

**COMMUNITY APPROACHES ON COUNTERING TERRORISM ACTIVITIES IN
MOMBASA COUNTY - KENYA**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

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This research project has been submitted with my approval as the university supervisor.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AQ	Al-Qaeda
BSC	Brixton Salafi Community
CA	Community approaches
CT	Counter Terrorism
CVE	Counter Violent Extremism
IRCK	Inter Religious Council of Kenya
MCU	Muslim Contact Unit
NACOSTI	National Council on science and Technology and Innovation
SUPKEM	Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

OPERATIONALIZATION OF KEY TERMS

Communities: Group of people living in the same geographical area/ sharing the same attitudes, aspirations and goals (community policing document, 2017).

Community approaches: Initiatives for those affected by an emergency and incorporated as key partners in developing strategies related to their assistance and protection.

Counter Terrorism: Strategies adopted by the government in response to respond to terrorism activities.

Counter violent extremism: Process of neutralizing ideologies by violent extremists in an effort to reduce terrorism or recruits to terror groups (In Healey, 2017).

Terrorism: The premeditated use /threat to use violence by individuals or subnational groups in order to obtain a political/social objective through the intimidation of a large audience beyond that of their immediate victims (Adelaja, Labo, & Penar, 2018).

Household: People living in the same home, who share same meal and or accommodation.

Household head: Male or female adult responsible for the organization and care of the household and is regarded as such by members of the household.

Youth: A person in the age bracket of 15 – 30 years (Republic of Kenya National youth policy,2006).

Contest: United Kingdom’s well-resourced multi-agency program unveiled with four major components: protect, prepare, prevent and pursue Zartman & Faure (2011).

Radicalization; Actively pursuing and /or supporting deeply fundamental changes in society which could become a danger for the democratic rule of law, possibly through the use of undemocratic methods which could impair the functioning of the democratic rule of law (Slootman & Tillie, 2006).

ABSTRACT

Terrorism has become a threat to the life of humanity in the entire world. Traditional Counter terrorism efforts have revealed the limits of military power since the efforts dispersed the threat and ideology into the community. Hence the importance of the communities in this war cannot be under estimated. This study, examined the Community approaches effectiveness in countering terrorism Mombasa County. The general objective for the study was to identify the community approaches used to counter terrorist activities in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County. Specific objectives were to assess the evidence of community approaches to counter terrorist activities in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County; examine the implementation of community approaches in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County. The third objective was to evaluate the effectiveness of using community approaches to countering terrorist activities in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County. The study was guided by the Rational Choice theory and the Structural functionalism theory. Using the cross-sectional survey design, data was collected using questionnaires and interview guides. The study found out that terrorist activities were common in Kisauni especially public attacks and radicalization. Some of the factors contributing to the terrorist activities included Unemployment, poor planning and school dropout. Community policing, religious dialogues, public meetings and art and culture are not very effective in reducing terrorist activities. Some of the challenges facing the community approaches included: Fear of victimization, divergent religious beliefs, low participation of religious leaders in counter terrorism initiatives. The study recommends that local authorities to training and motivate the community policing agents as well as have well defined roles. Religious leaders to adopt an accommodative structure that will ensure unity and enhance religious dialogue. The government and local authorities to adapt a flexible way of engaging the community in public meetings especially on matters counter terrorism.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Governments across the globe are embracing community approaches to counter terrorism activities. Ideologically driven extremists, insurgents and terrorists have the capacity to radicalize and mobilize vulnerable segments of the community the world over. These segments principally are potential base for recruit for larger terrorist groups/organizations. Government-community partnership is one way of addressing terrorism threats in the society Gunaratna, J & S (2013). He further urges that traditional Counter terrorism efforts have revealed the limits of military power since the efforts dispersed the threat and ideology into the community. The community-based approach takes into consideration the individual, family and the community need at large. Law enforcement and intelligence agencies share the responsibilities of countering terrorism with community's involvement.

11 September 2001 attacks in the USA marshaled in a new era of countering terrorism led by the USA Forest, (2007). Governments across the world are gradually concentrating on the threat within to include radicalization, returning of foreign fighters, arrests on suspicion of organizing attacks or even actual attacks. Al-Qaida, for instance, derives its strength from a combination of both global and local elements who fight both near and far enemy (Jarvis & Lister, 2014).

In the United Kingdom (UK), the Brixton Salafi Community (BSC) (a Muslim population in London) has played an important role in combating the Al Qaida influence (Zartman & Faure, 2011). The community is supported by a police unit called the Muslim Contact Unit (MCU). The London based partnership initiative presented a viable and complementary approach to mainstream Counter-terrorism by reducing negative effects of Al Qaida propaganda and recruitment in susceptible segments of the community. Jerard & Nasir (2015) compares counter terrorism

strategies in the UK, Australia and Africa. He acknowledges that UK has a counter terrorism strategy that has helped Britain to deal with terrorism. It is known as the Counter Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST) and is used to anticipate and prevent radicalization. In Australia, the Federal Police has put together community liaison teams to reinforce relations in the community through annual events and national security hotlines. In Africa, leaders in both political and religious establishments recognized that law enforcement and international services alone could not combat nor win this battle. Approaches employed include having religious institutions vetting the Friday sermons as well as reviewing education curricula and recommended readings.

The United Nation Development Programme (2015) acknowledges that, Kenya has made significant advancement in development both politically and economically. Nevertheless, from 2012 Kenya has witnessed a series of terrorism activities, including the Westgate Mall and DUSIT Hotel attacks in Nairobi, the attack on Mpeketoni in Lamu and the Garissa University Attack. All these events happened unexpectedly and shook the nation to its core Odhiambo, Onkware & Leshan (2015).

Policing and legislative actions alone have been incapable to stem the wave of persons embracing radicalized beliefs. Through radicalization, some communities are engaging in violent extremism. The natural evolution of government is to collaborate with communities in their counter terrorism efforts. The communities targeted by terrorists for recruitment and sustenance need to be involved by a government that is dedicated to reduce the threat. Devoid of which the threat is likely to continue and even grow to unimaginable levels. To counter terrorist activities, community engagements are a global imperative in the 21st century (Gunaratna, *et al.*, 2013).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Terrorism has become a threat to the life of humanity in the entire world. Most of the youths that participate in Terrorism in Kenya come from the coastal region. Reasons identified by Chweya (2009) as lack of inclusivity, unemployment and tension among the local populace. community approaches (CBAs) can help communities prevent terrorism related problems and deal directly with problems that arise jointly as a community. When dealing with terrorism, embracing CBA's ensures community members become active participants in the delivery of outcomes. Communities actively and passively support terrorism hence community approaches can be effective in counter terrorism initiatives.

Governments globally are embracing community approaches, as traditional policing seems to be restrictive and distant from the public. Since 2012, Kenya alone has suffered a series of terrorist attacks. Mombasa has become a hotbed for radicalization. Youths are joining terrorist organizations, which is a worrying trend. Kenya has relied on the security agencies especially the military to counter terrorism. Other responses have ranged from increased security surveillance, security operations, community policing etc. Despite these efforts, terrorist activities in Kenya are on the rise. This study therefore examines the community-based approaches that employed to counter terrorism among the communities living in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County.

1.1 Research Objectives

1.3.1. General objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of community approaches in countering terrorist activities

1.3.2 Specific objectives

1. To assess the evidence of community approaches to counter terrorist activities in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County.
2. To evaluate the application of community approaches in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County.
3. To establish the effectiveness of using community approaches to countering terrorist activities in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What community approaches are being used to counter terrorist activities in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County?
2. How are the community approaches practiced to counter terrorist activities in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County?
3. How effective is the use of community approaches used to countering terrorist activities in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study is significant because terrorism is a current reality to Kenya. This research seeks to understand the threat as well as contribute to the academic knowledge on community-based approaches in counter terrorism studies.

The study will be significant for the police, Local administration and civil society as they work together to fight terrorism. It is hoped that the government will realize the importance of involving the community in the counter terrorism efforts.

The study will help the members of the community to realize that security is collective effort and that the community has a role in the nations counter terrorism efforts.

The study is also expected to be of value to the religious leaders and any other person concerned with understanding the contextual factors and conditions affecting counter terrorism.

1.6 Scope of the study

The study was limited to approaches in countering terrorism among communities living in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County. The study covered Mjambere, Juda, Bamburi, Mwakirunge, Mtopanga, Magongoni and Shanzu wards in Kisauni Sub County. The focus aimed at identifying the approaches employed as well as the challenges encountered in countering terrorism.

1.7 Limitations and delimitations of the study

The study being a sensitive topic, the residents in Kisauni were not willing to answer the questionnaires. This was mitigated by distributing more questionnaires to ensure that adequate information was collected. The study is only limited to Kisauni Sub-County yet terrorism is a problem affecting many parts of the country. The study is limited to only three objectives that is; to examine the community approaches to counter terrorist activities in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County, to evaluate the application of community approaches in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County and to establish the effectiveness of using community approaches to countering terrorist activities in Kisauni Sub-county of Mombasa County. The study was as objective as possible.

1.8 Assumptions of the study

The following assumptions guided the study:

1. The study expected genuine responses from the sampled respondents.
2. The residents of Kisauni understand the Community Approaches to counter terrorism.
3. The people in Kisauni approached will respond
4. The heads of the community will give the questionnaires to the households.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The chapter discussed related literature, theoretical and conceptual framework. Related literature was discussed on the concept of terrorism, counter terrorism and community approaches in countering terrorism. Rational choice theory and Structural functionalism theory was also be covered in detail.

2.1 Empirical review

This section has a comprehensive review of global regional and local studies on terrorism and strategies of countering terrorism. The review focuses on community approaches on countering terrorism.

2.1.1 Terrorism

Terrorism is a common phenomenon in our daily lives, from the media to the security operators to the communities. Terrorism has been stated as one of the reasons for foreign wars as well as military interventions. According to Jackson, Javis, Gunning, & Symth, (2011) in their book describes the measures that the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU) are trying to use to coordinate their actions against terrorism. All these actions are geared towards protecting the community against terrorism. Unless a terrorist attack is splashed across the media it is hardly noticed. Although terrorism dates back to the French revolution, it appears to be a permanent part of modern-day life. Until 1970s, terrorism was hardly visible and as such few states had laws designed to deal with the threat. In their book, the authors refer to terrorism as forms of illegitimate violence committed by nonstate actors, rebel groups and insurgents and at times can be sponsored by rogue states.

In the United States of America (USA), terrorism is viewed as a product of many population issues and conflicts that co-exist within the borders. An article by Zalman published in 2019, the journal indicates that a substantial amount of terrorism in the USA's history is motivated by an extreme disgust of the American ideal of democracy. People of varied background can all claim loyalty to and benefit from the American system. Acts of terrorism have been recorded from the colonist rebellion against the British to the American civil war to the violence between the communist and the anarchist that led to the bombing on wall street in 1920's. Zalman points out that bombing of the Alfred Murrah building in Oklahoma by Timothy McVeigh – a lone terrorist – was seen as the most lethal act of domestic violence ever recorded in USA. The motive of the terrorist act was stated as revenge against the federal government. This attack left 168 people dead. In 2011 attacks by Al-Qaida continue to dominate the story of terrorism in USA. This attack was the first major act of global terrorism in USA rising militant religious sentiments in many quarters of the world (Zalman, 2019).

A study in Nigeria by Adelaja, Labo, & Penar (2018), defines terrorism as the premeditated use /threat to use violence by individuals or subnational groups in order to obtain a political/social objective through the intimidation of a large audience beyond that of their immediate victims. This study was a survey in Northern Nigeria investigating the public opinion about the root causes of terrorism and the objectives of these terrorists. The results suggested that unemployment, poverty, economic problems, extreme religious feelings and manipulation by some political elites were the root causes of terrorism. The study also indicated that the major objective of terrorists was to seek revenge against the security forces. It is hard to look at terrorism without looking at radicalization. Radicalization is the actively pursuing and /or supporting deeply fundamental changes in society which could become a danger for the democratic rule of law, possibly through the use of

undemocratic methods which could impair the functioning of the democratic rule of law (Slootman & Tillie, 2006).

In his study on identifying the root causes of radicalization, Vriere (2006) concluded that terrorism is a symptom of radicalization and not all people who radicalize join the violent jihad. The main focus of the study was on breeding grounds for radicalization. The finding was that it was not possible to prevent radicalization in general but it is possible to try and deal with the solvable breeding grounds of radicalization which is mostly the community in which the individuals reside/exist in. Radicalization has a goal of changing the way the society is organized by supporting fundamental changes. Casper (2006) outlines three forms of radicalization; The Salafism – which advocates for the return towards pure Islam and sees the Quran as the sole source of religion. The Salafi can either distance itself from politics, use democratic system to change the society and create a further Islamisation of their surroundings or create an Islamic state as the only way of stopping a possible fall of Muslims. The Fundamentalist who view radicalization as the combination of religious attitudes. They have fear that their religion is being pushed out of the society. Hence are protecting their community from the perceived enemies. The Islamism have political aspirations and strive for an Islamic state where the rule of law is based on sharia law. Radicalization does not occur overnight, it takes a longtime for someone to radicalize in their ideology, opinions, beliefs and world view.

