

CHALLENGES FACED BY KENYA NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE IN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN GARISSA AND BARINGO COUNTIES, KENYA

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Abstract: Over the years Garissa County in Kenya has experienced increased religious and ethnic conflicts. Research conducted indicate that increased radicalization of the youth and attacks by Al-Shabaab in the county has compounded the conflict situation in Garissa. In Baringo County ethnic conflict has escalated radicalization of the youth resulting to increased conflicts. The Kenya National Police Service has a mandate to maintain law and order hence the focus on conflict management and radicalization in the two counties. The purpose of this study is to access the effectiveness of Kenya National Police Service strategies and mechanisms in managing conflict in Garissa and Baringo counties in the context of radicalization. The study adopts integrated research design composed of descriptive and correlational dispositions. The target population of the study was 697 Village Elders, 415 Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs, 55 County Muslim clergies, 100 Police Reservists, 48 County Police Commanders, 65 Christian clergies, 8 Ant-Terrorist Police Unit Operational Commanders and 6 National Crime Research Center field managers. Purposive and simple random sampling techniques were used to sample the study respondents. Questionnaires, interviews and Focus Group Discussions were used to collect data. Qualitative data was analyzed based on study objectives. The study findings revealed that radicalization in both counties led to violent conflicts influencing the police to use violent approaches. Study findings also inform policy on National Police strategies unique to each county due to the uniqueness of the forms of radicalization. The study also inform policy on government's provision of adequate personnel and equipment for conflict management in the two counties. Finally, the study adds knowledge on the influence of radicalization on crime management in the two counties.

Keywords: Mechanisms, Conflict, Counter Radicalization, Conflict Management, Reconciliation.

1. INTRODUCTION

This article covers research findings on the challenges faced by Kenya National Police Service mechanisms in conflict management in Garissa and Baringo Counties. The study was conducted in Garissa and Baringo which are some of the 47 counties of Kenya IEBC (2012). The study was conducted in the two counties in order to sufficiently address the research problem. Proper comparative analysis was made of how counter eradication in the two counties widely known for most terrorist activity Botha, (2014) and castle rustling. These are also known for gross common criminal threats (Achuka, 2016; Kangogo, 2017).

These challenges include religious extremism, ethnic radicalization, political radicalization, and the processes involved in radicalization recruitment, instability of Somalia Government, covering of porous border by security agencies, inadequate security agencies, high numbers of ex-military and ex-police officers.

2. METHODOLOGY

The study adopts an integrated research design composed of descriptive and correlational dispossessions. It is based on a mixed quantitative and qualitative approaches for data collection analysis. In this context the research is used for description NPS counter radicalization strategies in such most terrorist counties on one hand and its performance in the serious common crimes on the other. The evaluation paradigm serves to access the extent to which two or more variables co-vary. The paradigm is useful to examine the evaluation of NPS counter radicalization and its effectiveness in conflict management. The quantitative approach is useful as most logical while qualitative approach is more exhaustive for inclusive data collection and analysis, Neuman (2003). The study area is Garissa and Baringo counties. The population targeted includes the entire grownup (18 years plus) populations of the two counties, respectively. The study targets an adult population, for according to Lavrakas (2008), the target population should comprise an entire set of units of equally survey able potentials and for which the survey data are used to make inferences. In the current research context, it is primarily the adult population that is survey able; it can provide a sample capable of prudently addressing questions related to conflict management.

This study adapts Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), sampling formula which states that a sample size of 10% of the population should be considered adequate for descriptive study.

With a sample size determined, simple random sampling was used to get 10% sample from each of these respondents: village elders and local chiefs, county Muslim clergy, police reservists heads, police county commanders, catholic clergy and protestant clergy. In total 151 respondents were sampled.

The instruments of data collection included the questionnaire, interview schedules and focus group discussions.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Islamist Radicalization Challenge to Conflict Management. The study came out with the following findings which are hereunder discussed.

