

POLICING INITIATIVES AND INSECURITY

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ABSTRACT

The study examined how community policing projects affect insecurity in Pokot North Sub-County, West Pokot County, Kenya. Despite the introduction of community policing in 2005 to strengthen police–community partnerships, insecurity in the area persists in the form of cattle rustling, inter-clan conflicts, and cross-border killings. The study focused on assessing the effect of partnerships, Chapter Three of the study adopted a descriptive research design. The target population comprised administrative officers, chiefs, police officers, community policing committee members, religious leaders, youth representatives, and community members. A sample size of 100 respondents was selected from a population of 134,485 using Yamane’s formula. Purposive and stratified sampling techniques were employed. Data were collected using semi-structured questionnaires. Quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS and presented using descriptive and inferential statistics, while qualitative data were analyzed thematically and presented in narrative form. The findings were summarized per objective as follows: First, on partnerships, the study found that stronger police–community collaboration significantly contributed to reducing insecurity by improving intelligence sharing and joint response to threats. findings revealed that involving youth in security initiatives and economic empowerment programs reduced their vulnerability to involvement in criminal and violent activities. Ethical considerations were strictly adhered to throughout the study. These included obtaining informed consent from all participants, ensuring confidentiality and anonymity of respondents, seeking research clearance from relevant authorities, and emphasizing voluntary participation with the right to withdraw at any stage without penalty. The study recommends strengthening police–community partnerships, increasing investment in capacity building programs for local security actors, formalizing and supporting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and expanding youth engagement initiatives to enhance employment and participation in peacebuilding activities. These interventions are expected to improve security outcomes in pastoral and border communities.

Keywords: Community Policing, Insecurity, Police–Community Partnerships, Youth Engagement, Peace-building, West Pokot County.

INTRODUCTION

Community policing is increasingly adopted as a strategic framework within modern policing practices. It is giving more and more emphasis to active participation and collaboration between the police and the citizens. It does not focus on the conventional mode of policing which is reactive based and urges the establishment of partnerships with the members of the community in the identification, prioritization, and solution of local problems concerning security. Community policing has been recognized in the world as having led to greater safety of the population, and also, it has contributed to a decline in crime and civic responsibility levels (Gjelsvik, 2020).

There is diverse evidence on the effectiveness of community policing in the US having been conducted several times with varying results based on the measure of outcome and design. An assessment of the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) by Kim and Skogan established that, with long and high-fidelity implementation, there were weak-to-strong benefits of some reported crimes and emergency calls (Kim and Skogan, 2003). Some more recent randomized controlled trials based on community-engaged problem-oriented policing have demonstrated significant property crimes targeting reductions within areas of treatment, as well as improvements in certain measures of police-community contacts (Taylor et al., 2022). In Japan, Hera (2024) offered an in-depth study of the well-known model of police box (koban) where the high trust rates of the community and low crime rates were achieved due to the constant presence of the officers and integration with the local community. In India, the report "Status of Policing in India" (Common Cause, 2023) and Sinha (2025) facilitate tracing the process of localizing concepts of community engagement in mixed outcomes among states, as well as the necessity to establish strong safeguards and training, and adaptation in individual states.

Community policing has been developed in response to security issues across Africa especially in situations where resources are scarce, the state presence is weak and there are complicated socio-cultural dynamics present. In South Africa, the Community Police Forums have performed well and have limitations as assessed. Dlamini (2024) reviewed the effectiveness of CPF based on qualitative interviews conducted in all provinces, and concluded that they had the potential to enhance accountability and trust between the community where well-resourced and legally supported, yet they were unbalanced in terms of their effectiveness because of the shortage of capacity, political interference, and poor connections to formal policing (Dlamini, 2024).

Community policing in Nigeria has minimized the level of some offenses, particularly, armed robbery, burglary, and theft, though findings depend on resources and institutional issues. Nkwede, Nwoku, and Nwoba (2024) discovered that increased patrols and improved collaboration between the police and the community had a significant effect on armed robbery in Ivo LGA, Ebonyi State. Nonetheless, the effect on such serious violent offenses as kidnapping and communal conflicts was insignificant (Usman and Adamu, 2023). In Rwanda, there have been substantial crime reduction trends in thefts, assaults, and drugs, and the crime of theft was reduced by about 50, and assault and drug crime were reduced by approximately 40 (Rwanda National Police, 2023). In Uganda, the outcomes are mixed with no general crime reduction but there was an increase in reporting and awareness of the justice institutions (IPA, 2020; Uganda Police Force, 2025).