According to Silber and Bhat (2007) while trying to understand the radicalization process developed the New York Police Department model which viewed radicalization as a bottom up process. The first phase is pre-radicalization phase where those in this phase are not special and may have little or no criminal history. This is followed by the self-identification phase where the person starts exploring and identifying him/herself with the Salafi Islam beliefs and values. This is then followed by the indoctrination phase, in which the individual intensifies his/her beliefs in

the Jihad Salafi ideology and comes to conclusion that violence is the only alternative to change. The final phase is the Jihadization where every member accepts their personal duty to participate in Jihad to bring about change. All these phases occur when the individual is in the normal society. From this model it is clear that by understanding how radicalization occurs the organizations and /or the community are in a position to identify individuals who are in the process of radicalization and if possible, act when the process is still in the early stages.

In an article by Serkan and Taner (2016) on reasons for terrorism in the Middle East it is concluded that the Middle East and terrorism are synonymous. Muslims confront multidimensional crises including economic, political, cultural and social problems. Most of the radical terrorist groups stem from the Middle East region. The article points out that it is important to understand the religious and ideological factors of radical groups who misinterprets the religion and spread of twisted ideology. Chronic problems such as authoritarian regimes, education, unemployment and poverty are easily manipulated by the radical groups. The article further recommends that in order to end the radical influence on the youth, a religious approach by the mainstream Muslims towards violence and radicalization be adopted (Serkan & Taner, 2016)

The global Terrorism Index indicates that violent extremism and terrorism activities has rapidly increased, and the death toll caused by terrorism increasing rapidly, for example, 2014 was a year that registered a strikingly high percentage of 80% that is 32,685 up from the year 2000 where the death toll was 3329. This was mainly due to the upsurge of the Islamic State in Syria and Boko Haram in Nigeria. This has generated a new sense of agency in combating these threats (Karlsru, 2017).

Another study by Onamu (2015) on impacts of terrorism in the horn of Africa using Kenya as a case study, reviled the impacts terrorism has on countries. The study evaluated terrorism causes

and impacts of terrorism in Kenya regional and international efforts towards combating it. The study adopted a transnational conceptual frame work. The study found out that; terrorism in the horn of Africa had negatively impacted various sectors in Kenya. It has resulted in security fears which in turn have resulted in a number of ripple effects e.g. population displacement, political/economic instability, religious conflicts etc. The main terrorist threat is emanating from the Al-shaabab militant with a home base in Somalia. Kenya faces a number of challenges in combating terrorism. This includes; decentralization of the terrorist networks, corrupt immigration officials, radicalization of the youth, poorly equipped police force, poor planning and lack of preparedness. The study clearly states that the present-day terrorist is educated, highly sophisticated and leaves among the Kenyan populace hence making it hard for the security forces to identify him. This clearly indicates that there is need to shift our focus to adopt the bottom up approach that requires community-based approaches to counter terrorism.

2.1.2 Counter Terrorism Strategies

In the 21st century, Terrorism remains a vital threat to national and global security interests. The most devastating terrorist attack ever recorded occurred in September 2001 in USA. A book by Alexander (2002) on Combating terrorism, gives a backflash on Americas journey in counter terrorism efforts. The author notes that as administrations changed, new policies were tried and terrorist tactics evolved. He further notes that efforts to create a common international approach to counter terrorism was initially crippled by the Cold war and the Arab-Israeli conflict. This changed with the fall of the Soviet Union and the UN General assembly passed resolution condemning terrorism. The USA has also intensified a series of consultations with other countries. Currently the USA government has a counter terrorism policy that is based on seven pillars. First of which is recognizing terrorism as a crime that is prosecuted regardless of the motive. The other six are; non concessions to terrorists, the use of detection, deterrence to prevent terrorism, use of diplomacy to encourage cooperation, application of economic sanctions against groups that

sponsor terrorism, provision of physical security measures to installations and teamwork among agencies in counter terrorism.

The way the government of USA has reacted to terrorism has alienated the very community the country needs to engage. Their increasing sense of criticism, resentment and prejudice unknowingly has ended up legitimizing the terrorist aims. Counter Terrorism efforts have not been able to effectively engage the community. The relationships, principles and lessons learnt are brushed aside while operation obligations take priority (Brigs, 2006). Military, law enforcement and international actions are inadequate to ensure support for politically motivated violence. Terrorist group's present multi-dimensional threats that require to be confronted using both military and non-military means.

The United Nations (UN) membership for the first time agreed and adopted a common strategic approach and frame work to fight terrorism in 2006 under resolution 60/288. The strategy is reviewed and updated biennially to reflect changing priorities by the UN General Assembly. The strategy aims at strengthening local, regional and international counter terrorism efforts. This is guided by following pillars: to tackle conditions that are favorable for terrorism, prevent and combat terrorism, build countries capacity to fight terrorism and ensuring that human rights are observed while combating terrorism. For this reason, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) is a good example of a peacekeeping operation that can help in examining and evaluating the steps the UN and the Security Council has made towards developing a UN counter-terrorism operation. The type of terrorism the world is facing today is one that is truly global not only in its organization but also in the impact. This has challenged not only governments but other stake holders have been in cooperated including the general public so as to play a critical role in the war against global terrorism (Kiprono, 2013).

Israel has been confronted with the threat of terror from various rejectionist groups like Hezbollah, Hamas, and Palestine Liberation Front etc. Avarind (2006) in the Foreign policy news journal indicates that the Israeli citizens have understood the vagaries of terror faced by the Israeli state and made up their mind to live their normal lives in the shadow of terror. The Israeli counter terrorism strategy is to prevent terrorists from influencing the national agenda and preserve the psychological resilience of the civilian population. Unlike conventional warfare, terrorism is a tenacious phenomenon and a decisive victory over it is uneasy. The day to day experiences in combating terrorism has given the country a better understanding and as such the country has been able to prevent approximately 85% of the attacks. The strategy consists of five features namely; Intelligence gathering, Military and paramilitary actions, commercial aviation security, chemical/biochemical defense and efforts to reinforce the psychological fortitude of the civilian population (Avavind, 2016).

In an article by Kagwaja in the African Security Review, the Horn of Africa has become a focal point for global counter-terrorism efforts. This has catalyzed peace processes and exaggerated insecurity, making Islamic radicalism the center of the regional storm. Regimes exploited terrorism as a means of achieving political ends, protecting previous security paradigms that sidelined human security in favor of regime stability over. As part of Africa's emerging security agenda, it has incorporated counter-terrorism, but operational constraints, inadequate funds and poor synchronization with global initiatives have hindered meaningful progress. (Kagwaja, 2006)

Kenya became a major partner in the Global war on Terror after 2001. Aronson (2013) notes that Kenya and the global war on terror notes that Kenya being an ally of the USA, the country's importance has been reiterated following several major incidences. Among them is the attack on the American embassy in 1998, the attack on the Kikambala hotel in 2002, the wastegate shopping

mall attack, Garissa University attack etc, retaliating the reputation of Kenya as a hub of terrorism and violent extremism. In 2011, the country launched “Operation Linda Inchi” in Somalia as the Al-Qaida affiliates continue to target Kenya for its role in global war. The country launched a national strategy to combat violent extremism in 2016 with an emphasis on deradicalization over military tactics.

A study in Kenya by Kiprono (2013) on challenges in counter terrorism in the third world countries revealed numerous challenges that Kenya faces in countering terrorism. Some of these factors were understanding of critical institutions tasked with counter terrorism, failure by the government to embrace modern technology especially in the police and immigration department, lack of proper tools and equipment’s for security agencies, inadequate training, radicalization and religious factors. Some of the challenges observed can be countered by community approaches to counter terrorism.

2.1.3 Community approaches for Countering Terrorism

A Community Based Approach as outlined by the United Nation High Commission for Refugees’ (UNHCR) community development policy of 2001, is based on the understanding that there is need to focus on people. By focusing on the community as a focal point during operation decision making, safeguarding strategies in partnership with them becomes easier. The focusing on people makes them be better protected, enhance their capabilities to pinpoint, progress and sustain resolutions will be reinforced and the resources accessible will be used more effectively. Authorities on both international and local levels are pressured to develop strategies to Counter Terrorism.

A book by Beall, Kelly& Jarvis (2014) notes that local communities are the central site on which to reject any ideology and manifestations of extremism and terrorism. The authors agree that

community cohesion and resilience are the focus of many local Counter Terrorism policies. Marginalization and isolation are often considered to foster the breeding ground for radicalization hence citizens become a substantial part of preventive security. Community empowerment inculcates a sense of ownership and responsibility in the societies to protect their own as well as help in protecting their businesses. It also shifts focus to the local spaces and the actions that are taken by the local actors in combating terrorism as well as preventing terrorist activities (Baker-Beall, Heath-Kelly, & Jarvis, 2014).

The war on terror is a worldwide strategy helping to configure security concerns both at the local and international levels. A book by Gunaratna, Joelen and Salim (2013) stresses the strength of communities as central to government approaches in countering extremism. Ideologically driven extremist terrorists and insurgents have the capability and capacity to radicalize and mobilize vulnerable segments of the community. These segments act as a principle and potential base for recruitment by terrorist organizations. This is mainly because terrorists rely on social media to create, store and disseminate their extremist/radicalized notions. Hence, government-community corporation is paramount to address a common enemy. Terrorism represents an attempt to disrupt the existing order hence Counter Terrorism is concerned with the continued performance of political authority. The continued focus on the use of the security agencies alone is not really solving the problem hence the need for a shift to focus more on the communities and the role they play in the counter terrorism efforts.

According to Jerard & Nasir, (2015) community approaches globally can be divided into three categories: The first category of CBAs comprises of those countries that have already developed community approaches. These countries include: United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Singapore etc. The British having fought terrorism for a long time in Northern Ireland appreciated the value of engaging the local Muslim community only after 9/11.

Zartman & Faure (2011), credits the Britox Salafi Community (BSC)-a part of London's diverse Muslim population for performing a key role in combating the Al Qaeda influence. The authors agree that lethal operations alone were insufficient to isolate, contain and eradicate violence including terrorism. Police community engagements aiming at building a relationship with the local Muslim community was initiated by the Muslim Contact Unit (MCU) of Scotland Yard. This was after realizing that the BSC possessed religious and street credibility that enabled them to influence the attitudes and behaviors of their Muslim youth audience. The authors further argue that the MCU ensures the concerns of local Muslim groups by tackling the undesirable impact of Al Qaeda motivated terrorism propaganda. The unit has gained admiration and confidence in the very core where these crucial ingredients have been seriously eroded in the communities. They have realized that the fight on terror is usually unselective and it affects Muslim communities both local and overseas. The unit has been as available to able to decrease the pool of recruit accessible to AQ inspired terrorism as well as address community concerns including stigmatization of Muslim community publicly associated with terrorism. By 2010 the UK CT strategy known as the CONTEST- a well-resourced multiagency programme was unveiled with four major components: protect, prepare, prevent and pursue. This implies that the Britox police and community in many ways anticipate and prevent radicalization initiatives.

The second category of CBAs is comprised of countries that are still in the process of developing community approaches. Countries in this category include Europe, North America and Australia. In Australia for example the Australian police in a bid to strengthen the community has established community contact teams. The interaction is mainly through annual events and establishing hotlines in addition to government initiatives (Zartman & Faure, 2011). The USA on the other hand has established a Muslim Public Affairs Office with the aim of treating violent extremism as a health matter. A substantial part of the USA CT effort since 9/11 has been directed at preventing

another similar attack at the home front. Although no other 9/11 has taken place so far, many efforts to manufacture a global Counter Terrorism have been counterproductive as they had the effect of inciting local/regional groups to intensify and internationalize their fight (Scahill, 2013).

The last category comprises of countries with emerging community approaches, which include Africa, Middle East (ME), and Asia. These countries are comprised of communities and have peacefully coexisted for a long time. Although Asia and ME have been combating Muslim extremism preceding to the 9/11, they did not recognize it as a problem affecting the community. After 9/11, leaders both political and religious recognized that law enforcement and international efforts alone could neither fight nor win this battle. Some of the CBAs employed include: Having religious institutions vetting the Friday sermons as well as reviewing education curricula and recommended readings (Jerard & Nasir, 2015). The infiltration of extremist ideologies, has made Africa a center stage for many terrorist operations. The effects of the revolution in Lybia, Boko Haram in West Africa and Al Shabaab in East Africa has created a spill over in Africa. This has forced the AFRICOM (US Africa Command) to develop community engagement capacity. This development of extremism can be fought and controlled through Community Bases Approaches just like what has been done in UK.

In Africa, the fight against terrorism has not been easy, counter terrorism strategies for counter-terrorism have been informed by traditional approaches. These approaches are largely state-centric and militaristic. British government's Department for International Development, urges that these ungoverned spaces have more than 900m people currently living there. Half of these individuals live below the poverty line. This creates a considerable threat to global security since these states provide a refuge for illegal trade, production of drugs and proliferation of small arms/ weapons. Another endemic problem is that Corruption is widespread and likely to create a regional spillover of the effects of conflict, terrorism and a failure to manage epidemic diseases (Worcester, 2015).

The failed states offer terrorists adequate space to train and recruit disgruntled followers. Given that such countries are “no-go areas” for government troops, they are also a safe haven to retreat to between operations. Moreover, they also offer the likelihood of funding terrorism through the manipulation of natural wealth. Poverty remains one of the greatest challenges; failure to address the inequalities gives opportunity to radicalized ideologies.