Table 1.1 Islamists influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in both Garissa and Baringo Counties

Population	Garissa (f)						%	Baringo (f)						%
	SA	A	N	D	SD	%		SA	A	N	D	SD	%	
Villager Elders	16	15	0	0	1	(87%:13%)	4	2	0	11	16	(18%:82%)		
Muslim Clergy	0	1	0	2	2	(20%:80%)	0	0	0	0	1	(0%:100%)		
Chiefs & Assistance Chiefs	9	7	0	1	1	(89%:11%)	2	2	0	5	12	(19%:81%)		
Police Reservist Heads	2	3	0	0	0	(100%:0%)	1	1	0	3	1	(40%:60%)		
County Police Commanders	2	0	0	0	0	(100%:0%)	0	0	0	1	1	(100%:0%)		
Christian Clergy	1	1	0	0	0	(100%:0%)	0	1	0	2	1	(25%:75%)		

Source: Field Data (January 2018)

Findings on religious extremism as challenge on conflict management in Garissa county revealed that majority 31(87%) against 01(13%) of the village elders respondents agreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county. However majority 4(80%) against 1(20%) amongst Muslim clergy disagreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. Majority 5(100%) amongst police reservists and majority 2(100%) county commanders agreed that Religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority 16(89%) against 2(11%) amongst chiefs and assistant chiefs and majority 2(100%) Christian clergy agreed that religious influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county.

In Baringo county majority 27(82%) against 6(18%) amongst village elders disagreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in Baringo county. Majority 1(100%) county police commanders and majority 2(100%) amongst Muslim clergy disagreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a

challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority 17(81%) against 4(19%) amongst chiefs and assistant chiefs disagreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority 4(60%) against majority 1(40%) amongst police reservist disagreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority 3(75%) against 1(25%) amongst Christian clergy disagreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county

Further findings from majority 6 out of 7 Anti-Terrorist Police Unit operation commanders and National Crime Research Center field managers revealed that Religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county whereas in Baringo county majority 5 ATPU operation commanders out of 7 interviewed revealed that Religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. Further findings from the focus group discussion participants revealed that Religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county as evidenced by the statement from one of the participant who said:

True, religious ideologies such as Islamism and jihadist influence extreme beliefs which cause radicalization and since freedom to religion is a constitutional right it makes it extremely challenging to manage radicalization related conflicts due to their disguise on religious beliefs.

Findings on religious extremism as challenge on conflict management in Garissa county revealed that majority 21(87%) against 10(13%) of the village elders respondents agreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county. However majority 4(80%) against 1(20%) amongst Muslim clergy disagreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. Majority 5(100%) amongst police reservists and majority 2(100%) county commanders agreed that Religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority 16(89%) against 2(11%) amongst chiefs and assistant chiefs and majority 2(100%) Christian clergy agreed that religious influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county.

In Baringo county majority 27(82%) against 6(18%) amongst village elders disagreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in Baringo county. Majority 1(100%) county police commanders and majority 2(100%) amongst Muslim clergy disagreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority 17(81%) against 4(19%) amongst chiefs and assistant chiefs disagreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority 4(60%) against majority 1(40%) amongst police reservist disagreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority 3(75%) against 1(25%) amongst Christian clergy disagreed that religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county.

Further findings from majority 6 out of 7 ATPU operation commanders and NCRC field managers revealed that Religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county whereas in Baringo county majority 5 ATPU operation commanders out of 7 interviewed revealed that Religious extremism influence on radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county.

3.2 Instability of Somali Government challenge to Conflict Management in Garissa and Baringo Counties

Table 1.2.1 Instability of Somali Government is a challenge in conflict management in Garissa and Baringo Counties.

Population	Garissa (f)						%	Baringo (f)						%
	SA	A	N	D	SD	%		SA	A	N	D	SD	%	
Villager Elders	13	12	0	3	1	(80%:20%)	4	3	0	11	15	(21%:79%)		
Muslim Clergy	2	1	0	0	2	(60%:40%)	0	0	0	0	1	(0%:100%)		
Chiefs & Assistance Chiefs	10	7	0	1	0	(94%:6%)	2	4	0	5	10	(18%:82%)		
Police Reservist Heads	2	3	0	0	0	(100%:0%)	0	1	0	3	1	(60%:40%)		
County Police Commanders	2	0	0	0	0	(100%:0%)	0	0	0	1	1	(100%:0%)		
Christian Clergy	1	1	0	0	0	(100%:0%)	0	1	0	1	2	(75%:25%)		

Source: Field Data (2018)