In Kenya, community policing has been very good in reduction of crime especially petty crimes. The National Crime Research Centre says that community policing has led to a 66% decrease in fear of crime and helped to decrease theft, burglary, and youth drug-related crime and enhanced crime reporting and crime prevention systems (NCRC, 2024). A case study of Ongata Rongai Sub-County identified that police-community relationships and coordinated patrols had a great influence on theft and burglary cases but not much influence on robbery, homicide, and other violent categories (Omondi, 2023). These results indicate that though community policing is effective in addressing petty theft, burglary, and youth crime in Kenya, it is not as effective as addressing violent crime unless the institution is heavily supported.

However, it seems that the success of community policing in Kenya in the pastoralist areas presents distinctive challenges unlike urban and settled agricultural locations. The pastoralist conflicts in Northern Kenya have significantly evolved to the point where conflicts have become more frequent, violent and destructive because of the spread of modern small arms, commercialization of livestock raiding, and disagreements over the tenure rights to land (Mkutu, 2008). In his master piece titled *Guns and Governance in the Rift Valley*, Mkutu shows that the pastoral conflict has had its nature changed by the availability of automatic weapons, and the Turkana and Pokot pastoralist groups have been dealing with increasing violence over pasture and water sources as well as livestock (Mkutu, 2006, 2008). These wars with communities that have practiced raiding, are expensive in terms of lives and property destruction, requiring the conventional state-based policing methods to be inadequate.

The Pokot North Sub-County has a rich history of insecurity mainly because of pastoralist clash, cattle raid and border disputes. A case in point is the region, which, as Mkutu (2008) puts it, has resulted in ineffective state presence, ineffective borders with Uganda and its adjacent Turkana County, and the spread of small arms, which have led to a continued security menace. In this respect, Limo et al. (2021) and Salih (2011) have given an analysis of the community policing implementation and specifically renowned as Nyumba Kumi. Salih is of the argument that community policing has failed to be implemented because of the lack of reconciliation strategies among the security agencies, marginalization of women, youth and the traditional elders and the proliferation of small arms. The same result was obtained by Limo et al. (2021), who reported recurrent insecurity as the outcome of the inadequate reconciliation process and the absence of meaningful community involvement. Both research emphasize that community policing needs to be executed effectively in Pokot North, which implies the integration of traditional leadership, women and youth involvement, and inter-agency coordination aiming at generating a security architecture that would be able to face the multi-faceted and context-specific threats of the region. As the study by Mkutu shows, to deal with insecurity in pastoralist areas such as Pokot North, it is necessary to go beyond the state-centric approach and integrate local knowledge of security provision and conflict management.

Objective of the Study

- To assess the effect of partnerships on insecurity in Pokot North Sub-County, West Pokot County, Kenya.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviews the literature on the use of community policing in curbing insecurity in the Pokot North Sub-County, the West Pokot County, Nigeria. The content of the review is centered on the research studies, which investigate the main and supporting variables that are included in the research such as partnerships, community capacity building, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and youth involvement.

Empirical Review

Insecurity

Insecurity is taking a number of forms around the globe (violent crime, terrorism and localised inter-communal conflict). In a number of ways, scholars have argued about the level to which community policing interventions can be used to assist with these issues. Taylor et al. (2022) carried out a ferocious randomized controlled trial (RCT) in the USA to determine the extent to which Community-Infused Problem-Oriented Policing (CPOP) helped the urban crime problem hot spot. The researchers concluded that the Problem-oriented policing Theory showed that community-informed targeted interventions decreased property crime by 19 percent in intervention locations as compared to the control sites, even though the effect of violent crimes was less significant.

Hera (2024) conducted a comprehensive analysis of the iconic model of police box (koban) in Japan and explained how this neighbourhood-focused approach to policing created a high trust in the police and a low crime rate in the streets. Using qualitative fieldwork composed of participant observation and semi-structured interviews and basing on institutionalist and social cohesion theories, Héra discovered that the efficacy of koban policing stems out of robust social capital, an engaged civic community, and sustained presence of the police in the neighbourhood which caused virtually no cases of burglary and a high level of confidence with the police.