In Nigeria, the emergence of Boko Haram, as a terrorist group has significantly altered the nation’s security landscape. Since 2000 when the group began as quiet religious study group, it has transformed into the world’s lethal terrorist organization by 2015. Terrorism in Nigeria’s is currently the greatest security concern. The Nigerian government is developing and disseminating counter-radical narratives to radical ideologies of fundamentalist groups in the country in corporation with UNDP and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The partnership anticipates curbing the increasing distrust among the community and security agencies. This has heightened the emergence of violent extremists that have rendered counter-terrorism by the government ineffective. It will also provide support to enhance capacity building in the communities' in counter radicalization as well as inter and intra community coordination to prevent and respond to the fight against terrorism.

In a study in Kenya by Odhiambo, Onkware & Leshan (2015), Kenya has been a victim of recent terrorist attacks. KDFs incursion into Somalia was in pursuit of Al Shabab militants linked to Al-Qaida that had abducted foreign aid workers and tourist in Kenya. The authors further note that since the incursion Kenya has witnessed a number of terrorist attacks among them the Westgate mall attack that left 67 persons dead, Mpeketoni attacks in Lamu where 60 people were killed in cold blood, In Mandera 28 passengers were shot dead for failing to recite the Quran while another 36 quarry workers were killed as they slept. Another attack in Garissa University resulted to the death of 148 persons. In reaction, this study notes that the country has deployed security agencies

in the affected areas to bring back normalcy. This reaction infers that terrorism is being treated as an event only for the security efforts to end after some time. Terrorism should be viewed as a process, which should be identified and monitored by everyone in the community. Recognizing that communities are better placed to identify their own security and safety needs and how they can achieve this. There is need to understand the differences within the communities to be able to design relevant interventions as well as structures enable the community's participation in community approaches for Counter Terrorism without encouraging undue negative outcomes.

The government of Kenya has implemented a new community policing initiative dubbed Nyumba Kumi. The initiative ensures police engaging with the local community as well as other groups in the society irrespective of age, gender, race and religion. It is implemented at each level of the policing establishments and manifests in such operation strategies as police shop fronts, neighborhood watch, local community meetings etc. It is both a philosophy and an organization strategy allowing the police and community in a collective effort to resolve issues of crime, disorder and safety as well as improve the quality of life for all. It facilitates a 2way communication between police and the community with a view of preventing and create new channels for the police to inquire more on issues affecting the neighborhood (Aziz, 2014). According to Ndungu (2015), 150 youth were trained in Lamu in Nyumba kumi and community policing initiatives. This training aimed at fostering a noble working association among the security agents and local residents.

Lagat (2015) indicates that Inter-religious council of Kenya (IRCK) an association of all major faith groups in Kenya works together to develop interfaith dialogue and cooperation among members. It endeavors to marshal the unique moral and social resources of religious societies in a bid to address the shared concerns. Recent attacks on Kenya by Al shaabab have once again raised the issue of interreligious violence in the country worsening relations between these communities.

He agrees that Muslim leaders through SUPKEM (Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims) has established various programmes to counteract extremist Ideology. Mostly activities by various Group allows parties opportunities to explore solutions violent extremism and relevant to what is currently happening in Kenya. Forums are widely held during Friday prayers.

2.1.4 Theoretical Frame Work

This section presents the two theories that guided the study. The theories are the Rational Choice Theory and the Structural Functionalism Theory.

2.1.4.1 Rational Choice Theory

Sociologist George Homans pioneered the theory in 1961. The theory prostates that individuals are motivated by their personal gains (Crossman, 2017). To Crossman individual action is fundamental to character. This holds that the basic element of societal life is individual human action that leads to a particular phenomenon.

Acts of terrorism are derived after a conscious, rational, calculated choice on a particular course of action to achieve social or political aims (Crenshaw 1992). The tenets of this theory are based on assumptions about the decision-making process and behavioral motivations. It holds that a decision to commit or not to commit a crime is made after a careful consideration of costs and benefits has been made. This involves both personal factors, including need for money, revenge or entertainment, and situational factors for example the target/victim's vulnerability, presence of witnesses, guardians, or the police. Rational choice emphases that the opportunity to commit crime and criminal choices are structured by the social environment and situational variables.

The theory helps understand that an individual motivation for actions be it criminal or otherwise is grounded in the grounded in the individual's self-interest to maximize pleasure and reduce pain. Terrorist acts occur because biological social or psychological conditions motivate offenders to do

so. By employing community approaches, the community acts as a guardian. The community will be able to create awareness as well as collaborate with the security apparatus in identifying security gaps and participate in implementation of the initiatives.

The theory has been criticized for its inability to offer suitable parameters for assessing how a perceive action might serve as benefit/cost a terrorist. Wieviorka's (1993) opinion is particularly significant as it aids to figure out how the prediction of rational choice theory is ambiguous given the inability of its parameter to effectively measure variables with precisions. The implication is that changes in strategies and tactics of the actors or changes in the assumption of perceive benefits or cost of some act, can considerably affect the likelihood that terrorism activities will occur.

2.1.4.2 The Structural Functionalism Theory

Talcott Parsons who built upon four principles (AGIL system) advanced this theory. The adaptive function refers to the way in which a system adjusts to its surroundings. Goal-attainment refers to how the system is defined and how the goals are achievement. The integrative function refers to how a system ensures that it synchronizes its functions. Lastly latency or preservation of the system functioning. The latter explains how culture creates and upholds motivation. Additionally, these guidelines are complemented by four action schemes; The behavioral, personality, Social and the cultural systems. The behavioral organ assists the adaptive function; the personality system gratifies goal achievement. The social system aids the integrative imperative, while the cultural system guarantees pattern maintenance.

Parsons' structural functionalist theory hinges on the role societal values and norms plays. It highlights the importance the socialization process, what social environs inculcate in individuals, that enables them to follow self-interests while still observing the entire system's requirements. Parsons' key proposition is that socialization instills certain values or norms to different actors in

the system. To this end coercive or physical regulatory systems simply act as a minor defense measure.

Parsons' structural functionalist theory further explains terrorism using the following elements: education, family, religion, economic and ideology. Education promotes stability and functionality of a particular society. It creates awareness and impacts intellectual skills as well as passing them to subsequent generations (Dunn, 2010). There implies that without teaching and training on social values, individuals are likely to venture more into terrorism. When analyzing Community-Based Approaches, structural conditions or socialization produces character defects that make an offender's decision making distinct from non-offenders.

2.2 Conceptual Frame Work

Independent variables

Dependent variables

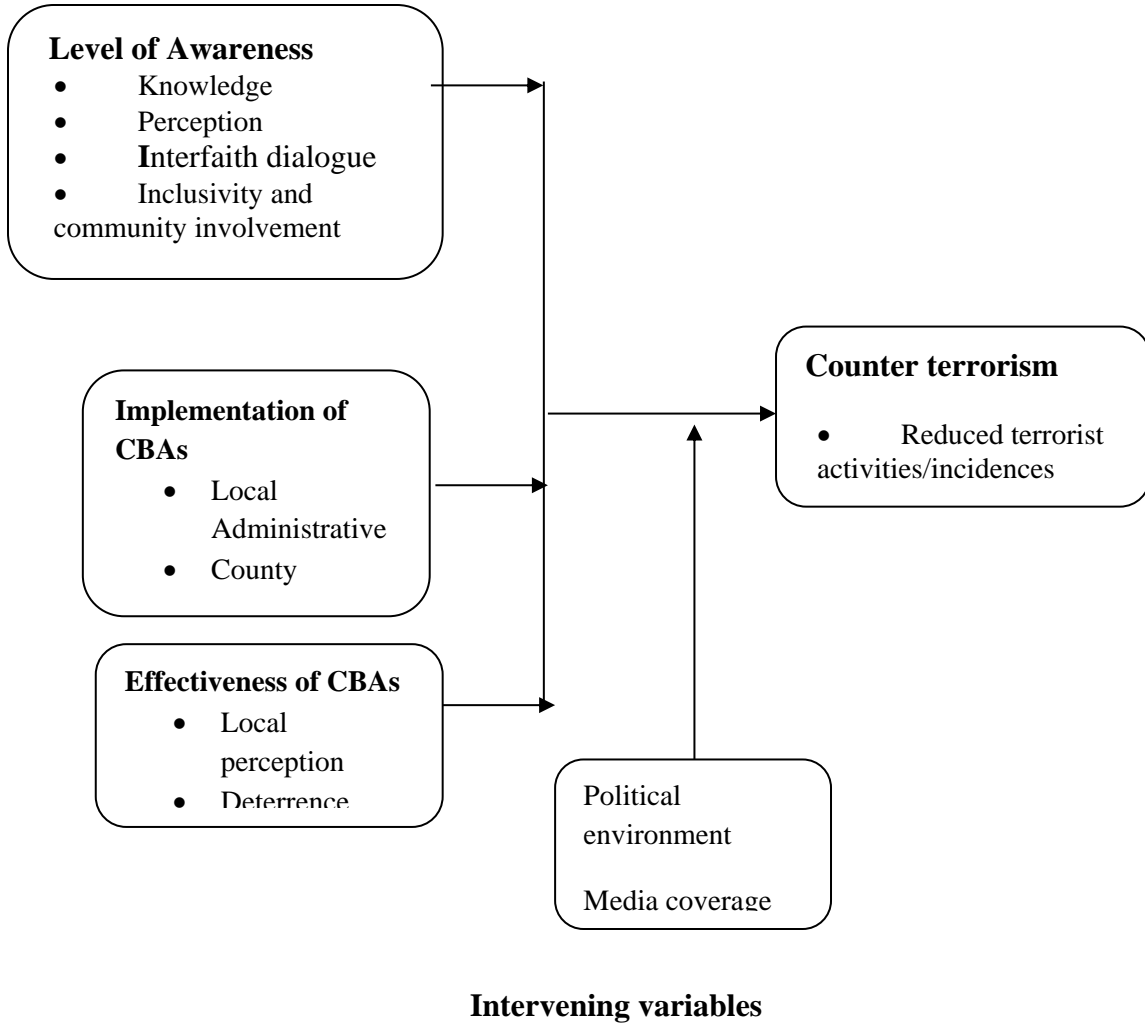


Figure 1: A conceptual Framework

In this study the community approaches are the independent variable while counter terrorism is the Dependent Variable. In the conceptual framework, creating awareness, interfaith dialogues and community policing are initiatives that affect how terrorism is to be countered.

Awareness helps in understanding the nature of violent attacks, combined with a commitment of not going through life oblivious of the events occurring around us is a factor of coping with and

even preventing attacks. Knowledge of the community approaches and the roles of different stakeholders will help the community to fight terrorism. Terrorism perception is an important element in designing counter terrorism initiatives. It helps communication of terror events as well as adopt counter terrorism policies. Fear of terrorism has to be managed for the community to embrace community-based approaches for countering terrorism

Interfaith dialogues help the community to recognize that terrorism has no relation and root in religion. When terrorist events occur, they aim at triggering violent conflicts between Muslims and Christians. Interfaith dialogues ensure that the religious leaders develop and implement joint counter narratives. This enables a better response to counter extremist ideologies as well as reducing terrorist activities.

Community Policing such as the Nyumba Kumi Initiative enables the communities to participate in ensuring a secure environment. The communities should be made comfortable with law enforcers. Community is mostly targeted for recruitment hence community policing helps to counter violent extremism and build community resilience. This helps create a partnership between the community and law enforcers to implement counter terrorism strategies.

A conducive Political environment ensures that government services are available to the grass root level. Terrorism just like war is a continuation of politics. To confront transnational terrorism, a shared view on terrorism should exist across national borders. The grievances addressed by the terrorists are mostly political in nature; hence, it needs to be fought by the political will.

Terrorism spreads excessive fear among populations throughout the world. Media is like a weapon lying in the street to gain publicity and legitimacy for the terrorist's course. Each terrorist act receives news coverage. Just as terrorist exploit both local and international forms of communication; Key stakeholders can also utilize it for counter terrorism efforts. Media can play

the role of peace journalism by reporting incidences with the aim of finding a solution instead of creating fear. The government through the manipulation of the media and public opinion can pass laws that counter terrorism.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The chapter presents the research design, target population, research instruments, sample and sampling procedure. It also covers methods of data collection, analysis and management of the study.

3.1 Research Design

A cross-sectional survey design was used for the study. This design enables data collection from a cross section of respondents at one point in time (Sedgwick, 2014; Singleton and Straits, 2011). This design also enabled the researcher to collect data on different variables. The study collected data on the respondent's attitudes and opinions concerning community approaches in countering terrorism.

3.2 Study Area

The study area was in Kisauni sub county, Mombasa, Kenya. Mombasa County was purposively selected since its one of the counties affected by terrorism. (Dooley, 2015). In Mombasa, Kisauni Sub County has been purposively selected since it has experienced most terrorism incidences in Mombasa. Kisauni is one of the six Sub Counties in Mombasa County. It is situated on the northern mainland of Mombasa. It borders the following Sub Counties; Nyali to the East, Jomvi to the West, and Mvita to the South. The Sub County has a land surface area of 88.7 km². It has one location and seven wards. The Sub County has a poverty index of 39.9% according to KNBS 2009. There are 196,636 female and 209,294 male and has 112,331 households. According to a standard newspaper article by Mwakio in Feb 2018, Kisauni constituency is Mombasa's most violent districts and is notorious to host rival gangs that frequently attack each other, target local inhabitants and extort on the local informal economy.