Findings on revealed that majority 25(80%) against 4(20%) of the village elders respondents agreed that Instability of Somali Government is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa. Majority 5(100%) amongst police reservists and majority 2(100%) county commanders agreed that Instability of Somali Government is a challenge in conflict management in Garissa County. Majority 17(94%) against 1(6%) amongst chiefs and assistant chiefs and majority 2(100%) Christian clergy and police county commanders 2(100%) agreed that Instability of Somali Government is a challenge in conflict management in Garissa County. Majority Muslim clergy 3(60%) against 2(40%) agreed that Instability of Somali Government is a challenge in conflict management in Garissa County

In Baringo county majority 26(79%) against 7(21%) amongst village elders disagreed that. Instability of Somali Government is a challenge in conflict management in Baringo County. Majority 1(100%) county police commanders and majority 2(100%) amongst Muslim clergy disagreed that Instability of Somali Government is a challenge in conflict management in Baringo County. Majority 27(82%) against 6(18%) amongst chiefs and assistant chiefs disagreed that Instability of Somali Government is a challenge in conflict management in Baringo County. Majority 4(60%) against majority 1(40%) amongst police reservist disagreed that Instability of Somali Government is a challenge in conflict management in Baringo County Majority 3(75%) against 1(25%) amongst Christian clergy disagreed that Instability of Somali Government is a challenge in conflict management in Baringo County.

3.3 Ethnic Radicalization Challenge to Conflict Management in Baringo and Garissa Counties

Table 1.3.1 Ethnic Radicalization Challenge to Conflict Management in Baringo and Garissa Counties.

Population	Baringo (f)						%	Garissa (f)						%
	SA	A	N	D	SD	%		SA	A	N	D	SD	%	
Villager Elders	10	13	0	6	2	(74%:26%)	6	4	0	11	12	(21%:78%)		
Muslim Clergy	1	1	0	1	2	(40%:60%)	0	0	0	1	0	(0%:100%)		
Chiefs & Assistance Chiefs	9	8	0	1	0	(94%:6%)	4	0	0	6	11	(20%:80%)		
Police Reservist Heads	1	3	0	1	0	(80%:20%)	2	0	0	1	2	(20%:80%)		
County Police Commanders	1	1	0	0	0	(100%:0%)	0	1	0	0	1	(50%:50%)		
Christian Clergy	1	0	0	0	1	(50%:50%)	0	1	0	2	1	(20%:80%)		

Source Field Data (2018)

Study findings in Baringo county reveal that majority 23(74%) against 8(26%) among village elders agreed that ethnic radicalization poses a great challenge to conflicts in Baringo county to a great extent. Majority 3(60%) against 2(40%) among Muslim clergy agreed that ethnic radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in Baringo county. Among chiefs and assistance chiefs respondents majority 17(94%) against 1(6%) agreed that ethnic radicalization is a challenge to conflict management to a great extent in Baringo county. Among police reservists respondents, majority 4(80%) against 1(20%) agreed that ethnic radicalization is a challenge to conflict management to a great extent in the county. Majority 2(100%) among police county commanders and majority 1 (50%) against 1(50%) Muslim clergy agreed that Ethnic radicalization is a challenge to conflict management to a great extent in the county.

In Garissa county findings revealed that majority 21(78%) against 10(21%) among village elders disagreed that ethnic radicalization is a challenge to conflict management to a great extent in the county. Majority 5(100%) among Muslim clergy disagreed that ethnic radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county to a great extent. Majority 17(80%) against 4(10%) among chiefs and assistant chiefs disagreed that ethnic radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority 3(80%) against 2(20%) among the police reservists disagreed that ethnic radicalization is a challenge conflict management in the county to a great extent. Among the police county commanders an average respondents of 1(50%) against 1(50%) disagreed that ethnic radicalization is a challenge conflict management in the county to a great extent. Majority 3(80%) against 2(20%) among Christian clergy disagreed that ethnic radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in the county to a great extent.

Study results from the participants who were interviewed revealed that majority 6 out of 8 ATPU operations commanders and NCTC field managers in Garissa disagreed that ethnic radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. On the other hand majority 12 out of 16 operation commanders and NCTC field managers in Baringo agreed that Ethnic radicalization to a great extent.