There is a wide range of researches in Africa on the community policing within the context of varied governance and conflict environments. In his research, Dlamini (2024) conducted an assessment of the Community Police Forums (CPFs) in South Africa in terms of the theory of police legitimacy and civil oversight. It was found that CPFs helped in enhancing communication and information exchange, which subsequently resulted in order maintenance and reduced property crimes, through the qualitative analysis of the multi-case studies through focus groups and semi-structured interviews. Nevertheless, they were restricted in other regions due to political interference and lack of resources.

In addition, Nkwede, Nwokwu, and Nwoba (2024) examined cross-sectional research (based on the theory of community engagement) on the effects of rural and urban agriculture on the health of the population in the Ivo Local Government Area, Ebonyi State, Nigeria. They conducted household surveys and key-informant interviews which revealed the fact that community policing caused armed robbery, burglary, and petty theft to be lower in well-policed communities. The authors also discovered that these gains would be hampered by inadequate training, inadequate funding and accountability.

Based on the mixed-methods and guided by the theory of police-community relations, Kagame, Muchemi, and Thinguri (2023) study addressed the case of the Gasabo District Policing of Rwanda. To demonstrate the necessity of systematic police citizen interaction to minimize the number of petty theft and assault cases, the authors used the data of household surveys and regression analysis. Kagame and associates (2023) further noted that youths who were enlisted in community patrol enhanced societal cohesion, as well as, reducing the chaotic behavior. The research however recognized that the centralized governance in Rwanda might not be translated into decentralized or weak situations.

Lerina, Chandi, Njue (2023) applied mixed methods to the study in Kenya and based it on the risk management theory to evaluate the Nyumba Kumi initiative in the Kasarani Constituency, Nairobi County. The researchers concluded that active neighbourhood committees enhanced sharing of information within the localities. They also discovered that the cases of burglary and vandalism went down. Different active committees performed differently depending on different reasons such as the quality of the leaders, citizens involvement and reaction of the police.

Maratani and Omboto (2024) used a mixed-methods design in their investigation of multi-agency security management research on West Pokot County with the system and securitization theory, conducted a survey of 302 security officers and community representatives. In the study, 72 per cent of the respondents mentioned inadequate resources, 75 per cent technical capacity limitation and more than one-half mentioned poor inter-agency coordination as significant impediments to security management. Maratani et al. (2024) believe that these loopholes have compromised the success of security interventions in the county.

Research Gap: Therefore, the study has made a contribution to academic literature by examining how context-specific mechanisms of community policing affect the problem of insecurity in a marginalized, pastoral sub-county like the Pokot North. The majority of the available literature is on urban areas or centralized government structures and little has been done on pastoralist environments.

Partnerships and Insecurity.

The effects of partnerships in insecurity reduction have been carried out in many studies. Alliances are also essential to the development of trust, the exchange of information, and the adoption of interventions that will increase the level of safety and societal unity. However, they will work because of the local socio-political environment, institutional potential, and the trust between the participants.

The mixed-method approach is a study that was carried out by Thomas and Mills (2022) to examine structured police and community partnerships in Urban Security Outcomes, which relied on the collaboration governance theory. This paper has revealed the potential of cross-sector partnerships between enforcement agencies, civil society organizations and neighborhood groups to have positive results. The initiatives which have come up as a result of such partnerships have reduced property crime and youth violence in such cities as Chicago and Los Angeles. These initiatives were however very reliant on long-term funding and political determination.

Hera (2024) investigated the Japanese system of Koban based on the social cohesion theory through an ethnographic inquiry and interviews in a similar study. The results of the research indicated that the rate of burglary and vandalism was minimized by continued interaction of police with the community through neighborhood-based policing units. Besides, the trust of the population in the police grew, as well. However, this study was carried out in a highly organized society that has a long history of inculcating civic discipline, and thus, its results might not be applied to the setting where institutional capacity is lower.

Dlamini (2024) researched the Community Police Forums (CPFs) using a legitimacy and participative scheme of governance in South Africa. In Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal provinces, Dlamini used a qualitative comparative design and discovered that CPFs have made it easier to have a civilian say and a flow of information between the citizenry and law enforcers. This minimized petty stealing and domestic abuse. These alliances could not always be effective in high crime neighborhoods due to negative challenges such as political interference, corruption and lack of accountability.