3.3 Target Population

The main subjects were household heads, while the local administration (chiefs), Local police and Religious leaders formed key informants.

3.4 Sample Size determination

The sample size for this study was determined through Solvin's formula (Priscilla Alteres, 2003) as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where, at 95% level of confidence;

n is the desired sample size.

N is the total population.

“e” is error of margin

In this case;

$$N = 265,997$$

$$E = 0.05$$

Therefore

$$n = \frac{265,997}{1 + 26,929(0.0025)}$$

$$\frac{265,997}{1 + 665.9}$$

$$n = 399$$

3.5 Sample Size Selection

Sampling was done through simple random sampling and purposive techniques. Household heads were proportionately drawn from the seven wards of Kisauni sub-county in the following manner; the distribution of the House Hold in the seven wards is as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of Target Population

S/NO	WARD	HOUSE HOLDS	PROPOTION	SAMPLE SIZE
1	Mjambere	7971	15%	61
2	Juda	11762	23%	90
3	Bamburi	4733	9%	36
4	Mwakirunge	1492	3%	11
5	Mtopanga	7273	14%	56
6	Magongoni	8517	16%	65
7	Shanzu	10434	20%	80
Total		52182	100%	399

Table 3.1 shows how the target population was distributed in Kisauni Sub-County. The desired sample size is 399 respondents. To ensure representation of the entire Sub County the respondents were allocated proportionately in all the seven wards as indicated. From the wards, a list of House Holds was obtained from the local administration. Simple random sampling was used to select participants from each ward. This was done using the list to obtain a sample frame. A random number generator was used to generate names of participants. The list of participants was serialized and the generated numbers indicated particular participants.

Key Informants were selected purposively and included three (3) chiefs, 2 religious leaders (head of Muslim and Christian faiths) and one (1) Officer Commanding Stations for Bamburi two (2) youth leaders and one (1) Woman leader.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

This section explains tools and procedure used in data collection.

3.6.1 Tools for Data Collection

A structured questionnaire including open and close ended questions as well as likert scale questions and a key informant's guide were used to collect data. The questionnaire targeted House Hold heads while the Key Informants guide targeted the Key informants.

3.6.2 Data Collection Procedure

Enumerators were used to collect data from the House Hold heads. The enumerators were selected because they had previous experience on fieldwork. The researcher through an interview guide conducted interview for ten (10) Key informants. The researcher recorded the responses in a note book. The interview guide made it possible to conduct in-depth questioning and use of probs.

3.7 Validity and Reliability

3.7.1 Validity

Face validity was used in this study. It entailed seeking opinion of a specialist in the relevant field on how the data collection instruments were to measure the objectives. In order to confirm the validity of questionnaire, advice from the supervisor and specialists at the school of postgraduate studies in the department of peace and security studies at Kenyatta University was be sought. Comments from the experts on the structuring of the questions were in cooperated into the instruments before embarking on fieldwork.

3.7.2 Reliability

This study used pretest to ensure reliability of the data collection instruments. The researcher administered a pretest then trouble shot the instruments to enable revise items that had any issues

3.8 Data Management and Analysis

3.8.1 Data Management

Completed interview schedules were submitted to the researcher on a daily basis. The researcher coded open-ended questions then entered the data into a Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 21 for analysis. Data from Key informants was recorded in fieldwork notebooks. Transcription was done where necessary and data was typed into the Ms Word computer software. The data was then subjected to thematic analysis.

Quantitative data was analyzed through descriptive statistics to organize, summarize and convey distribution of key variables. The statistics used are percentages and frequency distribution since data from House Holds was collected through Likert-scale items. Graphical representation in the form of histograms, bar charts and pie charts has been used to summarize the data.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

The researcher applied for authorization from Kenyatta University Graduate School as well as the University's Ethics Review Committee. Approval was sought from the National Council on science and Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). The research team was given a duplicate of the research authorization and an introductory letter for use throughout the research. Since the study involved human participants, the research was conducted in accordance with local regulations. Participants were provided voluntary written informed consent before participation *See consent form in appendix 1*. In addition, they were assured anonymity and confidentiality.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses data analysis and findings in response to the study questions that guided this study. The study evaluates community approaches in countering terrorism in Kisauni. The study is guided by four objectives namely: to identify the community approaches used in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni, examine the implementation of community approaches used to counter terrorist activities and to evaluate the effectiveness of using community approaches to counter terrorist activities in Kisauni.

The sample size for the study was 399 household heads and 10 key informants. The response rate from household heads was 337 (86.85%) and 10 interviews from the key informants. The missing 62 cases for the household heads was due to withdrawal from participation in the study by already sampled participants.

Data presentation and discussion is organized into four sections according to the objectives of the study. The first section is the demographic characteristics of Kisauni.

4.1 Demographic information of the respondents

The study measured various demographic Characteristics; variables that influence the perception and reaction of individuals to various issues. The variables measured were age, gender and education level, source of income and religion of the respondents. The results are shown in table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents age, gender, level of education, source of income and religious affiliations

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
18-25 years	47	13.9
26-35 years	108	32.0
36-45 years	127	37.7
46-55 years	44	13.1
56 and above	11	3.3
	337	100
Gender		
Female	202	59.9
Male	135	40.1
	337	100
Level of Education		
Below Primary	24	7.1
Madrassa	4	1.2
Primary	86	25.5
Secondary	141	41.8
Collage/University	82	24.4
	337	100
Source of income		
Business	149	44.2
Farming	10	2.9
Fishing	3	0.89
Salaried	54	16.0
Tourism	3	0.89
Casual/waged	118	35.0
	337	100
Religious affiliation		
Protestant	135	40
Catholic	61	18
Muslim	138	41
Others	3	1
Total	337	100

4.1.1 Respondents Age, Gender, Education , Income and Religion

From results, the mean age is 36 and the modal age bracket of respondents is between 36-45 years. This shows that most of the household heads in the study area are in an economically active age and can be productive in engagement of counter terrorism initiatives. These results

resonate with the Kenya Population and housing census for 2019 that indicated 61.91% of Kisauni population is aged between 25-44 years (KNBS, 2019). 45.9% of the respondents are aged between 18-35 years. Hegghammer (2006) observes that majority of the militants in Saudi Arabia were in their late 20s with the average age being 27 with a range between 19-42. With the average bracket of the respondents being 36 – 45 , it was presumed that they had children who could be vulnerable to radicalization. The household heads were also likely to be affected by terrorist activities as well as the likely target group in implementing counter terrorism strategies. In terms of gender, 59.9% of the respondents were female while 40.1% were male. This shows that more women participated in the study. These results shows that women were available in the households during the day than men The national statistics however show that Kiasuni has more male population at 50.2 than female at 49.7 (KNBS, 2019).

The socioeconomic backgrounds indicates that majority of the households had attained secondary education with only 3.3% below primary level. The highest level of education attained by respondents was college. According to the structural functionalist theory, education promotes stability and functionality of a particular society (Dunn, 2010). 41.8% of the sample size have attained secondary education. Education is supposed to lead to behavioral change. They are in a position to assess and analyze their security situation. This, however is not the case in Kisauni. Dunn (2010) attests that without teaching and training on social values, individuals are likely to use education to venture more into terrorism.

As for the sources of income, the results shows that 79.2% of the residents in Kisauni earned their income from businesses or wage employment. Since most of the population relies on businesses as a source of income, they are most affected if the security situation is not conducive. They are in a better position to come up with approaches that can help in countering terrorist activities at the community level. Depending on how the issue of terrorism and terrorist activities

is handled the community will choose the option that gives the greater satisfaction as attributed by the rational choice theory (Crossman, 2017).

Data on religious affiliation showed that 40% of the respondents were muslims while 58% were christians. This indicates that Kisauni has a huge population that is christian. Terrorism activities especially radicalisation have been reported in places that have high population of muslim faithfull. For counter terrorism efforts to bear fruits, the implementors have to possess the required influence to be able to influence the attitudes and behavior of the Muslim community. (Zartman & Faure, 2011).

4.3 Community approaches used to counter terrorist activities in Kisauni

This section responds to the first objective. It consisted of four questions that sought to understand awareness of residence of terrorist activities in the area, occurrence of terrorist activities, factors contributing to terrorist activities and household heads' approaches to counter terrorist activities.

4.3.1 Awareness of terrorist activities in Kisauni

Study participants were asked to indicate if they were aware of terrorist activities in the area. 76% of the respondents indicated that they were aware of terrorist activities while 24% were not aware. This finding concurs with the article by Dooley (2015) that highlighted Kisauni among other areas in Mombasa as high terror zones with many terror incidences as compared to other locations. This implies that terrorist activities were common in Kisauni.

Data on terrorist activities was also collected through interviews from the Key informants. One interviewee noted that;

“In this area (Kisauni) burglary and indiscriminatory public killings are the common terrorist’s activities.” People live in fear of these people who kill anyone without reason”.

Another interviewee noted that;

“Terrorism in this area is common especially from radicalized youths who are on drugs. These youths erupt anytime attacking and killing people in broad daylight.” In Kisauni it is common to hear that someone has been cut. The gangs walk with machetes and attack anyone without stealing from them. Most cases of public attacks are reported from Mtopanga, Juda, Bamburi and Nyali”.

Another Responded that

“Terrorism and gang activities are common in the area. They range from public attacks, theft, killings,” these activities involve young boys aged 15-25 years who are in drugs and do not go to school”

According to this analysis it is clear that terrorist activities such as public attacks and killings are common terrorist activities in the area. More findings revealed that people in Kisauni lived in fear of attacks thus many ensured that they did not share publicly who they knew were involved in these activities. Similar findings were reported by Inuka community led approaches in countering violence in Coastal region that revealed an increase in violent juvenile gangs and youths in drugs who were attacking locals. Nthamburi (2010) study agrees that there is an increasing number of terror attacks carried out by local Kenyans. Another study by Manreich (2011) revealed that youths are the main perpetrators of terrorist activities across the world. Hence the studies correspond to the study finding that terrorist activities are common in Kisauni subcounty.

4.3.2 Terrorist Activities Taking Place in Kisauni

Respondents were asked to rate the prevalence of some of the terrorist activities in Kisauni. Data obtained was analyzed and presented in table 3 below;

Table 3: Frequency of terrorist activities in Kisauni

Terrorist activities	Always	Occasionally	Never	Rarely
Kidnapping of women and girls	3%	12%	45%	40%
Kidnapping of children	0	16%	42%	42%
Youth radicalization	30%	35%	14%	21%
Recruitment of youths to terrorist groups	35%	39%	24%	3%
Attacks on people in public	30%	31%	11%	27%
Killing of betrayers reporting about terrorist activities	31%	33%	5%	32%

Results from table 4.3 shows that 85% of the respondents indicated that kidnapping of women and girls was not a common terrorist activity. Only 3% of the respondents indicated that kidnapping of women happened. Thus, kidnapping of women and girls was not a common terrorist activity in Kisauni.

Majority of the respondents indicated that kidnapping of children was not a common terrorist activity in Kisauni, only 16% of the respondents indicated that it happened occasionally. This depicts that kidnapping children was rarely a terrorist activity in Kisauni.

65% of the respondents indicated that youth radicalization was a terrorist activity in Kisauni, 21% indicated that youth radicalization rarely occurred while 14% indicated that it never occurred. This result shows that youth radicalization was a common terrorist activity in Kisauni.

61% of the respondents indicated that attacks of people in public occurred in Kisauni. 27% indicated that the attacks rarely occurred while 11% indicated that the attacks never occurred. This implies that public attacks were common terrorist activity in Kisauni. These results concur with an

article by Kasuku on 16 Sep 19 in the star newspaper that have reported increased public attacks in Nyali Kisauni and Bamburi area from known and unknown gangs.

During one of the interviews it was revealed that there were cases of public attacks. *“There are reports of pedestrians being attacked in broad daylight. In Kisauni is now common to find someone hacked on the road. We wonder why the gangs cut people and do not even steal from them” this is common in Mtopanga, Bamburi and Juda.”*

Finally, 63% indicated that killing of betrayers who report about terrorist activities to the police happened in the study area. 32% said rarely, 5% indicated never.

These results show that terrorist activities such as youth radicalization, attacks on people in public and killing of betrayers were common terrorist activities happening in Kisauni. Findings also reveal that women, girls and children kidnapping were not common terrorist activities in the area.