Further findings from the focus group discussion participants revealed that majority 8 out of 10 disagreed that ethnic radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. On the other hand majority 12 out of 16 ATPU operation commanders and NCTC field managers agreed that ethnic radicalization is a challenge to conflict management in Baringo county to a great extent as evidenced by an argument from one of the participants who said that

In Baringo County conflict among communities is based on cattle raids in which individuals from each community group themselves in organized armed radicals for cattle rustling which has claimed hundreds of human life, cattle and property including death of police officers at Mukutani on 17th february 2017 in Baringo county also published in Standard Newspaper entitled ‘Women and children not spared as cattle rustlers reign in terror’. Based on these findings, the researcher concluded ethnic radicalization is challenge to conflict management in Baringo County to a great extent as compared to Garissa County.

These findings agree with Villa-Vicencio, Buchanan and Humphrey (2016) who argues that loss of police officers in Samburu Ethnic clash and the 2012-2013 ethnic clash between Orma and Pokomo communities in Mombasa county are indicators of how ethnic conflict could be over-stretching conflict management by the police.

3.4 Membership to Radicalization is Usually under Oath

Table 1.4.1 Membership to Radicalization is Usually under Oath

Population	Garissa (f)					%		Baringo (f)					%	
	SA	A	N	D	SD	%	SA	A	N	D	SD	%		
Villager Elders	15	12	0	3	1	(87%:13%)	18	3	0	4	8	(61%:39%)		
Muslim Clergy	3	0	0	1	1	(80%:20%)	0	0	0	1	0	(0%:100%)		
Chiefs & Assistance Chiefs	2	5	0	10	1	(94%:6%)	8	6	0	1	1	(62%:38%)		
Police Reservist Heads	2	2	0	1	0	(71%:29%)	3	1	0	1	0	(80%:20%)		
County Police Commanders	2	0	0	0	0	(100%:0%)	1	0	0	1	0	(100%:0%)		
Christian Clergy	1	0	1	0	0	(100%:0%)	2	1	0	0	1	(75%:25%)		

Source: Field Data (2018)

Findings on membership to radicalization as a challenge to conflict management in Garissa shows that majority 27(87%) against 4(13%) amongst village elders agreed that membership to radicalization which is usually under Oath is a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county while in Baringo county a majority of (61%) against (39%) also agreed that membership to radicalization is extremely under Oath. In this respect therefore it is difficult to get their secrets since the radicalized are strictly under oath to reveal the secrets of the group members. Majority 4(80%) against (2%) amongst the Muslim clergy also agreed that since the Oath taken for membership into radicalization is meant to uphold all the secrets of the group, it is a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. In Baringo county a majority 3(80%) against 1(25%) amongst the Muslim respondents also agreed that Oath taken for membership radicalization is a great challenge to conflict management in the county. A majority 17 (94) against 1(6%) amongst chiefs and assistant chiefs respondents agreed that Oath taken for membership radicalization is a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. Equally in Baringo county, a majority 14(62%) against 2(38%) agreed that Oath taken for membership radicalization is a great challenge to conflict management into Baringo county. A majority 2(100%) amongst county police commanders in both Garissa and Baringo counties also agreed that Oath taken for membership is a great challenge to conflict management into both counties. A majority 4(71%) against 1(29%) amongst police reservists in Garissa county agreed that Oath for radicalization is a great challenge to conflict management Garissa county. In Baringo, majority 4(80%) against 1(20%) also agreed that Oath taken for radicalization membership is a great challenge to conflict management in Baringo county. Based on these findings, the researcher concluded that Oath taken for membership is a great challenge to conflict management in both Garissa and Baringo counties.

3.5 Support of Radicalization by Foreign Forces

Table 1.5.1 Support of Radicalization by Foreign Forces

Population	Garissa (f)					%		Baringo (f)					%	
	SA	A	N	D	SD	SD	%	SA	A	N	D	SD	SD	%
Villager Elders	15	8	5	0	2		(85%:17%)	18	7	0	4	6		(39%:61%)
Muslim Clergy	3	0	0	1	1		(80%:20%)	0	1	0	0	0		(100%:0%)
Chiefs & Assistance Chiefs	2	5	0	10	1		(94%:6%)	8	6	0	1	1		(62%:38%)
Police Reservist Heads	2	2	0	1	0		(71%:29%)	3	1	0	1	0		(80%:20%)
County Police Commanders	2	0	0	0	0		(100%:0%)	1	1	0	0	0		(100%:0%)
Christian Clergy	1	0	1	0	0		(100%:0%)	2	1	0	0	1		(75%:25%)

Source: Field Data (2018)

Findings on immense support to radicalization by foreign forces reveals that majority 23(85%) against 6(17%) amongst village elders respondents agreed that immense support to radicalization by foreigners is a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. Majority 4(80%) against 1(20%) amongst the Muslim respondents also disagreed that immense support to radicalization activities is a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. Majority 17(94%) against 1 (6%) amongst chiefs and assistance chiefs respondents agreed that immense support from foreigners is a great challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority 4(71%) against 1(29%) amongst the police reservists agreed that immense support from foreigners is a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. Equally majority 2(100%) amongst county police commanders and majority 2 (100%) amongst Christian clergy respondents agreed that immense support to radicalization activities from foreigners is a great challenge to conflict management in the county.

