means that the police service in Kenya was marred with integrity issues for instance the issue of bribery and corruption. These concerns about integrity probably had contributed towards poor public image as far as the police service was concerned.

Respondents were provided with a number of statements on information sharing rated on a Likert scale and they were asked to provide their relevant responses with the findings as presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Perceptions of Respondents on Information Sharing

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
My community has accepted the Kenya police to be part of us and therefore we volunteer any relevant information to them	3.53	.769
We no longer run away from the Kenya police whenever any policeman is spotted in my area	3.47	1.043
We are always willing to provide any information requested for by the Kenya police	3.59	1.964
We arrest and hand over criminals to the Kenya police	3.57	.987
We investigate any criminal case in our area then provide the information to the Kenya police service	3.55	.775
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced stealing problems in our area	3.67	.885
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced burglary cases in our area	3.63	.967
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced rape cases in our area	3.61	.841
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in our area	3.60	.770
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in our area	3.65	.689
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced handling of stolen property cases in our area	3.58	.765
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced child abusecases in our area	3.48	.887
The community policing has created good information sharing that has reduced abduction cases in our area	3.44	.851
Average	**3.57**	**.938**

Respondents agreed that the community policing had created good information sharing that had reduced stealing problems in their area (M=3.67, SD=.885) besides creating good information sharing that had reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in the area (M=3.65, SD=.689). This means the community policing contributed to information sharing about criminal activities and this effectively helped in devise of appropriate response mechanisms. This finding is supported by Skolnick and Bayley (1998) who noted that information sharing between police and the general public promoted by community policing was critical in informing meaningful and lasting relationships with communitymembers. It makes positive agreements between the police and the community and that it means that both people and police have clearly distinct responsibilities and roles. The study observed that community policing had created good information sharing that had reduced burglary cases in the area (M=3.63, SD=.967) besides creating good information sharing that had reduced rape cases in the area (M=3.61, SD=.841). It was noted that the community policing had created good information sharing that had reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in their area (M=3.60, SD= .770). As Eck and Rosenbaum (1994) asserts, activities incorporated in the community policing initiatives encourages the public to share key information on suspicious individuals for ease of arrest so as to keep the community safe.

Respondents shared that they were always willing to provide any information requested for by the Kenya police (M=3.59, SD=1.964) and that community policing had created good information sharing that has reduced handling of stolen property cases in our area (M=3.58, SD=.765). Eck and Rosenbaum (1994) shared that activities incorporated in the community policing initiatives encourages the public to share key information on suspicious individuals for ease of arrest so as to keep the community safe.

Participants in the study shared that they arrested and handed over criminals to the Kenya police (M=3.57, SD=.987) and that they investigated any criminal case in the area then provided the information to the Kenya police service (M=3.55, SD=.775). This finding is supported by Fielding (2005) who said that the level of closeness between the community band the police and the extent to which they trust one another will influence the quality of information generated for security of the community. The participants in the study further agreed that their community had accepted the Kenya police to be part of them and therefore they volunteered any relevant information to them (M=3.53, SD=.769). Fielding (2005) shares that the Community desires can only be met in circumstances where police and the community are in good working terms and that in situations where there is a good relationship, the police will not need to coerce the community to provide vital information in maintenance of law and order.

However, on whether the community policing had created good information sharing that had reduced child abuse cases in the area (M=3.48, SD=0.887), they no longer ran away from the Kenya police whenever any policeman was spotted in their area (M=3.47, SD=1.043) or community policing had created good information sharing that has reduced abduction cases in

our area (M=3.44, SD=.851), respondents moderately agreed on these statements. Using the case of the American policing model, Kelling (1996) noted that significant changes were witnessed in the past twenty-eight years as it changed from a bureaucratic to community policing. The new policy resulted in circumstances where the police were responding to underlying causes of problems encountered by the communities. Additionally, they got quality contributions from the community on the best ways of dealing with identified security challenges in future.