4.3.3 Factors contributing to terrorist activities

Respondents were asked to mention the various factors that contributed to terrorist activities in Kisauni. Data obtained was presented in figure 2;

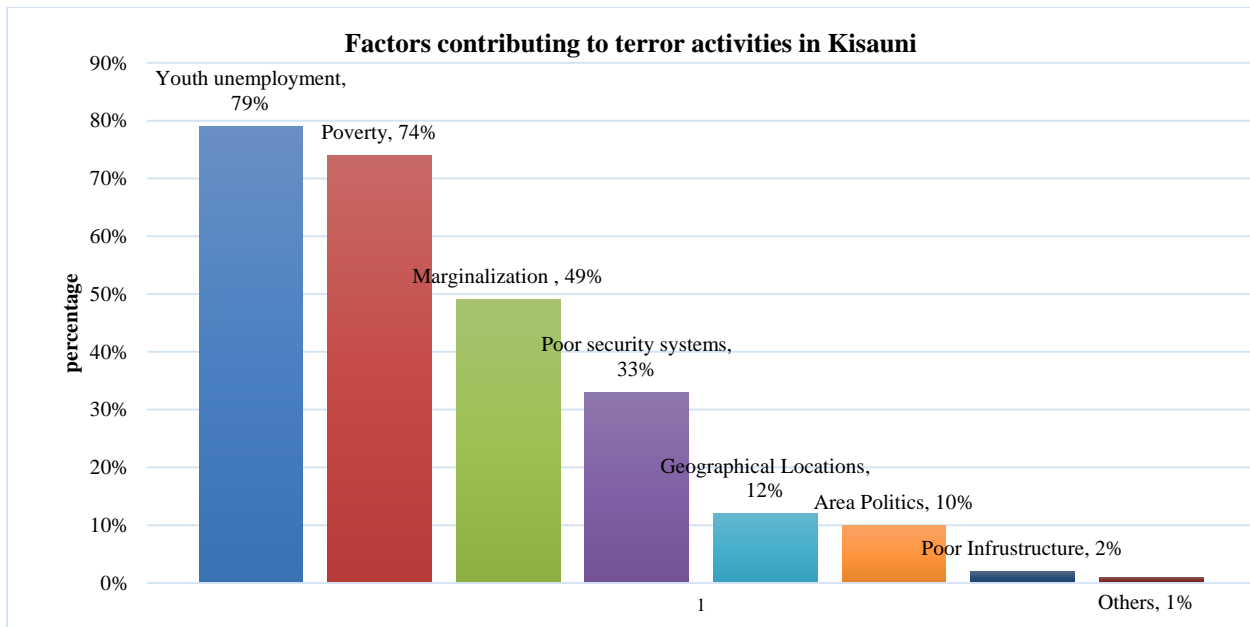


Figure 2: Factors contributing to terrorist activities in Kisauni

79% of the respondents agreed that youth unemployment was a factor that contributed to terrorist activities in Kisauni, 74% indicated poverty, 49% indicated marginalization by government, 33% poor security, 12% geographical location, 10% area politics and 2% poor infrastructure. Other factors mentioned were poor parenting, drug abuse and Islamic extremism.

During the interview various factors were discussed as factors contributing to terrorist activities in the area. One of the community leaders reported that, *“Most children do not go to school. Those attending, their parents do not do follow up on their studies leading to school dropout. You will find very young children between age 7 to 15 leave homes for school but do not go to school. They spend most of their time in drug corners”*

Another pointed out that: *“Terrorists activities in this area are a resultant of poor parenting. Parents do not care where their children go. They also protect their children by helping them hide stolen items. Parents are busy in other matters like looking for food. A youth or child can disappear from their home for even two days and the mother will never ask them where they are or whenever they come back, they will not follow up in knowing where the boy was or what they were doing.”*

An interviewee pointed out that *“Unlike olden days when children were a society responsibility, today no one is correcting or instilling discipline of anyone’s child. When you correct someone’s child the parent will attack you. This has made children get out of control and they will engage in criminal activities without fear of anyone”*.

Discussion with one government official revealed that the planning and topographic setting of Kisauni was a factor that contributed to terrorist activities in Kisauni. According to him,

“This area is poorly planned. It is only in Kisauni where houses are built without a plan and living out no proper roadnetworks. If you walk around you will only see small paths “vichorocho” this makes it very hard for police to patrol and the terrorists have made it their hideout. The closeness of the whole coastal region to Somalia is also contributing to terrorist activities”.

Discussion with key informants reveal illiteracy due to school dropout, poor parenting, poor planning, unemployment and proximity to Somalia were the main factors contributing to terrorist activities in Kisauni. Juma (2018) asserted that conflict in coastal region was majorly caused by lack of access to land and unemployment. He however noted that culture and religion differences were not important in causing conflict in Mombasa. This finding supports the present finding that found unemployment as the main cause of terrorist activities. Shahada and Kurian (2015) however contradicts these findings by pointing out that Muslim youth engage in terrorism due to their disenfranchised conditions caused by deteriorating structural conditions.

4.3.4 Residents Approaches in countering Terrorist Activities

Respondents were asked to state the approach they were using to counter terrorist activities.

Data obtained was summarized and presented in figure 3;

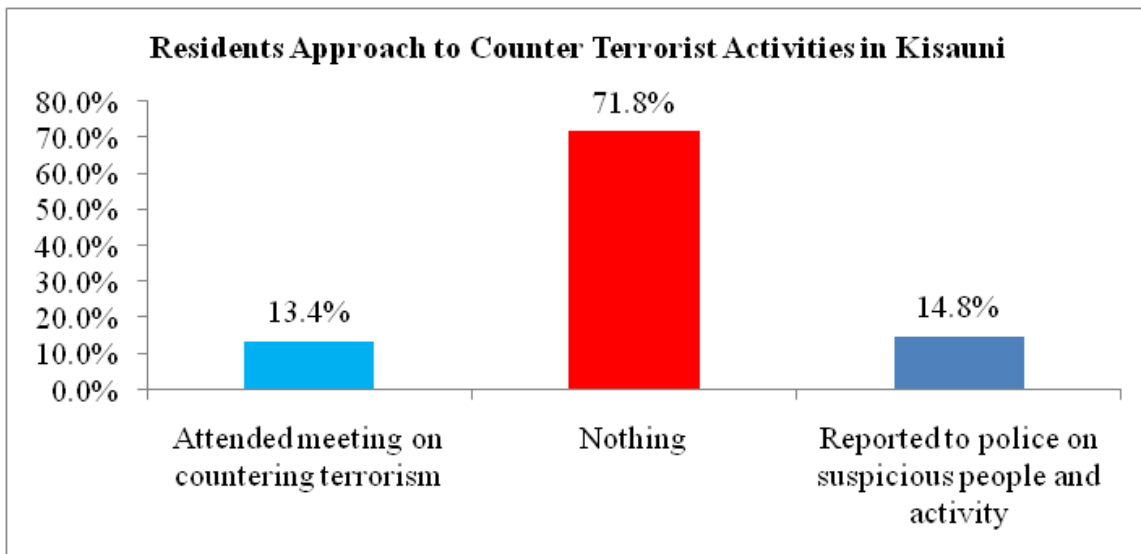


Figure 3: Residents approach to countering terrorism activities

Figure 3 reveal that while 71.8% of Kisauni residents did “Nothing” to counter terrorism activities, 14.8% reported to police on suspicious people and activity while 13.4% attended meetings on countering terrorism in the area. This implies that majority of Kisauni residence did not do much to counter terrorist activities.

A community leader said that: *“We talk to the parents and warn them about their children in case we have information that they are criminals” we also hold baraza and air issues on youth in terrorism”*

“We have had to transfer our children from this area because we cannot prevent them from engaging in terrorist activities. Once a youth is in drugs you cannot do anything, they become terrorists and out of control. Sometimes we report to the police secretly for those who are too much”

The above discussion indicated that community members report the terrorist or relocate their children to avoid them from bad influence. The local authorities although, note that they warn the radicalized youths and their parents.

4.4 Implementation of community based approaches in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni

The second objective sought to examine the implementation of community- based approaches in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni. The study used two likert scale questions to gather household members’ opinion on implementation of CBA approaches in countering terrorist activities and their preferred agency in implementing CBA in Kisauni. Another question asked respondents to indicate the action taken to counter terrorist activities.

4.4.1 Implementation of community based approaches in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni

The study used a five-point Likert scale with 10 items asking respondents to indicate their agreement on implementation activities for community-based approaches in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni.

Table 4: Distribution of household response on implementation of community approaches using public meeting to counter terrorist activities in Kisauni

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Issues on countering terrorism activities are usually discussed in public meetings	5%	36.2%	15.7%	38.9%	4.2%
Frequent meetings on decisions to counter terror activities are held in this area	7.1%	42.1%	22.3%	27.3%	1.2%
There is low participation of community members in public meetings	0.6%	24.0%	22.8%	42.7%	9.8%
Most public meeting are political and none discuss issues affecting members in the community	1.8%	22.3%	22.3%	35.0%	18.7%
Information on dates and avenues for public meeting are available to everyone	4.7%	53.4%	22%	18.1%	1.8%
Public meetings are used to provide feedback on security status of the area	3.3%	44.2%	24%	23.1%	5.3%
There is adequate stakeholder involvement during public meetings	7%	40.7%	32.6%	19%	7.7%

Analysis in table 4. Shows that 38.9% of the respondents agreed that issues on counter terrorism activities are usually discussed in public meetings, 36.2% disagreed, 15.7% were neutral, 4.2% strongly agreed and 5% strongly. During an interview one participants pointed out that” *when in baraza meetings we are told to warn our children from engaging in terrorism activities. Sometimes the gangs are known but not mentioned due to fear*”. The interview also noted that the issues on terrorism are not emphasized on because people fear consequences from the gangs.

On frequent of meetings held on decisions to counter terror activities in the area, 42.1% disagreed that the meetings are held frequently, 27.3% agreed, 22.3% were neutral, 7.1% and 1.2% strongly disagreed and strongly agreed respectively. The results indicate that meetings to make decisions on counter terror activities in Kisauni are not frequent.

These findings do not agree with an interview conducted to a chief who indicated that they were holding public meeting at least three times in a month’

“I hold public meeting 3-4 times in a month. The county commissioner’s office is usually represented, NGO such as red cross, amnesty and others also attend the meeting. Locals come but not very many because people are busy working.”

An interview with a religious leader in the area contradicted the chiefs’ report.

“Public meetings are rare in this area. There are so many issues I have visited the assistant chief about them but none has been handled. The last time I heard of a baraza was one and half years ago.”

On participation of community members in public meetings, 42.7% of the respondents agreed that there is low participation of community members in public meetings. 24% disagreed, 22.8% were

neutral, 9.8% strongly agreed while 6% strongly disagreed. This indicates that there is low participation of members of the Kisauni community members in public meetings.

On the nature of meetings held in Kisauni, 35% of the respondents agreed that most public meeting are political and none discussed issues affecting members in the community, 22.3% were neutral, 22.3% disagreed, 18.7% strongly agreed while 1.8% strongly disagreed. This indicates that most public meetings held in Kisauni are political in nature and none discussed issues affecting members of the community.

An interviewee asserted that,

“I do not attend these meeting often because most of them are very political and they do not address common issues that face us. Our opinions are never taken serious so I stopped going for such meeting”.

“We hold meetings twice in a month where we speak about security. In this meeting we do not mention the people nor the youths involved in terrorism although some are well known. For fear of being killed”.

On prior information on meetings, 53.4% disagreed that information on dates and avenues for public meeting are available to everyone, 22% were neutral, 18.1% agreed, 1.8% strongly agreed and 4.7% strongly disagreed. This indicates that information on dates and avenues for public meetings are not available to everyone.

When asked whether public meetings are used to provide feedback on security status of the area, 44.2% disagreed, 24% were neutral, 23.1% agreed, 5.3% strongly agreed while 3.3% strongly disagreed.

On stakeholder involvement, 40.7% disagreed that there was adequate stakeholder involvement during public meetings, 32.6% were neutral, 19% agreed while 7.7% strongly agreed. This indicates that there was no adequate stakeholder involvement during public meetings.

This revealed that meetings were rare. Similar sentiments were shared by local women and youth leader who indicated that the meetings are for formality or political purposes with low to little participation by the locals.

Interview discussion reveals that public meetings are held although the frequency varied from one ward to another as per the response of the area chief. In these meeting security matters were discussed but one of the interviewees noted that most of the meeting were political thus not properly addressing matters of security and terrorism.

4.4.2 Preferred agency to oversee implementation of community approaches to counter terrorism in Kisauni

The study sought to find out the agency the community preferred to oversee the implementation of the community based approaches in the area.

Table 5: Distribution of response on most preferred agency to oversee implementation of community approaches in countering terrorist Activities in Kisauni.

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The Kenya Police Service	10.1%	38.6%	31.8%	19.6%	1.2
The County Commissioners office	1.2%	37.7%	37.4%	19.9%	3.9%
The office of County government	4.2%	49.6%	29.4%	15.1%	1.8%
Political leaders and religious leaders	4.7%	36.5%	29.4%	20.5%	8.9%
Other agencies	5%	47.2%	34.4%	11.6%	1.8%

Table 5 show that 38.6% of the respondents preferred the KPS while 31.8 were neutral, when asked on their preference for the County commissioner’s office, 37.7% agreed while 37.4 were neutral. 49.6% of the respondents preferred the county government while 29.4 were neutral,

36.5% preferred political and religious leaders while, 29.4 were neutral while 20.5 disagreed. 47.2 preferred while 34.4% were neutral on other agencies to oversee the process of community-based approaches in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni. This implies a mixed reaction on the respondents preference on the agency to oversee the implementation of community-based approaches in countering terrorist activities in the area.

During the interview with a security personnel, NGOs such as Haki Africa among others were well known and accepted by locals in helping them counter terrorist's activities. The police however noted that the organizations goals were not aligned to that of the security act in Kenya. *“The NGOs protect the terrorists, once an arrest is made of someone who had hacked someone you see the NGOs running to court seeking bail for the criminal while the victim is left to die from the wounds inflicted.” This has left us confused and at logger heads with the community who feel the NGOs are better than the government security mechanisms.”*

These results imply that household in Kisauni prefer the county government and other agencies to implement the community-based approaches in countering terrorism. Ayiera (2015) noted that community members were disconnecting from NGOs that assisted in countering terrorism in Mombasa due to fear of being arrested for being antigovernment.