In Baringo county majority 21(61%) against 12(39%) amongst village elders respondents agreed that immense support to radicalization activities by foreigners is a great challenge to conflict management in Baringo county. Majority 1(100%) amongst Muslim clergy respondents agreed that immense support from foreigners is a great challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority 4(80%) against 1(20%) amongst the police reservists heads agreed that immense support from foreigners is a great challenge to conflict management in the county. Additionally the majority 3(75%) against 1(25%) amongst Christian clergy agreed that immense support from foreigners for radicalization activities is a great challenge to conflict management in Baringo county. Based on these findings, the researcher concluded that immense foreign support for radicalization activities is a great challenge to conflict management in both Baringo and Garissa counties.

3.6 Challenge to cover Porous Borders by Security Agencies.

Table 1.6.1 Challenge to cover Porous Borders by Security Agencies

Population	Garissa (f)					%		Baringo (f)					%	
	SA	A	N	D	SD	SD	%	SA	A	N	D	SD	SD	%
Villager Elders	15	7	5	0	2		(84%:16%)	18	3	0	4	8		(39%:61%)
Muslim Clergy	3	0	0	1	1		(80%:20%)	0	0	0	1	0		(0%:100%)
Chiefs & Assistance Chiefs	2	5	0	10	1		(94%:6%)	8	6	0	1	1		(38%:62%)
Police Reservist Heads	2	2	0	1	0		(71%:29%)	3	1	0	1	0		(20%:80%)
County Police Commanders	2	0	0	0	0		(100%:0%)	1	0	0	1	0		(0%:100%)
Christian Clergy	1	0	1	0	0		(100%:0%)	2	1	0	0	1		(25%:75%)

Source: Field Data (2018)

Findings on the covering of porous borders is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county revealed that majority 23 (74%) against 8(26%) amongst village elders respondents is a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. The same response gained support of majority 21(64%) against village elders respondents in Baringo county who

agreed that covering of porous borders is a great challenge to conflict management in Baringo county. Majority 3(60%) against 2(40%) amongst the Muslim clergy agreed that covering of porous border by the security agencies is a great challenge to conflict management in the county. In Baringo too, majority 1(100) amongst Muslim clergy respondents equally agreed that covering of porous border by the security agencies was a great challenge to conflict management in Baringo county. Majority 11(61%) against 7(39) amongst chiefs and assistant chiefs agreed that covering of porous borders was a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county .On the other hand majority 18(86%) against 3(34%) amongst chiefs and assistant chiefs respondents agreed that covering porous borders is a great challenge to conflict management in Baringo county. Majority 4(80%) against 1(20%) amongst the police reservist agreed that covering of the porous borders was a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county and equally a majority 4(80%) against 1(20%) amongst police reservists respondents in Baringo county agreed that covering of porous borders was a great challenge to conflict management in the county. Finally majority 1(100%) amongst county commanders and majority 2(100%) amongst Christian clergy agreed that covering of porous borders by security agencies was a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. On the other hand in Baringo county, majority 1(100%) amongst county commanders respondents and majority 3(75%) against 1(25%) amongst Christian clergy agreed that covering of porous borders by the security agencies is a great challenge to conflict management in Baringo county.

Based on these findings, the researcher concluded that covering of porous borders by security agencies is a great challenge to conflict management in both Garissa and Baringo counties.