Okafor and Ibrahim (2022) used a case-study design, which is qualitative, and based on the theory of community engagement to determine the multi-stakeholder partnership between the police, vigilante groups, and religious organizations in Lagos State, Nigeria. The collaborations minimized the cases of armed robberies and kidnappings within certain communities, the outcomes revealed. Nevertheless, they also cite on the persisting issues of mistrust, inability of coordination and institutional forbearance of such collaborations that hinder their sustainability.

With the social capital theory as its orientational framework, Kagame, Muchemi and Thinguri employed a qualitative study based on structural equation modelling and mixed methods in Gasabo District, Rwanda to determine the effects of the police-citizen partnership in promoting security in the region. The researchers found that community policing committees working together with the youth groups were efficient in lowering the cases of burglary and gender-related violence in the community by increasing their awareness and information exchange. However, these conquests were limited to cities or urban areas where infrastructures and civil structure was strong.

Blair, Karim, and Morse (2021) examined the associations of community policing partnerships within the rural districts through a large-scale field experiment in Uganda. Their model was the state-society relations. The research revealed that there was an increase in the trust and reporting of crime by the citizens, but the rate of crime did not increase. The authors came up with the conclusion that institutional capacity investment and community trust investment must go along or the partnership will be superficial. The current paper aims to cure this shortcoming by systematic assessment of quality partnership within a pastoral setting.

Lerina, Chandi, and Njue (2023) conducted research with a mixed-method study design grounded on the risk management theory and examined the effectiveness of the Nyumba Kumi Initiative in the Kasarani Constituency, Nairobi County. It was revealed that community-based partnership enhanced flow of

intelligence and lessened petty offending such as burglary and mugging, particularly where the local leadership and police liaison officers had frequent interactions. Nonetheless, the study was done in cities exclusively. Moreover, its effectiveness relied on the social networks and literacy rates which existed before and contributed to the effective communication.

The article by Maratani and Omboto (2024) relied on the systems theory to research the role of multi-agency partnership in addressing insecurity in the West Pokot County. The results indicated that the chiefs, elders, NGOs, and security agencies collaborated to reduce the prevalence of cattle rustling, as well as, cross-border raids in the short run and in the long run. The majority (75 percent) of interviewees, however, suggested that their capacity, inadequate resources, and inadequate political backing were obstacles to long-term cooperation.

Research Gap: To sum up, the literature on partnerships in both global and regional contexts revealed that partnerships could improve security outcomes when they were inclusive, trusted, and adequately resourced. However, much of the existing literature was based on urban or centralized governance settings, with limited research rigorously examining the functioning of partnerships in marginalized, pastoralist, or cross-border societies where traditional and state systems of authority overlapped. This project, therefore, sought to bridge this significant gap in both empirical and theoretical understanding by examining the role of partnerships within the unique pastoral context of Pokot North Sub-County.

METHODOLOGY

Chapter Three presents the methodology that guided the study on the effect of community policing projects on insecurity in Pokot North Sub-County, West Pokot County. The study adopted a descriptive research design because it enabled the collection, presentation, and analysis of data on the relationship between community policing initiatives and insecurity without manipulating the study variables. The research was conducted in Pokot North Sub-County, a region characterized by recurrent insecurity challenges such as cattle rustling, inter-community conflicts, and cross-border raids. The target population comprised key stakeholders involved in community policing, including administrative officers, chiefs, assistant chiefs, police officers, community policing committee members, religious leaders, youth representatives, and community members. A sample size of 100 respondents was determined using Yamane's formula and selected through purposive and stratified random sampling techniques to ensure adequate representation of all stakeholder categories. Data were collected using semi-structured questionnaires containing both closed-ended and open-ended questions, allowing the collection of quantitative and qualitative information. Quantitative data were cleaned, coded, and analyzed using SPSS version 26, with descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations used to summarize findings, while inferential statistics, including Pearson correlation and multiple regression analysis, were employed to examine relationships between community policing variables and insecurity. Qualitative data were analyzed through thematic analysis involving coding, categorization, theme development, and interpretation. The study was conducted over a four-month period from March to June 2026, covering research preparation, data collection, analysis, and report writing. Reliability of the research instruments was established through pilot testing and the use of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, while validity was ensured through expert review and consultation. Ethical considerations were strictly observed through obtaining research permits and approvals from relevant authorities, securing informed consent from participants, ensuring confidentiality and anonymity, safeguarding collected data, and guaranteeing respondents the right to participate voluntarily and withdraw from the study at any stage without penalty.