Table 4.8 generally implies that information sharing was an important aspect of community policing initiative (M=3.57, SD=0.938). This means that successful functioning and operationalization of a community policing initiative required flow and sharing of information between the public and the police service. This finding is strongly supported by Skolnick and Bayley (1998) who argued that the foundation of community policing is the belief that collaboration between police and the community has more potential of improving security in a faster and effective way because the perpetrators of insecurities live among the community members. They interact with them on day to day basis. Aston, O'Neill, hail and Wooff (2021) shared that in England and the Whales community policing initiatives included partnerships with the community through a system called Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs).

Correlation Matrix

Table 5: Correlation matrix

		youth radicalization	inadequate funding	police officers professionalism	Information sharing
youth radicalization	Pearson Correlation	1			
Inadequate funding	Pearson Correlation	.562	1		
police officers professionalism	Pearson Correlation	.546	.320	1	
Information sharing	Pearson Correlation	.561	.136	.427	1

Table 5 indicate that inadequate funding was a strong and positive correlate of youth radicalization (r=0.562). This means that inadequate funding of the community policing initiatives would increase youth radicalization. The study noted that police officers' professionalism has strong and positive relationship with youth radicalization (r=0.546). It implies that strengthening professionalisms of police officers would allow them to effectively

deal with youth radicalization. One of the major concerns by police officers in reference to NPS (2016), was that the police training that they undergo is not professionally certified.

The study established that information sharing had strong and positive relationship with youth radicalization (r=0.561). This implies that promotion of free sharing of information between police officers and the public would effectively deal with youth radicalization. Skolnick & Bayley (1998) pointed out that the foundation of community policing is the belief that collaboration between police and the community has more potential of improving security in a faster and effective way because the perpetrators of insecurities live among the community members. They interact with them on day to day basis. It then follows that community policing is a strong and positive correlate of youth radicalization. In other words, community policing allow police officers to effectively deal with youth radicalization challenge.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Inadequate funding affected the ability of the police to solve criminal activities. The increased funding for the police had a significant influence on solving the youth radicalization in Mombasa Count. Community policing had contributed towards reduction in crime rates in Mombasa. Community policing had also improved the response of police to criminal reports in Mombasa. Inadequate funding was a strong and positive correlate of youth radicalization. Additionally, inadequate funding was a significant enabler of youth radicalization.

Improved professionalism in management of police officers was critical in steering up to the required service delivery standards. Community policing had exposed the general public on the desired standards and practice expected from the Kenya police making the police to improve on their duties hence reduced crime rates in the area. Community policing had brought about competition between the Kenya police and the general public on maintaining law and order hence reduced crime rate. Police officers' professionalism has strong and positive relationship with youth radicalization. Police officers professionalism has significant influence on youth radicalization.

Police were needed in handling crimes. Mutual trust between the police and the public had increased after implementation of community policing initiative. On the contrary, integrity of the police service had remained a challenge even after the introduction of community policing. Community policing had created good information sharing that has reduced stealing problems in their area besides creating good information sharing that had reduced assault causing bodily harm cases in the area. Community policing had created good information sharing that had reduced burglary cases in the area besides creating good information sharing that had reduced

rape cases in the area. Information sharing had strong and positive relationship with youth radicalization. Information sharing had significant influence on youth radicalization.

Recommendations for Management and Policy

The Finance Managers at the County Treasury should allocate adequate funds towards the County Policing Authority to support the community policing activities in Mombasa County. Equally, the National Treasury should remit County budgetary allocations on time so that the same can be utilized in funding the community policing initiatives.

The management of the County Policing Authority should review, monitor and track the progress so far made in implementation of the Community Policing Initiative in Mombasa County through police-community collaboration. This will help to document lessons for further improvement of this state of collaboration and thus contributing towards improved security outcomes. The management team of the County Security Coordinating Committees in Mombasa should be more active in the community policing activities.

The policy makers at the National Security should align the policies and overall goals of County Policing Authority with the National Security goals so as to allow multi-agency and integrated approach in dealing with youth radicalization between the police and the community in general. The management team of advocacy and civil society organizations in Mombasa should organize more seminars and training among youths to create more awareness on the need to share relevant information and cooperate with police officers in handling radicalization challenge. The human resource managers working in the County Policing Authority and those at the Kenya Police Service should review the professional standards required by police officers.

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