3.7 Inadequate Specialized Law Enforcement Equipment

Table 1.7.1 Inadequate Specialized Law Enforcement Equipment

Population	Garissa (f)						%	Baringo (f)						%
	SA	A	N	D	SD	%		SA	A	N	D	SD	%	
Villager Elders	15	7	5	0	2	(84%:16%)	18	3	0	4	8	(39%:61%)		
Muslim Clergy	3	0	0	1	1	(80%:20%)	0	0	0	1	0	(0%:100%)		
Chiefs & Assistance Chiefs	2	5	0	10	1	(94%:6%)	8	6	0	1	1	(38%:62%)		
Police Reservist Heads	2	2	0	1	0	(71%:29%)	3	1	0	1	0	(20%:80%)		
County Police Commanders	2	0	0	0	0	(100%:0%)	1	0	0	1	0	(0%:100%)		
Christian Clergy	1	0	1	0	0	(100%:0%)	2	1	0	0	1	(25%:75%)		

Source: Field Data (2018)

Findings on the adequacy of specialized law enforcement equipment as a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county, majority 23(74%) against 8(26%) amongst village elders respondent agreed that inadequate specialized law enforcement equipment is a great challenge to conflict management in the county. Equally majority 3(60%) amongst 2(40%) amongst the Muslim clergy agreed that inadequate specialized law enforcement equipment is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. Majority 11(61%) against 7(39%) amongst the chiefs and assistant chiefs respondents in Garissa county agreed that inadequate specialized law enforcement equipment is a challenge to conflict management in the county,

Equally majority 4(80%) against (20%) amongst police reservist respondent agreed that inadequate specialized law enforcement equipment is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. Additionally majority 2(100) amongst county police commanders and majority 1(100%) amongst the Christian clergy respondents agreed that inadequate specialized law enforcement equipment is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county,

In Baringo county findings reveal that majority 28(85%) against 5(15%) amongst chiefs and assistant chiefs agreed that inadequate law enforcement equipment is a challenge to conflict management in county. Equally majority 4(80%) against 1(20%) amongst the police reservists respondents agreed that inadequate specialized law enforcement equipment is a challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority 21(64%) against 12(36%) amongst village elders respondents agreed that inadequate specialized law enforcement equipment is great challenge to conflict management in Baringo

county. Equally 1(100%) amongst Christian clergy respondents agreed that inadequate specialized law enforcement is a challenge to conflict management in the county.

Based on these findings the researcher concluded that inadequate specialized law enforcement equipment is a great challenge to conflict management in both Garissa and Baringo counties. These findings agree with Phil (2011) who argues that organized criminal groups or individuals carry out their illicit activities using major technological tools such as information networks, financial systems and other sophisticated means which poses a challenge to cover porous borders by security agencies. These findings agree with Villa-Vicencio, Buchanan, Humphrey (2016) also who argues that loss of police officers in Samburu Ethnic clash and the 2012-2013 ethnic clash between Orma and Pokomo communities in Mombasa county are indicators of how ethnic conflict could be over-stretching conflict management by the police.

3.8 Vulnerability of High Number of Ex-Military and Ex-Police Officers to radicalization Recruitments.

Table 1.8.1 Vulnerability of High Number of Ex-Military and Ex-Police Officers to radicalization Recruitments.

Population	Garissa (f)						%	Baringo (f)						%
	SA	A	N	D	SD	%		SA	A	N	D	SD	%	
Villager Elders	16	8	5	0	2	(77%:23%)	18	3	0	4	8	(64%:36%)		
Muslim Clergy	3	0	0	1	1	(60%:40%)	0	1	0	0	0	(100%)		
Chiefs & Assistance Chiefs	2	10	0	5	2	(94%:6%)	8	6	0	1	1	(62%:38%)		
Police Reservist Heads	2	2	0	1	0	(71%:29%)	3	1	0	1	0	(80%:20%)		
County Police Commanders	2	0	0	0	0	(100%:0%)	1	0	0	1	0	(100%)		
Christian Clergy	1	0	1	0	0	(100%:0%)	2	1	0	0	1	(75%:25%)		

Source: Field Data (2018)

Findings reveal that vulnerability of recruitment of high number of ex-military and ex-police officers is a challenge to conflict management in Garissa county revealed that majority 24 (77%) against 7(23%) amongst village elders respondents agreed that vulnerability of recruitment of high number of ex-military and ex-police officers is a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county due to specialized gangs recruited from ex-military and ex-police officers. Equally majority 3(60%) against 2(40%) amongst the Muslim clergy agreed that vulnerability of recruitment of high number of ex-military and ex-police officers is a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. Majority 11(61%) against 7(39%) amongst the chiefs and assistant chiefs respondents agreed that vulnerability of recruitment of high number of ex-military and ex-police officers is a great challenge in conflict management in the county. Majority 4(80%) against 1(20%) amongst police reservists respondents agreed that vulnerability of recruitment of high number of ex-military and ex-police officers is a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county. Equally majority 2(100%) amongst county police commanders and majority 1(100%) amongst Christian clergy respondents respectively agreed that vulnerability of recruitment of high number of ex-military and ex-police officers is a great challenge to conflict management in Garissa county.