RESULTS

Descriptive Analysis of Study Variables

Partnerships and Insecurity

The outcomes shown in Table 4.3 offer a kind of assessment of what respondents feel about partnerships in reducing insecurity. In particular, the researcher wanted to see how the different ways of working together among key stakeholders—like police officers, administrative officers, community members, youth groups, religious leaders, and other local actors— actually help to strengthen safety in the area under study. The main point was to figure out, to what level multi stakeholder cooperation and community participation mechanisms shape the managing of insecurity, and also how they support prevention, in other words, whether these collective efforts really make a difference.

Table 1: Partnerships and Insecurity

Statement	S A	A	N	D	S Di	Mean	Std. Dev
Collaboration between police and administrators enhances security management	35 (38%)	39 (42%)	9 (10%)	6 (6%)	3 (4%)	3.98	0.88
Religious and local leaders play an important role in reducing insecurity	31 (34%)	37 (40%)	13 (14%)	7 (8%)	4 (4%)	3.76	0.92
Police-youth partnerships help in addressing insecurity challenges	29 (31%)	36 (39%)	15 (16%)	8 (9%)	4 (5%)	3.65	1.01
Multi-agency coordination improves responses to insecurity incidents	33 (36%)	38 (41%)	11 (12%)	6 (7%)	4 (4%)	3.82	0.85
Community consultation contributes to peace and security initiatives	30 (33%)	37 (40%)	14 (15%)	7 (8%)	4 (4%)	3.71	0.94

Source: Research Data, 2026.

The findings on collaboration between police and administrators kind of point in one direction, in that 35 respondents, which is 38%, strongly agreed, while 39 respondents, representing 42%, agreed that cooperation between police officers and administrators enhances security management, and yes , it does seem to matter a lot. Also, 9 respondents (10%) were neutral 6 respondents (6%) disagreed and 3 respondents (4%) strongly disagreed with the same idea. The mean score came out as ($M = 3.98$) with a standard deviation ($SD = 0.88$), so overall responses were not exactly flat. These results align with a study by Kipkorir and Wanjala (2023) in West Pokot County, Kenya, which showed that cooperation between security officers and local administrators improved how information gets shared and in turn strengthened the management of cattle rustling and banditry incidents.

On the other hand, the findings on the role of religious and local leaders show that 31 respondents (34%) strongly agreed and 37 respondents (40%) agreed that religious and local leaders play a notable role in reducing insecurity. Then again, 13 respondents (14%) were neutral, 7 respondents (8%) disagreed, and 4 respondents (4%) strongly disagreed. This statement had a mean score ($M = 3.76$) and a standard deviation ($SD = 0.92$). These findings match Chebet (2022), where the study in West Pokot County also found that elders, chiefs, and religious leaders had a central function in mediation, peace campaigns, and reconciliation across communities that keep experiencing conflict, you can see the same pattern here.

When it comes to police-youth partnerships, 29 respondents (31%) said they strongly agreed, while 36 respondents (39%) agreed that partnerships between the police and the youth help, with dealing with the insecurity issues. In addition, 15 respondents (16%) stayed neutral 8 respondents (9%) disagreed, and 4 respondents (5%) strongly disagreed too. Overall, the statement had a mean score of $M = 3.65$ and a standard deviation of $SD = 1.01$, which suggests a fairly clear leaning. The results also match what Lokwawi and

Kamau (2024) found, in their work in West Pokot County: they indicated that when youth are involved in community policing arrangements it can reduce criminal cases and, also build better confidence between the police and the local people. Still, they noted some setbacks, including joblessness and youth exclusion, remained around.

The findings on multi-agency coordination sort of showed that 33 respondents (36%) strongly agreed, and 38 respondents (41%) agreed that coordination among several security agencies improves responses to insecurity incidents. In addition 11 respondents (12%) were neutral, 6 respondents (7%) disagreed while 4 respondents (4%) strongly disagreed. The statement had a mean score ($M = 3.82$) and a standard deviation ($SD = 0.85$). Similar results were also noted by Ekal and Mutiso (2023) in West Pokot County, where jointly run operations involving the police, the administration police, and national government administrators were reported to strengthen responses to banditry as well as cross-border insecurity.