4.5 Evaluation of Effectiveness of Using Community Based Approaches in Countering terrorism in Kisauni

The study evaluated the effectiveness of community-based approaches in countering terrorism in Kisauni. Three major questions on effectiveness of Nyumba Kumi initiative, religious dialogue, use of public meeting and use of arts and culture community-based approaches were asked.

4.5.1 Effectiveness of community policing initiative in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni

Respondents were asked to rate the effectiveness of various community members in community policing approach for countering terrorist activities. Data collected is as depicted in table 6

Table 6: Rating of Effectiveness of Community Policing Initiative

Effectiveness of community policing	Highly effective	Moderate	Low
Nyumba Kumi initiative in community policing	6%	50%	43%
Youth involvement in community policing	4%	37%	59%
Muslim leaders' involvement in community policing	3%	48%	49%
Christian leaders' involvement in community policing	2%	52%	46%
Involvement of community leaders	5%	62%	33%

According to table 6, 50% of the respondents rated Nyumba Kumi initiative as moderate, 43% rated it not effective while 6% rated it effective in community policing. These results clearly show that Nyumba Kumi initiative had a moderate effect in countering terrorist activities in the area.

On the effectiveness of youth involvement in community policing, 59% of the respondents rated the effectiveness of youth involvement in community policing as low, 37% rated moderate while 4% indicated it was highly effective. This indicates that participation of youth in community policing in Kisauni was not effective. Findings by Ndungu (2012), however noted that youth in the coastal region of Lamu were trained on implementation of Nyumba Kumi and community policing. In Kisauni this was not the case as youths were perceived as the main terror perpetrators thus could not be used in implementing security and community policing. An interview with a local administrator revealed that youths had several trainings in livelihood and sports.

Muslim leaders' involvement in community policing was rated low by 49% of the respondents, 48% indicated moderate while 3% said it was highly effective. Christian leaders' involvement in

community policing was rated low by 46% of the respondents, moderate by 52% and highly effective by 2%.

A discussion in the interview revealed that there was no much collaboration or engagements between the Christian and Muslim leaders. One of the religious leaders noted that “*We (religious leaders) do not meet or share the same opinion on terrorism. Some of our brother (muslims) actually support the terrorist activities in their preaching and teaching in the worship places*”.

The study found that religious dialogue had minimal effect on countering terrorist activities in Kisauni. This agrees with a study by Kiprono (2013) which found that religious leaders were not effective in countering terrorism in Mombasa due to lack of collaboration in cohesion activities such as curriculum review and recommendation of religious teaching.

Finally, 62% rated involvement of community leaders in community policing moderate, 33% low while 5% as highly effective. Results from the interview showed that community leaders were working towards a terror free area. One local administrator however noted that “*as leaders we are working really hard but some of the leaders are the ones who fuel these activities yet some have given up because even them are not safe.*” This shows a moderate effect on the role of community leaders’ engagement in countering terrorist activities.

These results generally show low and moderate effectiveness and involvement of Nyumba Kumi, youths, Christian leaders, Muslim leaders and community leaders in community policing initiatives.

4.5.1.1 Challenges affecting effective community policing

The respondents were asked to indicate the various challenges effecting effectiveness of community policing. Frequencies obtained were presented in table 7.

Table 7: Distribution of challenges affecting effectiveness of community policing in Kisauni

Challenges	Percentage
Fear of victimization by terrorists	75
Communication barriers between community members, leaders and police	44
Illiteracy	41
Dishonesty and lack of cooperation among community members	44
Extreme poor security	38
People are individualistic and tribalism only caring for themselves	68
Lack of public awareness on community policing	35
Weak partnership between community members, police and leaders	65
Poverty and economic hardship	25
Lack of enough information on terrorism	23
Lack of transparency by the police on arrested suspects	17
Having mixed reaction among community members towards terrorism a activities	13
Poor infrastructure and equipment to support the people doing community policing	43
Political interest	38
Leaders of community policing are not known	35
Intimidation of community policing leaders form terrorists	40
Lack of confidentiality and protection of informants	34
Poor leadership in terrorist management from community leaders.	62

Table 7 shows frequency of the challenges affecting effective community policing. 75% of the respondent's fear victimization by the terrorists, 68% of the respondents sighted individualism and tribalism, 62% of the respondents indicated poor leadership from the community. 65% sighted weak partnership between community policing leader with the locals and police. Poor infrastructure and lack of police transparency on arrested suspects were not very common challenges to community policing.

During the interview key informants revealed that community policing was not effective due to fear of being killed lack of infrastructure, failure of community policing agents in understanding their roles and low remuneration for the community policing agents.

“Some of the communities policing agents fear being killed. One Mzee wa Nyumba kumi who was vocal about terrorist activities and exposed them was hacked to death in broad daylight. Since then most of them do not even want anyone to know them.”

“The role of the Nyumba Kumi is not clear. Many do not follow up the legal structure in reporting of cases making any collaboration or partnership with government officials like us chief very difficult. Community policing is also faced by a lot of politics”.

It is clear from the interview discussions that community policing (Nyumba Kumi) initiative was not very effective in countering terrorists in Kisauni due to lack of clear roles, fear of being killed and incapacity in terms of financial facilitation by the government. This concurs with finding from () study that pointed out victimization of the Nyumba Kumi members in Mombasa county.

4.5.1.2 Suggestions for effective community policing

Table 4.8: Suggestions for effective community policing

Suggestions	Percentage
Create Awareness on community policing	69
Enhance cohesion and good neighborhood practices	39
Maintaining Confidentiality and anonymity of community members reporting	36
Motivate the Nyumba kumi leaders through good remuneration	33
Create a clear communication platform between the community policing and community members	32
Ensure there is transparency and good intercommunication between the community and their leaders.	30
Improve security and protection mechanisms for the people providing information	23
Have suggestion boxes in public places to be dropping information	20
Community policing leaders should be familiar with the locals	18
Train the community policing officials and equip them well	10

Table 8 shows the suggestions for effective community policing. 69% of the respondents indicated need for creating awareness on community policing, 39% of the respondents mentioned enhancement of cohesion and good neighborhood practices and 36% indicated maintaining confidentiality and anonymity of community members reporting on terrorists' cases.

Other suggestions mentioned were training of community policing agents, improvement of protection and security measures in the area and ensuring transparency on communication on action taken against terrorists.

During the interview, key informants suggested training, awareness of clarity in community policing agents' roles and proper enumeration of the agents would enhance effectiveness of community policing.

4.5.2. Effectiveness of Religious dialogue in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni

Household heads were further asked to rate the effectiveness, mention challenges and suggest ways of making religious dialogue effective in countering terrorism. Data obtained was analyzed and presented as follows;

4.5.2.1 Household rating of Religious dialogue effectiveness in countering terrorism

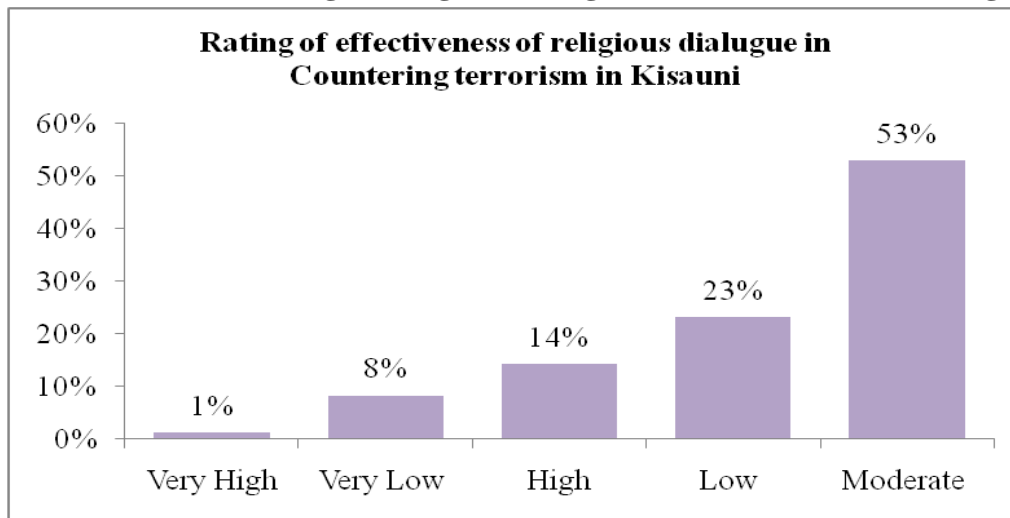


Figure 4: Effectiveness of religious dialogue in countering terrorism

Fig 4 indicates the effectiveness of religious dialogues in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni. 53% of the respondents indicated moderate, 23% indicated low while 14% of the respondents indicated high. This result indicates that religious dialogue as not very effective in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni. This also agrees with an interview with one religious leader who said that:

“We do not have a religious dialogue, everyone holds on what they believe. The Muslims and Christians are largely not in cooperation here. You can hear the Muslim leader preaching violence. Some of the youths are trained from the mosques” so there is no religious dialogue working in the area”

Another interviewee said that:

“In this area we have various religions but none is active in countering terrorism. The banjuni people have settled here from Lamu have a strong believe in revenge as they do not sit and reconcile. They encourage their children to revenge an eye for an eye. The church is scared and cannot raise against Muslims with strong faith”.

This implies that although 81% of the residents in Kisauni comprise of the two major religious affiliations little is being done in terms of religious dialogues to counter terrorist activities.

4.5.2.2. Challenges to effective religious dialogue

The study sought to identify the challenges faced by religious dialogue in countering terrorism in Kisauni.

Table 4.9: Challenges facing religious dialogue in countering Terrorism

Row Labels	Percentage
Divergent religious believers and ideologies on terrorism	87%
Lack of unity and trust among the Christians and Muslim leaders	83%
Low participation of religious leaders in matters concerned with countering terrorism	72%
Interference with the politician in religious matters	57%
Stereotyping by religion Passing information in the wrong way	46%
High Insecurity	44%
Fear of victimization	43%
Corruption within religious leaders	42%
Communication barriers	28%

From table 9, 87% of the respondents mentioned divergent religious ideology on terrorism, 83% indicated lack of unity and trust among the religious leaders, 72% indicated low participation of religious leaders in matters concerned with countering terrorism while 57% sighted interference of politicians in religious matters as challenges hindering effectiveness of religious dialogue in countering terrorism in the area. Other factors indicated were; stereotyping of religions, high insecurity, fear of victimization, corruption within religious leaders and communication barriers. These findings reveal that religious dialogue was not very effective due to lack of unity, conflict and mistrust among the religious leaders. More results from interview with the church leader pointed out that there was lack of trust and conflict in religious ideology between the Muslims and Christians.

“There is conflict of interest because of quest to win converts. Muslims believers and Christians do not see each other well. Most Christian have the perception that it is Muslims who are criminals

while Muslims treat Christians as none believers “Kafiri” thus despise them” The church leaders are more scared of terrorists and ensure they do not offend them.”

“They exist because of the religious council based in Nyali but we do not see the impact of religious dialogue in countering terrorists”

I know that religious leaders are sensitizing youths and warning them against engaging in terrorists’ activities. However this happen inside churches and mosques we have never seen an interreligious dialogue in public or heard that it happens”.

From the above discussion it is clear that religious dialogue is not commonly used in public but it is contained within churches and mosques where youths are trained and warned from engaging in terrorist activities.

4.5.2.3 . Suggestions for an effective religious dialogue

Respondents were asked to suggest ways that would help in making religious dialogue effective.

Table 1.10: Suggestions for effective religious dialogue in countering terrorism

Suggestions for effective religious dialogue	Percentage
Enhance unity among religious leaders eg imams and pastors	95%
Creating terrorism awareness in churches, mosques and temples and other religious platforms	93%
Frequent meeting between the various religious leaders and religious forums	81%
Increase dialogue between Christians and Muslims	48%
Enhance embracing diversity between Muslims and Christian believers	46%
Ensure there's active participation of religious leaders on it	46%
The government should support the religious leaders, give them more voice and provide them with security	44%
Develop proper channels of communication for terrorism reports	43%
Ensure there is security	40%
Initiate interreligious prayers	38%
Teach the young generation on religious matters.	37%
Let the religious leaders do their work without interference from the politician	37%

Table 10 indicates that, 95% of the respondents suggested enhancement of unity among the religious leaders, 93% indicated creating terrorism awareness in churches, mosques and temples and other religious platforms, 81% suggested having frequent meeting between the religious leaders respectively as a way for improving effectiveness of religious dialogue in countering terrorism in Kisauni.

Other suggestions given were embracing diversity, increase collaboration and partnership between the religious leaders as well as with the government, develop proper channels of communication, initiate interreligious prayers and reduce political interference in religious matters.

An interview with a religious leader revealed that

“To solve this problem people should love their neighbor as they love themselves and form Muslim and Christian committee that would be meeting regularly. We had also planned to arrange a visit to the mosque and use public holidays in bringing Muslims and Christian faiths together to enhance cohesion and reduce mistrust and hostility. This is yet to happen as our Muslim leaders are a bit rigid”.