In Baringo county findings revealed that majority 21(61%) against 12(36%) amongst village elders respondents agreed that vulnerability of recruitment of high number of ex-military and ex-police officers is a great challenge to conflict management in Baringo county. Equally, majority 18(86%) against 3(14%) amongst chiefs and assistant chiefs respondents agreed that vulnerability of recruitment of high number of ex-military and ex-police officers is a challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority 4(80%) amongst police reservists respondents agreed that vulnerability of recruitment of high number of ex-military and ex-police officers is a challenge to conflict management in the county. Majority (100%) amongst county police commanders agreed that vulnerability of recruitment of high number of ex-military and ex-police officers is a challenge to conflict management in Baringo County. Equally majority 3(75%) against

1(25%) amongst the Christian clergy agreed that vulnerability of recruitment of high number of ex-military and ex-police officers is a challenge to conflict management in the county.

Further findings from the focus group discussions and interview schedule participants revealed that majority out of 11 out of 17 participants argued that vulnerability of recruitment of high number of ex-military and ex-police officers is poses a great challenge to conflict management in both Garissa and Baringo counties as evidenced by synonymous statements from some participants who said:

Kenya is exposed to high security risk as a result of vulnerability of recruitment of high number of ex-military and ex-police officers in radicalization in order to earn a living. Many gangs disguise themselves as refugees from Somalia with destructive terroristic agendas to Kenya. Asked why the number is so high, one of the participants replied..... Many of the police officers lose their job either due to indiscipline or lack of morale in the Job due to challenges involved in the forces job.

4. SUMMARY

This article addressed the challenges faced by the mechanisms utilised by Kenya National Police in conflict management. These challenges revealed by the findings of this research include but not limited to: religious radicalization, ethnic radicalization and political radicalization. Under the religious category Islamism ideologies and the various approaches of recruitment into Islamism radicalization was found to be the main challenge in Garissa County while ethnic radicalization and its various approaches to recruitment was found to be the main challenge in Baringo County. Political radicalization and the perspectives involved in it was found to feature in both counties.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Islamist radicalization influences conflict management a great deal in Garissa County. Whereas ethnic radicalization influences conflict management a great deal in Baringo County. Political radicalization is experienced in both counties but fuelled by different factors. In both counties, violent conflicts are highly experienced leading to loss of life and property especially by radical groups, which has complicated conflict management in both counties.

Study findings also show that inadequate personnel in law enforcement in conflict management in Garrissa and Baringo counties was also a great challenge in both Garissa and Baringo counties. High numbers of ex- military and ex-police officers who were vulnerable to radicalization recruitment. Inadequate law enforcement agencies and specialized equipment for conflict management especially in the context of radicalization where the recruiting agents use highly specialized technological networks and equipment.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Study findings reveals that arrests, charging in the court of law and use of life firearms are used by the police to manage conflicts in both Garissa and Baringo counties. It is recommended that the police should refrain themselves from using violent means to manage conflicts but instead sensitise the community on the need for unity and adoption of peaceful conflict resolution approaches which the study finds to be effective to a great extent.

Inadequate personnel in law enforcement in conflict management in Garrissa and Baringo counties is also a great challenge. It was recommended that the government post enough personnel to mitigate the challenge.

It is clear that radicalization experienced in the county of Garissa could be attributed to the instability of the government of the neighboring country Somali. This is also a clear indication that there could be unnoticed recruitment of Kenyan sympathizers across the border which may make conflict management difficult. The government therefore should put in place mechanisms to address the influence of Somalia political instability on radicalization and conflict in Kenya.

It was recommended that the ex-military be deployed as police reservist Nyumba Kumi and community policing Committees so as to actively involve them in conflict management in both Garissa and Baringo counties. There is need to organize frequent conflict resolution forums in which the conflicting bodies are brought together not only address conflict crisis but also to celebrate the gains of various initiatives put in place to manage conflicts. There is need therefore to put more attention and resources to enhance crime management in radicalized prone counties.

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