For community consultation, the results established that 30 respondents (33%) strongly agreed while 37 respondents (40%) agreed that community consultation contributes to peace and security initiatives. Also, 14 respondents (15%) were neutral 7 respondents (8%) disagreed and 4 respondents (4%) strongly disagreed. The statement recorded a mean score ($M = 3.71$) and a standard deviation ($SD = 0.94$). These findings align with the study by Lotee and Wekesa (2022) in West Pokot County, which found that involving community members in peace meetings and public forums increased trust between citizens and security agencies, and it helped in easing insecurity cases over time.

Partnerships between police and local administrators

Open ended responses from the participants actually kept the whole picture going and confirmed these results. A majority of respondents said that when police and local administrators work together, response times for security incidents do get better, and coordination during cattle raids and inter community conflicts becomes stronger. A number of respondents also mentioned that chiefs and village elders end up being an important communication bridge between the communities and the security agencies, like they sort of translate messages in both directions. What is more, this is in line with Chebet and Kiprop (2024), who found that when security agencies, chiefs, and village elders collaborate, it improves info sharing and helps with fast response to insecurity incidents in West Pokot County.

Still, not everyone was fully comfortable with what is happening. Some respondents were a bit worried that community consultation can turn into something symbolic, meaning it looks good on paper, but real engagement is limited and authorities often don't return meaningful feedback about what the community raises. Others also pointed out that youth participation is still quite weak, and one respondent basically said that "young people are only engaged during crises but not included in planning or decision-making structures." This also matches Kapkech and Sirma (2023), who observed that poor youth involvement, plus weak feedback systems, tends to lower the overall effectiveness of community policing initiatives in pastoral parts of Kenya.

A few respondents also said that political interference and a lack of resources, sometimes hinders real multi agency coordination. When i try to combine both the number-based results and the narrative ones, it looks like partnerships between different stakeholders are broadly seen as a must for reducing insecurity in Pokot North Sub-County. From what was said, strong teamwork between police officers and local administrators seems to be the strongest bit of community policing, still youth engagement and real meaningful community participation are the parts that needs extra strengthening. These observations line up with Kiprono and Limo (2024), who argued that insecurity management in pastoral communities relies on continuous cooperation adequate resources and involving the stakeholders in a fair way.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Study sought to examine the effect of partnerships on insecurity in Pokot North Sub-County. The findings showed that the relationships between police, administrators, religious leaders, young people, and the wider community really do matter, in the sense that insecurity can be reduced. Partnerships like these seem to work in a practical way, because the collaboration between police and administrators was scored very high ($M = 3.98$, $SD = 0.88$), so it points to solid institutional cooperation. On top of that, multi-agency coordination ($M = 3.82$, $SD = 0.85$) showed that joint security activities are being done effectively. The participation of religious and local leaders ($M = 3.76$, $SD = 0.92$) together with community consultation ($M = 3.71$, $SD = 0.94$) also suggests that inclusive strategies help positively with security management. Still, the police–youth link was not as strong, with a lower mean ($M = 3.65$, $SD = 1.01$), which indicates weaker youth involvement across the security processes.

The study concluded that community policing strategies really do help reduce insecurity in Pokot North Sub-County, even if the results don't move in exactly the same way for each intervention. The regression analysis results confirm that all the four variables looked at—partnerships, capacity building, alternative dispute resolution (ADR), and youth engagement—show a statistically significant negative effect on insecurity levels, with p-values staying below 0.05. Partnerships recorded a regression coefficient of $\beta = -0.28$ ($p = 0.002$). This suggests that stronger cooperation involving police officers, administrators, local leaders and community members tends to lower insecurity, mostly because coordination gets better, and information sharing becomes smoother. Still, weak youth integration seems to constrain the full advantage of those partnerships, so the overall benefit can feel a bit incomplete at times.

The Study sought to examine the effect of partnerships on insecurity in Pokot North Sub-County. Based on what was found, it seems wise to push policies that make institutionalized collaboration among the police, administrators, religious leaders, youth, and the broader community more regular. There should be formal frameworks, created, so that young people are included in community policing structures in a more structured way and not just in passing, especially in decision-making parts

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