These results show that enhancement of unity, creating awareness and frequent meeting between the religious leaders would increase effectiveness of religious dialogue in countering terrorism. The findings agree with a Study by Kiprono (2013) pointed out the need for a harmonized religious curriculum to avoid divergent teaching especially for Muslim self-proclaimed Imams.

4.5.3 Effectiveness of Public meetings in countering Terrorism

Respondents were asked to rate effectiveness of public meetings in countering terrorism. Data obtained was analyzed and presented in figure 5;

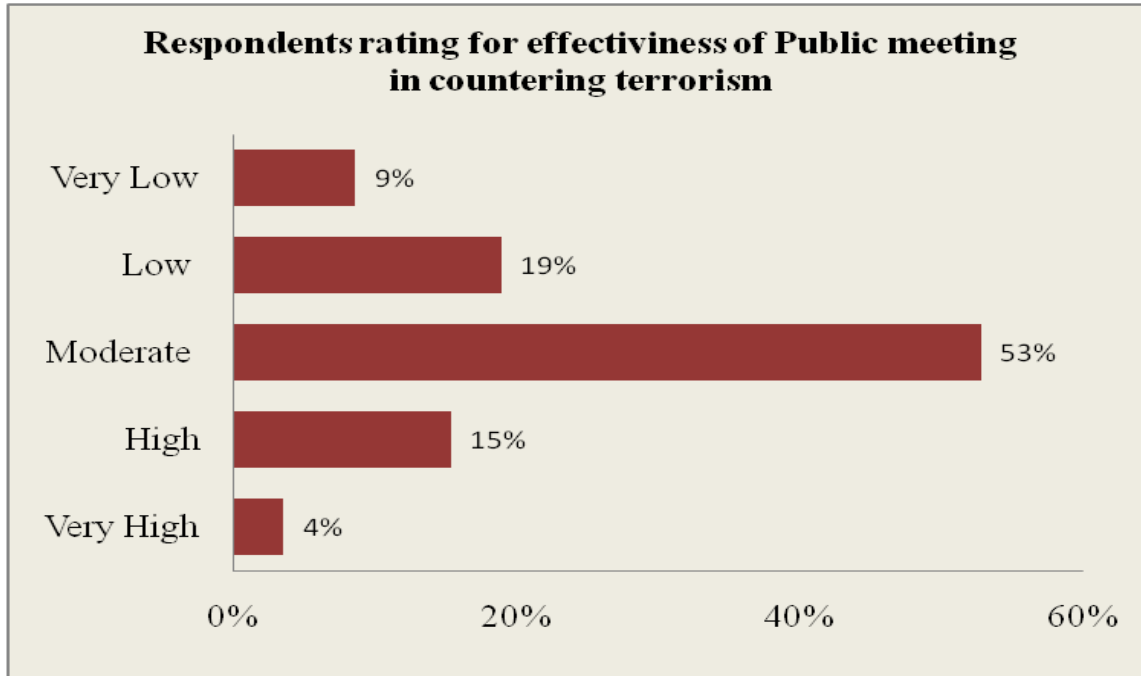


Figure 5: Rating of Public Meetings effectiveness in countering terrorism

From Fig 5, 53% of the respondents indicated that the effectiveness of public meetings was moderate, 19% indicated low while 15% indicated the effectiveness as high. This implies that public meetings were having a moderate effect in countering terrorism activities in Kisauni.

4.5.4 Effectiveness of art and culture in countering Terrorism

The study sought to find out the effectiveness of arts and culture in countering terrorism activities in Kisauni. The results were analyzed and presented in figure 6.

Figure 6: Effectiveness of Arts and Culture in Countering Terrorism

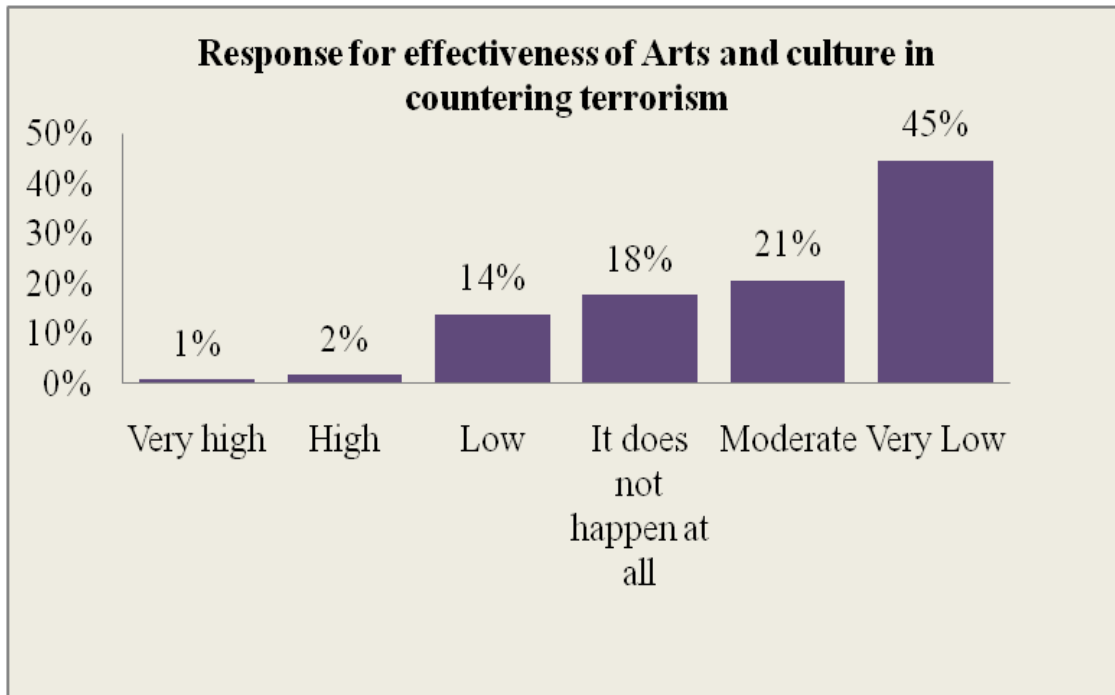


Fig 6 shows that 45% of the respondents indicated effectiveness of arts and culture in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni as very low. 21% indicated moderate while 14% indicated low. This result implies that the effectiveness of arts and culture in countering terrorism in Kisauni was very low.

Interview with a key informant also revealed that arts and culture were not commonly practiced in countering terrorism.

“In public meeting we invite youths to perform skits or dances. These are used in creating awareness on cohesion in the community as well as discourage youths from engaging in drugs which attract them to terrorism.”

“Culture and art is less common in the area and when they happen it is usual youth dances that are used in generating income”

“Culture and art could be a good strategy in countering terrorism however youth engaging it lack funds and support from local leadership. They give up or relocate to other countries like Tanzania where art and culture is well paying”

According to this discussion art and culture is less commonly used in countering terrorism in Kisauni due to lack of funding and support from community leaders and parents. A study by Baker, Heath & Jairus (2014) noted that it was hard to engage local communities' culture in countering terrorism due to lack of community cohesion. In Kisauni, culture and art were not common due to the cosmopolitan nature. The dominant Swahili culture was being taken over by modernization and liberalization.

In conclusion the study collected and analyzed data from 337 respondents. The respondents were well distributed as per the demographic characteristics. The respondents were aware of terrorist activities in the area and reported suspicious activities to the police as well as attending public meetings. The local leaders were countering terrorist activities through dialogues with the youths and parents. Use of public meetings, religious dialogues, community policing as well as art and culture was not very effective in countering terrorist activities in Kisauni.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction

This study sought to evaluate community approaches to countering terrorism activities in Kisauni, Mombasa. This was a cross sectional survey design and data was collected on the attitudes and opinions concerning community approaches in countering terrorism. This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendation of the study. The sections have been organized into summary of the findings as per the three study objectives. Recommendation from the study, recommendation for further study and conclusion.

5.1 Summary of the findings

The following are the findings on approaches used by community in countering terrorism, implementation of community based approaches in countering terrorism and effectiveness of community based approaches in countering terrorism in Kisauni Sub County in Mombasa Kenya.

The study participants were well distributed by gender age and education level. Generally most of the study participants were christians and muslims, earning their income from business or engaging in waged employment.

5.1.1 Community Approaches in countering terrorism activities

The study sought to understand Community approaches used in countering terrorism in Kisauni. In response to this question the study sought to establish if the respondents were aware of terrorist activities in Kisauni. 76% were aware of terrorist activities in the area. Discussion from interviews also yielded the same results whereby community leaders, security officials and county leaders affirmed that terrorist activities were a common occurrence. During the interview Mtopanga, Bamburi, Shanzu and Mjambere were mentioned as hot spots for terrorist activities.

The study also established that youth radicalization, attacks in the public and killing of betrayers were ranked highly as 35% indicated that youth radicalization happened occasionally, 31% indicated that public attacks happened occasionally, while 33% indicated that betrayers or people linking information of terrorists were killed occasionally.

This clearly indicated that terrorist activities mainly of youth radicalization, public killings and killing of betrayers/ people disclosing information about terrorists was common in Kisauni sub County.

The study established that youth unemployment and poverty respectively as main contributors to terrorism in the area. Other factors mentioned were poor parenting, drug abuse and Islamic extremism. Results from the interviews however reported that poor parenting and school dropout were the main contributors to terrorist activities. It is clear that youth unemployment, poverty, poor parenting, school dropout, feeling of government marginalization and poor security mechanisms were resulting to terrorist activities in Kisauni.

The study established that 71.8% of the residents did nothing to counter terrorism activities due to fear of being killed by the gangs. 14.8% reported to the police about suspicious people or activities while 13.4% attended meetings on counter terrorism. The study found that local leaders were countering terrorism through dialogue with youths and warning to parents on their children behavior. The study also found that there were non-governmental organization such as HAKI Kenya that were supporting countering of terrorist activities in the area. Generally the study found that there were very limited actions by individual residents in countering terrorism due to fear and lack of protection by the police for people who reported on the gang's activities.

5.1.2 Implementation of Community Approaches in Countering Terrorist Activities in Kisauni

The second objective examined the implementation of community based approaches in countering terrorist's activities in Kisauni. Community based approaches such as use of public meetings, religious dialogue, community policing and culture and art were examined.

Finding show that although counter terrorism was implemented through public meeting, countering terrorist using public meeting was not working due to low engagement of residents in public meeting and fear of discussing the culprits in such meeting. Most public meeting were used for political agenda and other none security forums. This finding clearly depicts that public meeting was an important avenue for implementing community based approaches in countering terrorism. However the implementation of counter terrorism using public meeting was still minimal due to low participation of community members, over indulgence of politics in public meetings, low frequency of public meeting and limited information on meetings.

The study found out that 81% of the respondents in Kisauni comprised of the two major religions. Each religion had its own ideology on terrorism. Each religious affiliation has its own programmes in the quest to win converts. This programmes are religion specific in respective worship places and are not conducted jointly.

These results clearly show that Nyumba Kumi initiative had a moderate effect in countering terrorist activities in the area. Youth involvement in community policing initiatives was low as youths were perceived as the main terror perpetrators thus could not be used in implementing security and community policing. An interview with a local administrator revealed that youths had several trainings in livelihood and sports. Religious leaders involvement in community policing was also low as there were no much collaboration or engagements between the religious

leaders and security agencies. Although the community leaders are working towards a terror free area, more collaboration with other stake holders is required.

Art and cultural activities have as much potential in peacebuilding and facilitates the process of reconciliation as they do to fuel culture of violence and conflict. The findings indicate that the use of art and culture to counter terrorism activities in Kisauni is very low. An interview noted the importance of using art and culture to discourage the youth in engaging in drugs and substance abuse but said that it was not common in Kisauni. Other participants also noted that the community is not supportive of art and culture due to the living standards that requires one to engage in profitable economic activities. It was found that there existed youth groups that performed arts who were supported occasionally by the chiefs and NGOS.

5.1.2 Evaluation of the effectiveness of using community based approaches in countering terrorism in Kisauni

Lastly the study was interested in establishing the effectiveness of using community approaches in countering terrorism in Kisauni. The study evaluated effectiveness of community policing, religious dialogue, use of public meeting and use of arts and culture.

Findings from the study show that community policing was not very effective in countering terrorist activities. The investigation revealed that the Nyumba Kumi members were not motivated and their mandate was not clear. The terrorist had also targeted the Nyumba Kumi members who provided information to the police thus creating fear among the members of the initiative. Effectiveness of community policing was affected by fear of victimization, communication barriers, dishonest, lack of cooperation among community members, illiteracy and weak partnership structures between community members, police and leaders as main factors affecting

the effectiveness of community policing. According to the resident's community policing would be effective through creating awareness, enhancing cohesion among community members, ensuring transparency and good intercommunication between community leaders and better remuneration and implementation structure for the community policing agents.

The effectiveness of Religious dialogue in countering terrorism was found out to be moderate. Findings reveal that different religious leaders were engaging youths in conversation that discourages them from engaging in terrorist activities. Most of the religious countering activities were religion specific with little cooperative dialogue between the major religions in the area that is the Muslims and Christian leaders despite the existence of an interreligious council. The study identified divergent religious beliefs, disagreement and conflict between religious leaders over winning of faithful, lack of unity and trust as the main challenges hindering an effective religious dialogue, Fear of being contradicted to be supporting terrorist groups and low participation of religious leaders in countering terrorism as some of the challenges affecting effective religious dialogue in countering terrorism in Kisauni. To increase effectiveness of religious dialogue in countering terrorism, 95% suggested the need to enhance unity among religious leaders, 93% increased war against terrorism sensitization through churches and mosques. The study also found that frequent meeting and open sharing of ideas between the Muslims and Christian leaders will enhance effectiveness of religious dialogue.

The study found that the effectiveness of public meeting in countering terrorism was moderate. Challenges such as poor communication on meeting time venues as well as over politicking in public meeting were found to be the major challenge to effective public meetings. Interview discussion revealed that community participation in public meetings was low due to busy schedules caused by rapid urbanization.

The study found effectiveness of art and culture to be very low, results from interview showed that there was use of arts and culture in engaging youth to fight terrorism through use of skits and dances. However, art and culture were not effective due to low economic returns, unemployment and other overseas opportunities for youths who prefer moving to Tanzania and Baharini for employment.

5.3 Conclusion

The Community approaches under way to counter terrorism are not very effective in changing the situation. Community approaches are limited to community policing, religious dialogue and use of public meeting. There is little collaboration and partnership between the community members, security officials and local leadership that has hindered effective implementation of community approaches in countering terrorism.

5.4 Recommendations

The study has made the following recommendations:

1. The need for the county government to properly train the community policing agents as well as clearly defining their roles and motivating them through considerable remuneration
2. The Christian and Muslim leaders to adopt an accommodative structure that will enhance unity and ensure religious dialogue is effective in countering terrorism
3. The government and local leaders should adopt flexible ways of engaging the community in public meeting where matters on countering terrorism can be discussed. They could use media and other communication platform to ensure there is community members are able to participate.

4. The county government to encourage the use of art and culture as a way of creating awareness on counter terrorism initiatives.

5.5 Suggestions for further research

Since the study was limited to Kisauni sub county in Mombasa, another study of a survey in other coastal counties such as Kwale , Kilifi and Voi will be useful in trying to understand effectiveness of community based approaches in countering in the whole of coastal region which remains at high risk of terrorists activities.

Based on the study findings a study on influence of parenting in countering terrorism is required as there is still a gap on how parenting informs deviant behavior and indulgence of youths in criminal activities.

An indepth study of effectiveness of security mechanism collaboration with community in countering terrorism should be carried out to help understand the how the collaboration and partnership can be strengthened to reduce terrorists' activities in Mombasa County.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Respondent Consent

Dear Respondent,

My name is Diana Mambili, a postgraduate student at Kenyatta University in the Department of Diplomacy, Peace and Security Studies. I am carrying out a research on: “COMMUNITY APPROACHES to countering Terrorism among the communities living in Mombasa County, Kenya”. I am requesting you to be one of the respondents to this study.

Your involvement is voluntary. You may decline or leave blank any questions you do not feel comfortable answering. Your answers will remain confidential and anonymous. Data will be kept under lock and key and reported only as a collective combined total. No one other than the researchers will know your individual answers to this questionnaire.

If you agree to contribute in this project, please answer the questions on the questionnaire to the best of your knowledge.

Thank you for your support.

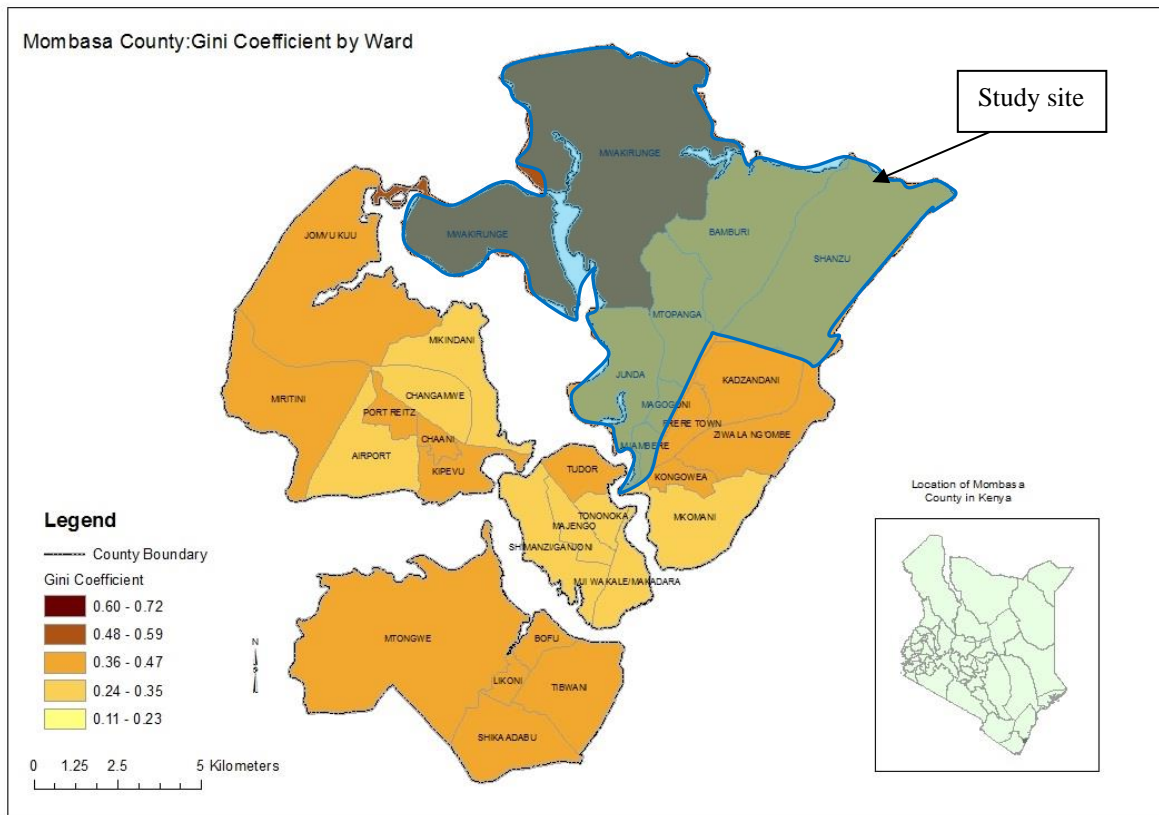
Sincerely yours,

Dianah Mambili

Respondents signature.....

APPENDIX II: Map o/f Mombasa County

SOURCE; Wikipedia (2018)



APENDIX III: Questionnaire for House-heads in Kisauni County

SECTION A – Background Information

Please put a “tick” in the boxes provided to indicate the most appropriate response for you in respect of the following:

1. What is the name of your sublocation? _____
2. How long have you been living in this area

 Less than one Year[] 1-5 Years [] 6-10 years [] More than 10 Years []
3. Please indicate your initial residence before coming to this place
 Natively born here [] Migrated from upcountry[] Migrated from within the coastal regions []
4. Gender [] Male [] Female
5. Which age group do you belong to
 [] Under 25 [] 26 – 35 [] 36 -45 [] 46– 55 [] 56 and Above
6. Which is the highest Level of Education you have attained please tick the highest level reached
 [] No education [] KCPE [] KCSE [] Diploma/ Certificate [] Degree Others Specify _____
7. What is your main source of income
 Wage employed (casual)[] Salaried [] Farming [] Mining [] Fishing [] Others (specify)..... []
8. Please indicate your religion?
 Muslim[] Christian protestant[] Catholic [] Traditional believer [] Others []
 Specify _____

SECTION B: Terrorist activities in the Area

1. Are you aware of any terrorism activities in your area
 Yes [] No[]
 2. Please rate the occurrence of the following activities by terrorists in the sub county
- | Terrorist activities | Always | Occasionally | Rarely | Never |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|-------|
| Kidnapping of women and girls | | | | |
| Kidnapping of children | | | | |
| Youth radicalization | | | | |
| Recruitment to terrorist groups | | | | |
| Attacks in public places | | | | |
| Killings of suspected betrayers | | | | |
3. In your opinion what are the main factors that contribute to terrorist activities in this area
 Poverty []
 Youth unemployment []
 Illiteracy []
 Marginalization by government []
 Politics []

- Poor infrastructure []
- Poor security measures []
- Geographical location of the area []
- Any Other [] Specify _____

4. What strategies are used in reintegrating ex-returnees into the community?

5. Which of the following community policing initiatives are you aware of ?

Section c: Community Policing Approach and countering terrorist activities

1. Which of the following have you done to counter terrorism activities

- a) Reported to police on suspicious people and activity
- b) Nothing
- c) Attended meeting on countering terrorism

2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements where 1= strongly agree 2=Agree 3= I do not know 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree

Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	I do not know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The police respond quickly to reports on terror activities					
Approaching the police with information on terror activities is easy					
The police department provide feedback on action taken on report from community members on terror activities					
Reporting on terror activities is not easy for fear of victimization					
Corruption hinder community collaboration with the police in countering terrorism activities					
The police receive timely reports on terror activities before it happens					
The community enjoy an effective interaction with the police and security officials in the area					
The Community has adequately been trained on effective policing					

3. How would you rate the effectiveness of community policing in countering terrorism in this area?

- Very Highly [] High [] Moderate [] Low [] Very Low []

4. What challenges affect effectiveness of community policing in countering terrorism in this area?

5. What would you suggest should be done to enhance effectiveness of community policing to counter terrorism activities in this area ?

Section D: Religious dialogue approach and countering terrorist activities

1. Which religion believes are you affiliated to?

Islamic []

Christianity []

Hindusim []

Traditionalist []

None []

Others Specify _____ []

2. On a scale of 1-5 where 1 is less common and five highly come score use of religious dialogue in the following religious institutions on countering terrorist activities ?

Churches

Mosque

Temple

Other Specify _____

3. How would you rate the effectiveness of religious dialogue in countering terrorism in this area?

Very Highly [] High [] Moderate [] Low [] Very Low []

4. What challenges affect effectiveness of religious dialogue in countering terrorism in in this area?

5. What would you suggest should be done to enhance effectiveness of religious dialogue to counter terrorism activities in this area?

Section E: Local Meetings (Barazas) and Countering Terrorist Activities

1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements. Whereby 1= strongly agree 2= agree 3= Neutral 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree

Statements	SA	A	N	D	SD
Issues on countering terrorism activities are usually discussed in public meetings					
Frequent meetings on decisions to counter terror activities are held in this area					
There is low participation of community members in public meetings					
Most public meeting are political and none discuss issues affecting members in the community					
Information on dates and avenues for public meeting are available to everyone					
Public meetings are used to provide feedback on security status of the area					
There is adequate stakeholder involvement during public meetings					
There is a communication barrier during the public meetings					

2. How would you rate attendance of the following groups in public meetings?

Groups	High	Moderate	Low
Government Officials			
Civil actors			
NGO actors			
Religious leaders			
Women from community			
Leaders from community			
Youths from community			
Men from community			

3. How would you rate the effectiveness of Public meetings in countering terrorism in this area?

Very Highly [] High [] Moderate [] Low [] Very Low []

4. Which of the following challenges affect effectiveness of Public meetings in countering terrorism in this area?

- a) Illiteracy []
- b) Poor advertsment of the meeting []
- c) Low attendance []
- d) Divergent agendas []
- e) Lack of local say during meetings []
- f) Others Specify _____ []

5. What would you suggest should be done to enhance effectiveness of Public meetings in countering terrorism activities in this area

Section D: Art and culture influence on counter terrorism activities

1. Which art activities are commonly used in countering terror activities in this area?

2. The culture of this area has an influence on terror activities in the area?

Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree []

3. Use of art has not made impact in reduction of terror activities in the area?

Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree []

4. Which groups are engaged in arts as an initiative in reducing terror activities in the area

Youth []

Women []

Men []

5. How would you rate the effectiveness of arts and culture in countering terrorism in this area?

Very Highly [] High [] Moderate [] Low [] Very Low []

6. What challenges affect effectiveness of arts and culture in countering terrorism in this area?

7. What would you suggest should be done to enhance effectiveness of arts and culture in countering terrorism activities in this area?

Thank you

APENDIX IV: Interview guides

1. Please indicate the gender?
2. How long have you been working in this area?
3. What are terrorism activities are you aware of in this area?
4. How many cases of terrorism activities have been reported in your office for the past 2 years?
5. Which approaches are used by the community here to counter terrorism?
6. The coastal region has been highly associated with terrorism activities. What are some of the contributors of terrorism activities in this area?
7. How effective would you say community policing is in countering terrorism activities here?
8. What challenges do you encounter in collaborating with the community to counter terrorism activities in the area?
9. What could be done to enhance effectiveness of community policing to counter terrorism?
10. What community approaches would you suggest as effective in countering terrorism in the area?

Thank you for your time

APENDIX V : Work Plan

Time Frame	Activity
Jul 17	Formulation of Research Topic
Sep 17	Preparation of research instruments
Oct 17	Proposal Writing in consultation with supervisors and amending suggested areas.
Nov 17	Submission and Defense of proposal.
May - Sept 19	Data collection.
Oct -Feb 20	Data Analysis and Project Writing.
Sept 20	Submission of the project in the school.

APENDIX VI: Budget

S/no.	Activity	Total (Kshs)
1.	Stationary	3,000
2.	Typing and printing	10,000
3.	Travelling	8,000
4.	Accommodation	25,000
5.	Miscellaneous	4,000
	Total Amount	50,000